

GAZETTEER OF INDIA



MADHYA PRADESH

RATLAM

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**GAZETTEER OF
INDIA**



MADHYA PRADESH

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**MADHYA PRADESH DISTRICT
GAZETTEERS**



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RATLAM

A. M. SINHA

**DIRECTORATE OF GAZETTEERS
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
MADHYA PRADESH
BHOPAL
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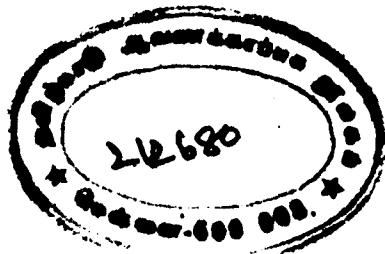
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P R E F A C E

Ratlam has an important place in the railway map of Madhya Pradesh. Its position as the Divisional headquarters of Western Railway has considerably contributed to its growth as a railway town.

As many as six erstwhile Princely States and a tahsil of the former Gwalior State had merged to form the District of Ratlam in 1948. It was reorganised in 1949. Presently a district of Ujjain revenue division, it is one of the smallest districts of Madhya Pradesh in area as well as population.

As an area of the Malwa Plateau the district had association with Avanti of ancient times. And it was possibly ruled by the Nandas, Mauryas, Satavahanas, the imperial Guptas, the Pratihars, the Rashtrakutas, the Paramaras, the Khaljis and the Tughluqs before it passed on to the great Mughal Emperor Akbar who made the whole of Malwa which included Ratlam a *subah* of his empire in 1562. Subsequently, Emperor Shah Jahan is said to have gifted this area as a Jagir to Raja Ratan Singh, the founder of Ratlam State in 1656.

The draft Ratlam District Gazetteer was finalized in 1975 by the then Director Shri A. M. Sinha and was granted approval by the Government of India in 1976. However, for many unavoidable reasons its chapters could be sent to the members of the State Advisory Board for comments only in 1991. Incorporation of some of these comments and the preparation of press copies of the various chapters took yet another year. In the meantime all latest statistical information for the period upto 1991 was collected, compiled and added to it, in the shape of Appendix 'C', lest it should present a decade and half old figures. It was finally passed on to the press in January, 1993.

A devoted band of officers worked with dedication to bring this volume out. Besides three of the former Directors, namely, Shri S. D. Guru, Shri P. K. Bhatnagar and Shri M. P. Dubey; Shri Vishnu Saran; former Joint Director, Sarvashri R. R. Jain, R. K. Shrivastava, Smt. Namita Sen, S. M. Rastogi, and Dr. K. S. Sharma; all former Deputy Directors; Dr. R. C. Gupta and Shri R. K. Nayak, former Assistant Directors; Dr. N. P. Pandey, present Joint Director, Sarvashri Vijay Jain, A. M. Sharma, Nawal Kishore and S. C. Chaturvedi, Deputy Directors and Sarvashri S. S. C. Kerketta, Dr. Prabir Kumar Jha, Smt. Vandana Pandey, Dr. Suresh Tiwari and H. R. Ahirwar, all Assistant Directors deserve a word of commendation and thanks.

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

Dr. Prabir Kumar Jha, Press Officer, supervised the work of printing with a high sense of responsibility, under the overall charge of Dr. N. P. Pandey. The multicoloured maps attached to this volume were painstakingly prepared by Shri Yaduraj Singh, Artist, under the guidance of Dr. N. P. Pandey. Index was prepared by Shri S. S. C. Kerketta,

(vi)

Assistant Director. The entire office staff, headed by Smt. Pankajakshi Amma, Superintendent, gave all possible assistance for this work. Photographs were supplied by the Collector, Ratlam. The Deputy Controller, Government Central Press, Bhopal has been kind enough to speedily carry out the printing work. My special thanks are due to all of them.

Bhopal,
12th July, 1993.

K. R. R. C. NAIR
DIRECTOR

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For Cover Jacket : "Towards Development"
Jhali Talab, situated in the Campus of
KALIKAMATA Temple, Ratlam



Statue of Maharaja Sri Sajjan Singh Ji, at Do Batti, Ratlam

CHAPTER-I GENERAL

Origin of the Name

The District is known after the headquarters town, Ratlam. It was also the headquarters of the Princely State of Ratlam which was merged in the Indian Union in June, 1948. The origin of the name of the town is obscure. Its popular derivation from Ratan Singh, the founder of the former Ratlam stands refuted as the town was already in existence before Ratan Singh was granted the territory. The town has been mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari¹.

Location and Extent

Ratlam District lies in the western part of the Malwa Plateau in Madhya Pradesh. The District forms part of the Commissioner's Division of Indore.² The mathematical limits of the District extend from 23°05' North to 23°52' North and from 74°31' East to 75°41' East. It has the shape of a wide crescent with its concave on the east and the widest part in the south. The greatest length of the District extends about 122 km. from southwest to northeast.

Boundaries

The District is bounded by Mandsaur District on the north, Jhabua and Dhar on the south, Ujjain on the east and Chittorgarh and Banswara Districts of Rajasthan State on the west. Shajapur District of Madhya Pradesh and Jhalawar District of Rajasthan also touch the north eastern boundary of Ratlam District.

Area and Population

The area of the District is 4859 sq. km.³, the population being 626, 535 in 1971⁴. It is the fourth smallest District of the State, larger than Datia, Bhind and Indore.

History of Administrative Unit

The District of Ratlam was created in June 1948 and was reorganised in January 1949. It covers the area of the former Princely States of Ratlam, Jaora, Sailana, Piploda, Dewas Senior, Dewas Junior and parts of Mandsaur Tahsil of former Gwalior State and the Chief Commissioner's Province of Pant Piploda⁵.

Ratlam was the head quarters of a *Mahal* in the Ujjain Sarkar of the Subah of Malwa in the Mughal empire⁶ under Akbar. The town rose to importance when

1. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, p. i., Ain-i-Akbari, Trans. Yadunath Sarkar, Vol. II, p. 199.

2. The District is now in Ujjain Division, See Appendix 'C' (Table I)

3. Census of India, M. P. At A Glance 1971, p. 13 (Adopted Survey of India).

4. Ibid. p. 13

5. Ratlam zila Janaganana, 1951, p. 1., Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. XVII, 1908, p. 98 and Minor States Thankurats Gazetteer, 1912, p. 40. During the British period it was one of the charges of the Political Agent of Malwa held directly from the British Government. The British acquired it from Peshwa Baji Rao II. It was called a Thakurat because the villages were held by 5 Thakur on eash assignments without Proprietary rights.

6. Ratlam State Gazetteer, pp. 1, 5, 92: Ain-i-Akbari, Vol-II, p. 199.

Ratan Singh was granted a jagir of 12 *parganas*, viz., Dhar (Ratlam), Badnawar, Dagparawa, Alot, Titrod (Sitamau), Kotri, Gadgucha, Agar, Nahargarh, Kanar, Bhilara and Ramgharia, by Shah Jahan. Ratan Singh chose the place as his capital. The State was reduced to a very small size very soon after his death. After in 1908, it was divided into two Tahsils of Ratlam and Bajna, each under a Tahsildar. Ratlam Tahsil was sub-divided in to the *Kamasdaris* of *Dhamnod*, *Dharar*, and *Ringnia*, the *halka* of *Gird-Kasba* including the Town, and 29 *jagirs*. Bajna was originally held by Mahida (on Mahi river) Bhils¹. It then passed to the Bharmalot Rathors, and was made *khalsa*, in lieu of *Isarthuni Jagir* given to them. Eajna was made a Tahsil and Ringnia was dropped.

Ghafur Khan, the Nawab of Jaora was in the court of Holkars. Since he offered his submission to the British, he was guaranteed the possession of Sanjit, Malhargarh, Tal, Mandawal, Jaora and Baranda Tahsils and the tribute of Piploda. In 1886 the State was divided into 4 tahsils of Jaora, Barauda, Tal-Barkhera and Sanjit-Malhargarh, each under a tahsildar and the *tappa* of Nawabganj under an *amil*².

Sailana State, guaranteed by the British in 1919, was divided into two tahsils of Sailana town and Sailana district each under a Tahsildar. This arrangement was made probably between 1850 to 1859. Only the district or tahsil was sub-divided into the *Kamasdaris* of Bilpalk, *Bangrod* and Raoti³. In 1919-20, the *Kamasdari* of Raoti was detached from the district tahsil and was counted as an independent unit⁴ but the following year district tahsil was abolished and Sailana, Bangrod, Bilpalk and Raoti were made four tahsils.

The Alot Tahsil of Dewas State (Senior Branch) and Ringnod Tahsil of Dewas State (Junior Branch)⁵ amalgamated in this District in January, 1949, were kept as such even in the early years of the century.

The States of Central India signed a covenant on 22nd April, 1948, agreeing to unite and integrate in to one State by the name of the United State of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa (Madhya Bharat)⁶. Accordingly the United State of Madhya Bharat was formally inaugurated on the 28th May, 1948. The Rulers of Gwalior and Indore handed over administration to the Raj Pramukh on the 16th June while most others handed over on June 20 and 30. The signing of covenant by the Ruler of Jaora was delayed up to 12th August, 1948, pending a settlement of the dispute regarding the succession to the *Gaddi* of the State. While the Districts of Indore and Gwalior States were left undisturbed, the territories of the remaining States were grouped in to three charges of Chief Administrators and nine Administrator's Districts⁷. The Administrators of districts were appointed towards the end of June 1948. Ratlam was the head quarters of an Administrator as well as the Chief Administrator. The Chief Administrator of Ratlam controlled the Administrator's districts of Ratlam and

Sitamau. The Administrator's district of Ratlam included the former states of Ratlam and Sailana, while Sitamau district included the former states of Sitamau and Piploda, and Ringnod and Alot Tahsils of Dewas States.

The post of Chief Administrator was terminated in November, 1948 and that of the Administrators in January, 1949, giving place to the Suba, later called Collector.

The District was enlarged by the additions of former States of Jaora, and Piploda, Alot and Ringnod Tahsils of Dewas States, Chief Commissioners territory of Pant Piploda and Mandsaur Tahsil of Gwalior State in January, 1949.

During the decade 1951 to 1960 the only inter District adjustment was the transfer of 3 villages with an area of 4,885 acres from Alot Tahsil to Khachrod Tahsil of Ujjain District.

Sub Divisions

The District is divided into four Tahsils of Ratlam, Sailana, Jaora and Alot. These are grouped in to three revenue Sub-Divisions. Ratlam Sub-Division covers the Tahsil of Ratlam. Sailana Sub-Division, with head quarters at Ratlam, is coextensive with Sailana Tahsil. The third Sub-Division, namely, Jaora-Alot, covers the remaining tahsils with headquarters at Jaora. The formation of each Tahsil is given in Appendix B. There are 14 Police Stations in the District. They are located at Station Road Ratlam, Manakchauk, Bilpalk, Namli, Sailana, Raoti, Bajna, Jaora, Badaoda, Ringnod, Piploda, Alot, Tal and Barkhera.

TOPOGRAPHY

The whole of the District lies on the Malwa Plateau, along its western margins. The composition of surface rocks being that of the traps. The general scene is of an undulating country, sloping towards the north and marked by series of high grounds and valleys of north flowing streams, alternating from east to west. Among the subsidiary water divides between the streams, there are isolated hills or low hill ranges running for short distances. These hills attain prominence in the south-east of the District and near the western margins of the plateau. In the west they are dissected and slope in to the narrow valleys of seasonal streams of the Mahi.

In Ratlam District there are two important rivers, namely, the Chambal flowing north along with its tributaries and the Mahi flowing to the north-west. The diversions due to these facts, in the general nature of the topography are distinct into the following five regions:—

1. The Malwa Plateau in the East
2. The Plateau of Sailana
3. The Western Hills of Sailana
4. The Chambal Valley, and
5. The Mahi Valley.

1. Ibid. pp. 89-91, and *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, Dr. Raghubeer Singh, 1950, p. 96.

2. *Jaora State Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 20.

3. *Sailana State Gazetteer*, 1908, 24; *Sailana Administration Report*, 1911-12, pp. 5-6.

4. *Sailana Administration Report* 1919-20, pp. 4-5.

5. *Dewas State Gazetteer*, 1907, pp. 36-37.

6. *General Administration Report of Madhya Bharat*, 1948-49, p. 5.

7. Ibid. pp. 10-12 and the enclosed map.

The eastern part of the District is typically a part of the Malwa Plateau which extends further east. It covers nearly the whole of Ratlam, Jaora and Alot tahsils. It is an undulating plain with knolls and narrow valleys gradually falling in the north. Its average elevation is about 500 metres.

The highest part of the plateau is marked along the south-eastern boundary. There the hill range which extends from south to north and attains a height of 611.3 metres near Berchha and 588.2 near Lochitara. The range also separates the waters of the Chamla and Bageri (Northern) in the east (Ujjain) and the Kurel and the Rattagarhi in the west. The Rattagarhi flows south-west and tributes the Mahi through the southern Bageri. The Malwa plateau is intersected by the Chambal and its tributaries.

In the western part of the Malwa plateau is a series of higher ground running south to north. It is known as the plateau of Sailana and marks the eastern boundary of Sailana tahsil, common with Ratlam. It passes further north-west into Partabgarh tahsil of Chittorgarh District (Rajasthan). The Sailana plateau extends in the north eastern part of Sailana Tahsil and the adjoining parts of Ratlam and Jaora Tahsils apart from southern Partabgarh. The towns of Sailana and Nawabganj are situated on this plateau. The Tahsil town is said to have acquired its name from the plateau. The altitude of the plateau is about 530 metres with the highest point 598.56 metres near Rampura. A hill dissected from the plateau and standing near the village Nal (Southern) is the highest point of the District, rising 612.6 metres above mean sea level.

The western part of Sailana Tahsil is hilly and dissected. It is a series of ridges, residual from the western extensions of Sailana *Pathar*, and deeply eroded narrow valleys of the tributaries of the Mahi. The Mahi itself forces its way through these hills from southeast to north-west dividing the area in to two halves. In both these parts most of the ridges and the intervening subsidiary valleys run from south east to north-west. However, the two exceptions are the Telni *Nala* which flows to the north and the Jamar *Nala* which flows due west both joining the Mahi. The highest points is 639.7 meters near Sakraoda.

The Chambal Valley has developed on the Malwa Plateau and is marked by the finer ingredients of black cotton soil in the low lying areas. It extends along the Chambal and its tributaries, the Sipra, the Kalisindh and the Maleni. The valleys have deeper soils retentive of moisture for a longer period. This has been closely occupied for cultivation and settlement replacing the flora. In this District the banks of the Chambal are dissected throughout, as also of its feeders tributaries. Especially the banks of the western tributaries, the Pingla, the Maleni and the Kurel and their feeders have cut up banks, which in time may initiate ravine formation. Even the Sipra in its course along the north-eastern boundary has broken banks.

The Mahi valley has varying degrees of slopes, frequently interrupted by hillocks and low ridges. The valley extends at acute angles into a series of subsidiary valleys and depressions in close proximity to the water parting ridges. The slopes from ridges to valleys are generally at high degrees. The valleys are deeper and narrower than that of the Chambal. The soil cover is derived from the same gneiss, primarily the Trap, but there is admixture of pebbles and gravels, more so along the outer margins and below the hill slopes.

RIVER SYSTEM

A larger portion of the District lies in the catchment area of the Chambal which is a tributary of the Yamuna, in the Ganga Drainage System. A smaller area in the south-west is drained by the Mahi which itself is a consequent stream flowing into the Gulf. The waterparting line runs along the high ground from southeast to northwest. It is traced roughly along the metre gauge railway line from the railway stations Runija to Ratlam and along the roads from Ratlam to Sailana and Nawabganj. The major part of the District slopes towards the north, whereas the north-western part slopes towards the north-west. The type of the drainage in general is dendritic, developed on the Deccan trap rocks. The main rivers are the Chambal and the Mahi. Among the tributaries of the Chambal, the Sipra, the Maleni, and the Sau (The Rajhar of Ratlam) are also the streams of some significance.

The Chambal

It is the most important river of Malwa. It has been mentioned as the Charmawati or Charmanwati in the ancient literature. The Chambal rises from the Janapao hill (854 metres), an offshoot of the Vindhya in Indore District. The coordinates of its source are 22°27' N. ; 75°37' E. Initially the river has a north westerly course in Indore and Dhar districts. Then it turns to the north with a slight westerly inclination in Ujjain.

The river flows through the north-eastern part of Ratlam District. It enters the district near Limankheri (13 km. north of Nagda) and forms the Tahsil boundary sections between Alot and Jaora. From Bisatkhera near Alot, the river flows in a semi circle turning west, north, and east until Asota village is reached. Here it flows along the inter-district boundary with Mandsaur and changes its direction to the north-east, finally leaving near Kalukheri. The river has a stoney bed and an island near Airwas. Another small island lies below Barkhera Kalan. The Maleni and a small stream Pingla join the Chambal on the left at a point below Uni and form a *Triveni* (confluence of three rivers). The Sipra joins the Chambal on the right bank where it leaves the District.

The Chambal further flows in Mandsaur, and Jhalawar and Kota Districts of Rajasthan. Here it is joined by the Chhoti Kali Sindh on the right and the Sau or Siwana on the left banks. It is dammed near the northern boundary of the State creating the Gandhi Sagar reservoir in Mandsaur. It is one of the largest Multipurpose project of the State. The river is utilised for irrigation in Rajasthan and the districts of Morena and Bhind. The electricity generated is also shared by the two States, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, Ratlam District also received electricity from this source.

In its north easterly source above Bhainsrorgarh are the well known cascades or *chulis* one of which falls about 18 metres. Here whirlpools are formed in huge caverns, 9 to 13 metres in depth, between some of which there is communication underground. Above Kota the river enters a deep gorge between the precipitous rocks. There is a series of wild glen and gullies and tangled overhanging brushwood. The country opens out below Patan, with gently sloping banks, occasionally picturesquely wooded and intersected by

ravines. Continuing in the north-east direction, the Chambal is joined by the Kali Sindh from the south and the Mej from the west. Lower down on the common boundaries of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the Parvati flows into it. The Chambal Project also irrigates a wide area of Morena and some adjoining districts. The river also forms the inter state boundaries of Madhya Pradesh with Uttar Pradesh for a short while and joins the Yamuna in Etawah.

Apart from the irrigation projects the river is most notable for its ravines and for its length. The river and its tributaries have been cutting their channels deep and extending them up wards and in the sides. Such complicated series of ravines on the soft and semi arid soil, devoid of flora have rendered large areas uneven, dry and unfit for cultivation. Though late, decolonization in the area have also been noted. The river was notorious for seasonal floods. The construction of Gandhi Sugar, Rana Pratap Dams and Kota Barrage in the Chambal project was the only one measure for checking its devastations and resettling the area by controlling soil erosion and providing irrigation and floral cover. Geographically the fact that the total length of the river is more than the Yamuna from its confluence highlights its importance. The rivers of the Deccan plateau are also older in age than those in the Ganga valley.

The Sipra

The Sipra, Shipra or Kshipra is also known as the Avantinadi after the king Avant who once ruled over the Avanti or western Malwa territory. The sacred village of Shipra near Dewas, the holy town Ujjain and Mahidpur are situated on its banks. The river is said to have sprung from the blood of Vishnu. The river throughout its length is marked by sacred spots, the reputed haunts of Rishis, or the scene of some miraculous incidents around which a whole epic of tale and legend has grown up. Even in Abul Fazl's days it was supposed to flow with milk at occasions which indicated good omens.

The Sipra rises from Kokri Bardi hill (747 metres) about 11 km. south-east of Indore. The river flows to the north-west upto the vicinity of Mehidpur and from Bhojakheri (near Alot) to its junction with the Chambal. The Khan and the Gambhir join it on the left bank above Ujjain and Mehidpur, respectively. The Sipra forms the eastern boundary of Alot tahsil for about 15 km. and cuts across it in a stretch of 15 km. Finally it forms the north-eastern boundary of the District with Jhalawar district of Rajasthan for about 19 km. The total course of the river is estimated to be 195 km.

Most of its course lies over the rolling Malwa plains, between the low banks which admit of its water being used for irrigation, but between Mehidpur and Alot it is hammed in by high rocky banks. It is the only disturbing stream of the Malwa during the rains. Its flood zone is wider than others in the region and the settlements on its banks are often inundated. Though doe (pools) exist throughout the river bed, in the summer season the river flows as a shallow channel upto Ujjain.

The Maleni Nala

The Maleni rises near Sailana and drains the eastern slopes of the plateau. In its upper course it forms the boundary between Ratlam and Jaora Tahsils. After receiving the *Karelnala* from the south it turns to the north.

The Rajhar or Sau

The Rajhar is a north flowing *Nala* of Jaora Tahsil. It is better known as the Sau or Siwana river further north where it forms the interstatal boundary between Banswara (Rajasthan) and Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh). It then turns to the north-east and joins the Chambal. The *Quasba* of Piploda in Ratlam District settles on the left bank of the small stream. The District town of Mandsaur also settling on the left bank in its north eastern course was severely inundated in the floods of 1973, between 19 to 27 August.

The Mahi

The Mahi is a consequent river which has its sources in Dhar District. The *Mophis* of Ptolemy and *Mais* of the *Periplus* drains an area of over 40 sq. km. In legends the Mahi is the daughter of the Earth and of the sweat that ran from the body of Raja Indradyumna of Ujjaiyani. Another story goes that one day a Gujar woman was churning curds. An *importunate* lover of whom she had tried to rid herself, found her thus engaged. His attentions becoming unbearable, the girl threw herself in to the pot and was turned into water. The stream that flowed from the jar is known as the Mahi, or 'curd churned'. A more probably derivation is from the tank whence it springs. It is regarded by the Bhils and the kolis as their mother, and the latter make pilgrimages to four places on its waters, Mingrad, Fazilpur, Angarh, and Yaspur. It is supposed to have risen from the Mau or Mahu tank at village Mendha (22°35'N.; 75°3' 30" E). The place lies on the foot of the Vindhya-chal about 5 km. west of Amjhara. It flows to the north in its early course. Then it turns to the west and forms the southern boundary of Ratlam District common with Jhabua. From Bhairongarh railway station on Godhra-Ratlam section of Western Railway, the river turns to the north-west and flows zigzag in a narrow valley. The river-crosses the Sailana Tahsil between the forested plateau of Sailanan on the right and the Bajna on the left. Here the bed is about 400 metres wide. The Bageri (in Dhar), the Jamar, the Karan and the combined stream of phundia and Bhunan join the Mahi on its right bank and the Pampawati (of Jhabua), and the Telni on the left bank. The valleys of the Mahi and its tributaries are trenched below the plateau and dissected hills and are dotted with villages settled mostly in linear patterns. Rajpura settles on its right bank. It leaves the District beyond Chandargarh after a course of about 65 km. in Ratlam District, or about 165 km. in Madhya Pradesh.

In Rajasthan the river keeps to the north-west between the hill ranges on both sides for a length of about 55 km. From Sarodia it turns to the south-west and enters a wider plain which extends in Banswara, Udaipur and Dungarpur Districts in Rajasthan and Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha in Gujarat. In the lower Mahi valley, the Som and the Anas are the most important tributaries joining the right and the left bank, respectively. The Mahi, after flowing the district of Kaira, Panch Mahal and Barod in Gujarat falls in to the Gulf

of Cambay. The last about 70 km. of its course is a tidal stream, suddenly widening from 100 metres at Verakhandi to about 8 km. at Kavi.

Tanks and Reservoirs

Among the old tanks mention may be made of Amrit Sagar and Raj Sagar or Jhali tank at Ratlam and Godhulia tank of Sailana which were built by the members of the Royal family of the respective states. Amrit Sagar is said to have been built by the Queen of Raja Padam Singh in 1778. Raj Sagar or Jhali tank was built by Maha Raja Ranjit Singh in memory of his Queen. These tanks have well built *Ghats*.

Among the modern works constructed for irrigation Shivgarbhedli tank in Sailana Tahsil is the largest in area, while Malwasa tank has the largest catchment area. Kamed, Goverdhan Sagar and Shikarwadi tanks of Ratlam Tahsil and Kangsi tank of Sailana, each have an area of 120 hectares or more. A list of tanks and reservoirs in the District, along with their particulars is enclosed in Appendix-A.

Celebrated Springs

There is a small pond known for its perennial water at Alot. It is marked by the temple of Anadi Kalpeshwar and is commonly known as *Jalkundi*. Fairs are held at the Spot on *Kartik Purnima* and *Baisakh Purnima* days. There are two sacred springs at Bare Kedareshwar and Chhote Kedareshwar near Sailana.

Falls

There is a water fall on the *Undwa nala* near village Kaneri. The height is reported to be 12 metres. The other fall is located on a *nala* at Kedareshwar near Sailana. A fair is held on the Shivaratri day at the place.

Underground Water :

The district is predominantly occupied by the Deccan lava which flows for hydrogeological discussions are classified under consolidated formations. Deccan Trap is an extrusive igneous rock formed due to celling of the mother lava from fissure eruptions. A typical lava flow 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 adjoining Indore district penetrate 2 to 4 lava flows and the occurrence of water is often at the contact of the first and second or second and third flows. All aquifers at depths of more than 2 m. h. g. l. 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 units by leakage. On the basis of available data from adjacent districts occurrence of trappean aquifers to depth of 80 km. is certain. Systematic studies have not yet been carried out in these district and hence precise information on the groundwater condition is not available.

GEOLOGY

Geologically the District is monotonous. All the older rock formations are covered by Deccan Traps. Only at the northern side of the District narrow strips of alluvium along the Chambal and its tributaries and small patches of laterite break the monotony. Small areas of Archaean rocks represented mainly by gneissose granitoid are found at the western part of the District. Small terrains of Vindhyan sandstone are also exposed at a few places.

Vindhyan Sandstone

Sandstones are greyish white to pink coloured, medium to coarse grained and are found to be in open folds.

Deccan Trap

Almost the entire District is underlain by basaltic lava flows which are dark grey in colour, hard and massive but sometimes vesicular or amygdoloidal in nature. As many as thirteen trappean flows were recognised in parts of the District between the levels of 445 to 553 m. above mean sea level with five horizons of redboles and two of fossiliferous intertrappean beds. Some of the flows show palaeo weathering of the upper parts.

Intertrappeans

Intertrappean beds of sedimentary origin containing gastropod and plant fossils have been recorded to occur in between the lava flows. These are formed of cherty limestones.

Red-boles/Clay

Many horizons of red bole/clays are present in the area interstratified between two consecutive flows. They are red, highly ferruginous, non plastic clay beds. At places these beds are over 5 m. thick and are quite extensive.

Laterite

Laterite is generally found capping some of the hillocks and plateaux. It occurs as patches mostly in the northern part of the District. These are normally thin, their general thickness being about 3 m.

Alluvium

The alluvium is mostly found to cover the main river valleys and streams of the District. Its thickness varies from 12 to 15 m. close to the river and proportionately thinning away from it. Along the banks of the Maleni river a maximum thickness of 30 m. has been noticed. Concentrations of Kankar are present in the alluvium.

The black cotton soil or *regur* is also found covering a large tract in the north-eastern part of the District at the foothills, in valleys and plains. It is a highly clayey and silty soil, very plastic and retentive of moisture.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The District is poor in mineral wealth. The sandstone near Pingralla and the abundant soft but durable red vesicular trap with large Phonocrysts found over a large area to the south of Ratlam town find use in the building and construction industry. The trap is also used as road and rail ballast, well lining etc. Small occurrences of low grade bauxite is present in some of the laterite cappings, but they are not of much significance. Calcite veins occur in the Deccan Trap but they too are very small to be of any economic value. Occurrence of tufa is reported in the Chunaket valley near Mawasa (23°19'N, 74°35'E) and about 48 km west of Ratlam. It is estimated that not more than 1032 metric tonnes can be expected from the area.

Seismicity

The available literature does not record any earthquake in the District. The publication of The Indian Standards Institution "Indian Standard Criteria for Earthquake Resistant design of structures" (Second Revision) October, 1971 assigns seismological zone to this District.

FLORA

Forest Belts

The natural flora of the District has been removed widely for cultivation and settlement purposes. Tree forests worth the name are seen only in parts of Government forests. In Ratlam District the Government forests are limited to scattered areas on hills and hill-slopes in the south and south-west. Here too they lie in close proximity to the settlements in the valleys. The forests are divided into 4 ranges namely Ratlam, Sailana, Shivgarh and Bajna. Those lying to the south of Sailana-Bajna Road and south-west of the River Mahi, downstream, are under Ratlam Range of Indore Forest Division, while the forest blocks to the north of the road are under Sailana Range. The general quality is low and the density sparse. The forests are capable mostly of producing firewood, grasses, and minor products. The out-put of timber is very small and departmental felling is totally banned.

Area of the Forests

Only 25.57 percent of the total area of the District is covered under the forests belongs to the Forest Department. Out of the total forest area of 1248.847 sq. km., only 64.342 sq. km. is classed as Reserved Forests, and the remaining 1185.505 sq. km. as Protected Forests. At present only 365.935 sq. km. of Protected forests in the District is covered under the ten-year Working Scheme of 1966-67 for Rampura, Ratlam, Sailana and Neemuch Ranges.

Botanical Divisions

The forests are purely of Central India Mixed Deciduous type and fall into class "2-Dry Tropical Forests" under the revised classification given in the Forest Types of India by Henry Champion and S. K. Seth. The groups, sub-groups and subsidiary types occurring with reference to the above are given below.

Group 5 : Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests

Sub-group A : Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests.

Type c(i) Dry Teak.

Sub-group B: Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests (Subsidiary Edaphic type E2 Salai)

Low Grass Lands

The types are described below under the titles Teak, and Salai Forests and Low Grass Lands.

Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Teak Forests

Teak forests are represented by the major portions of blocks Mahi I to IV, Raoti, A, B and C and Samarkho. Teak (*Tactona grandis*) is the most characteristic species, forming a high percentage of the total stock, due to its hardy nature as compared to other species. In most localities it is associated with *sajad* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *mahua* (*Madhuca lalifolia*), *tendu* (*Diospyros melanox*), *palas* (*Butea monosperma*), *kalam* (*Mytragyna parviflora*), and *dhaora* (*Anogeissus latifolia*). On dry, sandy or shallow soils *dhaora* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *Moyan* (*Lannea coromandalia*), *bel* (*Aegle marmelos*), *bija* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) are its close associates. *Salai* and *moyan* are found replacing teak and other valuable species in the over wood on the uplands. The first and second storeys are not at all distinguishable in the teak forests of the District.

Small sized bamboos (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) or young clumps are found on the upper hill slopes while middle sized bamboos (old clumps) are found in the moist localities, e. g., near Devjhar, Manpura and Heorakhurd. The density is low (0.2 to 0.6) and poor (hollow and crooked) in stocking. The crop is mostly young on account of unregulated cuttings by local people. The trees are below 10 metres in height and 20 to 50 cm. in girth. Fire blazed these forests were unchecked in the past. The regeneration of teak is scarce. Coppice regeneration is adequate, subject to protection from fires, grazing, etc.

The shrubs, herbs, grasses, climbers, epiphytes and parasites found in these forests, (the main type) of the District, are given below:—

Shrubs : *Serali* (*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*), *dhawai* (*Woodfordia fruticosa*), *marcaphali* (*Helicteris isora*), *bekal* (*Gymnospermia spinosa*), *gursakri* (*Grewia hirsuta*), *kala ankar* (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*), *Sadha suhagen* (*Lantana camara*), *neel* (*Indigofera pulchella*), *akol* (*Analgium lamarokii*), *jharberi* (*Zizyphus rotundifolia*) and the straggling bushes of *karonda* (*Carissa opaca*).

Herbs

The common herbs are *pawaria* (*Cassia tora*), *adhisisi* (*Xanthium strumarium*), *ok* (*Euphorbia* species), etc.

Grasses

The most common grasses are *Phulera* (*Apluda mutica*), *lapti* (*Heteropogon contortus*), *gundel* (*Themeda quadrivalvis*), and *bhurbhusi* (*Eragrostis tennela*). *Marwel* (*Dichanthium annulatum*), *Aristida hystix* and *sorghum halepense* are the most common species along the nala banks and moist places.

Climbers

Nagbel (*Cryptolepis buchanani*), *giloy* (*Tinospora cordifolia*), *keoti* (*Ventilago calyculata*), and *makor* (*Zizyphus oenoplia*) are abundant in the open forests. *Gunja* (*Abrus precatorius*), *guray* (*Acacia caesia*), *jarjini* (*Acacia pennata*) and *piwar bel* (*Combretum decandrum*) are also frequently met with.

Epiphyte

Vanda (*Loranthus longifolia*) is the epiphyte affecting the forests, though the occurrence is rare.

Parasites

Gurbel (*Viscum orientale*) and a *marbel* (*Cuscuta reflexa*) are the conspicuous parasites, though their occurrence too is marked rare in this District.

Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous (*Salai*) Forests

Salai forests are an edaphic type of the Northern Dry Deciduous forests found on drier localities of Raoti and Mahi blocks. These occupy the spurs and flat tops of hills with thin gravelly soils or bare rocks. *Salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) is a species which grows on very dry conditions where other species except *moyan* (*lannea coromandalica*), *kulu* (*Sterculia urens*) and such other species, cannot survive. It thus grows gregarious or even pure in such areas. Some of the other associate trees growing on dry conditions are *mokha* (*Schrebera swietenoides*), *galgal* (*Cochlospermum gossypium*), *dudhi* (*Wrightia*

tinctoria), *air* (*Acacia catechu*) and *dhaura* (*Anogeissus Latifolia*), while bamboos are absent from the under growth.

Serali (*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*) is the main shrub. *Pamaria* (*Cassia tora*) and *adhisisi* (*Xanthium strumarium*) are among the light growth of herbs. *Bhurbhusi* (*Eragrostis tennela*) monopolises among the grasses and is most susceptible to fires. Climbers and parasites are absent since the trees themselves remain leaf less in most parts of the year. *Vanda* (*Loranthus longifolia*) occurs rarely. The quality is poor, M. P. IVb, with height hardly reaching 10 metres, and girth at breast height 100 cm. The density is also low, varying from 0.2 to 0.6. This is so due to damages caused by cattle; although the natural regeneration is adequate.

Grass Lands

Due to shifting cultivation, heavy grazing and severe fires in the past about 20 per cent of the forests, mostly near the settlements have been deprived of tree growth. Blocks of Rozana, Kankarwa, Raoti A, B, and C in Ratlam Range and Samarkho in Sailana Range are clear examples of open grass lands. Trees, undergrowth, bamboos and even shrubs except *khejda* are almost absent. Grasses, herbs and weeds are the only ground cover coming up in rains but drying out or grazed by November. Apart from their uses for stall feeding the cattle, thatching of roofs and preparation of ropes, grasses in this District have also attained industrial importance. Nearly 6565 metric tonnes of raw material is required to produce 4848 metric tonnes of straw board. Grasses form 60 percent of the raw material required but only 55 metric tonnes of grasses are obtained from the District. The deficit is made up by *bagasse* and other commodities. The most common grasses used in the straw Board Mill, Ratlam are *gundel*, *laobi*, *bhurbhusi* and *balka*.

Past System of Forest Management

The forests of this District were, by and large, parts of the former states of Ratlam, Sailana and Jaora, and their *Zagirdars*. Other states contributed very small or no forest area.

Former Ratlam State

Ratlam was the first state to inaugurate a separate Forest Department as early as 1873 but that was abolished in 1888. There after the forests were handed over to Revenue Department, which carried on the watch and ward of the forests with the assistance of senior guards. Dry wood of value upto Rs. 100, Rs. 200, Rs. 500 and higher than Rs. 500 could be auctioned by the senior guards, tahsildars, commissioners and the State Council, respectively. Bhil tribe was allowed to extract and sell any forest produce free of cost for their livelihood. Other people were also allowed *nistar* facilities for personal requirements on the licenses issued by senior guards, patwaris and octroi guards. This unchecked hacking of forest wealth continued upto 1925 when a tariff was formed by the Commissioner, Ratlam and grazing fees were fixed for various types of cattle. Commutation was also collected by the patwaris from the aborigines for the *Katcha huts*.

Former Sailana State

Care to preserve the forests was taken in Sailana State only in 1901-02 with the declaration of some forest land as *Rakhat*. The forest produce of *Rakhat* forests was meant for the state use and state revenues. The valuable species and useful trees, i. e. *sagon*, *sajad*, *shisham*, *imli*, *mahua*, *mango*, *tinach*, *khair*, *kaveria*, *rohan*, *Jamun*, *dhaora* and bamboo were not allowed to be cut without the sanction of the *Darbar* (State Government). *Rakhat* forests were guarded by three patrolling parties. Forests on *khalsa* land were in the charge of the *Kamasdar* of Sailana town. Public in the State was free to remove forest produce from non-*Rakhat* forests. Even *Rakhat* forests were left open to the public during the famines.

Former Jaora State

Like Sailana State, the forests in Jaora State also were in the charge of revenue officers, known as *kamasdars*, who were assisted by a patrolling party. Certain forest areas and grass lands were reserved for the state and restricted from fellings. Villagers were allowed to take sufficient wood from the non-reserved forests for building purposes, for agricultural implements and grazing their cattle during the day time free of charge. Poor people could also take head-loads of other jungle produce.

Early Post-Merger Period (1947-48 to 1958-59)

Due to the past legacies and for want of proper planning for future, working coupes were laid out in selected areas at the description of the staff with the aim of earning revenue. Since there were no silvicultural considerations, selective fellings by contractors continued. The best trees were cut and malformed leftout.

The *Jagirdars* and *Zamindars*, sensing the limited days of their rights over the forests almost clear-felled their forest estates before the Abolition of Zamindari and Jagirdari Acts came in force in the years 1951 and 1952, respectively.

Ad-hoc Coppice-with-Reserves System

It was in 1959-60 that laying out of coupes under Ad-hoc system was adopted. The number of felling series were tentatively formed in order to meet the local requirements as well as to check further deterioration. The silvicultural system adopted upto 1965-66 was coppice-with reserves. *Khair* was worked on Selection system with felling cycle of 15 years. *Kulu* (*stereulia urens*) gum was leased out annually. Since 1964-65 *tendu* leaves were auctioned range wise under Madhya Pradesh Tendu Patta Vyapar Viniyam Adhinium, 1964. The Government appointed its own Agents to purchase *tendu* leave bundles from the collecting villagers. Then it was sold to those contractors who had quoted the highest tender.

Results

The cumulative result of the past treatment has been the removal of best stock and excessive working of accessible and fringe areas. All forests have suffered heavy grazing, repeated fires and unrestricted hacking by villagers. Old, hollow, crooked and unattractive trees stand in the forest marked with grassy blanks. The quality (height) and density of the tree crop has gone poorer while shrubby growth and blanks have widened. Bamboos have disappeared from large areas except the hill slopes. The most permanent loss has been in the form of gradual but continuous reduction in forest area due to its acquisition for cultivation and rehabilitation for families dislocated from the area submerged under Gandhi Sagar dam in Mandsaur District.

The First Regular Working Scheme

A working scheme for the period 1966-67 to 1975-76 was approved in 1961. It divided the forests into protection forests, tree forests, grass reserves and miscellaneous forests. The protection forests were brought under soil conservation and grazing closure, tree forests under Teak, and Mixed Coppice-with-Reserves working Circles, with overlapping working circles of *khair*, *kulu* and *salai*.

Wild Life Protection and Game Laws

Shooting Rules under the Indian Forest Act were first framed in 1890-91. During the princely rule *Shikargahs* were maintained and reserved for the Royal family of the respective states. Poachers were severely punished. After the merger of States the game was managed under the Madhya Bharat Forest Act, 1950, Madhya Bharat Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act (I) of 1952 and Madhya Bharat Game Act (10) 1952.

After the Reorganisation of States in 1956 the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 and the Central Provinces and Berar Game Act, 1953 were made applicable. Under Section 13 of Madhya Pradesh Game Act, 1953 Game Rules were framed in 1962 and the following year the Madhya Pradesh (Hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water and setting traps or snares in the Reserved and Protected forests) Rules, 1963 were framed under Sections 261 (i), and 76 (j) and 76 (d) of Indian Forest Act, 1927 to preserve the categories of wild life more effectively.

In spite of these rules poaching was on an increase due to clearing of forests, development of roads, increasing use of Jeeps and search lights and liberal grants of gun licences. Getting an evidence against the poachers to be prosecuted was the major difficulty before the staff.

Under the circumstances, the State Government imposed a total ban on shooting of wild life in Government forests, except that of wolf, fox and rats for a period of two years, which in continuation was further extended for three years from November 11, 1971. The order includes thirteen varieties of birds of the category jungle fowls, spur fowls, quails and partridges in addition to the National bird, peafowl. Gandhi Sagar dam in Mandsaur

and the Mahi dam may provide better conditions for the survival of wild life if arrangements are made. There is no game sanctuary or National Park in the District. Shooting blocks have not been created. Meanwhile the Game Act, 1973 has been applied in 11 States and Union Territories prohibiting shooting of all animal species except vermin and small animals breeding fast, upto Nov. 1976. It also prohibits the shooting of all birds except the 4 varieties of winter visitor birds in season. The Act also provides heavy fines and imprisonment on the violation of Rules dealing in skin and feathers, etc. of wild life is a matter of Government control and concerned persons are required to register themselves and keep proper records of their work.

FAUNA

The scattered blocks of poor quality forests with low density provide cover to small animals only. However, the carnivora preying on them could be found in very small numbers. The large species of herbivora are struggling for existence, except the blue bull which has maintained its number a little higher than others, due to its cunning habits and prolific breeding. Blue bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) and wild boar (*Sus cristatus*) are seen in the later part of nights in the vicinity of cultivated areas and open grassy blanks. Spotted deer (*Axis axis*), barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*) and chinkara (*Gazella bennetti*) are seen in the larger forest blocks. Rabbits (*Lepus ruficaudatus*) feed on the fine grasses and are seen running across the roads on a night drive. They burrow holes and roost below hollow trees. Bear (*Ursus ursinus*) lives in rocky areas and regularly visits the fruit bearing trees in the nights. Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*) and bandar (*Macacus entellus*) are the two primates found in this District.

The Chief attractions among the carnivora are the tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and leopard (*Panthera pardus*). While the tigers roam about in a very wide area in the nights, they rest in the cool valleys of Takha, Golamba, Khatan, Ghoraji, and Bhuj-ka-nala. They retire in the deep forests during the winter and rainy seasons but stick to nala banks, with bushy covers in the summer. The leopards also haunt the outskirts of villages to lift dogs, goat, calves and fowl. Hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*), Jackal (*Canis aureus*) and Fox (*Vulpes benghalensis*) feed on carrions and small creatures but a Hyena may attack an unarmed lonely man. The wild life is now restricted to very few localities on Gandhi Sagar wild life Sanctuary. The Ranges of Ratlam district are practically devoid of game except for Rabbits, Jackals, Partridges, Quails, Hyena and monkeys.

Birds

Among the game birds of the forest Bushquail (*perdicula asiatica*), Rainquail (*Coturnix coromandelicus*), blue rock Pigeon (*Columba intermedia*), green Pigeon (*Crocopus chlorogaster*), Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), grey jungle Fowl (*Gallus sonneratii*), red jungle Fowl (*Gallus gallus*), grey partridge (*Francolinus pondiceris*) and painted Partridge (*Francolinus pictus*) are most noted. Lesser floricanis (*Kharmore*) is found in certain villages adjoining Sailana where a sanctuary has been proposed. The bird is of migratory nature and come to Sailana high grasslands only during the breeding season. Large open high grasslands available around Sailana is one reason for its existence here duly.

Since the creation of Gandhi Sagar dam in Mandsaur, which extends to the vicinity of Ratlam District and other medium and small Multipurpose projects in the District itself, water birds and migratory birds of the Central Asia are now seen around them more frequently in their vividity.

Reptiles and Insects

Cobra, Krait and Dhamin are the common snakes. Pithons are seen out of their hiding places in late summers or in the rains when their holes are filled with water. Scorpion is the common poisonous insect, apart from the wasps, bees, mosquitoes and the fly.

Amphibians

Frogs, toads, crabs, water snake and tortoises are found in the District. Crocodiles are seen occasionally in the Chambal. They may be seen in the Mahi and even in the minor streams when they are in floods.

Fishes

The most important fishery in the District is the Riverine Fishery. It is mainly a capture fishery. The fishery season is the monsoon season when the rivers are in spate. Since some of the important rivers of the District such as the Chambal, the Shipra, and the Malini pour their discharge in the Gandhisagar reservoir, as a conservation measure, fishing is restricted during the monsoon, it being the breeding season of the fish. Fishing commences from 15th August and continues till winter. The fish fauna is similar to that of the neighbouring Mandsaur District and consists of the following.

Major Crops

Catla-catla (*Katla*), Labeo rohita (*Rohu*) *Cirrhinus mrigala* (*Naren*), Labeo calbasu (*Kalot*) and Tor-tor (*Badas*) are the fast growing species growing to sizes from 1 to 3 kg. in weight.

Minor Crops

Labeo bata, *Cirrhina reba*, Labeo gonius (*Kursa*), etc., are smaller fishes but these can be reared along with the main economic species named major crops. *Puntius Spp.* (*Sherna*, *bherka*, etc.) are also reared.

Cat Fishes

Wallago attu (*Padhin*), *Mystus seenghala* (*Sighal*) *M. aor* (*Kohora*), etc., are

cornivorous species which feed upon small fishes and all fingerlings. These are kept away from ponds used for pisciculture and are trapped from rivers in the nights.

Murrels

Chana marulius, *Chana striatus*, *Chana-punctatus*. (Local name samal, kabra, gari, etc.)

Mullet

The important game fishes are *Tor-tor* (Baras) and *Barilius bola* (galar) and *Mugil corsula* (Natera).

Mastacembalus Spp(Bam)

The common carp (*Cyprinus carpio var. communis*) has also been introduced in Ratlam District. This is a tank-breeding variety and breeds all the year round, particularly during the monsoons and in Feb-April

Pond-culture is practiced on a limited scale in Sailana Tehsil. The development of the irrigation tanks, such as Sibgarh, Choti Kansi and Govardhan sagar are under the consideration of the Fisheries Department of M. P.

Fishing Method- Crafts and Gears

Long line fishing and fishing with gill nets are the common methods of fishing. Cast nets are also used. Surface gill nets with nylon synthetic twines is the latest trend. Small plant built canoes (Dongia) is the common craft used.

Socio-Economic Condition of Fishermen

For improving the Socio-economic condition of the fishermen, organisation of the fishermen into cooperative societies are being encouraged. The fishermen are engaged in fishing for part-time only and have small land holdings. River bed cultivation is a common practice with the fishermen.

Future Scope

Fish culture in the irrigation tanks such as Sibgarh, Choti Keosi and Govardhan sagar and pond culture in Sailana Block have scope for initiating fisheries development.

Storage and Marketing

One fish stall at Ratlam is proposed to be set up by the Machhua Sahakari Sangh. The important fish markets are Jaora and Ratlam. Icing facilities (ice factories) are available in both the places.

Research Survey

A survey of tanks of Sailana Block was conducted. Dholavad and Shivgarh irrigation tanks are being developed for fisheries. Both tanks are under the control of the irrigation deptt. These are mainly irrigation tanks but water supply is also being made available to the town of Ratlam from Dholavad tank.

CLIMATE

The climate of this District is on the whole dry except during 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 up to about the middle of June. The period from about mid-June to September is the south-west monsoon or retreating monsoon season. October and November form the period of transition from wet season to dry cold season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the District are available for three stations, one of which has records extending upto 83 years, and the other two upto 66 years. Tables in Appendix A, give the details of the rainfall at these stations and for the District as a whole. The average annual rainfall in the District is 895 mm. The rainfall in the District decreases from the south-west towards the north-east. About 94 percent of the annual rainfall in the District is received during the south-west monsoon season, July being the rainiest month. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is appreciable. During the 50-year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall in the District amounting to 177 percent of the normal occurred in 1944. The lowest annual rainfall, which was only 33 percent of the normal, occurred in 1918. During this 50-year period, the annual rainfall was less than 80 percent of the normal in 17 years. The consecutive years of such low rainfall in the District occurred 6 times during these 50-years. Even considering the annual rainfall at the individual stations two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred three to five times at all the three stations and three consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once each at Ratlam and Jaora. It will be seen from the table in appendix A that the annual rainfall in the District was between 600 and 1100 mm. in 30 years out of 50.

On an average there are 42 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. -10 cents or more) in a year the District. This number varies from 38 at Jaora to 45 at Ratlam.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the District was 359.7 mm. at Sailana on August 11, 1941.

Temperature

There is a meteorological observatory at Ratlam. The records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the conditions in the District and environment in general subject to local variations due to altitude. After February there is a rapid increase in temperatures. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 39.6° and the mean daily minimum 25.9°C. The days are intensely hot during the summer and on individual days the maximum temperature may go above 43°C. Hot dust-laden winds, which blow during the latter part of the summer season render the days quite uncomfortable with the onset of the south-west monsoon in the District. By about the middle of June there is an appreciable drop in temperatures. After mid-September when the monsoon withdraws there is a slight increase in the day temperatures. However the nights become progressively cooler after the withdrawal of the monsoon. After October both the day and night temperatures decrease rapidly till January which is the coldest month. The mean daily maximum temperature in January is 26.5°C. and the mean daily minimum is 11.1°C. During the cold season cold waves affect the District in association with the passage of western disturbances across north India and the minimum temperature occasionally drops down to about 6°C.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Ratlam was 45.2°C. on April 27, 1958. The lowest minimum temperature was 32.8°C. on December 29, 1960.

Humidity

During the monsoon season relative humidity is high. Humidity decreases during the post-monsoon season. The driest part of the year is the summer season when relative humidities in the afternoons are less than 30 percent.

Cloudiness

Skies are generally heavily clouded or overcast during the south-west monsoon season. In the rest of the year skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds

Winds are generally light with some increase in force during the latter part of the summer and early monsoon months. During May and the south-west monsoon season the winds blow mainly from the south-west or west. In the post-monsoon and cold seasons, the winds blow mostly from directions between north-east and south-east. After February southerlies and south-westerlies appear and these become progressively more common with the advance of the season.

Special Weather Phenomena

During the south-west monsoon months and to a lesser extent in the post-monsoon season depressions and storms, originating in the Bay of Bengal, move across the central parts of the country and affect the District or its neighbourhood, causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. Occasional dust storms and dust-raising winds occur during the summer season. Thunders too occur occasionally during the summer season and during the monsoon months and when the rains are often associated with thunder.

Tables in Appendix A also gives the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena, respectively, for Ratlam.

CHAPTER-II HISTORY

HISTORY

23

Pre-history

Discovery of a few stone age tools, picked up from three villages of Ratlam, proves the existence of the primitive man in the District. Among these, two microlithic sites were found at Jaora, from where fluted cores and blades were gathered¹. Chalcolithic sites discovered at Runija and Meen villages revealed shreds of the famous Kayathaware of Ujjain². It may be mentioned that chalcolithic culture flourished in this area around 1635 B. C.³

Early History

In ancient times Ratlam was included in Avanti region, known as Malwa from the 7th-8th century onwards. In the *puranas* Avanti is referred to as a well-known *Janapada* in the Vindhyan region, with its capital at Ujjayini. It was a great commercial centre and three important trade routes from (i) Bharukaccha (Baroach) and Surpuraka (Sojula) (ii) Vidarbha and Nasik and (iii) Saraswati in Kosala (Oudh)⁴, met here. The ancient race who gave its name to (Avanti) was known probably as the Avantis⁵.

At the time of the great Mahabharata War, Vinda and Anuvinda were two powerful monarchs of Avanti. They fought gallantly as Kaurava allies, each at the head of an *Akshauhini* division of soldiers and died in action. They were praised by Bhishma as *Maharathis*; (great charioteers)⁶.

During the Buddha's time the great ruler of Avanti was Chanda Pradyot. His capital was located at Ujjayini. According to the Buddhist text *Majjhima Nikaya* Avanti had, by that time, become a very powerful monarchy of northern India. It was reckoned as one of the most celebrated among the four monarchies and sixteen *Janapads* of that period. It is said that Chanda's contemporary Magadhan king Ajatashatru fortified his capital at Rajagriha, apprehending an attack from the king of Avanti. From the beginning Avanti became an important centre of Buddhism, as some of its most outstanding adherents, like Mahakaccana, Sona, Abhaya and Kumara-Dhammapala came from this region⁷. The Pali canon was composed in the form of speech, then current here, by these preachers⁸. Thus, Rhys Davids concluded, that though Buddhism was born in Magadha it received its garb in Avanti. Five Pradyota Kings—over Avanti for about 138 years.

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1956-57, p. 79.

2. Ibid. 1968-69, p. 66.

3. Ibid. 1969-70, p. 47.

4. S. M. Ali, The Geography of the Puranas, pp. 158-59.

5. Ibid. p. 172. Whether Avanti was originally a place or a clan name is still a disputed question.

6. H. C. Ray Chaudhuri, Political History of Ancient India p. 145; Mahabharata, Bhishma Parva Cant. 10 (Verses) 19, 24.

7. Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, p. 165.

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

According to the *Puranic* evidence the Sisunaga dynasty of Magadha supplanted the Pradyotas in the 5th century B. C. Under the new imperial dynasty Avanti, including Ratlam became an important Viceroyalty. It is quite likely, that after the Sishunagas the imperial house of the Nandas of Magadha held sway over this tract, because it is stated in the *Puranas* again, that before the advent of the Mauryas the Nandas had a very extensive territory in Aryavartya. The founder of this dynasty, Mahapadma Nanda is referred to in the ancient literature as the destroyer of all *Kshatriyas* (*Sarva-Kshatratnata*) and the sole monarch of the earth¹. Nine Nand kings sat on the Magadhan throne, till they were deprived of their empire about 324 B. C. by Chandragupta Maurya.

The Mauryas

The first of the Maurya kings, Chandragupta ousted the last of the Nandas and conquered for himself a vast empire that extended from Afganistan to Mysore. The District, thus, must have formed part of his empire. He left intact his vast empire to his son Bindusara (c. 300-273 B. C.) and Asoka (c. 273-236 B. C.). During his father's regime Asoka was appointed Viceroy at Ujjayini. According to the version of the Buddhist text *Deepavamsa*, he came to Ujjayini in that capacity at the age of 18 only. He lived there for 11 years, till his father's death. Asoka's association with Madhya Pradesh is further confirmed by the existence of his inscriptions at Rupnath (Jabalpur District),² Gujara³ (Datia) and Sanchi⁴ (Raisen), Ujjayini retained the position of an important viceregal headquarters and a centre of provincial administration till the end of the Maurya rule. Asoka's son Samprati is believed to have erected many Jain edifices throughout Malwa, Gujarat and Rajputana. From his time onwards the vast empire of his mighty predecessors started dwindling under weak rulers. The last of them, viz., Brihatratha was assassinated by his commander-in-chief Pushyamitra Sunga around c. 187 B. C. as the Sunga territories never extended beyond Vidisha towards the west. The history of Ratlam District, therefore, in the post Mauryan period, until the rise of the Satavahanas, is obscure.

The Satavahanas

The founder of this royal house of Andhra Pradesh was Simuka, who is assigned a late form c. 235-213 B. C. The greatest of the early Satavahanas was Siri Satakarni I (c. 194-185 B. C.), who attained imperial status by conquering Avanti (Western Malwa), Anupa, (Southern Malwa) in the Narmada valley and Vidarbha. To celebrate these victories he is said to have performed two *asvamedha* and one *Rajasuya* sacrifices⁵. Ratlam District might have thus come under the sway of the Satavahanas for a while.

1. N. L. Tripathi, The Age of the Nandas and Mauryas, pp. 16-17.

2. Hiralal, Inscriptions in C. P. and Berar, p. 21.

3. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXXI, p. 206.

4. John Marshall, The Monuments of Sanchi, Vol. I, p. 26-28.

5. A Comprehensive History of India, Ed. by K. A. Nilakantha Sastri, Vol. II pp. 301-302.

A Satavahana coin, picked up from a village of Mandasaur, and assigned to a late near about 3rd century B. C. adds weight to this inference.¹ Satakarni II, another great king of this dynasty, reigned from c. 166-111 B. C. From inscriptional evidence he seems to have wrested Eastern Malwa too from a Sunga king.²

The course of history did not run smooth for long, because towards the close of the first century A. D., the Western Kshatrapas of Kathiawad and Gujarat drove them away from the entire Malwa region.

The Western Kshatrapas

About the first century B. C. king Gardhavilla was ruling at Ujjain. According to a Jain tradition, recorded in Merutunga's *Theravali*, Gardhavilla once molested the beautiful nun Saraswati. Her enraged brother Kalakacharya went to the west of the Sindhu and instigated the Saka Kshatrapas to conquer the territory of Gardhavilla. These Scythians occupied the whole of Malwa, but after 17 years, Gardhavilla's son, Vikramaditya, drove them away from his paternal kingdom. To commemorate this singular victory Vikramaditya is said to have originated the famous Vikrama era in 58 B. C.³ According to some historians he was none other than the famous Sakari Vikramaditya of Indian history. It is said, that 135 years after Vikramaditya the Sakas reconquered his kingdom and expelled his descendent.⁴

These Saka rulers were twenty in number and ruled in this region for nearly three centuries. The earlier Saka rulers belonged to the Kshaharata dynasty, founded by Bhumaka. The latter rulers were of the Kardamaka house, that originated from Chashtana. Originally they were provincial governors of the Kushanas, but later became independent.

After conquering Malwa Nahapana, the second ruler of the Kshaharata line assumed the title of Mahakshatrapa and made his son-in-law Ushavadatta or Rishavadatta, the king of the newly won territory. Their occupation of Malwa is recorded in Nasik, Junnar as well as Karle inscriptions of Nahapana and Ushavadatta.⁵ In all eight inscriptions of Ushavadatta referring to his religious benefactions have come to light. In one such epigraph mention is made about the construction of a rest house at Dashapura (old name of Mandasaur). According to the author of *Periplus*, Nahapana's capital was located at Minnagara which Dr. Bhandarkar identified with Mandasaur.⁶ Lying adjacent to Mandasaur Ratlam must have been under the Kshatrapa sovereignty.

About A. D. 124-25, the Satavahana king Gautamiputra Satakarni seems to have killed Nahapana and annexed his entire kingdom including Surashtra (Kathiawad), Kukura

1. *Indian Archaeology, A Review*, 1959-60, p. 24.

2. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, pp. 303-304.

3. *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, 480.

4. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 155.

5. R. C. Majumdar, *Ancient India*, 124; R. D. Bannerji, *Prehistoric and Ancient India*, pp. 148-149.

6. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Op. cit., p. 279.

(Gujarat), Anupa (Southern Malwa), Akara and Avanti (Eastern and Western Malwa), into his vast empire.¹ The silver coins of Nahapana were restruck by Gautamiputra with his own symbol and legend to proclaim his power over the Kshatrapa territories.² Soon Chashtana and his grandson Rudradaman of the Kardamaka dynasty appeared on the scene and wrested back their lost territories from the Satavahanas. The fact is corroborated by Ptolemy's reference (in his geographical account of A. D. 140) of Tiasenes (Chashtana), as the monarch of Ozena (Ujjayini, the capital of Avanti).³ Rudradaman claimed to have twice defeated Gautamiputra Satakarni whom, according to the Kanheri inscription, he gave his daughter in marriage.⁴ The Kshatrapa rule lasted in Malwa and Kathiawad till about A. D. 395⁵, under rulers like Rudrasimha I, Visvasimha, Rudradaman II and III, Viradaman, Rudrasimha II, etc. Under these Saka rulers the whole of Malwa experienced a cultural supremacy in Sanskrit language, music, polity and logic. Their matrimonial alliance with contemporary ruling houses of India effected an easy absorption of Scythian element into the Indian society.⁶ Lying within their dominion, the people of Ratlam might have enjoyed some benefits of this cultural phase. There are some stray references, however, to show that after A. D. 240 the Western Kshatrapas lost some of their eastern and southern territories to a different line of Saka Chiefs, two of whose members were Insvaradatta and Shridharvarman. The Vakataka Vindhya Sakti too is believed to have extended his power to this region about A. D. 240.⁷ Two copper plate grants of Maharaja Svamidasa and Balunda from Indore, dated 67 and 107, (that is A. D. 148 and 149) indicate that this portion of Malwa passed under these feudatory rulers of the Abhira overlords. These Abhiras are believed by some as off-shoots of the Satavahanas.⁸

Imperial Guptas

With the rise of the Imperial Gupta power the whole of Malwa came gradually under its rule. Though there is no direct reference of Western Malwa being conquered by Samudragupta, it is stated in his undated Allahabad Pillar inscription, that the Abhiras were a republican tribe, who paid tribute to Samudragupta. The Saka ruler Mahadandanayaka Shridharvarman too is referred to in the same inscription as a feudatory of the Abhiras.⁹

Samudragupta's son Chandragupta II ascended the throne in A. D. 376 and shortly afterwards he turned towards west. He killed the Saka ruler Rudrasimha III and annexed

1. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VIII, p. 60; *The Age of Imperial Unity*, pp. 180-82.

2. *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. XXI, Part I, p. 9; Vol. XIV, p. 4 and Vol. XIII, pt. I, p. 70.

3. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 182-183.

4. *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. IX, March 1933, p. 37.

5. *Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. I (1896), p. 24.

6. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 184.

7. R. C. Majumdar, *Op. Cit.*, p. 126 and *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XXII, p. 34.

8. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XV, pp. 281-291; *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 222 (foot-note).

9. V. V. Mirashi, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, pt. I, pp. XXXI-XXXIX, XXXVII-XXXVIII;

R. K. Mookerji, *The Gupta Empire*, p. 28; *The Classical Age*, p. 19.

his kingdom into his own that, by that time, extended upto the Arabian sea.¹ The Udayagiri cave inscription of Maharaja Sanakarika and Virasena at Vidisha and the Sanchi inscriptions of Amrakardeva, dated A. D. 401-02 and A. D. 412-13, indicate the emperor's prolonged stay in the heart of modern Madhya Pradesh for the conquest of Malwa. To commemorate his victory over Malwa and Kathiawad, he issued a considerable number of silver and copper coins, imitating the Kshatrapa coins in design and fabric.² Some of his gold coins contain portraits of his son Kumargupta along with him, who might have acted as an acting crown prince during his absence on Malwa conquest. By popular tradition and by numismatic evidence Chandragupta II is regarded by majority opinion as the *Sakari* Vikramaditya of Ujjain, who established the Gupta era after his conquest of Malwa. According to popular belief his court was adorned by nine gems, including the great poet Kalidas. It is a historical fact that Malwa, including Ujjayini, shared the great fortune of the golden age of the Gupta rule in all its cultural and material aspects. Lying in Western Malwa the people of Ratlam must have enjoyed fruits of this momentous development. Chandragupta II was followed by Kumargupta on the imperial throne in A. D. 415. He ruled till A. D. 455.³

While the Imperial Guptas were the supreme sovereign of the whole of Malwa, a feudatory line was ruling in West Malwa, with its capital at Dasapura (modern Mandsaur). Four records of this dynasty have been picked up from Mandsaur and its neighbourhood. From these it seems that the first two rulers of this feudatory house, viz., Jayavarman and his son Simha Varman who belonged to the latter half of the fourth century A. D. were independent monarchs. Simha Varman's son Nara Varman belonged to A. D. 404, while the known date of his son Visva Varman was A. D. 423. Though these dates coincide with the dates of Chandragupta II and Kumargupta, the Mandsaur records eulogised the Varman rulers only. There is nothing in these to show that these two rulers owed allegiance to them.

It is interesting to note that all these records are dated in Malava era, not in the Gupta era. In the last record of Mandsaur, Kumaragupta is explicitly referred to as the over-lord, under whom Visva Varman's son, Bandhu Varman, was acting as his feudatory. During his rule over Dasapura, a temple of Sun god was built by the guild of silk cloth weavers in the Malava Samvat 493 (A. D. 436). It was repaired by the same guild in 520 (A. D. 472).⁴ Lying close to Mandsaur, Ratlam too might have been ruled by these Varman potentates.

1. Fleet, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, pp. 21, 29, 34.
2. *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. XII, pt. II, p. 105.
3. *The Classical Age*, p. 23.
4. R. C. Majumdar and A. S. Altekar, *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, p. 181.

The Bhitari inscription reveals that in the later part of his reign Kumargupta's empire was violently disturbed by the Huna invasions in Central India.¹ His son Skandagupta, who lived till A.D. 470, fought bitter struggles all his life to halt these Huna inroads. It is also indicated in the Mandsaur inscription of Bandhu Varman that during the reign of Skandagupta's successors, a part of the Sun temple was destroyed by another Huna king who overran Malwa and the adjoining provinces.² Some time after A. D. 484, Malwa was wrested from Bhanugupta by the Huna leader Toramana.³ His son Minhirakula (A. D. 515-530) conquered Gwalior and established a reign of terror in Malwa and other neighbouring kingdoms. He was ousted by Narsimhagupta of the Gupta dynasty and king Yashodharman of Mandsaur of the Aulikara dynasty. According to the Mandsaur Pillar inscriptions of Yashodharman, he vanquished and drove away Mihirakula to Kashmir and carried his victorious arms from the Himalayas to the Mahendra mountain in Ganjam district and from the Arabian sea to the Brahmaputra river (Lauhitya).⁴ But this king of Mandsaur soon vanished into darkness after this meteoric brilliance. Ratlam, lying adjacent to Mandsaur must have suffered the brunt of these foreign invasions and counter-invasions.

Isana Varman of the Maukhari dynasty possibly overthrew the descendants of Yashodharman and emerged as the unchallenged lord of Malwa and Madhya-desh, after the death of Kumar Gupta III. He kept the Gaudas at bay and established himself at Kanauj, that became a symbol of a new order from then onwards. His son Sarva Varman (A. D. 576-80) was able to maintain the hold of his dynasty on these places.⁵ Another theory however suggests that the Aulikaras of Mandsaur were probably subdued by king Sankaragana, the second known king of the early Kalachuri dynasty of Mahishmati. He was a very powerful monarch and a charter of his, dated Kalachuri era 347 (A. D. 595) was issued from his royal camp at Ujjain.⁶

The Maitrakas of Valabhi

Another dynasty which came into prominence after the dismemberment of the Gupta empire was the Maitraka of Valabhi. Two sets of plates of this dynasty were discovered in Ratlam District, at Sailana Town and village Nauganwa. The date of the foundation of this kingdom is not known. Their earliest land grant, so far discovered, was issued by Maharaja Dronasimha in A. D. 502. His grandfather Bhadraka was a general under the Guptas. His brother's name was Dharasena. Although the extent of the Valabhi kingdom is uncertain, the capital was located at a place, now called Wala or Vala (21° 52'N and 71° 57'E) in eastern Kathiawad Peninsula (now Gujarat State). One king of this dynasty was Dhruvasena I, who ruled from Gupta era 206 to 226 (A. D. 525-545) and probably paid nominal homage to his Gupta overlords, as his

1. *Ibid.* pp. 173-174.
2. U. Thakur, *The Hunas in India*, pp. 72-73.
3. R. C. Majumdar and A. S. Altekar, *Op. Cit.*, p. 191.
4. *Indian Antiquary*, May, 1919, p. 66.
5. *The Classical Age*, p. XVI.
6. *Ibid.* p. 195.

epithet *paramabhatta raka- Padanudhyata* indicates. He issued many land grants, 16 of which have come to light, but no historical fact is revealed in these. His son *Maharaja Guhasena*'s dates ranged between 240 or 237 and 247 (A. D. 556 or 559 to 567). His epithet proves that he was an independent monarch. His son *Dharasena II* ruled from A. D. 571-590, while his grandson *Siladitya I Dharmaditya*'s dates are A. D. 606-612. *Dharasena* assumed the paramount title of *Mahadhiraja* suggesting an extensive territory under his control.

The extension of Valabhi kingdom about this time was hinted by *Hiuen Tsang* while he described *Mo-la-po* or western Malwa and its king *Siladitya Dharmaditya*. The Chinese traveller actually came to *Mo-la-po* about 60 years after *Siladitya*, while his nephew *Dhruvasena II* was reigning there.¹ According to him *Siladitya* was a monarch of great administrative ability and rare kindness and compassion. By the side of his palace he built a Buddhist temple, extremely artistic in structure and ornament, in which images of the Buddha were installed. Every year a great religious assembly was summoned, which was attended by the Buddhist from all over the country. This fine work had been continued for successive generations.

One land grant of *Dhruvasena II*, dated Gupta era 321 (A. D. 640-41) was picked up in *Nauganwa* or *Vaugama* of the District, in which the name of the village *Chandoria* occurs. In another grant of the same king and found in the same village, mention is made of village *Bharoda* of *Sailana* tahsil. Who overthrew the *Maitrakas* in this region is not known. For the time being it might have come under the sway of the *Chalukyas* of *Badami*.

The Pratiharas and The Rashtrakutas

By c. A. D. 750, *Dantidurga* or *Dantivarman* of the *Rashtrakuta* dynasty of *Manyakheta* overthrew the *Chalukya* domination and became the master of *Karnataka*, *Vidarbha* and nearly the whole of old *Madhya Pradesh*.¹ This is corroborated by the recent discovery of an inscription in a ruined place at *Bhanpura* (in *Mandsaur* District). It is dated *Malava Samvat* 767 (A. D. 709-10) and contains the name of a *Rashtrakuta* king, *Nannaraja* or *Nannappa*, during whose reign a *Siva* temple was constructed.²

Early in the 8th century A. D. part of Malwa was possessed by *Nagabhatta I* of the *Gurjara-Pratihara* lineage. The founder of this dynasty was *Harishchandra*, who flourished in the *Marwar* region about the middle of the 6th century A. D.³ *Nagabhatta I* came into limelight after he hurled back an Arab attack from *Ujjain* and thus saved north India from Muslim domination. But his southern neighbour, the *Rashtrakuta* king *Dantidurga* (c. A. D. 733-758), led a victorious campaign in Malwa in A. D. 747 and

1. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, p. 2; R. C. Majumdar and others, An Advance History of India, pt. I, p. 178.

2. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1953-54, p. 54, p. 14; 1954-55, p. 28; 1958-59, p. 28.

3. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XVIII, p. 87.

proclaimed his victory by performing *Hiranyagarbhadana* ceremony at *Unnain*. During the celebration the king of Malwa had to serve as a *partihara* (door keeper). *Dantidurga* is said to have occupied his place and, as stated earlier, became the sole lord of Central and Southern Gujarat, as well as the old *Madhya Pradesh* and *Vidarbha*,¹ including perhaps *Ratlam*. The incident is recorded in his *Samangad* plate of A. D. 754.

The next important *Pratihara* king was *Vatsaraja* who came to the throne, according to the Jain works *Harivamsa* and *Kuvalayamala* before A. D. 778. He made extensive conquests towards north and east. But he too, like *Nagabhatta I*, was defeated by a *Rashtrakuta* sovereign, viz., *Dhruva*. He was completely annihilated and forced to take shelter in the *Maru*, that is the desert of Rajasthan. His son and successor *Nagabhatta II* recaptured his father's kingdom. Malwa passed into the *Rashtrakuta* hand when *Govinda III*, as recorded in the *Sirpur* inscription of *Amoghavarsha*, defeated the *Pratihara* sovereign.² Before A. D. 878, *Nagabhatta*'s grandson *Mihira Bhoja* overran *Ujjain* and Rajasthan, and recovered Malwa, but he too could not achieve any substantial gain from the *Rashtrakuta* monarch³ *Krishna II*. In the later part of his reign *Bhoja* consolidated his empire and shifted his capital to *Kanauj*. Malwa remained an important portion of the *Pratihara* empire till A. D. 946, and was ruled by *Mahendrapala I*, *Mahipala*, *Vinayakapala*, and *Mahendrapala II*. During *Mahipala*'s reign the *Rashtrakuta* king *Krishna III* overran Malwa and gave it a shattering blow.⁴

Living under the sovereignty of these rulers the people of *Ratlam* must have suffered from these continuous wars, but they at the same time must have been benefited by the renaissance of learning, culture and religion which the *Pratiharas* ushered into Malwa.

The Paramaras

The *Paramaras* of Malwa ruled over a vast territory in and around Malwa for about 400 years. Their earliest capital was located at *Ujjayini* but shifted to *Dhara*, or *Dhar*, probably by *Viairisimha II*. Their fondness for learning and their kingly patronage of art, architecture and other cultural pursuits raised their glory above ordinary level.

Traditionally the *Paramaras* were descendants of the hero *Paramara*, whom sage *Vasistha* created out of the sacred fire-pit at *Mount Abu*, in order to recover his *kamadhenu* *Nandini*, from *Visvamisra*.⁵ Thus they are known as *agnikula* Rajputs. According to the *Harsola* grant they are members of the *Rashtrakuta* race.⁶ The idea is derived probably from the fact that shortly before A. D. 812 the *Rashtrakuta* king *Govinda III* wrested Malwa and placed his *Paramara* representative *Krishnaraja Upendra* on its throne. The *Paramara* family lost Malwa when *Mihirabhoja* reconquered his

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

2. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VII, p. 207 and Vol. XVIII, p. 105.

3. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, p. 31; R. S. Tripathi, History of Ancient India, p. 409.

4. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, pp. 28, 57; Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XIV, pp. 178-179.

5. Indian Antiquary, Vol. XLV, p. 77.

6. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XIX, pp. 236-44; D. C. Ganguli, History of the Paramara Dynasty, p. 9.

territory. It was occupied by the Pratihara house till about A. D. 946.¹

With the help rendered by the Rashtrakutas a descendant of Krishnaraja Upendra, viz., Vairisimha II recovered Malwa. According to the Udaipur *prasasti* "Vairisimha proved that Dhara belonged to him". As is stated in the land grant of Vakpati Munja, Vairisimha's son and successor, Siyaka II, completely defeated their overlord, the Rashtrakuta monarch Khoutiga in A. D. 972 and founded an independent kingdom at Malwa.

Siyaka's son was illustrious Munja, also known as Utpala and Vakpatiraja II.² His titles were *Sri-vallabha*, *Parithvi-vallabha*, and *Amogavarasha*. He extended his dominion by defeating the Kalachuri king Yuvarajadeva, Mularaja of Anhilpataka, the Guhilas of Medapata, the Hunas of Hunamandala and the Chahamanas of Naddula.³ It is also stated in his Udaipur inscription that he made "the Latas, Karnatas, Chelas and Keralas to bow to his steel".⁴ From the *Prabhandha-Chintamani* of Merutunga it is known, that Munja defeated the Karnataka king Tailapa II more than once, but in his final expedition against the Karnataka country he crossed the Godavari, against the advice of his wise minister, and fell a captive in Tailapa's hands. Soon he was made a target of political conspiracy and put to death between c. A. D. 993-998.⁵ Munja was a great patron of art and himself a poet of repute. Poets like Dhanajiya, Halayudha, Dhanika and Padmagupta adorned his royal court. He built many beautiful temples and embankments. Some of the tanks excavated by him, namely, Munja *talao* of Mundu and Munja *sagar* of Dhar, are still existing. Under him, his country (including Ratlam) grew rich in wealth and culture. People saw the start of a Golden Era.

Sindhuraja succeeded Munja. His poet laureate Padmagupta has described in his *Navasahasanka-Charita*, that his patron defeated the Chalukya king Satyasraya and recovered some territories, which they earlier lost to the Chalukyas. He also recorded, that both Dhar and Ujjayini were Kulurajudhani and Sindhuraja used to reside at the latter capital.⁶

Sindhuraja was succeeded by Bhojadeva. Inscriptions of his reign range from A. D. 1020 to 1047, but according to general opinion he came to the throne even earlier, between c. A. D. 1000-1011. He was the most illustrious ruler of his dynasty and one of the most outstanding monarchs of ancient India. His name became a household word in India, not only as a soldier but also as a builder, a scholar and a writer. He won victory over the kings of Western Chalukya, King Konkana, Adinagara (modern Mukhalingam in the Ganjam district of Orissa). Lata and Tripuri sent an army, probably in A. D. 1018, to help Shahi Anandapala to fight against Sultan Mahmud of Gazni. Next year he afforded shelter to Ananda's son Trilochanapala against the same enemy. Finally, in A. D. 1043 he seems to have joined a Hindu confederacy to snatch Hansi, Thaneshwar, Nagarkot, etc. from the Muslim control.⁷

1. R. C. Majumdar, *Ancient India*, p. 294.

2. D. C. Ganguli, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 50-54.

3. R. S. Tripathi, *Op. Cit.*, p. 190.

4. P. Bhatia, *The Paramaras*, p. 53; *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. 97.

5. P. Bhatia, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 64-67; D. C. Ganguli, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 66-67.

6. P. Bhatia, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 67, 76-78; *Epigraphia Indica* Vol. III, p. 46.

Towards the end of his life, however, the Chaulukya ruler Bhima and the Kalachuri monarch Kamadeva made a joint attack on Malwa and sacked the capital. Bhoja died during this struggle a natural death and his kingdom was divided between the invaders in A. D. 1055.¹

Bhoja is believed to have mastered astronomy, *alankara* (poetics), architecture, medicine, asceticism and grammar and left about 23 authoritative treatises on these subjects. he was a patron of learning and used to make huge grants to deserving scholars. The University, founded by him at Dhar, is still called the *Bhoja-shala*. The ruined dam of Bhojpur lake (a village in Raisen district) that the king constructed to hold up a very vast sheet of water, is a rare feat of hydraulic engineering. On the bank of the lake, Bhoja built a temple, installing in it a very huge Siva linga. According to tradition he took daily bath in that lake, containing water from 365 streams, to cure himself of an ordinarily incurable disease.²

Bhoja's successor Jayasimha recovered the throne of Malwa, with the aid rendered by Vikramaditya VI of the Chalukya dynasty and drove away Bhima and Kamadeva. But subsequently he himself was killed by king Someshvara II of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty and the Paramara realm was divided between Someshvara II and his ally Karna of Gujarat.

The next important Paramara king was Bhoja's brother or cousin Udayaditya. He sought help from king Vigharaja II Sakambhari and recovered Malwa after defeating his rivals very badly. He ruled from 1080-1086. During this period he constructed the famous Nilkantheswar Mahadeva temple at Udaipur (Vidisha District), that is regarded as a masterpiece of art and architecture. Under his patronage Bhoja's university at Dhar prospered. Udayaditya's wife Shalmali established another in the Bhopal town, named Sabha mandala for the study of ancient scriptures.

Udayaditya's grandson Yasovarman succeeded his father Naravarman before A. D. 1133. He inherited a kingdom, that was greatly shattered by the invasion of the Chaulukyas of Gujarat and he failed to control the disruptive forces that it produced. Naravarman fought for 12 years with Chaulukya Jayasimha Siddharaja and fell a prisoner in his hands. He succeeded in securing his release, but this discomfiture shook the foundation of the Paramara imperial power for ever. Yasovarman too had to suffer a worse misfortune from the same source. Jayasimha Siddharaja, accompanied by the Chahamanas Asaraja of Nadol fell on him and took him prisoner. Jayasimha annexed the whole of Malwa and assumed the title *Avantinatha*. Malwa remained under his sway upto A. D. 1128.³ In this connection it may be mentioned here that during 1969-70, a Chaulukya inscription in Sanskrit verse and Nagari character has been picked up from a village, named Bilpank of Ratlam District. It is recorded in it that Jayasimhadeva

1. *The Struggle for Empire*, p. 67.

2. D. C. Ganguli, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 254-55.

3. *Struggle for Empire*, p. 69.

the Chaulukya ruler of Gujarat had the dilapidated temple of Virupaksha renovated at the time of his visit to Malava country, conquered by him. The eulogy was dated V. S. 1198 (A. D. 1142-43) and composed by poet Kavichakravartin Sripala.¹ It seems from the evidence of an inscription of Ujjain, that the Avanti region used to be ruled by Mahadeva of the Nagara race, on behalf of Jayasimha.² Yasovarmana's son Jayavarman recovered his patrimony but he could not hold it for long. The Chalukya Jagadekamalla of Kalyan and the Hoyasala Narasimha invaded Malwa and placed one Ballal on the throne of the country. Shortly after A. D. 1142 Siddharaja's successor, Kumarapala dethroned Ballal and annexed Malwa upto Vidisha to his kingdom. For nearly 20 years after this incident Malwa, including obviously the District, remained a part and parcel of the kingdom of Gujarat. The country was divided by them into a number of provinces and over each a local governor was appointed.³ During this period of dark outlook the Paramara dynasty itself was split up into two—one group belonged to the direct royal line while the members of the other group styled themselves as *Mahakumaras* and ruled over Bhopal, Nimar, Hoshangabad, Khandesh, etc.

In the 7th decade of the 12th century, Vindhayarman recaptured Malwa after defeating Kumarapala's son, Mularaja II. Though he had to fight often with the Chaulukyas and the Yadavas he left to his son, Subhatavarman, at the time of his death in A. D. 1193, a firmly consolidated kingdom. His son and successor was Arjunavarman, whose preceptor Madana composed *Parijatamanjari* or *Vijayasri* on the occasion of Arjuna's marriage with Jayasimha's daughter.⁴ Arjun was a patron of learning and himself a writer. His court was adorned by many scholars, including Madana and Asadhara. Arjunavarman's successor was Devapala, who came to the throne in the second decade of the 13th century. He ruled over a fairly extensive kingdom. During his reign Malwa became a target of repeated Muslim invasions. Iltutmish captured Bhilsa and plundered Ujjain in A. D. 1233, but his victory was short lived. Devapala's son and successor Jaitugi had to encounter an attack from Balban in A. D. 1250. He had to face a series of invasions from the Vaghela Visala deva of Gujarat who sacked Dhara, and the Yadava king, Krishna. Jayavarman II and Jayasimha II are two known Paramara monarchs after Jaitugi. Jayasimha was vanquished by the Chahamanas and retired to the fort of Mandapa (Mandu).⁵ After his death in A. D. 1270 the paramara territory was divided between his son Arjunavarman II and his minister. During the reign of the next king, Bhoja II, who came to the throne shortly after A. D. 1283, Malwa was again plundered by Hammira and Sultan Jalal-uddin Khalji.

Finally the East Paramara ruler Mahak Deva was attacked by Sultan Ala-ud-din Khalji in A. D. 1305. He sent Ain-ul-Mulk, the governor of Multan, with a large army of 10,000 troops, to reduce Malwa. Ain-ul-Mulk inflicted a crushing defeat on the

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1969-70, p. 47.

2. D. C. Ganguli, Op. Cit., pp. 167, 169.

3. Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society Vol. VI, pt. I, "An attempt at a Genealogy of the Paramaras of Malwa".

4. D. C. Ganguli, Op. Cit., p. 203.

5. The Struggle for Empire, p. 71.

Malwa army led by Mahlak Deva and his minister Hara Nand, better known as Koka (or Goga) Pradhan. Koka was killed in the battle and Mahlak Deva was obliged to take shelter in the fort of Mandu. The Muslim army later besieged the fort of Mandu and conquered it on 23 November, 1305 and Mahlak Deva was killed in the struggle. Soon after the fall of Mandu, the cities of Ujjain, Dhar and Chanderi were reduced and the Khaljis became the masters of Malwa, including the tract covered by the present district of Ratlam. The whole of Malwa upto Mandu was then entrusted to the charge of Ain-ul-Mulk as a reward for his brilliant success and eminent services. In Ala-ud-din's Empire, the Malwa region came to be known as the Province of Dhar and Ujjain.¹

The rule of the Khaljis over Malwa continued upto 1320 A. D., when it passed into the hands of the Tughluq dynasty. Malwa was one of the twenty-three provinces² of the vast empire of Muhammad bin Tughluq (A. D. 1385-51), who appointed Aziz Himar governor of Malwa.

Sultans of Malwa

Malwa, including Ratlam District, continued to be a Tughluq Province till about the year A. D. 1401. After the death of Firoz Shah Tughluq, a civil war ensued in which Prince Muhammad finally succeeded in ascending the throne with the support of a number of nobles amongst whom was Dilawar Khan Ghuri. After his accession, Sultan Muhammad Shah made new appointments to various offices and Dilawar Khan was put in charge of the administration of Dhar (Malwa) in about A. D. 1390-91.³ Subsequently Dilawar Khan at the instance of his son Alp Khan, declared himself independent in about A. D. 1401-02 (A. H. 804) and assumed royal insignia. He then made efforts to extend his authority over Nimar and the southern and western parts of Bundelkhand. In 1406-07 (A. H. 809), Dilawar Khan died suddenly and was succeeded by his son Alp Khan under the title of Hoshang Shah.⁴ The Province of Malwa, including Ratlam District, remained under the rule of the Ghuri Kings of Malwa till the year 1436 when Mahmud Khalji proclaimed himself the Sultan, and thus the royal line of the Ghuris was replaced by that of the Khaljis.⁵ Mahmud's career was full of campaigns and although in many of the campaigns he failed miserably, he was able to extend his territories.⁶ He introduced the Lunar Calendar in Malwa.⁷

Khalji Sultans

Mahmud Khalji I was succeeded by his son Prince Muhammad with the title of Ghiyath Shah (Ghiyas-ud-din) in A. D. 1469.⁸ During Ghiyath Shah's reign, Bahlol

1. K. S. Lal, History of the Khaljis, pp. 113-15 and 168.

2. Mahdi Hussain, Tughluq Dynasty, p. 106.

3. U. N. Day, Medieval Malwa, pp. 8-14.

4. Ibid. pp. 20-21, 23 and 25.

5. Khwajah Nizamuddin Ahmad, The Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Tr. by B. De., Vol. III, pp. 495-97.

6. U. N. Day, Op. Cit., p. 218.

7. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 181.

8. U. N. Day, Op. Cit., p. 220.

Lodi advanced against Malwa in A. D. 1482. He, however, soon retreated to Delhi.¹ Ghiyath Shah was succeeded by Nasir Shah and Mahmud Khalji II, respectively.

Malwa under Gujarat

During the reign of Mahmud Khalji II, Medini Rai, the *Wazir* of the Sultan, grew very powerful. This, however, led to a number of struggles in which the Sultan of Gujarat and the Rana of Chittor assisted the rival forces. Ultimately, Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, enraged at the granting of an asylum to Chand Khan, brother and rival of Bahadur Shah, besieged Mandu (Shadiabad), the Capital of Malwa, and captured it on 28 March, 1531. Mahmud was taken prisoner and sent to Champaner under an escort. On the way, he made an attempt to escape but his guards overpowered him and killed him on 2 April, 1531.² The death of Mahmud Khalji II brought an end to the Khalji rule in Malwa. Bahadur Shah then annexed Malwa, including the present district of Ratlam, to the Kingdom of Gujarat. He later appointed Mallu Khan in Mandu and Muhammad Miran Shah Asiri to the overall charge of Malwa and other Muslim nobles to various offices.³

In 1534, the Mughal emperor Humayun marched on Malwa. He arrived at Sarangpur by January, 1535, from where he moved to Ujjain and thence to Mandsaur. Bahadur Shah, after conquering Chittor on 8 March, 1535, also turned south and reached Mandsaur with an army. Finding his position untenable, Bahadur Shah abandoned his camp and fled to Mandu. Humayun followed him upto Mandu and captured the fort. Bahadur Shah, however, managed to escape from Mandu and took shelter in Champaner. Humayun later followed Bahadur Shah and finally occupied Ahmadabad. Thus, in the course of a campaign lasting only a few months Humayun succeeded in acquiring both Malwa and Gujarat.⁴

However, after Humayun's departure to the north, Bahadur Shah reestablished his authority over Gujarat and Malwa.⁵

The death of Bahadur Shah on 13 February, 1537 created a political void in Gujarat. Mallu Khan, after the departure of Muhammad Miran Shah from Malwa, had slowly established himself as the most powerful among the nobles in Malwa. Ima-ul-Mulk, the *Wazir* and king maker of Gujarat, therefore, permitted Mallu Khan to assume independence with the title of Qadir Shah, sometime in June-July, 1537. Thus, Malwa once again became an independent kingdom.⁶

1. Ferishta, History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India till the year A. D. 1612, tr. by John Briggs, Vol. IV pp. 237-38.

2. U. N. Day, Op. Cit., pp. 304-09.

3. Ibid. p. 329; A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 933-35.

4. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 934-35; U. N. Day, Op. Cit. pp. 322-27.

5. U. N. Day, Op. Cit., pp. 327-29.

6. Ibid. pp. 330-31.

Qadir Shah

Qadir Shah proved to be a successful and a prudent ruler. He tried to appease all the old *amirs* (Rajput and Muhammadan) of Malwa and very soon restored order and peace in the country. He, however, had to face a new menace from the north. Sher Shah, the Afghan ruler, desired Qadir's military assistance against the Mughals. Qadir's refusal offended the Afghan ruler, who started for the subjugation of Malwa in April, 1542. After occupying Malwa, Sher Shah appointed his own officers in the province and returned to the north. Qadir Shah, however, made some attempts to regain Malwa, but in vain. Again in March, 1543, Sher Shah returned to Malwa and captured the fort of Raisen. He then appointed Shujaat Khan governor of Malwa and returned to the north.¹

After the death of Sher Shah (22 May, 1545), Islam Shah Sur, son and successor of Sher Shah, removed Shujaat Khan from the governorship of Malwa and appointed Isa Khan in his place.² Later Muhammad Shah Adil (Mubariz Khan), the successor of Islam Shah, appointed Shujaat Khan governor of Malwa once again. According to Nizamuddin, Muhammad Shah Adil "conferred the entire country of Malwa permanently on him".³ After Shujaat Khan's death, Miyan Bayazid ousted his rivals and proclaimed himself ruler of Malwa with the title of Baz Bahadur.⁴

Malwa under the Mughals

Early in 1561 A. D., Akbar planned the conquest of Malwa. On 12 March, 1561 he sent a Mughal army under Adham Khan with Pir Muhammad for the conquest of Malwa. Baz Bahadur was defeated near Sarangpur and fled towards Khandesh. His *harem* and treasure fell into the hands of Adham Khan. Akbar then appointed Adham Khan the governor of Malwa, who divided the territory into four divisions.⁵ Later, Akbar recalled Adham Khan and appointed Pir Muhammad as governor of Malwa.⁶

After taking refuge in Khandesh, Baz Bahadur, with the assistance of Mubarak II of Khandesh and Tufal Khan, the actual ruler of Berar, defeated the Mughal force and obliged Pir Muhammad to flee towards Mandu. Thus, Baz Bahadur reoccupied Malwa for a short period.

1. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 935-36; U. N. Day, Op. Cit., pp. 331-36.

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

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

4. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 275-77.

5. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol., pp. 936-37; Abul Fazl, The Akbarnama, tr. by H. Beveridge, Vol. II, pp. 211-14.

6. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, p. 82.

Soon Akbar despatched an army under Abdullah Khan Uzbek to recover Malwa and act as its governor. Baz Bahadur was defeated but managed to escape from the country. Abdullah Khan occupied Malwa and reestablished Mughal rule throughout the province. Baz Bahadur ultimately submitted to Akbar who enrolled him as a *mansabdar* of one thousand. He was later promoted to the rank of two thousand.¹ Thus, ended the independent Kingdom of Malwa founded by Dilawar Khan Ghuri in 1401-02 and Malwa was incorporated as a *subah* of the Mughal Empire in 1562 A. D.²

In 1580 A. D., Akbar reorganised the administrative system of the Mughal Empire. According to it, the *subah* of Malwa contained 12 *sarkars*, divided into 301 *mahals*. Almost the whole of the present District of Ratlam then formed parts of the *sarkars* of Mandsaur, Kotri Pirawa and Ujjain in Malwa *subah*. The eastern part of Banswara *mahal* of Sirohi *sarkar* in Ajmer *Subah*, however, formed a part of the present Ratlam District.

The *Sarkar* of Mandsaur contained 17 *mahals* and paid a revenue of 68,61,396 *Dams* and contributed 1,194 horsemen and 4,280 infantry to the Imperial Army. Out of the totals, Ringnod *mahal* contributed 7,16,355 *Dams*, 80 horse and 250 infantry; Baraudah *Mahal* contributed 1,06,703 *Dams*, 50 horse and 200 infantry; while Tal *mahal* contributed 16,00,000 *Dams*, 160 horsemen and 150 infantry. The *Sarkar* of Kotri Pirawa contained 10 *mahals* and paid a revenue of 80,41,920 *Dams* and contributed 2,245 horsemen and 6,500 infantry. Out of this, Alot *mahal* paid a revenue of 17,33,927 *Dams* and contributed 700 horsemen, while Ghosi (Gadguchi, nearly half a mile in the west of Alot) *Mahal* paid a revenue of 1,16,380 *Dams* and contributed 60 horsemen and 200 infantry to the Imperial Army.

Ratlam was then a *mahal* of Ujjain *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Malwa. It paid a revenue of 44,21,540 *Dams* and contributed 500 horsemen and 1,000 infantry. The *Sarkar* of Ujjain then contained 10 *mahals* and paid a revenue of 4,38,27,960 *Dams* and contributed 3,250 horsemen and 11,170 infantry.

The eastern part of the Banswara *Mahal* of Sirohi *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Ajmer also formed a part of modern Ratlam District. Banswara *Mahal* then paid a revenue of 80,00,000 *Dams* and contributed 1,500 horsemen and 20,000 infantry to the Mughal army.³

In 1584, Mirza Aziz Koka, foster-brother of Akbar, was the governor of Malwa. He was succeeded by Shihab-ud-din Ahmad Khan in 1590. He died in the same year and was followed by Akbar's own son Prince Murad Mirza. In 1592, Shahrukh Mirza was appointed governor of Malwa who held the post till the death of Akbar in 1605. Shah Jahan appointed Khan Jahan Lodi as governor of Malwa in 1627 A. D.⁴

1. The Akbarnama, Vol. II, pp. 260-61; A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 937.

2. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 937.

3. Abul Fazl, Ain-i-Akbari, tr. by H. S. Jarret, Vol. II pp. 209, 219, 220 and 281.

4. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1902, pp. 373 and 379.

During the serious illness of Shah Jahan, the War of Succession broke out which caused much bloodshed and upheaval in the Mughal empire. The province of Malwa, including the District of Ratlam, was then the scene of stormy marches and herculean preparations for the contest of throne by Prince Aurangzeb. During the War of Succession, the ruler of Ratlam, Ratan Singh, took an active part and laid his life on the battle field of Dharmat in 1658 A. D.

Rulers of Ratlam

For a long period the Ratlam region was under the rule of the Rathors. The rulers of Ratlam were Suryavansi (Solar Race) Rathors, to which the Maharajas of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Kishangarh belonged. Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur (1583-95), a contemporary of Emperor Akbar, was succeeded by his sixth son Sur Singh. Dalpat, the fourth son of Udai Singh, was then bestowed the Jagir of Balahera for his maintenance. Later he received the Jagirs of Kherwa and Pisangan also.¹

Mahesh Das

Dalpat died in 1600 and was succeeded by his son Mahesh Das, who was only three years old, to his father's Jagir. Mahesh Das rendered valuable services to the Mughal Emperor, and therefore Shah Jahan added considerably to his Jagir. In the beginning, he served the Mughal army under Prince Khurram (later Emperor Shah Jhan), but later left the Mughal army and joined the services of the ruler of Marwar. Mahesh Das again joined the Mughal army in 1628 after the accession of Shah Jhan. He joined the army under Mahabat Khan (Khan-i-Khanan) and continued to serve Mahabat Khan till his death in A. D. 1634. His three brothers, Jaswant Singh, Raj Singh and Jujhar Singh, also joined the Mughal army then under Mahabat Khan.²

Mahesh Das and his brothers distinguished themselves in 1633, with the army of the Khan-i-Khanan at the reduction of the fort of Daulatabad in the Deccan.³ This fort was only captured after a fierce struggle in which Mahesh Das's two brothers were slain and he himself severely wounded.⁴ After the capture of Daulatabad fort, Mahabat Khan besieged the Parenda fort, in the southern part of the country. In this campaign too, Mahesh Das and other Rajputs accompanied Mahabat Khan. In a battle near Parenda fort, Mahesh Das and other Rajputs warriors were severely wounded.

After the death of Mahabat Khan, Mahesh Das and his brother returned to north. In 1635, when Mahesh Das attended the Imperial Court, he was honoured by the Emperor Shah Jahan and given a *mansab* of 500 *zat* and 400 *sawar*. He was later granted the *jagirs* of Jahazpur and Jalore (1642) by Emperor Shah Jahan.⁵

1. Raghubir Singh, Ratlam ka Pratham Rajya, pp. 6-7.

2. Ibid. pp. 15-19.

3. Elliot and Dowson, History of India As Told by Its Own Historians, Vol. VII, p. 142.

4. Abdul Hamid Lahori, Padshahnama, Vol. I, pp. 512-14.

5. Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya, pp. 32-34.

After becoming a *mansabdar* of the Mughal Emperor, Mahesh Das took part in a number of expeditions of the Mughal army and consequently his *mansab* was also raised from time to time.¹ During his stay at Lahore in the service of Shah Jahan, his eldest son, Ratan Singh, was also present. One day, in connection with the birth-day ceremonies of Shah Jahan at Lahore, the Emperor ordered to arrange a fight of the elephants. The elephant 'Kahar Kop', whom Shah Jahan loved most, was also brought into the arena. Kahar Kop, however, started ascending the steps of the Emperor's Court. Ratan Singh, therefore, at once attacked the elephant with only a dagger (*katar*) and succeeded in turning back the mad (*mast*) elephant. This gallant deed was seen by Shah Jahan himself. He, therefore, heaped upon Ratan Singh and his father many favours and marks of honour. Kahar Kop was presented to Mahesh Das on 11 February, 1641 and four days later Ratan Singh was given a golden sword.² The *Katar* (dagger) of Ratan Singh was later carefully preserved with great pride in the Ratlam armoury, and had always been an object of reverence to the descendants of Ratan Singh.³ Shah Jahan's advice also made Mahesh Das willing to accept Ratan Singh as his successor instead of Kalyandas, his second son.⁴ Since this gallant adventure of Ratan Singh, Mahesh Das' fortune was in ascending order. He was now a favourite of Shah Jahan and his *mansab* and jagir were increased on various occasions.

Mahesh Das accompanied the Mughal force sent against the Shah Safi of Iran in Ghazni under the Prince Dara Shikoh. Shah Safi, however, died on 2 May, 1642 at Kashan and Dara returned to Lahore. After the arrival of the Mughal army at Lahore, Mahesh Das' *mansab* was increased to 2,000 *zat* and 2,000 *sawar* and he was granted the jagir of Jalore *pargana*. Ratan Singh is also said to have received *mansab* of 400 *zat* and 200 *sawar* on this occasion.⁵ Soon after Mahesh Das came to Jalore and made its administrative arrangements. He later went to Agra where Shah Jahan was residing then.⁶ After a stay of two years at Agra, Mahesh Das was appointed the *Killedar* of Lahore, which post he held for one year. On 11 January, 1646 his *mansab* was raised to 2,500 *zat* and 2,000 *sawar* by Shah Jahan.⁷

For the conspicuous services in the Balkh-Bukhera campaign, Mahesh Das' *mansab* was raised to 3,000 *zat* and 2,500 *sawar*.⁸ After his return from this campaign, Mahesh Das did not survive long and died on 6 March, 1647 at Lahore.⁹ He was cremated at Lahore in Kazi Bagh, where a cenotaph was erected later to immortalize his memory.¹⁰

1. For details, see, Ibid. pp. 35-43.

2. Kumbhakarna, Ratan Raso, pp. 47-53; Narayan Ganesh Shirsalkar, *Maharaja Shri Ratan Singhji ka Samptakshipta Jeevan Charitra*, pp. 13-20.

3. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 4.

4. Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya, pp. 51-52 and f. n. 72.

5. Padshahnama, Vol. II, pp. 293-308; K. R. Qanungo, Dara Shikoh, Vol. I, pp. 31-33.

6. Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya, pp. 56-58.

7. Padshahnama, Vol. II, pp. 407, 413-14, 470 and 480.

8. Ibid. pp. 527, 549-52, 554; B. P. Saksena, Shah Jahan of Delhi, pp. 197-200.

9. Padshahnama, Vol. II, p. 635.

10. Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya, p. 64.

Shah Jahan, after the death of Mahesh Das, also raised the *mansab* of his successor Ratan Singh to 1,500 *zat* and 1,500 *sawar* in order to stabilize his position.¹

Ratan Singh (1656-58 A. D.)

At the time of the death of Mahesh Das at Lahore, Ratan Singh was at Jalore. Soon after, he went to Kabul with his force and attended Shah Jahan's court there.² Ratan Singh and his uncle Jaswant Singh were sent from Kabul with a Mughal army under the command of Mirza Raja Jai Singh for the assistance of Prince Aurangzeb in his campaign of Balkh-Bukhara.³ After the campaign, Ratan Singh returned to Jalore and established his authority over Saina by killing Kalyan Das, the Bhumia of the region.⁴ Later he joined the Mughal army in the expeditions of Kandhar and Chittor. When in 1655, Ratan Singh faced financial crisis, Shah Jahan decided to grant in jagir some other *parganas* in lieu of Jalore, so that his financial position may improve.⁵

At this juncture, Prithviraj Rathor, son of Ballu Bharmalot, died in March-April, 1656 at Golkunda when he was with the Mughal army in the south. Therefore, the *Pargana* of Ratlam with the other *parganas* of his jagir in Malwa became *khalsa*. Shah Jahan soon granted the *Pargana* of Ratlam to Ratan Singh in lieu of Jalore *Pargana*. In order to compensate his income in accordance with his *mansab*, he was also granted the *parganas* of Badnawar, Titrod, Agar, Kotri-Parawa, Barod, Alot and a jagir about Gadgucha, Ramgarh and Nahargarh. The revenue of the Ratlam *pargana* then amounted to 52 lakh Dams.⁶

At this juncture, the Mughals introduced new Rajput elements into Malwa. They endeavoured to colonize Malwa with these Rajputs who, on account of their loyalty to them, would make Malwa a stepping stone for further extension of the Mughal empire in the Deccan.⁷ Hence, Shah Jahan granted Ratlam and other *parganas* in its neighbourhood to Ratan Singh Rathor.

On receipt of this grant, Ratan Singh left Delhi in March-April, 1656 for Jalore. He collected the revenues of *Rabi* crops at Jalore and reached Ratlam in May, 1656. He then consolidated his position there and made new administrative arrangements for his new *parganas* and jagir. After completing the necessary arrangements, he sent for his wives and other family members from Jalore in the beginning of 1658.⁸

1. Padshahnama, Vol. II, p. 635.

2. Ratan Raso, pp. 76-79; Padshahnama, Vol. II, p. 684.

3. Padshahnama, Vol. II, p. 684.

4. Muheto Nensi ki Khyat, Vol. I, pp. 182-83.

5. Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya, p. 95.

6. Ibid. pp. 95-96. for a detailed discussion regarding this grant to Ratan Singh by Shah Jahan, see Ibid., pp. 138-65.

7. Raghubir Singh, Malwa in Transition, pp. 73-74.

8. Jodhpur Rajya ki Khyat, p. 86; Ratan Singh, p. 82.

The *Pargana* of Ratlam, which was granted to Ratan Singh as his hereditary *jagir*, had been a *mahal* of Ujjain Sarkar in Malwa Subah during Akbar's reign. Even at that time this *pargana* had been in the possession of Rajputs. During Jahangir's reign, this *pargana* had been a part of *jagir* of Maharaja Sur Singh of Jodhpur for a number of years. After the death of Sur Singh in 1619, the *Pargana* became *khalsa* and remained so till A. D. 1631. The same year, the *Pargana* of Ratlam came in the possession of Prithviraj Rathor and continued to remain under him till his death in 1656 A. D. It is said that the Surajpol Darwaja of Ratlam town was built by him sometime in 1635 A. D.

After the death of Prithviraj in 1656, the *Pargana* of Ratlam was given to Ratan Singh as his hereditary *jagir*. Jagat Singh, the eldest son of Prithviraj Rathor, was then given the *Pargana* of Nolai (Badnagar) in Malwa Subah. Jagat Singh was, however, dissatisfied with the grant of Nolai in lieu of Ratlam. Hence Ratan Singh must have faced much difficulty in establishing himself in Malwa on account of the opposition of the Bharmalot Rathors.¹

The newly established State of Ratlam was then surrounded by a number of Rajput states of Malwa. In the north was Deolia State, ruled by Rawat Hari Singh. In the west of Deolia was Banswara State where Rawal Samarsi ruled at that time. Both of these states were in constant struggle with Mewar. On the borders of Ratlam and Banswara states, Ramawat Rathors were trying hard to establish their own authority. In the south-west of Ratlam was Jhabua State, ruled by Maha Singh Rathor. Adjoining to Titrod and Kotri-Parawa *parganas* of Ratlam State was the Jhala State of Gangdhar. Gangdhar was then under the control of Dayal Das Jhala, who was a companion of Ratan Singh in a number of Mughal campaigns. Thus Ratan Singh found himself in Malwa amongst his Rajput relatives and friends.²

In December, 1656, Ratan Singh was again ordered by Shah Jahan to join Aurangzeb in the south with his force for Bijapur expedition. Ratan Singh took an active part in this expedition and as a result his *mansab* was raised to 2,000 *zat* and 200 *sawar*.³

Immediately after his return to Agra from south, Ratan Singh was ordered to join army of Jaswant Singh (Maharaja of Jodhpur), then appointed Subahdar of Malwa in place of Shaista Khan. Ratan Singh, therefore, left Agra with his force and came straight to Ratlam. He then handed over the administration of the State to his eldest son, Ram Singh, who was then only 19 years old. Ratan Singh now left Ratlam for Ujjain to join the Imperial army under the command of Jaswant Singh. His second son, Rai Singh, also accompanied him along with Sanchora Chauhan Amar Das and Bhagwan Das.⁴ Ratan Singh reached Ujjain in April, 1658 where he was received by Jaswant Singh

1. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 96-98.

2. *Ibid.* pp. 99-101.

3. *Ibid.* pp. 102-106.

4. *Ratan Raso*, pp. 101-02, 104 & 107-13.

with due honour.¹ The combined armies of Jaswant Singh and Kasim Khan, the newly appointed governor of Gujarat, marched from Ujjain on 12 April, 1658. Ratan Singh, with other prominent Rajput rulers, was also present in the Mughal army.

The Imperial army encamped at Dharmat, 14 miles south-west of Ujjain, on the eastern bank of Gambhir river. Here Jaswant Singh learnt on 14 April that the combined armies of Aurangzeb and Murad had arrived at Dharmat.

On 15 April, 1658, a fierce battle ensued between the two armies at Dharmat, two hours after the sun-rise. Bernier, who was present there, gives a graphic account of the fight and its consequences.² Kasim Khan who shared the command of the Imperial army with Jaswant Singh, treacherously left the field with his Muhammadan soldiers at the most critical juncture in the battle, leaving Jaswant Singh exposed to imminent peril.³ But Jaswant Singh and his 30,000 Rajput soldiers determined to make one desperate attempt. The Rajputs displayed their usual bravery, but were surrounded on all sides and by sun-set left 10,000 dead on the field. Jaswant Singh, however, left the battle-field and retreated to his own country of Marwar. Jaswant Singh, before leaving for Marwar, handed over the command of the army to Ratan Singh Rathor.

Then Ratan Singh fell upon the enemy with a chosen body of Rajput cavalry and wrought such havoc that the enemy gave way. Paying glowing tributes to his death-defying coverage, James Tod records, "Of all the deeds of heroism performed on this day, those of Ratan of Ratlam, by universal consent, are pre-eminent, and are wreathed into immortal rhyme by the bard in the *Raso Rao Ratan*. He also was a Rathor the great grandson of Udai Singh, the first Raja of Maru (Marwar), and nobly did he show that the Rathor blood had not degenerated on the fertile plains of Malwa."⁴

But the tide soon turned against him and the brave founder of Ratlam State, with many of his Rajput soldiers fell mortally wounded on the battle-field. It is said that Ratan Singh received eighty sword-wounds and twenty-six arrow-wounds in the battle. His son, Rai Singh, also fell wounded, but was soon removed from the battle-field alive. Among those who fell fighting with Ratan Singh were the Sanchora Chauhans Bhagwan Das and Amar Das of Pancher; his brother Fatch Singh, Jasraj Barhath, a poet of the Court and adviser of Ratan Singh, and Brahmin Parshuram Ojha, a brave soldier.⁵

After the death of Ratan Singh, some of the brave Rajput soldiers collected the broken spears and arrows scattered over the battle field and prepared a pile for the dead body. The body of Ratan Singh was then cremated on the pile where he fell fighting on the battle field. His successor, Ram Singh later built a platform there to commemorate his memory. Nearly two hundred and fifty years after his death, his successors built a

1. *Ibid.* p. 120.

2. Francois Bernier, *Travels in the Mogul Empire*, Tr. by A. Constable, 1914, pp. 38-39.

3. *Ratlam ka Pratham Rajya*, p. 125; James Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. II, p. 48.

4. James Tod, *Op. Cit.*, Vol. II, p. 49.

5. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 127-29.

grand cenotaph (*Chhatra*) of white marble on the spot. Rai Singh, the son of Ratan Singh, was carried to Ratlam where he recovered after sometime.¹

After the funeral of Ratan Singh, his turban, soaked with blood, was carried to Jalore from Ratlam, while his wives, children and other family members were proceeding towards Ratlam. The two parties met at a distance of 25 miles north-west of Ratlam, near the village Neenore-Kothari. As soon as the wives of Ratan Singh heard the news of their husband's death, they resolved to commit *Sati*. A funeral pile was prepared there and four of his wives and three co-wives ascended it with the turban of their deceased husband on 15 May, 1558.² In memory of these *satis*, a platform has been erected at Neenore (Kothari).³

Ram Singh (1658-83 A. D.)

After the performance of all the religious ceremonies, Ram Singh ascended the *gaddi* of Ratlam on 29 May, 1658.⁴ It may be mentioned that prior to his march to Ujjain, Ratan Singh had already entrusted the work of administration of the State to his son Ram Singh.

After assuming power, Aurangzeb granted Ram Singh the *mansab* of 1,000 *zat* and 800 *sawar* on 3 July, 1658 A. D. An Imperial order (*Farman*) was issued to grant Ram Singh his hereditary jagir. He was also ordered to present himself in the Mughal Court. Aurangzeb then appointed Jafar Khan as the *Subehdar* of Malwa and ordered him to proceed to his Subah on 28 July, 1658.⁵

In 1658, when Aurangzeb had recognised Ram Singh as the ruler of Ratlam, he was granted only the pargana of Ratlam in accordance with his *mansab*. Rest of the parganas, formerly granted to Ratan Singh, were then confiscated.⁶ As per the orders of Aurangzeb Ram Singh went to the Mughal Court and was present there sometime in 1659. He was later sent to Baiswara (in the Subah of Awadh) with a Mughal force under the command of Bahadur Khan to quell the disturbances, caused by Bais Rajputs.⁷ Aurangzeb then appointed Bahadur Khan as the governor of Allahabad Subah in place of Tagayyur Khan and Ram Singh was ordered to accompany him to Allahabad.⁸

In the third regnal year of the Emperor festivities and rejoicings began in the capital (Delhi) on 24 May, 1660. On this occasion Aurangzeb upgraded Ram Singh's *mansab* to 1,000 *zat* and 1,000 *sawar*. Ram Singh was then at Allahabad with the

1. Ibid. pp. 130, 132.

2. Ibid. pp. 132, 135. for a vivid description of the event, see: *Vachanika: Rathod Ratan Singhji ri Mahadassant ri Khidiya Jaga ri Kahi*, Ed. by Keshiram Sharma and Raghubir Singh, pp. 98-105.

3. *Ratlam ka Pratham Rajya*, p. 136.

4. Ibid. pp. 197-94.

5. *Alamgir Nama*, pp. 140-41, 157 & 161-62.

6. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 196-97 and f. n. 10.

7. Ibid. pp. 198-99; J. N. Sarkar, *History of Aurangzeb*, Vol. III, pp. 21-22.

8. *Alamgir Nama*, pp. 461-62, 465 & 479.

Mughal Governor Bahadur Khan. He returned to Ratlam in the beginning of A. D. 1664.¹ In the last months of 1664, Ram Singh and his younger brother, Karan received orders at Ratlam to join the Imperial army, under the command of Mirza Raja Jai Singh of Amber, sent against Shivaji in the Deccan. Accordingly, Ram Singh and his brother Karan joined the Mughal army in December when Jai Singh entered Malwa with his forces.² They participated in the siege of Purandar which ultimately ended with the treaty of Purandar on 13 June, 1665.³ Ram Singh and Karan later took part in the campaign against Bijapur. They also fought a fierce battle against the joint army of Bijapur and Golkunda near the fort of Thacr in which they were wounded while fighting.⁴

Soon after Jai Singh returned with the Mughal army to Aurangabad via Parenda, Bhum and Beed. Ram Singh and Karan also returned to Aurangabad with the Mughal forces on 26 November, 1666. From Aurangabad, in the early months of 1667, the two brothers returned to Ratlam in order to make necessary arrangements for the marriage of Ram Singh's daughter, Amar Kunwar, with the second son of Raj Singh, the Maharana of Mewar.⁵ The history of his activities during the years 1667 to 1678 is in dark. We however, find the mention of Ram Singh on an inscription in Rangri dated V. S. 1723 (A. D. 1666) in a *baori* (step-well) at the village of Sejaota, about 3 miles north of Ratlam.⁶

As mentioned earlier, since about A. D. 1656, Ramawat Rathors were struggling hard to occupy the tract on the borders of Ratlam and Banswara regions. It seems that they succeeded in occupying the tract round about 1670. The head of the family at this juncture was Amar Singh Rathor. At last Ram Singh, pleased with their services, granted a *jagir* of 60 villages in Khera tappa of Ratlam pargana to Amar Singh in A. D. 1671. The *Jagir* of Khera ultimately resulted in the establishment of Kushalgarh Thikana in Ratlam State.⁷ A court poet of Ram Singh, Kavi Raghunath, has given a vivid description of his patron's daily life. Ram Singh, pleased with his work (*Ramcharitra*), conferred on him the title of 'Rasal'.⁸ Ram Singh also granted a *jagir* to the poet Kharia Jaga for his famous work 'Vachanika', which describes vividly the battle of Dharmat. The poet Kumbhakarna has also praised Ram Singh in his work 'Ratan Raso'.⁹

1. Ibid. pp. 481, 483; Raghunath 'Rasal' *Ramcharitra*, pp. 72-74.

2. *Alamgir Nama*, p. 868; *History of Aurangzeb*, Vol. IV, pp. 59-60; J. N. Sarkar, *Shivaji and His Times*, p. 111; *Ratlam ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 201-202.

3. J. N. Sarkar, *History of Aurangzeb*, Vol. IV, pp. 77-80.

4. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, p. 210.

5. For details, see; Ibid. pp. 211-13.

6. *Ratlam State Gazetteer* 1908, pp. 15-16.

7. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 215-16 and f. n. 35. *Ratlam State Gazetteer*, however, gives the date of grant c. Khera Jagir as 1782 A. D. (p.15).

8. Ibid. pp. 216-18.

9. Ibid. p. 219.

In 1678, Ram Singh was again ordered by Aurangzeb to accompany Prince Muazzam (Shah Alam), the *Subahdar* of Deccan, with all his brothers, except Karan who had died in June, 1676 during Deccan campaign.¹ Later, he was asked to join the Mughal army in the campaign against Mewar. Thereupon Shah Alam wrote back to Aurangzeb that he needed generals like Ram Singh in the Deccan also. Ultimately, Aurangzeb allowed Ram Singh to stay in the Deccan with Shah Alam.²

On 8 April, 1680, Aurangzeb again sent an order to Ram Singh and his ten brothers to present themselves at the Imperial Court.³ The Rathor brothers, therefore, left Deccan in May 1680, for Ajmer after a stay of more than one and half years at Aurangabad. On June 14, he was ordered to join the Mughal army under Saiyyad Hamid Ali Khan at Pur (7 miles south-west of Bhilwara town). Accordingly, Ram Singh left for Pur from Ajmer.⁴ On 30 September, Aurangzeb appointed him *faujdar* of Jalore. His *mansab* was also raised on this occasion. Ram Singh then left for Jalore to take over the charge of his new assignment.⁵

After a stay of few days at Jalore, Ram Singh was ordered on 16 December, 1680 to join Muhammad Naim, Bakshi of Prince Kambuksh, with a force of 1,700 Rajput soldiers. A week later, Aurangzeb learnt that Ram Singh, while at Jalore, had not taken any positive steps to crush the rebellion of Rathor Rajputs in the *Parganas* of Sojat and Jaitaran. Aurangzeb, therefore, punished him by decreasing his *mansab* by 500 *zat* and 500 *sawar*.⁶ Ram Singh after leaving Jalore, joined the Mughal army under Prince Akbar in the last week of December, 1680.

During the campaign, against Prince Akbar, who had raised the banner of rebellion against Aurangzeb, the rear of the Mughal army, under Prince Shah Alam, was attacked by some rebellious Rathor Rajputs near Jalore. This incident enraged Aurangzeb so much that he removed Ram Singh from the *faujdari* of Jalore and appointed Bahlol Shirani in his place on 28 May, 1681.⁷

In July, 1681 Aurangzeb again increased the *mansab* of Ram Singh but he could not get the *jagirs* in accordance with his raised *mansab* till 20 October, 1681. He was then granted the *parganas* of Badnawar and Ramgarh as his personal *jagir*, which yielded a revenue of 20 and 14 lakh *Dams*, respectively.⁸

Aurangzeb now turned his attention towards the Deccan. He started from Ajmer with a large army towards Deccan (8 September, 1681). Ram Singh also accompanied

the Mughal army. He took an active part in the Konkan campaign with the Mughal army.¹ Later, he joined the Mughal army under Shahbuddin Khan in a campaign against the Marathas in Khandesh and took an active part in the siege of Ramsej fort (7 miles north of Nasik).² He took part in the battles against the Marathas in Konkan. In a battle against them, near Kalyan-Bhivandi, his brother Jait Singh was killed, while another brother named Chhatrasal was wounded.³ Padam Singh, commanding the Chandawals, was also killed in this battle. Unfortunately, Ram Singh had an attack of fever on the day battle was fought and, therefore, he stayed back in the tent. But when he heard about the death of Padam Singh (Chandawal), he could not resist himself and got ready for the fight. But his temperature shot up on account of exertion and he died all of a sudden in the Mughal camp at Kalyan.⁴ Thus, ended his life at a distance of many hundred miles from Ratlam. The news of his death was received at Aurangabad on 2 April, from where it was communicated to Ratlam where it reached after a fortnight. The turban of Ram Singh was also sent to Ratlam.⁵

On receipt of the news of death of Ram Singh at Ratlam, his two wives along with 19 co-wives and maid-servants ascended the funeral with the turban of the deceased Ram Singh and burnt themselves alive in Shivbag, in Ratlam town. Later, his successor and the eldest son, Shiv Singh, got a platform constructed on that spot in Shivbag. Shiv Singh, however, desired to have a beautiful *chhatra* (cenotaph) constructed there, but his desire could not be fulfilled. The platform in Shivbag can be seen even now at Ratlam.⁶ A detailed description of the lives of Ram Singh's brothers may be seen in the primary and contemporary sources of the times.⁷

Shiv Singh (1683-1691 A. D.)

Shiv Singh, the eldest son of Ram Singh, succeeded to the *gaddi* of Ratlam on 21 May, 1683. He was then only eleven years of age and was present at Ratlam at the time of his father's death at Kalyan. It is said that immediately after his accession to the *gaddi*, Aurangzeb granted him a *mansab* (command) of 600 *zat* and 500 *sawar*, of which 400 *sawars* were of *du-aspa* (a trooper with two horses). After managing the affairs of the State well, he joined the Mughal Emperor, Aurangzeb, in the Deccan, during the early days of A. D. 1684. On 15 June, he was appointed the *Thanedar* of Ramgarh and his *mansab* was raised by 100 *sawar*.⁸ Few days after taking over the charge of Ramgarh, he joined the Mughal army, under the command of Itiqad Khan, in Chanda campaign. Thereafter, Shiv Singh returned to Ahmadnagar with Itiqad Khan. There he presented nine gold *mohurs* to Aurangzeb as *nazrana* on 27 December, 1684.

1. Ibid. p. 221-22.

2. Ibid. pp. 224-25.

3. *Maasir-i-Alamgiri*, pp. 183, 189; *Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Mualla*, Aurangzeb, 23 (3), p. 162.

4. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 225-27.

5. Ibid. p. 228.

6. *Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Mualla*, Aurangzeb, 24(2), p. 170; 24 (1), pp. 159 and 177.

7. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, p. 234.

8. *Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Mualla*, Aurangzeb, 24 pp. 63, 70; 24, 25, pp. 142, 269.

1. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 239-244.

2. Ibid. pp. 242-43.

3. Ibid. p. 257.

4. *Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Mualla*, Aurangzeb, 26(2), p. 406.

5. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 258-59, 261.

6. Ibid. pp. 259-62.

7. For the various sources, see : *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 264-93.

8. Ibid. pp. 294-96; *Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Mualla*, Aurangzeb, 27, p. 126.

For his remarkable services in the campaign, his *mansab* was raised by 100 *zat* and 50 *du-aspa sawar* on 29 instant.¹

At the time of the accession of Shiv Singh on the *gaddi* of Ratlam in 1683, the State had to pay a debt of more than 20,000 rupees. Next year, he was ordered to join the Mughal army in the Deccan. Hence he could not make any positive efforts to improve the financial condition of the State during such a short period. Moreover, the crops during the year 1683-84 were not upto the mark and an amount of Rs. 5,000 could only be realised from its revenue. Ultimately, Shiv Singh requested Aurangzeb that he may be allowed to make a payment of Rs. 5,000 only to the *Diwan* of Malwa *Subah* in the year. He also requested for the grant of Badnawar *Pargana* as personal *jagir* in lieu of his cash salaries. As stated before, the *pargana* had been a part of the *jagirs* of Ratan Singh and Ram Singh earlier. But the final orders of the Emperor on his petition are not known to us from the available records.² The account regarding Shiv Singh's activities after 1685 is not known to us. He was, however, sent to take part in the siege of Bijapur sometime between May and July, 1685.³

During Shiv Singh's stay in the Deccan, the administration of Ratlam State was in the hands of Man Singh, the eldest son of Sanchaura Chauhan, named Bhagwandas. Madho Singh, the fourth son of Sanchaura Chauhan Amardas, and Mchta Natha fully assisted Man Singh in all the administrative affairs of the State. These persons continued to carry on administration till the beginning of 1689, when all of them were removed from the charge of administration. Then Prithviraj, a younger brother of Sanchaura Chauhan Man Singh, was appointed the Minister of the State and Sahrup was posted as his deputy.⁴

The causes of this change in the administration of the State are, however, not certain. We may, however, possibly correlate an incident with the changes so made in the affairs the State. According to Ishwardas, the author of *Fatihat-i-Alamgiri*, a *gumashua* of Shiv Singh arranged a fight between the two elephants at Ratlam. This news was sent to the Emperor from Ujjain, for Ratlam was then a *mahal* in the *sarkar* of Ujjain in Malwa *Subah*. According to traditions, the arrangement for the fight of the elephants was a special privilege of the Mughal Emperor only. Hence, Aurangzeb was enraged on receipt of this news and he decreased the *mansab* of Shiv Singh by 500 *sawar*. He, moreover, sent Asad and two other *gurijabardars* to bring the said *gumashua* and the elephants from Ratlam and present them in the Imperial Court so that the *gumashua* may be punished suitably for his misconduct.⁵ This event is said to have taken place in about December of 1688 or January of 1689 A. D. The name of the said *gumashua* is,

1. *Maasi-i-Alamgiri*, pp. 239-250; *Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Mualla*, Aurangzeb, 27, pp. 89, 151, 157, 28 (1), pp. 356-60; 345-46; *History of Aurangzeb*, Vol. V, pp. 406-07.

2. *Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Mualla*, Aurangzeb, 28(2), pp. 13-14; William Irvine, *The Army of the Indian Moguls*, pp. 14-15.

3. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 300-02 and f. n.

4. *Ibid.* pp. 304-05 and f. n. 24 and 25.

5. Ishwardas, *Fatihat-i-Alamgiri*, folio 144-B, 145-A. For this special privilege of Mughal Emperors, See also; f. n. 26 on pp. 306-07 of *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*

however, not known to us. But the responsibility of this sad event lies mainly on Man Singh Sanchaura, the Minister of the State, during whose administration it occurred. Further details regarding the whereabouts of the *gumashua* are not available. We however, learn that the two elephants, connected with this episode, were alive in Ratlam even after the death of Shiv Singh in the Deccan. Therefore, on 1st October, 1691 an order was again issued to bring the said elephants and present them in the Imperial Court.¹

Till his death, Shiv Singh continued to be in royal service in the Deccan. After the capture of Bijapur in September, 1686, the whereabouts of Shiv Singh are not available in any of the contemporary authentic records. We, however, get only a news of his stay at Raigarh, during all this period.

The last letter of Shiv Singh was from Raigarh when he was in the Mughal army laying siege to the fort. It is dated 16 May, 1689 (Thursday, *Jyeshtha Shukla* 8, V. S. 1746). Nothing definite can be said about his survival after this date. We may, however, conclude, on the basis of other historical records available, that he died fighting some time between February and March of 1691, while in the Deccan campaign.²

Keshavdas (1691-94 A. D.)

Shiv Singh had a wife, but no issue. He was, therefore, succeeded by his younger step-brother, Keshavdas, to the *gaddi* of Ratlam in 1691. He was about 17 years old when he became the ruler of Ratlam. Prior to his accession, he left Ratlam and made certain efforts to earn a livelihood independently. He had been to Bundi and Chanda with this intention, but all in vain. Later Shiv Singh, while at Ahmadnagar, requested Aurangzeb to take Keshavdas into Imperial service and grant him a *mansab* according to his ability. Aurangzeb accepted his request and ordered him to present Keshavdas in the Imperial Court. Accordingly, Keshavdas came to Ahmadnagar and presented himself in the Imperial Court on 1 April, 1685. He presented one gold *mohur* and nine rupees to Aurangzeb as *nazarana* which was, however, not accepted by the Emperor. He, was, however, granted a *mansab* and taken into the Imperial service. Thus, he joined the Mughal army as a *mansabdar* during the life-time of his elder brother, Shiv Singh.³

At the time of the death of Shiv Singh, Keshavdas was with the Mughal army in the Deccan. He was soon after declared his successor and became the ruler of Ratlam. He was also perhaps granted a *mansab* of 300 *zat* and 500 *sawar*, of which 400 *sawar* were *du-aspa*. He, however, could not return to Ratlam and perform the ceremony relating to his accession to the *gaddi* immediately.⁴

1. *Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Mualla*, Aurangzeb, 35-36, p. 37, *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 306-07.

2. For a detailed discussion about the date and place of death of Shiv Singh, see; *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 309-11 and f. n. 30-33.

3. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 313-15.

4. *Ibid.* pp. 315-16.

After sometime, Keshavdas reached Bijapur in the Court of Aurangzeb. He was appointed, in September, 1691, in the army of Prince Azam, which was engaged in a campaign against the Marathas. His whereabouts in the Prince Azam's army are not available. It appears that he returned to the Imperial Court prior to his appointment in the Mughal army under Zulfiqar Khan, in June, 1694.¹

Keshavdas, during this period, could not pay any attention towards the administration of the State. Probably he could not make any changes in the administration prevailing during the life-time of Shiv Singh. The financial resources of the State were also on decline due to the absence of its rulers in the State for the last 12-13 years. Since Keshavdas was granted a low *mansab*, the total income of the State in 1691, was at the lowest ebb. As a result of it, the State was unable to pay the taxes of the Mughal Empire at Ujjain Treasury on assigned dates.² Besides these taxes, *Jaziya*, a religious tax levied on non-Muslims was also paid from the State revenues. It was then realised very strictly by the Mughal officers.³

In the last week of April, 1694, an untoward incident took place at Ratlam, which ultimately resulted in the confiscation of his Ratlam jagir. During April, 1691, Nasir-ud-din Pathan, *Amin-i-Jaziya*, reached Ratlam to realise *jaziya* from the pargana. He, however, failed to realise any amount on account of the weak financial position of the State. Ultimately, on the fourth day, Nasir-ud-din got snatched the jars of the maid servants of the Palace while going to fetch water from a well. When this news was brought to the *Raniwas* of the Palace, the *Ranis* asked Prithviraj and Sultan Singh Chauhan, the descendants of Bhagwandas Sanchaura, to make necessary arrangements. On hearing this news, the Rajputs were enraged and immediately attacked Nasir-ud-din and his horsemen. In the fight, Nasir-ud-din, along with some of his horsemen, was killed and the rest of his followers fled away from Ratlam. The Rajputs then brought all the jars and presented them to the *Ranis*.⁴

At the time of this incident at Ratlam, Keshavdas was away in the Deccan on Imperial Service at Galgala, nearly 32 miles south-west of Bijapur. On 19 June, 1694, Aurangzeb received the news of the death of *Amin-i-jaziya* (Nasir-ud-din) at Ratlam. The Emperor was highly displeased on account of the sad incident at Ratlam and immediately ordered removal of Keshavdas from his *Jagir* of Ratlam. Ratlam *Pargana* was confiscated and then granted in jagir to Prince Azam, then Subahdar of Malwa. Orders were also issued to the officers of Prince Azam to take possession of Ratlam *Jagir*. Aurangzeb then reduced the *mansab* of Keshavdas by 100 *zat* and 500 *sawar* and ordered him to join the Mughal army under Zulfiqar Khan, then at Vandivash. Accordingly, Keshavdas left Galgala for Vandivash with his soldiers.⁵ After this event,

1. *Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Mualla*, Aurangzeb, 35-36, pp. 8, 89; *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 316-17.

2. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 317-19.

3. *Ibid.* p. 319 and f. n. 10.

4. *Ibid.* pp. 319-21 and f. n. 11-13.

5. *Ibid.* pp. 321-23 and f. n. 16.

the descendants of Sanchaura Bhagwandas left the force of Keshavdas and joined Chhatrasal, the fifth son of Ratan Singh and the uncle of Keshavdas. Thus, for a few years the fortunes of the Rathor family were evidently on wane. But Keshavdas stuck to Imperial service in the Deccan.¹

The news of the confiscation of the *jagir* was received at Ratlam in the early days of August, 1694. It was now impossible for the family of Keshavdas to stay in Ratlam any more. Hence the preparations were being made to leave Ratlam as early as possible. A number of families, connected with the family of Ratlam ruler, were also bent upon leaving Ratlam with them.² On August 14 (or 15), 1694, the officers of Prince Azam also arrived at Ratlam to take possession of the *Pargana*. Till then the preparations for the departure of the royal family were not completed. But Azam's servants had no patience and, therefore, warned them to leave Ratlam as early as possible. Hence they were obliged to quit the Palaces of Ratlam on the morning of 18 August, 1694.

Thus, Ratlam State was wiped out of existence in 1694, after a lapse of 38 years, due to the Imperial displeasure. The State remained *khalsa* till the year 1702, when Chhatrasal, the fifth son of Ratan Singh, was granted in *jagir* the *Pargana* of Ratlam, who founded the State anew.³ During all this period (1694-1702), Chhatrasal had been anxious to establish his hold again over the *Pargana* of Ratlam, which was in possession of his father, elder brother and nephew from 1647-1694 A. D.

Keshavdas, even after losing the *Pargana* of Ratlam and reduction in his *mansab*, continued to serve the Imperial army. He was even ordered not to be present in the Imperial Court. The *Khabar-navis* of Ratlam, for delaying in sending the message of the death of Nasir-ud-din, was transferred to some other place and Afrasiyab, the son of Behroz, was appointed the *Amin-i-Jaziya* of Malwa.⁴

As per the orders of Aurangzeb, Keshavdas was to join the army of Zulfiqar Khan in the Deccan. The details regarding his activities till the year 1696 are not traceable. We, however, learn that he was at Ahmadnagar in October, 1696.⁵ The family members of Keshavdas, along with their followers, wandered here and there and ultimately reached Sitamau on 14 January, 1696 and settled there. Moreover, Karan Singh and Jait Singh, the uncles of Keshavdas, had in their possession Sitamau and the adjoining tract previously.⁶

In 1696, the *mansab* of Keshavdas was again raised to 500 *zat* and 200 *sawar*. Accordingly, he was given a *jagir* in Dhar *Pargana*. Most probably, he was also granted the *Pargana* of Nahargarh in *jagir* at this juncture.⁷ Keshavdas then appointed

1. Malwa in Transition, p. 80.

2. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 323-24 and f. n. 19.

3. *Ibid.* pp. 324-25.

4. *Ibid.* pp. 326-37; *Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Mualla* (Preserved in the Royal Asiatic Society, London), Aurangzeb, 38 pp. 22, 99 and 102.

5. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya*, pp. 328-29.

6. *Ibid.* p. 329.

7. *Ibid.* p. 330 and f. n. 26 and 27.

Vyas Pratap Singh, his minister and entrusted him the administration of his new *jagir* and the management of his family affairs. His family members, however, continued to live at Sitamau since their arrival on 14 January, 1696.¹ Later, at Man Singh Rathor's (ruler of Kishangarh) request to Aurangzeb, Keshavdas's *mansab* was again raised to 500 *zat* and 400 *sawar*. He, however, could not get additional *jagir* according to his *mansab* till January, 1699. That Sitamau was granted in *jagir* to Keshavdas is known from a letter written by him on 24 January, 1699. Keshavdas later granted some villages in *jagir* to his minister Vyas Pratap Singh in Sitamau tract. Keshavdas was then sent to Ahmadnagar where he was present till the end of October, 1696. In the last days of 1698, he was appointed the *Killedar* of Penukonda fort (District Anantpur) and *faujdar* of the region where he stayed till the year 1703.² For his good services at Penukonda, his *mansab* was raised by 100 *zat* and 100 *sawar*.³ In October, 1701, he was granted *Titrod Pargana*, of which Sitamau tract formed a part.⁴ This new grant ultimately led to the foundation of a new State of Sitamau in Malwa and Keshavdas became its first ruler. Later, Chhatrasal was granted Ratlam *Pargana* who founded the State of Ratlam anew sometime in 1702 A. D.

Chhatrasal (1702-1709 A. D.)

Chhatrasal entered the Mughal service in June, 1667 and consequently was granted a *mansab* and a *jagir*. In 1679 he was in the Mughal army of Prince Muazzam with his elder brother, Ram Singh, in the Deccan. In 1681, he accompanied a large Mughal army, when Aurangzeb left Ajmer for his Deccan campaign. His *mansab* in March, 1683, was of the rank of 500 *zat* and 200 *sawar*. He accompanied Ghazi-ud-din Khan Bahadur to Bijapur in 1685. In 1691, he was the *Killedar* of Panhala fort. During the siege of Panhala (1692) fort by the Marathas, he fell wounded on the battle field. He is said to have received 30 wounds in the battle. The fort was, however, captured by the Marathas and, therefore, his *mansab* was reduced by Aurangzeb.

Soon after he was appointed the *faujdar* and *killedar* of Penukonda in 1693. He was, however, removed from the post after a few months. On 28 July, 1694 he was again appointed at Penukonda by Aurangzeb. At that time his *mansab* was reduced to 700 *zat* and 800 *sawar*, of which five hundred *sawar* were of *du-aspa*. Probably, in the April of 1695, he was again removed from Penukonda. He then, returned to Istampur and called on Aurangzeb on 9 June, 1695. After his removal from Penukonda in April, 1695, his *mansab* was reduced to 300 *zat* and 500 *sawar* (*du-aspa*) but on 14 June it was raised again to 400 *zat* and 750 *sawar* (*du-aspa*). Chhatrasal, however, was recalled by Aurangzeb on 23 August, 1695 at Istampur. Later, he was posted at Khas Chowki with Lutfullah Khan, the *Daroga* of the place.

1. *Ibid.* p. 331.

2. *Ibid.* pp. 331-34.

3. *Akhbar-i-Darbar-i-Mualla* (Preserved in the Royal Asiatic Society, London), Aurangzeb, 43, p. 10.

4. *Ratlam Ka Pratham Raja*, pp. 336-37.

In about February, 1697, he was appointed *Killedar* of Sagar-Nasarabad, 72 miles east of Bijapur, where he stayed for the next three years. There he cooperated well with Sherdil Khan, *faujdar* of Karnatak, in the annihilation of the Marathas from Karnatak. Consequently, on the recommendation of Shordil Khan, Aurangzeb increased his *mansab* to 1,500 *zat* and 850 *sawar*. On 21 April, 1700 Satara fort was captured by the Mughal army under Aurangzeb and on the same day Chhatrasal was transferred to Satara from Sagar-Nasarabad as the *Killedar* of the newly captured fort. His two sons, Hathi Singh and Kesari Singh, were also given *mansabs* on entering the Imperial service. Later, their *mansabs* were also increased by Aurangzeb. His sons later took part in the siege of Panhala fort with Tarbiyat Khan. On 30 April, 1701, Hathi Singh was killed by the shot of European artillery-men, when storming the Panhala fort. Ultimately, on 28 May, 1701 the fort of Panhala was captured by the Mughal army. Pleased with this victory, Aurangzeb granted Bairisal, the eldest son of late Hathi Singh, a new *mansab* of 300 *zat* and 500 *sawar* and Kesari Singh's *mansab* was raised to 400 *zat* and 200 *sawar*.

Aurangzeb now left Panhala, accompanied by Bairisal and Kesari Singh. In the last week of July, Chhatrasal and Bairisal were appointed with Mamur Khan, but were transferred to the army of Husain Kalich Khan on 23 August, 1701.

The Second State of Ratlam

It appears on the basis of contemporary sources and the circumstances prevailing then, that Chhatrasal's *mansab* was raised to 2,00 *zat* and 1,000 *sawar* in about A. D. 1702 or 1703. According to his raised status, he was also granted the *jagir* of Ratlam *Pargana* during the same period. This new grant finally led to the establishment of the new (Second) State of Ratlam in about 1702 or 1703 A. D. by Chhatrasal. It is, however, not possible to give the exact date of the establishment of the new State on account of the non-availability of the *sanad* in the records of the royal family of Ratlam. It is also presumed that the said *sanad* remained in the possession of descendants of Bairisal.

Historically, the new State of Ratlam has got nothing to do with that of Ratan Singh, which was founded and had ceased to exist in the 17th century. The traditions, however, die hard and historical truth is dimmed and lost in the mist of legends and popular beliefs.

The activities of Chhatrasal are in dark during the period from 1701 to 1707 A. D., due to lack of any definite historical evidence. After the death of Aurangzeb, in 1707, Azam returned to north with the Imperial army. Chhatrasal also came to north with the Mughal forces. On reaching Sironj, Azam sent Chhatrasal with the army of Zulfiqar Khan on 3 May, 1707. Before leaving Sironj, his *mansab* was raised to 2,000 *zat* and 2,000 *sawar*. A few months later, Azam was killed in the battle of Jajar, resulting in the non-execution of the order for his raised *mansab*.

In A. D. 1708, Chhatrasal accompanied Bahadur Shah in his expedition against Jodhpur (Marwar). Later, he accompanied the Mughal Emperor towards Deccan in an expedition against his younger brother, Mirza Kambukhsh. During the return journey from the Deccan, Bahadur Shah raised the *mansab* of Chhatrasal to 2,500 *zat* and 1,500 *sawar* on 12 February, 1709.

The date of Chhatrasal's death is controversial. We may, however, conclude that immediately after his return from the Deccan campaign, he handed over the charge of administration of the State to his sons and grandson and led a peaceful life in the evening of his life. He is said to have died sometime in 1712 A. D., for we find the mention of the names of his sons as the *Zamindar* of Ratlam in 1713.¹

The descendants of Chhatrasal achieved much successes in future and were spread over a wide region. A *jagir* in Jaipur State, Thikana Badwas in Holkar State and Thikana Patlasi in Sitamau State were also under the possessions of the descendants of Bairisal, the grand-son of Chhatrasal. Chhatrasal's third son, Pratap Singh, had no issue. He, therefore, adopted Kesari Singh's second son, Jai Singh, who later founded the State of Sailana in Malwa.²

Kesari Singh (1709-16 A. D.)

Chhatrasal, before his death and on his return home from the Deccan, divided his holdings between his two surviving sons and his grand-son into three equal divisions, giving one-third to each of them, and deciding that all of them were to enjoy equal privileges and honours. This partition, however, proved to be a source of much trouble ten years later (1718 A. D.).³

By Chhatrasal's division, his sons Kesari Singh and Pratap Singh obtained Ratlam and Raoti, respectively, and his grand-son, Bairisal (son of late Hathi Singh), Dhamnod.⁴ This division was, however, very complex in nature and soon led to much bloodshed in the State. Dissensions soon after arose and Bairisal, the grandson, left Malwa and went to his sister, who was married to Jai Singh of Amber (Jaipur). Evidently, he did not have much interest in his holdings in Malwa.

Now, the two sons of Chhatrasal, Kesari Singh and Pratap Singh quarrelled for the portion (Dhamnod) of Bairisal. The elder one, Kesari Singh, who occupied the seat of the principality at Ratlam, took hold of his nephew's share. Pratap Singh viewed with no small concern this annexation of his nephew's portion to Ratlam. Differences between the two brothers finally became acute and Kesari Singh was ultimately killed in A. D. 1716.⁵ Pratap Singh then became the sole master of the whole State (A. D. 1717).

1. Ibid. pp. 271-283.

2. Ibid. pp. 233-34.

3. Malwa in Transition, pp. 81-82.

4. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 8.

5. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 8. In C. U. Atchison's *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. IV, p. 388, the year of Kesri Singh's death is given as A. D. 1709.

Man Singh, the elder son of Kesari Singh, was then at Delhi, while the younger one, Jai Singh, was at Ratlam. Jai Singh now fled from there, gathered together forces, called up his relatives from the estates of Narwar (near Ujjain), Lalgah, etc. Man Singh, who was informend by Jai Singh immediately set out from Delhi. The two brothers met at Mandsaur and then marched on to Ratlam with the additional help of the Imperial force at Mandu.

Pratap Singh on receipt of the news of Jai Singh's arrival at Ratlam, took refuge in the small fortress of Sagod, which was soon besieged. One day Pratap Singh made an attempt to escape from the fortress in the early hours of the day, but his escape was detected and in the ambush that followed Pratap Singh was wounded and later killed. Jai Singh then entered Ratlam in triumph. Man Singh in his return journey from Delhi took help from Amber, but it was no longer needed. Jai Singh went forward to receive Man Singh, and the two brothers returned to Ratlam. Man Singh then ascended the *gaddi* of Ratlam.¹

Man Singh assigned a number of *jagirs* to his kinsmen and friends. The large tract of Sailana, named Raoti *jagir*, was conferred upon his younger brother Jai Singh,² who later founded the independent State of Sailana in 1736 with Sailana as its capital.³ It was during the tenure of these two brothers that the Marathas began to appear on the scene. In April, 1725 Ambaji Pant Trimbak Purandare, an Agent of the Peshwa, came to Jhabua State for collecting dues on behalf of the Peshwa. Jai Singh, the Sailana Chief, joined Ambaji's forces, hoping to take advantage of the situation. But Anup Singh, the Chief of Jhabua, accepted the terms of the peshwa and paid Rupees one lakh to Ambaji.⁴ Ambaji then proceeded to collect dues from the districts of Amjhera (near Dhar) and Shahjahanpur.⁵ Jai Singh did not gain any thing in the affair. He, therefore, arranged to get Anup Singh murdered in A. D. 1727. A Posthumous son was born to Anup Singh six months after his death and the State of Jhabua was being managed by the infant's mother. The Marathas took advantage of the situation and by helping the State against Jai Singh, the Sailana Chief, they established control over it. The Holkar appointed his officers to manage the State.⁶ In the subsequent year, a force under Chimnaji, the Peshwa's brother, sieged Ujjain in December, 1728. During the siege of Ujjain, Chimnaji arranged to send a portion of his army to the surrounding territories and the dues were collected from Ratlam and other neighbouring States.⁷

By the year A. D. 1730-31, the Peshwa extended his sway over Malwa by assigning the dues of various places to some of his generals, e. g., Holkar, Sindhia and Pawars.

1. Malwa in Transition, pp. 123-25. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 8, however, gives a different description of the struggle.

2. The Sailana *Darbar* differs from this account and mentions that Raoti *Jagir* was obtained by Jai Singh as a matter of right in succession; for details, see: Sailana State Gazetteer, P. 3.

3. Sailana State Gazetteer, p. 3.

4. Dr. Raghubir Singh, *Malwa in Transition*, pp. 154-55.

5. *Selections from Peshwa Daftar*, Vol. XXX, pp. 154-55.

6. Raghubir Singh, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 185 and 282.

7. Ibid. p. 167; G. S. Sardesai, *New History of the Marathas*, Vol. II, p. 104.

In such a settlement of December, 1731 the Pawars of Dewas, who exercised sway over the tract of Alot and Rignod, received 7 per cent of dues collected in Malwa as their share.¹

The other important constituent unit of Ratlam District constituting the Jaora tract, formed part of the erstwhile Holkar State, details of which together with Piploda and Panth Piploda are described later.

Man Singh the Ruler of Ratlam died in 1743 and was succeeded by his son Prithvi Singh, in whose tenure also the Ratlam tract continued to be overrun by the Marathas. Prithvi Singh helplessly waited for an opportunity to overcome the Maratha tyranny. The battle of Panipat in A. D. 1761, shattered the power of the Marathas. But before narrating the impact of the battle of Panipat on Ratlam District, we may trace the history of the remaining parts of Ratlam District.

Tukoji Rao Pawar and Jiwaji Rao Pawar, the rulers of Senior and Junior Branch of Dewas also exercised control over the tract of Alot and Rignod, respectively. Tukoji Rao Pawar, the founder of the Senior Branch of Dewas, took part with the Peshwa in the battle of Bhopal in A. D. 1738 between the Peshwa and the Nizam.² Tukoji also took part with the Peshwa, in the capture of Basscin from the Portuguese. As a mark of appreciation of Tukoji's services, King Chhatrapati Shahu bestowed upon him the hereditary title of *Sena Hapla Sahasri* (or commandant of 7000 Horses).³ Tukoji was killed in 1753 in Marwar where he had gone with Jayappa Sindhia.⁴ His brother Jiwaji, the founder Ruler of Dewas Junior Branch, remained always devoted to him. Tukoji was succeeded by Krishnaji. In the disastrous battle of Panipat in 1761, Krishnaji and Jiwaji were also present with the Sindhia and the Holkar. In the fateful battle, the Marathas suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Ahmed Shah Abdali. Krishnaji and Jiwaji were, however, able to escape,⁵ whereas Malhar Rao Holkar seeing early the turn of events in the battle withdrew his forces before the retreat became a rout.⁶ Jankoji Sindhia was taken prisoner and executed.

The annihilation of the Maratha power gave an opportunity to the Rajput rulers to rise against the Marathas. Madho Singh, the Ruler of Jaipur who had been intriguing against the Marathas, planned to overthrow their dominance. He reached Ratlam⁷ on 14 May, 1761 and discussed plans with Prithvi Singh, the Ruler of Ratlam, to build up a united front against the Marathas. Thereafter, Madho Singh probably secretly intrigued to gain help from the other States of Central Malwa and finally took offensive in October, 1761. Holkar marched from Indore towards Kotah to meet the invading Jaipur forces

1. Raghubir Singh, Op. Cit., pp. 274-75.

2. Manohar Malgaonkar, *Peers of Dewas Senior*, p. 79.

3. Dewas State Gazetteer, p. 3.

4. Grant Duff, *A History of the Marathas*, p. 601.

5. Manohar Malgaonkar, Op. Cit., pp. 144-45.

6. Indore State Gazetteer, p. 15.

7. Raghubir Singh, Op. Cit., p. 313.

and defeated Madho Singh on 29 November, 1761. The effect of this victory was decisive. All possibilities of the formation of any anti-Maratha coalition were lost, and the prestige of the Marathas again soared high.¹

Thus the District continued to face the domination and the ravages of the Marathas sometimes at the hands of the Holkar and sometimes from the Sindhia, till the beginning of the 19th century. The State of Dewas, which included the Alot tract, was also not spared by the Marathas.

Prithvi Singh, the Ruler of Ratlam, died in 1773, after a troubled rule of 30 years. Padam Singh, the successor of Prithvi Singh, finding he could not resist the Marathas, at last made an agreement with Sindhia to pay an annual tribute.² Padam Singh was succeeded by Parbat Singh in A. D. 1800.

Meanwhile, Jai Singh, the Ruler of Sailana, died in 1757 and was succeeded by his second son, Jaswant Singh, for Devi Singh the elder son was killed some years previously. Jaswant Singh died without issue and was succeeded by his younger brother Ajab Singh in 1772. He ruled upto the year 1782. Thereafter, Ajab Singh was succeeded by his eldest son Mokhan Singh. The Sailana tract had also by this time fallen under Maratha domination and much of its territory had passed into the hands of the Holkar and the Sindhia and the Chief of Sailana became a feudatory of the Sindhia.³

With regard to the history of Alot tract, it may be mentioned that in the post-Panipat period Mahadji Sindhia and Krishnaji, the Ruler of Senior Dewas, worked in close collaboration. Their intimacy developed so much with the distance of time that Mahadji Sindhia remained a staunch supporter of Krishnaji's family even after the death of Krishnaji in A. D. 1789. Krishnaji, as per his desire, was succeeded by Tukoji Rao II on adoption. And, it was Mahadji Sindhia, who was mainly instrumental in getting Tukoji Rao II recognized by the Poona Court as the Ruler of Senior Dewas branch.⁴ Mahadji Sindhia continued to support Tukoji Rao Pawar until his death in A. D. 1794. Subsequently, the history of Alot as part of Dewas, for a period of 25 years, is a record of ravages and depredations by the Holkar, the Pindaris and even by Daulat Rao Sindhia, the successor of Mahadji Sindhia.

In the midst of these depredations Yeshwant Rao Holkar thought of extending his influence in Malwa where his interests began to clash with those of Daulat Rao Sindhia. The two chiefs were soon engaged in an important contest detrimental to the interest of both. As a consequence, Ratlam also suffered twice, when it was sacked by Yeshwant Rao Holkar.

1. Selections from Peshwa Daftar, Vol. XXVII, p. 276; Vol. XXIX, p. 20 and 22; Vol. XXI, pp. 91-94.

2. Western State Gazetteer, p. 229; Ratlam State Gazetteer, p. 9.

3. Sailana State Gazetteer, pp. 3-4.

4. Manohar Malgaonkar, Op. Cit., p. 215.

To begin with, Yeshwant Rao Holkar befriended the Pindari leader Amir Khan, who had a large following in 1798.¹ During 1800-1801 Yeshwant Rao worked havoc in Malwa with his phenomenal activity. He inflicted a severe defeat on Sindhia's force at Ujjain on 2 July, 1801 and plundered the city.² Daulat Rao Sindhia who was then away in the south decided to avenge the defeat. On the 14 October, Yeshwant Rao's forces were defeated by the Sindhia at Indore and Holkar fled towards north. Sindhia racked terrible vengeance on the city of Indore for the havoc that Holkar had perpetrated upon the city of Ujjain previously. At this juncture, Yeshwant Rao, while moving away northwards, looted the town of Ratlam³ and passed towards Rajasthan. Later, Yeshwant Rao returned southward in the direction of Poona. He defeated the combined forces of Sindhia and Baji Rao Peshwa II on 25 October, 1802 in the battle of Poona.⁴ Consequently, Baji Rao II fled from Poona and concluded the treaty of Bassein with the British on 31 December, 1802 against the wishes of Sindhia, Bhonsla and even the Holkar. Sindhia initiated move to form a confederacy of the Marathas against the British. The move was first accepted by Holkar also, but due to deceitful conduct of Daulat Rao Sindhia, the Holkar moved to Indore. At this juncture Ratlam was again sacked by the Holkar. Even the Ruler of Dhar did not spare the tract and overran Ratlam from time to time. These raids affected the economy of the Ratlam tract adversely. The State was laid waste and the revenue of the tract dwindled to a very great extent.⁵

In these circumstances of raids and rapine, the contact of Amir Khan with the Holkar (as already stated), sowed the seed of future Jaora State under Gafur Khan. Amir Khan began his relations with Yeshwant Rao Holkar on the basis of equality and "as companion in arms".⁶ But soon the relation became that of a dependent Chief. With the insanity of Holkar in 1808, he came to acquire a dominant position in the House of Holkar and appointed his brother-in-law, Gafur Khan, as his representative to control affairs at Holkar's Court.⁷ So great was his hold over the Holkar's Court that ministers were made and unmade at his command. He even went to the extent of prohibiting the Holkar's minister from carrying on correspondence with the British Government on behalf of Holkar without his prior approval.⁸ At this juncture, the tract of Jaora, with a revenue of more than a lakh of rupees was assigned to Gafur Khan to maintain a thousand horse at an average of Rs. 22 each per month.⁹ He was to account

1. G. S. Sardesai, *A new History of the Marathas*, Vol. III, p. 368; J. Talboys Wheeler, *Summary of Affairs of the Mahratta States*, p. 91; M. P. Roy, *Origin, Growth and Suppression of the Pindaris*, p. 78.
2. M. W. Burway, *Life of Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar II*, pp. 85-86; G. S. Sardesai, *Op. Cit.*, Vol. III, p. 366.
3. *Tod's Annals of Rajasthan*, p. 187, Ed. by C. H. Payne (London).
4. G. S. Sardesai, *Op. Cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 374-75; C. U. Aitchison, *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. IV, pt. 1, p. 153.
5. *Ratlam District Gazetteer*, p. 9, f. n.
6. M. P. Roy, *Op. Cit.*, p. 79.
7. Busewan Lal, *Memoir of Amir Khan*, p. 365.
8. *Microfilm Records from India*, Office Library, London, quoted from M. P. Roy's *Op. Cit.*, p. 79; Bengal Political Consultations No. 30, 29 October, 1810.
9. Burway, *Op. Cit.*, Appendix No. 4, p. X; Biswanath Ghosh, *British Policy Towards the Pathans and the Pindaris in Central India, 1805-1818*, p. 307.

to Holkar's Government for any increase of revenue that he might receive from the assignment.

In April, 1809, Amir Khan decided to move towards Bhopal, leaving Gafur Khan to superintend the affairs on his behalf.¹ Gafur Khan, by his frequent interference in the administration, antagonised the ministers and other officials, both military and civil.² Dharma Kumar and Sobharam, two influential officers of Holkar's Government used Amir Khan's absence to reestablish their power and position. Dharma Kumar gained over the infantry by intrigues and Sobharam by similar means enlisted the sympathy of the greater portion of the artillery. The immediate consequence of this development was the division of Holkar's ministry into two distinct parties—one headed by Gafur Khan and Tulsabai (the favourite wife of Yeshwant Rao Holkar), and the other party was headed by Balaram Seth, Dharma Kumar and Sobharam.³ When Gafur Khan opposed Balaram Seth its immediate consequence was the interference of the infantry and artillery under Dharma Kumar and Sobharam respectively in support of Balaram Seth.⁴ The troops demanded Gafur Khan's expulsion from Holkar's Court and therefore early in the month of November, 1809, Gafur Khan was expelled from the Court.⁵ The pargana of Jaora, which was assigned to Gafur Khan, was resumed by the Holkar's Government.⁶ On the departure of Gafur Khan, both the parties of Holkar's Court effected a reconciliation in December, 1809 and agreed upon mutual cooperation and to respect Tulsabai's authority.⁷

Amir Khan could not risk the loss of his authority in the Holkar's Court. Therefore, early in March, 1810 reinforced by a body of 10,000 horse under Gafur Khan, he entered Holkar's territory and reached within 12 miles of Holkar's camp at Banpura.⁸ Amir Khan, demanded the immediate dismissal of Sobharam and Dharmaji Kumar who were responsible for the ouster of Gafur Khan. The demand was not accepted by Tulsabai in the beginning. Amir Khan, therefore directed the Pindaris to plunder and ravage the Holkar's territory as a means of mounting pressure upon Tulsabai. At length Tulsabai yielded to Amir Khan's demand.

On 31 March, 1810 by the secret order of Tulsabai, both Dharmaji Kumar and Sobharam were murdered.⁹ With the extinction of his two arch-enemies Amir Khan reestablished his authority over Holkar's Government, and Jaora was thus back into the hands of Gafur Khan again. Yeshwant Rao Holkar died in A. D. 1811 after prolonged fit of insanity. Tulsabai, continued to wield her authority. Before her husband's death,

1. Bengal Political Consultations, 3 June, 1809, No. 20 letter from Close to Minto, dated 12th May, 1809.
2. Bengal Political Secret Consultations, 10 October, 1809, No. 1 letter from Seton to Lushington, 23 September, 1809.
3. *Ibid.* 5 December, 1809, No. 4 Letter from Edmonston to Lushington, 13 November, 1809.
4. *Ibid.* 10 October, 1809, No. 1, Seton to Edmonston, 23 September, 1809.
5. *Ibid.* 24 October, 1809, No. 35, Close to Edmonston, 23 September, 1809.
6. Bishawnath Ghosh, *Op. Cit.*, p. 116.
7. *Ibid.* p. 123.
8. Bengal Political and Secret Consultations of 10 April, 1810, No. 14 from Mercer to Close, 19 March, 1810, B. P. S. C., 13 March 1810, B. P. S. C., 17 April, 1810, No. 8 Encl. in letter from Close.
9. B. P. C. 24 April, 1810, No. 39, Seton to Edmonston, 10 April, 1810.

she adopted Malhar Rao, an illegitimate son by another concubine Keshri Bai, as heir. Soon a breach occurred between Tulsabai and her minister Bala Ram Seth. The Minister was murdered by orders of Tulsabai. This murder aroused the indignation of Gafur Khan and other leaders and forced Tulsabai to flee to Alot, in 1817.¹ To get rid of these Pathans, Tulsabai was inclined to accept a British alliance. But on 6 November, 1817 the Peshwa and on 26 November, Appa Shahab Bhonsla of Nagpur started war against the British. The Peshwa's appeal for Holkar's support was heeded by the Pathan Chiefs, headed by Gafur Khan, and they favoured a war with the British.²

Gafur Khan and other military leaders were suspicious of the designs of the Regent Tulsabai. They, therefore, determined to counteract. On the evening of 19 December, 1817, they seized Tulsabai and placed her in close confinement. Subsequently, Amir Khan advised Gafur Khan to kill her. Accordingly, Tulsabai was taken from her tent on 20th December, and carried to the banks of Sipra at Mahidpur. There she was publicly beheaded in the morning and her body was thrown into the river.³ On the following day, Holkar's army gave tough battle to the British at Mahidpur.

The battle of Mahidpur was lost by the young Malhar Rao Holkar, who was forced to flee to Alot⁴ alongwith Gafur Khan and others. Gafur Khan, however, refused to fly with him beyond Parbagarh and induced Malhar Rao for submission to the British.⁵ But the Holkar did not accept the proposal and continued his flight reaching Alot with his troops. Gafur Khan, however, sent Mir Zafar Ali, his agent to offer his own submission to the British,⁶ which was accepted and he was subsequently rewarded by the British. Finally, the Holkar had to sign the treaty of Mandsaur with the British on 6 January, 1818. This treaty, amongst other things made Gafur Khan the Nawab of Jaora. The 12th article of this treaty states, "The Maharaja engages (and the British Government guarantees the engagement) to grant to Nabob Gafur Khan his present *Jaidad* of the districts of Sunjeet, Malhargarh, Tal, Mundowai, Jawrah, Burroade; the tribute of Peeplowdah, with the *sayar* of the whole. These districts shall descend to his heirs on the condition that the said Nabob and his heirs shall maintain independent of the *sebandy* for his pergunyahs, and his personal attendants in constant readiness for service, a body of six hundred select horse, and further, that this quota of troops shall be hereafter increased in proportion to the increasing revenue of the districts granted to him".⁷

Simultaneously, we may examine here the development in the other parts of the district viz., Ratlam, Sailana and Alot tract also. As already stated, Ratlam town was

1. Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I, pp. 297-303, Burway, Op. Cit., p. 118.

2. B. P. S. C. 26 December, 1817, No. 4, letter from Adam to Metcalfe, 3rd December, 1817.

3. Burway, Op. Cit., p. 134; Mill and Wilson, History of British India, Vol. VIII, p. 201; Biswanath Ghosh, Op. Cit., p. 281; Valentine Blacker, Memoirs of the Operations of British Army in India during the Maratha Wars of 1817, 1818 and 1819, p. 144.

4. Valentine Blacker, Op. Cit., p. 151.

5. Ibid. p. 165; B. D. Basu, Rise of Christian Power in India, p. 726 mentions Gafur Khan as traitor who deserted the field of battle with the force at the peak hour of possible Holkar's Victory.

6. Valentine Blacker, Op. Cit., p. 165; Jaora State Gazetteer, p. 4.

7. Alchison, A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, vol. IV, p. 199.

sacked twice by the Holkar and was over-run repeatedly by the Ruler of Dhar. Then, to complete the disaster, when the tribute, in consequence of these raids became overdue, Sindhia's army under Bapu Sindhia, marched upon the town of Ratlam at the end of December, 1818. To meet Sindhia's demands was impossible for Parbat Singh, the Ruler of Ratlam. He therefore, took recourse to arms. Accordingly, Parbat Singh, placed himself at the head of 12,000 Rajputs and determined to make a last desperate attempt for liberty. In the ensued battle Bapu Sindhia experienced a severe mortification in the defeat of his detachment. The Ratlam Garrison sailed out during that night and completely defeated the Sindhia's troops with the loss of more than half their number and all their guns.¹ At this juncture the British intervened. John Malcolm, the Brigadier General and Agent to the Governor General in Central India, himself arrived at Ratlam and on 5 January, 1819 mediated an agreement with Sindhia, guaranteeing him on behalf of the Ratlam Ruler, the payment of the tribute due, while Sindhia was to send no troops into the Ratlam tract or interfere in anyway in the internal administration of Ratlam. Accordingly, Parbat Singh agreed to pay 34,000 *Salim Shahi* rupees to Daulat Rao Sindhia annually in four instalments.² Lachhman Singh, son of Mokhan Singh, was the Ruler of Sailana at the time. In the presence of John Malcolm, he also made identical settlement with Daulat Rao Sindhia on the same day, and agreed to pay to Sindhia a sum of 42,000 *Salim Sahi* rupees under the British guarantee.³

Meanwhile, as previously stated, Dewas tract had also remained a theatre of battles, depredations and rapines and the fate of Alot tract swung with the fate of Tukoji Rao Pawar II, the Ruler of Dewas (Senior Branch). Tukoji Rao II alongwith the Ruler of Junior Branch of Dewas finally decided to seek British protection. They concluded a treaty with the British at the close of 1818. Lieutenant Alexander Macdonald acting under the authority of Brigadier General John Malcolm, signed the treaty on behalf of the British Government and Sakharam Bapu signed on behalf of both the rulers of Dewas.⁴ On conclusion of the treaty the two Rulers were guaranteed protection by the British and were recognised rulers of their possessions consisting of the tract of Alot also, besides Dewas, Sarangpur, etc.⁵

As already stated, Parbat Singh, the Ruler of Ratlam outwitted the Sindhia's forces in the battle of Ratlam at the end of 1818 and agreed to pay a tribute to Sindhia under British guarantee. The trials and mortifications that had fallen to the lot of Parbat Singh had an adverse impact on his mind, and shortly after he grew insane. His favourite Rani Jhaliji ruled in his name. Parbat Singh died in A. D. 1824.⁶ A dispute for succession arose between Rani Jhaliji and the second Rani Chundawatji. The Rani Chundawatji bore a son from Parbat Singh, but her validity was challenged by Rani Jhaliji. Finally,

1. Western State Gazetteer, p. 229.

2. Malcolm, Memoirs of Central India, Vol. II, p. 414 (1970 Ed.); Western States Gazetteer, p. 318.

3. Malcolm, Op. Cit., p. 414.

4. Alchison, Op. Cit., p. 254.

5. G. B. Malleson, The Native States of India, p. 218.

6. C. U. Alchison, Op. Cit., p. 384.

at the intervention of John Malcolm the dispute was settled. Rana Bhim Singh of Udaipur testified the validity of the *chil* by permitting his own son and relatives to dine with him.¹

Thus, Balwant Singh, the son and heir of Parbat Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* in A. D. 1825, when he was eleven years of age. During his minority the State was managed by Colonel Borthwick, Political Agent at Mahidpur. Under his administration the condition of Ratlam tract generally improved. On attaining majority, Balwant Singh took charge of the tract. He was a man of letters and attracted many bards and Charans from all over India² and he spent large amount on them. He ruled upto 1857, the year of Great Revolt and rendered loyal services to the British, details of which shall be dealt later.

Lachman Singh, the Ruler of Sailana died in A. D. 1826 and was succeeded by his son Ratan Singh who left no issue and was succeeded by his uncle Nahar Singh in A. D. 1827. Nahar Singh ruled upto 1842 and was followed by his son Takhat Singh who died in the year 1850, leaving a minor son, Dule Singh. The tract remained under British administration till the disturbances of 1857, when it was put under a regency headed by Ratan Singh's widow.³

Regarding Jaora, as already stated, the tract was assigned to Gafur Khan by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur. This treaty also made Amir Khan, as Nawab of Tonk. Amir Khan, however, protested against the stipulation regarding assigning of Jaora to Gafur Khan on the ground that original grants had really been made to his son Nawab Vazir-ud-daula, and although Gafur Khan's name had been mentioned, he was acting really as his representative.⁴ The Governor General did not think that Amir Khan's claims ought to be lightly rejected without enquiry from Holkar's Government. Consequently, on 7 February, 1818 he directed Malcolm to investigate the claim.⁵ On 14 February, 1818 Malcolm submitted his report that Amir Khan's arguments were unfounded. He stated that the districts which then formed Gafur Khan's property had been given to him about nine years ago by the Holkar to maintain a thousand horse.⁶ Amir Khan's claims were ultimately rejected. In 1823, the quota of troops required to be maintained under the treaty of 1818, was revised and fixed at 500 horse, 500 foot, and 14 guns.⁷ Gafur Khan died in A. D. 1825 leaving an infant son, Ghaus Muhammad Khan to succeed him.

Ghaus Muhammad Khan, an infant of two years age, succeeded to the *gaddi*. The arrangements for the management of the State were made by the British Government, but as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State (Although really independent

1. Ratlam State Gazetteer, p. 10.

2. Ibid.

3. Sailana State Gazetteer, p. 4; Aitchison, Op. Cit., pp. 387-88.

4. Biswanath Ghosh, Op. Cit., 306; Jaora State Gazetteer, p. 4.

5. B. P. S. C., 6 March, 1818, No. 13 Adam to Malcolm, 7 February, 1818.

6. Biswanath Ghosh, Op. Cit., p. 307.

7. Jaora State Gazetteer, p. 4.

of it), the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government. A *nazrana* of two lakhs of rupees was also presented to Holkar. Gafur Khan's elder widow managed the affairs of the State for two years, when she was removed due to mismanagement. The administration of the State was looked after by a number of persons including a British Superintendent, Captain Borthwick, until the year 1842 when Ghaus Muhammad Khan attained majority and received administrative powers.¹ He rendered loyal services to the British in the Great Uprising of 1857.

• Tukoji Rao Pawar the Ruler of the Senior Branch of Dewas died on 28th September, 1827 and was succeeded by his son Rukmangad Rao, who was aged 9 years. It was during the tenure of this Chief that the tract of Alot played an important role in the Great Uprising of 1857.

It remains to trace out the history of Piploda and Panth Piploda, the other important parts of the District.

Piploda

The Piploda family had been the Doria Rajputs, who emigrated several centuries ago from Giral in the former Junagarh State in Gujarat. In the beginning of the 19th century, Thakur Prithi Singh, the Chief of Piploda, received from the Senior Chief of Dewas, Rs. 138 a year as *tankha* on six villages, and from the Junior Chief of Dewas, Rs. 115 on five villages in Garhguchha. He also held a grant of land in the village of Betikheri in the Alot tract from the Senior Chief of Dewas, and he received Rs. 1,000 *dami* from Tal and Mandawal.² Under the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur, the Thakur was made a tributary to the Nawab of Jaora. The Tribute was fixed at Rs. 28,000 by a Settlement made by Colonel Borthwick on behalf of Sir John Malcolm, in 1820 with Prithi Singh and the amount was annually deposited at Jaora treasury by the Piploda Chief. At the time, the *Pargana* of Piploda consisted of 20 villages.³

In A. D. 1844 a new deed was executed between the Nawab of Jaora and the Thakur without the cognizance of the Government of India, when Claud Wade was the Resident at Indore. According to this deed, the Thakur was placed in greater dependence on the Nawab, and the right of the latter to control the judicial administration of the Thakur was admitted.⁴

Thakur Prithi Singh was succeeded by his son, Umed Singh, and he by his son, Onkar Singh, who died on the 12th November, 1863, when his adopted son Dule Singh, then eleven years of age, was recognised as heir by the British Government. Dule Singh died in 1888, and his eldest son Kesari Singh succeeded him. At the time the area of Piploda was about 60 square miles, the population was 9,529 and the revenue was about Rs. 95,000.⁵

1. Aitchison, Op. Cit., p. 374.

2. Aitchison, Op. Cit., p. 391.

3. Ibid. p. 420.

4. Ibid. p. 392.

5. Ibid. p. 393.

Panth Piploda

An assignment of the revenue of ten villages of Panth Piploda and Mandawal, amounting to Rs. 11,761, was originally made by the Peshwa Narayan Rao to the family of Sambaji Attaji, a Maratha Pandit, and was renewed in the names of his nephews, Dhondeo Gopal and Janardan Gopal, by the Peshwa Madho Rao. By the treaty of 1817, the Peshwa ceded all his territories in Malwa to the British Government.¹ By this cession, therefore, the ten villages of Panth Piploda became virtually British territory. The British Government however, permitted to retain the tract by grant of a *sanad* in 1821 to Naru Dhondeo and Wasudeo Janardan, sons of Dhondeo Gopal and Janardan Gopal.² Naru Dhondeo was succeeded by his son Gopal Rao in 1850. Gopal Rao died in 1906, and was succeeded by his eldest son Dhondurao Gopal alias Nana Sahib. Wasudeo Janardan died in 1868 and was succeeded by his son Janardan Wasudeo, who died in 1886 and was succeeded by his son Narayan Rao. The area of Panth Piploda was 19 square miles, the population was 3,544 and the revenue was estimated to be about Rs. 9,800³ at the close of the 19th century.

The Great Revolt of 1857

We may now examine the impact of the Great Revolt of 1857 upon Ratlam District. It may be noted that in the year 1857 the British Indian contingent within the Central India Agency included the United Malwa contingent also. The Nawab of Jaora along with the Holkar and Dewas Rulers had to contribute Rs. 3,32,570 per year towards the United Malwa Contingent.⁴ At that time the strength of the Jaora State force was 800 and that of Sailana was 176.⁵

On 26 August, 1857, the revolt broke out at Mandsaur and the Governor of Mandsaur was taken prisoner by the rebels. Shahzada Feroze Shah, a member of the Mughal family was placed on the throne.⁶ Subsequently, under the banner of the Shahzada, the number of the rebels swelled by leaps and bounds to 20,000 within two months.⁷ From Mandsaur several rebel pickets were sent into the neighbouring States. A rebel group under Samiyath Khan Farid Khan invaded Alot and created a good deal of havoc after capturing it. He then began to call himself as the Nawab of Alot.⁸ The rulers of Ratlam and Sailana and Nawab of Jaora became most anxious about the movement of Mandsaur rebels, who posed a constant danger to their States.

1. *Ibid.* p. 390.

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.* p. 391.

4. K. L. Shrivastava, *The Revolt of 1857 in Central India- Malwa*, p. 85.

5. Letter No. 33 from Agent to the Governor General for Central India to Secretary, Government of India, dated Indore Residency, 17th August, 1863, Issue Vol. No. 150.

6. A. S. Mirra, *Nana Shahab Peshwa*, p. 414; K. L. Shrivastava, *Op. Cit.*, p. 143.

7. H. M. Durand, *Sir Henry Durand-Life and Letters*, p. 225 According to Forest's *History of the Indian Mutiny*, vol. III, p. 121, the rebel force rose to 17 to 18 thousand in a month's time.

8. *Manohar Malgaonkar, Op. Cit.*, p. 258.

The rising tide of the Revolt could not be held back from Jaora for long. The banner of Revolt was raised at Jaora by the brother of the Nawab himself with thousands of armed followers.¹ The troops became mutinous and threatened the Nawab of Jaora.² Finding no support from the Nawab, the rebels left Jaora. Meanwhile, Feroze Shah, the Shahzada of Mandsaur had planned to subjugate the rulers of Western Malwa. He sent a *Parwana* from Mandsaur to the Nawab of Jaora stating, "You have been since long putting off your attendance here, but now I must tell you in plain terms that if you are willing to come to me, you must make haste and let it be impressed upon your mind that you will be the most deserving of my favour and consideration. While, on the contrary, that is in case of your refusing to attend, I will myself be soon there and then obedience and supplication on your part will do you no good."³ He also demanded ammunitions to feed the requirements of the rebels.⁴ Receiving no support from the Nawab, the insurgents from Mandsaur entered Jaora in the end of October, 1857. The Nawab drove them out with the help of Neemuch Contingent.⁵ Thus, the Nawab of Jaora not only remained loyal to the British but also gave them active support. The Nawab warned the Commanding Officer of the Malwa Contingent of the impending outbreak at Mahidpur and strongly advised him to arrange for speedy reinforcements.⁶ But for this loyal act and timely warning of the Nawab, the Company's Contingent at Mahidpur would have suffered heavily.⁷ He also gave secret information about the rebels during the military operations in Western Malwa. He forwarded supplies to the British columns, placed his carriages at their disposal and helped in forwarding the British Mail bags.⁸

Meanwhile, the fall of Dhar to the rebels in August-September, 1857 had given a setback to Colonel Durand, the British Resident at Indore. To add to his grief, Balwant Singh the Ruler of Ratlam, died suddenly on 19 August, 1857. As he was loyal to the British his sudden death was regarded as a misfortune by them. Immediately, after the Ruler's death the rebels started plundering the city of Ratlam.⁹ However, the Ratlam ruler had collected a force of 4,000 troops to fight against the rebels and to give aid to the British.¹⁰ Thus the situation was saved by his successor. Preparations were also made by the Sailana Chief.

1. Thomas Lowe, *Central India, During the Rebellion of 1857 and 1858*, pp. 100-101.

2. *Parliamentary Papers, Further Papers No. 4, Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, Presented to both Houses of Parliament*, p. 223.

3. *Issue Vol. No. 91, Genl. No. 708, Letter No. 95, dated 19th October, 1857, from Offg. A. G. G. for C. I. to Secy. Govt. of India-Enclosure Translation of a letter from Feroz Shah Bahadur Ghazi to the Chief of Jaora.*

4. *Ibid.* letter No. 195, Genl. No. 70-F.

5. *Parliamentary Papers, Further Papers No. 6, Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, Presented to both Houses of Parliament*, p. 3.

6. *Receipts Vol. 72, letters dated Jaora 6th Nov., 1857 from the Nawab of Jaora to the Commanding Officer, Malwa Contingent, Mahidpur.*

7. K. L. Shrivastava, *Op. Cit.*, p. 147.

8. Col. Durand's letter, dated Allahabad, 13th Sept., 1858; Major Timmins Letter, dated Mahidpur, 17th July, 1857 (Jaora File).

9. *Parliamentary Papers, Further Papers, No. 4, Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, Presented to both the houses of Parliament*, p. 223; Aitchison, *Op. Cit.*, p. 284.

10. *Receipts Vol. 78, Letter No. 372 of 1857 dated Ratlam, 19th July, 1857 from G. G. Stedman, Esqr., Assistant Opium Agent, Ratlam, to Col. Durand, Offg. A. G. G. for C. I.*

After the initial setbacks, including his escape to Hoshangabad, Col. Durand rearranged all the possible British forces at Mhow by the middle of October, 1857. Having completed preparations, he started his march on 20 October, 1857 for the recapture of his lost territories. The fort of Dhar was captured on 31 October.

This was a setback to the rebel cause in Ratlam and other neighbouring States.¹ On the 11 November, 1857 Captain Keatings, Political Assistant at Nimar, arrived at Ratlam to enlist the cooperation of the Ratlam, Sailana and Jaora troops in the advance of the British forces against Mandsaur.²

The rulers were ready to give all cooperation to the British. The Ratlam troops accompanied the British forces under the command of the Thakurs of Pancher and Namali, and those of Sailana under the command of Maharaja Chandan Singh, while the Jaora troops were commanded by the Nawab in person,³ who joined the British forces at Tal⁴ in his own State. Describing the march Thomas Lowe, the Medical Officer of the British Army, writes, "As we marched into Taul, the Nawab of Jaora was there with an anxious retinue to welcome our presence. He was a fine youngman in every sense of the word, very enlightened and desirous to continue a friendship with us which had already lasted for years His liberality was large as his purse, and every mile of his territory bore evidences of the wisdom of his rule. His villages were clean and well built."⁵

The British force reached Mandsaur on 21 November, 1857 and encamped 4 miles south of Mandsaur, with the forces of Ratlam, Sailana, Jaora and Sitamau posted on its rear.⁶ After a four days contest the insurgents evacuated Mandsaur, which was the centre of insurgent's activities. Its fall gave a death blow to the rebel cause and Western Malwa, including the tract of Ratlam was cleared of the rebel activities.⁷

After the suppression of the Great Revolt of 1857, the British Government rendered all possible help to the State of Jaora. As a reward of loyal services rendered by the Nawab, his contribution to the Western Malwa Contingent was reduced from Rs. 1,85,810 to Rs. 1,61,810 and an increase of two guns was made in his salute.⁸ In recognition of loyal services of Balwant Singh, the ex-Ruler of Ratlam, his adopted son and successor Bhairon Singh received a *khilat* of Rs. 3,000 and thanks of British Government.⁹ As an acknowledgement of the services rendered by Sailana State during the Great Revolt in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the regency received *khilats*. Raja Dule Singh was entrusted with the authority in 1859, being then 10 years of age.¹⁰

1. File No. 1807, Letter No. 6, dated 24th April, 1858, from Mir Shahmat Ali, Indian Assistant to A. G. G. for C. I. to Sir R. Hamilton, A. G. for C. I.

2. Ibid.

3. File No. 1007, Letter No. 6 dated 24th April, 1858.

4. Thomas Lowe, Op. Cit., p. 99.

5. Ibid.

6. Kaye and Mallsen, Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, Vol. V., p. 53; K. L. Shrivastava, Op. p. 175.

7. Issue Vol. 91, Letter No. 268, Genl. No. 749, dated 30th November, 1857.

8. Jaora State Gazetteer, p. 5.

9. Aitchison, Op. Cit., p. 384.

10. Ibid. p. 389.

Both the Dewas Chiefs' services were also recognized by the British for their loyal services rendered in the movement¹ as and when necessary.

Bhairon Singh, the Ruler of Ratlam died on 27 January, 1864, leaving a minor son, Ranjit Singh aged two years, as successor. Mir Shahamat Ali, an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration. Under his careful management, the debts of the State were paid off.

Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880. He was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1887. In 1890, it was decided to make a railway line from Ratlam to Godhra. The Ratlam, Sailana, Indore and Jhabua Chiefs through whose States the line passes, agreed to cede all land required for it, free of cost.²

Raja Ranjit Singh died in 1893, and was succeeded by his son, Sajjan Singh a minor. During his minority the administration was carried on by a Dewan. The military forces of the State in 1905 consisted of 62 cavalry, 123 infantry, 13 artillery men with two serviceable guns and 355 policemen. The Ruler was entitled to a salute of 11 guns.³

To trace the history of Sailana, Dule Singh, the Chief of Sailana, was granted administrative powers in 1859.⁴ In 1864 the Chief agreed to cede any land required for railways, and in 1881 abolished all transit duties on salt. In 1884, the Raja, having no issue, adopted Jaswant Singh, the eldest son of Bhawani Singh of Semlia. By an arrangement dating from early days the Ratlam and Sailana Darbars used to levy customs dues jointly in Sailana State. Considerable frictions were caused by the exercise of this right. In 1887, at the instance of the British, a fresh engagement was made under which the Ratlam *Darbar* relinquished its right of collection, the Sailana *Darbar* agreeing to pay Rs. 18,000 to Ratlam.⁵

Dule Singh died on 13 October, 1895 and was succeeded by Jaswant Singh. The Sailana Chief enjoyed a salute of 11 guns and the title of His Highness and Raja.⁶

As already stated, the British Government was much pleased with Ghaus Muhammad Khan the Jaora Nawab for his valuable services in 1857. In 1862, the British granted a *sanad* to the Nawab guaranteeing him the succession to the State in accordance with the Muhamadan Law and custom.⁷ In 1865 the Chief received permission from the British Government to adopt the titles of *Mohitasham-daula* and *Shaukat Jung* as personal distinction. Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan was a very popular ruler.

1. Ibid. p. 247; Dewas State Gazetteer, pp. pp. 7 to 9.

2. C. U. Aitchison, pp. 385-86.

3. Ibid. p. 386.

4. Sailana State Gazetteer, p. 4.

5. Sailana State Gazetteer, p. 4.

6. Ibid. p. 5.

7. Jaora State Gazetteer, p. 5.

He died in 1865, leaving an only son, Muhammad Ismail Khan, then 11 years of age. He was installed by the British government in the name of Holkar to whom, according to precedent, a *nazrana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. Protests were made by Holkar against the installation of Nawab, without his knowledge, by the British Government, but in vain. In return of the *Nazrana*, the Maharaja Holkar offered a *khilat* of Rs. 5,000 which was returned by the Nawab as being out of proportion.¹ Attempts were made by the Nawab of Tonk also to interfere with the succession but the British gave him a rebuff.²

In the year 1874, the Nawab attained majority and was entrusted with the administration of his State. In 1887, the Nawab abolished all transit duties except on opium. Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan died in 1895, and was succeeded by his son, Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan at an age of 12 years. The Nawab received full administrative powers in 1906.³

In 1905, the military establishment of the Jaora State, including irregulars, consisted of 55 cavalry, 137 infantry, 31 artillery men and 16 serviceable guns. The Chief was entitled to a salute of 13 guns.⁴

The beginning of the 'twentieth century found Britain involved in the 1st World War in the 2nd decade. All the rulers of Ratlam tract offered their services to the British Government. The Ruler of Ratlam served in the War fronts in France and Palestine for more than three years⁵ from 1915. He was also made the Regent of Rewa State from the year 1918 to 1922.⁶ In recognition of his services, the Ruler was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns and hereditary title of the Marharaja.⁷ The Rulers of Sailana, Dewas and the Jaora Nawab also gave their willing contribution in the war efforts.

Meanwhile, the Congress launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in the country in 1921 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Before the Movement started, a branch of Congress Committee was established at Ratlam in 1920 by Swami Gyananand from Ajmer.⁸ Muhammad Omar Khan was the President of the Committee. A *khadi* production centre was also established at the time. When the Prince of Wales visited Ratlam in 1921, a rally was organised against his visit and it was boycotted by the Congress Committee. As a result, Swami Gyananand and 5 others were exterminated from the Ratlam State.⁹ A *Sewa Samiti* consisting of 12 members was also formed under the guidance of Deendayal Bhartiya.

1. Jaora State Gazetteer, pp. 4-5.

2. Aitchison, Op. Cit., p. 375.

3. Ibid. p. 376.

4. Ibid.

5. Ratlam State Administration Reports, 1914-15, p. 2, 1944, p. 4.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid. 1940, p. 5.

8. *Smarika, Madhya Pradesh Swatantrata Sangran Sainik Sangh Maha-adhiveshan*, Indore. 24th May, 1975, p. 76.

9. Ibid.

In the year 1931 when Sardar Bhagat Singh and other revolutionaries were sentenced to death, a strike was observed at Ratlam under the leadership of Dr. Prem Shankar Dave, Saubhagya Mal Porwal, Deendayal Bhartiya, Ratanlal Porwal and Laxmi Narain, etc. As a result, they were arrested and were taken around the city with handcuffs in their hands.¹ The activities of the Congress Committee, Ratlam were viewed with apprehension in 1935-36. Raghunath Varma and his brother Ramchandra Varma were arrested and they were given third degree treatment in the Jail. The Congress Committee thereafter gained a new strength as a result of the untiring efforts of Muhammad Khan, Udaylal Panchal, Dhiraj Lal Shah, Faqir Chand, Narayandas and Lahar Singh Bhati.² The repressive policies of Ratlam State grew so serious that the matter was brought for discussion in the Karanchi Session of 1936 of All India State Peoples' Conference and were criticised there too.³

The Praja Mandal was established at Ratlam in March, 1938. Soon after its inception, the Ratlam Praja Mandal put forward among other things, demand for a responsible Government. It prepared a list of eight demands, viz., reorganisation of land revenue system on the British India model, establishment of Panchayat Boards, etc. and submitted it to the Ratlam Government.⁴ Subsequently, the Praja Mandal extended its activities amongst the farmers and labourers and systematically worked for their awakening.

On 13th June, 1939 a mass rally of farmers was organised by Saubhagyamal Porwal and Dr. Devi Singh. A rally organised during this period was banned by the Ratlam *Darbar*. Saubhagyamal Porwal was arrested and sentenced for 3 months imprisonment.⁵ He observed hunger strike in the Jail. Other workers of Praja Mandal were lathi-charged attacked and terrorised. Jumman Khan, labour leader, was exterminated from the State, failing which he was arrested and imprisoned. He also observed hunger strike inside the Jail and organised the prisoners and protested against the inhuman behaviour meted out to them. As a result of this action the attitude of the Government was a bit softened. However, efforts continued to suppress the activities of the Praja Mandal. The organisers were charged for treason and arrested. Amongst those who were prosecuted were Badrilal Maheshwari, Chandmal Mehta and Basantilal Sharma, etc. Their property was confiscated and family belongings were destroyed. To protest against this Dr. Devi Singh and Biharilal Vyas, the President and Organizing Secretary, respectively of Praja Mandal called a public meeting, which was presided over by Sajjan Kunwar Mehta. Consequently, Dr. Devi Singh and Biharilal Vyas were arrested.⁶

The terror and tyranny perpetrated by the Ratlam *Darbar* attracted the attention of All India State Peoples' Conference. Dwarkanath Kachru, the Personal Secretary of

1. Ibid.

2. Ibid. p. 77.

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

4. Urmila Phadnis, Towards the Intergration of Indian States, p. 119.

5. *Smarika*, Op. Cit., p. 77.

6. Ibid.

Jawahar Lal Nehru, was deputed to make an enquiry of those oppressions.¹ He formed a Committee for the safety and security of the Political prisoners in consultation with Acharya Narendra Dev, the then President of the Madhya Bharat Lok Parishad. Meanwhile the prisoners were seriously punished inside the Jail. As a result, Biharilal Vyas fell seriously ill. Although, he was released, but he expired soon after his release.²

The agitation in the State continued and erupted in the form of a labour movement. The labour movement gained momentum on 16 June, 1946. Strike was observed on that day and a procession was taken out. The procession met with firing and situation became serious. Again the All India State Peoples' Conference deputed its representatives to make enquiry and help the sufferers. Accordingly, Kamla Shankar Pandya, Gopi Kishan Vijaivargiya and Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala reached Ratlam. An enquiry committee was set up under the convenorship of Baleshwar Dayal and Kanhaiyalal Maniklal Munshi was deputed to intervene and mediate. The Ruler was forced to yield to the wishes of the people, granting them responsible Government. As a result in the formation of the Government Dr. Devi Singh and Lahar Singh Bhati were included in the popular ministry³ in Ratlam State.

Meanwhile, Sailana also witnessed a good deal of agitation in early forties against misrule and cruelties of its ruler.⁴ Thereafter, a branch of Praja Mandal was established at Jaora, Dewas and other States also in 1945.⁵

On 15 August, 1947, India achieved Independence and the burden of integration of Indian States fell upon the shoulders of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. He deputed his Secretary V. P. Menon to meet the rulers in this regard. After initial hesitations by the rulers of Gwalior and Indore, the Covenant for a Union of Madhya Bharat was signed by its constituent rulers.

The United State of Madhya Bharat was formally inaugurated by Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India on 28 May, 1948 at Gwalior.⁶ Maharaja Sindhia and Maharaja Holkar were sworn in as the *Rajpramukh* and Senior Up-Rajpramukh respectively. In accordance with the relevant provision of the Covenant the rulers were required to intergate their States before the end of July, 1948 to the *Rajpramukh*. All the Rulers of the Princely States now forming part of Ratlam District integrated their States in the Madhya Bharat Union. The signing of the Covenant by the Ruler of Jaora was delayed pending a settlement of a dispute regarding the succession to the *Gaddi* of Jaora. That issue was settled in August, 1948 and the Jaora Ruler signed the Covenant on the 12th August, 1948.⁷ Ratlam became a district of the New State of Madhya Bharat. Subsequently on the re-organization of States in 1956, Ratlam District became a part of the New State of Madhya Pradesh.

1. Ibid. Harihar Niwas Dwivedi, *Madhya Bharat Ka Itihas*, IVth Vol. p. 43.

2. *Smarika*, Op. Cit. p. 77.

3. Ibid. Dwivedi, Op. Cit., p. 43.

4. R. L. Handa, Op. Cit., p. 281.

5. Dwivedi, Op. Cit., p. 45.

6. Report on the General Administration of Madhya Bharat, 1948-49, p. 10.

7. Ibid. p. 11.

CHAPTER-III

PEOPLE

Area and Population

Ratlam District comprises an area of 4,859.0 sq. km. inhabited by 6,26,534 persons (322,818 males and 303,721 females) according to census 1971. The area and population respectively form 1.10 and 1.50 per cent of the State's corresponding figures. The District is administratively divided into four Tahsils viz. Jaora, Alot, Sailana and Ratlam. The District has 5 towns, four of which are the Tahsil headquarters of the same name as that of the Tahsils and the last one is Tal in Alot Tahsil. Thus Alot is the only Tahsil in the District possessing the distinction of having two towns. There are 1,044 inhabited villages in the District. The density of the District is 129 persons per sq. km. and the sex ratio 941. The following table gives the tahsil-wise area and population of the District:—

Table No. III-1

Area and Population, 1971*

S. No.	Tahsils	Area in Sq. km.	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1.	Jaora	1,359.6	180,112	92,720	87,392
2.	Alot	946.0	102,659	52,879	49,780
3.	Sailana	1,228.9	97,919	49,712	48,207
4.	Ratlam	1,330.8	245,844	127,502	118,342
District (a)		4,865.3			
Total (b)		4,859.0			

Source : Census Report, 1971

(a) According to State Survey Department

(b) According to the Surveyor General of India

* For latest figures See Appendix C

Early Enumerations

The District, as it stands today, was constituted in the year 1948, to become a part of the then Madhya Bharat after merging major parts of the erstwhile states of Jaora, Sailana and Ratlam. The earliest census operations conducted in these States, from time to time, provide the relevant population data before the census 1901. After 1901 consolidated population totals of the area constituting the present District are normally available. The following table shows the population of each constituent State in the last three decades of the last century:—

Table No. III-2
Early Enumerations, 1891-1901

S. No.	Erstwhile State	Population		
		1881	1891	1901
1.	Jaora	1,08,834	1,17,650	84,202
2.	Sailana	29,723	31,512	25,731
3.	Ratlam	87,314	89,160	85,224

Source: Jaora, Sailana and Ratlam District Gazetteers

Growth of Population

It is worthwhile to consider, in brief, the salient features of growth of population in each decade since the beginning of the current century.

Decade 1901-11

The Census of 1901 followed on the heels of a very severe famine which had mauled the population especially in the hilly tracts like those of Sailana Tahsil causing heavy mortality among those who were at the two extremes of life. The 1911 Census shows a steady recovery of the order of +10.7¹ per cent in the erstwhile Sailana State.

1. Census Report (1911) of Sailana State, p. 3.

This may be attributed partly to return of Bhil emigrants of the last famine, and partly owing to past famine rebound.

The population of the erstwhile Jaora State also decreased during the decade mainly because of the plague epidemic which had mauled Jaora town off and on for 7 years.¹

The erstwhile Ratlam State had a history of falling population since 1891. The decrease in the whole State in 1911 was of the order of 5.1 per cent, principally owing to visitation of plague in the urban areas. However, the rural population showed an increase of 12 per cent.²

Alot Tahsil of the then Dewas Senior State, increased substantially by 26 per cent. The cumulative effect of these increases and decreases was a low rise of 2.5 per cent during the decade (15 per cent increase in the rural and 27.5 per cent decrease in the urban population).

Decade 1911-21

During this decade also the area suffered from plague which took some toll of life and the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 caused many deaths. Jaora town lost 5 per cent while Jaora and Tal Tahsils gained by 4 and 5 per cent respectively inspite of influenza. Piploda State increased by 9 per cent, Alot Pargana (Dewas Senior) lost by 5 per cent while Ratlam State gained by 4 per cent. This increase was attributed to sojourn of pilgrims enroute to Ujjain Simhashta fair, even though plague and influenza respectively in 1917 and 1918 played havoc in the State.³ Former Sailana State decreased by 5 per cent due to influenza and also because most people of former Bilpank (now in Ratlam Tahsil) and Raoti Tahsils had left for Dhar and Gwalior States in connection with wheat harvest and did not return till after the final count.⁴

The combined effect of these variable conditions reflected in a low over all increase of merely 0.2 per cent in the District. The decade is, however, described as "one of general prosperity on the whole" though "the harvest of 1918-19 was a failure in Ratlam, Sailana and the west generally".⁵

Decade 1921-31

It was a normal decade from agricultural and public health point of view showing a 19 per cent increase, though it was not uniform. It was highest (30 per cent) in Ratlam followed by Sailana (26 per cent) State Part of growth in Ratlam was due to the growth

1. Census Report (1911) of Jaora State, p. 2.

2. Census Report (1911) of Ratlam State, p. 3h.

3. Ibid. (1921) p. 2.

4. Census Report (1921) of Sailana State, p. 3.

5. Central India Agency Census Report (1921), p. 5.

of the town which contained more than one-third of the former State's population.¹ High growth rates in Bajna (Ratlam), Raoti and Bilpank (Sailana) Tahsils was attributed to (i) the high fecundity among Bhils and (ii) return of harvesting labourers. Sailana town registered 44 per cent increase. The rate of growth was, however, slower in the parts of the District coming from the former Dewas and Jaora States.

Decade 1931-41

There was not much difference in rural/urban rates of increase (15 per cent) in this decade. No adverse effect of world wide economic depression or the World War II was observed on the growth of population.

Decade 1941-51

The high increase in urban (37.86 per cent) and low increase in rural population (6.20 per cent) during this decade was ascribed to the upgrading of Tal to the status of a town in 1951 and to the high increases attained by Ratlam town (41 per cent). In Ratlam District, therefore, the increase was highest in Ratlam Tahsil (16 per cent).

Decade 1951-61

Ratlam district grew by 27 per cent during the decade, highest so far. The growth, it may be noted, was faster in the rural (28 per cent) than in the urban areas (23 per cent) showing an impact of various National schemes for the eradication of diseases etc.

Decade 1961-71

The growth rate in this decade was still higher (29.58 per cent) but this time it was the urban area which took the lead (30.93 per cent). This extraordinary urban growth is a challenge to the family planners. Tahsilwise, the growth was highest in Sailana (rural) and consequently the total growth rate of Sailana Tahsil was highest (35.32)² among all the Tahsils of the District. This is possibly because of the backwardness and lower standards of education in this tribal Tahsil.

1. Ibid. (1931), p. 27.

2. Jila Samikhyiki Puratna, Ratlam, 1973, p. 8.

Decadal Variation in Population

It is interesting in this context note the decadal variation in the population of the District during the 70 year period 1901-71. The table given below shows the total variation in each decade:—

Table No. III—3

Decadal Variation in Population

Year	Persons	Decade variations	Percentage decade variation
1901	2,38,624	-	-
1911	2,44,513	+ 5,889	+ 2.47
1921	2,45,021	+ 508	+ 0.21
1931	2,90,437	+ 45,416	+ 18.54
1941	3,35,147	+ 44,710	+ 15.39
1951	3,81,719	+ 46,572	+ 13.90
1961	4,83,521	+ 1,01,802	+ 26.67
1971	6,26,534	+ 1,43,013	+ 29.58

Source : Census Report, 1971

It is obvious from the above table that the growth rate of the population was much less in the first two decades, it was a little more in the next three decades, but was considerable in the last two decades. In this context, it is necessary to study the percentage decade variation in the rural and urban areas of the District separately.

Percentage Variation

The percentage variation in rural and urban population of the District during the period 1901-71 has been tabulated below:—

Table No. III-4

Percentage Variation in Rural and Urban

Decade	Total	Rural	Urban
1901-11	+ 2.47	+ 14.74	- 27.47
1911-21	+ 0.21	- 0.20	+ 1.78
1921-31	+ 18.54	+ 14.24	+ 34.79
1931-41	+ 15.39	+ 14.58	+ 17.99
1941-51	+ 13.90	+ 6.20	+ 37.86
1951-61	+ 26.67	+ 28.09	+ 23.26
1961-71	+ 29.58	+ 29.04	+ 30.93
1901-71	+ 162.56	+ 163.12	+ 161.19

Note.— (+) Increase, (-) Decrease

Source : Census Report, 1971

From the above table it is obvious to infer that the variation during the 70 year period 1901-71 has been practically even in both the rural and urban areas. This fact is more marked in the decades 1931-41, 1951-61 and 1961-71. The heavy decrease in urban population during the first decade has been ascribed to the emigration from the urban areas on account of epidemics. Tahsilwise, Sailana (rural) grew the most (35.78 per cent) during 1961-71, out of all the Tahsils.¹

Migration

The Ratlam District Gazetteer, 1908 mentions that 4, 584 persons from Rajputana and 2,023 from the Bombay Presidency were then returned as immigrants in the erstwhile

1. Ibid.

COMPLIMENTARY COPY

State at the beginning of the current century. Sailana Gazetteer, 1908, States the arrival of immigrants from the then Gwalior state. Jaora State Gazetteer, 1908 mentions the arrival of immigrants from as far as Jodhpur and the United Provinces.

In the middle of the century, about 33,000 persons were reported to have migrated into the District from the various district of the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh, and about 18,500 from adjacent States.¹

Migration within the District was to the tune of 85,247 in 1961. The number of persons born in the contiguous and non-contiguous districts of the State was 38,526 and 12,795. These born in other States were 28,872. Rajasthan contributed the maximum number (18,952), specially the contiguous districts of Banswara (2,300), Jhalawar (1,762) and Chittorgarh (1,159).

The States of Uttar Pradesh sent the maximum number (3,767) among the non-contiguous States, followed by Gujarat (2,901) and Maharashtra (1,696).

The number of immigrants from the Punjab (692), Madras (126) and Kerala (106) was also significant. All other States sent persons below 100 in number in each case.

Sex -Ratio

Sex ratio is the number of females per 100 males. In the District the number of females always remained less than the number of males since the beginning of the century. Similarly the sex-ratio in the urban areas has also remained less than that in the rural areas showing the industrial pattern of the towns where people come in search of employment all alone and bring their wives and children after a few years when they are assured of permanent jobs. The following table shows the sex ratio in rural and urban areas since the beginning of this century.

Table No. III—5
Sex-Ratio

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	N. A.	N. A.	983
1911	961	961	960
1921	948	957	912
1931	946	965	887
1941	957	970	916
1951	966	979	937
1961	941	958	900
1971	941	952	914

Source : Census Report, 1971

1. Ratlam District Census Handbook, 1951, p. 142.

From the above table it is clear that the urban sex ratio fell rapidly from the year 1901 till 1931 but rose again till 1951. There was further substantial drop in the decade 1951-61. In the decade 1961-71, it, however, increased a little showing stabilisation of families.

Density

The density is the number of persons per sq. km. The total density of the District is 129 receding to only 92 in rural and increasing tremendously to 7,065 in urban areas. When considered Tahsilwise it is revealed that Alot is the most densely inhabited town in the District with 16,890 persons per sq. km., more than double as dense as Ratlam (7,678), a curious fact to be noted. In the rural areas Sailana is the thinnest inhabited Tahsil with only 74 persons per sq. km. In this respect rural areas of Jaora are the most dense (105) in the District.

The density of the District was almost stand still at 50 during 1901-21. It then gradually rose to 59.69 and 78, in the ensuing decades. In 1961 it showed a sudden rise to 99 and in 1971 to a further abrupt rise to 129.¹

Rural-Urban Composition

There are 5 towns in the District, one each in Jaora, Sailana and Ratlam Tahsils and two in Alot Tahsil. The former 3 are Tahsil-headquarters of the Tahsils of the same name, along with Alot, whereas Tal is the only second town in Alot Tahsil.

Ratlam is a big city, now coming under the category of A class towns of the State. The population of Ratlam is 1,19,247. It is the tenth town of Madhya Pradesh out of the eleven having population above one lakh. From a meagre 36,221 in 1901, its population still fell down to 27,957 in 1911. Since then it has been rapidly increasing.

Other four towns are very small in comparison to Ratlam. They are Jaora (37,499), Alot (10,134), Sailana (7,489) and Tal (6,858) in the descending order of their population. Jaora had a population of 23,854 in 1901 which fell to 18,054 in 1911 and further to 17,151 in 1921. Since then it is steadily increasing. There are 1,044 inhabited and 28 uninhabited villages in the District. The maximum number of inhabited (449) and uninhabited (12) villages are there in Sailana Tahsil. The following table shows the Tahsilwise rural-urban composition of the District.

1. Jila Sankhyiki Pustika, Ratlam, 1973, p. 7.

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

S. No.	Tahsil	No. of Villages		No. of towns	Population		
		Inhabited	Uninhabited		Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Jaora	237	4	1	180,112	142,613	37,499
2.	Alot	190	5	2	102,659	85,667	16,992
3.	Sailana	449	12	1	97,919	90,430	7,489
4.	Ratlam	168	8	1	245,844	126,597	119,247
District Total		1,044	28	5	626,534	445,307	181,227

Source : Census Report, 1971

The rural-urban population ratio in the District comes out to be 71.07: 28.93, indicating that more than one-fourth but less than one-third of the population of the District is urban (about 29 per cent).

Ratlam is essentially a district of small villages having population below 500. However, the percentage of these small villages together with their inhabitants has been rapidly falling since 1951, showing a trend of drift of population from small villages to big villages, making the latter still bigger and the former still smaller. The following table gives the percentage of villages and population since 1951:—

Table No. III-7
Percentage of Villages and Population

Year	Less than 500		500-999		100-1,999		2000-4999	
	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population						
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
1971	72.80	35.49	18.20	29.78	7.28	22.60	1.72	12.13
1961	79.96	44.79	14.64	30.26	4.34	16.52	1.06	8.43
1951	86.00	54.11	11.22	29.17	2.18	10.85	0.60	5.87

Source : Census Report, 1971

Drift towards Towns

The rural unemployment problem has assumed enormous proportions. The small agricultural holdings do not provide enough work for all in the family, especially the male adult son after learning to read and write a little, comes out of the village in search of some gainful employment in the industrial sector. The small villages are becoming smaller and big villages are converting themselves into *kasbas* and towns on account of this tendency. The rate of growth of towns, especially of Ratlam city during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 has been tremendous as compared to the first half of the current century. This drift is posing some sociological problems as well. The growth of population in the towns of the District has been tabulated below:

Table No. III-8
Growth of Urban Population

S. No.	Town	Population							
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1.	Alot	23,854	.	.	4,691	5,678	8,125	8,343	10,055
2.	Jaora	4,954	18,054	17,151	20,998	25,501	29,598	31,140	37,235
3.	Tal	.	.	.	.	.	5,181	5,704	6,858
4.	Ratlam	36,321	27,957	30,133	37,675	44,939	63,403	87,472	106,666
5.	Sailana	4,255	4,311	3,932	5,669	5,337	5,986	5,757	6,812

Source : Census Report, 1971

Displaced Persons

Consequent upon the partition of India, refugees began to come in the District, mostly from the western part. In all 2,718 persons (1,470 males, 1,248 females) came and settled in the District till 1950, a majority of them (2,605) in urban areas. This was so because most of them belonged to the trading community. Only 113 persons preferred to reside in the villages.

The maximum number of refugees (1,339) came in the year 1947. They formed nearly half of their total number. The year 1948 saw a comparatively lesser influx (1,161). In the ensuing two years, 1949 and 1950, only 127 and 38 persons came showing that the dust had settled by then.

Of the total number, only 38 were refugees from the erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangla Desh), all of them settling in urban areas.¹

Language

Lying mainly in Malwa, the dialect spoken by the bulk of the population is the *Malwi* or *Rangri* form of Rajasthani. However, most of them (62 per cent) returned under Hindi in 1961 leaving only a small percentage (20) for *Malwi*. In Sailana which abounds in Bhil population, *Bhili* is the main dialect of the Bhil tribe (8 per cent). It forms a continuous chain between Rajasthani, Gujarati and Marathi and has some non-Sanskrit elements in it. The number of Urdu speakers ranks fourth in this hierarchy (7 per cent). However, Jaora, being an erstwhile Mohammedan State, Urdu had a place of prominence there. It was the language used officially and in the State Courts. It still has a better position there out of all the other Tahsils.

In all, 57 languages or dialects were returned as mother tongues in the District. This obviously large number of speeches would suggest that the District is a veritable of tongues. Even a cursory examination of the number of speakers will, however, expose the utter invalidity of such an impression. Thirty seven mother tongues, each having less than 100 speakers, are really not of much importance in the linguistic pattern of the District.

Another 7 speeches have a small speakership of more than 100 but less than 200 persons each, three between 300 and 500 and two between 500 and 1,000. Thus only 8 languages can lay claims to 1,000 or more speakers each. Out of these 8, only 4 namely Hindi, *Malwa*, *Bhili* and Urdu accounted for 96.5 per cent of the population in 1961. In other words 53 other speeches claimed only 3.5 per cent speakers representing perhaps the effect of migration, on the linguistic pattern of the District. Gujarati (0.8 per cent), Marathi (0.7 per cent) Sindhi (0.6 per cent) and Punjabi (0.2 per cent) are the other 4 important languages respectively in the order of their number of speakers.

Thus, Hindi is the most widely spoken mother tongue in the District, claiming a little more than 3/5th, followed by *Malwi* with 1/5th of the population.

In Sailana Tahsil where 'Malwi Hindi' was some time the language of the court, *Bhili* claims the largest speakership in rural areas, Hindi getting relegated to the second position only there, and *Malwi* to the third position. G. A. Grierson regards *Bhili* "as a bridge between Gujarati and Rajasthani" and remarks that "*Bhili* might with propriety be looked upon as an eastern dialect of Gujarati".

Speakers of Urdu, mostly Muslims, are concentrated in Urban areas counting more than one fifth of the urban population. In rural areas they show some concentration in Jaora and Alot Tahsils.

1. Ratlam District Census Handbook, 1951, p. 144.

The following table shows the number of speakers of important mother-tongues in the District:—

Table No. III-9
Languages/Dialects

S. No.	Mother Tongue	Population		Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (-)
		1951	1961	
1.	Hindi	285,269	299,539	+ 5.0
2.	Malwi	27,531	98,005	+ 256.0
3.	Bhili	41,345	37,531	- 9.2
4.	Urdu	16,031	32,677	+ 103.8
5.	Gujarati	4,918	3,715	- 24.5
6.	Marathi	1,613	3,443	+ 113.5
7.	Sindhi	2,294	2,984	+ 30.1
8.	Marwari	1,240	667	- 46.2

Source.— Ratlam District Census Hand Book, 1961.

From the above table, it is evident that *Malwi*, Urdu and Marathi speakers registered extraordinary growth, showing a trend of mother tongue consciousness. The fall in the number of speakers of *Bhili*, Gujarati and *Marwari*, especially in the latter two, is significant and deserves notice. Being members of business community they might have thought it proper to return under *Malwi* which has some of the characteristics of their mother-tongues. This also explains one of the reasons of increase in the number of speakers of *Malwi*.

Bilingualism

Census, 1951 provides the requisite data regarding the extent of bilingualism in the District among the speakers of various languages.

The number of speakers of Hindi was 286,600 out of the total population of 383,894. Out of these, 22,640 were bilingualist. Rajasthani was the most favoured second language of a majority of them (18,814), followed by Urdu (1,821), Gujarati (910) *Bhili* (512), Marathi (325) and Sindhi (157) etc. The majority of the bilingualists was concentrated in the urban areas in case of Urdu (1,563), Gujarati (831) and Marathi (315) only, whereas in the rest of the cases, the majority was in the rural areas.

Bhili was the dialect next in the order of number of speakers. It had 41,462 speakers, practically all of them (41,364) residing in the rural areas. Only 1409 of them had a subsidiary language. Hindi was the most favoured one with 924 and Rajasthani next in order with 482 speakers.

Urdu was the third mother-tongue with 16,031 speakers, a majority of them (14,615) living in urban areas. A total of 2,497 were reported to be bilingualists, a majority of them (1,687) preferring Hindi, followed by Rajasthani (746).

Thus a majority of them who did not have Hindi as mother tongue, preferred to chose it as their second language for obvious reasons.

Scripts Used

Devnagari is the most widely used script in the District. This is in conformity with the surrounding districts of the State as well as Rajasthan. The tribal and other dialects, eg., *Bhili*, *Malwi*, *Marwari*, etc, do not have scripts of their own and *nagri* characters are frequently used while writing them.

Religion and Castes

Classified by religions, 67 persons in every 100 were Hindus, 24 Animists, 5 Musalmans, and 3 Jains in the erstwhile Sailana State in the beginning of this century. Hindus numbered 17,193 of whom 5,900 lived in the eastern part of the 'State' while of the Animists 4,008 or 16 per cent lived in the Bilpank and Raoti *Kamasdaris*.¹

In the erstwhile Jaora State, the Hindus numbered (62,405 or 74 per cent). The Musalmans were the second in numerousness (15,584 or 19 per cent), followed by Jains (3,314), and Animists (2,585). All the Christians (only 25) and 72 per cent of the Musalmans lived in Jaora town.²

The erstwhile State of Ratlam in 1901, however, had the least percentage of Hindus (62) among these three States. Animists (16), Musalmans (12) and Jains (7) were next in proportion. The number of Christians was 431.³

The Hindu population of Ratlam State was further analysed as *Vaishnavas* (61 per cent), *Shaktas* or Devi worshippers (17 per cent), *Shaivas* (10 per cent) and *Smartas* (negligible percentage, only 336 in number). Besides these, there were 2,433 worshippers of Ramdeo or Rampir, 781 of Devdharamraj, 518 Ramsanesis, 424 Kabirpanthis and 114 worshippers of Pabuji. Rampir, Deodharamraj and Pabuji are demigods or rather deified heroes.

In the middle of the century, the majority, of the rural population 95.63 per cent in the District was returned as Hindu. The percentage of Hindu population in urban areas was, however, much less (61).

1. Sailana State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 6.

2. Jaora State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 9.

3. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 18.

In the year 1961, the urban component of Hindu population increased (63.46) without any change in rural component. Thus the Hindu and Muslim population in 1961 was 86.40 and 9.84 per cent. In case of Muslims, the urban concentration was noticeable (26.35 per cent). The rural Muslim population in that year was only 3.22 per cent. Sikhs, Jains, and Christians, though small in number, showed inclination for urban areas for permanent living.

The caste wise figures are not available. All the traditional functional castes like Brahmans, Banias, Sunar, Sutar, Luhar, Dhobi, Kumhar, Nai, Kulmis Rajputs, Khatris, Darjis, Pinjara, Bunkars, Gujars, Telis, along with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form the homogeneous texture of the society.

In Census, 1971, there was no noticeable change of proportion of Hindu and Muslim population when compared with the earlier census. The following table shows the religions composition of the District during 1971:

Table No. III-10
Religion, 1971

S. No.	Religion	Population	Percentage to total Population	Percentage Decadal Growth rate (1961-71)
1.	Hindus	540,941	86.34	29.49
2.	Muslims	61,647	9.84	29.56
3.	Christians	3,279	0.52	37.54
4.	Sikhs	896	0.14	55.02
5.	Buddhists	669	0.11	5475.00
6.	Jains	18,992	3.03	25.58
7.	Others	110	0.02	26.44
All Religions		626,534	100.00	29.58

Source.— Census, 1971

The most significant feature is the extraordinary growth rate of Buddhists. It is on account of the conversion of some people from the lower strata of society, mostly women. This is borne out from the fact that out of 669 Buddhists returned from the District only 287 were men and the rest 382 women. In rural areas, only 32 Buddhists resided (27 men and 5 women) showing their concentration in the urban areas.

In Urban areas, the percentage of Hindus is 65, save Jaora where it is nearly 50 per cent. Sailana town has 80 per cent Hindus. The percentage of Mohammadans in Jaora is maximum (41) whereas in Sailana it is minimum (11). Alot (30), Tal (28) and

Ratlam (22) are in between these extreme limits.

Nearly 6 per cent of the population of Alot and Tal is Jain and the Jain population of the other three towns Ratlam, Jaora and Sailana is about 8 per cent. The followers of other religions in the towns of the District is negligible as compared to the total population.

The Scheduled Castes do not form more than 10 per cent of the population of any town. Similarly, about 10 per cent of the population of Sailana town is Scheduled Tribes and they are in negligible number in the rest of the towns.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

They are mentioned in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) order, 1956 promulgated by the President of India. In the District 25 castes have been declared as Scheduled castes. They are (1) Bagri or Bagdi (2) Balai (3) Banchada (4) Barahar or Basod (5) Bargunda (6) Bedia (7) Bhangi or Mehtar (8) Bhanumati (9) Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar (10) Chidar (11) Dhanuk (12) Dhod (13) Dom (14) Kanjar (15) Khatik (16) Koli or Kori (17) Kotwal (18) Mahar (19) Mang or Mang Garodi (20) Meghwal (21) Net, Kalbetta or Sapara (22) Pardhi (23) Pasi (24) Sansi and (25) Zamral.

The Scheduled Tribes, however, scheduled for the entire District are only few. They are (1) Gond (2) Korku and (3) Seharia. Apart from them Bhils, Bhilalas (including Barela, Patelia and other subtribes) are inhabiting the Sailana Tahsil only. Thus, as regards the population of these tribes the District figures do not include members, if any, of these tribes living in Ratlam, Jaora and Alot Tahsils. The Tahsil wise number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the District as per Census, 1971 is tabulated below.

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

S. No.	Tahsil	Scheduled Castes			Percentage to total Population	Scheduled Tribes			Percentage to total Population
		Total	Rural	Urban		Total	Rural	Urban	
1.	Jaora	30,157	27,782	2,375	16.74	97	57	40	0.05
2.	Alot	20,432	18,973	1,459	19.90	210	104	106	0.20
3.	Sailana	3,125	2,439	686	3.19	78,465	77,713	752	80.13
4.	Ratlam	25,657	16,103	9,554	10.44	593		593	0.24
District Total		79,371	65,261	14,110	12.7	79,365	77,874	1,491	12.7

Source.— Census Report, 1971

1. Ratlam District Census Handbook, 1971, p. 30.

From the above table a few interesting observations may be made. Firstly, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is practically equal in the District. Secondly, though a majority of them resides in rural areas, the number of Scheduled Castes residing in urban areas is nearly ten times of the Scheduled Tribes residing there. Thirdly, in rural areas of the Ratlam Tahsil, not a single Scheduled Tribe person resides, a fact which deserves special attention. Fourthly, Sailana is the only Tahsil which may be called a tribal Tahsil for it inhabits 78,465 tribals out of 79,365 in the District. Fifthly, the rural areas of this Tahsil are the real habitat of the tribals, where 77,713 of them reside. Sailana town is inhabited by only a small fraction of them (752).

More than a quarter of the District's population belongs to the 'Scheduled' category (12.7 per cent each, Scheduled Castes as well as Scheduled Tribes). Tahsil wise, the Scheduled proportion varies from a minimum of 0.05 per cent in Jaora to a maximum of 80.13 per cent in Sailana Tahsil. The very high value of the proportion in Sailana tahsil, as mentioned earlier, is due to the concentration of tribal (Bhil and Bhilala) population of the District in that tahsil.

Scheduled Castes

Only six Scheduled Castes have respectable representation in the District, each contributing more than 1,000 persons. Even of these six, three, namely Chamar (including sub-castes), Balai and Bagri or Bagdi are really numerous, the three together accounting for more than 4/5ths of the District's Scheduled Caste population. The other three are Bhangi or Mehtar, Nat, Kalbelia or Sopera, and Koli or Kori. It may be noticed that these six more numerous Scheduled Castes account for more than 9/10ths of the total Scheduled Castes population of the District.

The tahsil-wise population show considerable variation. They are concentrated to some extent in Alot (19.9 per cent.) and Jaora (16.7 per cent.) Tahsils. In the preponderatingly tribal Sailana tahsil, Schedule Castes were only 3 per cent. of the population while in Ratlam tahsil they constituted a little more than one-tenth (10.44 per cent.) of the general population.

The reasons for low literacy levels in the Scheduled Castes is their general apathy towards education. They compare ingloriously, both in the rural and urban areas, with the general population.

Almost three-fourth of the Scheduled Caste workers are engaged in the two agricultural working categories, about half as cultivators on their own account, and the remaining as agricultural labourers.

In fact, Scheduled Castes account for almost two-fifth of the District's working force in agricultural labour. This shows the backwardness of their economy.

Chamar etc.

This caste is the most numerous more than 1/3rd amongst Scheduled Castes. Other names for the caste given in the President's notification are Bairva, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi, or Regar. About 1/4th of their population resides in urban areas. The caste is met with sparingly, in the tribal Sailana Tahsil (rural). It shows slight concentration in rural Jaora and Alot tahsils.

Chamars are a little more educated than the other Scheduled Castes. Though traditionally Chamars were engaged in the skinning and tanning of hides and making of leather footwear, their economy is now principally dependent on agriculture, more than 2/3rds of their workers being principally engaged in the agricultural working categories. Household industry accounts for the principal work of the next largest group of workers.

Balai

* It accounts for a little less than one-third of the total Scheduled Castes population and is the second most important Scheduled Caste in the District. The caste seems to be more at home in the rural areas. They have been described as a typical caste of central and southern Malwa. According to 1931 census "Chamars and Balais appear to have been members of one community", which later on was divided into two sections.¹ However, they enjoyed a superior social status because they did not follow the socially unclean occupation of skinning dead animals.² Nearly 2/3rds of the caste's population is economically active. Their predominant occupation is agriculture, with more than 9/10ths of the workers principally engaged in it.

Bagri or Bagdi

Almost one-sixth of the total Scheduled Caste population is that of this Scheduled Caste which forms the third most largest group. The caste is almost entirely at home in rural areas. According to Central India Agency Report, 1931, "Bagris or Moghias are a well-known tribe of thieves and dacoits. A brave race of men, they were employed as foot-soldiers for purposes of protection in that period of weak rule and anarchy in Central India. They have now been weaned away from their habits and settled in different parts of Central India as agriculturists".³ The report also gives a story purporting to explain their alleged Rajput origin as well as the names Bagri or Monghia of the caste. Indore State Gazetteer (page 87) gives a similar story for moghias.

The caste is very backward educationally and economically. Agriculture is the main stay of their economy, absorbing 9/10ths of their working force.

Bhangi or Mehtar

The well-known caste of traditional sweepers and scavengers is the fourth most numerous Scheduled Caste in the District. They are almost equally numerous in the rural and urban areas, the latter requiring their services more than the former. This explains the somewhat higher literacy percentage in the cast.

Almost half of them are engaged in sweeping and scavenging. Railways, transport etc., also employ them for this purpose.

1. Holkar State (Census Report, 1931), p. 250.

2. The Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, p. 95.

3. Ibid. p. 227.

Nat, Kalbelia or Sopera

They reside almost exclusively in rural areas, especially of Alot and Jaora Tahsils. The caste is very much lagging behind in the march of education. They are a "wandering caste of acrobats" traditionally, but in the District, about 3/4ths of them have settled down to agriculture, with labourers in agriculture out-numbering cultivators by almost 3 to 1.

Koli or Kori

They reside mainly in urban areas and so the incidence of literacy in them is nearly 25 per cent. Their economy is non-agricultural. A little less than half of their workers are in manufacturing other than household industry.

Khatik and Pasi

They are next in numerousness and the incidence of literacy in them is a little less than Koli or Kori. One in every six persons in Khatiks and one in every 5 persons in Pasi was found to know reading and writing in 1961. More than half of the Pasi workers were reported to be in transport, storage and communication. The Khatik have almost a quarter each of their working force in 'household industry' and 'other services'.

Banchada

They are a caste of wandering musicians and are concentrated mainly in the rural areas of Jaora Tahsil.

Bargunda

They are described as a "wandering tribe of Dravidian origin", speaking Bargundi, a Dravidian dialect and engaged in the making of baskets, mats, brooms etc., from woody material.

Scheduled Tribes

One-eighth of the District's population belongs to Scheduled Tribes. They are very much ill-at-case in urban areas. Gond, Korku and Sehariya are the three tribes Scheduled throughout the District, but they have negligibly small population. Bhil and Bhilala are the most numerous tribes Scheduled only in Sailana Tahsil. They form the 4/5th of the Tahsil's population and more than 9/10th of its Scheduled tribal population. Ratlam (0.24), Alot (0.20) and Jaora Tahsils (0.05 per cent) have negligibly small tribal population.

Bhil

In Ratlam District, or to be precise, in Sailana Tahsil, population against Bhil and other sub-tribes pertains to only those who have returned themselves as Bhil. No sub-tribe of the Bhil, referred to in the Notification mentioned earlier, has been returned from the District. Ratlam accounts for slightly more than one-tenth of the State's Bhil (proper) population.

The name Bhil is supposed to have been derived from the Dravidian word for a bow.* According to Sri John Malcolm, the Bhils have emigrated from Udaipur and Jodhpur to their present habitat.¹ It is difficult to say whether they are autochthones or not. Venkatachar in his Report of 1931 Census of Central India Agency has recorded 122 septs in which Bhils are divided.

They are educationally very backward. One in 40 males in 1961 was reported as knowing some reading and writing. The plight of their women was still worse. They were to tally deficient in education, only 12 women in 1000 being returned as literate.

Nearly half of their population was found working, almost entirely in agriculture as cultivators (96 per cent). The very high proportion of cultivators in their own right and correspondingly the very low proportion of agricultural labourers are interesting aspects of Bhil economy.

General Structure, Religious Beliefs, Manners and Customs

The society is religion based. Various gods and goddesses, deities, shrines, etc., are worshipped almost blindly for the good of the self and the family. As in the surrounding districts of the State, as well as Rajasthan, Hanumana, Siva and Kal Bhairawa among gods and Sitala Mata, Durga Chamunda, Annapurna, Jogini Mata, Kalka Mata and Hinglaj Mata etc., are paid unreserved reverence by the devotees. They are supposed to cure all ills, physical or economic, of the true worshipper.

General cleanliness is the religious requirement of god-fearing populace and except for the lower strata of society, all others wash up regularly. Daily meals prepared by the members of the family are cherished and hotels etc., are avoided as far as possible on religious grounds. This is so specially among the ruralites, who still practice untouchability on personal basis.

Nomenclature

Names are given after gods or famous personages. The *janma rashi nam*, usually of religious origin, is used when the stars are consulted. Persons are, generally known by the *bolun nam*. There is a general tendency to shorten the full name with a slight variation eg., Ramlal becomes Ramu or Ramya, Bherulal, Bheru or Bherya etc.

1. Sir John Malcolm, Central India, Vol. I, p. 519.

Disposal of the Dead

The dead bodies of Hindus are burnt except those of *sanyasis*, *bairagis* and infants, which are buried. Cremation takes place by the side of a stream, the ashes being, if possible, conveyed to a sacred river, otherwise they are committed to some local stream. Muhammadans, as elsewhere, bury their dead.¹

Inter-Caste Relations

The society continues to be more or less stratified into various groups based on caste and economic considerations taken together. Persons belonging to the servant, menial and 'untouchable' castes show their inferiority in their inter-action with higher castes² viz., Brahmans, Rajputs, Banias etc. The mode of greeting the village elders is by saying '*pai lagi*', to which they respond by saying '*Khus raho*'. Seating arrangements at communal gatherings e.g., village panchayat or local festivals also depict the village caste hierarchy.

New Religious Leaders or Movements

Some Rajputs and other high caste people are among the adherents of Ramdeo or Rampir, but he is mostly worshipped by the lower orders. Ramdeo lived about the end of the 13th century. He is believed to be an incarnation of Krishna. He was born in Rajasthan at Pokaran, a place famous today throughout the world, where the first nuclear device of India was exploded in 1974. Ramdeo's *Samadhi* or tomb is situated near Pokaran where a large fair is held every year in his honour.

Ramdeo's image is not worshipped. In his shrines (only wretched huts) are slabs of stone bearing *Paduka* or foot-prints on them. The *Bhopas* or priests of this sect carry about a toy-horse made of rags and collect offerings in the name of Ram Devji's *ghord*.

Dev Dharamaraj or Dev Narayan or Udoji, as he is variously known, is believed to have been an incarnation of Vishnu or Shrikrishna. Almost all Gujars worship him. Dev Dharamaraj gave evidence of his possessing a portion of the divine essence by performing many exploits. He, when only seven, aided Jai Singh Paramara, Raja of Dhar (1055-1080) in driving away certain demons who infested his country.

Gujars do not generally live in houses made of bricks, for in the shrines dedicated to Dev Dharamaraj, large bricks are kept bearing figures of Dev Dharamaraj on horseback with a spear in his hand.

1. Ratlam, State Gazetteer, Op., Cit., p. 22.

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

Some very low caste people and some Bhils worship Pabuji who was believed to be an incarnation of Lakshman, Rama's brother. He was supposed to have lived in Marwar about 700 years ago. In shrines dedicated to Pabuji his form is engraved on slabs of stone. He is also represented on horse back with a spear in his hand.

The Jat hero Tejaji, a legendary god and curer of snake-bite, is specially revered in Rawti area in Sailana tahsil where, in his honour a fair is held every year and people come to participate in it just for relief.

Leaders of *Ramsanehi* and *Radhaswami* sects are said to have been following in the upper strata of the urban areas only. The impact of the Christian missionaries and that of the *Arya Samaj* is noticeable to a small extent in the tribal and urban areas of the District respectively.

At Jaora, there is a *dargah* of a muslim saint known as Husain Tekri. It is a renowned place where muslims (and also some others) go on a pilgrimage. It attracts people from the surrounding areas also, at the week long annual fair in August every year.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The traditional Hindu and Muhammadan laws govern the matters of transfer of property in the respective population. Jains and Sikh also adhere to the Hindu Personal Law in this matter. The Land Revenue Code of the State gives complete protection to these customary laws.

Because of the existence of the joint family system in one form or the other, especially among those whose Economy is based on agriculture, the head of the family or the *karta*, as he is legally called, enjoys the sole right on the property during his life time. Except in very big and wealthy families, the 'will' is not resorted to for the purpose of transfer of property. In most of the cases now, it is preferred to divide the property while the *Karta* is alive. The eldest son gets some privileges, however, in such property which can't be distributed equally e.g., utensils, ornaments, etc.

Before the enactment of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, daughters had no right over paternal property. But now they have a legal right to a share which as a male they seldom exercise.

Marriage and Morals

In accordance with the pattern in the surrounding districts, people in Ratlam are almost universally monogamous. Polygamy is now an exception and mostly resorted to, only to beget a male heir. This is done with the due consent of the first wife. No trace of Polyandrous habits is visible in the entire Malwa plateau.

The traditional restrictions imposed on marriage alliance are generally respected even now. The concept of caste is a dominant factor and few are seen outside their caste. This is true of all castes, considered high or low. People give enough stress on the matching of horoscopes and the *jyotishi* plays an important role in this. Stress is laid on the avoidance of the natal clans of the boy's and the girl's their mothers' and both their maternal and paternal grand mothers'. In castes where the ratio of marriageable girls and boys is inadequate, some relaxation is mutually agreed upon by the contracting parties, more so in very poor and very rich families, obviously on totally different grounds.

The marriage between two brothers and two sisters is generally avoided, though remote cases of such marriages also come across. Marriages are generally held in families of equal status. Girls of poor families are seen being taken in rich families, but the converse is not true.

Marriage Customs and Rituals

Marriage is considered to be one of the sixteen *samskaras*, i. e. one of the rites performed at different stages in life. So great is the importance attached to marriage in Hindu social practices that elaborate customs and ceremonies are prescribed by the scriptures and these are followed in the spirit and the letter. In villages, particularly, people take great care not to violate the traditional rules and customs regarding marriage.¹ The main rites are *homa's* or offering in the sacred fire, *panigrahana* or taking the hand of the bride, and *saptapadi*, the bride and the bridegroom taking seven rounds of the sacred fire together. The Brahman priest performs these rites usually at night in *Shubh Muhurat* before the invitees and the *baratis*, with the chanting of Sanskrit Mantras. All this is regarded necessary for the marriage to be complete and irrevocable. The groom (*lada*) and party return the following day with the bride (*ladi*) who, however, returns to her parent's house with her brother who especially comes to take her in 3-4 days for a short visit. Thereafter she is taken away by her husband or near relations on his behalf for her new home.

In many tribes, specially in Bhils, the practice of marriage by capture is still in vogue along with other practices. The relics of this age-old custom being still discernible in the institution of *Bhagoria* hat in the neighbouring West Nimar District.

Among the Muslims, Nikah is performed before a *Kazi* or a *Mufti*. This function is performed by a *padri* in the church in a Christian Marriage. The consent of the bride for the marriage before the assemblage is special feature of these marriages in contrast to a Hindu marriage.

Arrangements of *Davat* (Dinner) for the guests is a necessary accompaniment in any type of marriage and in any family.

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

Dowry

In most of the communities, this age old practice is still prevalent in the District. In so called upper castes, the father of the bride pays the dowry to the groom's father in cash or kind or both as decided earlier, whereas in the lower strata of society including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the bride-price is to be paid by the bridegroom or on his behalf by anybody directly undertaking the responsibility of his marriage. In both the cases it assumes many forms and shapes, so as to avoid legal complications. That is the state of affairs as reported by the District Superintendent of Police. According to him no case was registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 in the District during the period 1961-74.

Civil Marriages

The Malwa region being orthodox, the civil marriages are of rare occurrence. People in general in the District do not relish the idea of court marriage, of inter-caste or sub-caste marriage. During the twenty year period 1956-75, there were five years viz., 1957, 1960, 1962, 1963 and 1965 when not a single case was registered in the court of the Collector and Marriage officer for civil marriages under the provisions of the Special Marriage Act, 1954. In rest of the period of a decade, in all 25 cases, ranging from one to four per year, were registered and in most of them marriages were not solemnized except one each in the year 1956, 1961 and 1969.

Marital Age

Though the law of the land prohibits marriages of girls below 14 and boys below 18 years, there is evidence to show that early marriages form the rule in the District.

Child marriage has been the rule till recently among Hindus especially in villages, which is giving place to adult marriage very slowly. Nearly 1/5th of the girls in the age group 10-14 get married. However, among tribes, eg., Bhils etc., adult marriage is the usual practice.

In the age group 15-19, about 42 per cent of males and about 87.5 per cent of females were reported married in 1961. In the next age group 20-24, the percentage of married males shot up to 74 and that of married females to 96. In 25-29 age group the percentage of married males was 88 while there was no significant change in the percentage of married females. In the age group 30-34 the percentage of married males rose a little to 91, whereas there was a decline (92) in the percentage of married females. When considered together it can be said that in the age group 15-34, about 73 per cent of the males and 93 per cent of the females get married.

The evidence of these figures shows that girls in the District start getting married in the age group 10-14, very few of them remain un-married in the age-group 15-19 and almost all are married before they attain 25 years. In case of boys, however, marriages

start taking place with some frequency in the ages 15-19, but most of them are married in the ages 20-24 and 25-29.

Widow Remarriage

About 3 per cent females become widows in the broad age-group 15-34, especially in the group 25-29. In the ensuing group 30-34, the percentage is a bit higher (6.5). It is the widows of this broad age group who pose a problem of widow remarriage especially among the lower castes and tribes where it is not a taboo. The incidences of widowhood goes on increasing in the further age groups from 11.7 in the group 35-39 to 56.8 per cent in 55-59, but the incidence of widow remarriage in these later age groups is comparatively less.

Widow remarriage is permitted among the Bhils and other Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. In Rajputs and *Khairis* also, it is permissible. In this area, as a matter of fact, there is a large number of castes popularly known as *natra* castes. *Natra* is the local form of secondary marriage for women.¹

Divorce

In the upper castes divorce is a taboo and is seldom resorted to. Those who go in for it are generally regarded as progressives by the admirers but are usually looked down upon by the society, they live in. About 1/2 per cent of females in the District in 1961 were reported to be divorced each in the age-group 30-34 and also in the age group 40-44. The percentage in other groups was far below it.

In the broad age groups 15-34 and 35-59 one female in every 300 and 250 females respectively were reported to be divorced, showing that the incidence of divorce though very small, increases in the higher age group.

The number of cases registered for divorce in the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam, under the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, in a particular year ranged between 1 and 8 only. In the year 1974, four cases were pending. It is interesting to study the disposal pattern of these cases. The following table shows the number of couples who actually took divorce and of those whose cases were rejected.

1. K. S. Mathur, Op. Cit., p. 52

Table No. III-12

Divorce

S. No. Particulars	1962	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1. The number of cases registered.	3	6	6	5	6	1	4	2	5	8
2. The number of couples who took divorce.	2	2	4	2	6	1	1	1	5	2
3. The number of cases rejected.	1	4	2	3	-	-	3	1	-	2

Source : District Judge, Ratlam

Economic Dependence of Women and their Place in Society

The condition of women in rural areas is better. There she is an active supporter of her husband in all the economic activities. It may appear a paradox but, such is not the case in urban areas. Among the Tahsils, Jaora is leading in this respect. The percentage of women workers to total workers is highest in this Tahsil (17.35)¹.

In rural areas the proportion of working women to men was very high as compared to urban areas. In the former 37,425 women have been reported as economically active as against 126,350 men while in the latter, only 4,697 women are found working against 42,498 men. In all roughly for every four males, one female was reported to be working in the District according to Census, 1971.

Agriculture has absorbed the maximum number of women in rural areas, 17,421 as actual cultivators and 18,517 as farm labourers.

1. Ratlam District Census Handbook, 1971, p. 95

The following table shows the number of economically active women in the District in the various occupations:

Table No. III-13
Number of Women Workers in Various Occupations, 1971

No.	Occupation	Number of women workers and their percentage
1.	Agricultural Labourers	19,492 (46.28)
2.	Cultivation	17,832 (42.33)
3.	Other services	2,513
4.	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs	
	a) Household Industry	1,020
	b) Other than Household Industry	463
5.	Trade and Commerce	326
6.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and allied activities	171 (11.39)
7.	Transport, Storage and Communications	151
8.	Construction	148
9.	Mining and Quarrying	6
TOTAL . .		42,122 (100.00)

Source : Census Report, 1971

The above table shows that, of the total women workers, 46.28 per cent are engaged as agricultural labourers and a little less (42.33 per cent) as cultivators. The percentage of women workers in the remaining occupations taken together is much less (11.39) as compared to agricultural sector.

Prostitution and Traffic in Women

Though these evils are present in the District, their extent is limited. The District Superintendent of Police informed that there was no prostitute in the District and that only one case was registered in the year 1971 during the entire 14 years' period 1961-74, under the 'Traffic in Women and Girls' Act, 1956.

Drinking

The drinking habit is on an increase as is evident from the figures of consumption of liquor. It was 2,84,803.0 proof litres in 1964-65 and gradually rose to 3,33,687.9 proof litres in 1972-73.¹ The number of offences registered per year under the Prohibition Act, range between 51 in 1964 to 184 in 1974. It is also a known fact that the evil is rampant in lower strata of society and tribes.

Gambling

Another social evil is that of gambling. There seem to be some relation between these evils as is evident from the figures of the registered offences. From the year 1961 to 1964 the general trend of number of offences was of decrease, whereafter it went on increasing. From a minimum of 12 cases in 1964, it reached to as high as 882 in 1972. There was a minor fall in 1973 in this number. However, in 1974 the number was 640. These figures, though not very realistic, indicate the extent of proportion the gambling evil assumed in the District in a decade.

HOME LIFE

Types of Dwellings

Houses with mud-walls either thatched or tiled, preponderate in the District in rural areas accounting for the residence of more than three-fourth of the census households. Among tahsils, all tahsils except Sailana exhibit the overwhelming preference of mud as a wall material, but in Sailana mud-walled houses accomodate less than one-third of the rural households. Even in this tahsil, however, mud-walled houses remain the most frequent category with timber-walled houses in very close pursuit. The Bhils of Sailana, however, still build rough bamboo shelters thatched with grass. They live in dispersed habitations in huts of wattle and daub surrounded by a bamboo fence, each standing by itself on high ground.

1. Jila Sankeyiki Pustika, Ratlam, p. 107

Timber, stone and unburnt bricks are three other, more or less equally preferred, wall materials in rural areas of the District as a whole. These are followed by grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and-burnt bricks.

In rural areas houses with walls of unburnt bricks are the most frequent, accounting for the residence of nearly two-fifth of the urban households. Pacca dwellings with walls of burnt bricks are almost equally frequent, more so in Ratlam and Jaora.¹ In both urban and rural areas houses with roofs either of corrugated metal sheets or of tiles account for almost four-fifths of the households.

In towns large modern cement concrete houses have been constructed by merchant and other well to do people. In larger villages too, double storeyed buildings are found in sufficient numbers.

The number of occupied residential houses in the District are just a little more than a lakh (100,902). Out of them 71,943 are in the rural and 28,959 in the urban areas, according to census, 1971.

Furniture and Decorations

In the name of furniture a family in general in the rural area have one or at the most two wooden cots finely stringed with jute rope. A few better placed ones, have *takhat*, also of Jungle wood, placed in the verandah. Table, stool, chair, or bench are of rare occurrence, that too mostly in the houses of Patel, Patwari, or village school teacher. In urban areas, however, all educated families have some sort of furniture of every day need. Urban rich families have all the modern steel furniture including various upholstery items, to decorate their drawing rooms.

Dress

The people dress in the fashion common to Malwa. Males usually wear a *pagri* (turban) on the head, a coat or *angarkha*, a shirt or *Kurta* and trousers, *pajamas* or a dhoti and a *dupatta* (scarf). Agricultural classes wear a dhoti up to the knee, a half sleeved *bandi* a *pichhora* and a *pagri*.

Except on the use of the coats and shirts instead of the *angarkhas* and *kurtas*, little change is noticeable in the mode of living of the middle classes. All these are generally grey white except the turban which is often coloured red, pink, purple, yellow etc.

The large majority of females, specially in the rural area, still, were small sari to cover the head, a small bodice called a *choli* or *Kanchli* and a *ghagra* (Petticoat), a

Jacket or *bandi* is substituted for the *choli*, and is often worn by the unmarried girls. An *orhni* or *lagra* is more common in villages which substitutes the *sari*.

In Jaora town, Muhammadan influence in dress has been a marked feature particularly among the educated classes. *Choga*, *achkan*, *safa*, and *pajama* worn together make a representative Muhammadan attire. However, Muhammadans can hardly be distinguished from Hindus in villages except by their beards and closely cut moustaches.¹ Of recently, this is also going out of fashion.

In the towns and among the educated classes influence of western and modern fashion can be clearly seen and students and youngmen wear belboots and colourful bush shirts. The rural areas also have not remained completely unaffected to the new trend in dress.

Footwear

Rural Clobber-made *mojdis* from the general footwear in villages. They are strong and stout enough to be used while performing hard labour in fields elsewhere. In urban areas, all types of shoes, chappals, sandals are available, both ready made and on order. Rubber and plastic footwear is becoming very common these days on account of its being light and cheap.

Ornaments

Kadas on the wrist, *bajuband* on the upper arm, golden *bajatti* or silver *har*, locked or chain on the neck, *balien* or *karnful* or ear rings on the ear-lobes, *zele-zumke* on the forehead, *bor* on the head, silver *kandora* or *kardhani* on the waist line, *kadi*, *pyjeb*, *payal* or *champak* on the lower legs and *bichhudi* on the toes form a complete set of ornaments which are even now popular with women. Most of these ornaments are worn on festive or ceremonious occasions to make a show of them to the fellow females. Well to do females adorn the upper part of the body with gold and the lower part with silver ornaments. Men in general have no attraction towards ornaments except a few with a golden ring.

Muhammadan women in villages wear Hindu ornaments,² but they prefer silver to gold probably on account of economic considerations.

Bhil meh-folk, being very poor, wear *Kathir* ornaments e.g. *Kadas* (*Gilat ki rakam*) and *Kanghni* on hand and *hansli* on the neck decorate them. Their females adorn their self with a variety of aluminium or silver ornaments of the same name and size as mentioned earlier.

Tattooing is very common in women folk belonging to Bhils, Bhilalas, *Kumhars*, *Kahars*, *charans*, *Meghwals* etc. The period between engagement and marriage proper is regarded ideal for this purpose. It is regarded as a permanent ornamentation.

1. Jaora State Gazetteer, 1908, p.9.

2. Ibid

1. Ratlam District Census Handbook, 1961, p. XLV

Food

Meals are generally taken twice, at mid-day and evening. Only the well to do take light refreshment in the morning and in the afternoon. The staple food grains according to priority are *jowar*, maize, wheat and gram, with the pulse, *tuar*, *urd mung* and *masur* as subsidiary.

The ordinary food of the rich and middle classes consists of *chapatis* (thin cakes) of wheat flour, taken with *tuar dal rice*, *ghi* vegetables, milk and sugar. Cooking oil, ordinary or hydrogenated, is more commonly, used now on account of the high price of *ghi*. The poorer classes, including the peasantry, eat *rotis* (thick cakes or loaves) made of the coarser grains and are taken with pulses, vegetables, uncooked onions, salt and chillis. Brahmans or Banias are not supposed to eat flesh. Smoking tobacco is very common. Rajputs enjoy eating opium.

The daily routine of the cultivators and field labourers has not changed much. They rise before day-break and take out the cattle to graze, returning at sun-rise when they breakfast on *jowar* and maize before proceeding to fields. The evening meal is taken at sunset.¹ Maize is consumed more in Sailana and wheat in Ratlam and Jaora tahsils. *Jowar* is a common staple food in the majority of the villages of every tahsil.²

On festive occasions various special preparations form the dish of the rich. However, cultivators eat food cooked with *gur* (molasses) to celebrate the occasion.

Amusements

The ordinary amusements in the rural area are drum beating and singing among grown up people. the commonest amusement among villagers is to assemble together after the day's work at a prominent place and pass away a few hours in smoking or talking.

There are 12 cinema Houses in the District Ratlam (6), Jaora (3), Alot (1) Tal (1) and Sailana (1) are the towns having this facility. Thousands of people amuse themselves in these towns in the evenings by visiting the cinema. There is a meeting hall at Ratlam used for theatrical performances as well. Ratlam and Jaora, having excellent situation, are frequently visited by magicians and Circus parties. *Kala Pathak parties* of the Social Welfare Department also amuse and educate the villagers occasionally.

Festivals

The agricultural year starts at *Akhatij* (in April). On that day the orthodox will make the *tilak* mark on their bullocks and the wives make offerings to the new year. The peasants start agricultural operations from this day.³

1. Jaora State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 10.

2. Ratlam District Census Hand book, 1971, p. 20.

3. A. C. Mayer, Caste and Kinship in Central India, p. 22.

As elsewhere in the entire surrounding Malwa region, *Dasahra*, *Diwali*, *Holi* and *Raksha Bandan* are regarded as the four most important festivals in the District and are celebrated with traditional ceremonious zeal and enthusiasm.

Other festivals of note are *Rang Panchmi*, (Colour Fifth), *Gangaur*, *Gokulashtami*, *Makar-Sakranti*, *Ram Navmi*, *Ganesh Chaturthi*, *Nav-Ratri* etc. The two last mentioned festivals have assumed more importance during the post-independence period in which continuous 11 days and 9 days public celebrations are performed. Ganesh and Goddess Durga are propitiated and cultural and entertainment programmes are organised at various places in all the *kasbas* and towns where their beautiful huge statues are seated with honour on community, *muhalla* or ward basis. M.P. Electricity Board, Municipal Committees, State Roadways, Western Railway Deptt. local industrial concerns ect. decorate various *zankis* which attract thousands of people from the surrounding villages.

Bara Wafat, *Shab-e-Barat*, *Id-ul-fitr*, *Id-uz-zuha* and *Moharram* are the Muslim festivals celebrated with religious fervour. The *tazias* of Jaora are famous all around.

Paryushan and *Ashlanika* are the main Jain festivals, celebrated with pomp and show in urban areas.

Christians and Sikhs are very few. They celebrate the christmas and the Guru Nanak birth day respectively. Pilgrim Centres and *Jatras*.

There are thirty three places in the District where fairs and *jatras* are held. The maximum number of fairs (13) are held in Jaora tahsil, whereas the biggest fairs are organised at Ratlam.

The month of *Chaitra* (March+April) is the most colourful month in the District. In this month alone, fifteen fairs are held out of the thirty five organised throughout the year in the District.

The reverence of various goddesses is yet another feature. *Navratri* celebrations, *Chamunda Mata Mela*, *Annapurna Mata Mela*, *Sitala Mata ka Mela*, *Jogini Mata Mela*, *Kalka Mata fair*, *Hinglaj Mata fair* etc., are the evidence. These fairs last from a day to twelve days. Similarly Mahadeo and Hanuman are the most widely propitiated gods and various fairs are organised in their name by the devotees in all the tahsils.

Holi, *Ramnavmi*, *Hanuman Jayanti* and *Shivratri* are some of the festivals on which people rejoice by holding local fairs at various places in the District.

In Jaora tahsil, *Baba Saheb ke Mela* is held at Badavada (2 days) and *Chaittee Dasahra* fairs at Chiklana (3 days) and Kalukheda (2 days), *Tij fair* at Jaora (7 days), all in *Chaitra* (March/April). A week long fair arranged in August at Hussain Tekri, Jaora is known as the *Chalis Baba Ka Mela*, wherein thousands of people participate. *Kal Bhairav fair* having a duration of four days is held at Mawata. It is also a special feature of the tahsil.

Dharaunda in Alot tahsil arranges Mahadeo Melas on *Vaisakha Sudi 13* (April/May) and *Kartika Sudi 15* (October/November). The first one is a big fair which lasts for nine days while the latter one is a single day affair. *Hunuman Melas* are arranged at Kharwa for eight days (*Paus Sudi 15*, December/January) and at Karadiya for two days (*Phalguna Sudi 15*, February/March). The colourful festival of Holi also witnesses two fairas in this tahsil, each of three days duration, one at Mandawal and the other at Kasari.

In Sailana tahsil, a single day Kedareshwar fair is held at Kedareshwar, twice a year, once in *Vaisakha* (April/May) and then again in *Kartika* (October/November) under the auspices of the Community Development Block.

Tejaji is revered the most among the Bhils and in his memory a fair is organised every year at Rawati in this tahsil on *Bhadra Sudi 10* (August/September).

The *Triveni Ka Mela* at Ratlam is famous all around and on *Pausa Badi 7* (December/January) an eight day fair arranged by the Municipality is initiated in which over a lakh people participate.

The twelve day long *Navratri* fair in *Asvina* (September/October) is another attraction of the District Headquarters. It is also arranged by the municipality and thousands of people benefit themselves by the various cultural activities especially arranged on this occasion for the masses. *Peer Baba Yatra* is a three day affair at Rata garh in January every year in which persons from surrounding villages too participate.

The three days Bibrod fair at Bibrod on *Pausa Badi 13* (December/January) has been popular since the erstwhile State's time.

Communal Dance, Festivities

With the change in time, folk-dances are going away from the masses. Males in general seldom dance. Women-folk however, dance at birth celebrations of a son, marriage functions and on a few festivals in traditional *Malwi* style to the accompaniment of the drum beat. *Garba* dance during *Nav-ratri* is also becoming popular in urban areas.

The Bhils have been known to Sanskrit writers, among many other things, for their dances. Modern dances like Uday Shankar have very well presented Bhil dances on many stages throughout the world. *Holi* is one of the chief festivals of the Bhils and during these weeklong festivities they dance many dances. One kind of dance is by women who hold one another at the waist and move forward in a semi-circle towards the drum-beater (who keeps in the centre). The other *Holi* dance is also by women, who move round and round. The third *Holi* dance is that of men. They move with vigorous steps quite speedily towards the drummer. *Gusai* dance is also danced during these days. It is accompanied by an orchestral variety.

A kind of Bhil drama is known as *Sawang* in which story, song, dance and music are combined.

Public Games

Foot ball, volley ball, badminton and gymnastics have been popular in the District since the time of the princely States and periodical tournaments are arranged to give fillip to the players. The School and college going boys and girls, enjoy better facilities for most of the outdoor and indoor games. Indoor games like, *chausar*, card games, carrom board, etc., however, are popular with people in general. Cricket, *Khokho* and *Kabaddi* are popular outdoor games. Hide and seek, *gilli-danda* (tipcat) and *ankhmichi* (blindman's buff), as elsewhere, are the most popular pastimes among children.

Kite-flying is a seasonal game and is resorted to near *Makar Sakranti* in the month of January, by many.

There are a few sports clubs in the District functioning since the erstwhile States time. e.g. the Victoria club, Jaora provides, facilities for a variety of games and the Sailana Club has continued to provide facilities for recreation and amusement of the public. Many others have been started during the post-independence period in all the *Kasbas* too. The Rising Sun Club, Vijay Cricket Club and Kothari Cricket Club, all at Ratlam, are a few to mention.

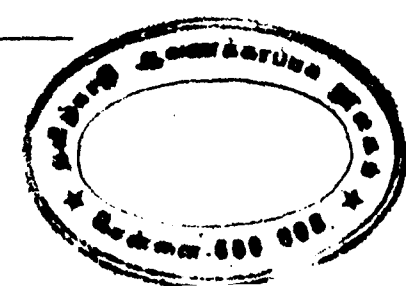
There are four stadiums or sports grounds two each at Ratlam and Sailana, where tournaments and other sports activities take place throughout the year.

Economic and Professional Groups and Classes in relation to Social Life

The broad division of the society on the basis of Caste exercises considerable influence on social life, particularly in the rural area. Brahmans dominate the social and religious activities there, whereas, *Vaishyas* have a say in all economic affairs in the society. The *Kshatriyas* namely Rajputs have, of late engaged themselves in agriculture and are big landholders. Most of them were *Zamindars* and *Jagirdars*. With the abolition of *Zamindari*, the common people have become more confident and conscious of their rights. The direct relationship of the land owner with the government without any intermediary, has made him happy, though his economic condition and professional status has not improved to the extent desired. Similarly, the condition of hokies (agricultural contract labourers) is some what better as compared to pre-independence days. They can not be ill-treated now.

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CHAPTER-IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

"With the exception of Sailana tahsil and adjacent parts of Ratlam and Jaora tahsils which are hilly, the district consists of the Malwa Plateau proper with its rich black cotton soil and the typical, moderate climate of the plateau. Rainfall is low, but it is sufficient for the knarif crops grown in the District."¹ These introductory remarks in the 1961 Census report are sufficient to give a general agricultural background of the District. Nevertheless, the administrative, social and economic conditions for the agriculture and the agriculturists in the past, may well have differed as the present District consisted of a number of formerly independent State areas. Sailana, for instance, was an example in particular, which besides being an erstwhile independent State also differed topographically.

Agricultural Population

In the past, Ratlam the largest of the former constituent states of the district had 42 per cent of its total population engaged in some or the other pursuit connected with agriculture or pastoral occupations. A further 12 per cent were shown as 'general labour' which also, presumably included agricultural labour. This made it evident that, agriculture in this area was by far the most dominant source of occupation. In moffusil areas, in fact, as rightly stated by the Sailana State Gazetteer almost the entire population was "supported by agriculture or field and general labour."²

In 1961 of the total workers of the District 74.2 per cent depended on agriculture. Almost all of the agricultural sector was claimed by the rural population of the District. Of the 188,448 workers in the rural population of 345,105, there were 145,898 cultivators (60,056 females) and 22,234 (11,781 females) agricultural labourers which, together claimed more than 88 per cent of the rural workers in the District. In the urban sector, out of the total population of 138,416 the agricultural sector claimed 4,833 only, thus reducing the over all share of the whole agricultural sector.

According to 1971 census also, the District, with 445,307 persons had about 71 per cent rural population, which was less than the State average of about 84 per cent. The agricultural sector, with a slightly increased share of over 89 per cent of the total rural workers (163, 775) at this census, occupied as pre-eminent a position as ever. Separately, the cultivators among them numbered 107,053 (17,421 females) while, the agricultural labourers totalled 37,436 (including 18,517 females). But the overall share of the agricultural population, was, like the last Census, again reduced when joined with the urban population of 181,227. In this, the agricultural sector claimed only 5,396 (2,232 agricultural labourers) of the total 47,195 urban workers in the District.

LAND UTILISATION

A study of the land-use pattern may have an important bearing on several economic and demographic aspects, of the District. The changing position of the various land uses in the district over a number of years is being described below. Tahsilwise figures for the year 1959-60 are also covered which give an idea of their relative position within the District.

Forest

The area under the forests in the District over the decade from 1950-51 to 1960-61 has been shown to have gone up from about 30,000 hectares to 38,000 hectares. Though, there has been little change in the total area of the present District yet this increase shown in the forest area seems largely due to classificational changes, rather than due to any real increase in the forested area. Over a decade later, in 1971-72 the area covered was about 37,000 hectares¹.

The area under forests as reported was the least in 1959-60, during the decade 1950-51 to 1960-61, the percentage being only 5.06 of the total area of the District. As amongst the tahsils, this forest area was largely distributed over one single tahsil namely, Sailana. As such, 19.37 per cent of the total area of that tahsil was claimed by forests as against 0.46 and 0.22 per cent, respectively, of Ratlam and Alot tahsils.

Next classification of area 'not available for cultivation' consisted of "land put to non agricultural uses' such as, house site, roads, etc., and" barren and unculturable "land. The area under the former in 1950-51 was about 85,000 hectares as against 14,000 acres (about 5,600 hectares) of the latter. In 1960-61, Land put to non-agricultural uses with just 11,000 ha combined with 36,000 ha of barren and unculturable Lands, covered less than half of what they had together occupied a decade back. The overall position of a decade later in 1971-72 did not show a significant change with about 23,000 ha. under the former and 28,000 ha. under the latter. The alternate changes in area between themselves, however, indicated an inter changeable classification.

In terms of percentage, the area under land put to non-agricultural uses in 1959-60 was 4.55 per cent of the total area of the District as against 3 per cent of barren and unculturable lands. In case of the former there was no significant tahsilwise variation, the lowest being 4.1 per cent in Alot and the highest 5.4 per cent in Sailana. But in case of barren and unculturable land there was considerable fluctuation. At one extreme, it was as low as 0.6 per cent for Alot while, it had a very high proportion for both Sailana and Ratlam tahsils with 12.8 and 12.2 per cent, respectively. In Jaora, it was 4.67 per cent. The topographical characteristics of tahsils, explains these variations.

Culturable Waste

Culturable waste shows the extent of unutilized potential for extension of cultivation in the District. There were about 62,000 ha. of land classified as culturable waste in the year 1960-61.

1. For later data See Appendix C.

1. District Census Hand book (1961), Ratlam District p. XXXVII.
2. Western States Gazetteer, Vol V. Pt. A, (Text) p. 360.

In 1959-60, culturable wasteland had shrunk to about 40,000 ha. However, this does not appear to be a real decline for in the years immediately before and after this year, such land was considerably higher, i.e., 46,000 ha in 1958-59 and 63,000 ha in 1960-61.

Culturable waste within the District (1959-60) showed highest proportion in Sailana tahsil amounting to 19.94 per cent of its total area as against the District average of 8.16 per cent. All other tahsils had lesser proportion than the District average. Thus, Alot had 6.75 per cent of its area under culturable waste followed by Jaora and Ratlam with 3.78 and 3.70 per cent, respectively.

The population factor, which is the main cause of pressure on land was not so significant in the past. Sailana, at the beginning of the century was a much sparsely populated state while, Ratlam State had as much as 40 per cent of its area recorded as cultivable waste which, according to the State gazetteer was, "due to paucity of agricultural population"

The area under culturable waste in the present District showed a decline since the sixties and stood at 45 thousand ha. in 1971-72. The area has apparently been brought under the plough due to such economic compulsions as the increasing pressure of population and facilitated by the implementation of the State scheme of colonisation and settlement of landless persons. It was found that in 1971-72 more than half of culturable waste, viz., 25 thousand ha consisted of such patches as were uneconomic to cultivate. A big chunk of such lands, i.e., 11 thousand ha consisted of such land which could be put immediately under cultivation. The remaining nine thousand ha. could be cultivated after some improvement.

The work of colonisation and resettlement of landless agricultural labourers and scheduled castes and tribes was carried on in the former Madhya Bharat State under the guidance of a wing in the Directorate of Agriculture. In the new State of Madhya Pradesh the work was entrusted to the directorate of Land Records in October, 1957. There after, some culturable waste was allotted to agriculturists on individual basis. Settlement work done in recent years will be clear from the table below. It may be seen that settlement work has been confined to Sailana tahsil and the families have been settled on individual basis as well as through society. During the period 1964-65 to 1973-74, culturable waste aggregating 13,837.55 acres (5,535 ha) was settled.

Table No. IV-1
Settlement of Wastelands

Year	Tahsil	Families settled On individual basis	Area (In Acres)
1	2	3	4
1964-65 to 1968-69	Sailana	2,145	6,252

(Contd.)

1. Ratlam State Gazetteer, (1908) p. 27.

1	2	3	4
1969-70	Sailana	-	-
1970-71	Sailana	183	597.92
1971-72	Sailana	-	-
1972-73	Sailana	85	263.21
1973-74	Sailana (One society)	2,233	6,724.42
Total			13,837.55 (5,535 ha)

The area under permanent pastures and other grazing lands after remaining in the vicinity of 67 thousand acres till 1955-56 was shown a little over one lakh hectares the next year in 1956-57. It was still higher in the next three years but came down to 87,000 ha in 1960-61. This again appears to be due to some changes in concept and classification. The most forested tahsil of Sailana had the lowest percentage (12.38 per cent) of pastures and other grazing lands which seemed anomalous. Alot had almost one-third (31.1 per cent) of its area classified as pastures and other grazing lands with Ratlam and Jaora not falling much behind. In 1971-72 permanent pastures and other grazing lands claimed 52,000 ha.

Fallow Lands

As for the fallow lands, current and old, they covered about 6,000 ha and 11,000 ha, respectively, in 1950-51. The area under both of them, however, had decreased in the subsequent years. Accordingly, by the year 1959-60 the area under fallow lands current and old was about 8,000 ha or 1.6 per cent of the total area of the District. Even the tahsil with the highest proportion of fallow lands, Sailana had about 3.5 per cent of its area under them. The 1971-72 area of fallow lands in the District came to a total of 7 thousand ha.

Net Sown Area

The expansion or otherwise in the net cultivated area of any district could work as a barometer of agro-economic progress of that area. The net area sown of this District showed a steady increase throughout the sixties and covered about 235 thousand hectares in 1960-61 as against 212 thousand hectares of 1950-51. In 1959-60 the net cropped area accounted for nearly half (48 per cent) of the District area. Tahsilwise, the highly forested tahsil of Sailana had only about 27 per cent of its area under cultivation. Net sown area was more than half in each of the other three tahsils, Ratlam, Alot and Jaora being as high as 58 per cent in case of the last. The District net sown area by 1971-72 had shown further improvement with 295 thousand ha.

Area sown more than once on an average, showed higher area in the latter half of the sixties, having the highest for the decade in the year 1959-60 with about 27,000 ha. This increase in double cropping reflects simultaneous progress of cultivation and irrigation. The area expanded further in the later years and in 1971-72 covered 38 thousand ha.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation in the past, in most of this region, was practically confined to poppy, sugarcane, groundnut and the garden or vegetable crops. Cultivation, on the whole depended on rains which were generally adequate as borne out by the following statement of the Jaora State gazetteer "Except in 1899-1900 when the rainfall was very scanty, the water supply has always been sufficient".¹ The District in the present also remains mainly dependent on rains and the moisture retained after rains by heavy clay soil of the area.

Irrigated Area

As to the extent of irrigation, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the erstwhile Ratlam State, showed about 7 per cent of its cultivated area as "irrigable" which was likely to be the highest figure among all the constituent states of this District. Evidently not all of this area was under actual irrigation, making the overall proportion for all these parts quite below the above stated mark. The actual area under irrigation in the present District, though showed increase, did not reflect itself in percentage terms till as late as the end of the sixties, the likely cause being the corresponding or even greater increase in the cultivated area of the District. In the year 1968-69 the gross irrigated area of the District stood at 17 thousand hectares in comparison to 13 thousand ha. of 1960-61. By the year 1971-72 it had increased further and with 25.9 thousand ha. amounted to 7.8 per cent of the gross cropped area. In the same year the percentage of the net irrigated area (24.5 thousand ha.) to net cropped area was 8.3.

The extent of total wet cultivation in the District, however, could be measured in terms of gross irrigated area only which further increased to over 30 thousand hectares in 1973-74 and amounted to nearly 10 per cent of the gross cropped area. The area under dry cultivation in the same year was 3,12,129 hectares. Government participation in the field of irrigation development had also come up as an important factor after the Independence. In this respect, some important development schemes, including World Bank Scheme, had also contributed their share and are described later. About one-sixth of the irrigated area in the District was from the Government sources.

Sources and Development of Irrigation

Formerly, the wells and *orhis*-pits dug in nullahs-formed the principal sources of irrigation in this area. Tank irrigation was met with in a few places only while water from the wells and *orhis* was raised with *charas*. Wells, dug for the purpose in former Ratlam State at the dawn of the century numbered 1,248 as against, 17 tanks.

Wells continue to be the main source of irrigation in the District though tanks as a source of irrigation had also come up recently. In 1971-72 the wells irrigated 24 thousand ha. out of a total of 25.9 thousand ha. of gross irrigated area in the District.² The total number of wells used for irrigation purposes in the District in 1971, came to 16,790 as

1. Jaora State Gazetteer, p. 13.

2. For later figures See Appendix, C.

against 2,631 used for domestic purposes. Another 2,401 were classed as abandoned. Earlier in 1966-67 the irrigation wells had totalled to about 13,000 and showed a steady increase in the intervening years. The irrigation provided by these wells, however, was generally seasonal. In this connection, scheme of drilling wells undertaken by the Directorate of Tube Wells was likely to provide a significant breakthrough by making use of deeper reserves of underground water. By the end of June 1975, 80 tubewells were dug. Out of these 60 had been inspected with only 24 having been declared successful.

•Although the wells remained to be the main source of irrigation the number of small minor irrigation tanks has increased after Independence and many more are envisaged under the development plans. The tanks though small serve quite well, *rabi* cultivation, even in the years of low rainfall. One medium irrigation project was completed in the year 1958 at a cost of Rs. 19 lakhs. This project, namely, the Shivgarh Bhedli tank in Sailana Tahsil, designed to irrigate some 1,200 acres was actually irrigating nearly 2,000 acres (about 809 ha.). In fact, Sailana tahsil has good potential for several irrigation tanks. By the year 1973 there were 10 tanks in Ratlam tahsil, 9 in Sailana and 3 each in Jaora and Alot, each with a designed irrigation of over 100 acres. The new works taken up included 4 in Sailana, 3 in Alot and one each in Ratlam and Jaora. Still smaller tanks with a designed irrigated area of less than 100 acres had been handed over to the respective Janapada Panchayats of the area. A list of these projects with necessary details has been given in the Appendix.

The tanks still irrigated a meagre 1.1 thousand ha. out of the 25.9 thousand ha. of gross irrigated area in 1971-72. Other sources of irrigation covered only 0.8 thousand ha. Canal irrigation was conspicuous by its absence.

The irrigation facilities available in the District however were not adequate. There was a vast scope of improvement in these facilities. In general, the whole District needs irrigation so that the high yielding crops whose water requirements are higher could be successfully grown in the District. Sailana Tahsil provided good sites for tanks while, in other tahsils too, sites for smaller tanks can be found. Minor irrigation projects viz., tanks, with 50 to 100 sq. miles of catchment area could be envisaged for the District and in fact one such scheme, the Dholowad project, had been taken up for investigation.

Lift irrigation schemes were also in operation. Pumps, both electric and diesel had been installed for lifting water from the nullahs or rivers wherever feasible. However, the two main rivers, the Chambal and the Mahi which have cut deep ravines on their banks in the District do not serve the irrigation requirements of the District. Only the available flow pools were used for lift irrigation. The pumps which are generally used by the farmers for the purpose, consist of 5 to 10 H.P. engines while, the two rivers having a lift of over 15 to 20 metres would require engines of at least 50 H.P. capacity. However more lift irrigation schemes are feasible at some places on the Chambal, the Mahi and also the Malini river of the District. Some 12 minor lift irrigation schemes are presently under consideration with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.87 lakhs and are likely to irrigate 125 ha. of land. Besides, more elaborate schemes are contemplated under Small Farmers Development Agency. In case of wells also, electric pumps have been fitted with increasing benefits for the farmer and are getting popular.

Minor Irrigation Works

Such works include boring and deepening of wells, installation of diesel or electric pumps, *rahats*, etc. Steady progress has been shown in the field of minor irrigation when between one and two thousand wells were either constructed or repaired during each of the first three Five Year Plans. Later, the progress was much more considerable when, the number of such wells during the next five years (1966-67 to 70-71) had gone up to 3,781. The number of wells constructed or repaired the next year in 1971-72 was 1,337 and in 1972-73 it was 1,884. Loans for lift irrigation schemes are also made available.

Development of irrigation had received further fillip under the schemes of the Small Farmers Development Agency (which have been detailed elsewhere in the Chapter) the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the World Bank. Under the A.R.C. Scheme, started in the year 1972-73, the financing was done by the Land Development Bank, State Bank of Indore, and the Central Bank of India and involved finances totalling up to Rs. 371.55 lakhs. The targets of the scheme included digging of 3,430 new wells, renovation of 930 old wells, installation of 3,610 electric pumps 500 diesel pumps, and 2,050 meters of pipe line and some land development. This scheme had almost been finished and the Agriculture Department had prepared a new A.R.C. Scheme for Ratlam and Jaora blocks.

The World Bank Scheme for irrigation development was launched on 1st October, 1973 in the District. It was envisaged for three years and its targets included digging of 1,500 new wells, renovation of 400 old wells, setting up 910 electric pumps, 1,110 diesel pumps and 80 *rahats* and development of 180 ha. of land. Loans of Rs. 87.66 lakhs had already been distributed for the implementation of these schemes of minor irrigation. In addition, provision of loan up to 199.95 lakhs of rupees to some 910 cultivators of District for securing electric connections had also been made under the Scheme.

Water Potential

The soil of the region, being retentive of moisture in nature, is capable of raising the seasonal crops. However, cultivation after the rains have ceased, except where irrigation is provided, is limited to some local patches only. It may be due to the generally reported poor water level or storage, below the ground surface in the District. Rock is usually struck at 3 to 5 metres blow and wells, besides being shallow are costly to dig. However, with the recently constructed numerous small tanks and many more to follow, the sub-soil water storage was also likely to be raised with permanent benefit to the future cultivation of the District.

Soil Erosion

The problem of soil erosion in the District is met with more commonly on the banks of the rivers. The problem received greater attention after Independence and specific schemes to check the soil erosion were implemented under the development

plans. There is a soil conservation sub-division working in the District since 1960-61. One of the measures adopted in this is contourbunding. The area covered under contourbunding in the District was 2670 ha. in 1967-68, 4780 ha. in 1968-69, 3,040 ha. in 1969-70, 2170 ha in 1970-71, 2830 ha in 1971-72 and 3000 ha. in 1972-73. Besides, irrigation schemes like low pick-up weir also help in checking soil erosion.¹

SOILS

Generally speaking, the District can be defined into two topographical regions, the eastern part of Ratlam, Jaora and Alot tahsils falling in Malwa plateau proper and the western part consisting mostly of Sailana tahsil where, the land is cut up by numerous hills of the Vindhya branches and is less fertile. Thus, Ratlam, Jaora, Piploda and Alot Block areas form the most fertile part of the District. This (Malwa plateau) area is generally covered with black cotton soil whereas in Sailana the land consists of *bhatori* (stony), *bardi* (redish) and *bhuri* (brown) types of soil.

In further break-up the more fertile types of soils can be termed as *Kali* (black) of the 1st (superior), IInd (middling) or IIIrd (inferior) quality and *dhamni* (dark brown) also of the superior quality.

In matter of fertility and suitability to production of crops the *Kali* which is black loamy soil is particularly suited for cotton growing. Besides, its 1st and IInd qualities are excellent for all *rabi* and *kharif* crops while on the IIIrd crops like *ramtilli*, *kodra* and other millets only are usually grown. The superiority or otherwise of the soil is commonly judged by its depth over the rocky sub-stratum underneath. The best kind of black cotton soil lies about five to ten feet above the yellow earth.

The *dhamni* or dark brown type of soil, considered by some cultivators even better than the *kali* could also be further divided into two kinds. The first goes about twelve feet in depth over the sub-stratum of *kankar* (lime nodules). The second however, goes about three feet in depth. This soil also grows excellent crops.

Then, *bhuri* or brown soil generally found in the western parts, is an inferior type, poorer and shallower than the *dhamni*, and gives lesser yield.

Of the other soils *lal* (redish) also called *bardi* and *bhatori* (stony) are found on hilly slopes and grow inferior crops like *kodra*, *tilli*, etc.

The more fertile soils *kali* or *dhamni* or even *bhuri* when found strewn with stones are called *bhatori kali* *bhatori dhamni* or *bhatori bhuri*. They are also suited to both the *rabi* and *kharif* crops.

1. As per later information a new integrated development programme, namely, "National water shed," has been taken up under which six National water sheds were selected in the District.

The irrigated land which forms a *do-fasli* or double cropped area, is divided into two kinds of *adan* and *rankhar* with the former also growing the valuable poppy as the second crop. A second crop of peas, barley, etc., is usually grown on *rankhar*.

In the hilly places mostly in Sailana, where water collects in the rains, rice is commonly grown. Such area, after the name of the crop grown on it, is also called *sali-zamin*. Similarly, the grass lands reserved for hay are known as *bir* while the grazing land is called *charnoi*.

In regard to the laboratory tests of the soil samples taken from this area, the results have shown them to be generally deficient in nitrogen and phosphate. These samples obtained from various cultivators' fields were sent for analysis to Soils Testing Laboratory, Ujjain. They were, however, found to be rich in potash content which ranged from 6.4 to 7.8. Hence, the recommendations regarding the use of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, are based on the results of soil tests.

CROPS

The two cropping seasons in the District are *kharif* locally called *shialu* and *rabi*, locally known as *unhalu*. The former, with its main crops of *jowar* and cotton is the predominant one. However, wheat followed by gram, in *rabi* also occupied substantial acreage. The total area under these two crops amounted to almost three-tenth of the gross cropped area (1961) in the District. Among other significant foodgrains from the area point of view could be included maize, and *bajra*. The pulses grown in *kharif* included *tuar*, *urad* and *mung* while, *masur* is grown in *rabi*. Among them *urad* covers the largest area. Other important crops including the cash crops of the District are groundnut, linseed, sesamum cotton and poppy.

Formerly, in the State days, wheat, gram and poppy were the main revenue earners of the area. Cultivation of poppy, as of the present, was not restricted then and it was grown more extensively covering almost the whole double cropped area with maize as the other crop.

The position of crops within the District and its tahsils, as available for the year 1960-61, showed the largest, 24.84 per cent of the net cropped area in the District covered by *jowar*. This was followed by 18.49 per cent of wheat, 18.16 per cent of cotton and 10.73 per cent of gram and 9.16 per cent of maize. Among the oil-seeds groundnut covering 4.88 per cent of the net cropped area in the District was by far the largest single crop. In all, food crops occupied four-fifths of the net cultivated area in 1960-61 with a comparatively lower proportion in more forested Sailana tahsil. Tahsil wise proportions for each crop, however, showed much greater variance in case of Sailana. As such, it had the largest area of rice in the District which occupied 11.83 per cent of the tahsil's net sown area as against the District average of 2.49 per cent. In oilseeds it had a lower percentage area than the District average under the then chief oilseed, groundnut. Still it exceeded the total oilseeds coverage in the District with 9.43

per cent under them as against 7.21 per cent for the District. The following table shows the position according to area occupied, of each of the major crops in the District and in tahsils.

Table No. IV-2
Crops with Rank
(1960-61)

	Jowar	Wheat	Cotton	Gram	Maize	Groundnut	Bajra	Rice
Ratlam District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaora Tahsil	1	2	3	4	6	5	7	8
Alot Tahsil	1	3	2	5	6	7	4	8
Ratlam Tahsil	2	1	3	4	5	6	8	7
Sailana Tahsil	6	5	2	4	1	7	-	3

It may be noted from the table that pattern of cropping is almost the same in the district and the various tahsils with the exception of Sailana tahsil. In the following paragraphs important crops of the District have been described at some length.¹

Jowar

Jowar, grown in *kharif*, is the main crop of the District and also of Alot and Jaora tahsils in which it, respectively, occupied 38.45 and 30.53 per cent of their net sown area in 1960-61. In Ratlam, however, it took second position with 17.19 per cent while in Sailana it was relegated much in the back ground with only 5.07 per cent of the tahsils net sown area. The area in the District under *jowar* for both the fifties and the sixties showed an unsteady trend but was usually higher towards the end. The area in 1969-70 covered over 72 thousand ha. but fell in the following years being 65.3 thousand ha. In 1972-73. The average yield of the crop was quoted at 20 to 30 quintals per hectare. In 1972-73 the out-turn of *jowar* amounted to 42.6 thousand metric tons.

The sowing of *jowar* is done from mid-June to mid-July starting just after the first rain. The seed rate for the hybrid varieties of the crop is 10 kg. per hectare as against 8 kg. per ha for the local varieties. The preparatory tillage usually consists of one to two ploughings plus two *bakharings* and the method of sowing is that of line sowing. the period of maturity differs according to the variety ranging from 100 to 145 days. Normally three to four inter-cultural operations are carried out. The first weeding is done after 15 to 20 days of the sowing of seed. It is followed by the second after a month. Thereafter, it is repeated as and when necessary. The harvesting is generally done from mid-November to mid-December.

1. Later data is given in Appendix C.

Wheat

Wheat, the main rabi crop occupied about 43,000 ha. in 1960-61. In Ratlam tahsil where it covered between one fourth and three-tenths of the net sown area it surpassed jowar as the first crop. In Jaora also, it was second only to jowar and had about a fifth of the tahsil's net sown area to its credit. In Alot, it had about one-eighth (12.64 per cent) of the net sown area while in Sailana, like jowar, it ceased to be an important crop. The area under wheat has fluctuated from year to year. In 1972-73 it was just under 37 thousand ha. as against over 52 thousand ha of the previous year. The normal yield for wheat under dry cultivation was quoted between 8 and 12 qtls. per hectare as against the yield range of 25 to 60 qtls. per hectare for High Yielding Varieties Programme wheat. In 1972-73, wheat gave an outturn of 23.7 thousand metric tons.

Sowing operations for wheat are carried from mid-October to the end of December but the most suitable time for high yielding varieties is the second week of November whereas for unirrigated varieties it is by the end of October. As for jowar, line-sowing is adopted but in preparatory tillage 3 to 4 ploughings are required. The fertilizers are applied before sowing in case of the unirrigated varieties. Where wheat is taken as an irrigated crop though most of them are applied before sowing, the second dose of the remaining fertilizers is applied one month after sowing. The period of maturity for the former is from 125 to 135 days while for the latter it is from 110 to 125 days. The crop is harvested in the months of March and April.

Gram

Gram a *rabi* pulse occupied 10.73 per cent of the District's net sown area in 1960-61. It occupied the largest 16.30 per cent of the net sown area in Ratlam Tahsil, whereas in Alot and Sailana tahsils it was much lower. The area under gram in later sixties remained more or less static, moving between 22 and 23 thousand hectares but had gone up by the end of the decade. In 1972-73 it registered over 31 thousand ha. The sowing and agricultural operations are about the same as in case of wheat except that it requires lesser ploughings as preparatory tillage. The next important pulse in the District was *urad* which occupied 16.7 thousand ha. in 1971-72.

Maize

A kharif crop, was the fifth most extensively grown crop of the District due mainly to its very high proportion of cultivation in Sailana tahsil where it covered about 31 per cent of the tahsils' net sown area in 1960-61 as against the District average of 16 per cent. All other tahsils except Sailana where it was the most important food crop, had only about 5 to 6 per cent of their net sown area under the crop. The District area of maize during the later sixties and the following years showed an increase by about ten thousand hectares and was 33 thousand ha. in 1972-73 as against 23.4 thousand ha of 1965-65. The normal yield of the crop per hectare was reported to be between 30 to 50 qtls.

Groundnut

Out of the total oilseeds which, with about 17,000 ha in 1960-61 covered only 7.21 cent of the net sown area in the District, groundnut with 4.88 per cent claimed by far the largest share. Among tahsils, the highest proportion of area under groundnut was in Jaora (6.20 per cent) closely followed by Ratlam (5.71, per cent) Sailana (4.22 per cent) while Alot had only 2.25 per cent of its net sown area covered by it.

Area under groundnut has expanded considerably over the years. The area which was only 2.3 thousand ha in 1950-51, increased to 6.4 thousand ha in 1960-61 and further expanded to 19 thousand ha in 1970-71. However in 1972-73 it had declined to 15 thousand ha.

Sugarcane

It is an important cash crop of the District. Even in the former days when, poppy was cultivated unrestricted and rather extensively sugarcane was grown, as it enabled the farmer to reap a crop of maize off the same field. But, it required about 24 waterings as against 8 of poppy.

Large increase in its area during the past 25 years is probably the result of expansion in irrigation facilities as well as the decline of poppy cultivation. The area under sugarcane which stood at 941 ha in 1950-51 trebled to 2,905 ha. in 1960-61. The area having further increased to 3.3 thousand ha in 1965-66 declined to 1.8 thousand ha in 1971-72. The year 1974-75 recorded the highest area of 5.1 thousand ha. The District and its surrounding areas possess large potential for cane development which could be imagined from the fact that sugarcane research centre Jaora was the most prized possession of the District.

The older varieties (Co. 312) of sugarcane grown in the District and still popular are being gradually replaced by the new improved ones, eg., 1307, Co. 678 and Co. 419. With a view to ensuring the scientific development of the crop two Cane Development Councils are functioning. The two Councils have been formed to cover the two cane growing zones of the District allotted to different sugar factories. One of the factories located in the District itself, at Jaora, covers the major cane growing area of the District while, the Alot tahsil area zone comes within the Mahidpur (Ujjain District) sugar factory zone. The two Councils work for the development of their respective factory zones providing facilities like, seed multiplication nurseries, free transportation of improved seeds from outside the zones, organisation of crop competitions and subsidy on plant protection chemicals, etc. The Agriculture Department has also taken up schemes for creating additional irrigation capacity alongwith other development programmes, viz., provision of technical guidance and credit.

Cotton

Both in respect of area and out-turn cotton is the foremost among the cash crops of the District. The black loamy soil in most of this region suits it admirably.

With 52 thousand ha in 1950-51, the area under cotton increased to 55 thousand ha in 1965-66, but came down to 37 thousand ha in 1972-73. Cultivation of cotton commands almost equal importance in all the tahsils of the District.

Fruits and Vegetables

The common fruits and vegetables grown in the area fulfil the local needs. Formerly also the area appears to have been well endowed with vegetables and fruits which is illustrated from this statement, "Gardens exist near all places of any size especially in Ratlam town where vegetables and fruits are produced to a considerable extent".¹ Among fruits grown in the District, mango and guava are predominant. Among others *papaya* and orange are also grown but only to a limited extent. The total fruits and vegetable crops covered 19.8 hundred hectares in 1971-72. Potato is the main vegetable crop. Amongst vegetables potato had increased its coverage from just 17 ha. 1956-57 to 101 ha. in 1971-72.²

Minor *kharif* grains of the District include *kodra samli*, *kuri*, another variety of *samli*, *batti kangni* and *boota* or *mal*. The Bhils also use for food the various bulbs and plants found in the jungles during the rains while, *podhno*, is one of the food grains obtained from wild plants in the waste lands of the hilly tracts. Cultivation of the new crops black tur or soyabean has also been taken up.

Agricultural Proverbs

Many proverbs are popular among cultivators which highlight different aspects of agriculture and a couple of them are given here. Thus, east winds in Sawan (July-Aug.) are said to predict a good rainy season.

*Sawan mas chale purvaiya
Becho bail le lo gaiya*

(meaning, when the east wind blow in Sawan, sell off your oxen and buy cows. Rain will be plentiful and no oxen wanted to work the well and fodder will be ample for cows)

Yet another proverb indicates the end of the rains, if,

*Sawan sukla sapami, chhipke uge bhan,
kahe ghag sun gahni, barkha deo uhan.*

(meaning, if the sun rises out of the clouds on the 7th of the bright half of sawan the poet, ghag, says to his wife the rains are over).

1. Western States Gazetteer, Luard, (1908), Vol. V., pt. a., p. 256.

2. Later information shows grapes and lemon and peas being grown, in the district more and more.

Progress of Scientific Agriculture

Agricultural Implements

There were numerous agricultural implements and tools listed in the old Gazetteers of the erstwhile states constituting the District. Commonly used in those days they are still much in the use in the fields of today. However, with the progressive mechanisation of cultivation new versions of implements are coming up. The traditional implements included the *hal* (plough), *bakahr* (harrow or weeding plough), *nai* or *nali* (seed-drill) and other tools like *kodala phaora*, *dantodi*, *obo*, *sabhal* (different types of spade) and *khurpa* (hoe.).

It can generally be said that though the mode of agriculture has, by and large, remained on the traditional lines the process of modernization has also started in a compatible manner. Thus as the new improved forms or models of the older implements are becoming popular in all parts of the District some of the older ones are loosing ground. Even in the State days, back at the beginning of the century, some efforts were made in the direction of mechanisation and modernisation of agricultural operations which is illustrated by the following quotation, "In the time of Mir Shahamat Ali a model farm was started at Ratlam. A sugarcane crushing mill and water lifts of English make were introduced. An English plough was also tried but it failed to give satisfaction".¹

The new improved implements which have come in common use, included *Mahakal duffan*, *tiffans*, bundformers and alpad threshers, etc. The duffans and *tiffans* can be said to be the typical examples of the modernisation and improvement that has taken place in the modes and methods of agriculture. They help in the proper placement of seeds and fertilizers. In broadcasting method fertiliser losses like leaching etc., occur but, with the use of *duffans* the entire dose of fertilisers can be easily taken up by plants and thereby the yield increases. The *Mahakal-duffan* introduced round about the year 1973 has proved very popular among the cultivators and in the year 1974-75 in all, 302 such *duffans* were distributed in the District. Besides, with a view to saving the foodgrains, from rats and grain beevils, improved types of bins were also introduced in the District. A Table given below portrays the number of agricultural machinery and implements in use in the District:—

Table No. IV-3
No. of Agricultural Machinery and Implements

Year	Wooden ploughs	Iron ploughs	Bullock carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil Engine Pumps	'Electric Pumps	Tractors
				Power Driven	Bullock Driven			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	36,692	87	12,528	1	160	101	8	7

1. Western States Gazetteer, (1908) Vol. V., Pt., A, (Text) p. 257.

(Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960-61	39,105	432	18,605	8	164	494	46	23
1971-72	44,218	536	21,793	14	249	1,233	3,465	52

It will be evident from the table that the number of the traditional bullock carts, wooden ploughs, bullock driven sugarcane crushers and the modern iron ploughs, power sugarcane crushers, diesel/electric irrigation pumps and tractors, have increased during the years 1951 and 1972. but the rate of increase in case of modern ones is much faster, it is phenomenal. This shows the trend towards modernisation and mechanisation of agriculture.

Seeds

Though there had been sporadic efforts in the different integrating states of the District to improve the productivity of agriculture, it received special impetus only after the post Independence planning era.

Amongst all the crops, largest number of improved seed varieties have been introduced in case of wheat. Of these, *H.D. 1953*, a dwarf variety improved from *Kalyan Sona* is a very high yielder, the yield ranging from 40 to 60 qtls. per hectare. The grains are amber coloured and the plants grown from 90 to 95 cms. in height. As against this the wheat *Sonalika* which have a lesser yield than *Kalyan Sona* matured 15 to 20 days earlier and grows upto 105 cms. with bigger and bolder grains. It was introduced in 1970-71. Wheat *Shera*, also introduced in 1970-71, was better for late sowing and was rust resistant. Wheat *H.D.*, developed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, had amber grains and was a hard rust-resistant variety growing from 95 to 105 cms. Both these varieties gave lesser yield than the former two. Then wheat *Rai 911* was a dwarf rust-resistant, high yielding variety while, wheat *H.D. 7747* was a high yielder introduced from Malwi wheat. These two were introduced, respectively, in 1973-74 and 1974-75. Wheat, *Narbada-4* was also a rust-resistant variety, better for the unirrigated tract.

In addition, *N.P. 404*, a brown and white rust-resistant variety, introduced back in the year 1962-63, was also better for unirrigated land. These varieties have an yield of 40 qtls. per hectare but much more when grown in irrigated area.¹ Eighty per cent of wheat area in receipt of irrigation has been saturated with improved varieties. Saturation, in case of unirrigated wheat area, was to a lesser extent viz., 50 per cent.

The important seed varieties of *jowar* were the *CSH-1* introduced in the year 1965-66 in the District and *Vidisha 60-1*, introduced in 1967-68. The former, an early dwarf variety with bold and white grains matured in 100 to 110 days and yielded 25 to 30 qtls. per hectare. Being an early maturing variety, it was, however, likely to be

1. As per later information, other good varieties of wheat introduced in the district and covering large area (about 90 percent) included W.H. 147, Lok-1 and Sujata

damaged by birds, etc. *Visisha 60-1* was a composite variety also of bold, white grains but with a little lesser yield and a longer period of maturity. As against the former, it was very popular. Improved varieties. have covered 30 per cent of the area under jowar.¹¹

Maize had Deccan, as its improved variety introduced in 1966-67 which gave medium sized plants and very good yield, 35 to 40 qtls. per hectare. *Ganga-5* and *Chandan-3*, the other two varieties were introduced in 1970-71. The former was hybrid variety with yellow and bold grains having a shorter period of maturity. The latter was a dwarf one with small, thick cobs but needed lesser fertilizer application for its yield and had a still shorter period of maturity. Seventeen per cent of the maize acreage had come under improved varieties.²

In cotton, *Badnawar-1* was introduced in 1963. It had hairy leaves with lesser spread near ground, pointed bolls, yellow flowers and gave an yield of 8 to 10 qtls. per hectare in rainfed conditions with a maturity period of 180 to 240 days. The other, *Hybrid-4* variety had broad, light coloured leaves with spreading type. tall plants and gave an yield of 25 to 40 qtls. but matured in 240 to 270 days. Improved varieties have been saturated to the extent of 80 per cent of cotton area.³

It may be mentioned that, 95 per cent of the area under groundnut had been saturated with improved varieties till 1974-75. Extent of saturation achieved in case of some other crops was sugarcane 50 percent and gram 60 per cent.⁴

Manures and Fertilizers

The chemical fertilizers in the District were introduced back in 1951-52 with the beginning of planned development in the country. Their use had also increased along with the increase in the area under irrigation and high yielding varieties. Although cultivators have now started the use of fertilizers for the rainfed crops, viz., *jowar*, *bajra*, cotton, gram and dry wheat. Their use has been vigorously encouraged at the government level and taken up enthusiastically by the cultivators, resulting in a ten-fold increase since 1965-66. Thus, it would seem that, application took impetus in the sixties and went full speed ahead in the seventies. In 1969-70 the total fertilizer use per hectare was 3.6 kg. whereas, it had gone up to 16 kg. in 1973-74. The main crops being the largest users of fertilizers are wheat, sugarcane, maize, groundnut and cotton. According to area Ratlam, Jaora and Piploda Blocks, in general, consume more fertilizer as compared to Sailana and Bajna Blocks which are Tribal Blocks having hilly areas.

Foliage spray of urea which increases the yield from 15 to 20 per cent has also been adopted by the cultivators. In the year, 1974-75 the programme of urea spray covered 8,540 ha. and was likely to cover 10,000 ha. the next year.

1. Subsequently D S H-5,6 and 9 were also introduced in Jowar and they covered a substantial area.
2. New (research) varieties (Pioneer, etc.) were later introduced in maize in the private sector in the district covering large percentage of area under them.
3. The hybrid cotton varieties grown later in the District covering 70 per cent of its area were DCH-32 and MECH-1.
4. As per later information, Soyabean which, in the mean while, became a major oilseed crop, was also introduced with improved varieties like 72-744, Punjab-1 and 71-05 etc.

Besides fertilizers, organic manures are also applied to the fields. Town compost is prepared by the municipalities. The cultivators are trained to prepare farm yard manure on improved lines under the Community Development Programme. Cow-dung which was formerly being used almost wholly for fuel, is utilized for making F.Y.M. and compost. Still about 60 per cent of the supplies of cow-dung is used for fuel. For green manuring purposes crops of *san*, *urad* and *moong* are grown in the District.¹

Traditional and Other Modes

Among the traditional modes of increasing the fertility of the soil are the practice of leaving lands fallow and rotation of crops. The crops were rotated in the past also but not on regular, systematic or scientific basis. The past practice of rotation of crops usually followed in the area is reflected in the Jaora State Gazetteer according to which *jowar* was generally rotated with wheat or gram and sometimes with cotton. In irrigated land maize or *san* were sown first followed by poppy. Sometimes, *urad*, and *san* were sown first and when they flowered plough was passed over them so as to form a green manure in which poppy was sown. The system of crop rotation followed in the District is given below.²

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Maize | —Wheat/Opium |
| 2. Urad/Moong
or
groundnut | —What |
| 3. Chillies | Sugarcane |
| 4. Sunhemp | Wheat/Sugarcane |

The fertility of the soil is also maintained to a great extent by growing shallow-rooted after deep-rooted crops and cereal crops after leguminous crops. Mixed cropping also gives good results.

Mixed Cropping

In the past also two crops were often sown together and in those days they usually consisted of *jowar/tuar* and poppy/sugar cane but in the latter case the yield of poppy was affected. The system of mixed cropping presently being followed in the District includes the crops of maize and *urad*, *jowar* and *urad/moong*, groundnut and maize and *jowar* and *Arhar (tuar)* and cotton and maize.³

Gobar Gas Plants

Another step that has been taken up recently by the agriculture Department, is the scheme of installation of *gobar-gas* plant. It provides well-decomposed manure. Besides,

1. Later information shows *san* being grown (in negligible area), for fibre use only.

2. See Appendix C Table No. IV-10 also.

3. See Appendix C, Table IV-10.

It has the additional advantage of solving the fuel problem. This scheme has gained much ground among the cultivators and as many as 60 *gobar-gas* plants were in existence in the District in 1974-75. A notable feature in this respect was that 22 of these plants were located in just one village, Roopakhedra of the Ratlam Block and working satisfactorily. Installation of such plants is encouraged by providing subsidy of 25 per cent and easy credit by the banks.

The use of cultures-Rhizobium and Azotobacter, which help in fixing of atmospheric nitrogen in plant roots and soil, respectively, also helps in a significant manner in maintaining the soil fertility. Every year about 5,000 to 6,000 acres (2000 to 2,400 ha.) of land is covered by cultures.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

As of the past, the Ratlam State Gazetteer listed locusts and rats besides *gerua* or the blight as the chief enemies of the crops. Rats always appeared after a year of deficient rainfall. "The damage done by them in 1900 was excessive, the failure of the rains in 1899 permitting whole broods, which would ordinarily have been destroyed, to come to maturity"¹ Their menace, however, has much lessened, with many precautionary steps taken now a days. Locusts used to appear but only occasionally and the much damaging frost also was infrequent.

Cereal crops including *jowar*, *bajra* and maize are usually affected by grain-smut, and leaf spot while the green ear is common in *bajra*. The pulses, on the other hand, are mainly affected by wilt. Tikka and red-rot were the common diseases of groundnut and sugarcane, respectively.

Besides the diseases, a large number, of pests and insects, infesting the crops have also been identified. Among these may be included the stem and root borers, various flies, aphids, grubs, jassids, worms, termites and insects, etc.

White grub, stem borer, shoot borer, and stem fly are the main attackers of the food crops like *jowar*, maize, *bajra* etc. The grubs feed on root zone of the plant, the borers on central shoot and leaves while the meggot and stem-fly bore the stem through the root making a dead heart.

Aphids and jassids besides maize and *jowar* also attack pulses like *moong*, *urad*, etc., and cotton. They thrive on sucking the sap from the leaves and multiply rapidly.

The crop of cotton, is also largely attacked by the ball worms and pine ball worms whose larvae bore into the shoot and balls destroying the crop in the process. The latter causes the balls to open prematurely. The main caterpillar attacking the crop is leaf roller.

The sugarcane, among others, is attacked by root borer, leaf hopper, white fly and scale insects. Excepting the borer which bores at the ground level into the root zone the others live on sucking the sap. The scale insect reduces the sucrose content of the crop.

1. Ratlam State Gazetteer, Luard, p.30.

The gram caterpillar is the chief pest of gram and feeds inside the pods. The termites are common in cotton, maize and sugarcane. They cut the root and feed on the stem making it pale and dry.

Sometimes in case of severe attacks of the pests and diseases the crops can be damaged to the extent of 75 to 80 per cent. Various preventive and curative measures have been suggested for warding off these insects, pests and diseases, viz., growing of resistant varieties, pre-sowing seed treatment, better farming practices and spraying or dusting the affected crop with suitable insecticides and pesticides. The plant protection wing of the Agriculture Department undertakes various measures like seed control rat control, weed control and safe-storage, etc., which are for protecting the crop in the field and the produce in storage. Plant protection equipment, viz., dusters and sprayers etc. are provided by the Agriculture Department on hire basis or through *mandis*. Subsidy on purchase of equipment and the chemicals is also provided by Cane Development Council or Small Farmers' Development Agency.

Table No. IV-4
Plant-Protection Programme

	(In hectares)		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Seed Control	17,813	19,371	18,152
Crop Protection	15,022	24,120	10,787
Rat Control	9,665	12,085	11,198
Weed Control	4,227	7,083	1,721
			(In qtls)
Safe-Storage	34,000	20,000	10,000

Activities of the Agriculture Department and other Agencies

The Departmental activities which have diversified and multiplied manifold since independence have helped in putting the agriculture on a modern and scientific footing. The results of the various policies and schemes implemented under the Development plans are well borne out from the relevant statistics throughout the chapter.

The development of local manurial resources including green manuring has been undertaken as a necessary step for enriching the fertility of the soil and 8,972 hectares were covered in the First Five Year Plan. As against this 9,513 and 10,980 hectares were covered, respectively, during the Second and Third Plan period. In the next five years that is, the three annual plans and two years of the Fourth Plan, 23,256 hectares were covered under this scheme. In the next two years 1971-72 and 72-73 the coverage was 5,442 and 6,333 hectares, respectively.

In addition improved seeds were distributed and the use of fertilizers was popularized. The increasing use of fertilizers is evident from the figures of the successive five Year Plans. The nitrogenous fertilizers distributed during the first three plans amounted to 121.6; 206.7 and 967 tons, respectively. In the next five years the quantity

increased to 3,728 tons while for the three subsequent years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 the quantity was 2,670; 3,179 and 3,865, tons respectively. Similarly, in case of phosphatic fertilizers the quantity for the first three Plans was 27.3, 47.2 and 443 tons, respectively which increased to 3,146 tons during the following five years (1966-67 to 70-71). for the the three years 1971-72 72-73 and 73-74 the figures were 1,775; 1517 and 1,249 tons, respectively.

The improved seeds distributed during the first three Plans totalled 7,168; 13,756 and 11,309 quintals, respectively. These included jowar, maize, paddy, bajra wheat, gram and other pulses besides, potato. In the following five years 6,819 quintals of wheat seed were distributed. During the next three years from 1971-72 to 73-74 the quantity (of wheat seed) amounted to 877; 1,466 and 781 quintals, respectively.

Another step in the direction of development of crops was the scheme of plant protection under which 1,726 and 2,728 hectares of land was covered, respectively, during the First and Second Five year Plans. As against this, the coverage achieved during the Third Plan increased enormously to 47,836 hectares. The tempo was well maintained when plant protection measures covered 58,416 ha. in the following five years (1966-67 to 70-71). Detailed data for the later period as given in a table earlier for the years 1972-73 to 74-75, showed item-wise coverage under the scheme.

The various schemes undertaken by the Department for the development of individual crops included oilseeds, fibres, and vegetable production, horticulture and popularisation of subsidiary food crops. Of these, the largest area (25,752 ha. in 1973-74) fell under the fibre crops.

Setting up of demonstration farms has all along been an important scheme for bringing the results of the research farm to the agriculturists. The number of such demonstration farms set up during the First Plan came to 1,087 followed by 2,184 in the Second and 3,428 in the Third Five Year Plan. In the next five years 4,223 demonstration farms were set up while the number for three subsequent years from 1971-72 to 73-74 was 2,614; 1,017 and 501, respectively.

Agricultural Research

Efforts have been made in the past also for the improvement of agriculture. There is the mention of a model agricultural farm, in the erstwhile Ratlam State. There was also an experimental farm (near the Hazira)¹ which worked under the expert advice of an English Professor and which was expected to impart scientific learning of agriculture to the farmers. Then, there was the State Agricultural Farm at Doshigaon for the purpose of carrying out, modest experiment regarding improved varieties of cotton and food grains.²

Sugarcane Research Centre

In the post-Independence period, the place of pride amongst agricultural institutions is claimed by sugarcane Research Centre of Jaora. This was started as a part of an

1. Administration Report of the Ratlam State, 1914-15 p. 55.

2. Ibid. 1944-45, p.25.

integrated Sugarcane Research Scheme in 1962. Under this scheme the Jaora unit was started as a sub-station along with another existing unit in Gwalior District with the main Research station at Sehore. The scheme aims, "to select high yielding rich varieties and work out their agronomic requirements and plant protection schedules so as to achieve maximum economic production".¹ According to varietal census 1959-60 about 8 per cent of area under cane was sown with local indigenous varieties while, the remaining was sown with old selections. The position of yield and recovery was also unsatisfactory. This situation has since been improved with the establishment of the sub station which evolves varietal manurial and cultural practices for the area.

Agricultural Farms

The seed multiplication and demonstration work was carried out on the two farms of the District established for the purpose while, the nurseries supplied seedlings and vegetable seeds. The Panchd Seed Multiplication Farm in Ratlam Tahsil was the first to be started in 1961-62 covering an area of over 100 acres (40 ha). The second Bannakheda Seed Multiplication Farm in Jaora Tahsil was established in 1962-63 and extended over 100 acres.

Among nurseries, the Kailash-bagh Nursery in Jaora town had come up earlier in the year 1955-56 and covered 21 acres (8.5 ha) while the other nursery at Doshigaon was established later in 1972-73.²

Small Farmers' Development Agency

With a view to assisting the poor and resourceless farmers by offering loans and helping them adopt improved methods of agriculture a Small Farmers' Development Agency was established jointly for Ratlam and Ujjain districts in the year 1970. Many more farmers have come under the ambit of the scheme as, the Agency which formerly selected the small farmers on the basis of maximum limit of 5 acres increased it upto 10 acres since June 1974. Thus, by the end of July 1975 there were 18,311 small and 4,486 marginal farmers selected by the Agency in the District. Loans were provided to these farmers for such diverse purposes as construction of new wells and the repair of old; installation of electric and oil pumps; lift irrigation; purchase of improved seeds, fertilizers, and improved agricultural implements etc. reclamation; tractor farming; storage and other related fields, such as, dairy farming, poultry farming, etc.

For augmenting irrigation facilities the crucial input for stepping up agricultural production the Agency has recently taken up work on various lift irrigation schemes which are to be implemented through Agriculture and Irrigation departments. To be eligible for help the scheme should have at least 50 per cent of its beneficiaries among the small farmers. As a measure of help the Agency provides half of the estimated cost of the scheme. In all 8 such schemes with an estimated aggregate cost of Rs. 77.83 lakhs and irrigation capacity of 5,953 acres, (about 2,400 ha) were proposed to be implemented.

The other fields in which assistance by Agency in the District was extended included distribution of seeds of hybrid jowar, maize, soyabean and sunflower and the demonstration of the improved methods of their cultivation. Farmers having irrigation

facilities were encouraged and helped in growing vegetables and fruits like mangoes and lemons. As for the loans provided to the small farmers, in all, Rs. 302.23 lakhs were given by the Agency through the medium of commercial and co-operative banks during the five years, 1970-75.

The Agency also aims at the development of markets for the farmers' produce and provides grants for the purpose. It has already selected three markets for such development in the District, namely, Ratlam, Jaora and Tal, and has prepared a project report for each of them.

Co-operative Farming

The development of Co-operative sector in the field of agriculture is indicated by the 45 co-operative farming societies in existence in the District. Out of these six were joint farming societies and the rest were collective farming societies. The total membership of these societies came to 714 which included the scheduled castes, tribes and the landless labourers amongst them. Thirty societies, including all the six joint farming societies, had been allotted 3,642 acres (about 1,500 ha.) of land while, the rest were awaiting such allotment. The land allotted grew mainly Kharif crops.

The total livestock of the District, in 1971 was 551,074 as against 536,040 of the previous quinquennial census in 1966 and 489,853 of a decade ago in 1961. The main categories of livestock comprise cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats and have been described in the following sections. Other categories of livestock included horses and ponies 4,818; asses, 3,285, camels 170 and pigs 858. Horses and camels among them had shown a decline since the previous decade.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Area under Fodder Crops

The land under permanent pastures and other grazing lands as described in the section on Land Utilization could give an idea of the availability of the grazing area for the cattle and other livestock.

In the past as cultivation in this area was not so extensive, more of such land was available. The Ratlam State Gazetteer stated that, there was practically no village without its pasture and *bir* lands which supplied sufficient grazing and fodder for the cattle. The grass cut from the *birs*, in October-November used to be sufficient for nine months of the year. Thus in a normal year the grass and *carbi* (dried *jowar* stalks) in all the former State areas of the District were more than sufficient and villagers were able to sell green grass and *karbi* in excess of their own demand. Even in a famine year the grass was sufficient in the forest reserves.¹

In this connection it would not be out of place to mention that during the famine of 1899-1900, it was found through sheer necessity that leaves of certain trees could be utilized as cattle feed. To quote, "During the famine of 1899-1900, when numbers of Marwaris came in from Rajputana with large herds of cattle, cattle owners had to use the leaves of various trees like *ber*, *Khajur*, *pipal* and *gular* for feeding them. But the leaves of the last two proved detrimental to the cattle health"²

1. Sugarcane Cultivation in Madhya Pradesh, p. 6.

2. Four more nurseries came up at Amba, Shivgarh, Hasupura and Raoti, subsequently.

1. Sallana State Gazetteer, (1908), p. 14.

2. Western States Gazetteers, p. 260.

As to the area under cultivated fodder crops in the district, it was shown as 1,454 acres (580 ha) on an average for the period 1961-62 to 1965-66 which amounted to 0.22 per cent of the average cropped area of the District over the same period. It could be divided at a rate of 4 acres (1.6 ha) per 100 cattle and buffalo population of the district and 3 acres (1.2 ha) per 1,000 of the livestock population.

Among the grasses grown in the District could be named the indigenous varieties, such as, puniya, gunderi and panchmol. Exotic ones like burseem and napier were introduced in the year 1963-64 by the veterinary Department. Since then, burseem was being grown in about 100 acres (40 ha) every year. Under various Departmental schemes cultivation of these improved grasses, including para is being encouraged and subsidy being given to their growers. The use of chaff cutters for preservation of fodder is being encouraged. The items for feeding the animals include bhoosa dry grass, kadbi, cotton seed, and groundnut cake. However, stall feeding is not very common in the District.

Cattle & Buffaloes

The District of Ratlam had 232,355 heads of cattle according to 1951 Livestock Census which increased to 282,532 in 1961 and were 281,042 in 1971. The number of total buffaloes in the district for 1951, 1961 and 1971 was 74,150; 90,786 and 100,612 respectively.

In 1971 bulls or bullocks and cows of over 3 years in age totalled 96,726 and 95,420, respectively. The bulls used purely for breeding purposes among these numbered 348. Among the cows those in milk at the time of the census numbered 78,389 while the total of such cows as were either dry or had not yet conceived came to 5,083.

In general, the District possesses the Malwi breed of cattle which particularly abounds in Alot tahsil. The cattle conform to their common breed characteristics. As regards buffaloes no specific breed could be mentioned for the District. The common buffaloes found are of medium built with a milk capacity of between 2 and 4 litres per day on an average.

Dairy Farming

The *gwalas'* community in the villages generally kept cows and reared calves as a part of their profession which had continued even to this day. Gwalas have been the traditional suppliers of milk. A town milk supply scheme has been in operation since 1971.

A milk development project has also been taken up by the newly formed M.P. Dairy Development Corporation in the District. The District is now poised for a big leap forward under the scheme launched in 1975 with the World Bank aid. This in fact, is a link in the countrywide programme described as the coming White Revolution. It includes the supply of 2,000 Jersey female calves at a cost of Rs. 36 lakhs to cattle breeders. Small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers will be the main beneficiaries under this scheme. They will also be given facilities for crossing cows with jersey bulls besides an assistance of Rs. 16,000 provided for rearing female calves born to them.

The traditional institution of *goshala* in the field of dairy farming is found in this District too. Two such *goshalas* functioning in the District are the Gopal Goshala of Ratlam and Govardhan Goshala of Alot the latter of which was started in 1958.

Sheep Breeding

Goat and sheep rearing in the District generally forms a subsidiary occupation and is yet to develop on scientific lines. Usually the owners keep their own rams and bucks and let them mate with their ewes and goats indiscriminately.

The sheep and goat population together, in the District, according to 1951 livestock Census was counted at 71,176. This number increased to over one lakh at the next quinquennial census and in the 1966 Livestock Census totalled 160,845. Out of this number sheep came to 20,603 only. Among the 140,242 goats the milch goats numbered 53,390. Later in 1971 the total number of sheep in the District increased to 26,524 while, the goats numbered 133,760.

The sheep and goat of the area are usually of no established breed and no exclusive sheep and goat breeders are found, either. Goat rearing is followed for mutton and milk both while, the sheep serve primarily as the provider of manure and secondarily for the wool or mutton.

The existing annual yield of wool comes to 137 quintals approximately. With a view to developing the wool produce of the District two Departmental schemes were introduced in 1966-67. They comprised firstly, the supply of sheep units on exchange basis and secondly, the supply of rams on exchange basis. In the first instance, the exchange of *chokla* units and rams was started in selected potential areas of the District. This, however, proved unsuccessful as *chokla* did not thrive to satisfaction under the local conditions. Thereupon, they were replaced by the marwadi breed. This measure has achieved definite though limited, success, and many *marwadi* crosses are now found in the area. Topographically, the Jaora sub-Division is suited most for sheep rearing in the District.

Poultry Farming

The total poultry population of the District was enumerated at 53,231 according to Livestock Census of 1966, (52,003 in 1961). The fowls comprised by far the largest category amongst the birds. They were 52,198 in number including 3,533 of the improved breed varieties. Largely, the stock of birds is *deshi*.

The few improved breeds found at some progressive poultry units consist of the White leghorn and Arbor Acres varieties. The White leghorn was first introduced in the District in 1962-63 while the other followed in 1966. Their egg laying capacity with 150 in the case of former and 230 in the case of latter per bird per year, far exceeded the capacity of *deshi* hen of 50 eggs per year.

The development of poultry farming in the District on modern lines started with a poultry extension centre established in the Second plan followed by the District poultry unit at Jaora in 1960, but both of them were discontinued in 1966-67. But their activities had created the necessary climate and stimulated the people to open private poultry units in the District. The incentive for such units may well have come from some 60 back-yard poultry units which had already been subsidized as a start during the Second plan period. About 50 private poultry units existed in this District, which reared any thing between 50 and 500 birds each. Many of these units were run on deep litter system. One unit kept on battery system was also carrying on very well with egg laying percentage as high as 91. With other units, however, the egg laying capacity ranged from 50 to 80 per cent. In the breeds maintained at them, besides the White Leghorn and Arboracres, were also included some Black Minareas. In addition to these efforts, a new scheme during the fourth plan period had been sponsored in the Tribal Block of Sailana with 18 poultry units under Applied Nutrition Programme, with the assistance from the Central and State Government.

The common diseases of the poultry known in the District are Ranikhet and Fowl-pox. Their incidence is sought to be prevented by means of regular vaccination done by the Department.

Measures to Improve the Quality of Breed

No particular attempts had been made in the erstwhile states for preserving the purity of livestock to improve the quality of breed. Locally bred cattle were considered to be sufficient to meet the demand. Naturally there were no cattle breeding centres, etc. Measures for the improvement of quality of breed were initiated only under the Development Plans.

The departmental schemes pursue and encourage the policy of crossing the non-descript breed of cattle and buffaloes. Commonly, the upgrading of the local stock is done by crossing it with the *Malwi* in rural and *thari* in the urban areas. The crossing of the buffalo stock is done by the famous *murrah* breed. More recently, the cross breeding with jersey by artificial means has also been receiving popular attention. A headquarters bulls scheme was started during the First Plan. Afterwards, cattle breeding extension units came into existence with more facilities for intensification of breeding. The first such unit was opened at Kharwa in Alot tahsil as early as in 1954. Their number increased to ten by the end of Third plan in 1965-66. A list of such units is given in Appendix-B. The work of improving the quality of breed was further facilitated by opening artificial insemination units. Two units were set up at Jaora and Alot in 1959.

The District possesses a key village Block also which works practically for all aspects of cattle development. The Block with its headquarters at Ratlam was started in 1973.

Animal Diseases and Veterinary Hospitals

The principal diseases of the animals in the region include *Zaharbad* (an abscess), *kameri* (a kind of gout which affects the joints of the legs and the roots of horns), *Kharat* or *Khursada* (foot and mouth disease), *Chhalli* or *Chilli* (rheumatism), *phaipra* (pneumonia) and *kanbarian* (cramps in the joints). The diseases may sometimes be even fatal.

Among indigenous remedies for such diseases firing was resorted to in almost all cases. In *kanbarian*, a circular line was made with a red hot iron round the body running from face to the haunches. The old Sailana State Gazetteer has mentioned a rather curious treatment of *Khursada* or foot and mouth disease, bel leaves, brick dust and the hair of man were mixed together and thrust into the affected parts.

In the present, besides the modern scientific treatment being available at the several veterinary hospitals or dispensaries of the District, the Veterinary Department also undertakes regular preventive measures against the occurrence of cattle diseases. The two main contagious diseases of the area are haemorrhagic septicaemia and black quarter. In the case of these two diseases a traditional remedy is also resorted to by the villagers. It is done by tying a thread at the village entrance and passing all the animals under neath, not allowing any outsider, into the village on that day even to the extent of disallowing veterinary aid during the period. The Department conducts well organised preventive vaccination programmes against the two diseases. As a result the incidence of haemorrhagic septicaemia was brought down from 11 outbreaks in 1969-70 to nil in 1972-73. In case of black quarter also there was no outbreak in 1970-71 as against 2 in 1969-70.

A rinderpest eradication unit is also stationed at Ratlam and is presently engaged in a followup programme within a ten mile inter-state border. Animals coming to cattle fairs or markets or passing through established routes are vaccinated against rinderpest by the rinderpest unit. This service is rendered by the staff of the veterinary hospitals or dispensaries within an area of five miles radius of the institution. The protozoan and parasitic diseases, however, do not generally pose a problem in the District.

In the matter of segregation of cattle, the uneconomic or unuseful cattle, collected all the year round are sent to the gosadan at Ratlam which has been working since 1968. There is one check-post at Sailana to check the ingress of cattle diseases from Rajasthan and vaccinate the cattle. Besides, there is one temporary check-post at Jaora assigned with the task of watching the migratory cattle.

Veterinary Hospitals

Hospitals meant to serve the ailing cattle came into existence in the post-Independence period. The whole district by early seventies was covered by a wide network of 8 veterinary hospitals, 14 dispensaries and one mobile unit. The chain of

these hospitals started from the year 1949 when two veterinary hospitals were established in Alot and Ratlam. In 1950, five more veterinary institutions were opened, three hospitals at Jaora, Sailana and Piploda, and dispensaries at Namli and Ringnod. The Namli dispensary, however, was later converted into a hospital. Then during the First Five Year Plan period two veterinary hospitals, viz., Bajna (1951) and Tal (1953), one mobile veterinary unit at Ratlam (1954) and one dispensary at Kharwa (1955) came into existence. In the year 1955 were also opened two dispensaries under the Tribal Welfare Department at Nawabganj and Palas which were later in 1966 transferred to Hatnara and Birmawal under the Veterinary Department.

Only two veterinary dispensaries at Shivgarh (1958) and Raoti (1960) were added during the Second Plan. Another big expansion came in the Third Plan period with 4 new dispensaries opened at Badwad (1963), Sarwan (1964), Sukheda (1965) and Chiklana (1966). Later, four dispensaries, one each at Sukraoda (1967) Shivpur (1968) Bangrod (1968) and Bhati-Badodia (1970) were also started bringing the total of dispensaries to 14 in the District.

Cattle Fairs

Two cattle fairs held in the former Ratlam State appear to be regular cattle markets. Of these, one was held at the capital town of Ratlam while, the other, smaller one, was held at the village, Dhansutia. In the former Sailana State, cattle were sold at regular bi-weekly markets held for the purpose at Semlia and Bangrod. In the former State of Jaora too, cattle were brought and sold at the fairs though no particular place as such was mentioned in the State Gazetteer. The Ratlam cattle market had the distinction of being the most significant market for a very large area in this part of the country. As far back as in 1899-1900, almost overnight it shot up into a cattle market of considerable importance in the wake of large cattle mortality during the great famine. Thus, during a part of the famine and whole of the following year the amount of duty levied on agricultural cattle, amounted to Rs. 125,000 as against a normal sum of Rs. 1,000. In fact, afterwards, the market was held daily instead of its normal weekly turn, for years together.

Cattle markets or fairs have continued, more or less, on the same conventional lines. Their significance, however, has further increased on account of the exhibitions organised by the Veterinary Department which bring home to the visitors the advances in animal husbandry. Cattle shows are also held to provide necessary incentive to cattle breeders to improve their livestock.

Fisheries

The three main rivers namely, the Chambal, the Kshipra and the Malni and a few tanks have a potential for the development of pisciculture in the District. Among the

different varieties of fish *rohu*, *catla*, *mrigal*, common carp and *mhaseer* are suitable for culture and are being spread since 1954.

The traditional fishing equipment used by the fisherman consists of cast net or *ghumna* jal and hooks called *balia* or *Kanta*. They also now use improved equipment like nylon nets called *phasla* or Rangoon nets. They have been popularised in the District since 1955. *Phasla* has gained in popularity. However, fishing in the area is generally carried on in a conventional and sporadic manner and the potential can be exploited further.

FORESTRY

The area covered by forests of the District has already been discussed in the land utilization section. Forests, excepting Sailana Tahsil do not cover a large area in the District but their economic importance is somewhat enhanced with the fact that patches of teak are found in some of the ranges. Moreover, they play a vital role in the daily life of the agriculturists fulfilling their requirements of timber for house construction, agricultural implements, firewood, fence posts, thatching grass, bamboos, barks, leaves, etc. *Tendu* leaves are another principal forest produce of this area. For timber besides teak *dhaora* and *saj* are also used. Among other important species found in the District may be mentioned *kardhai*, *babul*, *haldu*, *mahua*, *bija*, *anjan*, *khedia* and *shisham*, etc.

Firewood which is in keen demand, however, is not sufficient in supply to meet the local demand which is perhaps one reason of cowdung being often used as fuel. Bamboo and sandstone or other stones are obtained from forest areas. Grass is used as roof material, and as fodder for stall feeding of the animals.

There are several household or other industries directly or indirectly dependent on forests which give sustenance to a considerable section of the population. Manufacture of furniture, packing cases or wooden boxes, bidi and basket making, sawing and tanning are the main industries which derive their raw materials from forests and provide employment to the people. Fruits, roots, gums, leaves and to some extent honey comprise the minor produce obtained directly from the forests. Forests of the District supplied nearly 555 metric tons of grass, the chief raw material to the straw board mill at Ratlam.

The principal market for forest produce is at Ratlam which not only meets the demand of the District but of the neighbouring District of Mandsaur as well. Forest produce is also supplied to out side markets like Agra, Kanpur, Delhi, Bombay and Indore, the principal items of supply being *katha*, *tendu* leaves, and bones. A forest nursery was set up at Bilpank in 1956. Situated in Ratlam range the nursery covered an area of 2.42 hectares. It carried on the work of systematically growing the eucalyptus, *sagon*, *karanj*, *kusum* and *neem* seedlings.

State Assistance to Agriculture

There was no regular system for the grant of *taccavi*, at the beginning of the century in the erstwhile States of this District area. In case of cultivators with no credit, the States usually advanced seed. This seed *taccavi* was realized in kind with an additional one fourth of the seed as interest. It was called *sawan*. Usually no interest was charged on bullock *taccavi*. Advances for digging wells were also given but few availed themselves of the facility. *Taccavi* was also advanced as a way of relieving distress caused by natural calamities, like famine or to provide assistance to poor farmers who could not afford to take loans from *Sahukars* or bankers. Such farmers were also given grain advances known as *khad taccavi*. Sometimes local *sahukars* were also induced to make advances on a State guarantee.

Since those days of the past, the form and scope of State assistance to cultivators has increased vastly. This assistance is provided under the two Acts, the Agriculturists Loans Act, and the Land improvement Loans Act. Besides the revenue Agency, other agencies, viz., cooperative banks, Land Development Bank, commercial banks, etc. have entered the field of agricultural financing in a big way. The loans are given for various purposes which include construction of irrigation wells, installation of electric and oil pumps, purchase of bullocks, seeds, fertilizers and raising gardens, etc. *Taccavi* loans advanced since the fifties to agriculturists are tabulated below.

Table No. IV—5
Taccavi Advances

	Non-Plan		Plan		Development Blocks	
	Agr. Loans Act.	Land Imp. Loans Act.	Agr. Loans Act.	Land Imp. Loans Act.	Agr. Loans Act.	Land Imp. Loans Act.
Ist Plan period	199,165	10,000	3,850,335	-	-	105,700
IInd Plan period	447	341,000	2,384,873	-	-	313,110
IIIrd Plan period	517,323	293,100	977,288	735,139	-	208,471
1966-67 to 1968-69	819,846	-	255,250	568,161	-	-
IVth Plan period	931,954	-	259,642	1,330,204	-	-

Famine

Of all the earlier scarcities and famines in the area, that of 1899-1900 was the most widespread and devastating in its effect both on the people and the livestock. The *Bhils* in particular, suffered severely. They did not even avail themselves of any-relief work opened by the then Rulers as they were most reluctant to leave their homes until forced to do so by the clawing fangs of hunger. Moreover, any resort to begging was considered highly disrespectful and abhorring among them. But the acute famine conditions dispensed with any such sentiments and as stated in the former Ratlam State Gazetteer many of them had to take to begging even in the face of possible ouster from their caste as was the custom of the day.

If the rains failed, this area too, despite being on the periphery of Malwa, had to suffer whenever famines or droughts visited the land. A total failure of the crops in the region was generally unknown before 1899-1900 though, occasionally either the *kharif* or *rabi* crops failed. Thus, in the year 1877-78 the rainfall was comparatively scarce which resulted in abnormally high foodgrains prices as well as reduced availability of fodder for the cattle. In Ratlam State, "During that year 56,319 people were relieved. In addition to this about 2,000 *Bhils* were fed daily for several months. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was spent also in feeding unclaimed cattle and wild birds during the rainy season when no food is available in the jungles".¹ Later, in 1887, excessive rains and in 1889 and 1897 deficient rains, caused the scarcity.

The famine of 1899-1900 known for its severity was to become a permanent part of peoples' memory as the *chhapania* or 'the fifty sixth' referring to its *samvat* year 1956. The total rainfall that year in each of the three States of Ratlam, Jaora and Sailaha had ranged between 12 and 15 inches which was even less than half of their average rainfall ranging between 30-35 inches. A graphic description of the abrupt cessation of the rainfall and its effects is found in this Sailana State account, "Rain fell plentifully in June and the first week of July, when over 11 inches had been recorded, prospects were good and grain cheap, wheat selling at 164 seers per rupee and maize and other grains at about 24 Seers. At the end of July the rain suddenly stopped, only 19 cents of scattered rain falling during August. Prices at once began to rise, the rates in October being, wheat, 8 1/2 and maize and gram 9 seers each. The *kharif* crops yielded a very poor out-turn only 50 per cent, of the maize crop being received. No rain fell in October and famine soon declared itself."² The efforts of grain dealers to import grain from the neighbouring Ratlam State could only result in further worsening of a situation in which Ratlam and Jaora were no better placed. Even the peaceful cultivators, losing all means of subsistence had taken to crime. The intensity of the famine being even greater in neighbouring Jhabua and Kusalgarh, the armed band of *Bhils* from these areas were reported to be raiding Raoti and its surroundings in the then Sailana State. By December 1899 large number of people in the area had to subsist on meat, roots or fruits as could be found in the jungle. Immediate steps were taken by the State to import grain from Kanpur and other places simultaneously abolishing the import duty (*sayar*) and enhancing the export duty.

1. Western States Gazetteer, Luard. p. 278.

2. Ibid, p. 376.

In the erstwhile State of Ratlam also the Bhils in the hilly tracts were the worst off. Bhils in the then Bajna District of the State were employed by the administration in cutting grass and wood and their carts and bullocks were hired in conveying grass and wood to Ratlam. Hopes of good winter rains having failed the loss of crop over the entire area of Joara, Ratlam and Sailana was almost total. Immigration from Mewar and Marwar commencing early in 1899 also continued throughout the year. All this consumption of unwholesome food led to the spread of diseases from January 1900 to the end of August.

Relief works were opened in all the erstwhile States, in addition to the provision of gratuitous relief as well. In Jaora State the cost of affording relief, both on works and by free grants amounted to 2 lakhs, the State supporting 11.16 per cent of the population daily for several months. In Bajna, the erstwhile Ratlam State actually relieved about 60 per cent of the Bhil population while, 5 per cent of the rest of the population in the State was also given relief. The cost of relief per 1,000 workers per day, including establishment, was Rs. 92. Relief works in Sailana State were opened at 24 khalsa villages and 19 jagirdar's villages affording relief to 10,992 at a total cost of Rs. 42,337 including the gratuitous relief of Rs. 2,892.

With development planning of the present and speedier help available even to the remote areas, the famine in the sense of starvation deaths have generally become a thing of the past. Still scarcities do occur and cause considerable hardship to the people. Thus, the country-wide drought of 1967 was among the more significant of the recent times, and acute scarcity conditions were observed throughout the state. But such conditions are now often countered with large import of foodgrains from even abroad if necessary. Financial assistance including gratuitous help, on the District level is also provided to both the agriculturists and non-agriculturists, in the event of natural calamities.

CHAPTER -V

INDUSTRIES

Population dependent on Industries

Predominantly an agricultural district, Ratlam is still industrially a backward region. Considering a period of a few preceeding inter-census decades, the population dependent on industrial activities, does not appear to show an appreciable increase.

Taking the economic classes of self-supporting persons alongwith the earning dependents in respect of their secondary means of livelihood as 'workers', the number of industrial workers engaged in the occupational class of 'production other than cultivation' of 1951 Census was 15,679. They constituted about 4.1 per cent of the total population in 1951. A decade later in 1961, the estimated number of industrial workers was 24,063 (19,302 males and 4,761 females). The near comparable occupational classes, which together constituted as industrial workers in Census 1961, were mining and quarrying, (forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards) and allied activities (Class III); household industry-(Class IV); and manufacturing other than household industry - (Class V). Together they accounted for 10.4 per cent of the total working population of the district in all economic pursuits. An increase of about 53.5 per cent over 1951 in the number of Industrial workers shows to some extent a spurt in industrial activities during this period. In Census 1971, the definition and classification of categories of workers, engaged in industrial pursuits was changed and the industrial categories mentioned earlier, were broken up in four categories. To work out a near comparable figure, the four categories together accounted for 20,818 workers or about 9.87 per cent of the total working force. The decline in the number of industrial workers may be owing to the change in the definition of workers and non-workers in Census, 1971¹.

But looking to the industrial growth all around, the district during this period, the census figures as worked out above, do not appear to give a correct picture of the growth of workers dependent on industrial pursuits.

Old Time Industries

Ratlam has been no exception to the general characteristic features of the old time village economy. Based on occupational structure of the society, the area which now forms Ratlam District sustained all such village industries, alongwith a few of its own, as were found in the neighbouring States during the past. The following industries were found working during the past century.

Mining

Lying in the Deccan Trap area, Ratlam has no minerals of any significance. However, Basalt and a few Sand-stone quarries were found in the former Jaora State and

1. Census of India, 1971, Pt. II-B (i), M.P., p. (i).

Jhink-ka-patthar, a variety of Calcite, in the former Ratlam State. The latter was important as it was used for making wall-plaster. *Arashi-ki-kalai* (fine plaster for walls), as it was known, was very famous. It used to impart a fine smooth surface like white marble to the walls.

Cotton Weaving

Coarse cloth was woven by the principal weaving castes of Salvis, Bhambis, Momins, Balaïs, Kotis etc. *Khadi*, *rezi* and *susi* were local varieties produced by these castes for local consumption. Blankets were also manufactured in a few villages in Sailana, Bangrod and Bilaspur area. These were manufactured by a caste known as Garis. The coarse variety was considered more durable and warmer than the manufactured cloth. In Ratlam State, the weavers' castes of Momins and Salvis used to manufacture turbans of fine texture, the thread of which was imported from Bombay. It used to be exported to neighbouring states where it had a great demand and reputation. In an attempt to modernise, the fly-shuttle was introduced in weaving industry, in the early years of this century.

Owing to the appearance of machine-made cloth in the market during the early decades of the present century, considerable depression was noticed in this industry. The famine of 1899-1900 also caused a great set back.

Dyeing and Printing

The principal castes engaged in dyeing and printing of cloth were *Chhipas* and *Rangrez*, it was in flourishing state around the close of the past century. Printing of various fabrics and *dupatta*, *dhoti*, *angochha*, was done in Jaora State. The *lehria* dyeing of Ratlam was very famous *Chhuri* and *lehria* were important forms of *bandauna* dyeing *Rangrez* were the adept dyers of this art, who used to dyeing the fabrics in different shades. *Al* was used for dyeing, which was produced at Ghatwas, Ganawad and Semlia villages of Sailana State. But when the industry faced competition from imported dye from Bombay, the dyers start using aniline dye and gave new life to the industry.

Opium

In Jaora and Ratlam States, opium was also an important industry. Raw opium (*chik*) was prepared into balls (*batti*) in hand factories through a complicated process. Usually prepared for Bombay market, the industry was carried on in Jaora State and Sakhal, Bagda Harnia villages of the former Ratlam State.

Other Industries

Industries producing iron implements, iron safe, brass and copper works, gun-powder, snuff, utensil-making and pottery were found in the Jaora State, as also such articles of jewellery as lac bangles silver ornaments, *balas* of silver and gold buttons were also made there. Ratlam was famous for the fine carving done by the *Khairatis* and *Churigars*. They used to carve imported ivory into bracelets, combs, chessmen,

fans, etc. Bracelets were exported to other markets. Bangles of ivory, painted with red and gold, known as *chandenbai* were very popular.

Factory Industry

The establishment of ginning factory in Jaora and Sailana States in 1892 may be said the beginning of the factory industry in the District. The Jaora factory continued working in subsequent years also, but that of Sailana State closed owing to some difficulties. With 16 gins, the Jaora factory worked with 20 H.P. engine and engaged 10 workers. Additional hands were employed during the peak session, which averaged 50 days in a year. It is interesting to note that a worker in those times used to get only about 18 *paisa* (3 *Annas*) per day. A step ahead was the establishment of a steam weaving factory in 1906, namely, Malwa Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Sailana. It exported *Pagris* to neighbouring States.

Most of the above mentioned industries are still found in the villages though not all in good shape. With the passage of time and considerable advancement in all directions, new dimensions and new production technique have been introduced. But the traditional village industries still survive alongwith the rise of more sophisticated new ones. They will be described at a latter stage in the Chapter.

Power

The chief sources of energy are coal, petroleum and electric power-thermal and hydel. During the early years of industrial development, it appears, diesel engines were used by a few power driven cotton ginning and pressing factories. Later a number of factory industries were started which resorted to the use of electricity generated by the local diesel power stations. After the introduction of Chambal Hydel power during the 'sixties, the hydro-electricity has become the chief source of industrial energy. The other sources are rather non-existent now or are most negligible in use.

History of Power Generation

The history of power generation in the District started during the princely rule in the early 'twenties when Ratlam, Sailana and Jaora States witnessed the establishment of diesel power houses of their own. Jaora State was the first where a power station was established in 1920 by Jaora Electric Supply Company, a private concern. Ratlam State establishment of a power station in 1921 and Sailana State in 1925. A weaving mill company, in fact, launched Ratlam Power Station with 5 diesel generating sets of varying capacity. Jaora too had five generating sets and Sailana only three. With generation capacity of 800 KW, Ratlam Power House was the biggest unit, followed by Jaora and Sailana State units. Besides meeting the non-industrial demand for energy, they also supplied energy for industrial purposes.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, the power houses of Sailana and Jaora were gradually taken over by the Government from the private agencies. Jaora Power House became a State unit in 1950-51, and additional two generation sets of 75 Kw each were sanctioned to it during that year.

The following statement gives the generation and consumption figures for these units for the years 1951 and 1958.

Table No. V-1

Generation and Consumption of State Power Stations

Production and Consumption of State Power Stations						(In Kwh)
Name of the Power Station/ Year (as in March)	Generation Capacity (Kwh)	Total Kwh Generated	Total Kwh sold	Total number of consumers	Demand	
					Industrial (in Kwh)	Non-industrial (in Kwh)
Ratlam Power House, Ratlam						
1951	800	1.829	1.376	2,106	-	1.376
1958	1,251	3.181	2.461	2,815	0.050	2.411
Jaora Power House, Jaora						
1951	389	0.615	0.570	883	0.255	0.315
1958	346	0.708	0.546	-	0.209	0.337
Sailana Power House, Sailana						
1951	52	0.014	0.014	-	-	0.014
1958	52	0.052	0.029	-	0.003	0.026

Source :—Report on Power Supply (M. P. Electricity Board), 1950 to 1958

It may be seen from the above table that till the year 1958, there was negligible demand for industrial power in the District. Jaora Power House, which supplied 0.255 million Kwh energy to the industries in the area, seems to be the only unit meeting the local demand of electricity for industrial purposes. But, by the year 1958, the demand for industrial power started picking up. A total of 0.262 million Kwh energy was supplied by these units to different industries in the region in that year.

During the fifties, the power supply in the District was chiefly met through the three power houses referred to earlier. After the formation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board took over the assets and liabilities of Jaora and Sailana power houses, which were already in the hands of the former Madhya Bharat Government. But the Ratlam Power House continued functioning in the private sector and supplied electricity, both for industrial and non-industrial purposes in the town.

Chambal Hydel Scheme

Most of the District, however, switched on to hydro electricity in the year 1961. Ratlam town enjoyed dual supply from both the power houses, though the local power house had ceased giving any fresh connections since long. Under Gandhi Sagar Hydro-Electric Project, a grid sub-station was erected at Ratlam with a capacity of 10,000 KV. In the year 1962, this Grid sub-station of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board had connected load of 2,781 KW for industrial purposes and 991 KW for non-industrial purposes. During the year 1961-62, 29,93,682 units of electricity was consumed, out of which 20,48,427 units was for industrial purposes and 9,45,255 units for non-industrial purposes.

Since 1961-62, a number of schemes were undertaken by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board under different Plan periods. The progress of different schemes undertaken in Ratlam District till the end of March, 1975 is given below :

	As in March, 1974	As in March, 1975
No. of L.T. Consumers	27,482	-
No. of H.T. Consumers	23	-
33 KV Lines (length in Km.)	163	208.6
11 KV Lines (length in Km.)	902	984.75
L.T. Lines (length in Km.)	1,980	2,088.00
Power Transformers (Nos)	6	-
Distribution Transformers (Nos)	566	-
11 KV, 1.5 M.V.A. Boosters	3	-
Electricity sold in 1973-74	3,61,96,374	Units.

Segregation of Demand

Future Plans of Development

During the Fifth Plan period, a number of big projects are proposed to be executed. These include the following :

Schemes	Length
Nagda to Ratlam 132 KV line	45 Km.
Nagda to Jaora 132 line	36 Km.
Ratlam to Meghnagar 132 K.V. Line	50 Km.
Sub-centre of 132/33 KV 20 MVA at Ratlam	1
Sub-centre of 132/33 KV 12.5 MVA at Jaora	1

Besides, in order to improve the voltage, about 150 KV lines in Ratlam town, Bilpank, Simlavada, Shivgarh, Raoti, Namli, Sailana, Piploda, Kharvan-kala, Tal, Alot,

Asavata and hanumantaya villages are proposed to be layed during this Plan period. A 33/11 KV sub-centre will also be established during this period.

Consumption of electricity per person is an important indication of economic advancement and Ratlam with a consumption of 58 units per persons stands ahead of other areas. During the Fifth Plan period, the average is likely to be doubled in view of the proposed schemes mention above.

Rural Electrification

In order to extend the benefit of electricity to rural areas, and to achieve the objectives of integrated development, the State Electricity Board stepped up its efforts during the different Plans, and more so during the Fourth Plan period. The Rural Electrification Corporation, at the Centre was established in 1969, which made additional finances available to the State, for the purpose, during the Fourth Plan period. Aid from the World Bank is also available for the twin purpose of rural electrification and energisation of irrigation purposes.

Till the year 1970-71, the progress of electrification in Ratlam District was slow. Whereas, there were 4 electrified towns and villages in 1961, their number increased steadily to 23 in 1965, 40 in 1967-68, and to 175 in the year 1970-71. During the Fourth Plan, though greater emphasis was laid on the Lift Irrigation Scheme, yet the Rural Electrification of Ratlam was not allowed to suffer. This is evident from an increase of about 73 per cent in the number of electrified villages in 1974-75 over 1971. Further, the number increased to 312 villages in March, 1975. This works out an average of 27.2 per cent of total number of villages in 1974. The average further increased to 29.2 per cent in 1975.

Energisation of Irrigation Pumps

The scheme for supplying electricity for irrigation was taken up in 1955 in the State. It was continued during the Second and the Third Plan periods also, but during the Fourth Plan period much greater emphasis was laid on it. In fact electricity reached the villages mainly through the programme of energisation of pumps for which financial assistance under the World Bank Project was also made available to the Electricity Board.

The progress of energisation of pumps in Ratlam District was quite encouraging even before the year 1960. The District with 1,978 pumps was next to Indore only, which had the largest number of energised pumps in 1960, i.e., 4,257. Since then it has maintained an edge over other districts of the State and at the end of the decade in 1970-71 the number of energised pumps stood at 4,297. The rate of progress was further accelerated during the Fourth Plan period, and by the end of March, 1974, the number of energised pumps reached to 7,656. In the following year (March, 1975) it further increased to 8,753. In 1974, Ratlam was the third highest district in this regard, preceded by Mandasaur (9,778) and Indore (9,702). This works out to 1,221 pumps per

one lakh of population, which is the highest average when compared with other districts of the State.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

Mines and Minerals

The position in respect of mines and minerals remains the same as it existed in the early years of the century when it was reported that no minerals were found. According to the Industrial Potentiality Survey Report, 1971-72, the District is poor in basic minerals. ¹ The occurrence of minor minerals such as lime, lime-kankar, building stone, etc., are reported in the District. Clay is also found in Jaora town. The number of mines and quarries worked during the year 1974-75 was 118. The production and employment figures of the same are given below :—

Table No. V-2

Production of Minerals and Employment

Year	Production	No. of Workers
1970-71	87,635	465
1971-72	92,105	475
1972-73	88,545	451
1973-74	1,01,782	568
1974-75 (upto Aug. 1975)	1,36,159	911

Source: Collector, Ratlam

Most numerous of these quarries were of stone (47) and sand (47), however, lime-kankar (19), earth (3), and muram (2) were also worked.

A very small proportion of the workers are engaged in mining industry. According to Census, 1961, in the category relating to mining and quarrying, which included workers engaged in forestry, fishing, hunting, live-stock, etc., the number of workers enumerated was 3,685 or 1.06 per cent of the total working force. Of these, mining accounted for a very insignificant proportion. The position remained unchanged and in 1971 only 33 workers were enumerated in this category.

1. Industrial Potentiality Survey Report, 1971-72, p. 27
(Small Industries Service Institute, Indore).

A beginning had already been made in 1892, when the ginning factories were established at Sailana and Jaora States. A reference to the same has already been made earlier. In the present Century, during the decade 1911-20, two more industries were started in Ratlam, namely, Ratlam Printing Press in 1911 and Tal Ginning Factory, Tal in 1914. A number of factories were also started during the decade 1921-30. Two ginning and pressing factories at Ratlam, both in 1922; a printing press in 1928; Dulichand Ratanlal Snuff Manufacturing Company, Ratlam in 1926 and Shri Sajjan Mills, Ratlam in 1929, which is an important medium scale unit now, were started. Increasing pace of industrial activity was witnessed during the successive decades. Five factories were established during the 'thirties, of which P.M. Rathod & Co., a perfumery unit and Jaora Sugar Mills were established in 1934. Both these units are still running and have been described in the following pages. Besides, Jain Hosiery Factory in 1936 and Ratlam Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works in 1937 were also started.

During the 'forties of the century, 8 units of different industries were established in Ratlam. Of these, 2 were ginning factories; 2 metal works, manufacturing brass utensils; 3 umbrella factories and one printing press.

Post Independence Industrial Development

From the above description, it is clear that efforts were made to start new industries in this area during the princely rule. But industrially the District still remained backward. The post-Independence era, however, in general and the last 10-15 years in particular have witnessed the emergence of Ratlam as an important industrial centre in the State. A number of important industries were started, producing a wide range of goods. The more important of these were Perfect Pottery, Power Alcohol Plant, Central Magnet, Modella Steel and Alloys, Mohta Ispat, Jayant Vitamins, S.S. Solvents and Chemicals, in the large and medium scale sector. They have been discussed in the following pages. The industries covered include those units which are registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948. As in 1971, there were 55 registered industries in the District. The following table gives the industry-wise break up of units and their location :

Table No. V-3

Number of Industrial Units, 1971

S. No.	Industry	No. of Units	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Cotton Ginning	24	Ratlam, Alot, Jaora, Tal and Piploda
2.	Bone Mill	1	Ratlam

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3.	Sugar Mill	1	Jaora
4.	Gur	3	
5.	Oil Mills	9	Jaora, Ratlam and Alot
6.	Textiles	1	Ratlam
7.	Biscuits	1	
8.	Steel Fabrication	4	Ratlam and Jaora
9.	Printing Press	1	
10.	Straw Board	1	Ratlam
11.	Pottery	1	Ratlam
12.	Rolling Mills	2	
13.	Ice Factory	2	Ratlam and Jaora
14.	Power Alcohol	1	Ratlam
15.	Rubber	1	Jaora
16.	Others	2	
Total :		55	

Large and Medium Scale Industries

The earliest to be established in this sector was Shri Sajjan Mills Limited, Ratlam in 1929. Prior to the reorganisation of States, Ratlam had three working industries in this sector, namely, Jaora Sugar Mills and Digvijaya Industries, besides Sajjan Mills, Ratlam. During the subsequent years, with the increasing pace of industrialization, the District witnessed the establishment of four more units in this sector, which have been described below. The key statistics of these units are given in the Appendix.

Shri Sajjan Mills (P) Limited, Ratlam

The unit was established in the year 1929, and since then, it has a continuous history of meritorious working. At the time of its installation, it had 17,776 spindles and 440 looms. In the year 1944-45, the Mill had 15,504 spindles and 439 looms and manufactured 35.83 lbs. of yarn and 33.38 lakhs lbs. of cotton against 3.72 lakhs lbs. of cloth in 1940.

In the year 1962, the Mill's capacity was raised and additional looms and spindles were installed. In the year 1965, the Mill had the installed capacity of manufacturing 40,000 metres of cloth, and offered employment to 1,200 workers. The Mill manufactured poplin, coating, long-cloth, saris etc.

The Mill had an invested capital of Rs. 26.15 lakhs in 1965, which increased to Rs. 58.29 lakhs by the year 1972. The fixed capital investment amounted to Rs. 35.11 lakhs and the working capital to Rs. 13.18 lakhs. In 1972, the average daily number of workers was 1,814.

If was recorded in the 'forties that the units maintained a children's play-ground, a small creche, a dispensary, a primary school, an employees' co-operative credit society and a housing society also. Maternity benefit was also given by the unit to the women workers of the factory.

Jaora Sugar Mills (P) Limited, Jaora

The other pioneering industry in the District was a sugar factory, which was established in the year 1934 at Jaora. With a crushing capacity of 600 to 800 tons of sugarcane per day in 1942-43, the factory manufactured 61,926 bags of sugar in that year and employed 1,051 workers in busy season. By the year 1965, the production capacity of the Mill increased to 78,086 bags of sugar.

The capital investment, which amounted to about Rs. 33.00 lakhs in 1965 increased to about Rs. 50.00 lakhs in the year 1972. The number of workers also increased from 950 in 1965 to 1,150 in 1972.

Ratlam Straw Board Mills (P) Limited, Ratlam

The unit was established in the year 1954 with an installed capacity of producing 10 tons of straw board, etc., which was raised to 25 tons in 1958. The Mill had an invested capital of Rs. 34.45 lakhs in 1974-75. The Mill employed about 217 workers on an average.

The production of the Mill has increased from 2,051 M.T. in 1955-56, valued at Rs. 6.48 lakhs to 5,170 M.T. valued at Rs. 54.65 lakhs in the year 1974-75. Major part of the produce was exported mostly to Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Baroda, etc. In the year 1970-71, 5,191 M.T. of straw board was sent out and in 1974-75 the exports amounted to 4,990 M.T.

Besides statutory welfare measures, the Mill implemented a number of voluntary welfare schemes such as group insurance scheme, children's school, library and reading-room, first-aid facilities, residential houses, recreation centre, and share in co-operative credit society of labourers. In the year 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 80,680 was spent on welfare schemes. The sum spent increased to 2,36,162 in the year 1974-75.

Perfect Pottery (P) Limited, Ratlam

For the manufacture of sewage pipes, acid resistant tiles and bricks, a factory was established in the year 1953-54 with an installed capacity of producing 200 tons of these products. The installed capacity was raised subsequently to 500 tons. Binota-shell and fire-clay are used as raw materials in the factory, of which the former is obtained from the adjoining district of Mandsaur, where Binota-shell mines are located. The invested capital of the Mill was about Rs. 9.33 lakhs in 1972 and it employed on an average 223 workers per day.

Power Alcohol Plant, Ratlam

It is a public sector undertaking. The State Government undertook the project for the manufacture of power alcohol during the Third Plan period. But on account of changed policy of the State and central Government, the plant commenced the manufacture of spirit only. Established in 1960, the factory commenced working in 1963. The installed capacity of the Plant was 3,000 gallons per day. Molassas was only used for the purpose but later, *mahua* obtained from Alirajpur in Jhabua District, was also utilized for the production of spirit.

The State Industries Corporation now runs this Plant and rectified spirit and potable grade alcohol is being produced by the Plant.

Other Units

Besides these, two more industries in the private sector, namely, Central Magnet Wire (P) Ltd., and Digvijaya Industries were also working at Ratlam town. The former was established in 1967, and the latter much earlier in 1947. Manufacturing steel rods, bars, angles and flats, the units had an invested capital of Rs. 5.50 lakhs in fixed and Rs. 1.00 lakh in working capital. The number of workers in 1972 was 93. The other units were engaged in the production of electrical wires, cables, enamelled copper wire and strips.

The following 4 prized industries were also established or proposed to be establishment in Industrial Area of Ratlam during the year 1975. M/s Moha Ispat, Ratlam with an invested capital of Rs. 2.86 crores, and average employment of 208 workers and M/s. Jayant Vitamins, Ratlam with an invested capital of Rs. 8.54 crores and an average employment of 306 persons have already gone into production during the year 1975. M/s Modella steel and Alloys, yet another industry for the production of steel ingots was under construction in this year. The industry has a fixed capital of Rs. 1.20 crores and a working capital of Rs. 1.54 crores. The average employment in the factory is 192 workers. Yet another unit namely M/s. S.S. Solvents & Chemicals engaged in extraction of oil is also being established in the year 1975. The unit proposes to have a fixed investment of Rs. 0.32 crores and employs about 89 workers on an average.

Small Scale Industries

Besides those industries discussed above, a number of small scale industries are also functioning in the District. Though small in size, they play an important role in the economy. Manufacturing a variety of consumption and capital goods such as umbrella, perfumery, utensils, iron and steel fabrication, ice, chemical products, cycle tyres, pharmaceutical drugs, etc., these small units make great contribution in the District's over-all industrial capacity and out-put.

As in March, 1967, there were 184 units of small size with a fixed investment of Rs. 4,876.8 thousand and employing 2,160 persons. The number since then increased to

457 in 1971 and to 645 in April, 1973. The investment in fixed capital also increased to Rs. 15,124.2 thousand in 1971 and Rs. 24,714.2 thousand in 1973. Since 1967, the number of workers engaged in these units increased manifold. From 2,160 in 1967, the number increased to 6,430 in 1973, i.e., registering an increase of 197.6 per cent. over 1967.¹

In the year 1972, there were 339 small scale industries, registered with the Industries Department, of which 110 were proposed units. Important among these groups of industries established at Ratlam and Jaora are as under² :—

	No. of Units
1. Umbrella Assembling	3
2. Perfumery Compound	6
3. Utensils	7
4. Beam Scales	10
5. Iron and Steel Fabrication	6
6. Dal Mills	7
7. Ice Factory	2

Details of important units can be seen in Appendix. A brief discussion of some important industrial groups, however, is given below.

Beam Scales

Ratlam has been famous for the manufacture of beam scales of 2 ft. to 4 1/2 ft. length. Most of the work in the manufacture of beam scales is done by the traditional blacksmiths, *Lohars*. They manufacture these scales in four series namely A, B, C and D, according to precision. Bulk purchase of these scales are done by the dealers from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. the scales are branded according to the State requirement.

It was estimated that Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lakhs worth of scales were manufactured in Ratlam, annually in 1965. The estimated production has since increased to Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 lakhs per year in 1971-72. In that year about 40 families were engaged in its manufacture. *Lohars* are composite manufacturers and also undertake fabrication work of various items during the off-season.

Utensils

This is one of the old-time industries in district. The number of brass utensils manufacturing units in 1965 was 4. In 1971-72, brass circles were manufactured from scrap by four units and another three units were manufacturing utensils from these circles.

1. Industrial Statistics, 1973, p. 55 (Directorate of Industries, Madhya Pradesh).

2. Industrial Potentiality Report of Ratlam District, Small Industries Service Institute, Indore, 1971-72, p. 31.

About 50 tonnes circles were manufactured per month, 20 per cent of which was sent out. These units, engaged about 200 persons, manufacturing utensils by traditional hand-beating style. Ratlam is a famous centre for utensils.

Perfumery Compounds

This is a very old industry here, the first unit of which was established in 1825, namely, M/s. S. R. Gandhi Bros., Ratlam. The other two units were M/s. P. M. Rathod & Co., and Ramesh perfumery, established in 1948 and 1960, respectively. These units manufacture synthetic and distilled perfumes, oil and syrup. Rathod & Co. produces about 10,000 lbs. of perfumes per year and Ramesh & Gandhi Perfumeries produces goods worth about Rs. 2.00 lakhs and Rs. 15,000 per year, respectively.

In 1971-72, there were 6 perfumery compound manufacturing units in Ratlam. These compounds are used in hair oils, *agarbatti*, soap and cosmetic manufacture. the investment of these units is estimated at Rs. 16 lakhs and the production about Rs. 14 lakhs. These units employ about 45 workers on an average.

Umbrella Assembly

Started during the late 'forties of the present century, it is an important small scale industry. Presently, three umbrella assembling units are working at Ratlam, which assemble Umbrellas by obtaining various parts from outside the State. Producing 18,000 to 20,000 dozens of umbrellas per year, valued at Rs. 4 to 6 lakhs, the industry provides employment to 121 workers. These umbrellas are marketed in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Iron and Steel Fabrication and Workshops

Five units of iron and steel fabrication were working in Ratlam in 1965. Jawahar Tin Factory, Bharat Steel Manufacturing Co. and Subhash Tin Factory were in Ratlam and Jawahar Iron Works and Chhotuji Haji Nabi & Co. were working at Jaora. With a capital investment ranging between Rs. 0.10 lakhs to Rs. 0.60 lakhs in 1965 these factories carried on iron and steel fabrication work such as sheet metal, agricultural implements, items like *charas*, *kadav*, *pass*, *darautia*, etc. These articles have adequate demand in local and adjoining districts, as also in the adjoining States.

Industrial Expansion in 1974-75

Of the 19 industries, established during the year 1974-75, only two, namely M/s. Manglore Tiles and Everlasting Rubber Works were installed at Jaora. The rest were located at Ratlam, mostly in the Industrial Area. A list of the same giving key statistics of all units is given in the Appendix. These were to manufacture a variety of products such as pharmaceutical drugs, enamelled copper wire, metal powders, cycle tyres, electric bulbs, P.V.C. pipes, tiles, monofilament yarns, ropes, chemical products, re-rolling, nuts

and bolts, etc. The largest capital investment was made by M/s. Gadia Wires, Ratlam (Rs. 20.32 lakhs). The other bigger units with considerable capital investment were M/s. Sajjan Chemicals, Ratlam (Rs. 19.60 lakhs), M/s. Sasmi Organic, Ratlam (Rs. 18.01 lakhs), M/s. Everlasting Rubber Works, Jaora (Rs. 9.02 lakhs), M/s. Bharat Rolling Mills, Ratlam (Rs. 10.12 lakhs), M/s. Superfine Polythelenes, Ratlam, producing P.V.C. Pipes (Rs. 8.05 lakhs) etc.

Besides these, three more units were under varying stages of installation in 1974-75. They were M/s. Diamond Industries, M/s. Rajgarh Investment Co., and M/s. Agro Pesticides, all at Ratlam. The last two units were considerably big units, the former having an investment of about Rs. 9.00 lakhs in fixed capital and the latter having the capital investment of Rs. 8.53 lakhs.

Cottage and Household Industries

The majority of industrial activity in Ratlam District largely revolves round age-old household units. The traditional caste structure still continues and subscribes to the type of industry the household units pursue. Undoubtedly, the hereditary vocational skill stands them in good stead. In order to encourage the industrial and occupational skills effort has all along been made, ever since the planning era started, to organise them on cooperative lines.

In the early 'fifties, a quick survey of important cottage industries was conducted in Ratlam by the Industries Department of the former Madhya Bharat State. On their recommendations, schemes were framed for the development of these units during the subsequent plan periods. Recommending the expansion and establishment of balance manufacturing, copper and brass wares, wool weaving, Wardha *tel ghani* units, *moori*-rope weaving on *surahis* (water-pots), broom-making, pottery, lacquer-ware, horn-work industry, the Survey Report suggested that the future development should take place on cooperative lines.¹

According to Census 1961, 11,125 or 4.8 per cent of workers were enumerated in 'household industry'. The proportion being highest in Jaora Tahsil (6.1 per cent) and lowest in the tribal tahsil of Sailana (2.5 per cent). In 1971, the number of these workers slightly increased to 12,692 constituting about 6.00 per cent of the workers in 1971. Details of important household industries are given below :

Table No. V-5
Household Industries, 1961

S. No.	Description	Proportion (%) to total workers in category IV	Remarks as to caste association
1	2	3	4
1.	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power.	11.64	Ahir or Gujar Caste

(Contd.)

1. Survey Report of the Cottage Industries of Ratlam Tahsil, 1955, pp. 31-32 (Directorate of Industries, Madhya Bharat State, Indore).

1	2	3	4
2.	Manufacture of shoes and other leather products	10.87	Chamar Caste
3.	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, leaves, cane and allied products	10.36	Banspher, Bargunda and Mang Caste
4.	Making of textile garments	9.03	Darji Caste
5.	Manufacture of earthen-ware and earthen pottery	7.72	Kumhar Caste
6.	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, doors, posts, windows	6.92	Barhai or Sutar Caste
7.	Manufacture of sundry hardware products such as G.I. Pipe, wire, nut, bolt screw, bucket, cutlery, etc.	5.91	Luhar Caste
8.	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather.	4.38	Chamar group of Castes
9.	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, etc.	4.17	Kumhar Caste
10.	Manufacture of Jewellery, silver ware and wares using gold and other precious metals	3.32	Sunar Caste
11.	Manufacture and repair of goods not assignable to any other group	3.05	
12.	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil).	1.77	Teli Caste
13.	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	1.73	
14.	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	1.58	
15.	Production of rice, <i>atta</i> , flour, etc., by milling, dehussing and processing of crops and foodgrains	1.48	
16.	Production of other food products such as sweet-meat, condiments, <i>muri</i> , <i>murki</i> , <i>chura</i> , <i>khoa</i> , etc.	1.38	
17.	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	1.37	
18.	Cotton-weaving in handlooms	1.33	

The most important of these, as is clear from the above table, are rearing of livestock for milk, carried on by Ahirs or Gujars; shoes and leather-products pursued by the Chamars; cane and bamboo works carried on by Banspher, Bargunda, etc.; textile garment making carried on, earthen pottery and carpentry work carried on by the Barahi or *Sutar* caste people. This once more the continuation of an age-old occupational structure of village society.

Industrial Training

In order to impart training in improved methods of production, training centres were established from time to time particularly for the benefit of Adivasis and other weaker sections of the society. The earliest to start was an Adivasi handloom Training Centre at Sailana, which is a predominantly Adivasi Tehsil, in 1952. This centre worked till 1963 and trained nearly 48 persons. later it was transferred to Block authorities. A similar centre was also established by the Industries Department in 1965, and upto 1975 nearly 100 workers were trained in leather technology.

Presently, an Industrial Training centre at Ratlam and a Polytechnic at Jaora are functioning in the District. The details of Polytechnic can be seen in the chapter relating to Education and Culture.

Financial Assistance

In order to encourage the Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other weaker sections of the society, to start cottage and household industries, the Government have extended the facility of loans under the State Aid to Industries Act. During the Second Plan period, loan assistance was given to a number of industries, namely, leather and leather tanning, carpentry, handloom, weaving blacksmithy, etc. A sum of Rs. 33,050 to the Scheduled Castes and Rs. 1,68,855 to other classes was given for the purpose. During the Third Plan period, the amount of loan assistance increased to Rs. 34,990 and Rs. 2,55,190 to the respective classes. Subsequently, during the period of Annual Plans and Fourth Plan, the assistance was only to the tune of Rs. 22,700 and Rs. 8,700 respectively to the industries run by the Scheduled Classes and Rs. 86,190 and Rs. 99,600, respectively to the industries run by other Backward Classes.

During the year 1972-73, two *Sutari* units of Jaora were granted loan of Rs. 10,000 each. Four units of Ratlam, engaged in the production of plastic goods (2); *Muras* (1); and stationery goods (1) were granted a sum of Rs. 27,000. No loan were granted during the year 1973-74.

Industrial Cooperatives

The facility of training and loans described above have been particularly made available to the Industrial Cooperatives. The recent history of industrial cooperatives begins with the establishment of weavers' societies in the year 1952, when three such societies were registered. The workers of these *adivasi* weaving societies were trained at Sailana Training Centre in weaving *chaddar*, towels, and coating and shirting cloth.

etc. These societies started production in 1953. Since then, the movement gained strength during different Plan periods and in 1975-76, there were 71 registered societies with a membership of 5,000 workers. Of these 37 societies were of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Out of these the number of weavers' societies was 12, of which 2 worked with power. Of these, 3 societies were engaged in weaving of woollen blankets. The local names of different types of blankets are *barak kambals* and *deshi kambals*. The bulk supplies of *kambals* are directed on the orders booked by the Khadi and Gramodyog Parishad.

Apart from these, concerted efforts were also made since the beginning of planning era to organise the leather goods industry, which was languishing on account of financial and other difficulties. The workers were encouraged form their cooperative societies and a beginning was made in early 'fifties, when two pioneering leather workers' societies were registered at Amba and Kumhari villages. By the year 1975, the leather cooperative societies increased to 16., Sailana, Rawati, Mandaval, Tal, Dhamnod, Namli, Piploda, Barawada, Jaora, etc., were important centres of this industry. These societies mostly manufactured leather shoes, known as *kirsani*, *punjabi* and *jodhpuri*. Decorative work is also done by females.¹

Besides, a number of societies of workers engaged in other industries like brass utensils (1), *sutari* and blacksmithy (3), bamboo-baskets and cane (2), pottery (2), *telghani* (1) were also reported working.

Industrial Estates

Categorised in "A" as the 34th industrially backward district in the State, the State Government have been extending a number of facilities to the entrepreneurs for establishing new industries in Ratlam. Industrial Area at Ratlam and Jaora towns have accordingly been developed by the Government. Consequently, a number of new industries have been established in Ratlam since 1971, producing a wide range of products.

During the 'sixties of the century, the State Government in order to attract new entrepreneurs, started establishing industrial estates and rural work-sheds in different areas. A number of facilities such as provision of land, water, electricity, machinery on concessional rates, rebate in taxes, loans and allotment of scarce raw material, etc., were offered to industrialists who established their units in the industrial estates, developed by the Government in Ratlam and Jaora towns. Land measuring 1,000 *bigas* in Ratlam and 200 *bigas* in Jaora was acquired for the purpose.

1. Ibid. Ratlam Tahsil, p. 13.

Industrial Arts

Manufacture of artistic products, which transcends purely utility and commercial considerations are rather non-existent here. However, a mention may be made of the skilful moonj-rope weaving on the *surahis* (water-pots) which is carried on at Jaora. *Surahi*-making is a speciality of Jaora, where a number of Kumhar households are running this industry on cottage basis. To make it more attractive, metal or plastic lids are fixed which also serves the purpose of a tumbler. Mostly these *surahis* are marketed at Ratlam.¹ Embroidery work on cloth and artistic jewellery making at Ratlam town are also worth mentioning. The latter, however, after the passing of Gold Control Order has suffered a setback.

Industrial Potential

Though deficient in mineral deposits, Ratlam offers all the basic, infrastructural and economic facilities to the prospective entrepreneurs. For planning and phasing of new industries, developed plots of land constructed sheds are made available to them in the industrial estates of Ratlam and Jaora. Drained by the Chambal, Kshipra, Mahi and Malini rivers, which are perennial in nature, adequate water resources are available. It was estimated that the present water works at Ratlam and Jaora have a surplus capacity of 8.00 and 2.00 lakhs gallons per day, respectively, which could be made available to the potential units without much difficulty.²

Adequate and regular power supply and transport and communication facilities, are other vital pre-requisites for the development of new industries. The net-work of 132 KV and 66/33 KV lines, being layed in the District, is likely to meet the entire need of the new industrial units proposed under the Potentiality Survey Report, 1970-71. Chambal Grid System, through 5 MVA 66/33 KV grid sub-station at Ratlam could cater to the needs of the prospective units through a net-work of transmission lines.

Situated mid-way between Delhi and Bombay, Ratlam is endowed with quick and efficient means of transport, both road and rail and communication links with almost all the industrial and commercial centres of the region. An important junction on the broad gauge Bombay-Delhi main line, Ratlam and Jaora are also important stations on the Khandwa-Ajmer metre gauge line. With 13 stations and a total of 144 km. of railway line, Ratlam could easily cater to the traffic requirements of new units.

Finance, which is an important need of the new entrepreneurs in the field of small scale units is facilitated by the M.P. Financial Corporation, nationalized banks and in case of unemployed engineers by the State Government under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1956. In addition to these, the M.P. Laghu Udyog Nigam is also making them available machinery on hire purchase basis.

Large and Medium Scale Industries

During the early years of the 'sixties of the present century, the State Industries Department conducted a potentiality Survey of Ratlam District. Considering the resources,

1. *Ibid.* p. 15.

2. Industrial Potentiality Report of Ratlam District, M.P., p 5 (Small Industries Service Institute, Indore)

basic and infrastructural facilities, including the location factor and consumption markets, etc., the following large or medium scale units were proposed for establishment.¹

Acetone-Di-Acetone

The main raw material necessary for this type of plant is a Ethyl Alcohol which could be made available from the Ratlam Alcohol Plant. Though Rajasthan has such any industrial unit producing acetic acid, but considering the growing demand for it, a unit of this type could also be started here. Its product is widely utilized in chemicals, textile and rubber industries.

Enamelled Copper Wire

With the availability of a Chambal Hydel Power, considerable extension of electricity to rural areas for the purpose of lighting, irrigation and industries is under way. Considerable demand of winding wire shall be there for the manufacture of motors, transformers and electric appliances, etc. The said survey visualized the scope of establishing a unit with an installed capacity of producing 2,000 lbs. of winding wire per day, at an investment of Rs. 20 lakhs.

Glu and Gelatine Plant

Based on livestock resources, a unit of this type could also be started which requires hides, bones, etc., as raw material. Ratlam is the most suitable site for such a unit, where a Bone Mill is already functioning.

Yarn Mill

The Survey Report recommended the establishment of a yarn mill in cooperative sector at an investment of Rs. 65 lakhs. For 12,500 spindles mill, the potential requirement of 60 acres of land, 750 KW of energy and 1,00,000 gallons of water per day was estimated. It was estimated that the unit shall require 11,000 bales of cotton, which are easily available.

Starch Industry, Solvent Extraction Plant, Low Tension Insulators and Fuse Cut-outs

These units could also be launched in the District Starch factory with an investment of Rs. 8 lakhs to produce 300 tons of starch from *imli* seed; a 60 ton capacity unit of solvent extraction with an investment of Rs. 14 lakhs and a 300 ton capacity unit for the production of insulators and fuse cut-outs with an investment of Rs. 4 lakhs could also be started in the District. These units are likely to generate enough employment opportunities for about 200 hands.²

Apart from these, two proposals, one from M/s. Jaora Paper Mills, Jaora for the establishment of corrugated craft papers and cheap quality writing and printing paper with bagasse as a major raw material, near Jaora and the other from M/s. Jawahar Cooperative Society for manufacturing *vanaspati* were pending consideration with the State Industries Department. Both these proposals were in medium scale sector.

1. *Antyogik Vikas Ki Sambhavanayan*, Ratlam District, 1956 pp.13-14.

2. *Ibid.*

Small Scale Industries

After careful consideration of various factors essential for launching of any small scale industry, number of items were also recommended by the State Industries Department Survey Committee in 1965. This included the establishment of 6 agro-based units, 4 forest-based units, 4 livestock-based units and 2 mineral-based units. Besides, 62 other prospective industries in this sector were also listed.

In addition to the above, the Report also visualized the prospects of establishing the following demand-based industries with an approximate investment of Rs. one lakh each in Ratlam Industrial Estate.

- (1) Oil extraction from *ajwan* seed,
- (2) Manglore tiles manufacturing unit, and
- (3) Chemical industry for manufacturing ester and insecticides.

The oil extraction unit with an installed capacity of 5 tons per month at Ratlam and tiles and corrugated sheets manufacturing unit from the sand of Malini river at Jaora could be started in the small scale sector. The demand for tiles and sheets is likely to expand further with the growing industrialization of the District. This unit with a smaller out-lay of Rs. 14,000 was started in 1970, employing 40 workers on an average. The chemical industry based on Ethyl Alcohol a raw material obtainable from Ratlam Alcohol Plant could also be started for manufacturing ester and insecticides in Ratlam.

With a view to expediting the industrialization of the backward areas¹ the State Industries Department in early 'seventies requested the Small Industries Service Institute, Indore to conduct a quick survey of the District with a view to exploring the possibilities of small scale industries that can be started by the prospective entrepreneurs. For the purposes of classification, the proposed units were divided into three major categories:

- (1) Agro-industries;
- (2) Demand-based industries; and
- (3) Low investment industries for educated unemployed.

Agro-Industries

Considering the resources available in the district, 20 units of the following 14 industries could be predictable started in the District. These are:

- (1) Semi-mechanised bakery; (2) Straw board; (3) Corn-flakes; (4) Poultry feed;
- (5) *Dal* mill; (6) Groundnut crushing and refining; (7) *Ajwan* seed oil; (8) delinting and expelling of cotton seed oil; (9) Absorbent cotton; (10) Bagasse board; (11) Dairy; (12) Granulated mixed fertilizers; (13) Cattle feed; and (14) P.V.C. Pipes and tubes.

A few important industries are described below :

Granulated Mixed Fertilizer

With a total capital out-lay of Rs. 10 lakhs, Rs. 5.33 lakhs as estimated fixed capital and Rs. 4.67 lakhs as working capital-a unit of this industry could be started at Ratlam. Having an installed capacity to produce 300 tons of fertilizers, the unit shall need ground-nut cakes, super phosphate and amonia phosphate as the raw materials. The unit is likely to employ about 27 workers.

Straw Board

A unit of straw board is already working at Ratlam in the medium scale sector. However, scope also exists for two smaller units of this type with a capital out-lay of Rs. 6.50 lakhs each (Rs. 5.00 lakhs as estimated fixed capital and Rs. 1.50 lakhs as working capital requirements). The unit could be started at Alot and Routi in the district and will need straw, lime, soda-ash as raw materials and are likely to employ about 50 workers in each unit.

Ground-nut Crushing and Refining

The unit will require a capital out-lay of Rs. 22.63 lakhs (Rs. 3.63 lakhs as estimated fixed capital and Rs. 19.00 lakhs as working capital) for the production capacity of 30 tons. The proposed unit could be started at Ratlam or at Jaora.

Absorbent Cotton

With a capital out-lay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs, a unit having an installed capacity of producing 25,000 lbs. of absorbent cotton could be profitably established at Ratlam. Employing 40 workers, the unit involves an estimated fixed capital investment of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The raw material needed for the plant, namely raw cotton, caustic soda, etc., shall be available locally. The key-statistics of all the proposed units in this sector are given in the Appendix.

Demand-based Industries

The afore-mentioned Potentiality Survey Reports has recommended the establishment of 12 demand-based industries in the District in small scale sector. The key-statistics of each of these is given in the Appendix. These include a unit of each of (1) Spring balances; (2) Auto-body building; (3) Varnish paints; (4) Sanitary fittings; (5) Call-bell buzzers; (6) Metallic yarn; (7) Nuts and bolts; (8) Rubber-moulded goods; (9) Hand tools; (10) Polyesterene condensers; (11) Gaskets; and (12) Domestic electrical appliances.

Except for hand-tools unit, which could be started at Jaora, all the above units could be started at Ratlam proper. A few bigger units are described below :—

Rubber Moulded Goods

Requiring an estimated fixed capital investment of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and working capital of Rs. 3.00 lakhs, the unit could be started at Ratlam. Rubber and chemicals shall be needed as raw materials for it. The unit can undertake the production of hot

1. Ratlam was declared as 34th industrially backward district of the State.

water bags, ice bags, foot-ball bladders horn bulbs, nasal sprays, toys, etc. The estimated demand for such articles in 1973-74 was likely to be of the order of Rs. 4.5 lakhs. The only unit of this type working in 1972 was at Katni.

Nuts and Bolts Unit

Nuts and bolts have universal demand in the field of civil, mechanical, electrical, automobiles and structural engineering. A unit of this type could be established at Ratlam with an estimated investment of Rs. 2.50 lakhs in fixed and Rs. 2.14 lakhs in working capital. The machinery required by this unit is readily available on account of the establishment of rolling mills in the vicinity of Ratlam. Raw material will not be a problem.

Spring Balances

A factory to manufacture spring balances was also recommended. With an estimated investment of Rs. 40,000 and a initial working capital of approximately Rs. 50,000 it was expected that 200 balances of various sizes could be produced. Necessary expert-skill is already available in the District, as Ratlam has already made a name in manufacturing beam scales.

Metallic Yarn

There is not a single unit manufacturing this item in the State and hence this industry has good prospects of success. For the present the entire need of this item is being met from Bombay. *Jari*-thread, drawn from silver, copper, gold are fast being replaced by metallic yarn or vacuumatic polyester metallised threads. The demand of this *jari* thread was estimated to be 162 tons in 1974-75.

Low Investment Units for Educated Unemployed

The Small Industries Service Institute, Indore, during the course of its survey in Ratlam District gave special emphasis to exploring the items of manufacture, which could be undertaken by the unemployed educated young entrepreneurs. On the basis of rough market survey, items with low investment, readily available raw-material and technology, were searched. The following 13 items were recommended for them.

(1) Chalk crayons; (2) Polythene printing; (3) Card board boxes; (4) Paper bags and envelopes; (5) Screen printing; (6) Stationery items; (7) Electric motor repairs works; (8) *Masala* grinding; (9) Paper conversion; (10) Line-tester; (11) H.F. welding of plastics; (12) Food products and vegetable preservation; and (13) *Nalidar Koyala*.

Cottage Industries

Leather tanning and shoe manufacturing is the principal cottage industry in Ratlam District. Predominance of traditional workers in leather, namely, *Chamars* are largely

carrying on this industry. In 1965, 18 leather cooperative societies with a total membership of 537 were working which number was 16 in 1974-75. Their tanning process is essentially old which needs to be modernized. As such, an establishment of a modern tannery through the help of M.P. Khadi and Gramodyog Parishad at Piploda and Barawada could be considered.

The other cottage industries, namely, *surahi* making, *tel-ghani*; *Chuna-bhatta*, *sutari*, black-smithy, broom-making, cane and bamboo works, bangle manufacturing, mat-weaving, handloom and power-loom weaving, could be modernized for which finance, training and their organization on cooperative lines need further be given encouragement. Additional cottage units of hand-ponding of paddy, bricks and tiles, soap-making, woollen blanket weaving, could also be started on cooperative lines.

Labour and Employer's Organisations

Though factory industry in Ratlam had started much earlier, but industrial labour did not simultaneously emerge as an organised force. On the contrary, the trading class, conscious of their common business interest, organised themselves into a Merchants' Association at Ratlam in the year 1944-45. In the same year, the cloth dealers of Ratlam also formed their own association, namely, Cloth Dealer's Association. It was a period of soaring prices and scarcity owing to World War II. Apart from protecting their own business interest, the associations strived for a regular procurement of rationed goods and its distribution at fair price. The then state Government also places at the disposal of merchants' Association a sum of Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs for the purpose in 1944-45.

It was only after the merger of States into Madhya Bharat Union in 1948, that the seeds of trade unionism began taking roots. It seems that the textile workers were the first to form an association in 1949, which was registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The labourers of one of the oldest mill of the area, organised themselves into Sugar Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Jaora and got registered on 31-10-1949. The association is now affiliated to Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC). The Sangh is a representative union of the Sugar industry. Since then, four more such trade unions have been formed which are listed below :—

Table No. V-6
Representative Unions
(As on 31.12.1971)

S. No.	Name of the Association/ Union	Date of Registration under		Industry	Revenue Distt/ local Area	Affiliate
		Trade Unions Act, 1926	Industrial Relations Act, 1960			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mazdoor Sangh, Ratlam	15.7.1949	28.2.1950	Textile	Ratlam	INTUC

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Sugar Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Jaora	31.10.1949	12.2.1955	Sugar	Jaora	INTUC
3.	Straw Board Mazdoor Congress, Ratlam, Straw Board Mills, Ratlam	15.9.1955	19.11.1962	Straw Board	Ratlam	
4.	Ratlam Alcohol Plant Shramik Karmachari Sangh, Ratlam	24.4.1965	24.1.1970	Chemicals	Ratlam	
5.	The Perfect Pottery Sanyukta Mazdoor Union, Ratlam	28.2.1968	12.5.1950	Potteries	Ratlam (Tahsil)	

Source : M. P. Labour Statistics, 1972, pp. 315-16

Welfare of Industrial Labour

Although factory establishment in Ratlam had made its beginning much earlier, but voluntary efforts neither by the employers nor by the employees were made for the welfare of industrial labour. Statutory measures, of course were adopted or enacted by the former state such as Motor Vehicles Act, Electricity Act, Ratlam Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1940, etc., to protect the labour class against exploitation by employers. Provision of a few basic facilities was also guaranteed. After the Integration of States in 1948, and later reorganisation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956, Ratlam came in regular stream of welfare measures taken by the State from time to time.

Labour Welfare Centres

Apart from the statutory obligations, the State Government has also launched or encouraged many welfare schemes for them. Labour Welfare Centres opened by the trade unions at various places, were given financial aid. The activities of these centres include the provision of facilities such as library, sports, entertainment, children parks and staging of cultural programme for the labourers. Radio sets were also provided to these centres such a centre was opened at Ratlam during the First Plan period, and a sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned to it during the year 1952-53. The annual grant was raised to Rs. 6,000 during the remaining three years of the First Plan period. Thus a total of Rs. 21,000 was granted to this centre during the First Plan period. During the Second Plan period, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was granted at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per year and Rs. 29,800 during the Third Plan period. The second centre at Jaora also came into being, and a sum of Rs. 7,432 was granted to the centre for carrying on welfare activities. The grants to both the centres continued in 1966-67, and a sum of Rs. 4,000 to Ratlam and Rs. 1,500 to Jaora centres was given.¹

Industrial Housing

Under the Industrial Housing Scheme, 450 industrial tenements were constructed in Ratlam by the State Government or Housing Board. The cooperative societies and private employers also constructed industrial tenements numbering 12 and 24, respectively by the year 1972.

Statutory Welfare Legislations

As in December, 1971, 28 Central and 17 State labour Acts were in force in the State. A comprehensive list of the same is given in the Appendix. They are largely protective in nature and regulate the working conditions of labour class. Welfare provisions of a few Acts are given in the following pages :

The Indian Factories Act, 1948

The Factories Act was made applicable in Madhya Pradesh in 1949. The Act seeks to cover all factories employing 10 or more workers with power and 20 or more workers without power. In 1972, there were 57 registered factories, besides 13 units, registered under Section 85 (declared by notification). The provisions of the Act cover about 3,494 workers engaged in these factories. The Act seeks to regulate the working conditions in the factories and guarantees a few basic facilities such as dining sheds, rest sheds, drinking water facilities, proper covering of machines, etc.

Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952

Extended to Ratlam District in November, 1952 the Act covered 34 industrial establishments in the year 1974-75. The following table gives the industry-wise coverage and number of benefited employees.

Table No. V-7

Industrial and Number of Benefited Employees under the Provident Fund Act, 1952 (As in 1974)

No. of Establishments covered	No. of Employees engaged in such industries	Covered Industries		Industry-Wise No. of	
		Name	No.	Employees	Subscribers
1	2	3	4	5	6
34	4,169	1. Electrical, Mechanical and general engineering products	6	735	665
		2. Edible Oil and Fats	5	25	-

(Contd.)

1. M.P. Labour Statistics, 1972, pp. 177 to 182.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	3. Road motor transport	3	18	15	
	4. Cinema and theatre	3	24	19	
	5. Electrical including general trans. distb.	2	1,075	1,062	
	6. Textiles	1	1,250	1,169	
	7. Heavy and fine chemicals	1	29	27	
	8. Banking	1	175	156	
	9. Distillery and rectified spirit	1	170	117	
	10. Bone crushing	1	25	3	
	11. Paper	1	279	252	
	12. Cotton ginning, pressing and bailing	7	89	47	
	13. Iron and Steel	1	68	43	
	14. Refractories	1	207	137	
		34	4,169	3,712	

The Act seeks to guarantee financial help to the dependents of the deceased workers. Both the employers and workers are required to contribute to the fund.

The Employees' Family Pension Scheme was started in 1970-71, and was made compulsory for all who became members after March, 1971. The existing members were given option to join the scheme. It grants protection to the families of the member-workers who die prematurely while in service. The scheme provided for payment of lump-sum life assurance benefit in such cases.

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

The provisions of the Act were extended to only one centre in the District, namely, Ratlam in the year 1955. Four years later in 1959, the provisions relating to medical care to the families of the insured was also extended. Covering 18 factories in March, 1975, the benefit flows to about 4,000 employees of these factories.

The number of accidents occurred in 1973-74 in different factories numbered 827, inflicting varying categories of industrial injury on them. During this year a sum of Rs.

42,927 was paid to the workers who were temporarily disabled. A sum of Rs. 4,364 was also paid to the workers who were permanently disabled. Apart from these, cash benefits for sickness, maternity, etc., were also distributed which is shown in the following table :

Table No. V-8
Cash Benefit Paid at Ratlam Centre, 1973-74

S. No.	Description	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Temporary Disablement Benefit	42,927
2.	Sickness Benefit	1,53,208
3.	Extended Sickness Benefit	41,432
4.	Maternity Benefit (Confinement)	3,767
5.	Loss of Wages	15
6.	Permanent Disablement	4,364
7.	Dependents' Benefit	4,143
8.	Funeral Benefit	1,500
9.	Commutation	3,941
10.	Other	24

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. In Ratlam District, the Act extends to two towns, namely, Ratlam and Jaora. Of the 4,137 working units in both the towns in December, 1971, 3,157 were in Ratlam and 980 in Jaora.¹ Benefiting 1,688 employees of these shops, of which 1,388 were enumerated in the former and 300 in the latter town, the Act protected the employees against exploitation of any sort.

Beedi and Cigar Workers' (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

Beedi workers were generally left out from the purview of the various labour legislations owing to certain limitations and special employment conditions. A separate Act, therefore, was enacted by the Centre in the Year 1966, which came into force in Madhya Pradesh in April, 1968. It guarantees to the workers, the benefit of paid holidays, right to appeal against termination from services, maternity benefits, etc. The wages in the industry are already covered under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act. Jaora is an important centre for the manufacture of beedis, and 16 establishments in this town, with a total employment of 421 workers were registered units. Three units of Ratlam town with an employment of 14 workers were also covered under the provisions of this Act.

1. M.P. Labour Statistics, 1972, pp. 48-49

Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961

The Act came into force in Madhya Pradesh in January, 1962. The provisions of this Act are applicable to all such transport undertaking which employ two or more workers. At the end of 1971, there were 152 motor transport undertakings in the District with an employment of 428 workers.¹ The Act seeks to regulate the working conditions of labour in these undertakings, as also requires the employers to adopt welfare measures such as provision of rest sheds, canteen, livery, first-aid facilities in the factory premises, etc.

CHAPTER -VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

History of Indigenous Banking

Paucity of old records makes it difficult to trace precisely the emergence, growth or decline of various financial agencies in the District. No banking history of the District is available, apart from the general trade practices prevailing in the erstwhile States, which are the components of the present Ratlam District. In former days banking business was mostly done by the local money-lenders. In the former Jaora State, *Banias* carried on some banking business and stood security for cultivators for the payments of State dues.¹ In the former Ratlam State village *sowcars* or *mahajans* were the principal financing agencies.² They also advanced loans in cash, seeds and foodgrains to cultivators. By the end of 19th century, there were 21 wealthy persons in the erstwhile Ratlam State, who had a capital of more than Rs. 1,50,000. These were mainly Oswal, Fatehpura, Parwar and Agrawal *Banias*, Saraogis, Bohoras and Nanwana and Nagar *brahmans*. The number of persons who had a capital varying from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 75,000 was 150, and from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 was 40.³ These persons were either shopkeepers or money-lenders or both. Thus, the age old institution of money-lenders has traditionally been the main agency meeting the credit requirements of the district's economy in the past and continues to enjoy an prominent position even today.

Indebtedness

Detailed and upto date information on the volume of urban or rural indebtedness in Ratlam District is not available, but some account of indebtedness in the erstwhile States, which are the main components of the present Ratlam District, is found in the old Gazetteers. In 1908, almost all the cultivators were indebted to *sahukars* or local bankers in the former States of Ratlam⁴ and Sailana⁵. Main reasons responsible for indebtedness were bad crop years, no idea of a saving and extravagance during marriages and other ceremonial functions. The Bhils, who inhabited the hilly tracts in Ratlam State were unable to make the best of their holdings due to their idolent and nomadic habits. In liquidation of their debts they generally pledge some of their cattle which were valued by *panchas* and set off against the debt. This process was called *dhor-khandi* by the Bhils. The shop-keepers in the villages were also the persons on whom the Bhils principally depended for their *kahd-bij* or food and seed advances and exorbitant rates of interest were charged by them. This state continued year after year and the Bhils were entirely dependent on village *Bania*.

To remedy this State of affair and also to free the cultivators from the exorbitant demands of local bankers, *takkavi* advances were made by the former states for

1. Jaora State Gazetteer, p. 18.

2. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, p.52.

3. Ibid. p. 55.

4. Ibid. p.41.

5. Sailana State Gazetteer, 1908, p.14.

1. Ibid. p. 112.

purchase of bullocks, seed and food grains. In the former Sailana State, grain advances were known as *bij* or seed *takkavi*, while the advances of food grains and for purchasing bullocks were known as *khad takkavi* and *bail takkavi*. Interest, when advances taken in kind, was levied at the rate of 25 per cent and cash advances at 12 per cent per annum.¹ In the former Jaora State cash advances were made by the State to cultivators at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.² In the former Ratlam State, seed advances were given by the State from its *khohs* (under ground pits where grains was stored.). There was no fixed rate of interest, but generally seed *takkavi* was realised in kind from the cultivators at harvest. Generally, one-fourth of the seed advanced was recovered in addition to the quantity lent by way of interest.³ In 1911-12, Rs. 12,190 were advanced as *takkavi* for bullocks and seed grain.⁴

General Credit Facilities Available

The credit needs of the district's economy are now met by both the organised and un-organised agencies. The organised sector consists of the joint stock banks, cooperative banks and credit societies and other specialised financial agencies. The un-organised sector is mainly made-up of un-registered and registered money-lenders.

Money Lenders

In Ratlam District, the money lenders have a prominent position as elsewhere in India. The agricultural base of the economy, non-availability of institutional finance and extravagant habits of cultivators were the main factors which helped the money-lenders to dominate the credit economy of the District, and compelled the small traders, cultivators and other needy persons to approach them. Exorbitant rates of interest were charged by the money-lenders in the past.

In order to make better provisions for the regulation and control of the transactions of money-lending, the Money Lenders Act was passed in 1934. Under this Act registration of every person who carries on or intends to carry on the money lending business was made compulsory. According to provisions of the Act, regular maintenance of accounts, supply of statements and receipt for repayment of loan to debtor by money-lender was also made essential. It was also provided that in the absence of agreement, the money-lender shall not include the interest or any portion of it in the principle sum, and these shall be shown separately in the opening balance of each new annual account. Further, no court shall, in respect of any loan made after this Act comes into force, decrees on account of arrears of interest a sum greater than the principal of loan. It cannot, however, be said with certainty that all persons doing the business of money lending get 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

1. Sailana State Gazetteer, 1908, p.14.
2. Jaora State Gazetteer, 1908, p.14.
3. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, p.14.
4. Ratlam State Administration Report, 1911-12, p.14.

money-lenders in Ratlam District is given below :—

Table No. VI-1

Registered Money Lenders in the District

Year	Ratlam	Jaora	Alot	Sailana
1970-71	71	35	17	28
1971-72	52	33	17	37
1972-73	65	28	18	29
1973-74	65	48	13	17
1974-75	68	38	18	29

Source :—District Registrar, Ratlam

Joint Stock Banks

Commercial Banks in the District transact all type of banking business, accept deposits from the public and lend money to traders, cultivators, industrial units, professionals, and to their depositors. These banks are generally located at places of agricultural marketing, which are mainly the characteristic of urban or semi-urban centres in the District. But after nationalisation, these banks are keen to serve the backward and weaker sections of the society in unbanked rural areas of the District.

History of Commercial Banking

History of commercial banking in Ratlam District dates back to July, 1909, when the Bank of Sailana was established at Sailana town, with the object of giving impetus to trade and industry. At the time of establishment its capital was Rs. 6,400 which increased to Rs. 1.61 lakh in 1939-40. The Imperial Bank of India opened a pay office at Ratlam in 1938, where a 10 years monopoly was given to the Bank by the former Ratlam State. The Habib Bank, Bombay opened its branch at Jaora on 7th October, 1946 but in 1947 its registered office was transferred from Bombay to Karachi. The Bank of Indore opened its branch office at Ratlam in 1949. The Bank of Jaipur opened its branch at Ratlam after the formation of the Madhya Bharat State. Thus, by the end of March, 1953, Bank of Indore, Bank of Jaipur and the Imperial Bank of India were functioning in Ratlam District. Imperial Bank of India was nationalised and named, State Bank of India in July, 1955. Later, the Bank of Indore was named as State Bank of Indore and it became subsidiary to State Bank of India in 1960.

State Bank of Indore which had opened its first banking office at Ratlam, started its branch offices at Jaora in 1953, Alot and Sailana in 1968, Tal in 1970, Jaora Agriculture Branch in 1972 and at Piploda and Ratlam city in 1973. Punjab National Bank started its branch office at Ratlam in 1956. Central Bank of Indore opened its branch at Ratlam in 1959 and subsequently it opened branches at Sailana, Alot and at Bajna in

1970. United Commercial Bank started its Ratlam and Jaora branches in 1965 and 1967, respectively. The Bank of Rajasthan started its branch at Alot in 1967, while the Bank of Baroda entered in the field at Ratlam, in 1971.

Branch Expansion

There were 8 bank offices of commercial banks in 1967 in Ratlam District, which increased to 10 in 1968. The banking activities in Ratlam District spread in 1968 and more particularly after nationalisation in 1969. By the end of 1970, the number of banking offices in the District increased to 12, which further increased upto 14 in 1972 and to 16 in 1973. Apart from these, Central Cooperative Bank, Ratlam is also transacting normal banking business in the District.

Spread of Banking

By the end of December, 1967, average population per banking office in Ratlam District was 71,000, while the state average was 1,31,000. With the spread of banking, the average population per banking office in the District was reduced to 59,000, and the state average was also reduced to 1,16,000 persons per banking office at the end of June, 1969. After nationalisation of commercial banks branch expansion activities in the District gained momentum and the district average again reduced to 47,000 by the end of September, 1970, and to 45,000 by the end of June, 1972.

At the end of September, 1970, Ratlam District was ranked 93 in average population per banking office in district-wise data arranged in ascending order of population served in the country.

Volume of Business

The working of the commercial banks in the District, during the past few years has shown progress in all the important fields of their activities, viz., branch expansion, deposits and advances, and finances to weaker and priority sectors etc. The number of banking offices and their deposits and advances in Ratlam District are given in the Table below :—

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

Year (End of June)	Functioning Offices	(Amount in lakh Rs.)			
		Deposits		Advances	
		Reporting Offices	Amount	Reporting Offices	Amount
1970	13	13	1.92	12	2.46
1971	14	14	2.46	14	3.31
1972	14	13	2.93	13	1.71
1973	-	-	4.74	-	4.24

Source:—Reserve Bank of India Bulletins

In all, 14 banking offices of commercial banks were functioning in Ratlam District by the end of June, 1972, of these 3 were functioning in rural areas, 4 in semi-urban and 7 in urban areas. Bank deposits and advances in rural areas were Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs and in semi-urban areas these were Rs. 42 lakhs and Rs. 58 lakhs, respectively. In urban areas 6 banking offices reported their deposits and advances of Rs. 2.41 lakhs and Rs. 1.11 lakhs, respectively.

Outstanding Credit

As at the end of 1972, out-standing credit of 14 reporting offices of banks in Ratlam District amounted to be Rs. 253.18 lakhs of which Rs. 7.75 lakhs were reported to be in agriculture and allied activities, Rs. 49.46 lakhs in trade, Rs. 11.30 lakhs in personal accounts, Rs. 13.79 lakhs in other occupations and Rs. 170.88 lakhs in industries (including Rs. 98.58 lakhs in small scale industries). Total out-standing credit in industries included Rs. 0.16 lakh in construction, Rs. 0.21 lakh in electric, gas etc., Rs. 1.81 lakh in transport and storage and Rs. 167.43 lakh in manufacturing industries.

Finances to Priority Sectors

The banks are now trying to meet the genuine needs of the cultivators, medium and small industrial units and also those of small traders. Special efforts are being made to meet the credit needs of the neglected sectors of the district's economy. The various schemes of small business finance put into operation by the banks, cover the entire spectrum of retail trade, individuals engaged in specialised professions, educated unemployed and other small businesses. Under such schemes finance is provided to taxi, tempo and other road transport operators, unemployed and artisans, retailers and other self employed persons. Loans under differential interest scheme is provided at the rate of 4 per cent. As on 30th June, 1975, State Bank of Indore advanced loans of Rs. 33.55 lakhs to agriculture, Rs. 23.85 lakhs to small scale industries and Rs. 6.22 lakhs to other priority sectors in Ratlam District. Apart from this, Jaora agriculture development branch of the Bank advanced loans of Rs. 51.86 lakhs for various agricultural improvements. By the end of January, 1975, the Bank of Rajasthan, Alote sanctioned loans of Rs. 9,500 to small traders and of Rs. 6.65 lakhs to small scale industries. As on 31st December, 1974, Bank of Baroda, Ratlam sanctioned loans of Rs. 2.13 lakhs to agriculture, Rs. 39.28 lakhs to small scale industries and Rs. 1.65 lakhs to other small borrowers. State Bank of India, Ratlam advanced loans of Rs. 87.24 lakhs to big industries, Rs. 15.86 lakhs to small scale industries, Rs. 1.90 lakhs to small traders, Rs. 0.26 lakh to agriculture and Rs. 0.72 lakh under differential interest rate scheme till the end of September, 1975. By the end of June, 1975, out-standing balance of Central Bank of India in Ratlam District in priority and neglected sectors was of Rs. 33.62 lakhs. Out-standing balance of United Commercial Bank in Ratlam District on 13th March, 1975 were of Rs. 18.30 lakhs against these priority sectors. By the end of September, 1975 Punjab National Bank advanced loans of Rs. 11.55 lakhs to priority sectors in Ratlam District.

Lead Bank Scheme

Under this scheme Central Bank of India was designated as the 'lead bank' in

Ratlam District, with the responsibility for taking the leading role in surveying the credit needs in the development of branch banking and extension of credit facilities in the District. The bank is expected to act as a consortium leader for opening of new branches, as well as for meeting the credit requirements. It will also involve the cooperation of other banks operating in the District.

Cooperative Credit

Cooperative banking so essential to free the peasantry from the clutches of the local money-lenders and to help them as a class by developing the habit of thrift and saving was rather late in coming to the area now comprising the District of Ratlam. It was in September, 1943, that an Agriculturists' Cooperative Bank was established in the erstwhile Ratlam State with the purpose of providing good seeds at a reasonable price. The authorised capital of the Bank was Rs. 10 lakhs and the issued capital was divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 10 each¹. The cooperative credit movement in the District gradually gained momentum and the necessity of establishing some more financing agencies was felt. Thus, the Ratlam Central Cooperative Bank was established at Ratlam in 1949. For long-term financing the Ratlam District Land Development Bank was started in February, 1962.

Presently, the cooperative credit structure for short and mid-term credit in Ratlam District includes a central cooperative bank at district level and primary cooperative credit societies at the base. The cooperative banks and non-agricultural credit societies are functioning mainly in urban or semi-urban areas, while agricultural credit societies are in rural areas. For long term credit there is a land development bank in the District.

The Ratlam Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Ratlam

The Ratlam Central Cooperative Bank was registered in 1949, with head office at Ratlam. Subsequently, it opened its branch offices at Jaora in 1952, Alote in 1955, Sailana in 1959, Bajna and Ratlam in 1962, Piploda in 1963, Tal in 1964, Bilpank in 1966, Namli and Ringnod in 1968 and at Ratlam city in 1974. The area of operation of the Bank is whole of the Ratlam District. Though the Bank deals in all types of commercial banking business, its main function continues to be to finance agricultural operations through its affiliated primary cooperative credit societies. The Table given below depicts the progress made by the Bank since its inception.

Table No. VI-3
Progress of the Ratlam Central Cooperative Bank, Ratlam

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Deposits	Loans Advanced	Loans Out-standing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	644	0.19	1.00	0.81	-	0.88
1955-56	588	0.82	6.96	4.22	0.06	6.08
1960-61	787	6.42	59.99	18.34	5.97	45.79

(Contd.)

1. Ratlam State Administration Report, 1944-45, p. 24.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1965-66	624	17.80	144.27	42.52	17.27	115.72
1970-71	574	35.25	194.27	48.70	19.74	172.43
1971-72	565	41.66	218.09	51.03	20.50	184.42
1972-73	566	42.28	244.22	61.93	21.24	204.98
1973-74	569	43.40	289.30	65.76	22.94	240.56

Source :—The Ratlam Central Cooperative Bank, Ratlam

The Bank provides short-term and mid-term loans to cultivators and member societies and also transacts normal banking business. The bulk of the advances go to agriculture sector through the affiliated agriculture credit societies. Non-agriculture sector financed by the bank consists of marketing, industrial and consumers cooperative societies. Though, the bank accommodates cultivators for medium term loans also but its main function is to meet their short term requirements. Apart from these, between 1970-71 to 1974-75, Rs. 36 lakhs were advanced under the Small Farmers' Development Agency scheme for construction and renovation of wells, and for purchasing electric and diesel pump sets.

The Ratlam District Land Development Bank Ltd., Ratlam

The Ratlam District Land Development Bank was established in February, 1962, with headquarters at Ratlam. The area of operations of the Bank is whole of the Ratlam District. The Bank has six branch offices at Jaora (1967), Alote (1968), Sailana (1970), Ratlam (1971), Piploda (1972), and at Bilpank (1973). It is catering to the long and middle term needs of the cultivators in the District. The working and progress made by the Bank is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-4
Working of the Ratlam District Land Development Bank

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Deposits	(Amount in lakh Rs.)	
					Loans Advanced	Loans Out-standing
1961-62	32	0.10	0.33	-	-	-
1966-67	9,306	1.80	40.65	-	13.67	34.20
1971-72	28,108	11.66	165.96	6.20	62.92	158.28
1972-73	34,259	18.58	237.22	8.71	69.09	217.15
1973-74	38,319	24.09	302.67	11.86	71.45	275.99

Source : The Ratlam District Land Development Bank, Ratlam

The Bank provided loans to cultivators for capital expenditure of permanent nature to be incurred primarily on agricultural operations. Between 1962-63 to 1973-74, the Bank advanced loans of Rs. 259.83 lakhs for construction of new wells, Rs. 17.09 lakhs for renovation of existing wells, Rs. 18.51 lakhs and Rs. 14.99 lakhs for purchasing of electric motors and oil engines, Rs. 8.94 lakhs for land improvement works,

Rs. 7.44 lakhs for repayment of old debts, Rs. 5.05 lakhs for tractors and Rs. 2.37 lakhs for other agricultural purposes. Apart from these general loans, the Bank is also financing the cultivators under the Small Farmers' Development Agency Scheme, Agriculture Refinance Corporation scheme and the World Bank Project. Between the year 1970-71, to 1973-74, Rs. 123.91 lakhs were advanced under the Small Farmer's Development Agency Scheme for construction and renovation of wells and purchasing of oil engines and electric motors. During the years 1972-73, and 1973-74, Rs. 43.85 lakhs were distributed under the Agriculture Refinance Corporation Schemes for these purposes. Rs. 32.44 lakhs were distributed under the World Bank Project in 1973-74 for these agricultural improvements.

Primary Cooperative Credit Societies

The basic unit in the short-term cooperative credit structure is the primary credit society at village level. The activities of the cooperative credit societies were formerly confined mainly to provide short-term credit to their producer members for productive purposes. But in recent years, these societies also under took the work of distribution of manure and fertilisers on agency basis, though depositing and advancing of loans constitutes their primary function. These societies may be grouped in two types-Agricultural and Non-agricultural credit societies.

Agricultural Credit Societies

The objects of agricultural cooperative credit societies includes the borrowing of funds from members and other sources to be utilised for advancing loans to member cultivators and promotion of thrift. Some of these societies are also working as agents for the joint sale of agricultural and domestic requirements of their members, and for hiring of implements and machinery. Their progress can be gauged from the Table given below :—

Table No. VI-5
Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	(Amount in lakh Rs.)	
					Loans Advanced	Loans Out-standing
1960-61	364	15,873	6.45	52.85	40.40	45.22
1965-66	174	24,639	18.52	134.00	84.78	114.95
1970-71	112	29,202	37.19	227.43	104.56	184.12
1971-72	112	31,000	44.25	251.70	114.16	203.09
1972-73	112	3200	49.70	278.98	-	224.72
1973-74	105	34,600	53.02	308.98	-	247.59

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ratlam

The facts given above indicate that agricultural credit societies made considerable progress in Ratlam District. To make them more effective in operation, efforts were made to re-organise these societies in a more sizeable and better organised shape during

the Third Five Year Plan period. This has resulted in decreasing the number of societies from 364 in 1960-61 to 112 in 1970-71, but the working capital and membership had increased from Rs. 52.85 lakhs and 15,873 to Rs. 308.98 lakhs and 34,500 in 1973-74.

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, enterprenures and other individuals, and the other societies are of salary and wage earners. The main statistics regarding working of these societies are given in the Table below :—

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

Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	(Amount in lakh Rs.)	
				Working Capital	Loan Out-standing
1965-66	13	3,000	3.14	7.07	4.69
1970-71	23	4,000	3.81	11.85	8.09
1971-72	23	4,000	4.13	12.83	8.99
1972-73	22	3,921	4.22	-	10.23
1973-74	21	3,963	4.27	-	11.71

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ratlam

OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Small Saving Schemes

The small saving schemes which continued their operations in Ratlam District are (1) Post Office Savings Bank Account, (2) 12 Years National Plan Certificates, (3) 15 Years Annuity Certificates, (4) 10 Years Treasury Saving Deposits and (5) Cumulative Time Deposit Schemes. The gross and net deposits in these schemes in Ratlam District are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-7
Post Office Savings Schemes in Ratlam District

Year	Progressive Totals		Yearly Target
	Gross Deposit	Net Deposit	
1	2	3	4
1967-68	28.10	5.91	8
1968-69	38.40	10.43	10

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
1969-70	37.35	7.93	11
1970-71	47.80	11.13	12
1971-72	53.26	6.28	14

Source : Regional Director, National Savings, Indore

The small saving per capita at the 1971 population was approximately Rs. one in 1971-72.

Life Insurance

Insurance business is the best source of attracting savings with risk covering. A branch office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India is functioning at Ratlam. In 1968-69, the number of Life Insurance Agents in the District was 140, which increased to 175 in 1973-74. The main statistics regarding life insurance business in Ratlam District are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-8
Life Insurance Business in the District

Year	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	(Amount in lakh Rs.)	
			Premium Income	Number of Agents
1968-69	1,560	82.27	1.59	140
1969-70	1,503	86.31	1.79	145
1970-71	1,932	103.05	1.85	135
1971-72	2,262	152.36	3.99	138
1972-73	2,233	170.60	4.15	161
1973-74	2,431	217.74	4.93	175

Source : Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Ratlam

During the six years from 1968-69 to 1973-74, the business of Life Insurance Corporation has been increased to the extent of 290 per cent in Ratlam District. The average sum assured per policy has also been increased from Rs. 5,500 in 1968-69 to Rs. 9,000 in 1973-74. In the same way, average business of the agents also increased to 200 per cent.

Government Finance

Under the Agriculturist's Loans Act and the Land Improvement Act, the Government advances loans to cultivators for agricultural purposes in the form of Taccavi. The Industries Department of the State also extends financial assistance to small scale and cottage industries under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1956. According to the latest scheme of the Directorate of Industries, educated unemployed desirous of starting units

for self employment will be entitled for a loan upto Rs. 10,000 on the merits of their projects under the said Act. Details regarding these have been given in the preceeding chapters. Apart from these the Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation (Indore) is also catering to the financial needs of the small scale industries in the District.

Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation

The District is being served by the Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation (Indore). Financial assistance from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 is provided to industrial units on merits of the case by the Corporation. As on 31st March, 1972 the Corporation advanced loans of Rs. 1 lakh to one small scale industry and Rs. 41.16 lakhs to 12 other industrial units in the District.

Stock Exchange

There is no stock exchange in Ratlam District.

Ware-housing

A centre of the Madhya Pradesh State Ware-housing Corporation was opened in 1966 at Ratlam. It started with a storage capacity of 5,000 qntrs., which increased to 66,000 qntrs. in 1975. Main commodities offered for storage in this centre are wheat, *methi dana*, gram, fertilisers, maize, rice, *jowar*, linseed, etc. In 1974, and 1975, total deposits in Ratlam Centre were 55,189 qntrs. and 94,902 qntrs., respectively. In July, 1974 two more centres were opened at Alote and Piploda with storage capacity of 10,000 qntrs. each.

Currency and Coinage

The erstwhile States, of Ratlam, Sailana and Jaora which are the components of the present Ratlam District never had a gold or silver coinage of their own. The silver coin current in these States was *Salim Sahi* rupee which was coined at Pratabgarh. The *Salim Shahi* rupee was locally known as *Garh rupiya* in the former Ratlam State. Besides *Salim Shahi* other local currencies of the neighbouring states such as the Indore and Gwalior *Hali*, and Bundi and Kotah rupee were also prevalent.¹

The erstwhile State of Ratlam had, from a very early dates a copper currency of its own. It was originally a simple piece of copper with a rough design hammered on the surface. Later, to prevent imitation, the State imported machinery from England and minted a milled copper coin, with design of the tutelary god Hanuman and the word Ratlam on the obverse, and the Samvat year and the words "*yek paisa*" in Hindi on the reverse. The State mint was worked only when a demand for copper coin arose in the market.²

1. Jaora, State Gazetteer, 1908, pp.26-27; Sailana State Gazetteer, 1908, p.27; Ratlam State Gazetteer, p.69.
2. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, p.69.

The former Sailana State either coined its own copper coin or some times gave it out to contractors. Two mints for copper worked at Sailana and Barmawal but the later mint was closed in 1881. The coins were known as *gandas*, twelve *gandas* were equal to one *Salim Shahi rupee*. Of later years the rate increased to 16 *gandas* per *Salim Shahi rupee*. The pice from Barmawal mint were all of one type and were known as *Hanumania* the obverse bearing the figure of *Hanuman*, while the reverse bore the name of the Jagirdar and of the village, such as "Hindu Singh Barmawal" with the figure of the temple and the goddess Kawalakamata and her flag.¹

The copper coinage manufactured in former days in Jaora mint varied from that current in 1908, being 5 *mashas* in weight. Later, a new pice weighing one *tola* was struck, followed by another, less than one *tola* in weight. These were rudely cut pieces bearing usually only a portion of stamp. Their size and value also varied constantly. Fixed weight was introduced in 1895, the coin being 6½ *mashas* in weight and similar to the British coins in weight and dimensions. The exchange value of this copper coin in regard to British rupee varied from 20 and 24 *gandas*. One *ganda* was equal to four single or two double pice.² The British currency was made legal tender in Sailana State in 1895, Ratlam State in 1896, and in Jaora State in 1897.

The decimal system of currency is in operation since 1957 and all transactions are being carried on in the new currency.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Old Time Trade

Ratlam was once one of the important commercial centres in Central India, being the centre of an extensive trade in opium, tobacco and salt. It was also famous in Malwa for its time bargains called *sattas*, which were carried on more systematically than elsewhere. Before opening of the railway line to Khandwa in 1876, there was no better market than Ratlam. The opening of the railway diverted its trade to other channels.

By the end of 19th century, principal imports in order of importance in the former Ratlam State were crude opium, cloth, foodgrains, European hardware, spices, *ghi*, molasses, *gur* and sugar, tobacco, salt, kerosine oil and metal goods. The principal exports were opium, foodgrains, cotton, tilli, linseed, metal-ware, hides, shoes and betel-leaves. The chief branch of trade was opium. In 1908, 86,800 chests of opium were exported to China.³ Cloth, spices, metal goods, kerosine oil, sugar and European wares were imported from Bombay, tobacco, salt and silk from Gujarat, *ghee* and fine muslins from Delhi and wheat and *gur* from United Province. Apart from these, wollen stuffs were imported from Punjab and crude opium and gram from neighbouring places. Of exports, grain, oil seeds and opium were sent to Bombay, cotton to Khandesh and Gujarat, betel-leaves to Punjab and spices, sugar, tobacco, metal and piece goods to

surrounding places. The town of Ratlam was the only important trading centre in the former State. Exports and imports of the former Ratlam State were mainly carried by the Rajputana-Malwa, Bombay-Baroda and Central India railways to and from the chief trading centres of Northern India, Bombay Presidency, Rajputana and Central India.¹

Upto the end of the 19th century, trade was not very flourishing in the former Sailana State, due to lack of communication facilities. The principal articles of export were crude-opium, unrefined cotton, wheat, til, linseed and opium seed. The chief articles of imports were salt, sugar, kerosine oil, *gur*, cloth and cotton seed. Chief markets and trading centres in the State were Sailana, Semila, Bilpank, Bangrod, Barmawal and Raoti. From this area crude opium was sent to Ratlam and Indore and other commodities were sent to Gujarat and Bombay. Cloth and Kerosine oil were imported from Bombay, turbans from Delhi, salt and cotton seeds from Khandesh and sugar and *gur* were brought from United Province.²

The trade in the former Jaora State was generally confined to the importation of grains, ropes, tanned hides, metal wares, kerosine oil, sugar and tea. The principal exports of the State were cotton, opium, poppy seed, *ramuilli*, grain, tobacco, linseed and *til*. From this area opium was exported to Bombay and grains to Gujarat, Mewar and United Provinces.³

Present Day Trade

Persons Engaged in Trade and Commerce

According to 1951 Census survey 28,584 persons were engaged in 'Commerce' in Ratlam District, of these 15,050 persons were engaged in Ratlam District, 8,270 in Jaora tahsil, 3,051 in Alote tahsil and 1,763 in Sailana Tahsil. Of the total 28,584 persons engaged in 'Commerce' in the District, 23,205 were in urban areas and 5,559 in rural areas. In 1961 Census, category of "Trade and Commerce" ranked fourth in the district's economy, according to the proportion of workers. Out of 9,319 persons engaged in Trade and Commerce in the District, 4,993 persons were in Ratlam Tahsil, 2,613 in Jaora Tahsil, 1,123 in Alote Tahsil and 590 in Sailana Tahsil. Out of the 9,319 persons returned in Trade and Commerce, 7,214 were in urban areas and 2,105 in rural areas. Wholesale and retail trade employed 8.7 per cent and 87.1 per cent of the workers in trade and commerce, while a small proportion of 4.2 per cent was returned in the category of miscellaneous which mainly employed in banking and other financial organisations. According to functional classification of 1971 Census, the number of persons engaged in commercial activities in Ratlam District was 10,873, (8,485 urban and 2,388 rural). Of these, 6,269 persons were in Ratlam tahsil, 2,673 in Jaora Tahsil, 1,245 in Alote Tahsil and 686 in Sailana Tahsil. High concentration of workers in trade and commerce in urban areas shows the low level of trading activities in rural areas of the District.

1. Sailana State Gazetteer, 1908, p.27.

2. Jaora State Gazetteer, 1908, pp.26-27.

3. Ratlam State Administration Report, 1911-12, p.78.

1. Ibid. p.55.

2. Sailana State Gazetteer, 1908, pp.19-20.

3. Jaora State Gazetteer, 1908, p.17.

Course of Trade

Ratlam District is mainly an agricultural district, with wheat, cotton, ground nut, pulses, sugar cane and maize as its main crops. Major forest produce are timber and tendu leaves and minor produces are fuel wood and timber. The structure of the economy being based on agriculture, the trading activities of the district almost follow the same pattern and direction. In 1971, timber, cloth, *kirana*, foodgrains, sugar, rice, oil, vegetable *ghee*, *ghee*, salt and engineering goods were the chief items of imports. Principal items of exports were cotton, sugar, foodgrain, pulses, oil, *bidi*, *urad* and alcohol. Since the individual economic entity of the districts and places is fast disappearing with the increase of transport and communication facilities, it is not possible to mention in absolute terms the volume and value of exports and imports of commodities.

Regulated Markets

Regulated markets have come up to solve many problems of agricultural marketing by making it more orderly at assembling points. The main object of the market regulation is to regulate the sale and purchase of agricultural produce and to ensure a clean deal to the producer in mandi centres. By the year 1974, Alote, Jaora, Ratlam, Sailana, Tal and Piploda mandies were regulated and Baraoada was sub-mandi.

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Ratlam

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Ratlam was established in May, 1954. Cotton, ground-nut, maize, wheat, gram, *juar*, and *maithi* are the main commodities traded in Ratlam mandi. Inward of some important commodities in this mandi are given in the table below :—

Table No. VI-9
Arrivals in Ratlam Mandi

(Amount in lakh Rs.)								
Year	Cotton	Ground-nut	Maize	Maithi	Wheat	Gram	Juar	Khas-khas
1960-61	120.93	8.76	3.17	1.82	10.46	4.19	1.12	0.88
1965-66	54.96	1.64	1.52	0.73	4.43	4.40	1.43	2.33
1970-71	83.48	6.65	7.17	3.49	25.86	14.13	5.88	0.16
1971-72	80.94	6.44	3.24	2.11	22.02	29.05	2.59	-
1972-73	-	18.64	8.95	2.36	13.66	16.45	0.02	1.81
1973-74	79.99	6.76	0.38	0.30	21.64	49.37	0.19	2.64

Source : Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Ratlam

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Jaora

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Jaora was started in May, 1955. Main commodities transacted

in this mandi are wheat, *juar*, *bazra*, *urad*, *maithi*, *ajwan*, ground-nut, cotton and *khaskhas*. Inward figures of some important commodities are given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI-10
Arrivals in Jaora Mandi

Commodities	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	(In Qntrs.)
				1973-74
Wheat	40,416	54,772	11,627	5,363
Juar	25,836	5,681	1,122	9,458
Maize	23,057	4,111	20,165	637
Bazra	5,165	-	2,545	666
Gram	14,069	27,073	18,709	39,129
Urad	20,928	34,204	29,234	15,995
Maithi	19,810	27,839	16,508	25,604
Azwan	11,656	10,266	11,626	8,969
Ground-nut	49,597	27,126	38,718	15,168
Cotton	26,273	37,832	41,494	75,560
Khaskhas	10,838	13,079	8,863	9,083

Source:— Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Jaora

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Tal

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Tal was started in 1966. *Juar*, maize, *bazra*, wheat, cotton, *urad*, ground-nut, gram, *maithi* and *khaskhas* are the main commodities traded in this mandi. are given below :—

Table No. VI-11
Arrivals in Tal Mandi

Year	Juar	Maize	Bazra	Wheat	Cotton	Urad	(In Qntrs.)
							Groundnut
1965-66	1,985	3,150	2,900	780	1,054	1,965	620
1970-71	2,970	3,600	3,000	840	1,232	2,080	640
1971-72	850	400	128	1,570	1,032	2,220	600
1972-73	240	1,690	2,080	350	1,410	1,490	760
1973-74	2,560	590	380	1,000	1,060	350	330
1974-75	5,510	1,590	1,510	710	-	70	550

Source :—Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Tal

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Sailana

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Sailana was started in 1971. Cotton is the principal

commodity traded in this Mandi. Other commodities transacted are paddy, wheat, *juar*, maize, gram, *maithi*, *urad*, groundnut, pulses, *khaskhas*, etc. In 1973-74 and 1974-75, total arrivals in the mandi were of Rs. 12.09 lakhs and Rs. 23.03 lakhs, respectively. Of these the value of cotton was Rs. 10.99 lakhs and Rs. 20.87 lakhs during these years.

Imports

Imports in municipal limits of Ratlam, Sailana, Alote and Tal municipalities mainly consist of consumer goods, cloth, sugar, kerosine oil, edible oils, general merchandise, animals, drugs and medicines, metal and metal wares and building materials, etc. Inward transmission of Tal municipality area for the last five years is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-12
Commodities Imported in Tal Municipality

Principal Commodities	(Amount in lakh Rs.)				
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1. Food and beverages	41.75	31.33	34.86	44.83	64.93
2. Light fuel and perfumes	1.62	0.56	0.62	2.15	3.05
3. Building materials	2.18	1.81	2.31	3.20	3.50
4. Drugs and medicines	1.43	1.27	1.39	2.10	4.25
5. Cut-piece and silk cloth	16.13	13.92	16.86	9.50	13.20
6. Metal and metal wares	3.16	1.67	2.02	1.10	1.13

Source :—Municipality, Tal

Centres of Wholesale and Retail Trade

All the tahsil headquarters, banking and mandi centres in the District have whole-sale and retail marketing facilities. The important business centres in the District are Ratlam, Jaora, Alote, Sailana, Piploda, Tal, Bajna and Barabada. Apart from these, bulk of the retail trading takes place in periodical fairs and village markets.

Fairs and Melas

Melas have since long been an inevitable part of the district's religious life. They also assumed commercial character later. In all 35 fairs were held in Ratlam District in 1961, of these 13 were held in Jaora tahsil, 11 in Ratlam tahsil, 7 in Alote and 4 in Sailana tahsil.

Rural Marketing Centres

Weekly or fortnightly market is a regular feature of rural marketing. Bulk of the trade in rural areas of the District takes place on the bazar days. In Ratlam District 22

weekly or fortnightly markets were held in rural areas in 1961. Of these, 10 were held in Sailana tahsil, 5 each in Ratlam and Jaora tahsils and 2 in Alote tahsil.

Cooperative Marketing

The idea of cooperative marketing was primarily introduced with the hope that it would bring prosperity to the cultivators and consumers by improving the system of agricultural marketing and distribution of essential commodities on a reasonable price. The cooperative marketing sector in Ratlam District consists of 3 marketing societies, 16 consumer's cooperative stores and one wholesale consumers cooperative store.

Cooperative Marketing Societies

The Ratlam District has 3 cooperative marketing societies at Ratlam (1957), Alote (1958) and at Jaora (1959). These societies are engaged in distribution of agricultural in-puts like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and agricultural implements, and also in purchase of agricultural produce. Besides they deal in general merchandise. The progress of these societies in Ratlam District is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-13
Cooperative Marketing Societies in the District

Year	Number of Societies	Membership	Share Capital	Reserve Funds	(Amount in lakh Rs.)
					Loans Received
1960-61	3	843	2.84	0.21	1.20
1965-66	3	862	3.34	0.37	7.62
1970-71	3	789	6.57	1.17	5.53
1971-72	3	1,063	7.07	2.64	6.29

During the year 1973-74, the Alote Cooperative Marketing Society sold oil-engines and electric pumps worth of Rs. 60,290 and controlled commodities viz., Soa, cloth, vegetable oil, *maida* and *sooji*, worth of Rs. 1,03,131. The Ratlam Cooperative Marketing Society traded during this year in agricultural produce worth Rs. 60,698, agricultural implements worth Rs. 8,189, kerosine oil worth Rs. 5,79,239, consumer goods and chemical fertilisers worth Rs. 1,29,154 and Rs. 99,217, respectively. The Jaora Cooperative Marketing Society mainly traded in wheat worth Rs. 1,59,346, gram worth Rs. 1,01,394, cloth worth Rs. 1,51,389 and fertilisers worth Rs. 5,73,055 in 1973-74.

Primary Consumers Cooperative Stores

In all 16 consumers cooperative stores were functioning in Ratlam District by the end of 1972. These stores are responsible for proper distribution of consumers goods at a fair price and for controlling highly increasing prices of essential commodities. Detailed figures regarding working of these stores in Ratlam District are given in the

Table below :—

Table No. VI-14
Consumer's Cooperative Stores in the District

Year	Number of Stores	Share Capital	Reserves and Other Funds	(Amount in lakh Rs.)	
				Purchase	Sales
1965-66	18	2.71	1.41	30.40	30.20
1968-69	16	2.85	1.54	10.44	11.91
1969-70	18	2.76	1.75	14.05	15.24
1970-71	16	2.63	1.89	7.55	8.48
1971-72	16	2.63	1.71	10.59	11.38

The Ratlam Wholesale Consumers' Cooperative Store, Ratlam

The Ratlam Wholesale Consumers' Cooperative Store was established in 1963 in Ratlam town. The store has six branches in the District. It is mainly trading in commodities like, foodgrain, pulses, oil, sugar, cloth, paper, electrical-goods, and other necessities of daily life. The main statistics regarding working of the Store for the five years are tabulated below :—

Table No. VI-15
Working of the Ratlam Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store

Year	Membership	Share Capital	(Amount in lakh Rs.)	
			Purchase	Sale
1969-70	818	1.41	6.55	7.00
1970-71	818	1.41	0.50	0.60
1971-72	818	1.41	1.15	1.35
1972-73	850	1.42	12.93	13.31
1973-74	850	1.42	10.15	10.80

Source : The Ratlam Wholesale Consumers' Cooperative Store, Ratlam

State Trading

The main object of state trading in the District is the procurement and distribution of essential commodities viz., wheat, juar, rice and sugar, etc. Food Corporation of India, Madhya Pradesh State Commodity Trading Corporation and cooperative marketing societies are agencies for purchasing levy grains. In 1974, 51,373 qntls. of levy juar, 12,242 qntls. of maize and 153 qntls. of wheat were collected in the District. Distribution of food grain and sugar is done through 251 fair price shops, of these 95 were in Ratlam tahsil, 85 in Jaora tahsil, 48 in Alote and 20 in Sailana tahsil.

Weights and Measures

In the former Ratlam State almost every article was sold by weight excepting liquor, which was sold by pints and quarts. The *ratti* was used for weighing precious stones like pearl etc., which was equal to twenty seeds of linseed. *Ratti* weights made of agate were imported from Jaipur. A *gunj* or *charmi* seed was the smallest Jeweller's weight. Three barley seeds were equal to one *gunj* and 1 1/2 *gunj* was equal to one *ratti*. The following were the goldsmiths weights :

1	Gunj	=	1	Ratti
8	Rattis	=	1	Masha
12	Mashas	=	1	Tola

These weights were made locally and the metal, used was bell metal.

Bulky goods and other commodities like alkali, coffee, cotton, drugs, rice, salt, spices, molasses and sugar were weighed according to following weights :

40	Kaldar (British) Rupees	=	1 lb. or 1 kachcha seer
80	Kaldars	=	1 Pakka seer
5	Pakka seers (paseri)	=	1 Dhari
8	Dharis	=	1 Pakka maund
6	Maunds	=	1 Mani
100	Manis	=	1 Manasa
100	Manasas	=	1 Kanasa

Liquor was measured by addhis (half bottle) and botals, (full bottle) and all other articles were weighed.

The english measure of length was generally used in the State. Silk, woollen and cotton cloths were measured by *war* or yard. Cloth was also measured by *hath* which was equal to about 1'-8". Lengths of fields, roads, etc., was measured by *jaribs* or chains. Things like nibs, holders, pencils, stockings etc., were sold by the dozen or by numbers. Logs of timber and pieces of cloth were some times sold by *kori* or score and mangoes were generally sold by the hundreded.¹

In the former Sailana State, weights used were the same as in British India (with two exceptions noted below). For weighing articles of trade and manufacture such as sugar, cotton, metals, molasses, ghee, etc. the following weights were used :

4	Chhataks	=	1 Pao
16	Chhataks	=	1 Seer
10	Seers	=	1 Dhari
4	Dharis	=	1 Maund
12	Maunds	=	1 Mani
100	Manis	=	1 Manasa
100	Manasas	=	1 Kanasa

1. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 69

This *kachcha seer* was equal to 29 1/2 British rupees or about 1 lb., while the *pakka seer* of British India was equal to 2 lbs. The weights from *mani* were the same as in British India where 6 *pakka* maunds were equal to 1 *mani*.¹

With a view to introducing uniform system of weights and measures in the country, the Government of India introduced the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1959. According to the provisions of the Act, the metric weights were introduced in the District from 1st April 1962. Use of metric length and capacity measures was made compulsory from October, 1962 and April, 1963, respectively.

CHAPTER-VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Ratlam occupies a central strategic position on account of its being on the main broad gauge Trunk line, which runs from Delhi to Bombay and the metre gauge line, which runs from Khandwa to Ajmer. The railways, running through the District have helped the movement of men and goods. Its road system comprising the State Highways, District roads and other roads have made communications easier. The Mhow-Neemuch road passing through Ratlam 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 761 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 means of communication and their distance from the nearest town.

Table No. VII-1
Number of Villages Served By Roads & Railways

Distance from the nearest town	Total number of villages	Number of villages served by					Others
		Metalled Road	Unmetalled Road	Metalled Road & Rail	Unmetalled Road & Rail		
5 km. and less	100	34	14	4	-	-	-
6-10 km.	200	43	19	4	1	-	-
11-15 km.	207	36	12	4	1	-	-
16-25 km.	265	27	33	-	1	-	-
26-50 km.	246	17	41	-	1	-	-
51-100 km.	55	-	21	-	-	-	-
101-200 km.	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
201 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1075	157	141	12	4	-	-

Source : Ratlam District Census Hand Book 1971

Considering the above facts the communication facilities in Ratlam District cannot be said to be satisfactory. The villages in the district are not only more numerous, they are also more widely scattered. In the absence of adequate transport facilities, such a situation implies greater isolation of villages and greater difficulties in the way of their economic integration.

1. *Sailana State Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 20.

Old time Trade Routes and Conveyance

Very little information regarding old time trade routes and highways in the District is available. The route from Ujjain to Mandsaur and Pushkar (in Rajasthan) might have passed through this District.¹ An authentic account of the road system existing in the District is, however, available only after the coming of the British. Ratlam was one of the first commercial towns in central India, being the centre of extensive trade in opium, tobacco and salt. It was also famous in Malwa for its time bargains called *Sattas* which were carried on more systematically than elsewhere and were in favour among the merchants of Malwa.²

Before the opening of the railway line to Khandwa in 1876 there was no better mart than Ratlam. The chief centre of trade in the District were Ratlam, Jaora, Piploda, Sailana, Namli and Bajna. The principal trade routes were the Bansawara, the Khachraud and Mhow-Neemuch roads. The export and import trade with the adjoining tracts, the neighbouring districts and villages was carried on by means of bullock carts and pack animals. The goods thus carried were chiefly grain, hides, mahua flowers and timber, and as many as 3,000 country carts plied between Ratlam and other places and 5,000 pack bullocks. The usual country carts were employed in the districts but in Ratlam springed carriages and bullock *Shigrams* were common. In Sailana state the *Damnīs* (carts) drawn by a pair of bullocks were used by passengers conveyances between Sailana and Namli and country. *Chhakras* for transporting goods along all roads. The cart traffic has greatly declined in the consequence of the opening of railways.

The opening of the railway, though beneficial in many ways, dealt a blow to trade by diverting it to other channels and by opening new distribution centres in the neighbourhood.

History of Road Development

During the first half of the 19th century roads were non-existent except where they had been constructed for military purposes. There were no metalled roads in Ratlam State before the superintendency of Mir Shahmat Ali during the minority of Raja Ranjit Singh (1864-80). The necessity of developing roads in a systematic way was realised by the erstwhile States of Ratlam, Jaora, Sailana and Panth-Piploda in the middle of the nineteenth century. The total mileage of roads in Ratlam State was 127 (50 miles metalled and 77 miles unmetalled) in 1905-06 out of the total metalled roads 33 miles were maintained by the Government 2 miles by the State and 15 miles by local funds.³ The most important roads were Mhow-Neemuch road of which 25 miles were in Ratlam State territory and 8 miles on the Namli-Sailana road, both were maintained by the Government. There were two important metalled roads in Jaora State, i.e. Mhow-Neemuch road (12 miles) and Jaora-Piploda road (18 miles). Both these roads were maintained by the Government. In all, there were 52 1/2 miles of metalled roads in Jaora State in 1905-06, of which 42 miles were maintained by Government and 10 1/2 miles by the

State. Sailana State maintained 2 metalled roads, one from Namli to Sailana about 10 miles and a part of Mhow-Neemuch road within State territory.

The development of the railways system was necessarily followed by a change in the scheme of road construction. The old roads lost their value and the policy was adopted by constructing feeder roads to the railway and also roads useful for administrative purpose, bringing large towns, villages and grain centres in touch with central markets. In some cases no doubt old routes were to a certain extent superseded by railways as a means of through communication; but on the whole the influence of railways had been in the direction of stimulating progress in road construction and developing the traffic to be carried.

As the 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 important princely States. The result was that little attention was paid to inter-state roads or roads required for developed areas.¹

The end of First World War saw the advent and development of motor transport and the need was felt for better roads capable of withstanding the centuries old bullock cart traffic and the new form of transport. On a resolution passed by both chambers of the Indian Central Legislature in 1927, a committee was appointed to examine and report on the question of road development with M. R. Jayakar as Chairman.

The committee concluded that the development of road system was desirable, especially so because it would "make for the economic, social and political advancement of the rural population, on which the future of the nation so much depends". As road development was passing beyond the capacity of provincial Government and Local Bodies and was becoming a national interest, the committee recommended that it might to some extent be a proper charge on central revenues. On the recommendations of Jayakar committee a separate Road Development Fund was created by the Government of India. The setting up of this fund represents the first important step taken by the Central Government to promote road development.

Gradually the net-work of roads in the District was extended and improved. In the years of scarcity road works constituted a major relief operation. In 1944-45, the length of metalled roads was 59 miles and of unmetalled roads 145 miles in Ratlam State.²

The road construction programme made considerable headway on account of the impetus given to it by the Nagpur Plan. The Post War Road Development Programme, and the high priority assigned to this segment of the national development in the consecutive plans of economic development.

1. The Gazetteer of India, Volume III, 1975, p.730.

2. Administration Report of Ratlam State 1944-45 p.10.

1. Santhwal, 1953 map No. 1.

2. Ratlam State Gazetteers 1908, p.50.

3. The Central India State Gazetteers, Vol. V. p. 305.

The objective of this plan was that no village in a well developed agricultural area should remain out of a distance of more than 5 miles from the main road, while in agricultural area no village should remain more than 20 miles from the main road. The Government of India accepted with effect from April 1, 1947, complete financial liability for the development and maintainance of certain roads provisionally approved by them as suitable for inclusion in a system of "National Highways". This financial assistance, however, could not be availed of as no National Highway passes through the District. In the post-Independence period it has been recognised that transport is the kingpin and focus of all economic development and without enlarging the system it is futile to think of expansion of trades, promotion of export or marketing of goods. In recent years, therefore, there has been a remarkable growth and development of transport and communication facilities in the District. The table below depicts the progress of road development.

Table No. VII-2
Length of Roads in Ratlam District

Year	Bituminus	Water Bound Macadam	Fair Weather Roads	(In km.)
				Total
1950-51	—	199.04	25.60	224.64
1955-56	—	303.70	11.80	315.50
1960-61	87.20	236.60	14.50	338.30
1965-66	151.90	201.45	23.20	576.55
1966-67	168.80	199.04	19.20	387.04
1967-68	167.20	181.92	19.20	368.32
1968-69	172.00	191.70	19.20	382.90
1969-70	225.00	150.00	6.40	382.20
1970-71	268.90	132.52	6.60	408.02
1971-72	278.30	133.92	12.00	424.22
1972-73	293.10	119.12	12.00	424.22
1973-74	303.70	134.52	89.50	527.72

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

From the above table it is clear that there has been rapid increase in Kilometres of roads since 1951. This has been made possible, largely because of improvement and new construction under the Five Year Plans. There can be no doubt that, with the clearer appreciation of local needs as a result of economic planning and beter estimation of the demands of new industries and increased agricultural production, plans for road improvement and construction have received more detailed and critical appraisal as part of the over all programme of road development. Special attention is also being paid to the roads for development projects in rural areas as well as backward regions.

In May, 1957 the Government of India prepared a 20 year Road Development Plan (1961-81) which was to commence from the Third Five Year Plan. The target envisaged in the New Plan was to raise the average road mileage to 52 miles per 100

square miles of area. The objective of the plan is to bring every village, (i) in a developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of metalled road and 1.5 miles of any road. (ii) in a semi-developed area, within 8 miles of metalled road and 3 miles of any road (iii) in an under developed and uncultivable area within 12 miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any road. Since the beginning of Third Five Year Plan efforts have been made to implement the commitments. Thus in the year 1973-74 Ratlam Tahsil was maintaining 117 kilometre metalled roads, Sailana tahsil 110 km. metalled and 4 km. unmetalled, and Alot tahsil 8 km. unmetalled, 45 km. of metalled road. Jaora tahsil 140 km. of metalled road. The following table shows the details of villages which are having metalled road and their percentage in tahsil wise break-up.

Table No. VII-3
Number of Villages having Metalled Roads

Name of Tahsil	Total Number of Villages	Number of villages which are having metalled roads	Percentage
1. Jaora	241	35	14.52
2. Alot	195	34	17.44
3. Sailana	461	61	13.23
4. Ratlam	178	39	21.91
Total ..	1075	169	69.11

Source : Census Hand Book, 1971

Road Classification

There is no National Highway road in Ratlam District. One State Highway i.e., Chittore (Rajasthan) to Bhusawal (Maharashtra) which is also called State Highway No. 31 traverses from north to south in the District. There are about 7 major District Roads, 20 other District and village roads, 5 Public participation roads and 16 roads constructed under crash programme. In 1974-75 total length of roads maintained by Public Works Department in Ratlam District was 538.32 km. The roads of this District are under the administrative and executive control of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department Buildings and Roads, Ratlam Division. Road length are classified as under :—

1. State Highways	87	km.
2. Major District Roads	211.50	km.
3. Other District Roads and village roads	139.32	km.
4. Public Participation roads	11.40	km.
5. Roads Constructed under crash programme	89.10	km.
Total ..	538.32	km.

The details of the existing roads are given below :

1. State Highways

These are the roads that function as major inter State links. These roads are all weather class I roads and are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The total length of State Highways in the District is about 87 Kilometres. The State Highway No. 31 i.e. Chittore-Bhusawal road via Neemuch-Ratlam-Dhar-Balaghat-Khargone and Bistam passes through the District. The most important places situated on it are Dhodhar, Jaora, Namli, Ratlam, Dharad and Simlawada Kalan. This road is the main artery in the communication line of the District which traverses from north to south. The road is open for traffic throughout the year.

2. Major District Roads

These roads connect principal market and business places of the District and have been provided with a number of bridges, which are sufficient to keep the traffic going in rainy season. Total length of these roads in the year 1975 was 211.50 kilometres. The following seven roads of the District fall in this category. The longest of these roads is Ratlam-Shivgarh-Bajna road. All these roads are maintained by the State Public Works Department.

Table No. VII-4
Major District Roads

Name of Road	Surfaced Road Class I		Total (In km.)
	Bituminous	Water Bound Macadam	
1. Ratlam-Sailana Banswara Road	41	-	41
2. Jaora-Khachrod Road	16	-	13
3. Jaora-Piploda Road	17.70	-	17.70
4. Piploda-Sailana Road	17.00	3.00	20.00
5. Ratlam-Shivgarh-Bajna Road	32.20	18.20	50.40
6. Gopapur-Tal Road	6.00	15.20	21.20
7. Jaora-Tal-Alot Road	45.20	-	45.20

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

3. Other District Roads

Such roads are intended to serve the interior rural areas. All these roads are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The total length of these roads is 139.32

km. and their details are as follows :

Table No. VII-5
Other District Roads

Name of Road	Surfaced Road		Unsurfaced Road		(In km.) Total
	Class I		Class II		
	Bitum- inous	Water Bound Macadam	Mudum	Boulder	
1. Jaora City Road	17	-	-	-	17
2. Nawaganj Road	-	-	4	-	4
3. Alot-Vikramgarh Road	1.20	-	-	-	1.20
4. Namli-Dhamnod Road	8.40	-	-	-	8.40
5. Namli Railway Station Road	0.80	-	-	-	0.80
6. Sailana-Bodina road	3.40	-	-	-	3.00
7. Sailana-Kedarashwar Road	4.00	-	-	-	4.00
8. Simlawada Road	1	-	-	-	1
9. Officer Colony Road	1	-	-	-	1
10. Dilipnagar Road	0.80	-	-	-	0.80
11. Runija Road	7.20	-	-	-	7.20
12. Sukheda Road	-	11.20	-	-	11.00
13. Suivgarh-Sailana Road	-	11.00	-	-	11.00
14. Shivgarh-Raoti Road	-	16.30	-	-	16.30
15. Bajna-Mandlia Road	-	13.00	-	-	13.00
16. Ringnod-Parwalla Road	-	-	8.00	-	8.00
17. Raoti Railway Station Road	-	6.00	-	-	6.90
18. Mundri-Chhatri Road	-	13.00	-	-	13.00
19. Bilpank Road	-	1.60	-	-	1.00
20. Roads in Ratlam Industrial Area	10.60	-	-	-	10.60

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

4. Municipal Roads

These roads are maintained by the Municipal Committees within in the municipal limits. Ratlam municipal committee maintained 29.1 kilometres road in 1960-61 which increased to 46 km. in 1965-66, 72.5 km. in 1970-71, 75.1 km. in 1971-72, 75.6 km. in 1972-73 and 75.7 km. in 1973-74. Sailana municipality is maintaining about 3 kilometres road and Tal municipal committee had 7.75 km. roads.

5. Forest Roads

These are meant to give access to the forests and are mostly cart tracks and all unmetalled *cuchha* roads and motorable only during the open season. There is one fair weather road maintained by forest department from Sankad to Chandgarh with a total length of 9.6 kilometres.

VEHICLES AND CONVEYANCES

The principal means of conveyance and transport in Ratlam District are automobiles, Bicycles, horse driven tongas, cycle rickshaws and Bullock carts. The Motor bus has a leading role in the sphere of mechanical road transport. Motor rickshaws or three wheelers are also seen at Ratlam and Jaora towns. A few motor cars are also seen plying on the road as taxi. They are very useful and provide comparatively quick and cheap service. The Bullock cart continues to be even now the basic means of transport in rural areas of the District.

Automobiles

The number of automobiles in Ratlam District registered a steady rise. Though Ratlam is an important railway station and the district is well connected by rail Road Transport both for carrying passengers and goods is quite popular. The table below shows the details of various types of vehicles.

Table No. VII-6
Number of Automobiles in Ratlam District

Year	Cars	Taxis	Three Wheelers	Bus	Trucks	Motor Cycles	Tractors	Others
1960-61	160	-	-	51	61	80	-	61
1965-66	250	-	-	71	102	158	-	102
1970-71	340	-	-	100	167	290	-	167
1971-72	383	3	-	107	178	328	-	178
1972-73	393	3	-	108	207	416	-	207
1973-74	410	5	-	114	241	479	-	241
1974-75	421	5	35	115	266	591	137	266

Source : Regional Transport Officer, Indore

Position of adequate, cheap and efficient passenger service is essential for the busy urban life. The most common vehicles used for the purpose are tongas, bicycles and cycle rickshaws.

Horse Driven Tongas

These vehicles are used for the transport of goods as well as passengers for local distances. Their main advantage is flexibility of service because they take passengers right up to their house doors. These vehicles are locally manufactured and their maintenance is not costly. The total number of horse driven tongas registered by the different municipal committees of the District are shown below :

Table No. VII-7
Number of Horse Driven Tongas

Year	Ratlam Municipality	Jaora Municipality	Alot Municipality	Sailana Municipality
1965-66	-	-	8	2
1970-71	124	93	8	2
1971-72	129	113	10	2
1972-73	130	114	15	2
1973-74	136	110	16	2

Source : Municipal Committees

Bicycles

The bicycles are much popular in rural and urban areas of the District due to their multifarious uses and cheapness. It is also a mean of conveyance for individual passengers for short distances. The following table shows the number of bicycles registered by different municipalities of the District. The registration of bicycles has been stopped by municipalities from the year 1968-69.

Table No. VII-8
Number of Bicycles

Name of Municipality	Years					
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Alot	221	310	255	265	325	350
2. Sailana	27	77	147	181	153	139
3. Tal	-	7	23	-	-	-
4. Ratlam	-	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-

Cycle Rickshaws

For short distances it is a very cheap means of transport carrying two passengers. Cycle Rickshaws are mostly used in Ratlam, Jaora and Alot, towns of the District.

Bullock Carts

The rural areas not connected by the roads are still dependent on bullock carts for transport of men and material. As the bullock cart 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. The carts in common use are of two types, one having solid and the other spoked wheels and frame consisting in each case of bamboo and wood. It is difficult to correctly assess the total number of bullock carts in this District.

However according to the figures supplied by the District Statistical Officer, Ratlam, there were 12,828 bullock carts in the year 1951 which increased to 18,605 in 1961, 20,256 in 1965-66, 21,793 in 1971-72, and 21,119 in 1974-75 in the District.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

In Ratlam District the mechanised road transport is a comparatively recent development. Road Transport Development was retarded due to the deplorable condition of roads. Till about fifty years back, motor cars were a rarity and were owned by few rich persons. Before the formation of Madhya Bharat State, there was no separate department in existence which dealt with transport problem. The present Ratlam District consists of a number of former States, and their Police Department was mainly dealing with these matters. For running passenger buses on specific routes monopolies or contracts were sanctioned. Moreover, in different constituent units the rules for regulation of motor vehicles and the codes were also different. In the year 1939, the present Indian Motor vehicles Act was passed and the rules were framed there under in 1940, with view to regulating the service of passenger transport as well as goods transport.

This helped in curbing unhealthy competition amongst motor operators and charging of abnormal fares. Thus the Act, helped in putting the transport industry on sound and organised basis and gradual improvement was registered.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in June 1948, the system of monopoly on routes was discontinued. Uniform rules for registering and plying of motor vehicles were promulgated and districtwise signs were allocated. Towards the end of 1948, the Transport Department was established in Madhya Bharat on a small scale. Later on the Department was separated from Police Department and was put under the administrative charge of Transport Commissioner. Since there was no Department in existence in any of the merging States the work for establishment and organisation of the Department had to be commenced from the beginning, without having any precedents or traditions to follow. Before the passing of Madhya Bharat Motor vehicles Act of 1949, the Indian Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 was being followed in spirit. But from 18th October, 1949, the rules and by laws contained in this Act of 1949, were put in to force. The Regional Transport Authority, with headquarters at Indore was empowered to issue permits for plying of motor vehicles within the region.

After the re-organisation of states in 1956, the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act 1939 were applied to the new State of Madhya Pradesh with some amendments, with a view to liberalise the rules of road transport. The transport operators were required to form registered companies and operate under the control of the Regional Transport Authorities. This resulted in effective control over the operators and consequent better performance of the service. So far as the registration of Motor Vehicles is concerned this District was under the control of Regional Transport Authority Indore. After 1st April, 1975, the vehicles of this District are registered with the newly created Regional Transport Authority Office at Ujjain.

Transport Services

In Ratlam District both the private and the State owned public transport services, ply side by side. The main routes are operated by the State Owned Services while the rural routes are mostly run by private operators.

(a) Private Bus Service

The privately owned transport services are transporting a larger load of the goods and passenger traffic of the District. They operate on all weather roads as well as fair weather roads. Private operators have amalgamated their individual transport firms in to joint stock companies. In the year 1975, 20 private Bus owners were operating their buses in this District. Important among these are Ms. Samarthmal Kishorilal Agrawal, Ratlam Transport Company, Kishanchand Govindram, Bhartiya Bus Company, Swastic Transport Company, Ratlam, Govindlal Girdharilal, Jaora, Jamila Begum, Jaora, and Mola Bux Narayan Ji, Sailana. These private firms have been extending goods travelling facilities to the people residing in the interior. There is a great demand even now from most of the villages in the interior for introduction of bus services. Progressive construction of roads will help the expansion of bus services in the interior villages of the District.

(b) State Owned Services

Ratlam is the sub-depot head quarters of the State owned Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (MPSRTC). The Transport Corporation does not have a monopoly of passenger traffic on all routes and on certain routes the frequency of Private vehicles exceeds the frequency of the State Owned Transport Corporation. The Corporation has been operating its services in all directions in the district and in case of Jaora, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Indore and Ujjain the bus routes run parallel to the railways. Long route buses emanating from other Depots, but passing through the District are Neemuch-Bhopal, Mandsaur-Bhopal, Ujjain-Mandsaur, Ratlam-Burhanpur, Indore-Banswara, Ratlam-Udaipur, Ratlam-Chambal and Rampura-Ujjain. The service has considerably expanded and the passenger traffic borne by it has also registered a corresponding rise. Goods transport is not handled by the Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation. In 1974-75, Ratlam Sub-Depot was maintaining 22 buses and the details of routes operated by them is given in the appendix.

The services run by the Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation pass through the rural area and these connect them with the towns. The number of passengers carried by the buses of the Ratlam Sub-Depot of M.P.S.R.T.C. was 36,500 in 1950-51, 73,000 in 1955-56, 1,69,820 in 1960-61, 1,63,225 in 1965-66, 2,02,000 in 1970-71, 2,52,000 in 1971-72, 3,03,400 in 1972-73, 3,20,000 in 1973-74 and 3,50,000 in 1974-75.

Amenities to Passengers

The Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation is a well managed concern and is trying to provide all possible comfort and convenience to the public, and earn to their support and good will. Basic amenities like passenger-sheds, waiting rooms with sanitary fittings and arrangements for supply of drinking water are provided. Passenger sheds of a temporary nature have already been provided at almost all stations. Arrangements have been made to provide refreshment rooms and tea stalls at important stations on contract basis so that the passengers may get good refreshments at reasonable rates. All services operated by the corporation are run punctually according to the scheduled timings.

Railways

Ratlam Junction is situated on the Western Railway's broad gauge Delhi-Bombay main Trunk Line. The other line of metre gauge is the Khandwa-Ajmer section passing through Ratlam District. Ratlam was created a Divisional Headquarters of Western Railways in 1956 and is a Major Division of Railways. The total rail length in the District is about 195 kms. and the route kilometres per 100 square kilometres is 4.36.¹

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company (B.B. & C.I. Railway) which was organised in 1952 constructed and operated three sections which pass through this District, the details which are given below :

	Section	Date of opening	Length in miles
1.	Dohad to Ratlam	22-10-1894	70.45
2.	Ratlam to Nagda	11-5-1896	25.70
3.	Nagda to Morak	15-7-1907	101.11

The Dohad-Ratlam section was opened in 1894 and connected to Godhra in Gujarat later in 1898 Ratlam was connected to Nagda also. In 1907, B.B. & C.I. Railway opened another line from Nagda going through the District and in course of time, this section reached upto Mathura.

The Ajmer-Khandwa branch of the Rajputana-Mal metre gauge railway (which passes through Ratlam) was opened for traffic on 11.7.1876. From Ratlam to Jaora the

line was opened on 25.2.1880. and further Jaora to Mandsaur on 8.4.1880. The line was originally projected in 1869 but was not taken up owing to the heavy cost which would be entailed in crossing the Nerbudda and descending the Vindhyan scarp. In 1869, however, the Indore Darbar offered a loan of rupees one crore for the construction of a line from Khandwa to the capital of the State. An agreement was signed between the Holkar and the Government of India. the agreement was approved and confirmed by the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council at Simla on 25th May 1870.

In 1896 Ratlam State agreed to give 99 1/2 acres of land free of charge to the Government of India for the use of B.B. & C.I. Railway yards, station and staff quarters. In addition 72 acres of land was allotted for the construction of Railway Colony.¹

Present Length of Railway

At present the total Kilometre of the railway line (Broad and Metre gauge) in the District is about 195 kilometres. The main Bombay-Delhi Broad gauge line enters the District boundary at Bhairogarh railway station followed by Raoti Bildi, Morwani Ratlam Junction and Bangraod. Ratlam junction is situated in the middle of Bombay and Delhi route of Railway. The Nagda-Mathura section also traverses in north-eastern part of the District and Luni Richhi and Alot railway station falling on it. The Khandwa-Ajmer metre gauge railway line enters the District from south-eastern part at Pritam Nagar which is the first railway station on this section. The other railway stations on this line are Nauganwa, Ratlam Junction, Namli, Choursi, Jaora and Dhodhar. This line follows the alignment of Ratlam-Jaora-Mandsaur-Neemuch road very closely so far as it lies within the District. The whole District is thus covered by the Western Railway Zone.

Rail-Borne Traffic

The railways are the main carrier of both goods and passengers traffic in this District. The principal imports in to the District consist of coal, coke, rice, salt, sugar, timber, potato, cotton, kerosine, oil, tobacco, betal nuts, gunny bags wrought and iron and steel products. The items of exports are wheat, opium, oil seeds and minor forest products. The table below shows the goods traffic carried, number of wagons weight in tonnes transported by goods trains and by passenger and mixed trains on the various stations of western railway in the District during 1972-74.

Table No. VII-9
Intensity of Goods Traffic

Name of stations	1972		1973		1974	
	Number of Wagons	Weight in Tonnes	Number of Wagons	Weight in Tonnes	Number of Wagons	Weight in Tonnes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Dhodhar	15	384	40	589	93	2,150

1. Administration Report of Ratlam State, 1944-45, p.10.

(Contd.)

1. Regional Transport Survey Report, p.262.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Jaora	626	7,337	726	8,041	497	6,950
3. Namli	1	108	-	94	2	123
4. Ratlam (Metre Gauge)	317	8,372	746	6,835	735	7,391
5. Nauganwa	2	14	-	-	2	50
6. Ratlam (Broad Gauge)	2,791	38,303	2,017	28,047	2,368	36,442
7. Raoti	3	44	-	-	-	10
8. Bhairogarh	2	45	1	22	1	22
9. Bangrod	317	6,157	129	2,695	189	4,191

Source : Divisional Superintendent Western Railway, Ratlam

The higher volume of traffic depends on the character of different commodities. Heavy load commodities which are low in value and move in a great bulk from the originating centres show high outward traffic. The type of agricultural activity within the region is also responsible for high freight traffic density. The surplus Wheat and Jowar of this district causes high traffic on railways.

There are about nine passenger trains running up and down along the different railway line of the District. Of all the lines the main trunk line i.e. Delhi-Bombay is conspicuous by its heavy passenger traffic. The following table shows the number of passenger carried during the period 1972-73.

Table No. VII-10
Intensity of Passenger Traffic

Name of Stations	Number of passengers carried		
	1972	1973	1974
1. Bhairogarh	35,311	36,839	40,317
2. Raoti	21,784	22,890	25,729
3. Bildi	8,484	9,139	9,847
4. Morwani	11,344	12,784	12,899
5. Ratlam (Broad Gauge and Metre gauge)	17,33,787	16,01,239	15,50,861
6. Bangrod	43,729	49,666	57,384
7. Dodhar	82,977	83,756	38,752
8. Rincha Tande	-	13,791	23,794
9. Jaora	2,86,544	2,99,784	3,04,296
10. Baralechaurasi	52,788	54,781	58,466
11. Namli	61,789	64,384	67,512
12. Nauganwa	56,054	53,749	58,084

Source : Divisional Superintendent Western Railways, Ratlam

Considering the number of passengers carried the highest number was booked in 1972 at Ratlam station followed by 3,04,296 at Jaora in 1974. The best railway station in the District is of Ratlam. It has got an impressive building and all the usual amenities like separate waiting rooms for First and Second Class male passengers and combined waiting room for First and Two and Three Tier Sleeper coach lady passengers. At Ratlam arrangements also exist for refreshment rooms and vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian meals. On other stations facilities for drinking water, refreshments, etc., only exist. An enquiry counter and reservation counter is provided at Ratlam Station for helping the passengers in their rail journey. The following long distance trains of the Western Railway are passing through Ratlam junction.

1. Rajdhani Express between Bombay-Delhi.
2. Deluxe Paschim Express, between Bombay-Delhi.
3. Frontier Mail between Bombay-Amritsar.
4. Janata Express between Bombay-Delhi.
5. Passenger train between Ratlam-Bhopal.
6. Ahmedabad-Bhopal Passenger train.
7. Mathura-Baroda Passenger train.
8. Parcel-cum-Passenger train between Mathura-Baroda.
9. Dehradun Express between Bombay-Dehradun.

On metre gauge line three passenger trains runs in up direction and three in Down direction between Khandwa and Ajmer. In addition to this one shuttle between Mhow-Chitorgarh is also running.

At Ratlam one Diesel shed has been functioning on from 1.5.1967. It is the only Broad Gauge Diesel shed on whole Western Railway and having 106 WDM 2 type Diesel Locomotives which is likely to increase the capacity up to 125 Locomotives. Out of 106 Diesel Locomotives, 13 Powers are utilised on Mail Express trains passing through Ratlam junction. The approximate cost of Diesel shed including machinery and other services provided there in works out to Rs. 150 lakhs.

Rail-Road Competition

With improvement in the organisation and regularity of road transport the railways experience considerable difficulty in meeting the competition from road transport services catering for short distance traffic on certain lengths. But railways continued to held the traffic by careful adjustment of train timings, by the speeding up of trains, and on certain section, by reducing fares. The improvement of roads and the popularity of the automobile have contributed greatly to the increase in road traffic. The carriage of merchandise by private carriers on a few roads adjacent to the railway, affect railway earnings to some extent. For example Ratlam-Jaora-Mandsaur-Neemuch road runs parallel to the Ratlam-Ajmer section of Western Railway. Ratlam-Mhow-Indore road runs nearly parallel to metre gauge section of Ratlam-Mhow-Indore-Khandwa Railway.

But it may be generally said that the facilities offered by the railways on these sections continue to provide a more economical and convenient mode of transport for

this traffic. Nevertheless, the buses have attained popularity mainly because of they run through the heart of towns, whereas many railway stations are at some distance from the towns they serve. Moreover, industry and trade prefer road to the railways for transit of goods, as the movement is speedier, involves less change of goods in transit and reaches destinations inaccessible to the railways. However, the railway movement in bulks and heavy commodities continues to be important. Timber, bamboo, and other minor forest products are some of the commodities moved by roads. Movement of food grains by trucks is important in Ratlam District. The goods go to and from places like Bombay, Indore, Baroda Ahmedabad, Ajmer and Ujjain are transported by trucks. The goods are delivered by trucks earlier than by the railways. All the goods transport business on roads has been carried by the private sector.

Water Transport

None of the rivers in the District is used for water transport. There are only two important rivers the Mahi river in South-West and the Chambal river in North-Eastern part of the District. None of them are utilised for navigation purposes.

Bridges

The various roads of the District are provided with a number of bridges and culverts. Out of the different types of roads the State Highway i.e. Neemuch-Mhow road and other major District roads are mostly provided with a number of bridges and culverts over the streams and rivers. A major bridges on Mahi river has been constructed. There are about 349 culverts, 52 minor bridges and five major bridges in the District.

Air Transport

There is no facility for air transport in the District. The nearest airport is at Indore, which is linked by air with important places such as Bombay, Bhopal, Gwalior, Delhi, Surat and Ahmedabad recently. An air strip has been constructed at Banjli village about 7 km. North-West of Ratlam town which is serviceable only in open season.

TRAVEL AND TOURIST FACILITIES

For the use of travellers and tourists there are *Dharamshalas*, hostels, lodges and rest houses at important places of the District.

Serais and Dharmshalas

Information regarding old time *Dharmshalas* and Serais is not available. However, in recent time many *Dharmshalas* have been constructed by charitable trusts and philanthropic persons at Ratlam, Jaora, Alot and Sailana Towns of the District. All these afford accommodation to the travellers free of charge. Some important *Dharmshalas* of Ratlam town are Indore *Dharamshala* Station road, Bhatia *Dharamshala*, Bhil *Dharamshala* Bajna road, Jain *Dharamshala* and Calcutta Bal ki *Dharamshala*.

Hotels and Lodges

The increase in passenger traffic has been mainly responsible for the establishment of hotels and eating houses. There are a good number of good hotels and lodges in Ratlam Jaora and Alot towns, which offer lodging and boarding facilities to travellers and tourists. A list of important hotels and lodges is given below :

1. Jyoti Hotel (Air Cooled) Kothari Market, Ratlam
2. Tajmahal Hotel, Station road, Ratlam
3. Rituraj Hotel, Power House Road, Ratlam
4. Laxmi-Vilas Lodge, Station Road, Ratlam
5. Gujarat Lodge, Station Road, Ratlam
6. Ashok Lodge, Station Road, Ratlam
7. Jiwan Lodge, Station Road, Ratlam
8. Gayatri Guest House, Sailana Bus Stand

The hotels and eating houses are, however, a feature associated mainly with urban life. The rural areas too have few such hotels and eating houses. The villages on the road side have, however, small tea shops which offer the passengers light refreshments and tea. During hot season some philanthropic persons voluntarily arrange for the supply of drinking water for the convenience of the travelling public.

Rest Houses and Circuit Houses

The primary purpose of maintaining the Rest House is to provide facilities regarding boarding and lodging to touring government officials coming to the District on duty. But they are made available to the public also at prescribed rates, if accommodation is available. The Circuit House is intended for very important persons, Secretaries, Heads of Departments and other officers of the higher category. The Collector of the District is the controlling authority for allotting accommodation in the Circuit House, while the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R) is the controlling authorised for allotting accommodation in Rest House. There is one Circuit House at Ratlam and 7 Rest Houses at other places of the District. The following table shows the situation and category of accommodation available in the Rest House of the District.

Table No. VII-11
Situation of Rest Houses

Situation	Tahsil	Category of Accomodation	Situation on Road
Circuit House	Ratlam	2 Suits	In Ratlam Town, on Ratlam Mhow Road.
Rest House			
1. Ratlam	Ratlam	4 suits	
2. Salakhedi	Ratlam	4 suits	Ratlam-Mhow Road
3. Jaora	Jaora	2 suits	Ratlam-Neemuch Road
4. Piploda	Jaora	2 suits	Jaora-Piploda Road
5. Dhodhar	Jaora	2 suits	Ratlam-Neemuch Road
6. Sailana	Sailana	2 suits	Ratlam-Banswara Road
7. Alot	Alot	2 suits	Jaora-Tal-Alot Road

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

Post Telegraphs and Telephones

Information regarding the history and development of postal system in Ratlam District is rather scanty. There was no regular postal department under the Peshwas. The work of military intelligence and postal system were entrusted to *jasuds* and *Har-karas*. They were not only good runners, but intelligent men, well acquainted with roads, resourceful and brave.

The present system was in fact organised and put on a firm footing after the British took over the administration and a Director General of Post Offices was appointed for the whole country in 1854. Postage stamps were now first introduced and rates were fixed for the conveyance of letters irrespective of distance. There was steady expansion of post offices in the District and in the volume of work handled by them. In 1905-06 there was one combined Post and Telegraph office at Ratlam town, one Imperial post and a separate Telegraph Office at Ratlam Railway Station. The other Imperial post offices were at Namli, Panchod and Sarwen Villages and separate telegraph offices at Namli, Nowgawan and Murwani Villages in Ratlam State. There were six Imperial Post Offices in Jaora State i.e., at Jaora, Barauda, Malhargarh, Nawaganj, Sanjit and Tal. Sailana State was maintaining three Imperial Posts i.e., at Sailana, Bangrod and Raoti. In addition there were Imperial Post Offices at Alot and Ringnod towns which were formerly in the Dewas Junier State.

Development of Postal Services Since 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. and having a population of 2,000 provided the post office, subject to the annual loss did not exceed Rs. 750 and there was no Post Office within a distance of three miles. The conditions for opening post offices were relaxed during the Second Five Year Plan and the programme aimed at providing Post Offices to each group of villages within a radius of two miles and having a population of 2,000. In addition to these, Post Offices were also to be provided at every headquarters of National Extension and Community Development Blocks, subject to the conditions relating to the permissible limits of annual loss and distance. In 1961, there was one Head Post Office at Ratlam and 12 Sub-Offices which were located at Ratlam City, Ratlam-Choumukhi, Ratlam Railway Station, Ratlam Surjapole, Sailana, Alot Dhodar Railway Station, Hussain Tekri, Jaora, Jaora Kutchery-Piploda, Sunkheda and Tal. In addition there were 56 Branch Post Offices located in various Villages of the District. The number of post offices further increased to one Second Class Post Office, 16 Sub-offices, 58 Branch offices and 12 telegraph offices in 1965.

The conditions for opening of Post Offices were further liberalised by including also places where schools were run by District Boards or Schools run were approved by the State Government. As a result of these steps, the number of Post offices increased to one head Post Office, 40 combined Post and telegraph offices and 135 branch post offices (51 being permanent and 84 experimental) in 1971-72.

The needs of the rural areas received special attention and as a result of this, the number of Sub Post Offices increased to 23 in 1975. Detailed list of post offices in Ratlam District is given in the Appendix Table No. VII-1. The table below shows the growth of Post Offices since 1971-72.

Table No. VII-12
Number of Post and Telegraph Offices
Ratlam District

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Head Post Office	1	1	1
2. L. S. G. Post Offices	2	1	1
3. First Class Post Offices	2	1	1
4. Second Class Post Offices	3	1	1
5. Third Class Post Offices	30	21	21
6. EDSOS	3	3	3
7. Branch Post Offices			
i. Permanent	51	27	28
ii. Temporary	84	50	35

Source : Superintendent Post Offices, Ratlam Division

There has been growing demand for communication facilities represented by the postal telegraph and telephone services in the District. The financial results of working post offices disclose fluctuations, surpluses in some years and deficits in others. Because of its being administered along with telegraph Department together with the telephones and radio, the total results are better indicatives of the working of the entire organisations. Both postal and Savings Banking transaction are also carried out at the Sub-post Offices and in Branch Post Offices of the District. In such post offices the following facilities for small savings were provided.

- Sale of gift coupons.
- Sale of 12 year National Plan Savings Certificates.
- Post Office Savings Bank.
- Sale of Government Securities.
- Sale of Premium Prize Bonds and
- Sale of 12 years National Defence Certificates.

The following table shows the details of Postal activities during the period 1971-72 to 1973-74.

Table No. VII-12
Details of Postal Services

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4
1. Number of letters post Card, Newspapers Parcels and Packets (posted received for delivery and Total handled).	15,61,056	19,82,632	20,11,355

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
2. Number of Inland and foreign Money Orders issued.	18,359	15,372	15,191
3. Number of value payable articles sent	76	2,118	244
4. Number of Letter Boxes	249	237	240

Telegraph Offices

Ratlam District is now served with wide spread system of telegraph offices. In 1905, there were four telegraph offices in erstwhile Ratlam State.¹ After independence, the policy of expanding telegraph facilities particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas was vigorously pursued by the Department. Untill 1951, no scheme for opening a telegraph offices could be taken unless it was profitable. From 1951, onwards the policy was gradually liberalised. At first, special consideration was given to places where the loss in working would not exceed Rs. 500, and this was latter raised to Rs. 1,000. In September 1953, it was decided to open telegraph offices at all district towns without any limit of loss and subject to a loss not exceeding Rs. 1,000 at Sub-divisional and tahsil towns. During the Second Five Year Plan, the programme of extension of telegraph facilities to rural areas with a population more than 5,000 was taken up. Thus in 1970, there were 6 telegraph offices and 31 combined Post and Telegraph Offices in Ratlam District.

Telephones

In 1944-45 there was a public telephone exchange in Ratlam State, while the Durbar was also maintaining its own telephone system.² There was great demand from public and firms to install the telephone connections in the Ratlam and other towns of the district. At present the District is well connected with telephone system. In 1973, there were 1,243 telephone connections in this District.

Radio and Wireless Stations

There is no radio stations or licenced wireless stations in Ratlam District. It is served by the Indore Station of All India Radio, which is nearest to the District. The number of radio licences issued in the District during the year 1971-72 was 1,954, which increased to 2,346 in 1972-73.

Organisation of Owners and Employees

There was about 7 organisations of employees of Western Railway. Of these, Western Railway Employees Union, Western Railway Majdoor Sangh, Loco Running Staff Association Guards Association, Station Master and Assistant Station Masters Association, Commercial Staff Association and ARMS Ratlam are important. In addition to these there are other associations alike organisation of employees of State owned Transport Services, Private Bus Operators, Union, Truck Owners association and Postal Employees Union in the District.

CHAPTER -VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Besides the major sectors of employment like the agriculture or industries, the miscellaneous occupations are related to such diverse but important fields as administration, health, education, and domestic and personal services, etc. Most of them could be grouped under the 'other services' category of Industrial Classification but, profession-wise, they could more precisely be described by the Occupational Classification, available for 1961 Census. Hence, while resorting to 1961 Census in the detailed description of each of the occupations, some broad Industrial Classification groups are also tabulated in the end for later data.

A glimpse of the past position of these occupations in this area can be had from the combined figures of erstwhile Jaora, Ratlam and Sailana States for 1931 Census. These could broadly be representative of the Ratlam District area. Thus, in the field of public administration the number of earners, workign dependents and persons following it as subsidiary occupation, together in the three States, in 1931, came to 2,237 (27 females). The largest number of them 1,212 were in Jaora State. Then in the field of relegion, the persons engaged as camers, etc., in the three states totalled 1,145 with the largest of them (613) being in Ratlam State. The field of Medicine claimed, in all, 465 persons engaged in the three former States, with females out numbering the males presumably because it included the profession of nursing. Then, the number of persons engaged under the head 'Instruction,' that is education, in these states, totalled 300 with half of them (148) falling in Ratlam State alone. All the three states, in 'Letters, Arts and Science' which included musicians, exhibitors, artists, writers, surveyors etc., engaged a total of 1,144 persons. Lastly, in the category of 'Domestic Services' were engaged the largest 2,959 persons in these states of which the most numerous were serving in Ratlam State.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

As for the present era, the occupational classification of 1961 Census showed a total of 636 Government administrators and executive officials in the District. This category included the village level executives as well but here they are described seperately. The administrators and executive officials workign under the Central Government in the District according to this Census came to 15, in all, of whom 9 were placed in the urban sector. Those administrators and executive officials working under the State Government totalled 113, of whom as many as 107 were in the urban sector. This indicated a natural concentration of the executive machinery in the headquarters towns of the District. A wholly urban oriented field of administration was that of local bodies the administrators and executive officials of which numbered 34, all in the urban areas. Of the 9 quasi-Government officials shown in the District 8 were claimed by the Urban sector. Thus, the earlier mentioned village level executives, placed at the begining of the administrative ladder, were the one class permanently and largely distributed over the rural areas also. They totalled 463 (12 women) in the District of whom 250 including 11 women were serving in Rural sector.

1. The Central India States Gazetteers (Western State) Volume V-Part B-p. 330.

2. Administration Report of Ratlam State, 1944-45, p.1.

The functioning of the administrative machinery rested on the whole set-up of the office, an important and essential factor of which was made up of the various clerical and other lower category workers. The different clerical as well as other unskilled office workers, in all the Government or other establishment within the District, were enumerated under the category, 'Clerical and related workers' coming to 4,195 in all. The stenographers and typists, considered technically better qualified among them, numbered 101 including 6 women and were all placed in the urban areas where the bigger offices were located. Other miscellaneous clerical workers in the District totalled 1,921 (18 females) of whom 1,789 (7 females) were in the Urban sector. In these were included 499 record keepers, moharrers, binders, etc., with 402 of them in the urban sector. Besides these clerical workers, there were in the same category a total of 1,458 unskilled office workers in the District of whom 325 were females. The urban areas claimed 972 of these unskilled office workers with a comparatively lesser proportion of female (32) workers.

The economic condition of all the public servants, particularly those in the lower scales of pay could not be said to be satisfactory. But the phenomenon of rising prices as against their fixed income was sought to be compensated, if not nullified, by various measures by the Government viz., revision of pay scales, dearness allowance which was also regularly enhanced from time to time, and other allowances or amenities. Other common facilities to the employees included old age and family pension, gratuity, general provident fund, family benefit fund scheme and provision of loans, etc. Besides, the local or general greivances of the employees could be given expression or redressed through the district level branches of their respective State-wide organisations or associations.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

The learned professions viz., Doctors, Teachers, Engineers, Lawyers, etc., could generally be described as belonging to the middle classes, both socially and economically. However, as in other places also, some of them like higher grade engineers and college level teachers of reputed lawyers and doctors are financially much better placed than the rest among their profession and enjoy a higher standard of living. In the face of increasing number of law graduates a tough competition awaits the new aspirants in legal practice and it is common practice to work as apprentice with a senior lawyer. The nature of their profession allows for an active political life and usually they do participate in the political activities. In the field of medicine also, especially allopathic, a doctor now a days has to face competition.

Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

There were, according to occupational classification a total of 174 physicians, surgeons and dentists, etc., in the District with 132 of them in the urban areas only. This was, however, due largely to almost exclusive urban area placement of the allopathic doctors. Separately, of the 64 allopathic physicians and surgeons (3 women) in the district, 61 belonged to the urban sector including all the three lady doctors. In addition there were 9 dentists enumerated in the District all of whom also belonged to

the urban sector. Among other systems of medicine Ayurved predominated with 62 physicians of whom 30 were practising in rural areas as well and included among them was a lone woman physician also. Homoeopathic system which has recently become more popular, then (1961) claimed only 3 physicians in the District with 2 in the urban sector.

Nurses, Pharmacists, etc.

Other related professions particularly, with the allopathic branch, were those of nurses, pharmecists, and other medical technicians who totalled to 665 in the District. Of these, the nurses came to 259 and being essential with the services of hospitals and doctors, were also almsot exclusively (247) placed in the urban sector. Mainly a profession of the ladies there were enumerated 8 male nurses also among them of whom 5 were in the urban sector. As against this, the profession of mid-wives and health visitors served more the rural areas where modern hospital facilities were, usually, not available. As such, of a total of 76 mid-wives and health visitors, shown in the District, only 23 were in the urban sector. Among others, pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians in the District numbered 139 (17 women) of whom, 92 (4 women) belonged to urban areas while the number of sanitation technicians came to 101, all male, with 74 of them in the urban sector.

Veterinarians

The veterinarians of the District falling under the category of biologists, veterinarians and agronomists of the occupational classification were also akin to doctors in the nature of their profession. Of a total of 44 persons belonging to this category, the veterinarians came to 26, in all, of whom 20 were placed in the urban sector.

Teachers

As in the case of medical facilities the share of the District villages in the field of education was also proportionately much less. In fact, the college level teachers almost wholly belonged to the urban areas while, the middle and primary school teachers also were not even evenly divided between the towns and the rural sector of the District. Thus, of the 1,986 teachers of all categories 1,292 were in the urban sector. Separately, there were 59 (5 women) college or university level teachers in the District with 58 of them placed in the urban area. The number of secondary school teachers was 172 including 46 women and a total of 163 of these with 45 women were in the urban sector. However, of the middle and primary school teachers who totalled 1,441 (354 women), 789 (280 women), that is, little more than half, formed the urban area component. All the rest of the teachers in the District, not classified with any of the above mentioned classes, numbered 314 (112 women) and 282 (107 women) of them were in the urban sector.

Architects, Engineers, etc.

In the category of architacts, engineers and surveyors, were enumerated 130 per-

sons, all male, in the District. As most of them had their establishments located in the headquarter towns as many as 122 of them lived in the urban areas. The civil engineers among them were the largest single group constituting, mostly, the Government P.W.D. section and numbered 58 with 57 falling in the urban area.

The chemists, physicists and geologists, etc., formed a small and totally urban group of occupations numbering 20, in all, in the District with 2 women among them.

Jurists

As everywhere else, jurists' category could be said to form a link between the administration and the society. They, on the one hand, included the judges and the magistrates who, in this District, totalled 10 and were placed in the urban sector, while, on the other, came the legal practitioners and advisors. Not only as the legal representatives but also as an important section of the local population, the latter class played an important role in the society. The total strength of this class of legal practitioners, came to 80 and all of them also belonged to the urban sector. The rest counted as other jurists and legal technicians, including the petition writers came to 43 in the District with 41 of them living in the urban areas.

Artists, Writers, etc.

The category of artists, writers and related workers totalling, on the whole, 668, was largely made up of the musicians and related workers numbering 544 including 87 women. A little more than half of them with a greater proportion of women belonged to the rural sector while, the urban areas claimed 237 with just 7 women among them. This class, however, presumably included the common itinerant groups of entertainers, singers, etc. as well. In the dancers and related workers' class were enumerated 40 persons (5 women) while, the actors and related workers also numbered 40 (one woman) whith 12 of the former but none from the latter belonging to the urban sector.

In the same category was also included the main literary circle of the District namely, the authors and journalists, etc., who in all, numbered 15 with all of them being in the urban area. Of the rest, the painters, decorators and commercial artists, etc., also a totally urban area class, numbered 12 in the District.

Social Scientists and Related Workers

The accountants and auditors and the labour and social welfare workers were the main constituent classes of this category in the District. Of these, the accountants and auditors numbered 70 with 68 in the urban sector while, labour and social welfare workers totalled 30 (2 females) of which 23 (one female) worked in the urban sector.

Sales Workers

Out of all the sales workers running the trade and commerce of the District the sections dealing with the mixed and varied type of retail business could as well be cov-

ered in this Chapter. The bulkiest section of them was formed by the class of working proprietors engaged in the retail business of the district area. They numbered 5,365 including 1,267 women and 3,917 with 176 women, or nearly threefourth of them, were placed in the urban area towns. Still these retailers were the one class of business that reached the villages in some substantial numbers.

The salesmen, shop assistants and related workers class totalling 1,746 in all, formed a different and generally lower section of business. Of these, the salesmen and shop assistants both in the whole sale and the retail trade units came to 891 (55 women) with 627 (8 women) of them in the urban sector. Among the petty sales workers could be counted the hawkers, pedlars and street vendors totalling 850 with 110 women and the urban sector claimed as many as 700 (91 women) of them.

PERSONAL SERVICES

In the field of miscellaneous occupations were also included the various domestic and personal services like those of washerman, barber, tailor, shoe maker or house-hold servants. They come generally in low income group with varying individual incomes. However, usually their family members, adult and children alike, work side by side and help in enhancing the income. Most of these occupations traditionally followed by a particular caste are now, to some extent, pursued by other caste people also.

Tailors, Cutters, etc.

The category of tailors, cutters and furriers, etc., of the occupational classification enumerated a total of 1,805 persons under it in the District. The actual tailors, dress and garment makers, numbered 1,707 with 328 women and as many as 945 (114 women) of them were claimed by the urban sector indicating the sartorial consciousness of the towns people. In the rest were also included 44 upholsterers and related workers in the District with 20 women among them.

Washermen

They were enumerated under the launderers, drycleaners and dressers' category totalling 369 with 118 women. Again the urban sector claimed as many as 295 (79 women) of them.

Barbers

There were in all, 583 persons of the barbers and hair-dressers' class in the District. Being a profession conventionally followed by males it showed no female worker. However, the women (and also the men) of the caste which generally pursues this occupation are also often required on many religious occasions or ceremonies of a household.

Shoe Makers

In the category of leather cutters and lasters, etc., were enumerated 1,620 persons in the District. The shoe makers and shoe repairers among them numbered 1,583 (315 women) with 558 (99 women) of them in the urban sector.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers

The business of hotels and eating houses etc., is an increasing modern-day phenomenon every where. However, the hotels that come up on the road-side or the travelling routes or the units that cluster around the public places in the towns are usually a small owner run affair. The bigger units employing independent workers are comparatively much less in number and limited mostly to towns only. As such, the occupational classification of 'waitors and bartenders' showed just 47 such workers in the District of whom 45 worked in the urban area.

Domestic Servants

House-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers' class included the different types of domestic servants under it and totalled 880 in the District. The class was almost evenly divided between the men and women with the latter coming to 442, in all. It is in the town life that most of the families require domestic servants and thus, the urban sector claimed as many as 694 of the class with 381 women among them.

Cleaners and Sweepers

These were enumerated under a broader occupational class of building caretakers, cleaners and related workers which, in the District, totalled 1,336 including 422 females. Of these, the actual cleaners and sweepers numbered 1,313 including 421 females. As many as 991 of them (with 261 females) worked in the urban area towns of the District.

As to the latter statistics some of the Industrial Classification groups under the 'other services' category are tabulated below. They cover these occupations but from a different angle and hence are not comparable with the earlier figures. Thus, a look at them will suffice to say that, these figures as available and given, cover the public administration branch inclusive of its officers and staff both, and some service groups of the learned class irrespective of their occupational variations. A couple of personal services included herein also pertain to the field of entertainment.

Table No. VIII-1
Category-wise Strength of Employees

Category	For the year ending March	
	1971	1973
1	2	3
1. Public Service in Administrative Departments and Offices of:		
Central Government	80	86
State Government	2,453	1,746

(Contd.)

	1	2	3
Local-Self Government and Quasi Government Organisations		871	1,278
2. Educational Services (Technical)		166	167
Educational Services (Non-technical)		2,305	2,921
3. Public Health and Medical Services		1,248	1,551
4. Services rendered by Welfare and Relief Organisations		340	438
5. Community Services (Libraries, Musiums, etc.)		35	40
6. Recreation Services (Rendered by Cinema-houses)		87	95
7. Services rendered by Hotels, Boarding-houses, etc.		26	23

CHAPTER-IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Livelihood Pattern

As already noted in Chapter IV-Agriculture and Irrigation, agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people. Results of the Census of 1951, 1961 and 1971 all go to prove this statement. Though the figures are not comparable as the classification and concept have varied from Census to Census, they clearly bring out the overwhelming preponderance of agriculture as the provider of bread.

At the Census of 1951 the entire population was divided into two broad classes (i) agricultural and (ii) non-agricultural. Then each class was sub-divided into four livelihood categories. The figures clearly bring out the fact that 64.96 per cent of the population of the District was earning its bread from agricultural occupation. Even among the agricultural classes cultivators of owned land with 52.24 per cent were most preponderant, while cultivators of unowned land were 4.44 per cent. Agricultural labourers with 7.51 per cent formed a sizeable class. Agricultural rentiers were unimportant, forming only 0.77 per cent of the total population. Amongst non-agricultural classes, production other than cultivation was responsible for 11.18 per cent, commerce claimed 7.47 per cent and transport 2.79 per cent. The residuary class of non-agricultural occupations, i.e., other services and miscellaneous, was however the most important and absorbed 13.49 per cent of the total population of the District.

The self-supporting persons of non-agricultural classes at this Census were classified into various groups of Industries and Services. They further bring out the special features of the pattern of employment in the District. The number of such self-supporting persons was 40,699. The largest number of self-supporting persons, i.e., 7,616 was engaged in processing and manufacture of food stuffs, textiles and leather goods. Manufacture of metal goods, and wood products provided employment to sizeable numbers. Numerically, commerce including banking provided the next important group with 7,439 persons. Health, Education and Public Administration offered employment to 4,712 persons, the notable constituents of this group were medical and health (551), education (730), police (727) and State Government employees (1,592). Construction and maintenance of works including buildings, roads, etc., and utilities including electricity and scavenging employed 2,124 persons out of whom about two thousand were attributed to railway transport alone. Amongst the residuary class, there were 1,725 domestic servants, 525 barbers while 392 were in hotels, restaurant and eating houses, 257 in laundry services and 596 in recreation services. These self-supporting persons were working either as employers, employees or as independent workers.

Census of 1961

The income-based classification was abandoned at the Census of 1961. This Census introduced the concept of work. Thus all the people who worked, (i.e., were "economically active") including family workers, who were not in receipt of any income and working

children who did not earn enough for their maintenance were treated as workers. The workers were subdivided into nine sub-classes or working categories of the Census. The total number of workers at the Census was 233,180 (males 143,258 and females 89,922) which was equivalent to 48.2 per cent of the total population of the District.

The table given in Appendix-A shows the distribution of workers in the District and in the tahsils according to the nine-fold classification of workers. The same statistics are presented in the table below by tahsil-wise percentage distribution which makes them easily comprehensible :—

Table No. IX-1
Distribution of Workers by Categories Tahsilwise (by percentage)

Percentage of Workers in Category	Ratlam District	Jaora Tahsil	Alot Tahsil	Sailana Tahsil	Ratlam Tahsil
1. Cultivators	64.2	64.6	72.6	87.1	49.5
2. Agricultural Labourers	10.0	13.1	9.8	2.7	10.4
3. Mining, Quarring Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & Allied Activities	1.6	1.0	2.4	0.9	1.9
4. Household Industry	4.8	6.1	4.7	2.5	4.7
5. Manufacturing other than Household Industry	4.0	2.9	1.4	0.4	7.8
6. Construction	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	2.0
7. Trade and Commerce	4.0	3.7	2.5	1.7	6.1
8. Transport, Storage and Communications	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	6.9
9. Other Services	7.4	6.7	5.5	3.7	10.7

Agriculture (Categories I and II)

The foregoing table shows that almost three-fourths (74.2 per cent) of the District's working population was principally dependent on agriculture, i.e., the first two working categories. In the much more rural and tribal Sailana Tahsil dependence on agriculture was to the extent of almost nine-tenths (89.8 per cent) of the working force. Alot Tahsil which is next to Sailana in size of its rural population was also next in the District in respect of size of working force in agriculture. The two comparatively much more urbanised tahsil Ratlam and Jaora and smaller proportion of workers in agriculture.A

little less than two-thirds of the District's working population was returned as cultivators the proportion was very high (87.1 per cent) in Sailana Tahsil and high (72.6 per cent) in Alot Tahsil. In the highly urbanised Ratlam Tahsil, cultivators constituted even less than a half of the total number of workers.

Mining, quarrying, etc., (category III) comprises activities connected with the extraction of natural wealth, without subjecting it to any basic change. The proportion of workers in the category was very small, the highest value being 2.4 per cent in Alot Tahsil. In Sailana and Jaora Tahsils, it was even less than half of this. Out of the total workers in this category 96.5 per cent were included in "Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting". Forestry and logging were the next biggest class employees in category III.

House hold industry (Category IV) came next in importance to agricultural activities. Among Tahsils, Jaora Tahsil, showed the highest proportion of workers in household industry (6.1%). In Ratlam and Alot tahsils also it was high (4.7%), while the proportion was lowest in the tribal Sailana Tahsil (2.5%). By far the most important household industry was livestock rearing for milk and animal power employing 11.6 per cent workers. Next numerous in household industry were workers belonging to industries like manufacture of shoes and other leather produce (10.36 per cent), manufacture of materials from bamboo (10.36 per cent), making of textile garments (9.0 per cent), manufacture of earthenware (7.7 per cent) and carpentry (6.9 per cent). The table brings out the fact that most of the household industries are traditionally caste based. Manufacturing other than household industry (Category V) gave principal employment to 9,253 workers, who accounted for roughly one in 25 of all workers. More than nine-tenths of the workers were concentrated in urban areas mostly of Ratlam and Jaora tahsils. In Ratlam Tahsils, participation was as high as 7.8 per cent of the Tahsil's working force, incidentally it was also the highest proportion amongst all the tahsils of the District. The second place in this category was claimed by Jaora Tahsil, but the proportion was less than half of Ratlam Tahsil. Sailana had very low participation in this category accounting for only one amongst 250 of its workers. The figures bring out the backwardness of Sailana and Alot Tahsils in regard to the development of industries.

More than one-fourth (26.9 per cent) of the workers in this Category were employed in cotton spinning and weaving in mills, mainly in the cloth mill at Ratlam. Next largest number of workers (7.6 per cent) was concentrated in making textile garments. Proportion of workers in the manufacture of sugar, presumably at the sugar factory at Jaora ranked third (6.9 per cent) while the fourth place was held by manufacture of pulp and paper presumably due to the existence of the strawboard factory at Ratlam.

Construction activities (Category VI) claimed the lowest percentage amongst all the categories in the District. Ratlam Tahsil had the highest proportion while Sailana and Jaora were at the lowest level. More than three-fifths (62.9 per cent) of the workers in this category were employed in the construction and maintenance of buildings, while one-third (33.3 per cent) were in construction and maintenance of roads. A very small proportion (3.8 per cent) was in construction and maintenance of water-ways, bunds, dams, etc.

Trade and Commerce (Category VII) was the fourth largest employer of workers. Out of 9,319 workers enumerated in this Category, three-fourths (77.4 per cent) were counted in urban areas of the District showing low level of exclusive employment in trade and commerce in rural areas. This fact explains the higher proportion of workers of this category in the comparatively more urban Ratlam and Jaora Tahsils and, very low proportion in the rural Sailana Tahsil.

Workers to the extent of 8.7 per cent were found in wholesale trade, out of whom seven-tenths (70.1 per cent) were in wholesale trade of cereals and pulses. This was closely followed by whole sale trade in textile product (Seven per cent) and edibles other than cereals and pulses (four per cent.).

About nine-tenths (87.1 per cent) of the workers in trade and commerce were returned in retail trade following the pattern of the consumers demand,

Most numerous (42 per cent) retail traders were counted in retail trade in cereals, pulses, vegetables, sugar, fruits, spices oil, fish, etc., followed by retail trading in fibres, yarns, *dhoti*, *sari*, other textiles and hosiery products) which accounted for 12 per cent of retail trading in edibles (excluding these already covered) accounting for 11 per cent of the total workers in this category.

Transport, Storage and Communications (Category VIII) was responsible for 6,404 workers which worked out to 2.7 per cent of the total workers of the District. As amongst tahsils, Ratlam had the largest percentage 6.9 of its workers in the Category. Percentage in case of all other tahsils was less than one. Road transport alone accounted for bulk of the workers. More than three-fourths (76 per cent) of the workers were returned in Railway Transport. Road Transport by means of bullock-carts, *tongas*, *rickshaws*, etc., provided the next largest employment (9.5 per cent). Transport by buses and motor vehicles accounted for 3.6 and 3.2 per cent of the workers, respectively.

Communications claimed 4.7 per cent with largest number of workers of their group concentrated in postal and telegraphic services. Employment in storage was negligible.

Other services (Category IX) was the residuary category but it comprised the most important group of economic activity in what may be called tertiary sector of industry. From the point of view of numerical strength this category was next to categories of agricultural workers. Since urban activities have narrower primary and wider secondary and tertiary sectors of industry it is natural to expect that the highly urbanised Ratlam Tahsil to have higher participation in other services than the other tahsils. Thus while in Ratlam Tahsil one out of ten workers was located in category IX less than one out of 25 workers was located in the highly rural tahsils of Sailana. As regards distribution of workers amongst various activities, but public services in administrative departments and offices of Government claimed 18.9 per cent workers, personal services like barbers, cooks, launderers, washermen, etc. 14.8 per cent, and educational and scientific services 12.5 per cent.

Census of 1971

A significant departure was made at this Census as regards economic questions. The concept of workers adopted in 1961 proved to be too liberal and tended to inflate the number of workers. In the 1971 Census every person has been categorized as worker and non-worker with respect to his/her main activity. So as worker has been defined as a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work, physical or mental.

There was also a departure from the 1961 Census as regards presentation of data into nine industrial categories. Hence the two census figures are not exactly comparable.

The number of workers at the census of 1971 came to 2,10,970 (males 1,68,848 and females 42,122) which was 33.67 per cent of the population of the District. The percentage of workers has decreased despite an increase in total population due to a change in the definition of worker. A table which follows shows the distribution of workers among the nine occupational categories.

Table No. IX-2
Distribution of Workers by Categories, 1971

Category	Percentage	Number of Workers
I. Cultivators	53.19	112,217
II. Agricultural Labourers	18.80	39,668
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	1.81	3,830
IV. Mining and Quarrying	-	33
V. Manufacturing, processing Servicing and repairs		
(a) Household Industry	3.28	6,856
(b) Other than household industry	4.78	10,102
VI. Construction	1.04	2,175
VII. Trade and Commerce	5.15	10,873
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	3.53	7,459
IX. Other Services	8.41	17,757

These figures also reestablish the supremacy of agriculture in the economy of the District.

However, while making a comparison with the percentage figures of the previous Census it is seen that dependence on agriculture has reduced to some extent for while in 1961 workers in agricultural categories I and II were 74.2% they were 71% in 1971. The figures also reveal a slight shift towards industries and construction works. Slight decrease may be marked in the case of trade and commerce, transport and communications and other services (Community, social and personal services).

Prices

Some idea of the prices prevailing in the beginning of the 20th Century can be obtained from the old Gazetteers of the erstwhile States. In Ratlam State the usual prices of *jowar* was about Rs. 12 per *mani*, or about 20 *seers* to the rupee but in 1902, the price fell to Rs. five per *mani*, i.e., 48 *seers* per rupee.

In the famine year, prices rose rapidly, reaching a maximum in case of maize of 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *seers* instead of 25 *seers* to the rupee, in the case of wheat of ten *seers* instead of 16 *seers*, of *jowar*, of ten instead of 23 and in the case of *kodra* of 20 instead of 60.

In Jaora State prices of grain, oilseeds, oil, leather, *ghee* were reported to have risen by more than 50 per cent owing to increased exportation, but were much steadier than formerly. On the other hand, prices of imported articles, cloth, kerosen oil, sugar, betel, spices, dyes, dried fruits, and other grocery articles had fallen.

A rupee which bought 24 *seers* of *jowar* in 1881-90, fetched only 16 *seers* in 1906-07. Salt which was selling at ten *seers* a rupee in 1881-90, was selling at 17 *seers* a rupee in 1906-07. Maize became dearer from 34 *seers* to 23 *seers* a rupee during the same period. Prices of wheat and grain also registered an upward trend. A rupee which brought 14 *seers* in 1901-02, could bring 13 *seers* in 1906-07. Price of gram during the same period increased from 20 to 13 *seers* a rupee, and that of rice from ten to six *seers*. Price of *bajra* was 17 *seers* a rupee.

A connected whole account of the prevalent prices is not available but the trend could be noticed from the fragmentary evidence that is forthcoming. In Ratlam in May 1910, wheat was selling at the rate of 11 *seers*, 3 *chhataks* per rupee, rice 8 *seers*, 4 *chhataks*, gram 15 *srs.* 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ *chh.*, maize 22 *srs.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *chh.*, and *jowar*, 18 *srs.* 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ *chh.*

Then we learn that in Ratlam throughout 1914-15, at the beginning of World War. I prices ruled very high-wheat selling at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *srs.* per rupee and gram at 11 *srs.* a rupee. Price of maize was 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ *srs.* a rupee *jowar* 13 *srs.*, *bajra* nine *seers* and *tur* seven *seers* a rupee.

At the end of the second decade, some idea of the price level can be had from the prices current in Sailana State. During the year 1920-21, a rupee bought 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ *seers* of wheat, 28 *seers* of maize and 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ *seers* of *jowar*.

The years of Great Depression were to follow and prices may have registered a still lower level.

Then we come to the prices, current, say during the period of the beginning of the Second World War. The prices in Sailana are for 1939-40 and in Jaora for May 1941. They are given below :

	Sailana 1939-40		Jaora May 1941	
Wheat	11 Srs.	3 Chh.	8 Srs.	14 Chh.
Gram	12 Srs.	2 Chh.	15 Srs.	—
Maize	12 Srs.	14 Chh.	18 Srs.	7 Chh.
Jowar	13 Srs.	12 Chh.	16 Srs.	—
Rice	8 Srs.	6 Chh.	—	—

These differences in prices may be due to high local production and insufficient demand from Local or outside markets, and difficulties in transportation. But there is unmistakable evidence. Prices of rise in prices at Jaora appear to be lower except for wheat which may be because of the impact of the War.

As regards prices in the beginning of the fifties, Agricultural labour Enquiry comes to our rescue. The average prices prevailing in zone II which amongst others comprised Ratlam District as well during the year 1950-51 for certain important items of consumption were as follows : Rice *annas* 14, wheat *annas* seven gram *annas* five, jowar *annas* four maize *annas* 0-4-6, moong *annas* eight, Urad *annas* eight and sugar *annas* 14 per *seer* and kerosene oil *annas* four, per bottle.

The rising trend of prices which started during the War years, evidently continues unabated. Data regarding the level of prices for the First Plan Period is not available but it can be presumed that as elsewhere in this District also the Plan laid greater emphasis on agriculture and the prices were comparatively steady. Farm Harvest prices of some selected commodities for certain years are presented in the following table:

Table No. IX-3
Farm Harvest Prices

	Rice Medium	Jowar (Kharif)	Maize	Wheat	Gram Early	Tur Late	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1957-58	20-0-0	11.61	11.12	14.44	10.06	13.22	11.75
1958-59	23.98	12.31	12.13	18.05	19.24	14.46	17.8
1959-60	-	-	-	14.59	11.75	-	-

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61	-	12.05	11.38	15.94	14.75	-	16.02
1961-62	-	12.60	8.89	17.67	14.16	-	14.61
(In Rupees per Quintal)							
1962-63	-	31.33	30.59	42.86	34.50	43.03	-
1963-64	-	31.82	26.15	46.58	50.13	59.07	-
1964-65	65.0	39.52	38.70	56.74	45.04	84.91	-
1965-66	-	43.72	51.60	62.50	53.23	-	-
1966-67	-	48.39	58.21	67.60	N.A.	-	-
1967-68	-	52.46	58.02	91.15	79.93	-	-
1968-69	-	62.39	51.09	90.77	78.91	-	-
1969-70	-	79.02	70.45	95.27	93.97	-	-
1970-71	-	64.26	52.94	83.61	71.72	-	-
1971-72	-	72.93	59.53	85.15	81.69	-	-
1972-73	-	70.95	76.84	101.81	130.77	-	-

These figures clearly bring out the trend of rising prices. However, the rise, upto 1961-62, covering mostly the period of Second Five Year Plan was marginal. Prices actually started shooting up after that which could not be checked due to successive poor harvests and the economic dislocation caused by the Chinese aggression and war with Pakistan.

Wages

In Villages of the Ratlam State the wages were generally paid in kind. Ploughmen (*halis*) were generally paid Rs. five per month or from Rupee one to Rs. 1 1/2 per month with food and clothing. For ploughing, a man was paid three *annas* a day, at sowing the wages increased to four *annas* a day. For collecting wheat a labourer received one sheaf out of every thirty he cut, his average daily earnings being from eight to ten lbs. of wheat. For collecting and threshing other crops, a labourer was paid two *annas* a day in addition to a small dole of grain. A female labourer received a little less than a male. For collecting opium juice a labourer was paid 1 1/2 *annas* a day and was in addition given a small quantity of juice about one *tola* in weight, on an average. Those employed in picking cotton were paid 1 1/2 *annas* per *dhari* or five *seers* picked. Their daily wages came to about two *annas*. For other agricultural operations such as potato and groundnut digging, a labourer was paid two *annas* a day. Village artisans and servants received a fixed quantity of grain from each field at the harvest.

Jaora State

The wages both of skilled and unskilled labour during the last 25 years or so (1880-81 to 1906-07) increased considerably, by about 60 per cent. A carpenter, mason or tailor who could be engaged for *annas* four per day during 1880-90 demanded no less than seven *annas* in 1906-07. The wages of a blacksmith or shoe-maker increased from four to six *annas* per day during the aforesaid period. Wages of unskilled labour and agricultural labour on the other hand did not increase at the same pace. On the contrary it became cheaper during the famine years (1899-1900) on account of the influx of starving wander from Rajputana. A male unskilled labourer who was paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ *annas* in 1830-90 got only three *annas* in 1906-07. Wages of a female or child labour similarly increased only marginally from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to two *annas* and from one to $1\frac{1}{2}$ *annas*, respectively. Hire charges for a two bullock drawn cart increased from six to eight *annas* during the same period.

Sailana State

In the year 1902-03, a carpenter was paid cash wage of *annas* eight. A mason was also paid a similar amount. A blacksmith earned *annas* seven a day. Rates for unskilled labourers were much less a male used to get *annas* 2 p-6, a female *anna* 1 p-9 and a child only nine *pies*.

Wages for agricultural operations were usually paid in kind. For weeding maize or *Jowar* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *seers* of grain was given per man per day. For cutting maize $3\frac{1}{2}$ *seers*, for cutting and gathering *jowar* heads $2\frac{1}{2}$ *seers*; for gathering gram or wheat $4\frac{1}{2}$ *seers* weight of plants were paid. Poppy operations were paid in cash; for incising pods $1\frac{1}{2}$ *annas* daily were paid. It is interesting to find that some opium was also given about two *tolas* and worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ *annas*. These wages rates prevailed in a normal year. A *hali* or a permanent servant of a cultivator or land owner who assisted in sowing seeds or did other miscellaneous work, received a monthly pay which amounted to about two *annas* per day, while temporary servants or day labourers received from three to four *annas* a day from October till the end of *rabi* harvest. Wages for gathering cotton were paid in two ways—either three *annas* a day per head or it was given on contract at ten *annas* per *maund* of picked cotton.

In the famine of 1899-1900 wages fell, weeding operations being paid at the rate of one *seer* of maize or *jowar* per day per man, the rates declined due to large number of persons in search of employment. That was the position prevailing in the first decade of the 20th Century.

Wages rates current in Ratlam during the year 1914-15 for the city and non-city areas separately are available. A day labourer (male) received five *annas* a day in city but only three *annas* in a non-city area. A female labourer on the other hand got $2\frac{1}{2}$ *annas* in the city and two *annas* in the non-city areas. Rates for the mason and the carpenter were identical and in both the areas being *annas* 14 and 15, respectively. A blacksmith got more in non-city area, i.e., *annas* 14 and only *annas* 12 in the city.

Then for the twenties, some relevant information is available for Sailana. During the year 1920-21, it is reported, a day labourer received Rs. 7 *annas* 8 per month. Skilled workers like masons, carpenters and blacksmiths received much higher wages, i.e., at the rate of Rs. 45/- per month.

Some idea of the rates of wages in the early fifties can be had from the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee Report for Madhya Bharat (1951) which covered Ratlam District also. But separate data for the District is not available. In pre-War days wages were generally paid in kind. In the War and the post-War years, there was shift from kind to cash payment, presumably due to high cost of foodgrain. Attached and casual (mostly women and children) labour was normally employed for agricultural operations, opportunities for seasonal employment were provided by the ginning and sugar factories.

Wage Rates

Cash wages without perquisites were by far the most prevalent mode of wage payment but the average daily wage according to this mode was the least both for men and women. The wage rates varied not only according to modes of wage payment but according to different agricultural operations also. Men were generally employed in harvesting preparatory operations, weeding, ploughing and threshing and women mostly in weeding, harvesting and preparatory operations.

The overall daily wage rate for the Zone which covered Ratlam for all agricultural operations was Re. 0-12-2 for men and Re. 0-9-3 for women, the corresponding figures for non-agricultural labour were Re. 0-12-1 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. Comparatively higher wages were paid for ploughing, sowing, and threshing. The wage rates for men were higher than those for women in all the agricultural operations and non-agricultural labour.

Attached Workers

Generally women and children were not employed as attached workers. Where they were so employed they were entrusted with light work such as grazing cattle, watching the fields, grass cutting and weeding. In most cases men were considered whole-time servants and had to perform additional duties in addition to agricultural operations. The contract was invariably oral for a period ranging from six to 12 months. They were paid from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per year, the amount differing from village to village. The workers were paid advance in the form of loan to be adjusted at the end of the contract. Some times other members of the families of the workers also worked with the employer in repayment of the loan. In such cases women were paid at the rate of Rs. five per month and children Rs. four a month.

Child Workers

The percentage of child workers to total wage earners was 6.4. Majority of them were casual workers. A casual child worker earned on an average about 0-9-0 annas per day, in cash without perquisites. Daily wage rates of certain skilled and unskilled labourers are presented in the following table :—

Table No. IX-4
Wages Rates for Certain Classes of Workers

Year	Skilled Labour			Unskilled Labour		
	Carpenter	Black smith	Cobbler	Plough man	Sower and Transplanter	Reaper or Harvester
1960-61	-	3.66	2.90	1.35	1.39	1.26
1961-62	-	3.77	3.01	1.53	1.44	1.36
1962-63	-	3.77	3.19	1.50	1.42	1.36
1963-64	-	3.81	3.31	1.36	1.39	1.37
1964-65	-	4.27	3.39	1.64	1.41	1.89
1965-66	-	4.79	3.58	1.78	1.53	1.75
1966-67	-	5.25	3.98	2.02	1.50	1.13
1967-68	-	5.45	4.48	1.92	1.80	1.83
1968-69	-	5.21	4.54	2.08	1.64	2.34
1969-70	-	5.75	4.96	2.18	1.89	1.38
1970-71	-	6.21	5.13	2.15	2.03	1.42
1971-72	6.92	6.92	6.21	2.26	2.18	2.10
1972-73	8.27	7.27	6.40	2.81	2.85	2.42

The above table shows that during the period 1960-61 to 1963-64, the increase in the rates of wages was marginal. The year 1964-65 is significant since it marked a perceptible increase in wages. This was in keeping with the trend in prices which also showed a noticeable rise from that year. A black-smith who was receiving Rs. 3.66 in 1960-61, was receiving Rs. 4.27 in 1964-65. The year 1966-67 marked another phase in the rise in wages when daily wages of a blacksmith rose to Rs. 5.25. The year 1970-71, marked yet another period of rise in wages, when the wages of a blacksmith further went up to Rs. 6.21. The wages of a cobbler have also behaved in a similar function. It may also be seen from the table that unskilled labourers were not only paid much less than their skilled counter parts as may be rightly expected but their wages did not rise in identical manner. In their case it is only the year 1972-73 which is significant for receiving higher wages.

Standard of Living

Some light on the standard of living of the people in the early part of the century is thrown by the Gazetteers of the integrating States of the District. It is estimated that in 1880's, each cultivator with a family of 5 persons had on an average two plough bullocks and from five to eight heads of cattle and lived in a hut consisting of two rooms. In the opening years of the 20th Century, the number of his livestock had come down to five including the plough bullocks. The famine of 1899-1900, involved the cultivators in heavy debt. The possessions of a cultivators were very few and his mode of life very simple. The cooking pots were generally earthen except the brass-*lota*. A quilt or a piece of matting was used as bed. The meals consisted of flour of maize and vegetables.

The dress of the cultivator consisted generally of a *dhoti* worth about annas eight, a two folded cloth used for covering his body costing about Rs. two, a small turban worth about Rs. 1-4-0 and a pair of country shoes costing about Rs. two. The dress of his wife consisted of two skirts (*lehngas* or *ghagras*) each worth from four to five rupees, two bodies (*cholis*) worth about eight annas each and two or three head cloths (*lugras*) worth about annas twelve each. The children wear a coat and a cap costing from annas five to six. The total cost of the dress of a cultivators' family came to about Rs. 30 per year and cost of living including his food expenses to Rs. 90.

In the case of Bhil cultivators the ordinary charges for dress were less by one-half of that of other cultivators. In case of diet, the Bhil cultivator consumed edible produce of the jungle for which he had to pay nothing. His savings were used up in liquor. The material condition of the Bhils, thus, was poorer.

The agricultural day labourer had a smaller hut than the cultivator's. His material belongings were similar but he had no agricultural cattle or implements.

The dress of a middle class Hindu clerk consisted of a thin muslim shirt, a long coat of imported cloth, *dhoti* or *pyjama*, turban (generally coloured) or cap and country made shoes. The annual expenditure on dress for himself and members of his family came to Rs. 60 and that on food to Rs. 120. The annual expenses on dress of a Muhammadan of the same status came to about Rs. 80 and these on food to Rs. 180.

Sailana

Most of the cultivators were in debt usually to local bankers who in most cases acted as *tipdars* or securities. The famine of 1899-1900 had left their finances in a worse shape. During the first decade of the present Century, the condition of the different classes of the people was reported to be fair, though the position of the middle classes had not improved materially. The day labour had profited due to rise in wages caused by shortage of labour due to famine and plague.

A general idea of the standard of living of the people of this District, in the early fifties, can be formed from the information available in the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report, already referred to.

The average size of the family (for Zone II which included Ratlam District) worked out to 4.8 and their total earnings 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.

Generally agricultural workers took *rabadi* (a *jowar* or maize powder and butter-milk preparation) in the morning and *jowar* bread in night, and had usually three meals a day during the busy operations. Their staple diet included *jowar*, *bajra* and maize. Wheat, rice or vegetables were used only on festive occasion.

Important items of clothing were *dhotis* and shirts for men and *sarees* and blouses for women. Agricultural workers usually lived in huts made of straw and bamboo, mostly self-owned. The floors and walls were plastered with mud and smeared with cow-dung and almost all houses were ill-ventilated. Agricultural labourers seldom bought any fuel and spent very little on lighting. Fuel was generally collected from jungle. A statements in Appendix-A gives percentage distribution of expenditure on various items of expenditure.

Industrial Labour

An industrial labour enquiry was made in Ratlam during the fifties with a view to studying the living pattern of the industrial working class. It was revealed that the average family was limited to 4.98 persons, though considerable variations were found in this respect amongst the income groups. The largest number of family members found was 7.59 persons in the Rs. 150/- and above income group. This average family of 4.98 persons comprised of 1.81 earners and 3.17 dependants. It was seen that 41.91 per cent of the total families surveyed were limited to income groups of Rs. 70 and below Rs. 100/- the average monthly income per family came to Rs. 115-0-6 and the average monthly per capita income to Rs. 39-7-6.

As against average monthly income of Rs. 115-0-6 the average monthly expenditure worked out to Rs. 101-8-4 exclusive of expenditure on account of interest on loans, remittances to dependants, insurance premium, etc. It was observed that families in the income groups upto below Rs. 70/- were not able to balance their budgets although in the higher income groups, there were substantial surpluses. It may be noticed from the statement that the average expenditure on food amounted to Rs. 63.0-6 or the monthly averages expenditure on cereals was 27-4-11 or 26.89 per cent of the total expenditure on food out of which wheat and *jowar* accounted for Rs. 16-15-11 or 16.74 per cent of the total expenditure respectively.

The other main items of expenditure on food included *dal*, *ghee*, *meat*, *milk*, vegetables, etc. The details may be seen in Appendix-A.

The large majority of families lived in one room (30.48%) or two room (36.16%) tenements. Only, 20 per cent families had three room tenements, 8.57 per cent families four-room tenements and 4.76 per cent families five or more room tenements. The total cost of men's clothing accounted for Rs. 5-3-4 and footwear for Rs. 1-7-10, and women's

clothing for Rs. 3-6-3, footwear Rs. 0-6-2. Expenditure on children's clothing and footwear was much less. Among men's clothing the two important items of expenditure were *dhoti* and shirts. Among womenfolk, the two main items in this group were *saree* and *ghagra*.

Among the miscellaneous items amusement (Cinema) claimed the largest amount (Rs. 1-13-10) and education and medical aid the lowest, Rs. 0-3-9 and Rs. 0-5-6, respectively.

The expenditure on non-consumption items came to Rs. 0-11-5 (payment to dependants living way) Rs. 5-15-9 (interest on loans) and Rs. 5-12-11 (provident Fund-insurance premium). The expenditure on account of payment of interest indicates the prevalence of indebtedness which was estimated Rs. 260-6-10 per family.

The District has had the benefits of the four Five Year Plans, since the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee and Industrial Labour Enquiry Committee Reports were published in early fifties. Significant improvement in the standard of living and pattern of consumption have taken place both in the rural and urban areas. There is marked preference for superior cloth, sugar and rice and wheat. Certain old brands of cloth are nowhere to be seen. Radios transistors and terekyne and terecot have made their inroads in rural areas as well. Tea has become the most popular beverage. These are the evidences of more comfortable living.

Level of Employment

According to the Employment Officer, Ratlam in March 1968, a total of 38,135 persons were employed in public and private sectors of the District. This information is submitted by all employers in the public sector and those employers in the private sector who employ 25 or more persons on compulsory basis and such of the private employees who employ less than 25 persons on optional basis. There was a decline in the level of employment by 7.4 per cent during the next year when the figure came to 35,307. The figure for 1972, was 36,570 for 1973 it was 37,987 and for 1974, this figure was 37,588. The employment situation as revealed by these figures has remained practically unchanged. The minor variations have been occasioned by such factors as closing and starting of cotton ginning and pressing factories, implementation or closure of public schemes like contour-bunding operations, anti-malaria work, acceleration or slowing down of construction activities, etc.

The bulk of these figures represent public sector employment, 32,376 persons in 1968 and 31,350 persons in 1974. The private sector on the other hand employed only 5,759 persons in 1968. There was a marginal increase when the figure came to 6,238 in 1974. Participation by females, though fractional has tended to increase. Females, 1782 in number were only five per cent of the total number of employees. In 1974, the respective figures had improved to 1,991 and 5.3.

Employment in Public Sector

The Table given below shows the distribution of employment in public sector.

Table No. IX-5
Employment in Public Sector

	1968	1974
Central Government	20,801	20,887
Semi-Government Institutions	855	1,545
State Government	9,533	7,670
Local Self Bodies	1,187	1,248
Total . .	32,376	31,350

Employment Exchange

The District Employment Office was opened in Ratlam on 1st March 1958 with a view to facilitating the unemployed persons to obtain suitable jobs and the public and private employers to get suitable candidates for filling up vacancies falling in their establishments. The table shows the working of the Employment Exchange since its inception:

Table No. IX-6
Working of Employment Exchange

Year	Registration	Placings
1	2	3
1958	1566	269
From 1-3-58		
1959	2076	681
1960	1317	478
1961	1238	466
1962	1538	692
1963	1914	785
1964	2939	1955
1965	2270	2119

(Contd.)

1	2	3
1966	2242	444
1967	2544	653
1968	2828	410
1969	2653	377
1970	3087	334
1971	3986	442
1972	5403	598
1973	5343	951
1974	6226	1151
1975 Jan to July	5612	210

These figures point out the fact that the working of the Employment Exchange is continuously expanding. The number of registrations which was 1,566 in 1958 increased to 2,242 in 1966; 5403 in 1972 and 6226 in 1974. Similarly it has been possible to find employment for larger number of people. The number of placings which was 269 in 1958 went up to 444, 598 and 1151 respectively, during the same years. A significant increase in registrations and placings is noticed since 1972.

It may, however, be noted that registration figures may not indicate the correct position of unemployment in the District as many unemployed may not have registered with the Exchange. Moreover, even some employed persons get themselves registered at the Exchange to better their prospects of employments.

Community Development

The initiation of the First Five Year Plan in the District marked an era of planned and co-ordinated economic development. Schemes for development had been taken up previously also, but they were sporadic, isolated and uncoordinated. The Community Development Scheme was an integral part of the Plan which aimed at the regeneration and resuscitation of the village economy, which in effect meant the economic uplift of the entire District.

The Community Development Programme has laid special emphasis on the development of agriculture and allied activities. The first C.D. Block of the District was opened at Alot in Tahsil Alot on 2nd October 1954. Subsequent Blocks were opened at intervals of two years at Jaora, Sailana, Piploda and Bajna. However, a Block came in between at Ratlam in 1961. The table given below shows the Community Development coverage in the District.

Table No. IX-7
Community Development Coverage

Name of Block	Name of Tahsil	Date of inception	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage to total of the district covered	No. of villages covered	Percentage of villages of the district covered	Population covered	Percentage to total population of district covered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Alot	Alot	2-10-54	912	18.89	200	18.57	72,077	22.44
Jaora	Jaora	2-10-56	647	13.41	149	13.84	50,099	15.60
Sailana	Sailana	2-4-58	522	11.32	240	22.28	21,034	6.55
Piploda	Jaora	1-5-60	712	14.75	90	8.36	41,129	12.81
Ratlam	Ratlam	2-10-61	1329	27.52	177	16.43	98,020	30.52
Bajna	Sailana	1-10-62	681	14.11	221	20.52	38,794	12.08

Source : Planning and Development Department, M.P.

All the villages of the District have been brought under the aegis of the Programme. Their major contribution has been in stimulating an integrated total approach to rural development based on local initiative and community action and working through representative institutions of the people.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

In early days the Ruler of Ratlam used to farm out the land on *ijaras* lease. He was assisted by a Diwan, who was the Chief Executive Officer of the State. After the introduction of British supervision in A. D. 1819, the State was divided into two tahsils of Ratlam and Bajna, each in the charge of a Tahsildar. The Tahsil was sub-divided into *Kamasdars* each of which was put in the charge of a *Kamasdar*. The Tahsildars and *Kamasdars* were assisted by usual clerical staff at headquarters and by the patwaris, patels, Havildars and Chowkidars, etc., at the village level.¹ The same was the pattern in Sailana State also.² In Jaora State a regular system of administration was introduced in 1886 only. The State was divided into four tahsils of Jaora, Barauda, Tal-Barkhera, Sanjit Malhargarh and the *tappa* of Nawabganj. Each Tahsil was in the charge of a Tahsildar assisted by Naib Tahsildars and the usual staff of Patwari, Patel, Havildar, etc. The small *tappa* of Nawabganj was in the charge of an *amils*.³ However, in Alote tract, which formed a part of Dewas Senior State, the pattern was a bit different. The Dewas Senior State was divided into 5 parganas with Alote as one of its pargana. The pargana was under the charge of a *Kamasdar*, assisted by *daftardar* of accountant, a *chitus* or head-clerk, a Police Inspector and other usual subordinate staff⁴ at the village level.

A new province, namely, Madhya Bharat, comprising the States of Gwalior, Indore, Dewas, Ratlam etc. was formed in 1948. Ratlam District was constituted in the erstwhile State of Madhya Bharat mainly by merging parts of the former State of Ratlam, Jaora, Poploda, Panth Piploda, Sailana, Ringnod Tahsil of former Dewas Junior State, some villages of former Gwalior State and Alote Tahsil of former Dewas Senior State. In 1956, Madhya Bharat became a part of new Madhya Pradesh.

The Administrative pattern of the District is the same as prevalent 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, Co-ordination 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 and execution of Government schemes, Miscellaneous functions relating to the Panchayats, census, elections and relief measures in times of emergencies like floods, epidemics, etc., also come within his purviews. The powers and duties of the 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 coordinator in the allround development of the District economic, social and cultural.

1. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, p 61.

2. Sailana Administration Report, 1912-13, p. 2.

3. Jaora State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 20

4. Dewas State Gazetteer, p. 34.

Collectorate

The Collector Ratlam is assisted (as in 1975) by an Assistant Collector and five Deputy Collectors. The District is divided into three sub-divisions. The Assistant Collector is in the charge of the one Sub-Divisions. The Assistant Collector is in the charge of the one Sub-Division and two Deputy Collectors are made incharge of the remaining two sub-divisions. The remaining there Deputy Collector 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, Land Records and other matters; (2) Law and Order; and (3) Development.

Land Revenue and Land Records

For dealing with this branch, Ratlam District is divided into four tahsils, constituting three sub-divisions. Jaora and Alote tahsils constitute one sub-division, put in the charge of the Assistant Collector, with headquarters at Jaora. Ratlam tahsil constitutes another sub-division under the charge of a Deputy Collector, with headquarters at Ratlam and the remaining tahsil of Sailana with a sub-tahsil of Bajna constitutes the third sub-division under the charge of another Deputy Collector, with headquarters at Sailana. The Assistant Collector and Deputy Collectors, in charge of the sub-divisions are designated as Sub-Divisional Officers. The four tahsils of the District are headed by a Tahsildar each at the respective tahsil headquarters. The Tahsildars are assisted by Naib Tahsildars, whose strength is 2 each at Ratlam and Jaora and 1 each Alot, Sailana and Bajna. 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. The strength of Revenue Inspectors is 12 and that of patwaris is 234 in the District. There are 11 Revenue Inspectors Circles and 222 patwari Circles in the District. Each patwari Circle includes about 5 villages on an average. the following table gives detail of the distribution of work:

S. no.	Tahsil	No. of Revenue Inspector Circles	No. of Patwari Circles
1.	Ratlam	3	58
2.	Jaora	3	64
3.	Alote	2	47
4.	Sailana	3	53
Total	4	11	222

At the District level, a Superintendent of Land Records, Assisted by two Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, supervises the work of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris.

Law and Order

In the maintenance of law and order the Collector functions as District Magistrate, 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. All the Deputy Collectors posted at the District headquarters also assist the District Magistrate in the maintenance of law and order and are styled as Executive Magistrates. Besides, the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars also enjoy Magisterial powers under the Criminal Procedure Code as are necessary for the effective maintenance of law and order and the prevention and suppression of crimes.

Development

The Collector is assisted by a Deputy Collector in this field. There are 6 Development Blocks in the District, namely, Ratlam, Jaora, Alote, Sailana, Bajna and Piploda. Each Block, headed by a Block Development Assistant, is provided with a team of Extension Officers drawn from various departments including Agriculture, Cooperation, Panchayat and Veterinary Department. Further down, as a whole 117 Gram Sevaks and 17 Gram Sevikas are provided for the blocks. Their Distribution is given below:

S. No.	Name of the Block	No. of Gram Sevaks	No. of Gram Sevikas
1.	Ratlam	18	2
2.	Jaora	31	2
3.	Alot	15	1
4.	Sailana	11	5
5.	Bajna	11	5
6.	Piploda	31	2
Total	6	117	17

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 only conducting the proceedings of the meeting.
2. Members
 - (a) All M.L.As elected from constituencies in the District;
 - (b) All members of Parliament elected from the constituency the major part of which lies in the District;
 - (c) Presidents of Janapada Panchayats;
 - (d) The Mayors of Corporations and Presidents of Municipal Committees in the District;
 - (e) The President of the District Cooperative Bank.
3. Secretary
The Collector functions as Secretary of the Committee and he prepares the agenda of the meeting.

4. District 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 in the meeting.

The functions of the committee are of an advisory nature. Problems of general public interests and local importance only are discussed by the Committee.

District Planning Board

For the economic development of the Districts, a Districts Planning Board is also functioning in the District. The constitution of this planning Board is as under:—

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Chairman | A Minister of the Madhya Pradesh State. |
| 2. Vice Chairman | The Commissioner of the Division. |
| 3. Member Secretary | The Collector. |
| 4. Members | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrator/Chairman of the Municipality. 2. President of the District Cooperative Bank. 3. President District Cooperative Land Development Bank. 4. District Manager, Lead Bank. 5. Presidents of all the Janpada Panchayats of the District. |

Besides, all the members of Parliament and the Vidhan Sabha from the District, and two social workers, nominated by the Government, are also the members of the District Planning Board.

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 7 circles. The District Excise Officer is assisted by an Assessment Officer, an Excise Inspector, 14 Excise Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables, and 22 constables. There are three ware Houses in the District.

Treasury

The power of control of the District Treasury and Sub-Treasuries is vested in the Collector. An Officer of the Madhya Pradesh Accounts Services functions as Treasury Officers, looking after the work of district Treasury at Ratlam.

There are four sub-treasuries located at Jaora, Alote, Sailana and Bajna each in the charge of a sub-Treasury Officer. Respective Tahsildars of the four tahsils functions as sub-Treasury Officers whereas the Sub-Treasury at Bajna, which is a non-banking treasury, is looked after by the Naib-Tahsildar of tappa (sub-tahsil) Bajna in the capacity of a sub-Treasury Officer.

Registration

Yet another responsibility of the Collector is the execution of the Registration Act. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Ratlam functions as officio District Registrar of Ratlam District with headquarters at Ratlam. There are four sub-Registration offices located at Ratlam, Jaora, Alote and Sailana, each under the charge of respective Tahsildars, who function as sub-Registrars.

Miscellaneous Duties

The Collector has also to look after, Food and civil Supplies, Nazul work, 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 food and civil supplies in the District, a Food Officer is posted to assist the Collector in this regard. The Food Officer is assisted by an Assistant Food Officer, seven Food Inspectors and usual staff.

Nazul Office

One of the Deputy Collectors functions as Nazul Officer. He is assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, two Tahsildars, one Naib Tahsildar, twenty Revenue Inspectors and usual staff.

The Collector represents the State Government in the District and is the Chief Coordinating authority at the district level. In order to strengthen his position as the Chief Administrator of the District, the State Government have conferred upon him various powers. The Collector has been authorised to issue instructions of a mandatory nature to any District Officer, excepting to officers of Judiciary, Labour and Sales Tax, and has been empowered to inspect any district level office.

Other District Level Offices

The following is the list of various other Divisional and district Officers who are stationed in the district and who are under the control of their own heads of departments.

1. The District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam
2. The Superintendent of Police, Ratlam
3. The Civil Surgeon, Ratlam
4. The District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer, Ratlam
5. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Ratlam
6. The Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B.&R.), Ratlam
7. The Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Ratlam
8. The Appellate Commissioner, Sales Tax, Ratlam
9. The Deputy Director of Industries, Ratlam
10. The Assistant Director of Agriculture, Jaora
11. The Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Ratlam
12. The District Livestock Officer, Ratlam

13. The District Publicity Officer, Ratlam
14. The Company Commandant, Home Guards, Ratlam
15. The Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ratlam
16. The Assistant Director of Industries, Ratlam
17. The Assistant Director of Town Planning, Ratlam
18. The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Ratlam
19. The Employment Officer, Ratlam
20. The Labour Officer, Ratlam
21. The Sales Tax Officer, Ratlam
22. The District Education Officer, Ratlam
23. The District Statistical Officer, Ratlam
24. The District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Ratlam
25. The Malaria Unit Officer, Ratlam
26. The Forest Range Officer, Ratlam

The organisational set-up of the Central Government Offices located in the District is described below:—

Income-Tax Department

The Income-tax Officer, Ratlam is responsible for assessment and collection of Income-tax, Wealth-tax and Gift-Tax in Ratlam and Jhabua districts. His office functions under the administrative control of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Indore, Range-I, Indore. The Income-tax Officer is assisted by an Income Tax Inspector and usual staff.

Narcotics Department

The District Opium Officer, Ratlam is responsible for the poppy cultivation and for production and licensing it, in the tahsils of Ratlam, Alote and Sailana. The office was established in 1950 and it functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Narcotics Commissioner, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Neemuch.

The District Opium Officer, Ratlam is assisted by a prevention Inspector, a Gomashtha, a Prevention Sub-Inspector, 6 Kothi Moharrirs, and 15 Sepoys, besides the usual staff.

Opium Officer, Jaora

There is yet another officer of the District Opium Officer, Jaora, Functioning at Jaora since 1972, with jurisdiction over the Jaora Tahsil under the administrative control of the Deputy Narcotics Commissioner, Neemuch.

The Opium Officer, Jaora in his work is assisted by a Gomastha, a Prevention Inspector, a sub-Inspector, 5 Kothi Moharrirs, and 19 sepoy/s/ Zilladars, ect., besides the usual staff.

Postal Department

The Superintendent of Post Offices, Ratlam is responsible for the Supervision and control of all the Post Offices in the Districts of Ratlam, Mandsaur and Jhabua. His office was established at Ratlam on 23rd November, 1966 and it functions under the control of the Post Master General, Madhya Pradesh Circle, Bhopal. In his work the Superintendent of Post Offices, Ratlam is assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices, Ratlam Division, Ratlam together with the following postal staff of the strength of 733.

1. Post Master H.S.G.	4
2. Time-scale Sub-Postmaster (R)	67
3. Wireless Licence Inspectors (R)	4
4. Postal Relation Inspectors (P)	3
5. Time-scale Clerks	130
6. Lower Selection Grade Sub-Post Master/Assistant Post.	9
7. Extra Departmental Branch Post Master	299
8. Inspector of Post Offices	4
9. Postmen/Village Postmen	114
10. Class IV	99
Total	733

Railways

Ratlam Division is one of the eight Divisional Offices of Western Railways, created in July, 1956 under the Divisional Superintendent, Western Railways, Ratlam. The Divisional Superintendent is responsible to the General Manager, Western Railways, Bombay for the overall working of the Division. The jurisdiction of the Divisional Superintendent, Western Railways, Ratlam is as under

Broad Gauge

- i) Godhra (exclusive) to Ratlam (inclusive)
- ii) Ratlam (inclusive) to Bhopal (exclusive)
- iii) Ujjain-Dewas-Indore (Broad Gauge Link)

Metre Gauge

- i) Ajmer-(exclusive) to Khandwa (exclusive)
- ii) Fatehabad-Chandrawaiganj to Ujjain

Narrow Gauge

- i) Ujjain to Agar
- ii) Piploda to Devgad-Baria.

In the working of his Division, the Divisional Superintendent is assisted by the following staff:—

1. Divisional Medical Officer	1
2. Assistant Medical Officers	23
3. Senior Divisional Personnel Officer	1
4. Assistant Personnel Officers	3
5. Divisional Safety Officer	1
6. Senior Divisional Operating Officer	1
7. Senior Divisional Commercial Superintendent	1
8. Senior Divisional Mechanical Engineers	2
9. Divisional Mechanical Engineer	1
10. Senior Divisional Engineer	1
11. Divisional Engineer	1
12. Divisional Signal and Telecommunication Engineer	1
13. Divisional Electrical Engineer	1
14. Senior Assistant Engineer	1
15. Assistant Engineers	5
16. Senior Assistant Mechanical Engineer	1
17. Assistant Mechanical Engineers	1
18. Assistant Operating Superintendents	2
19. Assistant Signal and Telecommunication Engineers	2
20. Assistant Commercial Superintendent	1
21. Assistant Electrical Engineer	1

Besides the Clerical staff of the strength of 703.

CHAPTER-XI REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History of Land Revenue Administration

The District was constituted by merging most of the former States of Ratlam, Jaora, Piploda, Panth Piploda, Sailana, Ringnod Tahsil of former Dewas Junior State, some villages from Mandsaur Tahsil of former Gwalior State, and Alot Tahsil of former Dewas Senior State. These States were administered by their respective ruling chiefs. As regards earlier history of land revenue assessment, some fragmentary evidence are available, as this District was part of the best known portion of the Malwa region.

System under Mughal Rule

The *Ain-i-Akbari* gives some statistical information about the area and revenue demand of the Mahal of Ratlam.¹ This Mahal which in Akbar's time was one of the 10 Mahals of the Sarkar of Ujjain of the Subah of Malwa, now forms a portion of the Ratlam District. At that time 10 years' settlement of revenue was made. The revenue demand of Ratlam was 44,21,540 Dams and the area was 94,466 Bighas. This suggests that Todarmal's system of land revenue settlement had been extended to this area during Akbar's rule (1542-1605).

Under Akbar's settlement and the regulations made by him, the State dealt directly with the cultivators. The cultivator was the owner of his holding. A right of occupancy was allowed to pass by inheritance. Any middle man could not place himself as the landlord over the cultivators. It is reported that in Mughal times, practically, the whole province of Malwa was surveyed and the village records were kept in the office of the Pargana Zamindars and Chandhari Kanoongos. Every village had its own officer called *Mandloi*, *Chaudhri* or *Zamindar*. The *Zamindar* of the Pargana was a sort of government official and was given some *Nankar* lands in lieu of his services. He also used to receive from four to eight per cent of the village revenue collected by him as *Dami*. He was expected to maintain law and order and had to maintain a number of *Sawars* (cavalry) for this purpose.

System under Marathas

After the decline of the Mughal Power, the region came under the sway of the Marathas who applied their own system of land revenue administration. Under Maratha rule, the country was divided into *Parganas*, each consisting of a number of villages, managed by their own officials. The chief officer of the village was the *Patel* who was

assisted by the *Kotwar* and *Pande* or accountant. The *Patel* was the agent of the Government and head of the village. The *Kamavishdar* was the Pargana Officer. The cultivators held their lands on yearly lease granted to them by the *Patel*. They were not entitled to cultivate the same fields in perpetuity and the lease was renewed every year. No occupancy rights were recognised and no written laws existed to protect the *ryots* from the *Patel*'s whims and oppressions. But custom and general opinion of the community did what legislation often fails to accomplish and as a rule the cultivator's interest was safe in the hands of the *Patel* and they did not oppress the tenants. The settlement was made annually at the commencement of each agricultural season. The demand was intimated by the Government to the *Kamavishdar*, of the Pargana and the revenue of each village was settled. Then the *Patel* assembled his *ryots* and distributed the total demand of each field of the village. The rent rolls of *lagwans* were prepared by *Patwaris* for every village. This included the name of each *ryot*, the name of *chal* field held by him and the *ain* (Proportionate rent) of these fields as settled in the previous year and the same particulars for the current year. Thus, the land settlements under the Marathas were based on these rent-rolls.

System under Former States of the District

In all the former States constituting this District, the chiefs of different former States were the sole proprietors of the soils. The cultivators had no proprietary rights. The right of occupancy was enjoyed by the cultivators so long as they paid the State dues. The transfer or sale of the land was allowed. They paid revenue not rent.

Except in the former Gwalior State, the *ijara* system was prevalent in the former Ratlam, Sailana and Jaora States. In this system the villages were farmed out at a fixed rental for a certain number of years which varied from 3 to 10 years. The *ijaradars* paid a certain sum agreed upon the *Darbar* and made what they could, out of the cultivators, while about 10 per cent of the estimated revenue was made over to them to cover the cost of collection. The revenue was assessed by the *Darbar* and the *ijaradars* had no power to enhance or lower the assessment. The result was that the cultivators did not take interest generally in improving their holdings and also when the *ijaradar* also felt that their contract did not repay them, took no pains to improve the land.

Besides this, the land revenue of the former States was also derived from the cultivators in *khalsa* villages. A brief description of the land revenue assessment in the erstwhile States is given in the following paragraphs.

Ratlam State

Formerly the land was managed either under *ijara* system, in which the lands were farmed out for five to seven years or the *ryotwari* system existed in *khalsa* villages.

1. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by Jarrett. Vol. II, Second Ed., (1949) p. 209.

Three settlements were made in 1830, 1867 and 1877.¹ In the second settlement leases were granted for 10 years and in the third settlement for 15 years. Since then, leases were continued in the name of the same cultivators and they were guaranteed the undisturbed occupation of their lands, so long as they paid the yearly assessment regularly.

The revenue assessment on the lands in the hilly tracts inhabited by Bhils was levied by the plough of land, i.e., *halbandi*. The area cultivated by one plough (*samad*) was about 20 *bighas*.

The first settlement (1830) was made by Col. Borthwick in the plateau villages. The rate of assessment was Rs. 10 *Salim Shahi* (or British coin Rs. 7) per *bigha* for irrigated land, but in case of dry land, it was collected in kind which varied from one-third to two-thirds of the produce. This was called the *batotra* system and was oppressive. This resulted in the maltreatment of the cultivators for supposed offences as the clandestine removal of standing crops. It was, therefore, abolished later on throughout the State.

The next settlement was made by Mir Shahamat Ali in *khalsa* as well as in *jagir* lands, which was commenced in 1867 and completed in 1870. The term of this settlement was for 10 years (ending in 1877). The total land revenue including *jagir* and *dharmada* land was *Salim Shahi* Rupees 10 lakhs. (Rs. 7.49 lakhs for *jagir* and *dharmada* and Rs. 2.74 lakhs for *khalsa* areas). The increase was of *Salim Shahi* Rs. 97,000 or 59.7 per cent more than the old demand.

At the third settlement (1877-93) the revenue amounted to Rs. 3.46 lakhs giving an increase of Rs. 82,700. The average rate on irrigated land was Rs. 35 *Salim Shahi* and on non-irrigated Rs. 5 *Salim Shahi* per acre. The settlement was made for 15 years.

The fourth settlement was commenced in 1895, but the work was not completed. It was again taken up in 1909. The survey was completed during 1909-15 by Chandulal of Punjab Provincial Civil Service. The settlement operations came to a close in August 1915² at a cost of Rs. 51,705.

The land revenue was collected through the Patels who deducted 5 to 10 per cent of the collections from the fixed *jamabandi*. In villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,000 and under, 10 per cent was allowed; on those assessed between Rs. 5,000 and 10,000—7½ per cent and on those assessed between Rs. 10,000 and 20,000—5 per cent. Each *Patel*, besides the responsibility of collection, enjoyed certain rights (*hak*) and revenue free lands which he held in perpetuity. This system, of collection by *Patels* was later on replaced by the *tipdari* system,³ in which the revenue officers used their influence in securing *Sahukars*, who stood security for the cultivators and guaranteed the payment of

the yearly assessment. The *tipdars*, besides paying the revenue demand, advanced seed and foodgrain to cultivators and thus, had a lien on the produce of their fields. The land revenue was collected yearly in four instalments in *Bhando*, *Aghan*, *Phagun* and *Vaisakh* at the rate of four *annas*, four *annas*, six *annas* and two *annas* in a rupee, respectively.

Tenures

The land tenures in the Ratlam State were divided into two main classes—*khalsa* or *darbar* lands and *jagir* and other classes of alienated lands. The *jagir* lands were nearly double the *khalsa* lands in extent. The *jagirs* were of three kinds¹—(1) Estates of *Sardars* held upon a service tenure and paying tribute. (2) *Dharmada* lands were the endowments for the support of temples and other religious and charitable institutions, and (3) *Chakrana* lands or petty grants made to State servants in lieu of wages.

All *jagir*holders paid annual *tanks* (tribute) to the state which bore no definite proportion to the rental of the estate which varied from 18 to as much as 40 per cent of the gross revenue. *Jagirdars* were sub-divided into *bada* (big) and *chhota* (small). It was generally fixed anew at the time of fresh succession to a *jagir* and could be increased at the will of the *Darbar*. In return, three of the chief *jagirdars* used to get annual *siropaos* or dress of honour. They also paid other minor levies known as *phala*, *ban*, *nazarana* for *talwar bandhai* (as the succession fee). Five first class *jagirdars* were permitted to bear anklets and enjoy exclusive judicial power within their *jagirs* as were granted by the *Darbar* from time to time.²

The average annual receipts from *khalsa* and *jagirs* were Rs. 5.5 lakhs and Rs. 3.05 lakhs in 1881-1891 and Rs. 6.46 lakhs and Rs. 3.36 lakhs in 1891-1901 respectively. The land revenue receipts in 1913-14 were Rs. 3,21,990 against a demand of Rs. 6,21,274.

Sailana State

Revenue system in former Sailana State was similar that prevailing in former Ratlam State. The State was the sole proprietor of the soil and the revenue was collected in kind. No rates were previously settled but an appraisal was made of the standing crop. After deducting an allowance for seed, two-fifths of the remainder was taken by *Darbar*, three-fifths being retained by the cultivator. This was followed by farming out groups of villages to bankers who undertook to pay a certain fixed sum each year, making what they could out of the cultivators. In this State also, the collection of the revenue was done by *tipdars* (who were in fact the bankers), who advanced seed and grain to the cultivators for whom they stood security undertaking to pay the assessed revenue. They received a discount of 12 per cent and also charged the cultivators from 3½ to 7 per cent per annum on the advances made to them as well as recovering 25 per cent in kind on all advances of seed.³

1. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 70, and Ratlam Administration Report, 1911-12, p. 7.

2. Ratlam Administration Report 1911-12, p. 7, 1914-15, p. 43 and 1940, p. 20.

3. Ratlam State Gazetteer, p. 74.

1. Ratlam State Gazetteer, p. 75.

2. Ibid, p. 13.

3. Sailana State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 28.

A settlement was made in the beginning of the 20th century on the *ryotwari* system directly between the cultivator and the *Darbar*, leases being granted to individuals. The rates for irrigated land varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 23 per *bigha* and for dry land from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2-annas 6. These were determined with reference to the nature of the soil, the position of the village and facilities for irrigation and disposal of produce.

Tenures

These were of two classes, alienated and *zamindari*. Alienated lands were held in *jagirs* or *istimrari* tenure in which either specific service was rendered by the holder to the chief or a fixed proportion of the revenue was paid to *Darbar*. There were 15 *jagirdars* of whom 12 held a service tenure and 3 possessed maintenance grants¹. *Zamindars* held on a lease granted for one year as a rule, paying the assessed revenue on the holding.

Before 1921-22 no survey was made in the State. *Patwaris* measured land for revenue purposes by chain. Only in 1921-22 the land was surveyed and settled. The land administration of the State under this settlement was enforced from 1922-23 under which the land was first divided into (a) irrigated and (b) unirrigated. These under (a) was again sub-divided into (1) *adan* special and *adan* 1st, end and 3rd class, and those in (b) under *kali*, *berangi*, *dhamni*, *bhuri*, *bardi* and *halki*. The rents of land of the irrigated classes ranged from Rs. 11 as 14 pias.6 to Rs. 5 as.13 and those of the unirrigated classes varied from Rs. 4 as 12 to as.6. Rents were generally collected in two instalments, viz., the first from 1st to 31st January and the second from 1st to 30th April each year. The mode of collection was direct to the State through the *Patels* of the respective villages. The settlement was made for ten years.²

The average annual receipts from the land revenue and *jagirs* amounted to Rs. 0.90 lakhs and Rs. 1.49 lakhs in 1881-1891 and Rs. 0.92 lakhs and Rs. 1.49 lakhs in 1891-1900, respectively. The land revenue increased to Rs. 1.38 lakhs in 1920-21, Rs. 1.90 lakhs in 1925-26 and Rs. 2.08 lakhs in 1939-40.

Jaora State

In the former Jaora State, the land revenue system was similar to adjacent States. The State was the sole proprietor of the soil. The land revenue was collected in the *khalsa* villages through *tipdars* (money lenders). The leases were granted directly by the State. The *tipdars* stood surety for the revenue due from the cultivators. While in

mustajari lands, the State farmed out its rights to certain leases called *mustajirs*, who agreed to pay a fixed sum annually. They realised the total assessed demand from the cultivators for the villages included in their lease. They could increase the demand for land rent without the interference from the State. This system was found injurious to the State as well as to the cultivators and was therefore later on abolished. The *khalsa* lands were leased out annually at a specified revenue and leases were renewed every year.¹

Before 1911-12, no systematic survey or settlement was made and the demand was based on old rough assessment in force. No special rates were levied for any particular kind of crop, however a higher rate was levied on irrigated land than on the unirrigated land of the same class. The cultivator was allowed to pay his dues either to the *Tahsildar* or a *tipdar* could pay on his behalf as already stated. The survey of the State was taken up in May, 1909² and settlement work commenced in August, 1911, and the field work was completed by May, 1912.³

Tenures

Istimrari, *mustajari* and *muafi* were the three forms of tenures that existed in the former Jaora State. At the time of settlement with certain Rajput Thakurs, lands were granted to them in *istimrar* or permanent tenure at a fixed quit-rent. The *istimrardars* had no power to sell or mortgage the lands, but they and their descendents were entitled to enjoy their rights in perpetuity. Under *mustajari* tenure lands were let for periods, extending upto 20 years. If on the expiration of the period, it was found that the *mustajir* had increased the revenue either by bringing new land under cultivation or by improving its quality, the period was further extended by another term of 20 years, charging an enhanced rate equal to one-fourth of the increased revenue.

There were 22 Thakurs amongst these *jagirdars*, *istimrardars* and hereditary lease holders. *Piploda* and *Bilaud* were the first class *jagirs*. The former paid an annual tribute to the *Darbar*, while the latter held his *jagir* free. The 11 *Malhargarh* Thakurs were hereditary lease-holders and their leases were subject to periodical revision. Ten *jagirdars* held directly from the *Darbar* while *Barikheri* and *Hemkheri* were granted for service rendered and others given to relations and members of the Chief's family.

Besides these, were the *muafi* lands (revenue free holdings), granted in charity or as reward for good and loyal service, by the former rulers of the state. They were held in perpetuity and the holders had absolute power to alienate either by sale or mortgage.

The cultivators were granted leases (*pattas*) every year, stating the amount of the demand. The demand was realised in four instalments as in the former Ratlam State on fixed dates. There was a rule in force that if a person dug a well he acquired the right to sell or mortgage his land.

1. Sailana State Gazetteer, p. 5.
2. Sailana Administration Report, 1926-27, p. 5.

1. Jaora State Gazetteer, 1908, pp. 27-30.
2. Jaora State Administration Report, 1910-11, p. 5.
3. Ibid. 1911-12, p. 16.

The annual average income from land revenue and *jagirs* was Rs. 6.35 lakhs and Rs. 2.34 lakhs in 1881-1890 and Rs. 6.19 lakhs and Rs. 2.32 lakhs in 1890-1900, respectively.

Ringnod and Alot Tahsils

The villages of Ringnod Tahsil were merged from Dewas Junior State and Alot tahsils of former Dewas Senior State. In both the States, the land was the property of the Chief. The *ryot* had only cultivating rights on his holding, so long as he paid the assessed revenue. The tenure was *ryotwari* where each cultivator was holding directly from the *Darbar*. Most of the land was given in *inam*, which was of following classes :—

(1) *Devasthan* or *dharmadaya* land grants were made for the maintenance of temples. (2) *Khoti* land was held by the *Patel* or headman of each villages partly revenue-free. (3) *Paltia* land grants were held by village servants, such as *balais*, carpenters etc., free of revenue or cesses. (4) *Jagir* lands had been given revenue-free for signal service rendered or through favour. (5) *Istimrari* tenure land was held on permanent settlement. In Alot *pargana*, *chauthan* and *turkan* special tenure also existed. *Chauthan* means a forth and *turkan* belonging to a Turk or Muhammadan. The latter lands were those held from the Mughal period and some privileges were attached to them. After the decline of Mughal power, the Marathas levied the customary tax of one-fourth or *chauth* on those lands which came to be called *chauthan* land.

In Junior Branch, the *khalsa* lands were directly under the *Darbar* and alienated lands were *jagir* grants to *sardars* and officials and a few *muafis* or revenue-free holdings. Some villages were held by the *ijardars*, who did not have any power to alienate their lands.

The early settlements were made on *kaddhap* system and later by the plane table survey system in Senior Branch. They were carried out in 1830, 1884-85 and 1894. In Junior Branch, the 1880 settlement was based on *kaddhap* system. It was again carried out during 1893-96 but was rejected on examination. In 1907-08 the traverse survey was carried out in both the States. The term of the settlement was fixed as 20 years in Senior Branch and 30 years in Junior Branch. The latest settlement operations were carried out in 1941 in Junior Branch in which the expiring demand of revenue (Rs. 43,120) of the Ringnod *pargana* was increased to Rs. 57,228.

Villages of Mandsaur Tahsil

These villages belonged to the former Gwalior State, where the Maratha system of land assessment and revenue administration was prevalent. The *zamindari* system was in vogue in the villages. The *zamindar* was responsible for paying the State revenue fixed at each settlement which was ordinarily for a term of 20 years. Tenants paid their rents to *zamindars* and the State had no direct concern with them. *Khalsa* villages were managed by the *Darbar* directly. The last settlement in these villages was undertaken in 1927-28. The assessment was based on the quality of the soil and other local conditions,

e.g., rainfall, situation of the villages and irrigation facilities. The land revenue demand was fixed at nearly 60 per cent of the total average annual proceeds of the villages and was to be deposited in the Government treasury and the rest was left with *zamindars* in lieu of the duties discharged by them.

The survey and settlement of Piploda State was made in 1913-14, however the details of the same are not available.

Formation of the District

After the formation of the Madhya Bharat, the *zamindari*, *jagirdari*, *istamaradari* and *ijaradari* systems were abolished in 1951. A uniform *ryotwari* pattern of land tenure was established in the newly formed District. The Land Reforms Department was organised in 1951 with the Land Reforms Commissioner as the Head of the Department. All *zamindari* and *jagirdari* lands were vested in the State, and were free from all encumbrances. Cultivators were made directly liable for the payment of land revenue or rent that they used to pay to the *Jagirdars* or *Zamindars*. The Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950 was made applicable in these areas and *patel* was appointed in each village to collect and deposit land revenue into Government treasury.

After the merger of Madhya Bharat in the new State of Madhya Pradesh, the collection of land revenue is governed under the provisions of M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1959. As new settlement was not made in this area so far, the prevalent rates continue to exist. The land revenue is being collected through *Patels* who are paid a commission as their remuneration. Some Gram panchayats are also assigned the work of collection of land revenue as an experimental measure. But the experiment has not proved a success. At present, there are 1139 *Patels* in the District for the collection of land revenue and the commission on prescribed rates is paid to them. This was Rs. 1,00,428 in 1972-73, Rs. 1,18,651 in 1973-74 and Rs. 1,21,860 in 1974-75. The land revenue is recovered in two instalments which fall due on 15th January and 1st May of each year.

Income from Land Revenue and Special Cesses

The revenue from land has always been an important source of income of the State. The system and rates of land revenue had varied in the different constituent parts of this District, but it was collected regularly from the cultivators. The receipts under land revenue in the integrating states have already been stated wherever available. The receipts from land revenue amounted to Rs. 19.5 lakhs in 1965-66, Rs. 21.9 lakhs in 1971-72 Rs. 20.6 lakhs in 1972-73, Rs. 22.33 lakhs in 1973-74 and Rs. 22.18 lakhs in 1974-75.

As a measure of relief to the poor cultivators, the Madhya Pradesh Government exempted from the land revenue on the uneconomic holdings, the area of which did not exceed 7.5 acres and also the holdings of which the land revenue did not exceed five rupees by M. P. Land Revenue Code (amendment) Ordinance 1966, promulgated on the 23rd December 1966 and replaced by an Act No. 6 of 1967. By the M. P. Act No. 20 of 1968, the land revenue was abolished in respect of any holding used exclusively for

agriculture from 1st July 1968 and a new tax namely, Land Development Tax (*Krishibhumi Vikas Kar*) was imposed on all holdings in excess of ten acres and these were taxed at the rate at which such holdings were assessed to land revenue under the Code immediately before the 1st July 1968. The entire *Bhumi Vikas Kar* was to be applied on development of agriculture. But in 1969 again by an Act No. 5 of 1969, the land development tax was abolished and the land revenue under section 58-A was again imposed, the exemption limit and the rates remaining the same. Thus, it amounted to practically a charge in the nomenclature of the tax only. This section was again amended by the M. P. Act No. 23 of 1972 when the economic holdings were re-defined. Instead of ten acres, the area of exemption from land revenue was fixed as five acres.

Land under commercial crops was taxed by an Act called *Vanijya Fasal Kar Act*, 1966 under which *Fasal Kar* was levied on the cultivation of commercial crops, such as, cotton, sugarcane, groundnut, opium, tobacco, etc. This Act was amended in 1970 by which an upward revision of the tax in different crops was made.

A surcharge was imposed from 1st July 1972 on land revenue under the M. P. *Bhoo-Rajaswa (Adhibhar)* Act, 1972 (No. 24 of 1972). This is charged on the individual holdings of more than 10 acres except such holdings of less than 10 acres if they are irrigated by any Government source.

This Act of 1972 was superseded by another Act (*Gramin Vikas Kar*, 1974) in 1974 by which a *Gramin Vikas Kar* was imposed at different rates as per classification of land according to irrigated, non-irrigated, cultivated, uncultivated, etc. Income from this tax, it was stipulated, will be earmarked for schemes of rural development.

The receipts under the *Adhibhar* and *Vanijya Fasal Kar* are given in the following Table :—

Table No. XI-1
Receipts from *Adhibhar* and *Vanijya Fasal kar*

(In Rs.)				
	Year	Demand	Collection	Balance
<i>Adhibhar</i>	1972-73	17,07,926	10,40,689	6,67,237
	1973-74	16,90,933	13,78,818	3,12,115
	1974-75	20,58,564	13,18,612	7,39,952
<i>Vanijya Fasal Kar</i>	1971-72	3,21,615	2,72,497	49,118
	1972-73	2,62,532	1,95,153	67,379
	1973-74	2,40,727	1,92,511	48,216
	1974-75	2,47,596	1,96,618	50,978

Source.—Collector, Ratlam

Cesses and *Siwai* Income

Besides this, various cesses were payable by the tenants in early days. In former Ratlam State¹, *sarkana* was charged at 2½ per cent on the assessment of each holding and was paid by all cultivators. Another cess namely *tulai*, a weightment cess was levied in kind by the State contractor, who supervised the repayment of advances to the *tipdars* weighing the cultivator's grain. *Anni* and *ban* cesses were levied on the occasion of marriages, etc., in the chief's family. Cultivators in *jagir's* as well as in *khalsa* land paid cesses. Miscellaneous cesses known as *chamari-lag*, *kumhari-lag*, etc., were paid to *Darbar* by village artisans, e.g. kumhars, chamars and others, who were permitted to carry on their profession in the villages and who enjoyed certain perquisites. At the beginning of 20th century, the total receipts from all these cesses were about Rs. 15,000 a year of which Rs. 5,000 was derived from *Sarkana*.

In former Dewas Senior and Junior States, several types of cesses and other miscellaneous taxes were levied on the cultivators. In Junior Branch, a separate fund, called *Anni Fund* was constituted for rural construction works and income from the following sources went to the fund—(1) local cess of one *anna* per rupee of assessment, (2) *Mandi dharmadaya* cess, (3) one *anna* stamp sale proceeds, (4) cattle pond cess, (5) mango grove income, and (6) *chuna kankar* fees. *Mauja Tarakki* Fund or village uplift fund was also created.

In the former Gwalior State, *gaonti kharch* was deducted from actual assessed revenue of each village to cover the cost of the gifts paid to the State officials, but it was abolished later on.

After the merger of the States in Madhya Bharat, a Panchayat cess at the rate of half an *anna* per rupee of land revenue was realised alongwith the land revenue under Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act, 1949 and subsequently paid to the Panchayats in the District. After the formation of Madhya Pradesh, a cess known as *upkar* on land revenue at the rate of 10 paise per rupee of land revenue has been levied at the Panchayat level under the M. P. Panchayat Act, 1962. Under the same Act, a Janpad Panchayat cess at the rate of 10 paise per rupee of the land revenue is also levied and its receipts is credited to the *Janapada Sabhas*.

As regards the *Siwai* (miscellaneous) income, it is not substantial. At present, the sources of the same are from the *jalkar* (derived from the utilization of water), *phalkar* (taxes on fruit-trees) and *Vankar* (taxes on forest trees). This is derived through the auctions made by the Government for the use of the land near river or utilization of river/tank water, etc., forest trees and fruit trees. The *siwai* receipts were Rs. 30,586 in 1972-73, Rs. 38,571 in 1973-74 and Rs. 94,113 in 1974-75.

1. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 73.

Relation between Landlord and Tenant

The constituting portions of this District were formerly administered by different States, where land revenue was collected through *ijaradars*, *zamindars* or *Patels*, who used to squeeze as much as possible out of the cultivators. The cultivators did not have proprietary rights and tenants' rights were few and they were liable to be ejected on the ground of failure to pay rent on the due date. The entire management of the area allotted to the *ijardars* and *jagirdars* was left to them, and they were responsible only for paying the sum agreed upon. The tenants naturally found that they were at the mercy of these *zamindars* or *jagirdars*. There had been numerous complaints about the high-handedness of some of the *zamindars* in trying to eject the tenants in former Gwalior State, and similarly against *ijardars* in Ratlam State, who did so to enhance the rent. In former Ratlam, Sailana and Jaora States, the intermediaries like *tipdars* also resorted to tyranny and oppression on the cultivators for payment of land revenue.

Land Reforms before 1948

Many reforms were introduced by the State to mitigate the evils arising out of the *ijaradari*, *tipdari*, *zamindari* and *jagirdari* systems prevalent in different States constituting the District. Noteworthy among them was that the ruler of Ratlam controlled the *ijara* system personally. The revenue was assessed and *ijardar* had no power to enhance or lower the assessment. In other respects also attempts were made to improve the lot of the cultivators by introducing improvement in the administration of land revenue and by the enactment of better tenancy laws. Rents were recovered in cash and no tenant could be ejected from his holdings except on the ground of his being a heavy defaulter. Encouragement was given to the tenants and members of his family to improve the cultivation and subletting of the agricultural holdings was discouraged. The concessions in regard to rent were granted by the *darbar* to those cultivators who sank wells in their holdings for the purpose of irrigating their lands. There was sufficient pasture land provided in every village for grazing of cattle.

After reviewing the *mustajari* system prevalent in former Jaora State, it was found by the ruler that this system proved injurious to the interest of the State as well as of the cultivators, so it was abolished. In former Dewas State, by an order in 1905, the *ijaradari* system was abolished and all lands were resumed by the State on the termination of the *ijara*. All lands were restored to their original owners and *khalsa* system of management was established. Steps were also taken to abolish the *tipdari* system gradually. *Begar* was abolished as early as 1923¹ in the former Sailana State.

Land Reforms after 1948

After the formation of the District in Madhya Bharat three important Acts were passed. The Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950 replaced the land tenancy laws of the different States. This Act consolidated the position of the tenants in the *ryotwari* areas and conferred occupancy tenancy rights on all those tenants, who or

whose predecessor's interest had been lawfully recorded as tenants.² It went a step further and abolished the *pukhta maurusi* tenure and all tenants were levelled up as *pattedars*. The Acts of historical importance were the Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act of 1951 and Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act of 1951 which abolished not only the *zamindars* and *jagirs*, but also provided greater security and additional rights to the tenants. Even a sub-tenant or tenant of a sub-tenant could acquire occupancy rights under specified conditions. The Jagir Tenants' Land Restoration Act, 1949 enabled the tenants to re-acquire their dispossessed lands, in case they were ejected forcibly by the *jagirdars*. At the time of the abolition of the *jagirdari*, and *zamindari* 370 villages of the former Ratlam, Sailana, Jaora and Gwalior States were included in the District.

Land Reforms after 1956

After the formation of Madhya Pradesh, the whole position regarding the land tenures and tenancy reforms was reviewed and as a result, a unified Land Revenue Code was brought into force from the 2nd October 1959. This Code is a landmark in the history of land reforms, which has incorporated all the important features of land reform, such as, uniformity of tenures, protection of tenants against arbitrary ejection, rack-renting and conferring rights on them. The Code provides only one class of tenure holders of land known as *bhumiswami* with full rights over his holdings, e.g., right of mortgage and sale under certain restrictions. The table below shows the extent of the area occupied by *bhumiswamis* and other classes of tenure holders:

Table No. XI-4
Extent of Area Occupied by Tenure Holders

Year	<i>Bhumiswami</i>	Govt. Lessees	<i>Bhoodan- Dhurak</i>	Service Land	(In Hectares)
					<i>Raiyat Malik in Ryt. Villages</i>
1971-72	3,28,818	3,734	556	253	1077
1972-73	3,28,985	3,921	352	266	1077
1973-74	3,28,694	4,328	871	290	1077

Source.—Collector, Ratlam

Under the Code, no sub-letting or leasing of land is permitted except in emergent cases, once in three years or by certain classes of persons, such as widows, unmarried women, minors, etc.

1. Sailana State Administration Report 1939-40, p. 9.

2. The Indian Land Problem of Legislation, p. 335.

Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

The above land reforms affect more the type of tenure than the size of property. Some restrictions have been imposed in this respect too with the enactment of Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961. According to that Act, no person shall acquire more than 25 standard acres per family consisting of husband and wife and for dependents at the rate of 5 standard acres with a maximum of 25 acres as the limit.

The ceiling has been again lowered with retrospective effect from January 1, 1972. According to the amendment, a family upto 5 members may acquire upto 18 standard acres and for an individual, it is 10 standard acres. The additional 8 standard acres have been allowed for dependents at the rate of 2 standard acres for every dependent member limited to 18 acres. For the purpose of this Act, a standard acre means one acre of irrigated land from Government source available for more than one crop in a year or two acres of seasonal irrigated land from Government source available for at least one crop or three acres of dry land. The position of agricultural holdings according to size is given below :—

Table No. XI-5

Provisional Number of Operational Holdings, 1970-71

Sized (Hectares)	Number ('000)	Percentage
Less than 0.5	9.0	12.1
0.5 to 1	8.5	11.4
1 to 2	13.1	17.6
2 to 3	9.2	12.3
3 to 4	6.5	8.7
4 to 5	5.3	7.1
5 to 10	14.8	19.8
10 to 20	6.8	9.1
20 to 30	1.0	1.3
30 to 40	0.2	0.3
40 to 50	0.1	0.1
50 and above	0.1	0.1

Source.—Agricultural Statistics, 1972, pp. 7 and 8 (Ag. Deptt.)

It appears from the table that about 53.4 per cent holdings in the District were not bigger than three hectares, which numbered about fourty thousands. The number of big holdings (20 to 40 hectares) was not more than 1,200, i.e., 1.6 per cent of the total holdings.

Due to one reason or other, the Government could not implement the provisions of this Act fully earlier. However (since the declaration of Emergency) orders have been issued to the Collectors to settle all the cases of agriculture holdings, before 31st December 1975. After reviewing all the cases, the excess land will be distributed as per Government policy. It is reported that more than 80 per cent cases have been reviewed.

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 also been felt in this District as in the rest of the country. For facilitating this movement in Madhya Bharat, the Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955, (No. 3 of 1955) was passed. It was followed by the establishment of Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Board with headquarters at Gwalior and was made responsible for the administration of land received under Bhoodan Movement. Its office has since been shifted to Bhopal. It receives an annual grant from the Government. Since the inception of this movement in 1952, 2433.96 acres of land has been received in Ratlam District from 1,122 donors as *Bhoodan* upto 31st march 1974, out of which 1,110 acres of land has been distributed among 687 landless families. 1129 acres of land has been found unsuitable for distribution. Only 194.96 acres of land remains to be distributed.

Other Sources of Revenue—Central and State

The fiscal system of the District was formerly governed according to the policies, prevalent in the erstwhile states constituting this District, which was different from what obtains today. States were independent entities in financial matters, master of all the sources of revenue within the State and as such there was no division of sources of revenue into Central and State subjects. Besides the income from land revenue, the other important sources of revenue in the states were salt, customs, excise and stamps.

At present they are divided into two categories (1) Central and (2) State. Central Excise, Income Tax and Estate Duty are the 'Central' sources of revenue, while State Excise, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Sales Tax, Taxes on Motor Vehicles, Entertainment Tax, etc., are the 'State' sources of revenue. A brief account of these items of taxation and income from them is given in the following paragraphs.

Union Excise

At present, the main excisable commodities are cloth, sugar, tobacco, cement, vegetable non-essential oils, copper, yarn, wireless receiving sets, air conditioning machinery, patent and proprietary medicines, matches, electric fans, etc. The income under this head was Rs. 44.67 lakhs in 1965-66. This increased more than two fold to Rs. 91.44 lakhs in 1974-75.

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Income Tax and Estate Duty

The receipts under the head are increasing year by year. They were Rs. 29.37 lakhs in 1965-66, increased to Rs. 53.85 lakhs in 1974-75. The receipts from Estate Duty are not substantial. They were Rs. 19,817 in 1965-66 Rs. 13,545 in 1970-71 and Rs. 13,623 in 1974-75. In the year 1971-72, it was only Rs. 2,041. The administration of both the taxes is looked after by the Income Tax Department.

State Excise

Formerly, the excise affairs were looked after in the respective states by their excise departments. The income under this head is derived from imported liquor, country spirit and fermented liquor, opium, *Ganja* and *bhang*. The income from this head has trebled during the last two decades. It was Rs. 19.84 lakhs in 1950-51, which increased to Rs. 40.16 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 58.65 lakhs in 1973-74.

Sales Tax

The Madhya Bharat Sales Tax Act *Samvat* 2007 was first introduced in this District in 1950. Afterwards, it was replaced by the Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1959 from 1st April 1959. Besides this, the Central Sales Tax has also been introduced from 1st July 1957 under the Central Sales Tax Act of 1956. Two more Acts, viz., Motor Spirit and Lubrication Act 1957 and Professional and Employment Tax 1966 came into force from September 1957 and 1st April 1966, respectively. The former has been abolished from 1st August 1972. The schedule of Sales Tax has been revised from time to time and now foodgrains have also come within its purview. The receipts under this head were Rs. 4.35 lakhs in 1950-51 which increased to Rs. 62.02 lakhs in 1969-70 and Rs. 91.13 lakhs in 1974-75.

Forests

The income from the forests to the State exchequer has been considerable in this District. This is derived from the sale of timber and other forest produce and from other miscellaneous sources like cattle grazing, etc. The Indian Forest Act, 1927 has been in force after formation of this District which regulates the protection of forests and collection of forest revenues. The income from this head has increased from Rs. 0.76 lakhs in 1950-51 to Rs. 1.19 lakhs in 1960-61, and to Rs. 1.78 lakhs in 1965-66. However, it decreased to Rs. 95,523 in 1974-75.

Registration and Stamps

The income under this head is derived from the registration fee, chargeable on sale, donation and mortgage deeds of immovable property, etc., which are levied under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. This Act has been enforced in Madhya Bharat from 1952.

Stamps

Even in the former States of this District, court fees were payable in the form of 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 receipts under this head which were Rs. 1.50 lakhs in 1950-51, increased to Rs. 3.63 lakhs in 1969-70 and Rs. 23.02 lakhs in 1974-75. (The figures are inclusive of revenue from Registration).

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 (1) the Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and Rules 1940 as amended on 17th January 1970, (2) Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passenger) Act, 1959, as amended in September 1962 and November 1971. (3) Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Goods) Act 1962, amended in April 1970 and (4) M. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1947 and amended in December 1966, January 1968 and November 1971. The annual receipts under this head were Rs. 1.29 lakhs in 1965-66 which increased to Rs. 3.55 lakhs in 1974-75.

Entertainment Tax

This Tax is managed by the District Excise Officer, Ratlam. It is charged at the prescribed rates on the value of tickets sold for entertainment. The tax is confined to entertainments like cinema shows, dramatic performances, etc., to which admission is by tickets, sold for money. With the emergence of cinema as a popular and cheap source of recreation and entertainment. The receipts under this head have become a significant source of revenue to the State. The receipts from this Tax have increased 78 times during the last two decades. The receipts which were only Rs. 14,395 in 1950-51 increased to Rs. 1.60 lakhs in 1960-61 Rs. 5.76 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 10.02 lakhs in 1974-75. The yearwise receipts of these sources of revenue are given in Appendix-A.

CHAPTER-XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

The history of judicial organization in all the former princely States now forming part of the District starts mostly from the latter half of the 19th century as described below.

Ratlam State

In the absence of any regular system of law and justice in the erstwhile State of Ratlam, the *Kamdar*, who was next to the Raja and as such centre of power, used to decide cases verbally and summarily. He had a *kotwal* as his assistant, who acted as a kind of magistrate, and chief police officer, deciding almost all criminal cases and producing parties for final orders before the *Kamdar* whenever necessary. Civil cases were generally referred to *Panchayats* whose decisions were oral and based on customs and local usages. A court fee was levied which was known as *nazarana*. Most of the criminal cases were also settled by the respectable people or by the *Panchas* of the caste to which the parties belonged. The *Panchas* also imposed fines and the money so realised was treated as *Panchayat* money.

A regular system of administering justice was for the first time introduced in 1868 by Mir Shahamat Ali who was Superintendent of the State. A *Munsarim's* Court was established for hearing and deciding cases against *Jagirdars*, servants of the State and people belonging to the privileged class. First Class *Jagirdars* were also given limited powers to decide civil and criminal cases of their respective *Jagirs*. Proceeding of all the cases were reduced to writing. Rules were collected in a book called the *Ain-i-Riasat* for the guidance of those connected with the administration of justice. Later on, the *Kotwal* was divested of his magisterial powers. A Judge's court was established in 1888 with original and appellate powers formerly exercised by the Darbar Court. The Darbar Court was consequently merged into the *Ijlas Khas* or Chief's Court.

The system of administration of justice underwent a change during the minority of Raja Sajjan Singh. The permanent system of *Panchayats* was abolished. During the first decade of the present century there was the Darbar Court presided over by the Chief, the Judge's Court and the Sub Judges court at Ratlam and the courts of *Tahsildars* and *Kamasdars* at the headquarters of tahsils and *Kamasdari*, respectively. All these courts were vested with civil and criminal powers. The Darbar Court had unlimited powers in civil cases while in criminal cases it had the powers of a Sessions Court. But all sentences of death and transportation for life passed by it were subject to confirmation by the Agent to Governor General.

No pecuniary limit was fixed for Judge's Court, but its decisions in all suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value were sent to the Darbar Court for final orders. On the criminal side the Judge had the powers of a magistrate of first class and could try all cases except those punishable with death. Such cases were committed by him to the Darbar Court. The Sub Judge of Ratlam and the *Tahsildars* of Ratlam and Bajna tahsils exercised second class magisterial powers and heard civil suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value. The *Kamasdars* posted at Dhamnod, Dharar and Ringnia had third class magisterial powers and could hear suits upto Rs. 50 in value. Besides these regular courts, first class *Jagirdars* were also vested with second class magisterial powers to try cases of their *Jagirs*.

The codes used in British India, as far as practicable were introduced with adaptation to local conditions. In the year 1914-15 the three *Kamasdars* mentioned above were left with revenue work only and their judicial powers were withdrawn. All the civil and criminal judicial work done by these *Kamasdars* was consequently entrusted to the *Tahsildar*, Ratlam.

The set-up of judiciary in the State underwent many a reorganizations from this time upto the dawn of Independence. The constitution and powers of various court till the time of merger of the State in Madhya Bharat were governed by the Ratlam State High Court and Subordinate Courts Act, 1943. Accordingly, the highest judicial authority in the State was the High Court consisting of a Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge. Below the High Court was the court of the District and Sessions Judge with civil and criminal jurisdiction under the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes. The next was the court of the Sub-Judge and District Magistrate with powers to entertain original suits of any value and Small Cause Cases of the value of Rs. 50 to 200. On the criminal side he exercised the powers of a District Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code. There were two courts of Magistrate and Munsif, one for Ratlam city and the other for the District. Both these courts had the powers of a first class magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code and civil powers to try suits upto Rs. 500 in value and Small Cause Cases upto Rs. 50 in value.

In addition to the above, there were six other courts exercising second class magisterial powers and civil powers to entertain suits upto Rs. 500 in value. These courts were presided over by the *Tahsildar* of Bajna and the *Jagirdars* of Namli, Sarwan, Amleta, Shivgarh and Dhonswas.

Sailana State

In early days the farmers of revenue and *Jagirdars* exercised powers of punishment in their own holdings. The Chief only heard important cases in open Darbar. No records were made and suits and cases were determined verbally in accordance with customs.

Regular courts were for the first time established by Munshi Shahmat Ali who was Superintendent of the State during the minority of Raja Dule Singh. He introduced two courts, one civil and the other criminal on the model of the courts in British India. These courts continued to function till 1895 when the judiciary was reorganized by Raja Jaswant Singh and courts of five classes were established.

Under the new scheme the lowest courts were those of *Kamasdars* who were posted at Bangrod, Bilpank and Raoti. The *Kamasdars* had the powers of third class magistrate of British India and were also empowered to entertain civil suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value. Next higher to *Kamasdars* was the court of the Subordinate Judge at Sailana. He had the powers of a magistrate of second class and decided civil suits upto Rs. 100 in value, while the Honorary Magistrate at Barmawal entertained suits upto Rs 500. Suits beyond the powers of these courts but not exceeding Rs. 2000 lay to the court of *Sar Nyayadhish*, who was also the District Magistrate and as such heard appeals from the decisions of *Kamasdars* as well

as from the Thakur of Barmawal who was an Honorary Magistrate of the second class for his jagir. Appeals from the decisions of *Sar-Nyayadhish* in both civil and criminal matters lay to the court of Diwan who also dealt with suits over Rs. 2,000 in value as well as cases triable by a court of Sessions in British India and committed them to Darbar for final decisions. The Chief's court known as the *Ijlas-i-khas* was the highest court in the State. It was the final court of appeal in civil suits and, in cases committed by Diwan, had the powers to pass any sentence which a Sessions Judge was empowered to pass in British India under the Criminal Procedure Code. But all sentences of death and transportation for life passed by it required the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor General.

The British Penal Code was followed as guide in criminal courts while the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure were used for reference.

In the year 1920-21 the judicial powers of the Ruler were increased to those of a High Court in civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Diwan was consequently invested with powers of a Sessions Court.

Sometime during the thirties of the present century a court of Munsif and Magistrate, third class was opened at Dileepnagar Mandi. On the civil side the powers of Munsif extended to the suits upto Rs. 500 in value. The organization of judiciary remained unchanged till the time of merger of the State in the Indian Union.

Jaora State

Upto 1886 no regular judicial system existed and most of the cases were disposed of verbally. Only cases of great importance were reduced to writing. In 1886 Yar Mohammad Khan on his appointment as Minister started to introduce gradually a judicial system on the lines of the system in British India. A retired Extra Assistant Commissioner from Berar was appointed as head of the Judicial Department. All the Tahsildars were vested with magisterial powers. Three of them had first class powers and the remaining two second class powers. Three of them were also empowered to hear civil suits when the subject matter not exceed Rs. 500 in value. Besides, the Naib Tahsildar of Sanjit was also empowered to exercise magisterial powers of second class and civil powers to decide suits of the value upto Rs. 50. There was also a court of Munsif at Jaora to hear suits upto Rs. 50 in value. Above these courts was the court of Sub-Judge and Magistrate, first class. His pecuniary jurisdiction in civil suits extended to matters upto Rs. 1,000 in value. The court of the Chief Judge was next in importance. It heard appeals from the decisions of lower courts in civil as well as criminal cases. Its jurisdiction in civil suits was limited upto Rs. 15,000. A second appeal from the decisions of the Chief Judge lay to the court of the Minister. This court had the powers to hear suits of any value. A final appeal in civil suits was preferred to the Chief himself. In criminal cases the sentences of transportation for life and death required the confirmation by the Ruler and the Political Agent, respectively.

In 1892, a local Criminal Procedure Code was issued with a schedule of offences based on the code of the British India. The Civil Procedure Code (British) was also in force. Circulars, regulations and warrants in civil, criminal and revenue matters were, however, issued from time to time for the guidance of courts.

The judiciary of the State was reorganized in 1928. The courts established at this time were:—

1. *Ijlas-i-Khas* The Court of His Highness.
2. Judicial Board with a President and two Judges.
3. Chief Court with two Judges.
4. Court of the District and Sessions Judge.
5. Court of Honorary Magistrate of 3rd class for Jaora Town.
6. Court of the Judicial Officer for Jaora Town.
7. Court of the Judicial Officer for Tal and Barauda Tahsils.
8. Court of the Judicial Officer for Malhargarh and Sanjit Tahsils and
9. Court of Amil for Nawabganj Tahsil.

A further reorganization of the judiciary was affected in 1940 when the Government of Jaora Act was passed. The judiciary was completely separated from the executive. As a result of this reorganization a Judicial Committee of His Highness and regularly constituted High Court of Judicature were established in place of *Ijlas-i-Khas*, Judicial Board and Chief Court. Similarly, the Court of Honorary Magistrate, Jaora and the Court of the Judicial Officer, Jaora were substituted by the court of the Subordinate Judge and the court of the City Magistrate.

Under the new scheme the highest judicial authority was the Judicial Committee which was practically a court of appeal. An appeal in civil suits lay to the Judicial Committee only when the value of the subject matter was Rs. 500 or above in the court of the first instance or the High Court certified that it was a fit case for appeal to the Judicial Committee. In criminal cases an appeal was allowed in all cases where a sentence of five years or more was awarded and confirmed by the High Court in appeal.

Below the Judicial Committee was the High Court. It was also a court of appeal and revision in all civil and criminal cases, appeals from the judgements of District and Sessions Judge being preferred to it.

The court of the District and Sessions Judge exercised original as well as appellate jurisdiction. In its original jurisdiction it entertained suits of the value of Rs. 5,000 and above and all criminal cases triable exclusively by a court of Sessions. It was also empowered to try small cause cases upto Rs. 100 in value. In its appellate jurisdiction it heard appeals from the decisions of all the subordinate courts in the State.

The Subordinate Judge, Jaora had civil powers only to try cases upto Rs. 5,000. The City Magistrate, Jaora enjoyed the powers of a magistrate first class. In addition to the criminal cases of Jaora Tahsil, he also tried such cases of all the other tahsils which were not cognizable by the Judicial Officers.

The Judicial Officers of Malhargarh-Sanjit and Tal-Baroda had both civil and criminal powers. Their pecuniary jurisdiction was limited to the suits of Rs. 1000 in value. For criminal work the Judicial Officer of Malhargarh-Sanjit was a first class magistrate while that of Tal-Baroda was a second class magistrate. The Amil of Nawabganj was invested with the powers of a magistrate third class and to hear suits upto the value of Rs. 200.

Dewas State (Senior)

The history of systematic administration of justice in the former Dewas State (Senior) starts from 1867 when an *Adalat* (Court) was established at Dewas. Since then many reforms and changes were introduced so as to bring the organization of the judiciary at par with the system prevailing in British India. There were three classes of courts, the first and the highest being the court of the Ruler himself who dealt with final appeals only. Below him was the Darbar Court which was also a court of appeal. The lowest were the courts of *Kamasdars* of *Parganas* with civil and criminal powers. But due to heavier revenue work the *Kamasdar* of *Alot Pargana* which is now included in Ratlam District exercised first class magisterial powers only. For civil work an independent Civil Judge and Subordinate Magistrate, second class, was posted at Alot to hear suits upto Rs. 1,000 in value.

Dewas State (Junior)

A regular court was established at Dewas for the first time in 1873. Similar to the Senior Branch, the lowest courts in Junior Branch also were those of *Kamasdars* of *Parganas*. The *Kamasdar* of Ringnod *Pargana* had civil powers in suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value and magisterial powers of third class. Appeals from the decisions of the *Kamasdar* lay to the court of the Civil Judge called *Nyayadhish*. This court was located at Dewas. Next higher to it was the court of *Naib Karbhari* (Assistant Minister) who was District Magistrate also and heard civil and criminal appeals from the decisions of the Civil Judge. The Darbar Court or Chief's personal court was the highest court in the State for deciding heinous cases and final appeals against the decisions of *Naib Karbhari*. Later on a new court called the *Sar Nyayadhish* Court was also established at Dewas. This Court dealt with all civil and criminal cases leaving a few important cases for the Darbar Court.

Piploda State

In Piploda State there was no regular machinery for the administration of justice. Its Ruler who administered the State with the assistance of a *Kamdar* had limited judicial powers to decide cases of a petty nature. All heinous cases were referred to the Political Agent for decision.

From the above description it is clear that the organisation and system of judiciary in the princely States which now constitute the District, was inferior to that prevailing in the British Provinces. The judicial system, however, had been considerably reformed gradually on the lines of the judiciary of British India. Some of the princely States, it may be noted, had even made an attempt to separate the Judiciary from the Executive.

Incidence of Crimes

The crimes of common occurrence in the District relate to offences like dacoity, robbery, murder, riot, house breaking, cattle theft, ordinary theft, kidnapping and miscellaneous crimes under the Indian Penal Code.

The table appended below depicts the yearwise number of these offences:—

Table No. XII-1
Incidence of Crimes

year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	House breaking	Cattle thefts	Ordinary thefts	Kid- napping	Riot	Misc I.P.C Crimes
1967	7	16	27	470	140	587	14	26	649
1968	13	23	21	466	132	470	18	20	646
1969	7	18	23	437	134	588	14	21	645
1970	14	28	26	388	115	577	14	27	756
1971	3	35	22	325	113	525	10	19	707
1972	1	32	24	329	143	578	15	40	624
1973	1	26	20	414	197	765	19	54	746
1974	6	40	33	490	184	1079	17	62	857

Source : Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

It will be seen from the statistics of cognizable crimes reported in the District, that the crime situation was in control in as much as the statistics of crimes remained almost stationary from 1968 to 1972. But in 1973 and 1974 the crimes have increased considerably. The following table shows the number of cognizable cases reported, investigated, detected, sent up for trial and in which conviction was obtained as also the number of persons tried and convicted.

Table No. XII-2
Cognizable Crimes

year	No. of Cases					No. of Persons	
	Reported	Investi- gated	Detected	Sent up for trial	In which Convi- ction obtained	Tried	Convicted
1968	1,809	1,730	939	939	426	3,445	631
1969	1,887	1,825	992	992	300	1,832	443
1970	1,945	1,884	1,086	1,086	386	1,833	803
1971	1,759	1,706	1,089	1,089	288	1,824	429
1972	1,786	1,726	986	986	404	1,793	619
1973	2,242	2,187	1,292	1,292	955	2,113	1,385
1974	2,767	2,702	1,536	1,536	605	2,302	1,333

Source : Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

It will be seen that in keeping with the trend in the incidence of crime, there has been a sudden spurt in the number of cases under all the heads during the years 1973 and 1974. The number of cases under Excise and Gambling Acts are shown in the table below:—

Table No. XII-3
Cases Under Excise and Gambling Acts

Year	Excise Act	Gambling Act
1967	73	61
1968	85	137
1969	124	254
1970	101	511
1971	127	760
1972	162	882
1973	137	823
1974	184	649

Source : Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

The statistics reveal that there has been sudden rise in the cases under these two Acts from the year 1968. It may also be seen that where the number of cases under the Gambling Act has increased continuously from year to year, (except the year 1974), the number under Excise Act has increased by fits and starts. No case under Prohibition Act was reported from 1967 to 1971. In 1972, number of such cases was 411, in 1972, 240 and in 1974, 31.

Thefts

The number of cases of ordinary theft reported, investigated, value of property stolen and recovered and number of persons convicted will be clear from the following table.

Table No. XII-4

Ordinary Thefts

Year	No. of cases in which property was		Value of Property		No. of Persons Convicted
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	
1968	438	187	75,129	40,478	135
1969	546	238	79,872	19,412	44
1970	544	267	1,11,302	37,954	308
1971	493	191	91,455	25,706	132
1972	548	198	1,08,731	39,825	102
1973	628	268	1,47,726	47,156	360
1974	1079	464	3,91,322	1,23,469	280

Source : Superintendent of Police Ratlam

The largest number of cases of theft of property were reported in the year 1973 and 1974. It may be interesting to note that with the exception of the year 1971, there has been progressive increase in the value of property stolen. The largest number of convictions was obtained in 1973. Thefts, other than those of property, are grouped in a separate category 'miscellaneous thefts'. They include the theft of copper wire, cattle, cycles, motorcycles and fire arms. The details of these cases are given below:—

Table No. XII-5

Miscellaneous Thefts

Year	Copper Wire				Cattle		Cycles				Motorcycles				Fire Arms	
	Cases	Property		Cases	Property		Cases	Property		Cases	Property		Cases	Property		
		Stolen	Reco- vered		Stolen	Reco- vered		Stolen	Reco- vered		Stolen	Reco- vered		Stolen	Reco- vered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1968	1	405	-	132	28471	13966	60	8052	3204	1	25999	25000	9	14000	50	

(Contd.)

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1969	39	8951	988	134	25921	13338	70	9671	5325	-	-	-	8	4123	172	
1970	25	4170	488	115	30403	17776	49	6720	1640	2	2341	-	-	-	-	
1971	7	3570	2000	113	32364	16525	48	7499	1804	2	11500	4500	4	445	100	
1972	19	8582	493	143	40890	17566	39	5700	1761	-	-	-	1	120	-	
1973	20	3854	160	180	62996	25517	98	15030	6220	5	2640	-	4	2063	813	
1974	21	9017	601	184	65966	30675	145	21033	5875	5	6150	5450	3	3136	-	

Source : Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

It will be seen that cases of theft of motor cycles and fire-arms are negligible and of rare occurrence. Cattle and cycles are most frequently lifted. The largest number of cases involving theft of cattle and cycles was reported in the years 1973 and 1974, during the period 1968-1974.

Organization of Police Force

In early days there was no regular police and the village *chowkidars* used to perform the policing work. It was only by the close of the last century that regular police in a systematic way was organized in all the former Princely States now constituting the District as described briefly below.

Ratlam State

In Ratlam State in the earlier days all watch and ward work was done by village *Chowkidars* who were held responsible personally for all thefts occurring within their beats and had to make good all losses caused by robberies. In 1870 a regular police was organized in the town and ten years later in the districts. The police force was headed by a Superintendent of Police and was divided into Town Police and District Police. There were 10 out-posts in the towns with 195 police men attached to them. The District Police was under the charge of an Inspector. There were in all 48 *Thanas* in the districts with 157 men. The number of *Chowkidars* was 248.

Sailana State

In Sailana State also all watch and ward work was done by *Chowkidars* upto 1895 when a regular Police force was established under an Inspector. Under the Inspector were the *Thanedars* who were in charge of Police Stations. The force was reorganized in 1899 and placed under the charge of a Superintendent. Sub Inspectors and Constables were also appointed. The rural police consisting of *Chowkidars* continued to assist the regular police in the maintenance of peace and apprehension of offenders. In 1912-13 there were eight Police Stations. The strength of the regular police in 1919-20 was one Superintendent, four Sub Inspectors, 14 Head Constables and 91 Constables.

Jaora State

A regular police force on the lines of police in British India was organized in 1892 in the Jaora State. The police force included one Superintendent of Police, four Inspectors, nine Sub Inspectors, 41 Head Constables and 302 Constables. Later on the posts of Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General were also created. The regular police was assisted by village *Chowkidars*. The ratio of the police to area and population was 2 square miles and 317 persons in 1939-40.

Dewas States

In the erstwhile Dewas State (Senior Branch) organization of Police started during the time of Raja Krishnaji Rao II (1860-99) when a regular office called the Kotwali was started at Alot (besides other places of the State). The police force consisted of Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sub Inspector, Head Constables and Constables. The State was divided into Police Stations and out Posts each having a *Thanedar*, two *Sowars* and four peons. In 1907 mounted policemen numbering seven were posted at Alot. Besides the regular police, the village *Chowkidars* kept watch and ward and informed the regular police of the occurrences of crimes.

In the Junior Branch of Dewas State a small body of men was engaged in Dewas town for doing the police work which was expanded and given a regular organization in 1881. Inspectors assisted by Constables were posted in each *pargana*. There were village *Chowkidars* also to assist the police consisting of a Chief Inspector, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables.

Madhya Bharat

After the formation of Madhya Bharat a Police Ordinance of Samavat 2005 (1948 A. D.) providing for the reorganization of police force for the whole of the State on a uniform basis was promulgated. The Ordinance was replaced by an Act in 1949. The head of the police force was the Inspector General. The State was divided into three ranges each under the charge of a Deputy Inspector General of Police. Ratlam District was in Ujjain Range. The Superintendents were incharge of the District police.

Present Organization

The Superintendent continues to be incharge of the police force in the District. In 1957 he was assisted by two Deputy/Assistant Superintendents of Police, 42 Inspectors and Sub Inspectors, 111 Head Constables and 555 Constables. Except the reduction in the number of Head Constables and Constables to 103 and 519 respectively, from 1973, there has been no change in the strength of the police.

There are 14 Police Stations and seven Out Posts in the District. The Police Stations are located at (1) Manak Chowk (2) Station Road (3) Bilpank (4) Sailana (5) Namli (6) Bajna

(7) Raoti (8) Jaora (9) Badwada (10) Ringnod (11) Piploda (12) Alot (13) Tal and (14) Barkheda while the Out Posts are at (1) Birmawal (2) Sarwal (3) Bangrod (4) Chandragarh (5) Dhodhar (6) Mawta and (7) Kharwa. Each Police Station is under the charge of one or two Sub Inspectors. There are Assistant Sub-Inspectors also at six Police Stations. The number of Head Constables and Constables differs according to the need of each Police Station. Each Out Posts is under the charge of one Head Constable who is assisted by four Constables.

The police force is divided into different sections such as Reserve Police, Traffic Police, Prosecution Branch, Criminal Investigation Branch, District Special Branch and Modus Operandi Bureau.

Home Guards

The scheme of Home Guards was introduced in Ratlam District from October, 1962, though the work of recruitment and training had started earlier, in 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 of Madhya Pradesh vests in the Inspector General of Home Guards, Jabalpur. In Ratlam, District Commandant is the Head of Home Guards organization. He is assisted by four Platoon Commanders and other ministerial staff. The District Commandant is responsible for his work to the Superintendent of Police. The Collector and District Magistrate is empowered to detail the force for duty within the District for a period of 15 days. The Divisional Commissioner can detail the force for 60 days. Permission of the State Government is necessary to detail the force for more than 60 days. The Inspector General of Home Guards can also detail the force for duty anywhere in Madhya Pradesh. A strength of two companies consisting of 236 men has been fixed for Ratlam District. Whenever the number of Home Guards on roll decreases than the fixed strength, new Home Guards are recruited and trained. Since the inception of scheme upto January, 1975 as many as 18 Training Camps have been held in the District in which 834 Home Guards have been trained.

Jails and Lock-ups

All the erstwhile Princely States now constituting the District maintained their respective jails and lock-ups. In Jaora a Jail was started in 1881. Later on lockups were opened in all the tahsils. The Sailana State had one Jail with accommodation for 50 prisoners and four lock-ups. Similarly there were lock-ups at Alot and Ringnod Parganas of Dewas Senior and Junior States, respectively. A Central Jail was established at Ratlam in 1865. Carpet making and cloth weaving were common industries in all the Jails.

Presently there is one District Jail, class II at Ratlam and one Sub Jail at Jaora. The District Jail, Ratlam is under the charge of a part time Superintendent assisted by one Deputy Jailor, one Assistant Jailor, one Teacher, one part time Assistant Medical Officer, one part time Compounder and other usual staff. The Jail has accommodation for 125 prisoners.

The Sub Jail, Jaora which has accommodation for 107 prisoners is also under the charge of a part time Superintendent who is assisted by one part time Assistant Medical Officer, one Assistant Jailor, one part time Compounder and other usual staff.

Board of Visitors

A Board of Visitors consisting of two official and two non official members has been constituted.

Prison Discipline

There is a strict watch over the activities of prisoners confined in the Jails. The discipline of the prisoners is generally satisfactory.

Welfare of Prisoners

The District Jail, Ratlam is running a school and a teachers is attached to it. The Jail has a library also for the prisoners. The jail industry is confined to weaving of daries. At the Sub Jail, Jaora neither any industry nor any educational facility exist for the welfare of the prisoners. The medical staff attached to these jails look after the health of the prisoners and provide necessary treatment. Besides, all other facilities admissible under the Jail Manual are given to the prisoners.

Treatment of Special Classes of Prisoners

The prisoners are mainly divided into four classes, namely, the casuals, the habituals, the adolescents and the juveniles. The adolescent prisoners are transferred to the Borstal Institute, Narsimhapur and the Juveniles to the Reformatory School, Seoni. No person has been dealt with under the Borstal Act in the District from 1969 to 1974. The female and other special class prisoners are kept separately from the remaining prisoners.

Number of Prisoners

The details regarding total number of prisoners as also their number according to their length of sentence are shown in the tables given in Appendix.

It will be from the tables that in the year 1973, as many as 626 prisoners were received in the Ratlam Jail, while 61 were already in the Jail. The number of prisoners discharged during the year was 593, thus only 104 remained in the jail at the close of the year. In the Sub-Jail, Jaora 428 prisoners were received in the same year, while 47 were already serving their term of imprisonment. Those released during the year numbered 440, thus only 35 were left at the end of the year. It will also be seen that as the duration of imprisonment increases, the number of prisoners decreases. Thus the length of sentence of the largest number of prisoners was less than one month, viz., 322 in Ratlam jail in the year 1973. The term of sentence of 128 prisoners was from one to three months, that of 72 was from three to six months and that of 22 from six to twelve months.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

It has already been stated earlier that efforts were made by some of the Princely States during the pre-Independence period to keep judicial and executive functions separate from each other. After the dawn of Independence a High Court of Judicature was established for the State of Madhya Bharat and a separate cadre of judicial services was created. The executive officers were left with only preventive powers to maintain law and order and powers conferred upon them under chapters VIII, IX, and XI of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions continues to be in force. The Collector is thus the District Magistrate and the Sub Divisional Officers are Sub Divisional Magistrates. They exercise judicial powers only for the purpose of maintaining law and order and prevention of crimes within their areas of jurisdiction. For exclusive judicial work there are, besides District and Sessions Judge and Additional District and Sessions Judge, various Civil Judges of Class I and II who are vested with first class magisterial powers also and are designated as Judicial Magistrates.

Organization of Courts

After the merger of the States and formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 the judiciary was reorganized on the lines of the judiciary of former Central Provinces. A High Court of Judicature was constituted and vested with powers to entertain all appeals, revisions etc. The High Court had two Benches, one at Indore and the other at Gwalior. Ratlam District was under the former Bench and was under the charge of a District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam, whose jurisdiction covered Mandsaur District also. The courts located in Ratlam District were as follows :

1. District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam.
2. Civil Judge, 1st class and Additional District Magistrate, 2nd class, Ratlam.
3. Munsif and Sub Divisional Magistrate, 2nd class, Ratlam.
4. Civil Judge, 2nd class and Sub Divisional Magistrate, 1st class, Sailana.
5. Civil Judge, 2nd class and Sub Divisional Magistrate, 1st class, Alot.
6. Civil Judge, 2nd class and Sub Divisional Magistrate, 1st class, Jaora.

In 1969 Mandsaur was made a separate Sessions Division and as such Ratlam Sessions Division covered Ratlam District only. The District and Sessions Judge continues to be the head of judiciary in the District, and two courts of Additional District and Sessions judge and one of Chief Judicial Magistrate have been added to the judicial set up of the District.

1. District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam.
2. 1st Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam.
3. 2nd Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam.
4. Civil Judge, Class I and Chief Judicial Magistrate, Ratlam.
5. 1st Civil Judge, Class II and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Ratlam.
6. 2nd Civil Judge, Class II and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Ratlam.

7. 3rd Civil Judge, Class II and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Ratlam.
8. Civil Judge, Class II and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Jaora.
9. Civil Judge, Class II and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Jaora.
10. Civil Judge, Class II and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Alot.

The territorial jurisdiction of the first four courts covers the whole of the District while that of the First, Second and Third Civil Judges, Ratlam covered Ratlam and Sailana Tahsils. The jurisdiction of the other courts of Civil Judges is confined to the tahsils in which they are located.

All these courts have both civil and criminal powers. Each court entertains such civil and criminal cases as fall within its jurisdiction. Generally speaking, all sessions cases and civil suits of the value of Rs. 50,000 and above fall under the jurisdiction of District and Sessions Judge. The first and second Additional District Judges decide such cases as are transferred to them by the District and Sessions Judge. The Civil Judge, class I and Chief Judicial Magistrate entertains all criminal cases and civil suits of the value upto Rs. 10,000 and Small Cause Cases upto Rs. 500. The jurisdiction of Civil Judges, Class II is confined to civil suits upto Rs. 5,000 in value, Small Cause Cases upto Rs. 200 and criminal cases of their respective tahsils. The Additional Civil Judges posted at Ratlam and Jaora try, apart from criminal cases, suits upto Rs. 1,000 in value and Small Cause Cases upto Rs. 100 in value.

Criminal Cases

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. During the period from 1969 to 1974 the number of such cases was highest in 1972 and lowest in 1969 when cases numbered 3780 and 3727, respectively. Their number in other years was 5,172 in 1970, 6,576 in 1971, 7,751 in 1973 and 7,634 in 1974. The table given below shows the number of cases and persons disposed of by Magistrates as also those which remained pending in year from 1969 on wards.

Table No. XII-6

Disposal of Cases

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1969	3,309	1,968	4,556	4,292
1970	4,108	2,839	5,906	5,559
1971	4,082	5,278	5,404	8,359
1972	8,810	5,134	11,403	8,656
1973	7,934	4,651	10,561	7,735
1974	8004	4,174	10,554	7,250

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

During the period from 1969 to 1974 the number of persons convicted for offences relating to religion was three. Of these two were convicted in 1970 and one in 1973. The number of persons convicted for offences affecting human body, public health and property is shown below.

Table No. XII-7
Number of Persons Convicted

Year	Affecting Human Body	Affecting Public Health	Against Property
1969	146	6	166
1970	155	16	187
1971	67	21	135
1972	210	60	253
1973	244	82	265
1974	329	78	262

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

During the years from 1969 to 1974 death sentence was awarded to one person only in 1974. No. person was dealt with under the Borstal Act during the period. The number of persons punished with imprisonment, fines and from whom security was taken is shown below.

Table No. XII-8
No. of Persons Punished

Year	Imprisonment	Fines Imposed	Security Taken
1969	607	2,268	1
1970	969	3,436	43
1971	829	2,723	43
1972	828	5,010	19
1973	1,532	6,170	6
1974	1,234	6,142	-

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Imposition of fines is the more common form of punishment. Security is taken only in a small number of cases.

The following table shows the yearwise amount of fines imposed, realized and written of.

Table No. XII-9
Amount of Fines

Year	Imposed	Realized	Written of
1969	67,378	58,421	800
1970	79,982	75,571	7,515
1971	78,980	69,468	2,000
1972	2,14,198	1,92,351	300
1973	2,24,398	1,93,405	6,225
1974	2,30,142	2,04,013	-

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Civil Suits

The civil suits include the suits for money and movable property, title and other suits. During the period from 1969 to 1974 number of suits for money and moveable property was highest in 1973 with 1,587 suits and lowest in 1970 with 1,421 suits. The number of these suits in 1969, 1971, 1972 and 1974 was 1,567, 1,445, 1,578 and 1,546, respectively. The title and other suits numbering 612 were highest in 1974 and lowest in 1969 numbering 403. Their number in other years was 443 in 1970, 426 in 1971, 520 in 1972 and 570 in 1973. The number of civil suits disposed of by various courts of the District was as follows.

Table No. XII-10
Disposal of Suits

Year	No. of Suits Disposed of by		
	District Court	Subordinate Civil Courts	Courts of Small Causes
1969	16	632	1,227
1970	29	1,184	1,100
1971	26	959	808
1972	125	1,534	1,691
1973	112	1,417	1,204
1974	104	1,133	1,138

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Almost the entire work of civil suits is disposed of by subordinate courts and courts of Small Causes, the share of both being almost equal.

The details of the duration of cases, pending civil suits and their disposal, regular appeals, miscellaneous appeals and revisions are shown in the tables given in Appendix . .

Nyaya Panchayats

The Naya Panchayats are intended to provide justice cheaply and speedily to the village folk and enable their representatives of the people to participate in the administration of justice in civil and criminal cases of petty nature. Previously the village panchayats used to settle minor disputes amongst the villagers. Under the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act 1951, The village panchayats were deprived of their judicial powers and new bodies called Nyaya Panchayats were established. The said Act was superseded by the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 and Nyaya Panchayats were organized more effectively under the new Act. For the purpose of constitution of Nyaya Panchayats the area of the district is divided into circles and a Nyaya Panchayat is established in each circle. The total number of Panchas of a Nyaya Panchayat 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 Sabhas. 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 Panchayats can entertain cases not exceeding Rs. 100 in value. In criminal cases the Nyaya Panchayats can impose fines only upto Rs. 100 for an offence under the Indian Penal Code as well as other specified Act subject to the maximum limit of fines permissible under such Acts. The judgements, decrees and orders of the Nyaya Panchayats are final though the Sessions Judge in criminal cases and the District Judge in civil cases have been empowered to call for and examine the records of such cases and pass such order as they deem fit.

The number of Nyaya Panchayats in the District from 1952 to 1956 and from 1957 to 1972 was 14 and 11, respectively, which rose to 30 from 1973. The highest number of 10 Nyaya Panchayats was in Jaora Tahsil followed by Ratlam and Alot Tahsils each having seven Nyaya Panchayats and Sailana with six Nyaya Panchayats. The number of civil and criminal cases decided by these Nyaya Panchayats from 1952 onwards is shown in the table given in Appendix A. It will be apparent from the table that the number of criminal cases handled by the Nyaya Panchayats is more than the civil cases. The number of cases varies from year to year. However, in the year 1973, these Panchayats decided 506 criminal cases as against only 141 civil cases.

Legal Profession & Bar Associations

In earlier days there were no law graduates. As there were no regulations for those who intended to practice in the courts, legal profession was carried on by even uneducated persons without any restrictions. The Legal Practitioners Act was passed in 1879 by the Government of India to regularize the legal practice. The erstwhile Princely States also adopted certain measures such as, prescription of examinations and grant of *Sanads* only to successful

candidates to practice in the courts. Certain sections of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 were repealed by the Advocates Act, 1961 which was 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 granted generally to law graduates of Indian Universities to function as lawyers in the courts. In 1961 the number of registered advocates and pleaders in the District was 68.

There are three Bar Associations in the District at Ratlam, Jaora and Alot. The Jaora Bar Association was founded in 1936. Then it had 12 members which increased to 32 in 1975. The date of establishment of Ratlam and Alot Bar Associations is not known. The number of their members in 1975 was 67 and 10, respectively.

CHAPTER-XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The set-up of other State Government offices located in the District, which are administratively under the control of their own Heads of Departments is given below:—

Agriculture Department

The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Ratlam is responsible for the general agriculture development of the District. The Deputy Director, Agriculture is responsible for his work to the Joint Director of Agriculture, Indore Division, Indore.

The Deputy Director is assisted by one Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, one Assistant Director, Agriculture (Cane), 6 Agriculture Extension Officers, 37 Agricultural Assistants, 163 Village level workers, 9 Demonstrators, 20 Surveyors and one Draftsman.

Cooperative Department

The work of the Cooperative Department in the District is in the charge of an Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ratlam, whose office was established at Ratlam on 16th August, 1956. The Assistant Registrar has jurisdiction over the whole district of Ratlam and his office functions under the over-all control of the Registrar, of Cooperative Societies, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. In his work the Assistant Registrar is assisted by 8 Senior Cooperative Inspectors, 16 Cooperative Inspectors, 20 Sub-Auditors, one Senior Supervisor (Handloom), and one Junior Supervisor (Handloom).

Employment Exchange

The District Employment Officer is responsible for collection of employment market information, guidance to employment seekers and their registration and placement. The Employment Exchange was set-up at Ratlam in 1958 with jurisdiction over the whole Ratlam 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 Junior Employment Officer, an Statistical Assistant and usual subordinate staff.

Education Department

The District Education Officer, Ratlam is responsible for the education upto Primary and Middle Schools standard in the District. The Office of the District Education Officer, Ratlam was established in 1949 at Ratlam with Jurisdiction over the whole district of Ratlam. The Divisional Superintendent of Education, Ujjain Division, Ujjain is the immediate controlling officer of the District Education Officer, Ratlam. In his work the Education Officer is assisted by a Deputy Education Officer, 17 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools and usual staff.

Home Guards

The District Commandant, Home Guards is responsible for the recruitment, training and control of Home Guards in the District. He has jurisdiction over the whole District of Ratlam, and his Office functions under the immediate control of the Divisional Commandant Home Guards, Indore and under the over-all control of the Commandant General, Home Guards, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur. The District Commandant, Ratlam is assisted by a Home Guards Commandant, an Instructor of Civil Defence and four Platoon Commandant Instructors together with the usual staff.

Industries Department

The Deputy Director of Industries, Ratlam is responsible for the alround development of industrial activities in Ratlam, Mandsaur, Dhar, and Jhabua districts. The divisional Office of the Deputy Director, Ratlam was opened in July, 1971 at Ratlam. The Office functions under the administrative control of the Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Locally, in his Divisional office, the Deputy Director is assisted by two Inspectors of Industries and usual staff. At district levels, he is assisted by four Assistant Directors of Industries with their headquarters at Ratlam, Mandsaur, Dhar and Jhabua, respectively.

The Assistant Director of Industries, Ratlam is assisted by three Inspectors of Industries, four Extension Officers of Industries at Block levels besides the usual ministerial staff.

Labour Department

The Assistant Labour Officer, Ratlam is responsible for settlement of cases of Industrial Disputes and Industrial relations by way of Agreement, Awards and Settlements, in Ratlam, Jhabua and Mandsaur district. His office works under the administrative control of the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Indore Division, Indore. In his work, the Assistant Labour Officer is assisted by three Labour Inspectors, five Labour sub-Inspectors and usual ministerial staff.

Public Works Department

The Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R), Ratlam is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Government buildings, roads, and bridges in Ratlam District. He is responsible for his work to the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ujjain Circle, Ujjain.

The Executive Engineer, Ratlam is assisted by two Assistant Engineers, two Junior Engineers, 27 Sub-Engineers, 4 Work Assistants, one Draftsman, 5 Assistant Draftsmen and 6 Tracers.

Public Health Department

The Civil Surgeon, Ratlam is responsible for the public health activities and is in charge of the District Hospital, Ratlam and the Civil and Aurvedic Dispensaries in the District. Administratively, his office functions under the control of the Joint Director of Health Services, Indore.

The Civil Surgeon is mainly assisted by three Medical Officer, a *Vaidya* a Drug Inspector, besides the usual medical and subordinate staff. The three Medical Officers are stationed at Ratlam, Jaora and Alot respectively.

District Family Welfare cum Health Officer

The District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer, Ratlam is responsible for execution, supervision and control of the Primary Health Centres and Family Welfare activities in the District. The office was opened in 1968 at Ratlam with jurisdiction over the whole of Ratlam District. The Office functions under the administrative control of the Joint Director of Health Services, Indore.

In his work the District Family Welfare-Cum-Health-Officer is assisted by an Administrative Officer, one Mass Education & Information Officer, two Deputy Mass Education & Information Officers (1 Male and 1 Female), 25 Assistant Surgeons, 9 Block-Extension Educators, two Assistant Medical Officers and 14 Lady Health Visitors.

Besides, 23 Compounders, and a large number of nursing and subordinate staff is also provided for the office.

Public Health Engineering Department

The Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Ratlam is responsible for Survey, preparation, execution and maintenance of Water supply and drainage, schemes for the districts of Ratlam and Mandsaur. The Public Health Division was opened in 1961-62 at Ratlam. It functions under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Indore Circle, Indore.

The Public Health Division is bifurcated into five Sub-divisions two of them falling in Ratlam District. Each sub-division is in the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer of the rank of the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department. The Executive Engineer is assisted by two Assistant Engineers, 12 Sub Engineers, one Draftsman, 3 Assistant Draftsmen, one Surveyor and 3 Tracers. besides the usual subordinate staff.

District Publicity Office

To publicise Government activities through press, exhibition, film shows, etc., a District Publicity Office was started in 1956 at Ratlam. The Office is headed by a Public Relations Officer. It has jurisdiction over the whole Ratlam District and it works under the administrative control of the Director of Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Public Relations Officer is assisted by a Cinema Operator and usual ministerial staff.

Social Welfare Department

The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Ratlam is responsible for the supervision of activities of Gram Panchayats, Nyaya Panchayats, Janapada Sabhas and physical institutions functioning in the District, besides organising cultural and literary programmes. The office has jurisdiction over the whole Ratlam District. The Panchayat and Welfare Officer is responsible for his work to the Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare, Indore Division, Indore. The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer is assisted by 6 Panchayat and Social Education Organisers, one Sub-Auditor, one Nutrition Inspector, 11 Gram Sevikas, one Lady Social Education Organiser and one Probation Officer.

Statistical Department

The Office of the District Statistical Officer, Ratlam was started in 1956 with jurisdiction over whole of Ratlam District. The Office is responsible for collection, compilation and interpretations of statistical data received from various Government and other agencies. The office works under the administrative control of the Director of Economics, and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Statistical Officer is assisted by three Statistical Assistants, four Investigators and usual ministerial staff.

Town and Country Planning Department

The Assistant Director, Town and Country Planning, Sub-Regional Office, Ratlam is responsible for preparation of land use Maps and Registers and Development Plans for Ratlam and Mandsaur districts. The Assistant Director acts as a Trusty on behalf of the State Government for the layouts of Improvement Trusts of Ratlam and Neemuch. Besides, the Assistant Director gives technical advice also in *Nazul* and Diversion cases to the Government.

The Office was opened at Ratlam in March 1973. It works under the control of the Deputy Director, Town and country Planning, Regional Office, Indore.

The Assistant Director is Assisted by two sub-Engineers, one Senior Surveyor, one Junior Surveyor, one Senior Draftsman, two Tracers, one Investigator and two Assistant Draftsmen besides the usual ministerial staff.

Tribal Welfare Department

The District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Ratlam is responsible for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Ratlam District. His office was started at Ratlam in 1956. The Office works under the immediate administrative control of the Deputy Director, Tribal, Welfare Department, Dhar and under the overall control of the Director of Tribal Welfare Department, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Ratlam is assisted by two Development Assistants, T.D. Blocks, two Circle Organisers, 4 Assistant Medical Officers, one Sub-Engineer, one Marketing Inspector, one Social Worker and one Progressive Assistant and 4 Midwives.

Besides, four Principals of Government Higher Secondary Schools with their staff also work under the administrative control of the District Organiser.

Veterinary Department

The Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, Ratlam is responsible for the working of Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the district. Besides controlling of epidemics of cattles, cattle breedings and implementation of various animal husbandry schemes also fall within his purview. The office was established in 1949. It has jurisdiction over the whole of Ratlam District and it works under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Indore Division, Indore.

The Assistant Director is assisted by 9 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 6 Veterinary Extension Officers, one Mobile Unit Officer, two sub-Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, two Live Stock Supervisors and 28 Veterinary Field Assistants together with the usual ministerial staff.

Weights and Measures Department

For verification and inspection of weighting and measuring instruments two offices of Inspectors of Weights and Measures were established in 1961 with headquarters at Ratlam and Jaora, respectively. The Ratlam Office has been provided with two Inspectors, one of them having jurisdiction over the Ratlam Town and the other Inspector exercising jurisdiction over the tahsils of Ratlam (except the town) and Sailana. The Inspector headquartered at Jaora, exercises jurisdiction over the remaining two tahsils of Jaora and Alot. The Inspectors work under the administrative control of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures, Indore Division, Indore. In their work the Inspector are assisted by the usual staff.

CHAPTER -XIV LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Local self-government institutions have been in existence in India both in the urban and the rural areas from time immemorial. However, the foundations of modern system of Municipal government were laid during the period of the British rule in the country. Local self-government in the sense as it is understood today was thus gradually evolved as a result of a series of legislative enactments passed from time to time under the British regime.

Local self-Government in the District is presently conducted by various statutory local bodies enjoying local autonomy. The progress of these institutions has gone in three spheres. Firstly, they have now become entirely elective, secondly, their franchise has been widened and every person (i) who is a citizen of India (ii) has attained 21 years of age and (iii) has got requisite qualifications, etc. is eligible to vote. Thirdly, wider powers have gradually conferred on the local bodies for administration of areas under their charge.

The existence of urban and rural local self-government bodies in the District date back to the last quarter of the 19th century when a Municipal Committee was constituted in Ratlam town in the year 1887. In the rural areas the village panchayats, under different names, were functioning efficiently in various territories now included in present Ratlam District, since 1912. The formation of village panchayats in the present District was initiated in the year 1912 when these were established in those areas of the District which formerly was the erstwhile Gwalior State. From then onwards, both the urban and rural bodies gradually expanded and enlarged their field of activities. The latest acts governing these bodies are the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 and Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961. The former act intended to establish what is now popularly known as the Panchayati Raj System.

Thus in the prevalent system of local self-government, there are the Municipalities at every town headquarters, Janapada Panchayats at every block headquarter and Village Panchayats for a group of villages depending upon population. In addition there are Nyaya Panchayats for a group of villages which dispose of petty civil and criminal cases. The institution called the Zila Panchayat, to be located at district headquarter has yet to be established.

Municipalities

The Municipal history in this District dates back to the last quarter of the 19th Century A.D. (1887) when a Municipal Committee was first established at Ratlam in the former Ratlam State. This was one of the earliest Municipalities in Central India. In the beginning a few sweepers and conservancy carts were employed for scavenging work on the first occasion. In addition, in the beginning of the present century, municipalities were also constituted in the headquarter town of Jaora, Tal and Sailana, of the erstwhile princely State. When the various princely states of Central India merged to form Madhya Bharat in 1948, there were five Municipalities in the District. They were governed by different Municipal acts of the integrating units. In order to bring about uniformity, and give more powers to the urban bodies the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954 was passed by the legislature. The Act abolished the Municipalities which had a population of less than 5000 persons and also meagre resources. This Act, however, made an exception in case of the municipalities located at tahsil headquarters. Which continued to

function irrespective of the population. The Act also abolished the system of nominations, provided special representation for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of population and also authorised urban bodies to sanction their own budget and impose taxes. The Chief Executive Officer wielded all administrative authority to execute the various resolutions of the Committee.

After the reorganisation of States in 1956, the State Government appointed the Urban Local Self-Government Committee in 1957. According to its recommendations, a new Municipal Act called the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961, was passed and put into effect from 1962.

Under M.P. Municipalities Act, 1961 the State Government have powers, to declare by notification, any local area to be a municipal town and also to alter the limits of any existing municipality or to declare that a particular area shall causes to be a municipality. The State Government has got the powers to prescribe the number and extent of the wards to be constituted in each municipal town and the number of councillors to be elected by each ward. It has also been authorised by the Act to declare reservation of seats for women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Act has fixed the term of each Municipality as four years which can be extended upto an aggregate of five years by the State Government. Under the Act, excepting when a municipality is superseded by the Government, every committee has to be presided over by a President, elected by the Councillors from amongst themselves. When a municipality is superseded, its affairs are generally entrusted to an Administrator, appointed by the State Government. The head of the municipality is the President whose duties are (i) to preside over all the meetings of the committee, (ii) to watch over the financial and administrative affairs of the committee (iii) to exercise supervision, and control over the officers and other subordinate staff of the municipality and (iv) to keep the Collector of the District informed of all the activities, resolutions, etc. of the committee. The Act also provides for the constitution of five standing committees on (i) Finance (ii) Public Works (iii) Public Health (iv) Education and (v) Miscellaneous Subjects.

Functions of Municipalities

The Act divides municipal function into obligatory and discretionary. 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, safe and sufficient water supply, construction of public roads, culverts, markets etc. The discretionary functions under the purview of municipal functions are not considered absolutely essential.

Financial Resources

The municipalities derive their income by imposition of various taxes levied by them but generally these revenues do not enable them to meet all their expenditure. So very often their incomes have to be supplemented by various grants made by government, both recurring and non-recurring. For instance, grants are made by government to Municipalities

towards maintenance of municipal dispensaries and hospitals, water-supply and drainage schemes, expenditure on epidemics, payments of dearness allowance to municipal staff, etc. These grants add substantially to the municipal income. In 1974 there were 5 Municipalities in the District as indicated in the following table :

Table No. XIV-1
Municipalities in the district

Municipality	1971 Census		Date & year of Establishment
	Area (Sq. km.)	Population	
1. Ratlam	12.95	1,06,666	1887
2. Jaora	5.57	37,235	1.6.1911
3. Tal	1.24	6,858	23.9.1916
4. Sailana	2.59	6,812	1921
5. Alot	12.00	10,055	31.3.1947

Source : 1. Ratlam District Census Report, 1971

2. Progress Report of Urban Local Self-Governing Bodies, in M.P., 1969-70

Ratlam Municipal Committee

The Municipality served a population of 1,06,666 persons and an area of 12.95 sq. km. in 1971. The Municipality was established in 1887 in the former Ratlam State. Municipal self-government was conferred on the citizens of Ratlam in 1887 in honour of Jubilee Celebrations of Queen Victoria. "But as the non-official members were found to be very backward generally and in spite of repeated warnings from the Darbar, evinced but little interest in municipal affairs the committee was at last abolished in 1895 and the municipality was classed as a department of the state without any members, and placed under the management of the Darbar".¹

In 1934 the working of the municipality² was entrusted to a Board of 11 members, of whom 5 were elected and 5 were nominated, and the District Magistrate was its *ex-officio* President. In 1944³ an Act, called the Ratlam Municipal Act (Act No. I of 1944), was passed and promulgated in the month of June, 1944. Under provisions of the Act, the entire administration of municipal affairs of Ratlam town was handed over to a Board of 30 members, 18 of whom were elected from 9 wards of the town. Out of the remaining 12 seats to be nominated by the Darbar, 6 seats were filled up with the officials and the other 6 seats were filled up by bringing representatives of minorities, trades and industries, labour, etc. The elections were held in December, 1944 and the new Board was inaugurated on 13 January, 1945.

1. Ratlam State Administration Report., 1911-12, p.65.

2. Ibid. 1940-41, p.43.

3. Ibid. 1944-45, p. 45.

The State was merged into Madhya Bharat in 1948 and its working began to be regulated by Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954. Accordingly elections were held in the year 1957 and 1961. Though Madhya Bharat was merged into new Madhya Pradesh in 1956, the existing Municipal Act continued in force till the enactment of M.P. Municipalities Act, 1961.

In 1958 the Municipal committee had 19 wards, including one double-member ward. Thus 20 councillors were elected and 5 were co-opted bringing the total strength to 25. In 1961, there were 31 wards which returned 31 members and 7 were co-opted. Thus the total number of members was 38. In 1974 elections to the committee, the number of wards was increased to 35. The total number of members increased to 43, of whom 35 were elected and 8 were co-opted. In the committee, three seats are reserved for the scheduled castes and two for female members.

The usual sources of revenue are octroi, property tax, cattle tax, market tax and shop tax. During the course of half a century, the income of the Municipality grew from a mere Rs. 56,297 in 1911-12 to Rs. 10,97,956 in 1961-62. About a decade later the income showed a phenomenal growth to over Rs. 28 lakhs in 1971-72 and to over Rs. 48 lakhs in 1973-74. The table below shows the details of the income and expenditure of the Committee from 1911-12 to 1974-75 :—

Table No. XIV-2
Annual Income and Expenditure

(In Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1911-12	56,297	61,952
1940-41	73,790	75,233
1951-52	4,33,418	3,51,379
1961-62	10,97,956	11,70,456
1966-67	21,21,772	19,81,925
1970-71	26,98,049	22,35,348
1971-72	28,30,250	25,04,565
1972-73	33,08,183	28,82,029
1973-74	34,89,575	35,48,434
1974-75	48,07,031	42,82,513

Source :—1. Municipal Committee, Ratlam.
2. Ratlam District Census Hand Book, 1961.
3. Ratlam State Administration Report, 1911-12, p. 65.
4. Ibid. 1940-41, p. 43.

Expenditure

The table below shows the details of the expenditure incurred by the committee on various welfare activities like public health, public works, and street lighting during the period 1911-12 to 1974-75 :—

Table No. XIV-3
Expenditure

(In Rs.)					
Year	Public Health	Public Works	Water Supply	Street Lighting	
				Expenditure	No. of Street Lights
1911-12	6,298	11,635	-	5,512	379 electric 57 Kerosin } 436
1940-41	15,767	17,405	-	10,818	-
1951-52	1,15,462	1,37,606	-	26,272	-
1961-62	1,46,662	2,53,892	-	97,046	-
1966-67	2,98,802	2,68,257	1,89,878	1,31,918	-
1970-71	3,94,287	3,26,249	2,45,224	1,96,607	2,785
1971-72	4,26,927	3,88,511	3,35,847	1,93,769	3,203
1972-73	4,69,108	5,22,158	3,55,768	2,21,067	3,427
1973-74	4,76,273	6,88,670	3,96,895	2,15,242	3,667
1974-75	5,76,146	9,93,574	5,08,676	2,72,460	4,210

Source :—1. Municipal Committee, Ratlam.
2. Ratlam District Census Hand Book, 1961.
3. Ratlam State Administration Report, 1911-12, p. 65.
4. Ibid. 1940-41, p. 43.

A study of the above table shows that the expenditure under public healths, public works and water supply is rising constantly indicating perhaps better amenities to the people of the town. The expenditure under street lighting shows that the figure registered an increase upto the year 1970-71 but afterwards gives an alternate cycle of rise and fall though the number of street lights has been rising since the year 1970-71.

Achievements

The town was provided with electric street lighting in 1921 by supply of D. C. current. In 1940-41 the committee maintained 436 street lights which increased to 4,210 in 1974-75. the town is not provided with any underground drainage and there is only surface drainage in the town. The committee maintains 21 public urinals and 29 public latrines. The water works scheme was executed by Public Health Engineering Department in the year 1959. The foundation stone of the scheme was laid in April, 1959 on the Maleni River. The scheme started supplying water from May, 1965. The daily supply of water is 18 lakh gallons though its expected, in future, to supply 30 lakh gallons of water per day. A sum of Rs. 1,29,95,125 has been spent so far over the scheme. The water works is situated at a distance of 18 miles from the town.

The other outstanding achievements of the Committee are (1) the construction of office building for itself at the cost of Rs. 4 lakhs (2) Acquisition of ploground from the ex-Ruler of Ratlam at a cost of Rs. 3,32,000. Over this ground the construction of stadium is in progress. So far Rs. 8,50,000 have been spent on its construction. (3) construction of a picnic spot on the site of Ganga Sagar water works in 1974 at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000. (4) Construction of swimming pool and Shahid Bhawan is in progress and so far Rs. 4. lakhs have been spent on them. (5) construction of shops and a lodging house in Kothari market at the cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. (6) construction of a vegetable market and library building in 1966 at a cost of Rs. 1,90,000. (7) construction of a building rented to Dena Bank the cost being Rs. 80,000. (8) construction of Bus stand, including acquisition of land at a cost of Rs. 2,85,000. (9) Construction of an indoor patients' ward in the District civil Hospital at a cost of Rs. 2,500.

Municipal Committee, Sailana

The population of the town, according to 1971 Census, was 6,812 persons and its area was 2.59 sq. km. A full-fledged Committee was established in the former Sailana state in the year 1921. Before that a fully nominated committee was functioning in the town as early as 1911-12. It was the only Municipality in the State. The Dewan was the president of the municipal Committee which consisted of 24 members. All the members were nominated by the state for a period of three years.¹ The committee began to be regulated by the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act 1954, after its merger in Madhya Bharat. Later, the M. P. Municipalities Act, 1961 became applicable to it.

The last elections for the Municipal Committee were held in 1974-75. From 1959 to 1969 the town was divided into 6 wards and consequently, 6 members were elected in addition to one co-opted member. At present the town is divided into 10 wards, from which 10 members are elected and later 2 are co-opted. The President and Vice-President are elected.

The Committee derives its revenues from the usual sources like octroi, house and property tax, cattle tax, wheel tax, etc.,. The table below shows the details regarding income and expenditure of the Committee during the period 1911-12 to 1974-75.

1. Sailana State Administration Report, 1911-12, p. 7.

Table No. XIV-4
Income and Expenditure

(In Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1911-12	660	7,378
1921-22	698	14,803
1951-52	31,538	20,225
1961-62	52,465	54,026
1966-67	99,732	94,559
1970-71	94,961	93,213
1971-72	1,25,107	1,31,184
1972-73	1,95,431	1,64,606
1973-74	1,59,983	1,91,844
1974-75	1,64,850	1,56,525

Source :—1. Municipal Committee, Sailana
2. Ratlam District Census Report, 1961
3. Sailana State Administration Report, 1911-12, p. 7

A glance at the table given above shows a fluctuating trend, both income and expenditure figures of the committee. This might well be due to the fact that the realisation of municipal revenues was not fully done during the years which show a downward trend. Consequently, the expenditure figures also show a fluctuating trend. Sometimes they have even exceeded the income of the Committee during the same year.

Expenditure

In spite of its limited resources, the welfare activities of the committee have been continued to the general benefit of the population. The table below shows the details of expenditure under public health, public works and street lighting during the period 1951-52 to 1971-72.

Table No. XIV-5
Expenditure under various Heads

(In Rs.)

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting
1	2	3	4
1951-52	8,755	11,546	2,438
1956-57	11,750	4,908	3,375
1961-62	10,861	5,303	3,173
1966-67	22,946	9,865	4,095
1970-71	42,648	13,050	11,683

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
1971-72	44,655	34,285	12,236
1972-73	46,233	27,306	18,506
1973-74	44,462	22,836	14,509
1974-75	45,500	8,075	16,725

Source :—1. Municipal Committee, Sailana
2. Ratlam District Census Hand Book, 1961

The above table shows an unaccountable fluctuating but general rising trend of expenditure on different items an indication that the committee is making efforts to provide basic civil amenities to the people.

Achievements

The Committee took steps to electrify the town and the palace as early as 1915-16. At present there are only surface drains in the town. There is no under-ground drainage. There are 5 public latrines and 3 public urinals in the town, maintained by the committee. There is no water works in the town but during the summer, when there is an acute shortage of water, the water is supplied to the residents through water tankers. The committee has maintained roads of the town and also devoted its attention for the supply of drinking water by deepening of existing wells.

Municipal Committee, Alot

The town had a population of 10,055 persons and area of 12 sq. km. in 1971. The committee started functioning as a really representative Municipal Committee since March, 1947. Before that period, all the members and office bearers of the Committee were nominated by the ruler of Dewas State (Senior), according to Dewas State (Senior) constitution 1922. After its merger in Madhya Bharat union, the Committee began to be regulated by the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act 1954 and after wards, when it became a part of new Madhya Pradesh, it was governed by the M.P. Municipalities Act, 1961.

In 1947, the committee consisted of 7 members all of whom were nominated. The situation underwent a change in 1956 when the system of nomination was done away with as a result of this 5 member were elected and 2 were co-opted. In 1959, the number of members increased to 9 out of whom 7 were elected and 2 were co-opted. In 1969 the total strength of the members increased to 11, out of whom 9 were elected and 2 were co-opted. In 1974 the strength further went up to 15 members, out of whom 12 were elected and 3 co-opted. One seat is reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and one seat is reserved for female members. The President is elected either from amongst the elected. members or from the bonafide voters of the town, while the two Vice-Presidents are nominated by the President.

Financial Resources

The council has its income mainly from taxes like octroi, house and property tax, cattle tax, conservancy tax, etc. The table below shows the income and expenditure of the committee from 1951-52 to 1974-75 :—

Table No. XIV-6
Income and Expenditure

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1951-52	44,025	40,165
1961-62	1,04,728	98,800
1966-67	1,42,731	1,29,193
1970-71	2,25,000	1,80,000
1971-72	2,50,000	1,89,000
1972-73	3,00,660	2,95,830
1973-74	3,38,715	2,64,347
1974-75	5,44,798	4,05,216

Source:—1. Municipal Committee, Alot
2. Ratlam District Census Hand book, 1961

A study of the above table shows that both, the income and expenditure of the committee have shown a constant rising trend three by suggesting that the committee has been paying increasing attention towards the provision of various welfare items.

Expenditure

The main items of expenditure are public health, public works, and street-lighting. These are most essential and vital duties of any municipal committee. The table below shows the details of the expenditure from 1951-52 to 1974-75 :—

Table No. XIV-7
Expenditure

(In Rs.)

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Education	Street Lighting
1951-52	6,016	9,373	-	10,069
1960-61	9,739	68,264	-	6,821
1966-67	39,877	23,968	-	-
1970-71	69,510	29,323	5,803	16,000
1971-72	83,955	74,214	6,739	20,515
1972-73	61,190	91,514	5,785	22,117
1973-74	75,122	55,000	6,905	22,305
1974-75	81,208	76,355	7,203	29,147

Source:—1. Municipal Committee, Alot
2. Ratlam District Census Hand book, 1961

From the detailed table of expenditure given above, it seems that the expenditure under each item, has been fluctuating very much and going up and down in the alternate years though the grand total of expenditure during the years has gone up constantly. It is very difficult to assign any definite cause for this cycle of rise and fall in item-wise expenditure.

Achievements

The town was provided with electric street lighting in August, 1961. In the beginning, 300 street lights were provided but in 1974 their number stood at 405. The important streets of the town have been lighted with tubelights and mercury vapour lamps while other roads are provided with ordinary bulbs. There is no underground drainage in the town. The town is provided with 39 public latrines and 10 public urinals by the Committee. There is no water works in the town.

Municipal Committee, Tal

An elected municipal committee was established in September, 1916 in the former Jaora State. The town had a population of 6,858 persons and an area of 1.24 sq.km. in 1971. A Municipal Committee was however functioning as early as 1901. There existed a Municipality at the small town of Tal. It is stated that good work was done by the Municipal Committee in making improvement in the sanitation of the place and improving condition of roads. The committee consisted of nominated state officials, the Thakur and local merchants. After the merger of the state in the Madhya Bharat Union in 1948 it was functioning according to the M.P. Municipalities Act, 1954 and afterwards, when it became a part of Madhya Pradesh, it was regulated by M.P. Municipalities Act, 1961. Since the enactment of the Act of 1961, election for the Committee were held in 1964, 1969 and 1974. From 1964 to 1969 there were 6 elected and one co-opted members. One seat was reserved for the scheduled castes out of the total 6 seats. But in 1974 the number of elected members was 10, out of whom one seat was reserved for the scheduled castes. In addition, two members were co-opted, out of whom one seat was earmarked for women. The President and Vice-President are elected by the elected members of the committee.

Financial Resources

The council derives its income mainly from levy of taxes like octroi, house and property tax, road and wheel tax, conservancy tax, etc. The table below shows the details of the committee's income and expenditure.

Table No. XIV-8
Income and Expenditure

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1	2	3
1907-08	1,107	511
1951-52	14,788	14,422
1961-62	75,435	61,110

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
1966-67	1,08,796	1,09,255
1970-71	1,64,105	1,37,353
1971-72	2,50,302	1,53,039
1972-73	2,63,069	3,03,910
1973-74	3,02,586	3,24,722
1974-75	3,74,450	3,74,200

Source:—1. Ratlam District Census Hand Book, 1961
2. Municipal Committee, Tal
3. Jaora State Administration Report, 1907-08, p. 11

The analysis of the above table reveals the fact that the income and expenditure of the Municipal committee have registered a constant gradual rising trend during the period under review. This helps us in concluding that the committee has devoted its attention towards providing various essential civic amenities to the people according to its resources.

Expenditure

The table below shows the details of expenditure by the committee on various welfare items like public health, public works and street-lighting during the period 1951-52 to 1974-75 :—

Table No. XIV -9
Expenditure

Year	Public Health (In Rs.)	Public Works (In Rs.)	Street Lighting	
			Expenditure (In Rs.)	No. of Street Lights
1951-52	4,154	714	1,615	-
1961-62	5,523	651	4,346	-
1966-67	13,592	1,761	3,819	140
1970-71	32,841	1,731	11,557	190
1971-72	36,119	2,863	13,234	
1972-73	36,319	96,489	12,713	246
1973-74	45,268	55,503	17,436	248
1974-75	62,525	12,450	18,520	248

Source:—1. Ratlam District Census Hand Book, 1961
2. Municipal Committee, Tal

The study of the table on expenditure reveals some interesting trends. considering the expenditure on public health it is seen that the expenditure has risen almost constantly since the year 1951-52, showing that the committee has devoted its sufficient attention towards discharging its responsibility in the maintenance of public health. the expenditure for public works shows as peculiar trend of rising suddenly and falling very low in the consecutive year.

In fact upto the year 1970-71 the figures rise and fall in the alternate years and after 1970-71 the expenditure has risen to the highest in 1972-73, showing that the schemes under the head were not uniformly implemented every year. The expenditure under street lighting has shown almost a constant rising trend and also an increase in the number of street lights.

Achievements

The town was provided with electric street lights during the year 1964-65 with installation of 140 poles, which went upto 248 in 1973-74. The night-soil is carried by the sweepers thorough tankers, trollies and buffalo carts. The committee has constructed 7 public latrines and 4 public urinals. There is not water works in the town. But during times of acute scarcity the water is drawn from wells and supplied through small tankers as well as through pipe lines. The committee has constructed a good length of cemented and tarred roads.

For the easy exit of discharged waste water, the committee has constructed a number of U-shaped and V- shaped surface drains. The work of building children's park and trenching ground is also progressing speedily.

Municipal Committee, Jaora

The Municipal committee as a separate body was established at Jaora in 1911 in the former Jaora state. The town had a population of 37,235 persons and an area of 5.57 sq. km. according to the 1971 Census.

Since the year 1904-05 the Municipal affairs of the town were managed by the State through of its departments, the charges being borne out of the general revenues.¹ The estimated cast on account of the Municipal wouk during the year 1904-05 was Rs. 10,394. "Sanitary, conservancy and lighting managements in the city may be said to be very nearly complete and satisfactory. The roads are well metalled and kept in good condition."²

The composition and strength of the committee has been changing from time to time according to the population. In 1941-42,³ the new municipal Act was sanctioned to entrust the management of Municipal affairs to a Board of elected members. In 1958, total membership of the Committee was 21, out of whom 16 were elected and 5 nominated. But in 1969, the strangth of the members was decreased to 11, all of whom were nominated. In 1974 the total strength was increased to 27, out of whom 22 were elected and 5 selected. The total number of war was 22. There is a reservation of one seat early for a woman and scheduled castes member. The president and Vice-President are elected.

Financial Resources

The important financial resources of the committee are the usual items of octroi tax, tax on houses and property, wheel tax and conservancy tax, etc. The table below shows the income and expenditure, of the committee since 1910-11 to 1973-74 :—

1. Admn. Report of Jaora State, 1904-05, p.10.
2. Ibid. 1907-08, p. 11.
3. Administration Report of Jaora State, 1941-42. p. 47.

Table No. XIV-10
Income and Expenditure

(In Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1910-11	10,969	10,992
1941-42	27,797	24,062
1951-52	3,72,518	2,65,863
1961-62	4,67,922	4,57,530
1970-71	9,23,628	9,17,826
1971-72	9,61,471	9,55,305
1972-73	12,44,314	11,70,319
1973-74	11,65,241	12,34,950

Sources :—1. Municipal Committee, Jaora.

2. Administration Reports of Jaora State, 1910-11 and 1941-42.

A glance at the above table reveals that both income and expenditure have shown a regular rising trend since the first decade of this century. The rise indicates that the committee has been earnestly realising its revenues and also spending the income on various welfare items of work.

Expenditure

The main items on which the committee spends its loins share of income on public health, public Works, street lighting, etc. The table below shows the expenditure under various items during the period.

Table No. XIV-11
Expenditure

(In Rs.)

Year	Expenditure				
	Public Health	Water Supply	Public Works	Street Lighting	No. of Street Lights
1951-52	58,025	-	12,736	10,633	-
1961-62	42,287	-	55,568	23,394	-
1970-71	1,18,321	1,07,427	1,03,052	60,830	1067
1971-72	1,28,626	1,10,738	1,57,094	75,981	1,100
1972-73	2,89,129	1,43,485	1,50,493	80,407	1,160
1973-74	3,02,427	2,46,083	1,61,434	58,699	1,192
1974-75	3,65,375	-	1,30,590	79,771	1,197

Sources :—1. Municipal Committee, Jaora

2. Ratlam District Census hand book, 1961

Electric street lighting was provided in the town during the regime of the princely state. It has gradually covered the whole town and the number of street lights was 1,197 in 1974-75. The night-soil is lifted from the latrines and carried to trenching ground for disposal. There is an underground drainage system in the main market only for clearance of waste water. The committee is constructing more and more gutters.

The committee maintains 22 public latrines and 18 Public urinals. In the period 1911-1951 the municipality looked after mainly the sanitation work and roads, etc. During the decade 1951-61 the committee has constructed metalled roads, carried out the stone paving of many lanes, constructed Balmandir building, vegetable markets, water huts, octroi building and also executed water-works scheme. The buildings of Municipal Town Hall and Municipal office were also constructed during that period.

The scheme of water works was taken up by public Health Engineering Department. The total cost of construction is estimated to be about Rs. 40 lakhs. The daily water consumption is about 4 laks gallons and recently it has been increased to 5 lakhs gailons. The committee has provided about 400 public pipe connections for the weaker strata of society, while there are now about 1,300 private pipe connection.

Town-Improvement Trust, Ratlam

The Town improvement Trusts are ad-hoc bodies constituted for the general purpose of city development including opening up of congested areas, clearance of slums, provision of sanitary dwellings and orderly co-ordinated expansion of the towns. Thus an Improvement Trust is an important corollary of municipal functions an aspect which actually affects the health, well-being and prosperity of the people living in the city. Ordinarily, the limits of a trust are co-terminus with the manicipal limits of a town but can be extended beyond its limits by State Government through a notification.

The Trust at Ratlam was established on the 16th August, 1956 under the Madhya Bharat Town Improvement Trust Act 1956. Prior to the formation of the Trust, the functions were looked after by Town Improvement Board which functioned under the Public Health Engineering Department.

The Trust functions through nominated and elected members. The total strength of the Trust is 7 members which consist of local M.L.A., the president of Ratlam Municipal Committee, 2 representatives of the local Municipal Committee and 3 nominees of state Government, out of whom at least one is a non-official. In addition, the Chief Town Planner is invariably a member of the Trust. The body functions through 3 sub-committees co-poted for the work. The term of the trust is generally 3 years. The chairman is appointed by state government. The Trustees are eligible for re-election re-appointment.

The main function of the Trust is to develop the colonies under the area of the Trust.

Achievements

The main achievements of the Trust during the first decade of its formation was to construct its own building for housing the office. It had also framed 26 development Schemes. In the Second decade of its formation, the Trust had taken up the development work in a big way and embarked upon the slum clearence work in the construction of 40 tenaments on Jaora Road, 40 in Laxmanpura and 74 tenaments in *Hat-ki-Chōwki*. In addition, it had also completed the construction of 100 tenaments under special employment programme. The Trust has also constructed two shopping centres, called the Model Market and Katju Market. The trust has also drawn up a scheme for construction of residential houses and had procured a loan of Rs. 18.85 lakhs from Housing and Urban development Corporation for this purpose. Various types of houses are being constructed under Middle Income Group, Low Income Group and E.W.S. Shades. The table below gives the receipts and expenditure of the Trust during the recent period.

Table No. XIV-12
Receipts and Expenditure

(In Rs.)		
Year	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure
1961-62	1,18,225	83,394
1971-72	5,07,413	4,12,032
1972-73	9,62,098	7,71,865
1973-74	11,63,746	10,24,775
1974-75	16,24,622	14,14,146

Source :—Town Improvement Trust, Ratlam

Panchayats

If the attainment of political freedom has any fruitful meaning for the rural areas, it should provided them with means and opportunities for economic and social betterment. To achieve these objectives, people must have their own organisation for evolving and implementing rural development programmes which can not be better fulfilled then through the institution of village panchayats. The administration has assigned a place of pride to the panchayats in the task of decentralising the local administration and giving them the necessary scope for initiative, planning and execution of schemes aiming at the welfare and development of the village economy.

The village panchayats which were the nucleus of the District in some form or the other about the beginning 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 various Panchayats mentioned above, embraced practically all activities relating to the improvement of villages. Panchayats were responsible, among other things for the construction and maintenance of public roads, supply of drinking water, prevention of infectious diseases, establishment and maintenance of libraries and arrangement for street lighting, etc.

Panchayats in Madhya Bharat

Immediately after the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the State Government gave attention to the development of Panchayats and with a view to achieving uniformity in this respect, it enacted Madhya Bharat Panchayats Act, 1949, under which Panchayats were effectively organised and entrusted with wider powers and functions. Subsequently, in order to do away with various drawbacks of the 1949 Act, it was replaced by another one in 1951, and under this act every village of the State was brought under a Panchayat. The act also separated the administrative and judicial functions of the panchayats by establishing two separate bodies i.e. Village panchayats for the administrative functions and Nyaya Panchayats for the discharge of judicial functions. The bodies established under the new Act started functioning in the District from January, 1952.

Composition

The Act of 1951 provided for a three tier structure of the Panchayats in the District—Gram Panchayats, Kendra panchayats and Mandal panchayats. At the base was a Gram panchayat for a single village or a group of villages. Co-terminus generally with a National extension Service Block was a Kendra Panchayat which supervised the work of Gram panchayats. At the apex (district level) was the Mandal panchayat. The Gram panchayats were elected directly by the voters on the basis of adult franchise secret ballot while the members of the Kendra panchayat 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 from scheduled castes was also co-opted a Member of Mandal panchayat.

Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh

The State Madhya Bharat, of which Ratlam District was an integral part, was merged into new Madhya Pradesh on 1st November, 1956. The various acts existing in different units continued to regulate the working of the rural bodies till the enactment of the Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act, 1962. which came into force in this District in 1964-65.

Panchayati Raj

In new Madhya Pradesh, due to the merger of four different units there was a great diversity in the laws applicable to the panchayats. It was, therefore, felt necessary to regulate the working of the various rural bodies. The Government, therefore, appointed a Rural Local Self Government Committee in 1957 to examine the whole problem and to suggest methods

for future working of these bodies. As per this Committee's recommendations, the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 was passed. 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 panchayati raj should be a three-tier structure of the local bodies from the village to the District, being linked up; (b) there should be genuine transfer of power and responsibility, with adequate resources transferred to them; (c) all development programmes at these three levels should be channelled 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 a population of 1,000 and one extra *panch* for each additional number 200 persons. Reserved seats have been provided for two co-opted women members, one representative of Co-operative Society and one from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

The Gram panchayats have the following resources for their finances :—

(1) Government Grants-in-aid; (2) Local Taxes and Fees; (3) peoples's participation through cash and labour contribution.

Janapada Panchayats and Zila Panchayats

The Janapada Panchayat consists of, in addition to the elected *panchas* varying from 15 to 30, one member from the Co-operative Marketing Societies, one from each Municipal body, one from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, two women and the local members of Legislative Assembly. The Zila Panchayat, extending its jurisdiction over the whole District, shall include Sarpanchas of all Janapada Panchayats, members of Legislative Assembly from the District and all the District Officers, representing Public Health, Education, Agriculture and other Development departments, one woman, one member of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and one member representing the Co-operative Societies. The official members, however, have no right of voting. Every Gram Panchayat having an annual income of at least Rs. 5,000 can have a full time Secretary and the Janapada Panchayat, a Chief Executive Officer, while the Zila Panchayat is empowered to have the service of the Districts Panchayat Officer.

Functions

Functions assigned to the Gram Panchayats mainly are protection 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 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 welfare, collection of statistics, self-help programme, etc. The Zila Panchayats' main duty is to supervise and guide the gram panchayat, 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, Janapada Panchayats, seven Standing Committees and the zila panchayat, five Standing Committees.

Financial Resources

As regards financial resources no major change has been made in the Gram Panchayat fund and provision has been made for house tax, professional tax and license fee, etc.

Functions of Janapada Panchayats

The main functions of the Janapada Panchayats as defined in the M.P. Panchayat Act of 1962 are (1) promotion of community development programmes; (2) improvement in the field of agriculture, animal husbandary and fisheries; (3) maintenance of public health services; (4) education; (5) small scale and cottage industries; and (6) communication and public works. The list given above is only illustrative and not exhaustive. The State Government is empowered to call upon the Janapada Panchayats to take up any other function which is not mentioned in the list.

Nyaya Panchayats

With a view to providing the villages with cheaper, speedier and simple 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 to 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.

(a) Village Panchayats

Under new Act, 207 Gram Panchayats were to be established the block wise figures being :—

(1) Jaora-34 (2) Piploda-28 (3) Ratlam-56 (4) Alot-43 (5) Bajna-26 (6) Sailana-20.

The Gram Panchayats had 2,606 wards for which 2,378 candidates contested elections for 207 Panchayats, while 228 candidates were elected unopposed. For inclusion of different groups and profession in village panchayats, co-options were done in June 1970 and thereby 402 women, 37 scheduled caste members, and a number of representatives of Co-operative Societies were co-opted as *panchas* of the village panchayats.

Janapada Panchayats

As envisaged in the M.P. Panchayats Act of 1962, the Janapada panchayats were established at the headquarters of every Community Development Block Headquarters. There were 6 Janapada panchayats at Jaora, Piploda, Ratlam, Alot, Bajna and Sailana. The elections for the Janapada panchayats took place in the District in December, 1970 for 86 seats which were to be filled up by elections. The elections were followed by a process of co-option in January, 1971 to give representation to different groups and professions. Consequently, 12 women, 28 persons of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 22 representatives of Co-operative Societies and 5 members from the Municipal Committees were co-opted as members.

Developmental Activities of Panchayats

The Village Panchayats under the jurisdiction of Janapada Panchayat, Jaora paid much attention to construction of wells and school buildings. In the year 1965-66, the Panchayats constructed 14 school buildings at an expenditure of Rs. 8,300 and they also dug 76 tube wells at a cost of Rs. 19,950. In 1971-72, They constructed 13 school buildings at an expenditure of Rs. 31,000 and also dug 21 wells at a cost of Rs. 14,500. While in the year 1972-73, 31 school buildings at a cost of Rs. 85,000 and 9 wells at an expenditure of Rs. 12,625 were constructed. The year 1973-74 recorded the construction of 18 school buildings at an expenditure of Rs. 30,600 and 10 wells at a cost of Rs. 13,100. In 1971-72, the total income of the various Village panchayats of this block was Rs. 8,52,500 while the total expenditure was 4,57,600.

The Village panchayats falling under Janapada Panchayat, Piploda, constructed 12 wells in 1966-67 at a cost of Rs. 2,500. In 1970-71, 13 wells at an expenditure of Rs. 9,150, 28 school buildings at a cost of Rs. 47,000 and 3 teachers residential quarters at a cost of Rs. 7,300 were constructed. While in 1972-73 the panchayats were engaged in the construction of 8 wells at a cost of Rs. 12,000 and 18 school buildings at a cost of Rs. 74,000. In 1973-74, 15 wells at the cost of Rs. 30,000 and 4 school buildings at the expenditure of 12,000 were constructed. It also constructed one tank at an expenditure of Rs. 5000. for the year 1971-72 the total income of the Panchayats was Rs. 3,81,480 while the expenditure was Rs. 3,21,285.

Under the Janapada Panchayat, Alot, the various Village panchayats were engaged in construction of wells, school buildings, etc. In 1964-65 the panchayats constructed 9 wells at a cost of Rs. 11,600 and 8 school buildings at an expenditure of Rs. 18,200. In 1971-72, 12 wells were constructed at a cost of Rs. 24,800 and 4 school buildings the expenditure of Rs. 15,000 were constructed. While activities in 1972-73 consisted of construction of 43 wells at a cost of Rs. 45,000 and 16 school buildings at an expenditure of Rs. 66,000. In 1971-72 the total income of the panchayats was 2,83,000 while the expenditure was 1,51,250.

The Village Panchayats under the Janapada panchayat, Bajna had constructed 18 wells at a cost of Rs. 18,500 and 4 school buildings at a cost of Rs. 5,180 in 1964-65. In 1970-71, 24 wells at an expenditure of Rs. 31,200 were constructed. In the same year 8 school buildings at an expenditure of 19,810 were constructed. In 1971-72 they constructed 20 wells at a cost of Rs. 48,000 and one school building at a cost of 2,500. In 1971-72, the total income of panchayats was Rs. 1,68,500 while the expenditure was 1,30,700.

The Village panchayats under Sailana Janapada panchayat had constructed 32 buildings, 10 panchayat bhavans, 127 wells, 3 dispensaries and 5 warehouses for storage of seeds, etc. In addition to this Shivagarh village panchayat was engaged in construction of water works for the pipes supply of drinking water. The villages of Shivagarh, Kasia and Saravan are also served by electricity. The total income of the Village panchayat's in the year 1971-72 was Rs. 1,33,700 while the total expenditure was Rs. 1,51,300.

Under Janapada panchayat, Ratlam, two Village panchayats are maintaining street-lighting services and 2 panchayats are maintaining public latrines and conservancy service. The panchayats have also constructed a number of school buildings, *panchayat bhavans* and a girls school. The panchayats had an income of Rs. 4,29,200 and expenditure of 4,98,400 in the year 1971-72.

CHAPTER -XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background

The advent of education in Ratlam District seems to be of comparatively recent origin. The contemporary or later historical works do not provide any evidence about the method of primary or higher education in this tract. Therefore, in the absence of any direct evidence regarding the system of education in ancient and medieval times in this region, it is difficult to say anything with certainty. It, however, appears likely that the familiar institution of the village school-master was at work during these centuries. Mass education was perhaps provided by these traditional institutions, namely, through the public recitation of the Epics, the *Puranas* and other religious works.

During the Muslim rule in Malwa, the tract had, as elsewhere, a number of private *maqtabs* and *madarassas* for the spread of education among the masses. Education in religious instructions answering to local needs besides education in three 'R's and some book-keeping may have been taught in these institutions as was the practice in areas under Muslim rule.

Beginning of Western Education

The present District of Ratlam comprises parts of a number of the erstwhile princely states. Hence, the educational history of this District is necessarily circumscribed by the policies of the then rulers in their respective states or estates. Hence the beginning and development of education in the tract comprising the present District of Ratlam is being dealt with under the following heads.

Ratlam State

Till 1864, there were only private schools in the State where the local *rangri* dialect and native system of account keeping were taught. Only Bania (Vaishya) and Brahmin boys attended these private schools, and there were no schools for girls. Boys then received instruction in oral arithmetic and in reading and writing, just sufficient to enable them to carry on their father's business and beyond this point they did not attempt to go. During the minority of Raja Ranjit Singh (1864-1880 A.D.), a school was opened in 1864 at Ratlam by Mir Shahamat Ali, Superintendent of the State. The school was divided into three classes, teaching English, Hindi, and Urdu, which were attended, but not very regularly, by 105 boys. A purely Sanskrit department under a *shastri* was shortly afterwards added to the school in 1870, the English department was placed in charge of an English Headmaster, T. Middleton. Arrangements were also made to educate girls by opening a small school in the town and two in the districts. In the beginning of 1872, Sir Henry Daly, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, opened Central College Ratlam. At the same time 16 village schools were established along with the Central College, while private elementary schools were given grants in aid. A few schools had also been established previously in villages of the State in 1869.

In November 1875 the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, visited Ratlam and distributed prizes to the students of the College. In this year religious teaching was introduced, a *Maulvi* used to give religious instruction to Muhammadan boys and a *Shastri* to Hindus. The State was placed under the immediate supervision of G.B. Aberi Mackay, at that time tutor to the Raja Ranjit Singh.

In 1887, the Education Department of the State was transferred to the town Municipality, with a view of economy in the expenditure, dispensed with the services of the European Superintendent of Education, H. Sherring, who had been Principal of the Ratlam Central College for seven years.

The Ratlam Central College was affiliated to the University of Calcutta in 1884 upto the standard of the First Examination in Arts, but no students had been prepared for this examination then. Under the Universities Scheme of 1905, the institution was affiliated to Allahabad University.

The College, in 1906 A.D., consisted of three departments: the High School teaching upto the University Entrance Standard; the Anglo-Vernacular Branch School affording instruction in English subjects upto the fourth standard; and the Vernacular department in which Hindi, Urdu and Marathi were taught.

This Vernacular department acted as a feeder to the English department, and care was taken that no boy proceeded to the study of English before he had a through grounding in his own vernacular.

The higher English classes here, as, in other schools of Central India, had always been numerically weak. The majority of the students being poor left school from the 2nd or 3rd English class.

In the first twenty years after the opening of the College (1872), only 11 boys passed the University Entrance Examination. In the decade (1895-1905), 16 boys passed the Entrance Examination and over 60 the Central India Schools Examination, carrying off many Scholarships and prizes in open competition. In 1904 a drawing class was opened at the High School which was later (1911-12) recognised as a local centre for holding the School of Art Examination, Bombay.

In addition to the college the State maintained two primary vernacular schools in Ratlam, 14 village schools in the *Kamasdaris* and one girls' school in the town. In 1905-06 the total number of schools of all classes in Ratlam State was 55, of which 18 were maintained by the State, 6 by jagirdars and 31 by private individuals. Over 1800 pupils attended these schools, which comes to one school to every 15 square miles and about 22 pupils in every thousand of the population. The Ratlam girls school had a few girls on rolls till 1907 A.D., but early marriages cut short their education.

In 1905-06 the number of boys attending the State vernacular schools was 300. The average number of boys on the rolls of the College, including the vernacular department, was 395. On 31st March 1906, there were 358 boys on the rolls of the college, of whom 107 were in the English department. The population of school-going age (8-15 years), forming about 15 percent of the total population (excluding the railway population), was 12,500 (boys and girls), of whom 15 percent (or 1,800) were at school in 1905-06.

No fees were charged in the State till April 1894, when at the recommendation of R.H. Gunion, Principal, Daly College, Indore, a low scale of monthly fees was instituted in the English department. An admission fee of 6 annas was levied in all departments of the

institution. The town people also paid a local rate for education. The average expenditure on the whole teaching staff of the Education Department in 1906 was about Rs. 7,600; in 1896 Rs. 6,300; and in 1896 it was Rs. 13,550 British coin.¹

In 1911, a Sanskrit school was opened in Ratlam at the request of the local Brahmins and two *pandits* were appointed to prepare the students for the examinations of the Sanskrit College at Banaras. It was attended by nearly 20 boys in 1914-15. The local Sthankvari Jains started a middle school where instruction was imparted in the principles of Jain religion in addition to the teaching of the usual subjects.

A number of hostels for students sprung up in Ratlam from 1909-1914. Sajjan Rajput Boarding House had accommodation for nearly 40 students. A rich merchant of Bombay also opened a Boarding House for Jain students at Ratlam. Shree Sajjan Brahmin Chhatralaya was established in 1913 for Barahmin students. Thus there were 4 Boarding Houses in Ratlam by the year 1914. Later one more hostel, called Shri Jain Hitechhu Mandal Chhatralaya, was started in the town. Some of these hostels also received grants-in-aid from the State. The number of hostellers in all these boarding houses was 115,95,81 and 69 in the years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1944 and 1945 respectively.

The number of private institutions in the State was 39 in 1911-12, attended by 1,089 boys and 372 girls. This number, however, rose to 59 institutions attended by 3,127 students, in 1940. Some of these private schools also received grants-in-aid from the State Government.

Scholarships were being provided to the poor and deserving students to prosecute their studies further. A well-equipped library was maintained in the Darbar High School containing 2,073 books in 1940. Newspapers and periodicals in English, Hindi and Urdu were supplied to the students in its reading room. Besides this, there was a library for teachers consisting of 3,076 books in the said year. The number of books in the Boys' Library and Staff Library, however, increased to 2,762 and 3,825, respectively, in 1944-45. The State also contributed a sum of Rs. 144/- annually towards the cost of running a Jyotish Shala at Ratlam. The Candian Mission Girls School, an unaided institution, was functioning well at Ratlam. In 1945, it was decided to start evening classes at Ratlam for adults with a view to spread literacy in the town. The following table shows the progress of education in the State since 1910-11 onwards :—

Table No. XV 1
Progress of Education in erstwhile Ratlam State

year	No. of State School	No of Students	Expenditure (Rs.)	No. of Private Schools	No. of Students in private	Expenditure Private Schools (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1910-11	20	1,024	6,332	-	1,524	-

(Contd.)

1. Ratlam State Gazetteer, 1908, pp. 84-87.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1911-12	22	1,020	6,332	39	1,461	-
1913-14	22	1,225	-	-	-	-
1914-15	22	1,115	-	50	1,835	-
1939	18	1,136	-	72	3,733	-
1940	23	1,363	21,660	59	3,127	5,374
1941	23	1,371	24,261	52	2,864	4,954
1945-46	24	1,493	44,398	31	2,397	-

Jaora State

The first English School was opened at Jaora in 1866, by Hazrat Nur Khan, the Minister of the State. The School seems to have made considerable progress from 1901 when the number of students in the High School rose from 39 in 1901 to 138 in 1906, with an average attendance of 96, and out of five students sent up for Matriculation at the Calcutta and Punjab Universities in the year 1906, three passed in the second division. Since the establishment of the English School in Jaora, eleven students had passed the Matriculation Examination up to the year 1906. Besides the High School of the town there were ten primary schools in the State, two of which were in Jaora, and eight in the districts. The grant-in-aid system was also introduced into the State to encourage and extend private enterprise in education. One school imparting education upto the primary standard with an average daily attendance of 80 was attached to the High School of Jaora. The staff including that of the attached institution consisted of 34 teachers in 1905-06. The average expenditure on education, in 1905-06, was Rs. 7,000, the cost per pupil being Rs.294.

English was taught to pupils who had passed the Lower Primary standard. Attention was also paid to vocational education and as an initial measure a tailoring class was opened in the High School. The class was well attended and the boys seemed to appreciate the instruction given.

Then a patwari class was also started. There was originally no provision for Sanskrit education in the school, but the ruler considering the claims of his Hindu subjects, opened a class for Sanskrit teaching. The Scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 were awarded monthly to the best students on the result of the examination. Attention was also paid to the physical training of the boys, under trained gymnastic teacher.

There were no facilities for the education of girls in the State till 1907. There were only private schools (*maqtabs*) in Jaora in which Muhammadan girls learnt the *Koran* and sewing. Muhammadan backwardness in education might be attributed partly to indifference and partly to poverty.¹

High School at Jaora, called the Barr High School, then sent boys for the entrance Examination of the Punjab as well as Allahabad Universities. Besides the patwari and

tailoring classes already existing in the High School, one more class was added in 1906 for teaching the system of keeping accounts observed in the State. Later a Boarding House was also constructed in the Barr High School which was opened by the Resident for Central India in 1940-41. It was then called Mumtaz Mahal Boarding House, Jaora.

In 1902-03, there existed 17 schools (10 State and 7 private) with an enrollment of 931 students. The number of State schools, however, rose to 47 with an enrollment of 2,618 students in 1942-43. The expenditure on education also increased from Rs. 7,555 in 1904-05 to Rs. 49,834 in 1942-43.

The High School had a trained and experienced Scout Master, engaged to train the boys in scouting. The School, in 1940-41, possessed a troop of Scout comprising of 6 patrols and an excellent Scout Band. Activities regarding the Adult Education, Vocational Training, Junior Red Cross, St. Johan Ambulance Society and Education of Depressed Classes were also carried on in Jaora during the decade 1937-47. The 'Class Library' system was introduced in the High School in 1939-40 to encourage the habit of reading general books. The Girls Guide Movement was started in the Angle-Vernacular Girls' Middle School of Jaora in 1940-41.

Education in the State schools was free and deserving poor students were awarded scholarships. A qualified doctor taught Physiology and Hygiene to the higher classes and trained the boys in First Aid besides holding medical inspection of the students. The private schools were given grants-in-aid by the State. Besides the private schools, a number of *maqatabs* and *pathshalas* existed in the State which mainly imparted instructions in religious teachings. The following table shows the progress of education in the State from 1902-03 to 1942-43 :—

Table No. XV- 2
Progress of Education in erstwhile Ratlam State

year	No. of Schools		No. of Students			Expenditure of the State Govt. (Rs)
	State	Private	State Schools	Private Schools	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1902-03	10	7	769	162	931	-
1903-04	9	5	402	74	476	-
1904-05	11	-	667	146	813	7,555
1905-06	10	-	665	245	910	8,094
1906-07	10	-	609	-	609	8,418
1907-08	11	-	762	-	762	9,010
1908-09	11	-	840	-	840	8,611
1909-10	11	5	770	214	984	10,544
1910-11	12	-	819	-	819	9,761

(Contd.)

1. Jaora State Gazetteer, 1908, pp. 34-35.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1911-12	12	-	795	-	795	9,001
1912-13	12	-	843	-	843	9,528
1939-40	40	-	2,298	-	2,298	32,460
1940-41	44	-	2,431	-	2,431	31,903
1941-42	46	-	2,473	-	2,473	46,64
1942-43	47	-	2,618	-	2,618	49,834

Sailana State

The first primary English school was opened in Sailana, in the last decade of the 19th century; with an average attendance of 34 boys. During the period, eight Hindi and one Lower Primary School had been opened in this area. The school in the *khalsa* (lands or villages of which the state is the manager or holder) area were maintained from the municipal funds, the deficit, if any, was borne by the State. The schools lately started by jagirdars were maintained by themselves.

The expenditure on education in 1881 was Rs. 356 (*Salim Shahi*) which increased to Rs. 666 in 1891. The expenditure further increased to Kaldar Rs. 1,214, 1596 and 1,367 in 1901 and 1905, respectively.¹

In 1907-08 the number of schools in the State was 9 with an enrolment of 191 boys. Of these the Sanskrit School at Sailana was meant for the teaching of Sanskrit only. A class for teaching Astronomy was also started for those who wished to study the science of Astronomy. The first girls school was opened in the town of Sailana in 1911-12. The Anglo-vernacular school of Sailana (founded in 1912) was upgraded to a High School in 1920-21 and was affiliated to the Allahabad University for its Matriculation Examination. It was then called King Edward High School, Sailana. In 1922-23, By Scouts Association was introduced in the High School. Later First-Aid course of St. John Ambulance Society was introduced in the High School and 13 students were trained in 1985. The High School also had a library containing 3,100 books in 19. One daily and 10 monthlies were also subscribed for its reading room. In 1914-15, the ruler of the State sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25000 for the construction of the Rajput Boarding House, attached to the High School of the town. Later the construction of the building was completed and 40 students were on its rolls in 1925-26. In 1939-40 the number of students in the Boarding House was 30 of whom 23 were from other states. The following table shown the progress of education in the State from 1907-08 to 1939-40 :—

Table No. XV-3
Progress of Education in erstwhile Sailana State

year	No. of State Schools	No. of Students	Expenditure (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1907-08	9	191	1,659

(Contd.)

1. Sailana State Gazetteer, 1908, pp. 30-31 and 66.

1	2	3	4
1911-12	8	255	2,032
1912-13	10	398	2,775
1913-14	11	424	3,199
1915-16	19	568	.
1916-17	22	580	.
1917-18	30	485	4,936
1920-21	22	505	.
1921-22	21	583	.
1922-23	21	597	.
1924-25	21	617	.
1925-26	24	498	.
1926-27	24	569	.
1939-40	17	858	11,090

The information regarding the history of education in other parts of the District is meagre. According to available information Alot, the headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name, had a vernacular school in the first decade of the 20th century. In Khajard, a village of *pargana* Alot, a school had lately been started. There was a village school at Luni also then. Thus, there were only three Hindi schools in the *pargana* till the year 1907. Gondi-Dharamsi, Kalaia and Mandi, in Ringnod *pargana*, had Hindi village schools. Ringnod, the headquarters of the *pargana*, had also a Hindi school. Thus there were only four Hindi Schools in the Ringnod *pargana* till the year 1907. Piploda, capital of the Estate, had a school during the first decade of the 20th century.

Literacy and Educational Standards

Literacy

In 1951 Ratlam District had a literacy percentage of 14.4 (Table D-VII of 1951 District Census Hand book). The District in 1961, had increased its literacy level by 50% since 1951. This remarkable achievement had been mainly due to the expansion of educational institutions during the intercensal decade (1951-61). In 1951 there were only 174 primary schools in the District which increased to 411 in 1961. Thus the number of primary schools had more than doubled itself in 1961. The number of scholars also registered a corresponding increase in 1961.

According to 1961 Census, Ratlam District had a literacy percentage of 21.39 as against the State average of 17.13%. It was among the fore-most districts in the field of literacy and education. In the national context, however, the district then had to catch up with the all-India literacy average of 24%. It ranked tenth in the State in descending order of literacy percentage.

Distribution of literacy within the district did not show uniform distribution among the tahsils, but was marked by remarkable concentration in the south-eastern Ratlam Tahsil and by very low levels in the south-western, hilly and predominantly tribal Sailana Tahsil. Ratlam Tahsil had almost one-third of its population among the category of literacy and educated (30.9). Jaora Tahsil which came next (20.5) in the size of its literate and educated

population was however much below Ratlam Tahsil, being even below the District average (21.4) in education and literacy. It was followed by north-eastern Alot Tahsil, this tahsil had less than half the literacy percentage (14.4) of Ratlam Tahsil (30.9). Sailana Tahsil had the lowest percentage (6.9) of literate and educated persons. Its literacy percentage was less than one-fourth of the percentage of Ratlam Tahsil and less than half of Alot Tahsil. The glaring variation in the literacy percentage can be attributed to (i) greater need and awareness of importance of education in urban areas which helped better employment, and (ii) greater facilities of education in the areas.

Variation of literacy among rural areas only also showed desirable unevenness. It may be noted with interest that Jaora Tahsil (16.4) scored over Ratlam in rural literacy (15.8) though the difference was not much. There was a considerable drop even in rural literacy in case of Alot Tahsil, and Sailana the most backward even in rural literacy had a literacy rate (4.0) which was slightly less than one-fourth the literacy rate of Jaora Tahsil (16.4). Reasons for low levels of literacy in Sailana Tahsil were (i) High proportion of tribal population, who were known to be unresponsive to education, (ii) nature of the tahsil with attendant difficulties in inter-village accessibility, and (iii) large proportion (82%) of rural population being resident in small villages with less than 500 population against this, in Jaora and Ratlam tahsils, villages were open easily accessible, besides being of larger size. The latter type villages had a greater susceptibility towards urbanization and awareness of the need for education. It is not, however, difficult account for low education levels in rural area of Alot Tahsil.

Sailana had the lowest literacy percentage because there a school served the highest number of villages and area in the district. Correspondingly Jaora and Ratlam tahsils had higher literacy percentages because each of them had one school for smaller number of villages and area.

According to 1971 Census, the percentage of literacy in the district comes to 25.47 as against the State literacy percentage 22.14. The district has made some progress to increase the rate of literacy during the decade 1961-71. The literacy percentage among the males in the district (25.79) is higher than the State percentage 32.70. Among females also, the literacy percentage in the district (14.50) is higher than the State percentage of 10.92.

Among the tahsils, Ratlam Tahsil has the highest literacy percentage of about 36 while Sailana Tahsil had the lowest percentage of about 9. The same pattern is seen in male and female literacy in the tahsils. Among males, Ratlam Tahsil is at the top (about 48 percent), while Sailana Tahsil with about 13 percent comes last. Among females also, Ratlam Tahsil leads in literacy (about 24 percent), while Sailana Tahsil with 4.58 percent comes last. One of the reasons for this contrast is that Ratlam town, which is one of the leading towns of the State is in Ratlam Tahsil, while Sailana Tahsil is most inhabited by Scheduled Tribes.

The following table shows the growth of literacy in the district during the last two decades (1951-71) :—

Table No. XV- 4
Growth of Literacy

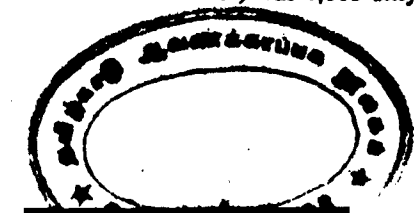
year	Literate Population			Literacy Percentages		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1951*	53,635	43,926	9,709	13.99	22.50	5.14
1961	1,03,431	79,351	24,080	21.39	31.86	10.27
1971	1,59,584	1,15,550	44,034	25.47	35.79	14.50

* Based on figures given in Table D-VII (p. 146) of 1951, District Census Handbook)

Educational Standards

In the 1951 Census, we get figures of literate and educated persons only for those who earn their livelihood by some or other means. Accordingly, out of 3,83,894 persons in the District only 53,635 literate and educated persons were engaged in various occupations. Of these 48,624 were literate without any educational level. 2634 persons were found educated upto middle standard. The number of persons possessing Matriculation or higher level was 2,377. of these, 250 possessed the Intermediate standard, while 408 were diploma or degree (Technical and Non-technical) holders.

In 1961, the literacy percentage of 21.4 included the totality of persons returned as literate and educated and was a very crude index of the educational quality of the population. Particularly because the census test of literacy was very liberal requiring the simple ability to read and write., In order to judge the true quality of the population Vis-a-vis education it is necessary to know the educational levels possessed by its members. In Ratlam district, more than four-fifth (81.2%) of those returned as literate and educated were mere literates without possessing any educational level; 11.9 percent of the literate and educated persons in the district (as against 21.9% in the State as a whole) had been returned as possessing 'primary or junior basic' level of education. Only 6.9 Percent of the educated literate persons in the district possessed 'Matriculation and above' level of education. Thus out of 1,03,431 literate and educated persons, 83,966 persons were literate without any educational level; 12,333 persons passed primary or junior basic school examination and 7,132 persons passed the Matriculation or higher examinations. In the urban areas of the District, the number of persons possessing degree or diplomas (Technical and Non-technical) was 1,065 only.



The following table shows the literacy by educational standards according to 1951 and 1961 Censuses :—

Table No. XV-5
Growth of Literacy

Educational Levels	1951			1961		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Literates (without educational levels)	48,624	39,591	9,033	83,966	64,061	19,905
Primary or Junior Basic	2,634	2,186	448	12,333	9,124	3,209
Matriculation or above	2,377	2,149	228	7,132	6,166	966
District Total	53,635	43,926	9,709	1,03,431	79,351	24,080

Spread of Education Among Women

It was not until 1870 that we find reference to some positive steps taken in the direction of female education in the district. The first girls' schools were opened in 1870 by the erstwhile Ratlam State, where one such girls' school was started in Ratlam town and two in the districts. The Ratlam girls' school had poor attendance till 1907. Later a Canadian Mission Girls' School was also started in Ratlam.

Till 1907, there were no State schools for girls in the erstwhile Jaora State. There existed only some private schools (*mactabs*) in Jaora town where Muhammadan girls learnt the *Koran* and sewing. Later an Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Middle School was started in Jaora town. The first girls' school was opened at Sailana town in 1911-12. Thus, female education had not made much progress in the District during the pre-Independence era.

It was only in the post-Independence period that the girls' education began to receive increased attention and steps were taken to encourage it. With the introduction of Five Year Plans in the country, the girls' education received further encouragement, and by 1960-61 the number of girl students in the schools of the District increased to 9,331. The number of primary, middle and higher secondary schools exclusively for girls, was then 59, 5 and 2 respectively. In 1965-66, this number increased to 70, 11 and 3, respectively. In 1974-75, the number of schools and students further rose to 139 and 24,258, respectively. Of these, some are mixed schools also.

In 1971 the Government started a Degree College for girls at Ratlam and the facility of higher education is also now available to women. The following table shows the progress of girls' education in the District during the last 15 years :—

Table No. XV-6
Progress of Girls Education

year	No. of Pre-Primary Schools	No. of Girl Students	No. of Primary Schools	No. of Girl Students	No. of Basic Schools	No. of Girl Students	No. of Middle Schools	No. of Girl Students	No. of Secondary Schools	No. of Girl Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960-61	4	102	59	5,908	35	133	5	1,832	2	1,356
1965-66	5	119	70	8,616	42	356	11	4,582	3	1,536
1970-71	3	92	70	10,321	42	566	12	5,128	5	3,173
1971-72	4	109	70	10,636	42	594	14	5,257	5	3,352
1972-73	5	123	70	15,646	42	946	18	7,463	5	3,141
1973-74	5	122	70	14,179	42	738	17	7,316	5	3,595
1974-75	5	126	68	12,530	42	661	19	7,228	5	3,713

Spread of Education among Backward Classes and Tribes

Prior to Independence, no special efforts were made by the erstwhile states or estates comprising the present Ratlam District to spread education among Backward Classes and Tribes. It was only after Independence and particularly so during the First Five Year Plan period that positive steps were taken for the encouragement of education among these sections of society. In 1951, there existed 36 schools in the tribal area of the District which included 1 middle, 5 primary, 14 Compulsory Primary, 6 general and 10 basic schools with an enrolment of 1,482 students of which 602 were tribal students.¹ All Scheduled Caste and Adivasi students of the District are granted free-ship in all educational institutions. The Tribal Welfare Department also reimburses the amount of tuition fees to the Private institutions for Scheduled Caste and Tribe students receiving education there. Thus, the department reimbursed an amount of Rs. 168/- in 1968-69 which increased to Rs. 312 in 1973-74. The students are given mid-day meals in the hostels and primary schools of the tribal area in Sailana Tahsil. In 1969-70, the scheme incurred an expenditure of Rs. 7,137 which mounted to Rs. 47,645 in 1971-72 but later declined to Rs. 33,776 in 1973-74. The Department has also made arrangements for free distribution of nutritive diet to the children below 6 years and pregnant ladies in the tribal area of Sailana Tahsil. The Mid-day meals and nutritive diets are supplied to the Department by cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (C.A.R.E.).

In view of the difficulties of expansion of education in tribal area, the State Government have entrusted the responsibilities of educational expansion in these areas to the Tribal Welfare Department. As such, all those institutions, so far run by the Education Department in the Tribal areas, have been transferred to this Department. The Department have also opened new schools in the tribal areas of the District for their educational advancement.

1. Dewas District Census Handbook, 1951, p.1.

The number of such schools was 35 in 1960-61 which increased to 127 in 1973-74. the number of students also increased from 2,331 in 1960-61 to 6,760 in 1973-74. The expenditure incurred on these Schools increased from Rs. 49,262 in 1960-61 to Rs. 10,35,191 in 1973-74. The following table shows the progress of the schools run by the Department from 1960-61 to 1973-74 :—

Table No. XV-7
Progress of Education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1950-51	15	1	993	75	31	1	-
1955-56	26	4	1,692	216	5	4	3,086
1960-61	31	4	1,885	446	65	4	49,262
1965-66	77	6	2,853	694	125	13	5,23,149
1966-67	78	6	2,746	586	134	9	4,20,60
1967-68	78	8	3,260	621	134	13	5,93,538
1968-69	80	6	3,364	671	150	19	6,01
1969-70	84	7	3,477	740	147	19	6,03
1970-71	88	7	3,484	770	154	17	6,05
1971-72	101	8	4,273	1,022	177	26	6,57,007
1972-73	111	10	5,779	1,517	212	30	9,33,804
1973-74	118	9	5,428	1,332	223	36	10,35,191

The number of students receiving education in all the primary, middle and higher-secondary schools of the District have also been shown in a table given in 'Appendices'. According to it, the total number of students in these schools was 7,304 in 1967-68 which increased to 11,980 in 1972-73.

Scholarships

The Tribal Welfare Department awards scholarships to the students of these classes in various educational institutions. In 1966-67, the Department awarded scholarships worth Rs. 82,202 to the Pre-Matric students and Rs. 21,819 to post-matric students which amounts to Rs. 1,81,462 and Rs. 44,694, respectively, in 1973-74. The following table shows the

number of scholarship holders and the amounts distributed during the decade 1964-65 to 1973-74.

Table No. XV-8
Scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

Year	Pre-Matric No. of Scholarship Holders			Amount Distributed (Rs.)	Post-Matric No. of Scholarship Holders			Amount Distributed (Rs.)
	Adivasi	Scheduled Caste	Total		Adivasi	Scheduled Caste	Total	
1964-65	151	1,005	1,156	1,03,303	2	70	72	24,482
& 1965-66	7							
1966-67	76	683	759	82,202	6	66	72	21,819
1967-68	119	933	1,052	91,131	10	57	67	27,780
1968-69	154	974	1,128	95,957	16	105	121	35,312
1969-70	156	1,020	1,176	1,07,348	5	116	121	43,101
1970-71	163	1,028	1,191	1,04,793	9	59	68	28,826
1971-72	143	1,018	1,161	1,13,095	9	83	92	33,020
1972-73	195	1,340	1,535	1,81,600	7	64	71	28,158
1973-74	243	1,321	1,564	1,81,462	12	104	116	44,694

Hostels

The Department has also made arrangements for boarding and lodging of the students belonging to these. In 1950-51 there were only two hostels in the District which increased to 28 in 1973-74. The intake capacity also increased from 20 to 620 during the period. In 1960-61, the expenditure incurred on hostels amounted to Rs. 1,55,023 which increased to Rs. 3,12,473 in 1973-74. The following table shows the progress of hostels for the students of these classes from 1950-51 to 1973-74 :—

Table No. XV-9
Hostels for the Students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Year	No. of Hostels		No. of Seats Available	No. of Inmates		Amount Spent (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	1	1	20	20	-	-
1955-56	5	4	160	106	56	-

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	6	4	220	118	80	1,55,023
1965-66	10	5	340	239	100	2,50,539
1966-67	12	5	380	280	96	50,734
1967-68	12	5	380	283	91	76,003
1968-69	13	6	420	294	115	1,25,437
1969-70	14	7	460	317	140	1,47,718
1970-71	16	7	500	364	130	1,70,469
1971-72	18	7	540	391	122	2,50,379
1972-73	20	7	600	434	140	2,60,837
1973-74	21	7	620	450	140	3,12,473

Besides these facilities, the students of primary and middle schools are also provided with books, exercise copies, slates, pencils, etc, free of cost. The seats have been reserved for them in all the professional and technical schools and colleges of the State. Thus, all efforts are being made to make an all round advancement of education among them.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Pre-Primary

The concept of pre-primary education is of recent origin. However, prior to Independence, infant classes at Ratlam city in 1944-45 were functioning. In the pre-primary schools, the children in the age-group of three to six years are admitted. The number of such schools in the District during 1960-61 was 4 which increased to 5 in 1965-66. The number of pre-primary institutions, even in 1974-75, remained the same with an enrolment of 256 children (130 boys and 126 girls), taught by 7 teachers. The progress made by pre-primary education has been rather slow the, details of which are given in the following table :—

Table No. XV-10
Progress of Pre-Primary Education

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
		Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960-61	4	123	102	8	27,054
1965-66	5	145	119	9	25,665
1970-71	3	108	92	5	24,007
1971-72	4	102	109	6	25,845
1972-73	5	158	123	7	28,840

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1973-74	5	149	122	7	30,351
1974-75	5	130	126	7	33,389

Primary Education

Prior to Independence, there were nearly 64 primary schools (State Schools) in the erstwhile Ratlam, Jaora and Sailana States in 1939-40. The post-Independence period, particularly the plan periods, witnessed tremendous growth of primary education in the District. In 1951, there were nearly 157 primary schools in the District which increased to 490 in 1960-61. The number of primary schools in the District further increased to 641 in 1974-75 with an enrolment of 26,768 boys and 12,530 girls. The expenditure on primary education also increased from Rs. 8,63,566 in 1960-61 to Rs. 58,37,927 in 1974-75. The following table shows the rapid progress of Primary education in the District during the last 15 years :—

Table No. XV-11
Progress of Primary Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1960-61	431	59	16,278	5,908	595	152	8,63,566
1965-66	484	70	21,921	8,616	737	226	17,98,390
1970-71	499	70	22,651	10,321	616	303	22,93,574
1971-72	508	70	23,579	10,636	894	319	28,07,066
1972-73	553	70	31,186	15,646	983	319	41,39,234
1973-74	564	70	29,038	14,179	985	273	56,53,294
1974-75	573	68	26,768	12,530	992	330	58,37,927

Compulsory Primary Education

Compulsory Primary education was introduced (for boys only) in certain urban areas of the District during the First Five Year Plan period. In 1960-61, it covered an area within a radius of 10 miles of Ratlam and 5 miles of Sailana, Alot and Jaora town. For the implementation of this scheme, there existed 183 Primary Schools with an enrolment of 12,786 boys in the said year.

Basic Education

Though the concept of basic education, in its strictest sense, is of recent origin, yet it was brewing in the minds of educationists since long. In the erstwhile state of Jaora, a

tailoring class was attached to the High School of Jaora town as early as 1902-03, and a patwari class existed there earlier. Therefore, the idea of introducing crafts or vocational training in the curriculum is not new to the District. It was, however, in the Post-Independence period that the importance of giving a strong vocational bias to education was emphasised. The Government, therefore, started converting some primary and middle schools into junior basic and senior basic schools, respectively in 1958-59. Accordingly, there were 35 junior basic schools in the District with an enrolment of 1679 students (1,546 boys and 133 girls) in 1960-61. This number, however, decreased to 26 in 1974-75 but the enrolment increased to 2,096 students (1,686 boys and 410 girls). As regards senior basic schools, these were 9 in number with an enrolment of 1,620 students (1,583 boys and 37 girls) and taught by 81 teachers, in 1965-66. In 1974-75, the number of senior basic schools increased to 16 with an enrolment of 2,810 students (2,559 boys and 251 girls), taught by 125 teachers. The expenditure on basic schools also increased from Rs. 2,87,367 in 1965-6 to Rs. 7,50,766 in 1974-75. The table regarding these schools have been given in the "Appendices"

Middle Schools

Prior to 1947, there were nearly seven middle schools in the erstwhile states of Ratlam, Jaora and Sailana. In 1951, the number of middle schools in the District was 16 which increased to 56 in 1960-61. Then the progress of middle schools was rapid and the number increased to 127 in 1974-75. In 1960-61, the number of students and teachers in the middle schools of the District was 8,599 and 441 which increased to 22,320 and 967, in 1974-75, respectively. The following table shows the progress of middle schools in the District during the last 15 years :—

Table No. XV-12
Progress of Middle Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1960-61	51	5	6,767	1,832	352	89	4,32,377
1965-66	59	11	10,024	4,582	430	163	8,89,304
1970-71	70	12	10,820	5,128	476	170	18,61,368
1971-72	80	14	11,979	5,257	553	205	22,87,421
1972-73	93	18	15,151	7,463	620	254	20,61,253
1973-74	98	17	14,909	7,316	613	268	26,46,408
1974-75	108	19	15,092	7,228	704	263	30,87,553

High/Higer Secondary Schools

As narrated earlier, the high schools at Ratlam, Jaora and Sailana were started in the years 1872, 1866 and 1920, respectively. Till 1951, there were only six high schools in the District, including the girls' high schools at Ratlam and Jaora. Ratlam then also had a college which imparted instructions upto intermediate only. Jaora had a Teachers' Training Institute to train teachers for primary and middle schools. The number of high schools rose to 14 (12 Boys' and 2 girls') in 1960-61 with an enrolment of 3,055 boys and 1,356 girls. In 1965-66, there were 19 high schools in the District which increased to 31 in 1974-75. The number of students and teachers also increased from 7,486 and 337 to 10,550 and 517, respectively. The expenditure on high/higher secondary schools also increased from Rs. 4,19,123 in 1960-61 to Rs. 35,71,067 in 1974-75. The following table shows the progress of high/higher secondary schools in the District during the last 15 years :—

Table No. XV-13
Progress of High/Higer Secondary Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1960-61	12	2	3,055	1,356	184	104	4,19,123
1965-66	16	3	5,950	1,536	272	65	10,55,712
1970-71	25	5	8,602	3,173	402	105	20,73,606
1971-72	27	5	8,108	3,352	409	119	24,52,105
1972-73	27	5	8,633	3,141	419	125	24,41,884
1973-74	27	5	7,299	3,595	389	122	31,04,934
1974-75	26	5	6,837	3,713	389	128	35,71,067

Most of the schools in the District are being run by the Government. We have, however, some schools which are being managed either by the local bodies or by the private organisations.

In 1960-61, out of 599 schools in the district only 22 schools were managed either by the local bodies or by the private organisations. In 1974-75, the total number of schools in the District rose to 828 and accordingly the number of schools managed by local bodies and private organisation also increased to 55. The table given in the 'Appendices' shows the number of schools by management, yearwise.

Collegiate Education

Prior the Independence, there were no arrangements for university education in the District. The first college was started by the Government in 1956 by upgrading the Intermediate College at Ratlam. Later another Government college was started at Jaora town in 1961. This was followed by the Government Girls' College at Ratlam in 1971. A brief description of a few college of the District is being given in the following pages* :—

Government Post-Graduate College, Ratlam

The Government Degree College was established at Ratlam in 1956 with B.A. and B.Sc classes in the initial stage. In 1958, B.Com. classes were started. Later, in 1960, Botany and Zoology subjects were also introduced in B.Sc. classes.

Since 1962, it is a post graduate college with the following subjects :- Economics, English and Chemistry (1962); Physics (1963); Hindi (1964); Commerce (1965); Political Science (1966); History (1967); Geography (1968); Botany and Zoology (1969); and Mathematics (1971).

The College is affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain it has a rich library and a reading room. The Book Bank of the college issues text-books to the students for the whole session. The students fund provides financial assistance to the poor and deserving students. The fund has also the provision of supplying books to the needy candidates. The College has a hostel for students. It has a company of National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.). The Students of the College are also entitled to join the National Service Scheme (N.S.S.). The following table shows the progress of the College since its inception :—

Table No. XV-14
Progress of Government Post-Graduate College, Ratlam

Year	No. of Students			Total	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
	Arts	Science	Commerce				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1956	43	-	-	43	6	79,856	79,886
1958	221	113	103	437	28	2,16,447	1,66,807
1960	176	61	-	237	33	2,51,620	2,24,799
1962	504	229	139	872	43	3,34,809	2,60,611

(Contd.)

* At present there are six government colleges in the District, viz: (i) Govt. P.G. College, Ratlam, (ii) Govt. Girls Degree College, Ratlam, (iii) Govt. Commerce College, Ratlam, (iv) Govt. College, Jaora, (v) Govt. College, Sailana and (vi) Govt. College, Alot.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1964	780	404	292	1,476	56	6,41,636	5,52,061
1966	888	467	274	1,629	62	7,35,307	6,30,424
1970	730	492	321	1,543	69	9,95,760	8,77,465
1972	606	501	311	1,418	72	7,30,222	2,03,390
1973	503	546	465	1,514	72	1,49,537	8,85,033
1974	499	533	579	1,611	72	1,34,292	9,27,752

Government College, Jaora

The College was started at Jaora in 1961. In the beginning, the College was housed in a palace of the Nawab of Jaora called 'Machchhi Bhavan'. Later, in 1967, it was shifted to new buildings located on the Mhow-Neemuch road. In the early year the College imparted instructions for degree courses under Science, Commerce and Arts faculties. Later post-graduate classes in Political Science, Hindi, Commerce, Economics and Chemistry were also started gradually. It has been affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain, since its inception.

The College has a library containing 11,300 books (1974-75). It also subscribes for certain-news papers and periodicals every year. It has a hostel with an accommodation for 60 students. It has a Company of National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.) and provides National Service Scheme for 60 students. It also has a play-ground for out-door games. The following table shows the progress of the College during 1961 to 1974-75 15 years :—

Table No. XV-15
Progress of Government College, Jaora

Year	No. of Students				No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
	Arts	Science	Commerce	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	46	10	24	80	17	1,04,779	98,831
1965-66	159	67	81	307	22	1,75,201	1,59,490
1966-67	163	104	100	367	23	2,02,275	1,85,111
1967-68	221	99	106	426	26	2,75,120	2,31,871
1968-69	161	84	71	316	26	2,76,725	1,97,073
1969-70	231	118	130	479	28	2,08,931	2,83,682
1970-71	170	100	94	364	29	2,91,058	2,96,500
1971-72	171	80	94	345	30	3,52,883	3,36,765

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1972-73	188	68	122	378	30	4,53,624	4,22,480
1973-74	211	102	150	463	33	4,44,368	4,06
1974-75	242	86	173	501	33	4,90,377	4,50,80

Government Girls' College, Ratlam

A separate girls' college was established at Ratlam in July, 1971, with the object of promoting collegiate education among girls in the District. It imparts instructions in the subjects of Arts Faculty only. A building for the college is under construction. It is affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain.

The College has a library with nearly 2,500 books (1975). It also provides newspapers and periodicals for the students. The College has, however, no hostel facilities. It was started with an enrolment of 143 students in 1971-72, which increased to 331 in 1974-75. The College has started a Company of N.C.C. Cadets in 1973-74. The Students' Fund of the College provides books and financial assistance to the poor and deserving students. The following table shows the progress of the College since its inception :—

Table No. XV-16
Progress of Government Girls' College, Ratlam

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1971-72	143	8	6,065	62,750
1972-73	283	8	11,990	1,25,920
1973-74	340	11	15,235	1,44,890
1974-75	331	13	16,635	1,76,095

G. T. Government Polytechnic, Jaora

The Institution was started at Jaora in 1955. It imparts instructions for diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical engineering of three years duration. It is under the administrative control of the Director, Technical Education, and is affiliated to the State Board of Technical Education, Madhya Pradesh. It has a library containing nearly 6,833 books in 1975. A number of newspapers and periodicals are also made available to the students and teachers in its reading-room. There is a Poor-Boys' Fund which provides books to the poor students for their studies. The Institution has a hostel which provides accommodation for 100 students, and has a mess which is run

on co-operative basis. The following table shows the progress of the Polytechnic during the last two decades :—

Table No. XV-17
Progress of G. T. Government Polytechnic, Jaora

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)
1956-57	67	11	10,919
1960-61	89	24	13,449
1965-66	243	35	27,963
1966-67	251	37	28,300
1967-68	194	37	32,143
1968-69	85	36	13,676
1969-70	97	41	13,969
1970-71	97	31	14,092
1971-72	101	38	15,270
1972-73	102	38	17,752
1973-74	130	38	15,180
1974-75	177	41	21,214

Government Women Basic Training Institute, Piploda

The Institute was established at Piploda in 1962 with the object of training primary school teachers of the area. A similar institution was also functioning at Ratlam from 1959 which was wound up in 1970. In 1967 the Training Institute at Piploda was close, but in 1970-71 it was again started. Till 1974-75, nearly 100 students received training here for a two-years diploma course. In that year 50 private students were also enrolled in the institution for Correspondence Course. In the following years the number of trainees increased to 200. Besides the compulsory subject, the students are also imparted instructions in the subjects like spinning, weaving, agriculture, music, carpentry, painting, co-operation, physical education, etc. The number of teachers in the Institution was 11 in 1974 which increased to 12 in the following year. In 1963-64, the Institute incurred an expenditure of Rs. 99,910 which increased to Rs. 2,90,602 in 1971-72 and further rose to Rs. 3,08,658 in 1974-75. It has a library and possesses hostel facilities.

Music College, Ratlam

A Music College was started at Ratlam in 1956. It was then housed in the buildings of the Government College, Ratlam. Since 1958, the College has been affiliated to the Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh. The College imparts instructions for a five-year degree course of the University in Vocal Music leading to the degree of Sangeet 'Yid' (B. Mus.).

On 1st July, 1973 the College was taken over by Shri Gujarati Samaj of the town. In 1973-74, the income and expenditure figures of the College were Rs. 1,230 and 1,117, which increased to Rs. 1,396 and Rs. 1,880 in 1974-75, respectively. It receives no grant-in-aid from the Madhya Pradesh Government. The number of students and teachers in the College, during the year 1975-76, was 96 and 5 respectively. The College, however, possesses no hostel and library facilities.

Adult Literacy and Social Education

As stated earlier, it was contemplated to start evening classes for adults which a view to spread library in the city of Ratlam during the year 1944-45. It was, however, in the post-Independence era, that adult literacy classes and social education centres were started. In 1950-51, there were only 10 adult literacy centres in the District with an enrolment of 195 adults. Of these, 57 adults were made literate during the year. The number of adult literacy classes in the District, in 1966-67, was 11 which enrolled 182 male adults. Out of these 152 adults were made literate during the year. The number of such classes increased to 26 with an enrolment of 352 adults (200 male and 152 female) in 1969-70. The number further to 41 in 1973-74, with an enrolment of 718 adults (545 male and 173 female). The following table shows the progress of adult literacy classes/centres in the District from 1966-67 to 1973-74 :—

Table No. XV-18
Progress of Adult Education Scheme

Year	No. of Centres or Classes Working	Adults Enrolled		Adults Made Literate	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
1966-67	11	182	-	152	-
1967-68	21	448	-	448	-
1968-69	15	308	-	308	-
1969-70	26	200	152	157	123
1970-71	48	601	75	601	75
1971-72	32	340	110	340	110
1972-73	27	356	133	356	133
1973-74	41	545	173	545	173

The social education activities of the District include measures adopted for the diffusion of culture among the masses. These activities provide entertainment programmes which enrich the knowledge of the people along with recreation. The Panchayat and Social Welfare Department, therefore, organises cinema shows, kalapathak programmes, drama shows and reading-rooms in the rural as well as urban areas to achieve this object. In 1970-71, 17 cinema shows, 80 kalapathak programmes and 80 drama shows were organised, which

increased in the following year to 21, 99 and 99, respectively. In 1973-74, the number of these programmes was 41, 51 and 59, respectively.

The Panchayat and Social Welfare Department have also opened libraries and reading-room at village panchayat Centres to encourage the spread of literacy among the rural areas. In 1960-61, there were only 4 such centres which increased to 25 in 1966-67. In 1974-75, in all, 46 centres were functioning in the rural areas of the District.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Societies

At present three literacy societies are functioning in the District. *Abhivyakti* was established at Ratlam in 1965. The Society arranges *Sahitya Goshtis* (Literary meetings) in which nearly all the literators of the town assemble to participate in its deliberations. *Navchetna Sahitya avm Sanskriti Manch* was established on 1st January, 1972. The organisation arranges literary and cultural programmes every year. *Hindi-Urdu-Sangam* was founded on 7th August, 1974.

The Sangam arranges literary programmes once or twice in a month in which most of the Hindi-Urdu lovers of the town assemble to participate in it.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Periodicals

Three cultural and literary periodicals- *Samyagdarshan*, *Kank* and *Aaweg*-are being published in the District. *Samyag-aarshan* is a fortnightly magazine, published from Sailana for the last 25 years. It contains article mostly relating to *Kank* is bi-monthly periodical, published in the district since 1971. It is a literary magazine containing short stories, articles, poems, etc. It is being subscribed by most of the educational institutions of the State. *Aaweg* is a periodical which started its publication in about 1963. It is also a literary magazine containing short stories, poems, etc.

Libraries

Shri Mahatma Gandhi Pustakalaya Avam Vachanalaya, Jaora

The library was established at Jaora on 15th August, 1948. It had nearly 3,851 books on its shelves in 1975. It also subscribes for certain newspapers and periodicals every year. It had a membership of nearly 250 persons in 1974-75. Nearly 250 readers attending reading-room daily. The library arranges literary programmes from time to time. In 1959-60, the library incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4,90/- which increased to Rs. 2,114 in 1973-74.

Shri Sharda Mandir Vachanalaya, Ratlam

The library was found in 1956 at Ratlam, the District headquarters. It was soon after registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1973 (No. 53). It had nearly 3,844 books on its shelves in 1975. The library had a membership of nearly 150 persons. Nearly 100

persons attend its reading-room daily. The income and expenditure of the library amounted to Rs. 3,453 and Rs. 4,580 in 1971-72, which increased to Rs. 5,090 and Rs. 5,758 in 1974-75, respectively.

Municipal Library and Reading-Room, Ratlam

The library was opened by the then Chief Minister, late Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, in 1958. It had a membership of 308 in 1971-72 which increased to 423 in 1974-75 but declined to 319 in 1975-76. The library had nearly 11,004 books on its shelves in 1975. It also subscribes for some news papers and periodicals every year. The average number of its daily readers is 300. The library also receives grant-in-aid from the State Government. In 1971-72, it incurred an expenditure of Rs. 12,849 which increased to Rs. 21,473 in 1974-75.

Gram Pustakalaya, Luni

A village library was established at Luni in 1957. It is being run by *Sarvodaya Gram Seva Sangh*, Luni; It has nearly 1,768 books (1975). The number of its members is nearly 10 and 15-20 readers attend its reading-room daily. The income and expenditure of the library, in 1974-75, was Rs. 1,968 and Rs. 1,959, respectively.

Botanical Gardens

At Sailana, the Tahsil headquarters, is located a garden where a number of varieties of Cactus and roses have been reared up. At Gangasagar, 4 km. from Ratlam, is a garden where people of the town get-together for picnic on holidays. The garden is even visited by tourists from other places.

CHAPTER -XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

It appears from the administration reports and other relevant records that the rulers of the former Princely States of Ratlam, Jaora, Sailana, Piploda, Panthpiploda, Dewas Junior, Gwalior and Dewas Senior which wholly or partly merged in 1948 to form the present District of Ratlam were, from very early times, patrons of *Vaidyas* who practised the only known system of medicine then, namely *ayurveda*. This indigenous system of medicine was, later, supplemented by the *Unani* which became popular during the Muslim rule. The *hakims* who practised *Unani* were mostly confined to the Urban areas, while the *vaidyas* had their sway in the rural areas. With the advent of British rule, the western medicines also made their appearance.

It was during the minority of Raja Ranjit Singh, i.e., in 1881 that the first regular medical institution, a charitable dispensary, was established in the erstwhile State of Ratlam which is the chief component of the present District. Prior to that a "few *hakims* and *Vaidyas*, who practised privately, were given aid by the State, on the strength of which they styled themselves State *Hakims*"¹. Even after the establishment of allopathic medical institutions the practice of engaging *vaidyas* and *hakims* by the State continued.

The charitable dispensary was placed under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon at Indore, and this arrangement continued till 1887. Meanwhile, in 1885, construction work was started for the new Maharani Rajkunwar Hospital. Named after the Chief's mother, this institution was constructed at a cost of Rs. 21,760, was opened on 20th February 1890. The new hospital was placed under the direct supervision and control of the Durbar. Located in the heart of the town, the new hospital had accommodation for eight indoor patients, besides other facilities which included a well equipped operation room. The staff consisted of one Superintendent, one hospital assistant, one midwife, two compounders, one dresser and five servants.

Besides this the State had in its employ a State *Hakim* for those who preferred indigenous medicines. A qualified hospital assistant and a *hakim* were also engaged to give medical relief to the villagers and the Bhils in the Bajna district. Towards the expenditure of the medical department the State sanctioned Rs. 7,300 annually, to which the Town Municipality contributed Rs. 1,200. In 1857 the *Durbar* acquired some houses in the vicinity of the Maharani Rajkunwar Hospital at a cost of Rs. 10,000 and by demolishing them provided some open space around the building which was badly needed.

In the subsequent years dispensaries were established at Dhamnod, Dhar and Bajna—all district places in the State. A Jail dispensary was also opened in the town of Ratlam which was managed by the staff of the Maharani Rajkunwar Hospital. In 1912 the State had, besides the five medical institutions mentioned above, three private dispensaries, namely, the Railway dispensary, the Canadian Presbyterian dispensary and

1. Ratlam State Gazetteer, p. 87.

another private dispensary. The palace maintained a separate dispensary for the Ruler, his family and some state officials. A new Female Ward on modern style, called the Mewa Bai ward (named after the donor's daughter) was constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,000 in the hospital compound in 1940. To this was added another big ward, known as Bohra ward two years later. The Zenana Hospital and Maternity Home was also declared open for public service on 14th January 1956. The Silver Jubilee ward and the Anti-Tuberculosis Ward, then under construction, were to be added to the hospital subsequently.

In the former State of Sailana only one dispensary existed from 1881 to 1902 in the Sailana town. Initially this dispensary was placed under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon at Indore. In 1902 it was brought under the immediate supervision of the Durbar. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon was in charge of the dispensary. In the same year another dispensary was opened at Bangod. An ayurvedic dispensary was also opened in Sailana town subsequently. In 1913 two more charitable dispensaries were opened at Raoti and Bilpank, besides converting the branch dispensary at Bangrod into a full-fledged dispensary. All these dispensaries were placed in the charge of qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons. In 1915 the Sailana town dispensary was shifted to its new hospital building. The Chief Medical Officer whose services were secured by the State in 1907, looked after all the five medical institutions in the State and one State Hospital in Sailana town, subsequently named as Shree Dileep Hospital, three dispensaries at Raoti, Bilpank and Bangrod and an ayurvedic dispensary, also in the town. In 1913-14 it was estimated that there was one hospital for every seven thousand people throughout the State. The State administration therefore felt that further establishment of medical institutions was not necessary in the State. The ayurvedic dispensary was placed under a *Rajvaidya* in the 1920's. The Shri Dilip Hospital became a prominent medical institution in due course and it is recorded in the administration reports that this 22 bedded hospital attracted patients from adjacent States as well. In 1936 the new Shree Vishnu Kunwar Maternity Ward with two well equipped rooms, bearing the ruler's daughter's name, was attached to this hospital. An additional ward with three rooms, named Ranka Ward after the name of the donor was also attached to the hospital in 1940-41. In 1945 the construction work of a Zanana Hospital and Maternity Home was completed and was declared open on 14th January 1946. The position of hospitals and dispensaries remained the same at the time of merger in 1948.

Jaora State had its first allopathic medical institution in 1881 when a small hospital was established in its headquarters. After 12 years, in 1893 two dispensaries were opened at Tal and Sanjit. This was followed by the opening of two more dispensaries in 1894 at Malhargarh and Baroda. In 1897 another dispensary was opened at Nawabganj. In the same year the Victoria Zenana Hospital also was opened at Jaora. Meanwhile a 12 bedded in-patient section was added to the main hospital at Jaora. These medical institutions together afforded medical relief to 50,000 patients annually. The main hospital was under the charge of an able Assistant Surgeon. The number of operations performed there, increased from 670 in 1881 to 1226 in 1891 and to 1326 in 1905. In course of time the Hospital earned a good reputation, especially for eye operations. In 1910-11 a local philanthropist constructed a shed for indoor patients in the hospital compound. In the subsequent years one *ayurvedic* and one *Unani* dispensary each was opened in Jaora town while Baraoda got an ayurvedic dispensary. In the late 1930's a travelling dispensary was also engaged for giving medical relief to the villagers.

It was just a motor lorry equipped with necessary medicines for fever, cough, influenza, diarrhoea and other common ailments. A qualified doctor was in-charge of this mobile dispensary.

The Jaora State medical department was under the charge of a Chief Medical Officer who periodically inspected all medical institutions and submitted suggestions and recommendations for improvement to the Durbar. In 1941-42 the opening of three village dispensaries was sanctioned on the basis of his recommendations. These dispensaries were placed under the charge of qualified compounders. The Nawabganj dispensary which was being run on an experimental basis was made permanent in the same year. In addition to these Government dispensaries and hospitals there were several private and State aided *ayurvedic* dispensaries in the various *parganas*. This position continued till 1948 when the State merged to form the present District.

The areas which were formerly under the Dewas Junior and Senior States, namely the Ringnod and Alot tahsils, respectively, shared the medical facilities provided by their respective rulers. Both these states had a common medical department from 1887 to 1913 under a State Surgeon. In 1914 the department bifurcated, each having a separate State Surgeon. At the headquarters of these tahsils, dispensaries were established sometime towards the close of 19th century. These dispensaries were under the charge of a sub-medical officer each and had only treatment facilities for outdoor patients. In 1903 Alot dispensary was provided with a new in-patients' ward which was freely resorted to by patients from the State territory as well as from the neighbouring districts of other states. In the same year 8 major and 372 minor operations were performed there. These dispensaries remained more or less in the same condition till the time of merger.

Regarding the early medical facilities in the areas under the principalities of Piploda and Panthiploda, no information is available.

In 1948 Ratlam became one of the 16 districts of the newly constituted State of Madhya Bharat. The medical department in the districts was placed under 9 District Medical Officers. The Director of Medical and Health Services was the head of the department at State level with his headquarters at Gwalior. This designation was, however, changed into Director of Health Services in 1951. And during the First Plan Period that followed, new medical institutions were established, existing dispensaries were upgraded into primary health centres and medical facilities were extended to the interior of the District. The following Table will show the progress of medical activities in the District during the period 1951-60

Table No. XVI-1

Medical and Public Health Activities

Sr. No.	Description	Year		
		1951	1956	1960
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Primary Health Centre			
	(a) Number	-	1	3
	(b) No. of Beds	-	16	80

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
2. Hospitals including Nursing Homes				
(a) Number	9	8	6	
(b) No. of Beds	-	313	249	
3. Dispensaries Number	10	12	13	
4. MCW Centres				
(a) Number	1	1	1	
(b) Beds	-	-	-	
5. Special Medical Institutions				
(a) Leprosy Homes	-	-	-	
(b) V.D. Clinics	-	1	1	
(c) T. B. Clinics	2	2	2	
6. Family Planning Clinics				
(a) Government	-	-	4	
(b) Non-Government	-	-	-	

Source :- Ratlam District Census Handbook 1961, p. 273 and Brief Report of Activities of Health Department, 1960, pp. 47-48

The method of collection of vital statistics followed by the erstwhile State of Ratlam was simple. In the capital town births and deaths were recorded by the Municipality. In villages, the *chaukidars* and *havalgars* supplied this information to the municipal office through the revenue department. The *Jagirs* also sent similar figures to the same office.

In Jaora "since November 1907 an accurate system of registering vital statistics has been enforced in the Districts, where it did not previously exist". Details in this regard are not available. However, from scattered references in the administration reports it appears that the mode of collection of statistics in Jaora was similar to that of Ratlam.

The administration report of Dewas State mentions that the "pargana dispensaries were instructed to keep a register of births and deaths and the public were enjoined to give immediate information of all such occurrences, failures in this respect being dealt with a fine of a rupee in each case".

For want of authentic references, the method followed in other erstwhile princely States that merged to form the present District is not known. After the formation of Madhya Bharat State, legislative measures were undertaken making the gram panchayats responsible for the collection of vital statistics in respect of rural areas and the municipalities in the urban areas.

1. Jaora State Administration Report, 1907-8, p. 19

2. Administration Report of Dewas Junior Branch, 1935-36, p. 38.

In Madhya Pradesh also the municipal committees and similar bodies recorded births and deaths in respect of urban areas and submitted a statement to the Civil Surgeon. The vital occurrences were also reported to the nearest police stations, from where the report was passed on to the Civil Surgeon. In the rural areas the *Kotwars* reported vital events to the Station Houses for onward transmission to the Civil Surgeon. The Civil Surgeon compiled separate figures for rural and urban areas and transmitted the same to the Director of Health Services, Bhopal.

Present Set-up

With effect from 1st April, 1970 the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, XVIII of 1969, promulgated by the Government of India, came into force in Madhya Pradesh. The Station Officers (Police) 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 Administrators of Public Sector Undertakings began to function as Registrars of Births and Deaths. In respect of forest villages the Range Officer function as the Registrar. They send monthly returns of vital occurrences to the District Registrar (District Statistical officer). The District Registrar compiles figures and sends them to the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths (Director of Economics and Statistics), Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The District Registrar-cum-District Statistical Officer is responsible for imparting training to the primary agency in the urban and rural areas as regards improvement in the collection of vital statistics. He is also responsible for the general supervision and inspection of the work done by the Registrars at the municipalities and at the Police Stations.

Since the enforcement of the Act there has been marked improvement in the quality and coverage of registration of births and deaths, in the maintenance of Vital Statistics.

Births and Deaths

Figures relating to births and deaths in respect of the present revenue District of Ratlam are available only from 1951 onwards. From 1951 to 1960 the number of births varied between 2400 and 3900 mostly, a variation which does not warrant any comment. Similarly the number of deaths also did not show much fluctuation during this period. It mostly varied between 1600 and 2200. Here too the variation is of a very ordinary nature and hence does not invite any special comment. Perhaps the absence of deadly epidemics and the availability of increased medical facilities are responsible for this moderate variation. The following Table will show the number of births and deaths and their rates in recent years.

Table No. XVI-2

Birth and Deaths and their Rates

Year	Total No. of births	Total No. of deaths	Birth rate per mille	Death rate per mille
1	2	3	4	5
1965	3823	2716	7.10	5.04

(Contd.)

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1	2	3	4	5
1966	3388	2659	6.13	4.81
1967	4596	2994	8.06	5.27
1968	4566	3046	7.75	5.17
1969	4818	3230	7.96	5.34
1970	4185	2959	6.73	4.76
1971	7831	4881	12.43	7.75
1972	7806	5130	12.08	7.94
1973	6798	4952	10.30	7.50

Source :- Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, M.P.

Causes of Mortality

Some of the important causes of mortality are cholera, smallpox, fever which includes malaria, influenza, and typhoid, bowel complaints, T.B., etc. The mortality caused by these diseases in the preceeding years is tabulated below.

Table No. XVI-3
Death and their Causes

Year	Cholera	Smallpox	Fever	Diarrhoea & Dysentoty	Respira- tory causes	Injuries & Accidents	All others
1963	-	17	552	92	985	-	1070
1966	-	11	1042	85	254	-	1267
1967	-	32	1801	106	189	63	803
1968	7	89	919	221	364	79	1367
1969	-	149	1459	251	484	102	791
1970	-	70	1485	204	366	147	687
1971	7	102	2143	381	922	175	1151
1972	-	70	1829	84	1136	211	1800
1973	-	10	1468	121	1047	190	2116

Source :- Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, M.P.

Infant Mortality

Malnutrition, premature birth, unhygienic housing conditions, epidemics, bowel complaints, etc., are some of the causes of infant mortality. However, the extension of the medical facilities to the very interior of the District through primary health centres and their sub-centres, arrangements for pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers and provisions for the

supply of milkpowder to the under-fed infants and their nursing mothers, the nutrition programme have considerably checked infant mortality in recent years. The Health Department also undertakes health education and health publicity through maternity and welfare centres, besides organising Baby Shows, Baby Weeks, small scale exhibitions, cinema shows, etc. The following table shows the annual rate of infant mortality per 1000 live births and maternal mortality per 1000 total births in recent years.

Table No. XVI-4

Infant Mortality

Year	Infant mortality per 1000 live births	Maternal mortality per 100 total births
1965	161	N.A.
1966	146	N.A.
1967	114.51	N.A.
1968	94.61	N.A.
1969	114.36	8.51
1970	106.33	6.45
1971	108.67	8.56
1972	100.95	5.85
1973	112.09	7.50

Source :- Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, M.P.

Diseases Common to the District

Some of the common diseases are that of the digestive organs like diarrhoea and dysentery, diseases of the respiratory system which includes T.B., malaria, skin diseases and fevers. Serious diseases like cholera, small pox, plague, etc., also broke out occasionally, sometimes in an epidemic form.

Cholera

Except for general references regarding the outbreak of cholera in the past the administration reports of the erstwhile State that constituted the present District do not specifically mention the extent of mortality caused by this dangerous disease each time. Epidemic cholera was imported from Ujjain following the *Simhashta mela* once in 12 years. One such occasion was in 1941 when the entire city of Ratlam and adjoining villages were in the grip of cholera for nearly three months. It is reported that in spite of quarantine and strict sanitary measures it was not possible to control the disease for sometime. Steps were also taken for conducting mass inoculation with prophylatic cholera vaccine. In the hospital alone 8000 inoculations were given out of a total of 10,000. Special isolation wards were also arranged for the patients. In the erstwhile State of

Jaora, cholera broke out in 1912 from 20th August to 9th September when 122 people died of the disease out of 192 cases reported. From Tal alone 5 cases of cholera were reported. In 1941 again Cholera broke out in Jaora town, but the timely precautionary measures averted its further spreading. In all 6000 persons were inoculated. Epidemic cholera broke out in the former State of Sailana in May 1920. The disease was imported by pilgrims who had returned from Ujjain. All preventive measures were undertaken and a calamitous spreading of the disease was averted. In recent years in the present District of Ratlam epidemic cholera has not been a frequent visitor. However, in 1958, 1959, 1960, 1968 and 1971 cholera was responsible for 8, 10, 11, 7 and 7 deaths respectively.

Anti-Cholera Measures

Preventive and curative measures are resorted to whenever there is an outbreak of this disease. The preventive measures include the disinfection at 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 huts specially erected for the purpose. Emergency cholera regulations are also enforced under the Epidemic Diseases Act whenever the disease broke out in an epidemic form. The compounders and Vaidyas also help the public health staff for carrying out the inoculation work in times of emergency.

Smallpox

From the administration reports of the erstwhile princely states that merged to form Ratlam District, it appears that smallpox was also a frequent visitor though it did not assume an epidemic form every time and that vaccination had effectively checked its spreading. However, in the absence of statistics it is difficult to assess the severity of its incidence at any time. In recent times, in the present revenue District of Ratlam, it has been responsible for considerable number of deaths every year from 1951-'72. In 1969 and 1971 it recorded 143 and 102 deaths, respectively, while it varied from 11 to 100 in other years.

Vaccination

The only effective measure is vaccination. Vaccination was not compulsory in the former Ratlam State. Children aged three months to seven years were usually vaccinated. The season for vaccination was from November to April. For Ratlam town there was one Vaccinator. No separate staff existed for vaccination in the district places of the state. In villages, the schoolmasters were asked to vaccinate the children in their locality. They were given an allowance by way of encouragement for each case of successful vaccination done by them. About 2 percent of the State's population were protected by vaccination.¹

1. Ratlam State Gazetteer, P. 88.

Jaora State had four vaccinators in its employ in 1905, but could not do much work because of the apathy of the people. The Jaora State Gazetteer (1908) further reports "Vaccinators are selected either from Muhammadan or Hindu classes. The method of inoculation is from arm to arm, calf lymph is used to begin the work every year. Vaccination is not compulsory. This operation is becoming yearly more popular"¹ In subsequent years depots supplied the vaccine and the crude form of arm to arm inoculation was discontinued. Details of the arrangement for vaccination that existed in other States are not known.

With the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 the cause of vaccination received more attention. The Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors appointed in the District implemented vaccination under their supervision. The municipalities also made necessary arrangements for vaccination in the areas of their jurisdiction.

In 1962 the National Smallpox Eradication Programme (NSEP) was launched in the District. It had a specially trained staff consisting of one para-medical Assistant, 7 Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccination Supervisors, 27 vaccinators and others.

The successful mass vaccination campaigns conducted by the NSEP team has considerably checked the incidence of smallpox in the District in recent years. The number of primary and revaccinations done by this team is given below.

Table No. XVI-5
Vaccination Work Done in the District

Year	Primary Vaccination	Revaccination
1970	30022	48666
1971	30129	42576
1972	34028	46397
1973	28759	37123
1974	36038	45948
1975 (upto 30th Sept.)	25484	27885

Source :- Directorate of Health Services, M.P.

Malaria

From a mention about the free distribution of quinine in the administration reports of the erstwhile princely states of Ratlam, Jaora, Sailana, etc., it can be presumed that malaria was widely prevalent in these areas. However, further details in this regard are not available. The Dewas State Gazetteer (1907) also mentions that within the

1. Jaora State Gazetteer, P. 35.

territory of the Senior and Junior States "Hospital Assistants distribute quinine or cinchona febrifuge free to all who come to their dispensaries. It is also kept by village school masters who issue it gratis".¹

It was only after the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 that anti-malaria measures were undertaken in an organised manner. In 1953 anti-malaria measures under the National Malaria Control Programme were adopted. Under the direction of an Anti-Malaria Officer, the State Malaria Inspectors visited villages in malarial tracts spraying houses with DDT solution and distributing paludrine and mapacrine tablets free. The Control Programme had its unit headquarters at Ratlam. In 1953 the 1st round of DDT spraying was done in 588 villages of the district while 76 villages were covered in the 2nd round at the close of the year. These figures increased to 1077 and 579 in 1957 and 2129 in 1960, respectively.

In 1959 Control Programme was switched over to National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP). Under this programme the entire District was covered with two rounds of DDT spray as it was in the attack phase. In 1962 the incidence of malaria was found to be very low and, as such, the District was declared to be under consolidation phase. The general spraying operation was, therefore, suspended and surveillance operation to detect fever cases was launched. However, it had to be reverted to attack phase again as it was detected that the incidence was still high. Consequently, spraying operation was again resorted to. Ratlam is a border district and its contiguity with highly malarious areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat States is perhaps responsible for its being malarious. The incidence of Malaria is higher in Sailana and Ratlam tahsils than in Jaora and Alot.

The entire District excluding Alot tahsil is under the jurisdiction of the NMEP Unit officer at Ratlam. He is assisted by 2 Senior Malaria Inspectors, 2 Junior Malaria Inspectors, 18 Surveillance Inspectors and 58 Surveillance Workers, besides other usual staff. The Alot tahsil is covered under the Unit of Mandasaur. Suitable staff on similar lines to cover that area is provided by the Malaria Unit Officer, NMEP Unit, Mandasaur.

Surveillance Operation

Surveillance Operations are of two kinds Active and Passive. Under the active surveillance the specially appointed staff of the Malaria Eradication Programme would visit every house at periodical intervals, enquire about cases of fever, take blood smears and get them examined. If the results are found positive for malaria, the staff would supply a complete course of anti-malaria drugs to cure the disease. Under the latter type (passive) the Government and private agencies connected with medical and public health services and the voluntary social welfare organisations would report suspected 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 Table in the Appendices will show the work done by NMEP-spraying and surveillance.

1. Dewas State Gazetteer, P. 55.

Plague

This dreadful disease broke out for the first time in the erstwhile State of Ratlam in November 1902. The death rate on account of this epidemic was 68.1 per mille that year. After two years, i.e., in 1904 it appeared again in a more virulent form, recording a death rate of 75.4 per mille. In about a decade from 1902 plague visited Ratlam seven times and the total number of deaths recorded till August 1912 was 8337. This epidemic was noticed to have occurred in a severe form in alternate years in the wet months. The State Administration Report comments on the causes of the repeated visitation of this epidemic thus :

" Among the causes of the greater virulence of the epidemic and so frequently repeated visitations may be mentioned, (1) the conservative ideas and religious prejudices of the people in general and of the Jain population in particular regarding (a) sanitation and (b) rat destruction; (2) the defective construction of houses which are cutcha built, unclean and ill-ventilated, with roofs which afford good shelter for rats and (3) the ignorance and indifference of the majority of the poorer classes. These insanitary and unfavourable conditions lowering the individual resistance, coupled with the constant pouring in of people from infected areas, Ratlam being a central junction station, are potent factors in the continuance of plague The populace, as a whole, is, moreover averse to inoculation, although His Highness the Raja Saheb has often tried to set an example by getting himself inoculated publicly".¹ Details regarding subsequent appearance of plague in Ratlam State are not available.

Plague raised its ugly head in the adjacent Jaora State also (now a tahsil in the present Ratlam District) in 1902 and 1903 taking only one victim each in Tal in December 1902 and another in Jaora in January 1903 because of strict precautionary measures taken well in advance. In order to eradicate the germs of the disease the first few infected houses were burnt down and the infected articles in them were destroyed on payment of compensation to their owners. In spite of these precautions it spread throughout the State. Its duration in the city was about 3 months. The total number of seizures and deaths till the end of March 1904 was 673 and 579 in the city, and 1360 and 1360 in the districts, respectively. In 1906 plague made its appearance again at Borthwickganj in Malhargarh on 18th November 1906. It broke out at Jaora on 16th December. It spread everywhere and during the four months that it prevailed, it attacked 1177 persons, killing 979 of them. In 1908-09 it reappeared and took a toll of 176 lives. The next attack was in 1910 when people evacuated their houses and went to live in camps about a mile away from the city. The epidemic raged from October 1910 to March 1911 claiming 411 lives.

In the former Sailana State Plague broke out in August 1907 and raged till February 1908. In all, there were 195 seizures and 155 deaths. In 1917 there was another attack in which 19 villages of Sailana were badly affected. It lingered for about 8 months from the 1st week of August 1917 to March 1918 during which period it killed 189 out of the 298 cases reported. However, the present Ratlam District appears to have been free from plague since its formation in 1948.

1. Ratlam State Administration Report, 1911-12, p. 100.

The anti-plague measures include inoculation, evacuation, isolation, disinfection 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

There has been considerable mortality from this diseases in the past though it defied detection in the early years. However, figures in this regard are available only for the past two decades or so. In 1958, 1959 and 1960 there were 55, 61 and 94 deaths, respectively from TB. Again, from 1966 to 1974 the number of deaths from TB in the District was 58, 54, 57, 50, 46, 66, 63, 74 and 95, respectively.

In order to combat this disease, on the preventive side, BCG teams have been visiting the District and administering BCG vaccine on a mass scale since 1951. In that year 1082 persons were tested and 560 vaccinated. In 1952, 1955 and 1958 the corresponding numbers were 48127 and 15195, 20841 and 6805 and 73195 and 29435, respectively. This work was not done continuously every year as the team moved from district to district. The figures for recent years are given below.

Table No. XVI-6
BCG Campaign

Year	Total tested	Total eligibles	Total registered	Total direct vaccinated
1966	415	45348	80976	12824
1967	-	25851	106031	20992
1968	-	-	176768	34860
1969	-	26489	128978	52356
1970	-	36833	118143	49034

Source:- The team started work from 1-6-1966 and worked upto December 1970. In the 1st week of January 1971 the team was transferred to Jhabua district.

On the curative side there is a TB clinic-cum-Hospital at Ratlam with all advanced modern medical facilities. The district is also covered under the National TB control Programme with effect from 1st August 1965. Under the control programme there is District TB centre at the TB Hospital with a specially trained staff consisting of one District TB Officer, three Health Visitors, one laboratory assistant, one X-ray assistant and others. The District TB Officer has been trained for this work at the National Tuberculosis Institute (NTI), Bangalore. The various medical institutions in the District, such as civil hospitals and dispensaries and primary health centres act as sub-centres of the TB centre in so far as they refer the cases deserving specialised treatment to the TB Centre. X-ray and Microscopy facilities are available at District Hospital, Ratlam, TB Clinic & Hospital, Ratlam, Civil Hospital, Jaora and Alot and PHC Sailana. Similarly, microscopy facilities are available at the PHCs of Bilpank, Bajna,

Piploda, Bardiyagoyal and Kharuakalan, and Civil Dispensaries at Tal, Sukheda, Raoti and Dharad.

Leprosy

The incidence of leprosy is not high in the District. Still for the treatment and prevention of leprosy a Survey Education and Treatment (SET) centre is functioning at the District headquarters since 1971. This centre covers 37 villages, protecting a population of 7350. Eleven patients are undergoing treatment at the Centre. A Non-medical Assistant trained in leprosy work is incharge of the SET centre. Besides this the various primary health centres in the District offer outdoor treatment to leprosy patients. There were 76 such cases under treatment in the beginning of 1975.

Eye Diseases

Cataract and trachoma are the two common eye diseases met with in the District. In order to assess the incidence of trachoma in the State, a pilot project survey was conducted in 1959 under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research. The percentage of trachoma in Ratlam District was estimated to be 24 which is not very high compared to other districts in M.P. The medical institutions in the District and tahsil headquarters and the primary health centres offer treatment for these diseases. For the treatment of eye diseases on a mass scale, especially cataract, eye camps are also organised by Government and private agencies. One such eye camp was organised by the Lions Club at Jaora in December 1973 wherein 300 patients were examined and 125 operated. Another eye camp was organised at Ratlam in December-January (1973-74) by the Mahavir Nirvan Samiti. As many as 450 patients were examined and 218 operations performed. In November 1974 the Mahavir Nirvan Samiti again conducted a camp at Ratlam where 500 persons were examined and 280 operations performed.

Bowel Complaints

Bowel complaints, especially dysentery and diarrhoea were responsible for a number of deaths every year. In 1958, 1959 and 1960 dysentery alone claimed 24, 41 and 116 lives, respectively. From 1963 to 1972 these two diseases took a toll of 92, 85, 106, 221, 251, 204, 381 and 84 lives, respectively. However, the extension of medical facilities to the interior of the District through primary health centres and their sub-centres and adequate provision for protected water supply in the urban and rural areas will, it is hoped, reduce the mortality from these diseases.

Other Diseases

In 1918-19 Ratlam was badly mauled by a virulent type of influenza epidemic that broke out in the country. It is estimated that than 80 per cent of the district population were affected by this epidemic, causing several deaths, inspite of several precautionary measures. However, figures of mortality in this regard are not available. In 1957 the District was again under the grip of a countrywide influenza epidemic, but this time the precautionary measures were quite timely and successful and curbed its virulence considerably.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

The District has at present (1975) the following medical institutions :—

1. District and Civil Hospitals	3
2. Maternity Hospitals	2
3. T. B. Hospital & Clinic	1
4. Labour Health Centres	1
5. Primary Health Centres	6
6. Civil Dispensaries	11
7. Ungraded Dispensaries	7
8. Ayurvedic Hospital	1
9. Ayurvedic Dispensaries	25

These medical institutions together afforded medical relief to the following annually :—

Table No. XVI-7

Total Number of Patients Treated in the District

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1968	123527	1191737
1969	143424	1035956
1970	140932	1000080
1971	169232	1091708
1972	136800	1125805
1973	175935	1305060
1974	198240	1325412
1975 (upto July 31)	76696	973027

Source:—Civil Surgeon, Ratlam

Of the three Civil Hospitals one is the main District headquarters hospital at Ratlam while the other two are at Alot and Jaora. The two maternity hospitals are at Ratlam and Jaora. Similarly the TB hospital and clinic and the Ayurvedic hospital are also located at Ratlam.

District Hospital, Ratlam

This is the biggest hospital in the District. Besides being the District headquarters hospital it also acts as a referral hospital for the medical institutions in tahsil places. The history of this hospital can be traced back to the Maharani Rajkunwar

Hospital which was established in 1890. In course of time it grew into a huge medical institution with all modern medical and surgical facilities. The hospital began to function in its present accommodation on 3rd August 1928. It has a well equipped operation theatre and X-ray equipment besides blood bank and ambulance facilities. An anti-rabic centre is also functioning since 1953. This 198 bedded (145 male, 31 female 11 isolation and 11 paywards) hospital is staffed by 13 doctors, 5 Women Assistant Surgeons, 1 matron, 11 staff nurses 16 nursing sisters, 25 auxiliary nurse-cum-midwives and 13 compounders besides other technical and non-technical staff. Of the 13 doctors six are specialists. The following Table will show the number of patients treated here annually during the past seven years:—

Table No. XVI-8

Number of Patients Treated at the District Hospital

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1968	112200	384885
1969	104755	288688
1970	95894	203371
1971	125496	296745
1972	91663	221395
1973	125696	36574
1974	140670	340126
1975 (upto Nov. 75)	113900	341952

Source:—Civil Surgeon, Ratlam

The District hospital is also a Training Centre for general nursing Sisters and Auxiliary Nurse-Cum-Midwives. From 1965 to 1971 the number of GNSs and ANMs trained was 30 and 40 each respectively. In 1972 the total number of seats was raised to 80-30 GNSs and 50 ANMs. The future plans of the hospital include the addition of a 60 bedded ward which is already under construction.

Civil Hospital, Jaora

The history of this medical institution can be traced back to the dispensary opened there in State time in 1881, a narration of which has already been given earlier. The hospital in its present shape has, however, been opened in November 1962. It is now a 64 bedded (28 male, 28 female, 4 isolation and 4 special) hospital with X-ray and ambulance facilities. The Staff

consists of 5 doctors, 1 Staff nurse and several others. An antirabic centre is functioning since 1954. The number of patients treated here annually is given in the Table below:—

Table No. XVI-9

Number of Patients treated at Civil Hospital, Jaora

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1968	18998	92280
1969	19255	68892
1970	22956	50469
1971	22020	59240
1972	21121	40574
1973	22282	55605
1974	30798	85589
1975	14277	49833
(upto 31st July)		

Source:—Medical Officer, Civil Hospital, Jaora

Civil Hospital, Alot

The exact date of establishment of this hospital is not known. But Alot having been a district of the erstwhile State of Dewas this dispensary must have been established sometime towards the close of 19th century as mentioned earlier. It is now a small, but fullfledged hospital with 24 beds (8 male, 8 female 6 maternity and 2 isolation). There is X-ray and other modern facilities for treatment. It is staffed by 2 doctors, one women assistant surgeon, one compounder, one dresser, 3 auxiliary nurse-cum-midwives, one Dai, 2 ayas, and others. The Table below will show the number of patients treated here annually.

Table No. XVI-10

Number of Patients treated at Civil Hospital, Alot

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1968	5358	50257
1969	4409	48457
1970	7234	43944
1971	4848	37337
1972	3485	32295
1973	4182	38559
1974	3993	43373
1975	2345	21899
(upto 31st July)		

Source:—Medical Officer, Civil Hospital, Alot

Maternity Hospital, Ratlam

The history of this hospital has already been given in the narrative earlier. It started functioning in January 1946. It has 66 beds of which 6 are in pay wards. The staff includes 5 Woman Assistant Surgeons (3 regular and 2 family planning) besides several para-medical and other personnel. A gynaecologist is in charge of the hospital. The number of patients treated here annually is given in the Table below:—

Table No. XVI-11

Number of Patients treated at Maternity Hospital, Ratlam

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1968	87123	345925
1969	104755	288688
1970	95894	203371
1971	125496	296745
1972	91663	221395
1973	125496	365074
1974	140670	340775

Source:—Gynaecologist, District Hospital, Ratlam

Maternity Home & Female Hospital, Jaora

Located on the Lakshmi Bai Road in Jaora, this hospital was established in 1897, about which a reference has already been made in the narrative earlier. It has now (in 1975) 31 beds. The staff includes one doctor, one staff nurse and one nursing sister. The number of patients who received treatment here annually during the past few years is given in the Table below:—

Table No. XVI-12

Number of Patients treated at Maternity Home, Jaora

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1968	6578	28191
1969	6368	29829
1970	6555	20562
1971	6369	21538
1972	6717	26079
1973	8244	24568
1974	7638	21002
1975	4189	12580
(upto 31st July)		

Source:—Medical Officer, Maternity Home, Jaora

TB Clinic and Hospital, Ratlam

Located in the civil hospital premises, about a mile from Ratlam Railway Station, the TB clinic and Hospital was opened on 1st January 1952. Initially it had a bed strength of 20 (10 male and 10 female). It has now 52 beds (20 male 20 female) 10 paying beds and 2 paying wards) and all modern equipments for the treatment of TB. The staff consists of 2 doctors, 3 staff nurses, one nursing sister and 6 other paramedical personnel. The District TB Centre is also located in the TB hospital. One of the doctors of the TB hospital has been specially trained at the National Tuberculosis Institute (NTI) Bangalore to become District Tuberculosis Officer. The following Table will show the number of patients treated here annually for the past few years:—

Table No. XVI-13

Patients Treated at TB Hospital, Ratlam

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1968	705	1059
1969	875	977
1970	745	1178
1971	849	969
1972	738	1523
1973	929	2406
1974	1051	2272
1975	706	1098
(upto 31st July)		

Source:—District Tuberculosis Officer, Ratlam

Civil Dispensaries

There are 11 civil dispensaries and 7 ungraded dispensaries in the District. The Table in the Appendices will show their names, date of opening, Staff position and the average number of patients annually treated.

Labour Health Centre, Ratlam

Established in 1955, the Health Centre at Ratlam looks into the health and hygiene of expectant mothers and infant children besides offering medical advice to pre-natal and post-natal cases. It is staffed by 2 assistant medical Officers, one woman assistant surgeon, 2 compounders, 2 *dais*, one health visitor, one laboratory assistant and 6 class IV staff. The Public Health Laboratory attached to the health centre has all facilities for testing samples of food stuff and articles of domestic consumption. Only outdoor treatment facilities are available at the centre. A lady assistant surgeon is incharge of the centre. The number of patients who received treatment here annually from 1966 to 1974 was 41620, 36610, 43188, 51880, 49711, 50138 and 41411 respectively.

Primary Health Centres

In order to provide medical facilities to the rural population a number of primary health centres and sub-centres were opened in the District, during the plan periods. They are located in the Community Development and National Extension Service Block areas. A primary health centre can be defined as an organisation providing or making accessible, under the direct supervision of at least one physician, the basic health services for a community. The primary health centres which were established during the intensive phase of the Blocks were taken over by the public health department as and when they entered their post-intensive phase. In some cases the existing dispensaries were upgraded into primary health centres. Each primary health centre has three or more sub-centres to extend medical facilities to the interior. Each centre is usually staffed with at least one medical officer, one compounder, one lady health visitor, four midwives, one driver, one wardboy, one sweeper, one *dhobi* and one waterman. The medical officer incharge of the Centre visits each sub-centre once in a week. The staff position varies according to the number of sub-centres and other requirements. The tables in Appendices will show the names and location of the primary health centres and their sub-centres, year of opening, bed strength, staff position, etc.

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Ratlam

Established on 18th June 1962, this 10 bedded hospital has all facilities of treatment based on the advanced ayurvedic system of medicine. Its staff consists of one Superintendent, one Resident Medical Officer, one lady *Vaidya*, 2 nurse, 2 compounders, one dresser, 2 *dais*, one storekeeper, one *chaukidar*, 2 wardboys, one cook, one kitchen servant and 2 sweepers. Of these the posts of Lady *Vaidya*, Store Keeper and 2 *dais* were created in 1973. The superintendent is the head of the institution. He is responsible for his working to the Joint Director (Ayurveda) at Bhopal. The following Table will show the number of patients annually treated there during the past few years.

Table No. XVI-14

Number of Patients treated at Ayurvedic Hospital

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1968	46	75996
1969	392	69143
1970	602	55328
1971	701	50941
1972	2682	47045
1973	3798	41087
1974	2530	44271
1975	1252	28892
(upto 31st August)		

Source:—Superintendent, Ayurvedic Hospital, Ratlam

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

There are, in all, 25 Government Ayurvedic dispensaries in the District, most of them having been opened before 1956. They have a uniform staff pattern, which includes one *Vaidya*, one compunder, one *dai*, one attendant and one part-time sweeper. The *Vaidyas* of 'A' class dispensaries belong to the State Gazetted Class II service. The following Table will show the names/location, post office and class to which these dispensaries belong.

Table No. XVI-15
Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries

S. No.	Name	Post Office	Block	Class
1.	Nagra (1970-71)	Ratlam	Ratlam	A
2.	Umran (1970-71)	Ratlam	Ratlam	A
3.	Malwasa	Ratlam	Ratlam	B
4.	Sujlana	Ratlam	Ratlam	B
5.	Birnabal	Ratlam	Ratlam	A
6.	Shivpur	Ratlam	Ratlam	A
7.	Godishankar	Ratlam	Jaora	B
8.	Kalukheda	Jaora	Jaora	B
9.	Jaora	Jaora	Jaora	A
10.	Gharnasuta	Ratlam	Jaora	A
11.	Sarsi (1960-61)	Jaora	Jaora	A
12.	Hatnasa (1957-58)	Piploda	Jaora	B
13.	Uplai (1966-67)	Jaora	Jaora	A
14.	Khajuridevda	Alot	Alot	A
15.	Talot	Ratlam	Alot	B
16.	Sanglia	Alot	Alot	B
17.	Sanglia	Alot	Alot	B
18.	Kasari	Alot	Alot	B
19.	Barkheda	Alot	Alot	B
20.	Reech (1960-61)	Alot	Alot	B
21.	Jamuniya	Ratlam	Alot	B
22.	Dawari (Shifted from Shivgarh)	Sailana	Sailana	A
23.	Dhikwa	Ratlam	Sailana	B
24.	Sakarevda	Sailana	Sailana	B
25.	Ratnagarhkhedda	Ratlam	Sailana	A
26.	Asavti	Alot	Alot	A

Source:- Joint Director of Ayurveda, M. P. Bhopal

Note:- Year in bracket is the year of opening

There are no homoeopathic dispensaries in the District.

Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes

There is only one private hospital in the District, namely the Mission Hospital at Ratlam.

Mission Hospital, Ratlam

The origin of this hospital can be traced back to the Gandhian Presbyterian Dispensary described earlier. There are no medical and public health research centres in the District. Dissemination of knowledge on public health is done through the family planning centres, primary health centres and their sub-centres.

Family Planning

In order to provide adequate medical advice to parents, especially mothers, in bringing up healthy children and in planning their families, a revised and modified family planning programme was chalked out in 1957 in the light of Government of India's proposals and the requirements of the State. Accordingly a number of family planning centres were opened all over the State in subsequent years. Most of these centres and sub-centres in Ratlam District were opened in 1967-68. It was also decided that the various primary health centres in Block areas should serve as the nuclei for family planning programme in rural areas. For the speedy implementation of family planning programme and to coordinate the working of the various family planning units in the District, a District Family Planning-Cum-Health Officer has been posted at Ratlam since 1968. He is assisted by a team of Extension Educators, Social Workers and Health Visitors.

There are three Family Welfare Planning Urban Centres in the District at District Hospital and Labour Health Centre at Ratlam and at Civil Hospital, Jaora. These centres have a separate staff. Each centre has one Assistant Surgeon, one Woman Assistant Surgeon, one Lady Health Visitor, one Extension Educator, one Health Assistant, one Store-keeper/Accountant and one attendant. The six Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres in the District area located at the six primary health centres. However, the family planning programme has separate staff for each centre which consists of one Assistant Surgeon, one Lady Health Visitor, one Block Extension Educator, 4 ANMS (1 ANM at the headquarters and one each at the sub-centres) one computer, one store keeper-cum-accountant and one sweeper or attendant. Each rural centre has at least 3 sub-centres, each being in the charge of an auxiliary nurse-cum-midwife. Each sub-centre is expected to cover a population of 10,000 under the family planning programme. Some of the rural centres have more than 3 sub-centres since the population exceeded the rate of 1 per ten thousand, the minimum being three. Thus the rural family welfare planning centres of Sailana, Bajna, Piploda and Bordiagoyal have only 3 family planning sub-centres each, while the centres at Kharuakalan and Bilpank to have 9 each. The names of these rural centres and their sub-centres are given below (as on 31-12-1975).

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Rural Family Welfare Planning Centre	Sub-Centres
1. Sailana	1. Kunta, 2. Sakravada, 3. Shivgarh
2. Bajna	1. Chandragarh, 2. Raoti, 3. Banayan
3. Piploda	1. Shergpur, 2. Matajobadayla, 3. Pancheva
4. Bardiyaogyal	1. Baraoda, 2. Ringnod, 3. Uplai
5. Kharuakalan	1. Dhambguradia, 2. Bhojakhedi, 3. Berkhedakalan, 4. Panthpiploda, 5. Reechha, 6. Semalia, 7. Gulbalod, 8. Madhopur, 9. Kadariya.
6. Bilpalk	1. Namli, 2. Palduna, 3. Semalia, 4. Bangrod, 5. Palsoda, 6. Malwasa, 7. Kaneri, 8. Shivpur, 9. Palas.

The work done by these family planning clinics/centres during the past few years such as distribution of contraceptives/vasectomy and/tubectomy operation, etc. is shown in the Table below:—

Table No. XVI-16
Family Welfare work done in the District

Year	No. of family Planning centres and Sub-centres	Vasectomy done	Tubectomy	IUCD (Loop insertion)
1965-66	16	367	161	788
1969-70	29	3000	383	762
1970-71	29	1659	680	600
1971-72	29	819	1608	351
1972-73	29	498	1289	356

Source:- Ratlam District Statistical Handbook, 1973, p. 51

Indian Medical Association

A branch of the Indian Medical Association is functioning in the District since 1954. The Civil Surgeon is its Chairman. It has many Government and private (regd.) doctors on its roll as members. The Association conducts periodical meetings wherein important medical and public health problems are discussed.

Sanitation

Details regarding the arrangements for sanitation are not available in respect of all the erstwhile Princely States that merged to form the present District. In Ratlam State the

municipality looked after the Sanitation and conservancy arrangement in respect of the urban area. In rural areas "Chamars remove all dead carcasses, beyond this and the fact that the villages are generally situated on elevated spots, and the pits for conserving manure are made on the outskirts, village Sanitation can scarcely be said to exist."¹ In Jaora "No attempt to improve village sanitation was made till 1901 when a committee was established in Jaora town and the sanitation of Tal Baraoda, Sanjit, Malhargarh and Nawabganj was put under the Hospital Assistants".² The Chief Medical Officer of Jaora State was made responsible for the improvement in sanitation all over the State. In Sailana State also the Chief Medical Officer supervised the sanitation and conservancy, especially of the town of Sailana.

In Madhya Bharat the District Medical Officer of Health looked after all matters connected with public health and sanitation. He was assisted in his work by Assistant Health Officer, Sanitary Inspectors and vaccinators.

Under the present set-up, arrangements for sanitation in rural areas are looked after by the gram panchayat. But the Blocks undertake this responsibility in respect of the areas under their jurisdiction. The primary health centres established in the Block areas are the chief centres of these activities. The medical officer of the primary health centres act as health officer for that area, assisted by Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors. The District Health Officer (District Family Planning cum Health Officer) supervises, controls and coordinates these activities in all primary health centres in his jurisdiction. He is responsible for his working to the Divisional Joint Director of Health Services at Indore, and he in turn to the Director of Public Health and Family Planning, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The DHO is provided with sufficient technical and non-technical staff to carry out the work. In the urban areas, sanitation, public health and conservancy are the responsibility of the respective municipalities. In Ratlam District there are five municipalities at Ratlam, Alot, Tal, Sailana and Jaora to look after this work.

Water Supply *

Provision of drinking water in urban areas is the responsibility of the respective municipalities. Ratlam municipality maintains its own water works at Gunawad and purified and filtered water is being supplied through taps in the town. The estimated volume of supply is 15 lakh gallons of drinking water per day for the public and 5 lakh gallons for industries. Jaora municipality also provides drinking water in the town from its-own water works. In Sailana town water is drawn from tanks. There is no waterworks. The Tal Municipality supplies drinking water in the town through tankers in summer. Alot Municipality also has no water works. No special arrangement exists there for the supply of drinking water.

Drainage and Slum Clearance

Only surface drains are being maintained by Ratlam Municipality. Other municipalities have not made any provision for drainage. No slum clearance activity has been undertaken so far.

1. Ratlam State Gazetteer, p. 88.

2. Jaora State Gazetteer, p. 35.

* For details see Chapter XIV.

CHAPTER -XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Prohibition

None of the covenanted Princely States which were grouped together for the formation and reorganisation of Ratlam District in 1948-49, had introduced any measures to achieve either temperance or prohibition in the areas under their jurisdiction or rule. The rulers of their respective States were least interested in introducing such welfare measures. Prohibition laws were never made applicable to this area even when it became one of the Districts of Madhya Bharat or now when it is in Madhya Pradesh.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes represent the most backward section of the society. This section is backward in all respects. Scheduling of these castes and tribes is based on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. It is to be remembered that the Scheduling of Castes extends uniformly over the whole of the District while that of Tribes at least in respect of some Tribes is confined to some of the Tahsils. Thus Bhils and Bhilals including sub-tribes like Barela, Patelia and few others of only Sailana Tahsil are scheduled and not of Ratlam, Jaora and Alot Tahsils. Gond, Korku and Scharia of the whole revenue District of Ratlam are Scheduled.

From ages these castes and tribes remained backward educationally, economically, culturally and socially. With a view to removing their educational backwardness the Government have taken some measures details of which are given in Chapter XV, on Education and Culture, of this volume. The Government have also introduced certain schemes for the economic amelioration of these Castes and Tribes.

According to the Census of 1951 about one-fourth of the total population of the District was of the *Harijans* and *adivasis*. For their welfare the Government of Madhya Bharat had created a separate Directorate. Subsequently, the charge was placed under a Deputy Minister abolishing the post of Director. It was again transferred to the Development Department in 1950-51. In May, 1953 the Department of Harijan and Tribal Welfare was set up to implement certain Welfare schemes.

Economic Welfare in Madhya Bharat

Economic condition of the *Adiwasis* was very different from that prevailing in rural areas in general of the District they generally reside in hilly forest-clad tracts which are not easily accessible. The soil of the tract being poor and they being slow in adopting improved methods of agriculture made them backward. The mainstay of their economy being agriculture the Government tried to help them in bringing out agricultural improvement. This work was undertaken by Agriculture Department. It posted one Inspector, two sub-Inspectors and one Demonstrator in Ratlam District. They looked after the work of-(i) distribution of improved seeds¹ and (ii) distribution of fertilizers and manures, etc. mainly in Sailana Tahsil mostly inhabited by *Adiwasis*. Thus in 1953 the Agriculture Department had created Agricultural demonstration plots in Sailana Tahsil

of the District. Of the five such plots three were of cotton and two of wheat. For cultivation of these plots improved varieties of seeds were distributed. In 1953, and 1954 Rs. 3,760 and Rs. 72,505 were spent on seed distribution in Ratlam District, respectively.

In the year 1953, the Agriculture Department also distributed about 47 mounds of manure and fertilizer and spent Rs. 6,171 on this in the District. In 1964 Rs. 38,070 were spent in Ratlam District on distribution of manures.

Compost pits numbering 33 and 773 were dug in *Adiwasi* areas of Sailana Tahsil of Ratlam District, during the years 1953 and 1954, respectively. Compost above 4,000 tons were distributed in the District.

The Department distributed *takavi* for irrigation wells, pumps, purchase of bullocks and construction of *bunds* and embankments. In 1954 the Department constructed 156 field embankments in the District. *Takavi* loans worth Rs. 62,225 were given in 1954 for irrigation, pumps and bullocks. It also helped in eradicating *adasisi* and other abnoxious seeds from 28 and 94 acres of *adivasi* lands of Sailana Tahsil in 1953 and 1954, respectively. Besides Rs. 13,000 were spent in repairing breached tanks of Panghatta of Ratlam District which was useful for irrigation purpose.¹

In order to give craft training to the *Adiwasis*, the Industries Department started a handloom centre at Sailana in 1950 for training *Adiwasi* candidates in improved method of weaving. The course lasted for a year. Trained candidates at Sailana were encouraged to form their co-operative society and to carry on their trade. In 1954 one training centre was attached to *Adiwasi* Boarding House, Sailana.² With a view to training *adivasi* adults in carpentry, smithy and basket-making. The trainees were given stipend. One *plam-gur* manufacturing centre was started at Chandpur to train *adivasis* of the District.³

In the field of animal husbandry and poultry the concerned Department had started one poultry centre at Sailana. Here the people received training in the art of breeding, feeding and care of birds. Besides, the department organised activities like animal husbandry centre, artificial insemination and mobile unit for treatment, castration, operations, inoculation, etc. Thus in 1954 mobile Unit with headquarters at Ratlam did following work during August to December 1954. The unit during the 129 days of its tour visited 69 villages operated and treated 6 and 273 animals, respectively.

In 1954 one *Adiwasi* Community Welfare Centre was organised at Bajna in Sailana Tahsil of Ratlam District. Besides educational activities, the centre organised industrial training centres in carpentry, basket-making, bricks, tiles and pot making, etc. Ayurvedic dispensary, maternity home with 6 beds, poultry, animal husbandry, and cattle breeding centres were also established.

1. Ibid. 1953, p. 14.

2. Ibid. 1954, p. 4

3. *Madhya Bharat Mein Pichhadi Jatiyon Ki Pragati*, 1954, p. 2.

1. Report on the Administration of the Scheduled area in Madhya Bharat, 1953, pp.8-9 Ibid., 1954 p. 6.

In addition to these, general welfare activities like sinking of drinking water wells, organising cultural activities, were carried on by these centres.

For the welfare of Harijans, the Madhya Bharat Government passed The Harijan Social Disabilities Removal Act by which observance of untouchability at public places was declared an offence. The Harijans according to this Act no longer remained untouchables and they enjoyed all civil rights and social status equal to that of caste Hindus at any public place. In spite of this measure it was felt that the Act could not combat effectively the evil of untouchability and therefore this Act was repealed by the Untouchability (Offences) Act of 1955 of the Central Government, which was elaborate and provided legal safeguards to Harijans against the untouchability enjoined on them by the Caste Hindus. *Harijan Jeewan Vikas Kendras* were established at Piplauda, Dhamnod and Kharwa in Ratlam District to improve the standard of their living.

Harijan Sewa Sangh, Ratlam was given grant-in-aid to adopt Harijan Welfare measures like persuading Harijans to cultivate healthy habits.

In spite of these measures Scheduled Tribes as well as Scheduled Castes remained backward in all respects till as late as 1961. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes together formed 25.51 per cent of the total population of the District according to the Census of 1961. Occupational classification of these castes and tribes done at the time of above Census revealed that the main-stay of their economy continued to be agriculture. According to the Census of 1971, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes each formed about 12.67 per cent of the total population of the District.

Scheduled Castes

Of the total Scheduled Castes population of the District about 51.2 per cent were workers, leaving 48.8 per cent as non-workers or dependents on workers in 1961. The majority i.e., 76.1 per cent of the working force was engaged in agricultural pursuits, (51.9 cultivators and 24.2 agricultural labourers). Of them more than one-fifth (21.2 per cent) of the sample cultivating rural households owned fragmentary and small holdings of less than 2.5 acres each. A slightly larger proportion (23.2 per cent) of the Scheduled Castes cultivating households cultivated small holdings between 2.5 and 5 acres each. This clearly indicated that the base of their agricultural economy was very weak. Between two-fifth and half of the total cultivating Scheduled Castes households possessed generally uneconomic holding of less than 5 acres each. About one-fifth (18.9 per cent) of rural cultivation Scheduled Castes households though worked on somewhat bigger holdings of 5 to 7.5 acres each, they were not economic holdings. Thus, cumulatively speaking almost two-thirds (63.3 per cent) of the cultivating rural sample households of the Scheduled Castes generally worked on small operationally uneconomic holdings of less than 7.5 acres.¹

1. Ratlam District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. LVIII.

Household industry and other services attracted 8.5 and 6.5 per cent of the Scheduled Castes workers, respectively. Rest of the Scheduled Castes workers were engaged in other occupations like livestock, mining, quarrying etc.

Scheduled Tribes

Of the total Scheduled Tribes population about 51 per cent were workers while 49 per cent were non-workers. Agricultural pursuits i.e., cultivation and agricultural labour engaged 98 per cent of the workers (96 per cent cultivators and 2 per cent labourers). Thus the tribal economy was preponderantly agricultural. Tribes of the District mostly reside in hilly and forest-clad tracts and naturally their land cannot be said to be plain and fertile. Pressure on land is great and this is not a healthy feature of the Tribal economy.

Economic Welfare in Madhya Pradesh

The Government have taken certain measures to improve the economic condition of Harijans, Adiwasies and Backward classes people of the District.

The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959 forbids purchase or mortgage of Adiwasie land by the non-tribal person without the permission of the Collector. This was to stop exploitation of Adiwasies by depriving them of their land.

Land Allotment

The Harijans, Adiwasies and persons of other backward classes of the District who had no land to cultivate were allotted land by the Government during the years from 1951-52 to 1974-75. The table appended at the end of this volume shows the number of persons benefitted and the land in acres allotted to them. The figures given in the Table indicate that about 61,415 acres of land was distributed among about 14,000 landless persons of Backward Classes and Tribes of this District and their agricultural co-operative societies.

Subsidies Given

The Government had given agricultural subsidy worth Rs. 12,38,427 to 4,116 Adiwasie cultivators during the years from 1969-70 to 1974-75. Similarly, the Government also provided Rs. 1,49,850 for 224 Harijans for Fifth Five year plan period.

The Tribal Welfare Department provided grant-in-aid or subsidies for dry farming, construction and repairs of irrigation wells, purchase of diesel or electric pumping sets, bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds, manure, and soil conservation. The table below shows amount given during the years 1971-72 to 1975-76.

Table No. XVII-1

Subsidies to Harijan and Adiwasl Cultivators

Year	Subsidies for	Harijans (In Rs.)	Adiwasls (In Rs.)
1971-72	(1) Dry Farming	14,250	12,000
	(2) Irrigation Wells	15,000	10,000
	(3) Diesel Pumps	7,200	7,200
	(4) Electric Pumps	3,000	3,000
1972-73	(1) Dry Farming	9,000	7,500
	(2) Irrigation Wells	8,000	6,000
	(3) Diesel Pumps	4,800	4,800
	(4) Electric Pumps	4,000	2,000
1973-74	(1) Dry Farming	12,000	13,500
	(2) Irrigation Wells	22,000	12,000
	(3) Diesel Pumps	9,000	5,200
	(4) Electric Pumps	3,000	2,000
1974-75	(1) Dry Farming	3,000	4,200
	(2) Irrigation Wells	18,000	4,000
	(3) Diesel Pumps	12,000	4,800
	(4) Electric Pumps	5,000	3,000
1975-76	(1) Dry Farming	10,500	2,250
	(2) Irrigation Wells	16,000	2,000
	(3) Diesel Pumps	2,400	2,400
	(4) Electric Pumps	7,000	2,000

Co-operation

The Government encouraged *Adiwasls* to form their agricultural co-operative societies and allotted cultivable lands to some of these societies. Thus, during the years from 1964 to 1974, 40 such community agricultural co-operative societies were formed in the District. Six more societies were formed to jointly carry on agricultural work. These six societies were given loans and subsidies to build godowns. Of these societies about 23 are defunct and they were not in receipt of land. Nine of these societies received Government aid in the form of loan or subsidy, ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000. Membership of all these societies varied from 11 to 29. They raised share capital of Rs. 275 (minimum) and Rs. 1,200 (maximum). Their working capital ranged from Rs. 275 to Rs. 10,900.

Similarly Harijans and *Adiwasls* of the District have formed about 25 co-operative societies for various other purposes during the years from 1953 to 1972. Majority of these co-operative societies is of Multipurpose consumers' Co-operatives, established during 1953 to 1969. Their number was 13. Working capital of these ranged from Rs. 10,000 to above Rs. 17,000. Thus, two of them were of the forest labourers who formed them for collection of forest produce. The combined membership of both was 35 and share capital was Rs. 295. They had a working capital of Rs. 28,777. The Government aid to them amounted to Rs. 27,500.

One Harijan Co-operative society was formed at Ratlam for construction of Houses in 1957. It had a membership of 114 persons with share capital of Rs. 19,140. Its working capital was Rs. 2,46,368. Government aid or loan amounted to Rs. 2,01,835. Two weavers' co-operatives one each of Harijans and *Adiwasls* were organised in 1953 and 1955, respectively. The society for Harijans had 154 members, Rs. 17,211 share capital and Rs. 24,828 working capital. The *Adiwasl* Weavers' Society had 27 members, Rs. 6,222 share capital Rs. 24,260 working capital, and Rs. 15,000 Government loan.

Workers engaged in manufacturing articles from bamboo and earth, respectively, formed their co-operative societies in 1961 and 1964. The former had 16 members, Rs. 2,945 as share capital and Rs. 16,114 as working capital. The pottery makers co-operative society had 18 members and Rs. 150 as share capital. Its working capital was Rs. 6,162. Harijan Karmachari Co-operative Society was established at Ratlam in 1959. It has a share capital of Rs. 3,847 and working capital Rs. 9,743. The strength of its members is 130. Municipal Harijan Karmachari Co-operative Society Sailana was organised in 1956 with 32 members. Its share capital is Rs. 3,090 while it has a working capital of Rs. 12,568. *Adiwasl* co-operative grain store was started in 1953 with 408 members. Its share capital is Rs. 5,215 while it has Rs. 10,554 as working capital.

Housing

The Tribal Welfare Department constructed as many as 140 houses for *Adiwasls* at the cost of Rs. 63,200 during the period of Second (1956-57 to 1960-61) and Third (from 1961-62) Five Year Plans. In the Fourth (1969-70 onwards) and Fifth (upto 30-9-1975) Five Year Plan periods the Department constructed 45 houses for harijans at a cost of Rs. 32,150.

Well Construction

The Department of Tribal Welfare also sunk, built and repaired drinking water wells for the weaker sections of the societies. During the First Five Year Plan period the Department constructed 23 wells for the use of Harijans at a cost of Rs. 12,792. For the *Adiwasls* and harijans 24 or 6 wells were constructed during the Second Five Year Plan period, and Rs. 48,000 and 10,646 were spent on them, respectively. The Department spent Rs. 29,890 on the work of construction, etc, of 14 wells during the Third Five Year Plan period. Of these 14 wells, two were for Harijans and the rest

12 for Adiwasis. In the Fourth Five Year plan period the Government constructed 6 and 9 wells for the Harijans and Adiwasis and the amounts spent were about Rs. 16,467 and Rs. 16,000, respectively. One well at the cost of Rs. 3,000 for Adiwasis and two wells at the cost of Rs. 4,000 for Harijans were constructed by the Government in the commencing year of the Fifth Five Year plan.

Industrial Training

With a view to improving the economic condition of the Adiwasis, the Industries Department of Madhya Bharat as stated earlier, established handloom training centre at Sailana and the centre worked till 1962-63. During the period from 1952-53 it trained 48 Adiwasi candidates and Rs. 1,22,980 were spent on the centre. The trained personnel made handloom weaving as their means of livelihood.

In the year 1965-66 a village workshop was started at Sailana, to train Adiwasis and Harijans in various trades. Every year 25 candidates were given training. Local Shoe makers were also allowed to take advantage of this workshop training in tanning. Till the year 1968-69 about 100 artizans were benefited through the training imparted by workshop. The workshop realised nominal training fees from them. The workshop was closed in 1973.

Employment

During the period from 1951-52 to 1974-75 Employment Exchange Office, Ratlam helped in securing employment to 1,187 Harijan and 2,855 Adiwasi persons of the District out of their registered number of 8,707 and 4,707, respectively.

Reservation

In Ratlam District 20 and 16 per cent posts in State Government Offices are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes, respectively, from 23rd August, 1975.¹

Communication

With a view to facilitating trade with the Adiwasi areas of the District, the Public Works Department have constructed about 8 roads of the length of 74 km. at the cost of Rs. 16,32,000 and roads of the length of 73 km. are under construction. These roads help Adiwasis to bring their agricultural or forest produce to the market for reasonable gains.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

Public Trusts

Under the Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act, the Collector of the district is the registrar of Public Trusts at District level. These registration powers are also invest with the Sub-Divisional Officers at Tahsil level. The public trusts of the District are required to be

registered under the Act. The Registrar is to look after the proper working of all trusts. The Secretary or the Manager of the trust is empowered by the Act to spend the amount of the trust required for the normal day-to day functioning of the trust. Annual accounts are to be maintained and submitted by the trustees to the Registrar for proper audit.

In Ratlam District there are as many as 62 public trusts which are properly registered. Majority of these trusts are of purely religious nature interested only in the maintenance of temples and worship of God. A few of them doing some social service also. Some of these institutions have been created for the benefit of particular communities, e.i. Jains and Maharashtrians. Their information in brief is given below :

(1) Motidas Gopaldas Viragi Sarvajani Trust, Ratlam

This trust was established in 1962 to render help to the poor by way of knowledge, shelter, medicine, etc. At initial stage its movable property was Rs. 12,700 while immovable was of the value of Rs. 14,700. During the last five years its income was Rs. 49,835 while its expenditure in the same period was Rs. 55,511.

(2) Shri Atmakalyan Ramvilas Trust, Ratlam

Created in 1965-66, this Trust aims at establishing an Ayurvedic dispensary at Ratlam for charitable purposes. This trust had initially a movable property of Rs. 5,000.

(3) Shri Parshvanatha Jain Mitra Mandal Trust, Ratlam

With the aim of establishing and managing a dispensary and also encouraging spiritual activities this trust was established in 1965-66 with an immovable property of the value of Rs. 8,231. During the last five years the trust spent Rs. 12,589 while it earned Rs. 35,860.

(4) Shri Vardhamana Sthanakwasi Jain Shrivak Sangh, Ratlam

The trust was established in 1962 when its movable and immovable property was Rs. 3,700 and Rs. 20,000 respectively. Its aim is to organise religious and social welfare activities.

(5) Shri Vardhaman Dhoolchand Trust Board, Ratlam

With the aim of organising religious and social welfare activities this trust was created at Ratlam in 1962. Its movable property was Rs. 97,000. During the last five years its income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 51,270 and Rs. 53,517 respectively.

(6) Shri Ramnarayan Balachand Dharmada Pedhi Trust, Ratlam

The trust was found in 1963 to further the social and religious welfare of the society. Its movable and immovable properties were of the value of Rs. 31,600 and Rs. 25,000 respectively. During the period of last five years its income was Rs. 24,015 while the expenditure stood at Rs. 22,389.

1. Madhya Pradesh Government, General Administration Department. No. 571/1306/1 (3) dated 23rd, Aug. 1975.

(7) Shri Sajjan Brahman Chhatralaya Trust, Ratlam.

This trust created in 1972 aimed at providing educational facilities to the Brahman students. Initially, it had Rs. 28,835 in cash and Rs. 1,50,000 in the form of immovable property. In the last five years the trust income and expenditure were Rs. 21,635 and Rs. 9,894, respectively.

(8) Shri Jain Shwetambar Tapagachchha Charthani Mandir Trust, Ratlam

Established in 1973 the trust had Rs. 18,828 in cash and property of the value of Rs. 74,000. Its aim is to achieve uplift of Jain community in all fields.

(9) Shri Maharashtra Sharada Mandir Trust, Ratlam

It was organised in 1973 with the aim of providing facilities of education, trade, industry, etc., to Maharashtrian people and organising cultural and religious programmes. Initially, it had Rs. 1,708 in cash and property worth Rs. 60,000. In last five years its income and expenditure stood at Rs. 39,990 and Rs. 30,884, respectively.

(10) Shri Krishna Jain Mahila Kala Kendra Trust, Ratlam

Created in 1973 the trust had Rs. 9,000 in cash and property worth Rs. 40,000. It aims at giving training to women and girls in tailoring and embroidery, to enable them to earn a livelihood. In last five years its income was Rs. 75,238 while it spent Rs. 34,317.

(11) Shri Janakibai Dednich Trust, Ratlam

It was created in 1974 for advancing the national, religious and social interests. Its movable and immovable properties were to the tune of Rs. 10,992 and Rs. 20,000.

(12) Shri Radhakrishna Mandir Tagal Kanara Sath Trust, Ratlam

With the aim of furthering social and religious causes this trust was created in 1975. It had Rs. 57,000 in cash and Rs. 55,000 in the form of immovable property.

(13) Major Maharaja Sangram Sinha Textbooks and Scholarships Distributing Trust, Amlieta pargana, Ratlam.

The trust was created by Major Sangram Sinha in 1975 investing Rs. 25,000 for lending textbooks and awarding scholarships to students in need.

(14) Gorecha Takhatmal Sanibal Charitable Trust, Sallana

This trust was created in 1968 and registered in 1975 for providing relief to the poor and needy with an initial donation of Rs. 21,000. It provides books, medicines, cloth, food-grains to the needy. During the period 1970 to 1974 its income was Rs. 21,488 while expenditure was Rs. 19,718 on an average about 500 persons are benefitted annually by the activities of the trust.

(15) Govind Goshain Trust, Malva, Tahsil Alot

The Trust was created in 1972 with the initial investment of Rs. 32,500 (Rs. 2,500 only in cash). Its aim is cow-protection. Its annual income by milk sale etc. is Rs. 8,000 while it spends Rs. 4,500 in the year.

Waqfs

Waqfs of the Muslims which are not governed by the Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act are administered by the Waqf Act of 1954. Under this Act Waqf Board for Madhya Pradesh has been created for Registration and proper management of Waqfs. The Waqf Commissioner appointed by the State Government has not as yet completed his proper survey of Waqfs and therefore details of Waqfs are not available.

Available information only discloses that there are as many as 107 known waqfs in Ratlam District which have been registered with the Board till May, 1975. Of these the largest number, i.e., 70 were of purely religious nature. Educational Waqfs numbered 3. One is busy in running *serai* or *Dharmshala*. Four Waqfs are interested in rendering some sort of social service while remaining 29, are partly religious and partly charitable.

CHAPTER-XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL
SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation of the District

In Union legislature

As has been stated earlier, the areas now covered by the District formed parts of various princely States till the year 1948. These states had no representation in the then Union Legislatures which exclusively represented the interests of the British India and not of princely India. The story of representation of Ratlam District in Union Legislature, therefore, begins with the First General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1951-52.

According to the Constitution of India the Union Legislature is to consist of two chambers namely the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). Under the Constitution 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. The State legislature elect the members to the Rajya Sabha.

As regards the Lok Sabha, it may be stated that members of that chamber are elected by territorial constituencies of the States, on the basis of adult suffrage. First General Elections to Lok Sabha were held in 1951-52 under the People's Representation Act. For these elections the area was delimited into various parliamentary constituencies under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order of 1950. According to this order the area of Ratlam District were covered by three Parliamentary constituencies. Of these three constituencies Ujjain included Ratlam Tahsil, Ratlam city and Alot, Vidhan Sabha constituencies while Jhabua and Mandsaur Lok Sabha constituencies included Sailana and Jaora constituencies of the District, respectively. Three members elected from these constituencies represented the interest of this District in Lok Sabha composed after the First General Elections of 1951-52. The details of these constituencies are given below :—

Table No. XVIII-1
Parliamentary Constituencies, 1951-52

Name of Constituency	No of Votes	
	Total	Valid
1. Ujjain	3,52,375	1,33,816
2. Mandsaur	3,71,375	1,40,861
3. Jhabua	3,69,032	1,40,946

In 1957-1962

The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Orders of 1956 and 1961 made changes in the extent of constituencies of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha. Ratlam District was included partly in Ujjain and partly in Mandsaur Lok Sabha constituencies at the time of Second and Third Lok Sabha election held in 1957 and 1962, respectively. In 1957 Alot and Ratlam Vidhan Sabha constituencies of this District were covered by Ujjain Lok Sabha constituency and Jaora Vidhan Sabha constituency was attached to Mandsaur Lok Sabha constituency. In the elections of 1962 Ujjain Lok Sabha constituency covered Alot, Ratlam and Sailana Vidhan Sabha constituencies of this District. Mandsaur Lok Sabha constituency included Jaora Vidhan Sabha constituency of Ratlam District. Two members elected by these constituencies represented the District in Lok Sabha after these elections. The table below gives details of the total and valid votes cast in these two elections :—

Table No. XVIII-2
Parliamentary Constituencies, 1957 and 1962

Name of Constituency	No. of Votes			
	1957		1962	
	Total	Valid	Total	Valid
1. Ujjain	3,86,502	1,70,293	4,43,172	2,17,950
2. Mandsaur	3,62,466	1,56,234	4,19,484	2,31,826

In 1967 and 1971

Prior to the Fourth General Elections of 1967 the Delimitation Order of 1964 again made changes in the extent of the constituencies. The district was attached in parts to Jhabua and Mandsaur Lok Sabha constituencies and the former was declared as the constituency reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Jhabua Lok Sabha constituency included Sailana, Jaora and Ratlam Vidhan Sabha constituencies of the District, while Mandsaur Lok Sabha constituency covered Alot Vidhan Sabha Constituency. Members elected from these constituencies represented the District in Lok Sabha. No change was made in the extent of constituencies at the time of Mid-term poll of 1971. The table shows the number of total and valid votes cast in these constituencies during the elections of 1967 and 1971.

Table No. XVIII-3
Lok Sabha Elections, 1967 and 1971

Name of Constituency	No. of Votes			
	1967		1971	
	Total	Valid	Total	Valid
1. Ujjain	4,61,943	2,15,823	4,98,014	1,81,734
2. Mandsaur	4,81,935	2,83,706	5,24,764	3,01,660

Representation In Madhya Bharat State Legislature

In a sense, the history of representation of Ratlam District in State Legislature begins with the constitution of Interim Legislative Assembly of the Madhya Bharat in 1948. Prior to it, with the exceptions of the twin states of Dewas, none of the remaining principalities which formed Ratlam District, had any truly democratic or representative institution. Even in Dewas, which had so called elected assemblies, the ruler's word alone had the sanctity of law. The Interim Assembly, which started functioning from December, 1948, had 75 members, 20 of whom were elected by an electoral college constituted to represent 23 covenanting states other than Gwalior and Indore. Ratlam, Sailana, Jaora etc. were thus represented in that Assembly.

Madhya Bharat 1951-52

When the new constitution was made applicable to the country new State Legislative Assemblies were to be formed. For the constitution of Madhya Bharat State Legislative Assembly, elections were held in 1951-52 before which the State was delimited into various Legislative Assembly or Vidha Sabha constituencies. Ratlam District was delimited into Sailana, Ratlam Tahsil, Ratlam city, Jaora and Alot constituencies and was thus represented by five elected members in Madhya Bharat Vidhan Sabha.

Madhya Pradesh 1957 to 1972

Consequent upon the reorganisation of States, a new state of Madhya Pradesh was formed and it included Madhya Bharat also. Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha was also reorganised. Fresh elections to it were held in 1957 for which Delimitation Order of 1956 delimited the constituencies in the State. Accordingly, Ratlam District was delimited into Ratlam, Jaora and two-member Alot constituencies which elected four representatives to Vidhan Sabha. One seat of Alot constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

As a result of Two-Members Constituencies (Abolition) Act of 1961, two-member Alot constituency was bifurcated. Consequently, Sailana constituency was created in addition to three former constituencies of 1957. Thus, four constituencies of the District elected four members to represent the latter in Vidhan Sabha. Alot was the reserved constituency for the Scheduled Castes.

For the elections of 1967 and 1972, the same constituencies continued. The only change made related to the declaration of Sailana constituency as the Scheduled Tribes constituency from the year 1967. Alot continued to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The table below gives names of Vidhan Sabha constituencies (i) number of voters and (ii) number of valid votes cast in each Constituency of Ratlam District during the last five General Elections held in a period of over two decades commencing from 1951-52.

Table No. XVIII-4
Vidhan Sabha Elections 1951-52 to 1972

Name of Constituency	Year of Elections				
	1951-52	1957	1962	1967	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sailana	(i) 39,159	..	59,733	55,933*	66,091
	(ii) Uncontested	..	22,941	23,832	37,053

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ratlam	(i) 38,964	..	..	..	..
Tahsil	(ii) 12,853	..	..	..	..
Ratlam	(i) 38,960	..	..	..	..
City	(ii) 12,853	..	..	..	..
Ratlam	(i) ..	55,003	64,912	72,950	82,647
	(ii) ..	25,407	36,238	43,905	55,861
Jaora	(i) 44,344	46,335	53,853	66,155	74,904
	(ii) 14,407	17,854	29,440	44,617	48,143
Alot	(i) 39,073	1,00,160 +	54,734 +	64,165 +	76,044 +
	(ii) 13,572	32,824	14,884	28,149	36,103

+ Scheduled Castes Constituency

* Scheduled Tribes Constituency

POLITICAL PARTIES

In States like Dewas, Ratlam, Sailana and others there were no powerful political organisations. During the years 1935-39, the All-India States People's Conference, which was akin to the Indian National Congress strengthened itself by forming organisations like Ratlam Praja Mandal.

Throughout the period of freedom struggle the Indian National Congress and its leaders had given blessings, guidance, inspiration to the All India States People's Conference and the Praja Mandals.

Subsequently, when the All-India State's People's Conference and the Mandals felt convinced that the partition of country demanded all the more a strong centre in Delhi and the immediate accession of the Princely States to the Indian Union both the organisations of the States decided to merge their identity with the Congress and the latter recognised Praja Mandals as its branches.

Indian National Congress

The Indian National Congress, in to which the former All India States People's Conference and Praja Mandals or Praja Parishads of various States were merged, has been the oldest and the strongest political party in the District. Its influence in the District can be seen from various election results.

In Lok Sabha

The Congress Party contested all the three seats of Lok Sabha to which the District was attached for the First General elections of 1951-52. Its candidates were victorious in all three

constituencies. In the Second General Elections of 1957 the Congress set up its two candidates in two constituencies. Both of them were declared successful. The Congress in 1962 contested Lok Sabha elections in both the constituencies but it could retain only the seat in Ujjain constituency. In Mandsaur Constituency it was defeated. In 1967 elections also the Congress could retain only one seat of Jhabua Constituency reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. It was defeated in Mandsaur Constituency. During the Mid-term poll of 1971 the party lost both seats of Lok Sabha covering the areas of this District.

Vidhan Sabha

The Congress party set-up five candidates in five Vidhan Sabha Constituencies of the District for the elections held in 1951-52. It captured all the five seats of Vidhan Sabha. It won one seat uncontested. In 1957, of the four seats allotted to the District Congress won all the seats. One of these seats was gained by the Congress uncontested. The congress party contested all the four seats in 1962 and could win only one seat of Alot Scheduled Castes Constituency. In constituencies of Sailana, Ratlam and Jaora the Congress had to suffer reverses. A Socialist candidate won election in Sailana while Jana Sangh captured Jaora seat. In the 1967 elections, the congress improved its position in Sailana, Ratlam and Jaora constituency and gained those Vidhan Sabha seats. This time, however, in Alot Scheduled Castes constituency the Congress had to face a defeat. In the Fifth General Elections to Vidhan Sabha held in 1972, the Congress party contested and won all the four seats of the District and thus shown improvement in its position.

Vidhan Sabha

This party has started its Unit in the District some times in 1950-51. Though the Party is comparatively of recent origin, it is the second most influential and well-organised party in the District, as reflected in the results of elections held for legislatures from time to time.

Bharatiya Jana Sangh

In Lok Sabha

In the elections of 1951-52, the Sangh contested and lost Jhabua Lok Sabha seat. In two other constituencies the Sangh did not participate. In 1957 the Sangh contested and lost both Lok Sabha seats, covering the District. In the Third General elections held in 1962 the Sangh set-up two candidates for Lok Sabha elections in two constituencies. Of these two, the candidate contesting from Mandsaur constituency was declared successful. The Sangh retained the Lok Sabha seat of this constituency during subsequent Lok Sabha Elections of 1967 and 1971.

In Vidhan Sabha

In the First General elections to the Vidhan Sabha in 1951-52, the Jana Sangh set-up one candidate in Jaora constituency but lost the seat. In other four constituencies

the Jana Sangh did not contest elections. The Sangh contested seats in two of the three Vidhan Sabha constituencies during the elections of 1957. In two-member Alot constituency, the Sangh did not set-up its candidates. In Ratlam and Jaora constituencies its candidates were defeated. In 1962 elections, of the four Vidhan Sabha constituencies of the District, the Sangh contested election only in Jaora constituency, and won the seat. The Sangh set-up its candidates in all the four constituencies of the District at the time of 1967 elections to Vidhan Sabha. Except in Alot constituency, the Sangh nominees were defeated in all the three constituencies. In 1972 elections to the Vidhan Sabha, the Sangh contested and lost all the four seats of the District.

Madhya Bharat Kisan Congress Samiti

This regional party of the former Madhya Bharat State, contested only one seat and that too of Vidhan Sabha during the elections of 1951-52 and lost it. The party did not participate in any subsequent elections.

Socialist Party

This Party contested Lok Sabha elections in 1951-52 from all the three Parliamentary constituencies, which covered Ratlam District. It was, however, defeated in all the three. It did not participate in 1957 Lok Sabha elections from this region. In 1962 it set-up a candidate for Lok Sabha elections, only from Ujjain constituency and it could not succeed. The Party did not participate in subsequent Lok Sabha elections of 1967 and 1971 from this region.

As regards the elections to Vidhan Sabha, it may be stated that Socialist Party contested elections from Alot constituency in 1951-52, from Sailana and Alot constituencies in 1962 and from Sailana, Ratlam and Jaora constituencies in 1972. But the party was able to win only one seat in Sailana constituency in 1962 elections.

Communist Party of India

Of the three Lok Sabha constituencies, covering the District, only Ujjain constituency seat was contested and lost by the Communist Party in 1951-52. The party did not contest any Lok Sabha seat from this region during any subsequent elections, held in the years from 1957 to 1971. The Party set-up candidates in Ratlam city and Alot constituencies in 1951-52, and in Ratlam constituency in 1957 and again in 1962, but did not win any seat.

Praja Socialist Party

The Party contested only once in 1957 for the Lok Sabha seat of Ujjain constituency and lost it. The Party unit of the District never again participated in elections either for Lok Sabha or for Vidhan Sabha in subsequent years.

Ram Rajya Parishad

The Parishad established its district branch some time in 1951-52. It set-up its candidate in Ujjain Lok Sabha constituency in 1951-52 but was defeated. In 1957 elections the party contested Lok Sabha election from the same constituency with the same result. The Parishad did not participate in subsequent Lok Sabha elections.

As regards Vidhan Sabha elections, it may be stated that the Parishad contested Vidhan Sabha seat of Ratlam Tahsil constituency in 1951-52 and lost it. It again set-up its candidates in Ratlam and Jaora Vidhan Sabha constituencies in 1957 but was defeated. The party did not participate in subsequent elections.

Hindu Maha Sabha

The District unit of the Sabha contested Lok Sabha elections in 1957, 1962 and 1971 from Mandsaur, Ujjain and Mandsaur constituencies, respectively but each time it was defeated.

As regards Vidhan Sabha, it contested Alot seat in 1951-52 and Sailana seat in 1962 but could not capture any seat.

Samyukta Socialist Party

This unit of an All-India Party contested Jhabua tribal seat for Lok Sabha in 1967 and lost it. It again set-up a candidate in the same constituency in 1971 and won the seat for the Lok Sabha. The party contested Vidhan Sabha elections in 1967 from Sailana tribal constituency and Ratlam constituency but was defeated in both the constituencies.

Swatantra Party

This All-India Party contested Lok Sabha elections in Ujjain and Mandsaur constituencies in 1962 and lost them. With the same result, it contested the Lok Sabha seat from Jhabua tribal constituency in 1967. Similarly it contested Vidhan Sabha elections from Sailana, Jaora and Alot constituencies in 1962, from Jaora in 1967 and from Ratlam constituency in 1972. In none of these it could succeed.

NEWS PAPERS

The beginning of the news paper in Ratlam District is said to have just coincided with the establishment of first printing press in the District. The year 1922 witnessed the establishment of the press and the publication of *Darbar Gazette* of the Princely State of Ratlam, printed in Hindi and English languages.

A reference to Hindi weekly named *Karmaveer* published from Jaora from 1925 is found in the report of 1964.¹ But we hear nothing about it either in earlier or in latter years. *Ratlam Times*, a Hindi weekly appeared at Ratlam in 1932. The paper is said to have continued for about a year. Later, in 1949 weekly *Janamata* in Hindi started publication which probably continued for about two years.

Samyak Darshana, the first monthly of the District devoted to philosophy was started at Sailan in January 1950, in Hindi and Gujarati. From 1957, it is being published as a fortnightly. *Garjana* a Hindi weekly was started at Ratlam in 1954-55. The paper ceased its publication after a couple of years. A Hindi weekly, named *Jayaghosh*² was started on 24th August, 1956 from Ratlam. Subsequently, it assumed the form of a daily from 28th August, 1957. At about the same period a bi-weekly, named *Sawadhan*, in Hindi started publication but it appears that this paper of Ratlam was short-lived. *Chetana*, the second daily of the District, was started in Hindi from Ratlam on the 5th November, 1957. But the daily seems to have enjoyed a very short life. In September 1959, Ratlam witnessed the publication of Hindi weekly named *Dhum Dham* which seems to have continued till at least 1961. It was followed by *Ratlam Samachar*, (in Hindi), a short-lived bi-weekly.

The year 1962-63 saw the publication of *Bhavya Alokana*, a daily in Hindi at Ratlam. In 1970 its name was changed to *Alokana*. It is now the oldest Hindi daily of the District. Another Hindi daily of Ratlam of the year 1962 was *Janamangal* which enjoyed a short life. *Tal Samachar*, a Hindi weekly, which appeared in 1962-63, was converted into daily. It assumed new name of *Bhavya Sansar* in 1965. It continued for a short time. In the years from 1963 onwards, a number of Hindi weeklies were published from the District. Among them figure *Prachand* (1963), *Upagraha*, *Ganganghosh* (1964), *Karnavir*³ of Jaora (1966), *Jaya Prajatantra* (1967), *Jana Avahan* (1967), *Prasad* (1968), *Ideal Weight and Measures Report*, *Kavach* of Jaora (1969), *Sangharasha Shola* (1969) and *Jage Phir-Ek Bar* (1969). In the year 1970, weeklies like *Adiwasi Times*, *Ratlam Samachar*, *Devajnana*, *Socho Samajho*, *Jayarashira*, (all from Ratlam), *Badalti Pukar* (Jaora), *Jwala*, *Prasaran* and *Rashtra Jagaran*, *Sangharasha Shola* (Fortnightly) (all from Ratlam) were started in the District. Of these papers weekly *Prasarana* became daily and is in circulation.

In 1971, there appeared Hindi papers like *Dehatonka Raja*, *Ratlam Samachar*, *Agniputra*, weekly and daily *Sangharasha-Shola* (all from Ratlam) and *Anavaran* from Alot. Of these *Agniputra* was converted into daily in January, 1975. Its publication is irregular. In comparison to 1970 and 1971, the year 1972 witnessed publication of lesser number of papers. There were four new weeklies in the year. They were *Panadubbi* (Alot), *Jalan* (Jaora), *Prajadoot* and *Ratlam Times* (both from Ratlam).

One daily paper, named *Hamadesh*, was started from Ratlam in 1973 and it is in circulation. Besides, weeklies like *Ratlam Keshari* and *Jorshor* were also published in that year. In 1974 two weeklies and one fortnightly named *Karmachari Chetana*, *Itihas Sangraha* and *Bijalisewa*, were started.

1. Annual Report, Registrar of Newspapers of India, 1964 Part II, p. 126.

2. The name appears as *Janaghotha*, Ibid, 1969 Part II, p. 198.

3. Ibid 1967, p. 231; 1968, p. 253; 1971, p. 310; 1972 p. 174.

Papers Published outside the District

Hindi Dailies

In spite of publication of various newspapers in the District, the reading public of the District subscribes to many papers published outside the District. Among the Hindi dailies, those in good circulation in the District are *Nai-Dunia*, *Indore Samachar*, *Jagaran*, *Navabharat*, *Maha Madhya Pradesh*, *Vishva Bhraman*, *Swadesh* (all from Indore), *Avantika*, *Brigadier*, *Praja Doot*, *Bhaskar*, (all from Ujjain), *Nava Bharat-Times* (Bombay, New Delhi) *Veer Arjun*, *Hindustan* (from Delhi), *Nava Bharat*, *Jagaran*, *Bhaskar* (all from Bhopal), *Dhwaj* (Mandsaur) *Navajyoti* (Ajmer), *Nai Vidya* (Neemuch).

Among the English dailies the District receives *The Hitvada*, *the Madhya Pradesh Chronicle* (both from Bhopal), *Hindustan Time*, *Times of India*, *Statesman*, *Indian Express* (all from Delhi), *Free Press Journal*, *Indian Express*, *Times of India* (all from Bombay), *Financial Express* (Bombay), *Economic Times* (Bombay), *Patriot* (Delhi), *Indian Observer* (Delhi).

Among the Urdu dailies which are in good circulation in the District prominent are, *Nai Dunia*, *Aljemia*, *Awami Daur*, *Pratap* (all from Delhi) and *Inquilab* (Bombay). Gujarati dailies subscribed by Gujarati knowing readers are *Janma-Bhoomi*, *Bambai Samachar* (Bombay), *Lok Satta*, *Navabharat*, *Prakash* (all from Baroda), *Gujarati-Samachar* (Ahmedabad). *Lok Satta*, *Maharashtra Times* are the only Marathi dailies from Bombay which are subscribed by Marathi readers. *Hindustan* of Bombay is the only Sindhi daily popularly read by the Sindhi readers of the District.

Weeklies

Following Hindi weeklies are popular in the district—*Malwa Times* (Ujjain), *Savyasachi* (Indore), *Sputnik* (Indore), *Dinaman* (Delhi), *Dharamayuga* (Bombay), *Panchajanya* (Lucknow), *Organiser* (Lucknow), *Prachand* (Indore), *Malava Samachar* (Indore), *Blitz* (Bombay), *Prabhat Kiran* (Indore), *Krishak Jagat* (Bhopal), *Dimple* (Shamgarh-Mandsaur), and *Saptahik Hindustan* (Delhi). Among Urdu weeklies popularly read in the District are *Himmat*, *Paigam Mashrik*, *Bohra Bulletin* etc. English weekly *Blitz* is also in wide circulation in the District.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The District has a number of social service organisations which voluntarily render service to children, women folk or society at large. Information of some of these organisations is given below.

1 Shri Mahalaxmi Mahila Shiksha Kala Kendra, Ratlam

This organisation, interested in promoting women welfare, runs tailoring and embroidery classes for women of the city and thus enables them to get some economical relief.

2. Shri Krishna Bal Vidya Mandir, Ratlam

Established in 1966, this institution is running a Bal Vidya Mandir for the educational development of girls and boys of the age group of 6 to 10.

3. Shri Krishna Jain Mahila Kala Kendra, Ratlam

With a view to making women folk self supporting this Kendra conducts classes in tailoring, embroidery and crafts.

4. Shri Mahila Kala Mandir, Ratlam

For the promotion of women welfare this organisation was established in 1959. It organises classes in tailoring, cutting, weaving etc. for women.

5. Shri Gujarati Bhagini Samaj, Ratlam

For the welfare of women and children, this organisation is running a tailoring class and a Bal Mandir since the year 1945.

6. Indira Mahila Mandal, Jaora

Women and child welfare are the main objects of this Mandal, established in 1956. For women it runs tailoring classes and for children it conducts a Bal Mandir. It receives grant-in-aid from the Directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare. During the years from 1972-73 to 1974-75 it received Rs. 3,565 as grant-in-aid from the said agency.

7. Sharda Mahila Griha Udyog Kendra, Ratlam

Established in 1956, this Kendra is interested in promoting the welfare of women and children. It runs social welfare centre, tailoring class and a Balwadi. The Directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare gave grant-in-aid to this Kendra to the tune of about Rs. 3,800 during the period from 1972-73 to 1974-75.

8. Shri Mahaveer Vyayamshala, Jaora

This Vyayamshala is working at Jaora from the year 1938. It is for the welfare of the youth. It imparts training in Indian Gymnastic and enable youth to develop their health and built character.

9. Nandan Bal Mandir, Ratlam

This Mandir runs classes for the education of small girls and boys. It is recognised by the Directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare which gave Rs. 1,150 as grant-in-aid to it in 1973-74 and 1974-75.

10. Sanskriti Sangam, Jaora

This was established in 1960 for promoting the welfare of children and youth. It conducts various cultural activities and other welfare activities.

11. Sarvodaya Gram Sewa Sangh, Luni

The Sangh was established and registered in 1956 and 1957, respectively. Its aim is to help the village people in achieving their uplift through adhering to the constructive programme preached by Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation. The activities of the Sangh are related to education in Gandhian way, for children and women, social education, library, reading room, spinning, weaving, rural and village industries, health, sanitation, naturopathy, *bhoodan*, co-protection, etc. These activities are conducted in a spirit of disinterested service and with a view to bringing reconstruction of society.

The Sangh works for the welfare of all the people of village, who help Sangh in its working. Nine workers form the executive of the Sangh.

CHAPTER-XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Alot (23° 46' N and 75° 36' E)

Alot town is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name. It is situated on the Jaora-Tal-Alot road at a distance of about 18 km. from Tal. From Ratlam its distance is about 82 km. and from Bhopal about 288 km. Regular buses ply on Jaora-Tal-Alot road.

There is a sacred tank in Alot, where pilgrims take holy bath on Hindu festival days. The water of it is also believed to be effective in preventing rusts and other maladies of the standing crops. Two temples, dedicated to Anadi-Kalpeshwar and Chandra-Shekhara stand on its bank. Two mosques, built in A.D. 1524 and 1526 are still standing in the town.

Two small fairs meet near the temple of Anadi. Kalpeshwar on the full moon days of May/June and October/November, for 7 days each. The weekly market is held on Saturdays. The municipal area of the town is 0.52 sq. km. Other urban areas are known as Jeevanganarh and Vikramanganarh. According to the Census, 1971* the population of the town was 10,055 as against 3,858 in 1901. Seven schools, public library, hospital, police station, post and telegraph office, cinema house and rest house are located at Alot. Electricity is available. Alot is a centre of a Community Development Block. A few ginning factories, oil and dal mills are working there.

The area of the village Panth Piploda, which was formerly a small princely state, is now amalgamated into that of Alot. But the population figure is recorded separately in the Census, 1971 as 1,107.

Dynastic History of Panth Piploda

The revenue of 10 villages of Panth Piploda and Mandawal was originally assigned by the Peshwa Narayan Rao to the family of Sambaji Attaji, a Maratha Pandit. It was renewed in the name of Attaji's nephews Dhondeo Gopal and Janardan Gopal by the Peshwa Madho Rao. When, by the treaty of 1817, the Peshwa ceded all his territories of Malwa, Panth Piploda, with the ten villages went to the British. The British Government continued the system of rule as was existing under the Maratha rule. In 1821, Naru Dhondeo and Wasudeo Janardan, sons of Dhondeo Gopal and Janardan Gopal received a *sanad* from Sir John Malcolm, whereby their right to receive tribute from the ten villages of Mandawal and Mandsaur was recognised. After Naru Dhondeo the territory was inherited one after another by Gopal Rao, Dhondeo Gopal, Vasudeo-Janardan, Janardan Wasudev, Narayan Rao.

Panth Piploda was held directly from the British Government without the intervention of any feudatory state and the holding differed from the other mediatized states of Central India. Panth Piploda was liable to pay *nazarana* to the British Government. The grantees had no proprietary rights over the villages from which their

* See Appendix 'C'

assignment was drawn. The proprietors paid their tribute to the Malwa Agency, from where it was distributed to the grantees. The Thakur of Guderkheda held 1½ villages in the *pargana* of Panth Piploda, while the Thakur of Champaner held one village. The Thakur of Mandawal held the Kesarpura hamlet. Incidentally it may be mentioned that there is a famous Siva temple at Mandawal, where a small fair meets annually in August/September on the occasion of Dol-gyara.

Bajna (23° 19' N and 74° 41' E)

A village of Sailana tahsil, formerly Bajna was the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name. It is situated on the bank of the Mahi and on the Ratlam-Bajna road, at a distance of about 52 km. to the west of Ratlam. In fair weather the place can be reached from Banswara of Rajasthan also.

History

Bajna was held originally by the Mahida Bhils, that is, Bhils living on the Mahi river. Then it passed on to the Bharmalot Rathors, who possessed it in *Jagir*. At last the family lost hold over Bajna when in lieu of it one of its members, Thakur Bhawani Singh was given *Isarthuni*.

There is a temple of goddess in the village. Buses from Ratlam are available to reach this sacred place. An irrigation rest house is located in the village for the tourists to stay. The Bridge on the Mahi, located at Bajna, is an object worth seeing.

Bajna is the centre of a Community Development Block, and it has both Gram and Nyaya Panchayats. Electricity is available for its inhabitants, numbering 1,702. The weekly market meets on Thursdays. In 1901 the place was populated by 652 persons.

Barauda (23° 33' N and 75° 20' E)

A village of Jaora tahsil, Barauda is situated at distance of about 18 km. to the south-east of Jaora Town. Formerly it was the headquarters village of the Barauda Tahsil.

A *Chilla* (a seat where a Muslim sits in meditation for 40 days, keeping Silence for the said period) of the Muhammadan saint, Baba Farid Shaherjang stands in the village where a small annual fair is held annually during March/April. Numerous devotees attend the fair in memory of the saint. In 1901 the population of this place was 2,336 persons and in 1971 it was 4,240.

Bilpank (23° 12' N and 75° 10' E)

A village of Ratlam Tahsil, Bilpank lies about 1.8 km. from the 17th km. (mile stone) of the Ratlam-Mhow road on which there is a bifurcation at the 17th km. Bilpank is situated near Nauganwa railway station. Bilpank is a regular bus stop. Formerly Bilpank was the headquarters of a *pargana*.

A stone inscription has been found in the village. In Nauganwa (23° 28' N 75° 4' E) some old copper plates were discovered. In one such record Nauganwa is mentioned as Navagrama. It is dated in Gupta *Samvat* 320 (A. D. 639-40). The old Siva temple of Bilpank, enshrining Virupaksha is worth a visit. The temple is constructed on some pillars, and local people say, it is about 1000 years old. The travellers passing along Mhow-Neemuch road often come to see the shrine.

Bilpank is populated by 1,512 persons, as per the Census of 1971. In 1901 the number of inhabitants was 721. The Hinglajmata mela meets at Bilpank in July/August for one day. It is visited by about 300 persons and managed by the gram panchayat. There is a school, post office and police station in the village.

Birmawal (23° 7' N and 74° 10' E)

A village of Ratlam tahsil, Birmawal was the headquarters of *jagirdar* of the Bilpank *pargana* in the erstwhile Ratlam State. It lies 4 km. away from the Ratlam-Indore road. Buses are available to reach the place. Birmawal has some local repute, for on a hill-top there is a temple dedicated to *Rawalakha mata*. In the temple there is an inscription, dated *Samvat* 1151 (A.D. 1094). The altitude of the hillock is about 1810 feet from sea level, from where some villages of Dhar district are visible.

The Kalka mata fair is held annually at Birmawal for one day in July/August, attracting about 2,000 devotees. The fair is managed by the gram panchayat. The weekly market meets on Fridays. There are schools, public library and reading room in the village for its inhabitants, numbering 3,249, according to the Census of 1971. In 1901 the village had a population of 1,826 persons.

Jaora (23° 38' N and 75° 10' E)

The headquarters town of Jaora tahsil, it was the capital of the erstwhile Jaora State. Jaora is situated on the Neemuch-Mhow road, at a distance of about 33 km. from Ratlam and about 258 km. from Bhopal. Three other roads radiate from this town, namely, Jaora-Tal-Alot road, Jaora-Khachrod road and Jaora-Piploda road. Regular buses ply on these roads. It is also a railway station on the Western Railway. The altitude of the town is about 1600 feet above sea level.

The village Jaora originally belonged to the Khatki Rajputs, from whom it was taken by Ghafur Khan for the purpose of founding his chief town in 1825. The total urban area under the Jaora Municipal Committee is 5.68 sq. km.

Among the old buildings of the town mention may be made of the palace, Jama Masjid, *Dharamshala*, and *tombs* of Ghafur Khan and Ghaus Muhammad. About 4 km. to the east of Jaora, on the Neemuch road, lies the Husain *tekri*, a place of profound reverence among the Muslims, because they believe that the spirit of Imam Hussain periodically visits the

shrine. Tongas are available to reach the spot. A fair is held here on the 41st day of the Muharram, where Muslims from far and near assemble. According to the local belief the paralytic patient gets cure after a few days' stay at this place. To the north of the town lies the *Dargah* of Abu Said, who became a martyr. It is a lonely corner of the town. A *urs* is held here annually, where reputed *Kawwals* come to participate. The famous Hanuman temple of Jaora is situated in an area, known as Boria-Kua. In near proximity is the spacious ground of the grain *mandi* about 1/2 km. away from the town there is a Jain temple on the Jaora-Khachrod road, known as Dada Wadi, enshrining an idol of Guru Maharaj Rajendra Suri. The most renowned Jain temple of the town, however, is situated in the Pipli Bazar locality. It is, a three-storeyed edifice, where very attractive Jain idols are installed. The Jaganath temple is situated on the bank of the Pipia-Khal, that flow the heart of the town. Brahmanical idols are enshrined in the building.

Jaora is a place of some commercial importance where cotton, opium, sugarcane, wheat, gram, millet, jowar, pepper, basket sugar, *dal*, *bidi* are produced and commercially transacted.

In 1901, the town was populated by 23,774 persons, the figure rose to 37,499 in 1971. The municipal committee looks after their civic amenities. They enjoy the facilities of electricity, tap-water, medical benefits from two hospitals and the family planning centre, educational facilities from 19 schools, one polytechnic, one degree college in arts and commerce, and three libraries. There are three cinema halls. It is also the headquarters of a Community Development Block.

The annual *Taj mela* meets at Jaora in March/April for 7 days, attracting about 2,000 persons. It is managed by the local people. The weekly market is held on Mondays.

Dynastic History

One Abdul Majid Khan of Swat (Afghanistan) came to India to make fortune and his two sons, Abdul Hamid and Abdur Ras took up service under Ghulam Kadir Khan, who blinded emperor Shah Alam in 1788. After the execution of Ghulam Kadir Khan by the Sindhi the two brothers settled at Rohilkhand. Abdul Hamid's youngest son, Ghafur Khan married the daughter of Muhammad Ayaz Khan, who held a high post in the Jodhpur Court. Ayaz Khan assisted the free booter Amir Khan, in his attempt to settle a dispute between the rulers of Jaipur and Jodhpur for the hand of the Udaipur princess Krishna Kunwari. After this friendship Ayaz Khan married his daughter to Amir Khan. Thus Amir Khan and Ghafur Khan became brothers-in-law. Ghafur Khan was taken into the service of the new bride-groom. When Amir Khan was absent from his headquarters for a long spell, Ghafur acted as his confidential agent and representative at the Gwalior Court.

After the Battle of Mahidpur and the Treaty of Mandsor in 1817, Ghafur Khan was made a Nawab of Sanjit, Malhargarh, Tal, Jaora and Barauda. At the same time, he was required to furnish a quota of 500 horse, 500 foot and 4 guns for the assistance of the British Government, which was subsequently commuted for a cash payment. In 1821, certain agreements were mediated between the Nawab and the Malhargarh

Tahakurs. In 1825 Ghafur Khan died and his infant son Ghaus Muhammad Khan (1825-65) was placed on the *masnad* after a succession due of Rs. 2 lakhs was paid to the Holkar. Ghafur's wife looked to the management of the State, but after two years she was relieved of the charge.

In 1842, Ghaus Muhammad received administrative powers and the money payment was reduced to Rs. 1.4 lakhs in 1859, for food services rendered to the British. In 1865, Ghaus Mohammad died and his 11 years old son, Mohammad Ismail Khan was installed in the same way, after paying a *nazarana* of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Holkar. After his death in 1895 Iftikhar Khan came to the *Masnad*. But as he was a minor of 12 years, his uncle Yar Muhammad Khan acted as a Regent till 1906, when his nephew became major and assumed the duties of administration. He bore the title "His Highness and Fakhr-ud-daula Nawab Saulal Jang", and was entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

Piploda (74° 57' N and 23° 36' E)

A village of Jaora tahsil, Piploda lies on the Jaora-Piploda and Piploda-Nawabganj roads. Regular buses ply on these roads. There is a rest house for the tourists to stay. Piploda is about 17.6 km. from Jaora.

Dynastic History

Formerly Piploda was a very small State, which paid a tribute of Rs. 28,000 to the Nawab of Jaora. The ruling family belonged to the Doria Rajputs, who migrated several centuries ago from Kathiawad, one Kaluji seizing the fort of Sabalgarh, (11 km. from Piploda.) The *Thakur* received a very small amount from the Senior Dewas family as *tankha* on six villages and a still lesser amount from the Junior Branch on five villages in Garhgucha. He held land from the Dewas Chief and Rs. 1,000 *jami* from Tal and Mandawal.¹ Some of the recent rulers of this house were Thakur Prithvi Singh, his son Onkar Singh, his adopted son Dule Singh and Kesri Singh.

There are schools, a public library, post office and police station at Piploda. It contains a small fortress also. The weekly market meets on Tuesdays, while the *Navaratri mela* is held annually for 4 days in March/April, drawing a congregation of 5,000. The Gram Panchayat manages the fair. According to the Census of 1971 the number of inhabitants of this village is 4,759.

Ratlam (23° 19' N and 75° 5' E)

The headquarters town of the District, it was the chief town of the erstwhile Ratlam State. Its distance from Ujjain is 97 km., from Bhopal 280 km. and from Bombay 657.6 km. It is a railway junction on the Western Railway. The Mhow-Neemuch highway passes through this town. Other two roads, originating from Ratlam are the Ratlam-Sivgarh-Bajna road and the Ratlam-Sailana-Banswara road. Ratlam is thus very easily approachable from all sides. The altitude of this town is 1577 feet above sea level.

1. C. U. Aitchison, A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Vol. IV, p. 391.

Dynastic History

The Rajas of the erstwhile Ratlam State were Rathor Rajputs of the Jodhpur house, whose ancestor was Raja Udai Singh (A. D. 1585-95). His great grandson Ratan Singh founded the house of Ratlam and obviously gave his name to the State. It is said, that once a mad elephant was creating havoc in the streets of Delhi, while Shah Jahan himself was somewhere nearby. With rare bravery Ratan Singh killed the elephant and the sovereign was so pleased that he bestowed on him a *Jagir* worth Rs. 53 lakhs. The historical fact, however, is that the *jagir* was awarded to him for his good service against the Uzbeks at Kaudhar and the Persians in Khorasan in A. D. 1651-52. At the same time he was made a commander of 3000 and given the title of Maharaja along with the usual royal insignia. Six years after this incident he joined Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur, to fight against Aurangzeb and Murad at the Battle field of 'Dharmatpur' (close to Ujjain) in 1658. Ratan Singh was killed in the fight. His cenotaph stands near this village. As a result of this misfortune the royal family lost much territory. During the reign of Ratan Singh's son Raja Chhatrasal, the State was divided into 3 parts, namely, Sitamau, Raoti and Ratlam. Chhatrasal's eldest son, Kesari Singh, got Ratlam. After him, through the intervention of the Mughal Emperor Kesari Singh's son, Man Singh, secured his claim for the State.

In the 18th century the ruling Chief, Raja Padam Singh became tributary to the Sindhia. Jaswant Rao Holkar's intrusion made the payment of tribute impossible and Bapu Sindhia, who came to enforce the payment, ravaged the State. The desperate ruler of Ratlam, Raja Parvat Singh inflicted a severe defeat on the Sindhia. Sir John Malcolm mediated in 1819 and payment of dues to the tune of Rs. 46,000 was agreed to by the Ratlam ruler, on condition that the Sindhia would not interfere in the internal affairs of the State. During the Great Revolt of 1857 the ruling Chief, Balwant Singh rendered conspicuous service to the British, and in recognition was granted *Khilat*. After him came Ranjit Singh, who was created a K. C. I. E. in 1887. He died in 1893. His son Raja Sajjan Singh succeeded him. He was entitled to a salute of 11 guns and the titles of His Highness and Raja.

Ratlam is a clean and well planned town. The most imposing edifice of this place is the old place "Ranjit Vilas". It is a beautiful building, encircled by moat. Before independence the plan of this place was in great demand among other feudatory Chiefs.

Temples of Ratlam are dedicated to Kalkamata, Hanuman, Satyanarayan, Lakshmi, Shani, Garh Kailash and Jain deities. A large number of Jain religious establishments (*Thanak*), exist in this town, which is one of the most important Jain centres in this region. Two Jain pilgrimage centres near Ratlam are known as Karoudi and Bibrod. Many gardens and parks are there, some of these are the Municipal Garden, Gandhi Udyan, Kalka-Mata-Udyan, Bhaktan-Ki-Baori, Ganga-Sagar Udyan, Gou-shala Udyan, Triveni Udyan, etc. Incidentally it might be mentioned that the Triveni-Sthal, built of

white marble is pleasing to eyes. Important markets and shopping centres of the town are known as Manak Chauk, Chandni Chauk, Bajaj-Khana, Chaumukhi-Pool, Station Road, Tilak Marg, Gafur Marg, Tripaulia Marg, etc.

Ratlam is a place of considerable commercial and industrial importance. The industrial houses of Perfect Potteries, Alcohol Plant, Straw-board Mills, Sajjan Mills are famous for their respective productions. Formerly it was famous as the principal centre of opium, tobacco, salt and satta transactions.

Ratlam had a population of 1,06,666 persons in 1971, as against 36,321 in 1901. There are about 81 schools, one post graduate college for arts, science and commerce subjects, 8 libraries, two stadiums, one auditorium, six cinemas, three clubs, hospitals, two dispensaries, one T. B. clinic and family planning centre in the town. Tap Water and electricity are available in the town.

The weekly market meets on Mondays, while four fairs are held annually. The *Navaratri mela* meets for 12 days in September/October and draws about 25,000 persons, while the *Triveni-Ka mela* is held in December/January for 8 days and visited by 1,00,000 pilgrims. Both these are managed by the Municipal Committee. Two other fairs are small and known as Bibrod and Barwar *mela*.

Many persons from Bombay and elsewhere, going on pilgrimage to Nathdwara in Mewar, halt at Ratlam. In order to provide accommodation to these pilgrims, Seth Narayandas Thakarsi Malji of Bombay constructed a big *Dharmashala* near the railway station, where the State *Sarai* and travellers bungalow were already existing. The inmates were provided with piped water supply by the grace of the railways, now water is supplied from the town water works to the town.

A few Muslim Shrines are located in Ratlam, which are held sacred by this community. One of these is a relic of the renowned saint of Syria, Radi-ud-din Madar Shah, who died in Manikpur in A. H. 840, that is A. D. 1436. The relic was brought to the town by one Edi-Shah Ghobi Shah. Some land had been assigned by the erstwhile State for its maintenance and preservation. The relic is a brick from the town of Manikpur. An annual *urs* is held near this shrine on the occasion of Madar Shah's death anniversary. It is attended by both the Hindus and the Muslims. The Sairanis, who migrated from Jodhpur with Raja Ratan Singh had erected a shrine near their *Muhalla* in honour of Khudabux Shahid, the Muhammadan saint of Jodhpur in whom Ratan Singh had great faith.

About 4 1/2 km. north of the town and on the Mhow-Neemuch road there is a stepwell containing an interesting inscription in Rangri. According to the inscription, dated *Samvat* 1723 (A. D. 1666), as is recorded in it, Maharaja Shri Ram Singhji was ruling in that year.

Rattagarhi (23° 8' N and 75° 71' E)

Rattagarhi is a place in Ratlam tahsil, near village Lochitara, which lies on the Ratlam-Badnawar road, at a distance of about 24 km. to the south-east of the District headquarters.

Rattagarhi is the source of the Rattagarhi nala, where considerable quantity of *Keora* flowers bloom in bushes. Essence is prepared from these flowers.

Ringnod (23° 44' N and 16° 14' E)

An old village of Jaora Tahsil, Ringnod is situated on the bank of the pingala river and on the Jaora-Ringnod road, at a distance of about 11 km. to the north-east of the tahsil headquarters.

About 10 km. away from Ringnod there is the famous confluence of the three rivers, the Chambal, the Pingala and the Melni. On the confluence there is a Siva temple, enshrining Mankameshwar Mahadeva. The shrine is situated within the jurisdiction of village Mendakher. On the full moon day of May/June a small fair is held near the temple. The Hindus offer *pindas* to their departed relatives in the waters of the confluence.

Ringnod is believed to be a very old place, many old idols are still dug out from its soil. It is said, that in ancient time the name of this place was Inganapada, that gradually corrupted into Ingnod and Ringnod. In an inscription at a school of Dewas mention is made of a temple of Mahadeva in near proximity of Ringnod. The inscription records the grant of money to the village of Agasiyaka to defray some expenses of this Mahadeva temple, which is still existing about 11 km. away from Ringnod, on the bank of the Shipra. That grant is made by Shri Vijaya paladeva and is dated 11th *Ashadha Shuklapaksha Samvat* or A. D. 1133-34. A figure of a *Garuda*, the emblem of the Paramaras, is engraved in one corner.

The village contains schools, public reading room and a branch post office. It had a population of 2,627 persons in 1971.

Sailana (23° 28' N and 74° 57' E)

The headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, Sailana town is situated on the Ratlam-Banswada road, at a distance of about 22 km. to the south-west of the District town. It stands at the foot of the Vindhya at an altitude of 1847 feet above sea level. Regular buses ply on the Ratlam-Banswada road and there is a rest house for the tourists to stay.

Formerly Sailana was the capital of the Sailana State a mediatized State of the Central India Agency, under the Political Agent of Malwa. Because of the Geographical situation of Sailana town the foot of the Vindhya, that is *auana* (mouth) of the *Shaila* (hill), the erstwhile Sailana State derived its name.

Dynastic History

The Chiefs of Sailana are Rathor Rajputs of the Ratnavat branch, an off-shoot of the Ratlam house, to whom Sailana belonged till 1730. In that year Ratan Singh's great-grandson Jai Singh founded an independent State and established his capital at Raoti village. In 1736 Sailana was built a capital by him. During the settlement of Malwa in 1819, an agreement was made, through the mediation of Sir John Malcolm, by which Daulat Rao Sindhia agreed to

stop further interference in the interval affairs of the state, in lieu of an annual tribute of Rs. 23,000. In 1860, the payment of the tribute was transferred to the British treasury. From 1850 the Chief Dule Singh being minor, the State was under British administration. During the Great Revolt of 1857 his widowed mother afforded considerable help to the British and in recognition of her services the State was entrusted to her. Raja Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *Gaddi* in 1895, by adoption. He did much to improve the financial condition of Sailana in the face of the severe famine of 1899-1900. He received Kaisar-I-Hind medal in 1901 and was made a K. C. I. E. in 1904. He enjoyed royal titles of "His Highness and Raja" and entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Sailana town is a place of impressive scenic beauty, specially after the rainy season, when the hill and plain, particularly the Malwa plateau to its east, appear bathed in greenery. To the south-west of the town is a picturesque valley, with a cascade falling over the perpendicular edge of the valley into tank. Amidst this panorama stands a temple, dedicated to Kalyan Kedareshwar. The spot is called Jesnagar. A local story current about this Kedareshwar is, that while the founder of the Sailana State, Raja Jai Singh was roaming in his territory to select a spot for his new capital, he came to Jesnagar, about 3 km. west of Sailana and chose it as a proper site. Then lord Kedareshwar appeared to him in dream and advised him not to establish his capital at Jesnagar, because then the sewage would defile his shrine. He instructed him to move eastward, kill and bury a game and found his residence there. Accordingly, Jai Singh travelled towards east and came to Sailana. There he actually found a hare and acted exactly in the way the god. advised him. The spot is the same where the palace gate, called the Surajpol stands.

Another temple of Kedareshwar stands within 3 km. from the town. It is called Bada Kedareshwar to distinguish it from the one existing at Jesnagar. The Dwarkadhish temple of the town is a big building, built by the Regent Rani of Ratan Singh, at a cost of about a lakh of rupees. Next in importance comes the temple of Nilkanth. There is a victory tower at Sailana, constructed by the ex-ruler Raja Jaswant Singh. It is made of stone and is about 150 ft. in height. In the town there is a beautiful garden of cactus, where about a thousand varieties of this fauna is nurtured. It is a unique garden worth a visit. It was laid by the ex-ruler and is very famous.

There are 5 schools, public library and reading room, two stadiums, a cinema, post and telegraph office, public health centre, etc. The civic affairs are managed by a Municipal Committee. Sailana is a centre of a Community Development Block. The population figure, according to the Census of 1971, is 7,489, which was 4,255 in 1901. Two small fairs are held near the temple of Bada Kedareshwar on the full moon day of May/June and October/November. The weekly markets meet on Thursdays and Sundays.

Semliya (23° 25' N and 75° 5' E)

A village of Ratlam tahsil, Semliya is situated about 4 km. in the interior from the Mhow-Neemuch road. The nearest railway station, namely, the Ratlam Railway station, is about 19 km. away.

An old Jain temple is located in this place, where Jain saints come for pilgrimage and where religious festivals of that faith are celebrated. The temple bears a record of *Samvat* 1533 (A. D. 1477) and is dedicated to Santi Nath. According to the census of 1971 the population figure of the village is 2,219.

Sipawara (23° 54' N and 75° 29' E)

A village of Alot tahsil, Sipawara is situated picturesquely on the confluence of the Chambal and the Shipra. Formerly it was a village of the Tal-Barkhera tahsil of the erstwhile Jaora State. There is a 13 km. long *Kutchhu* road upto Alot.

Near the village stands an old temple, enshrining Kamleshwar Mahadeo, with a stone ghat leading to the water of the rivers. During the full moon of April/May a large number of pilgrims from the surrounding area come to the village to take a holy dip in the confluence. Ananad Rao Panwar granted 60 *bighas* of land for the maintenance of the Gosain priests of the temple. Sipawara has a small bungalow, built by Nawab Muhammad Israil Khan. In 1901 the population of this village was 52, which has been shown as deserted in 1971 Census.

Tal (Tal Mandawal) (23° 43' N and 75° 25' E)

A town of Alot tahsil, Tal was, formerly, the headquarters of the Tal-Barkhera tahsil. It is situated at a distance of about 18 km. from Alot, 28 km. from Jaora, 64 km. from Ratlam and 260 km. from Bhopal. The place can be reached by regular bus services.

The exact date of its foundation is not traceable. According to local tradition, however, it was founded by one Taria Bhil in 1300 *Samvat* (A. D. 1243). In the 16th century A. D., the Mughal Subahdar of Malwa, assisted by the doria Rajputs captured it and kept under his control till A. H. 100 (A. D. 1683). The place then passed on to some Paramar Rajputs, who held it until the Holkar took it from them in A. D. 1810. He retained it till A. D. 1818, then assigned it to Ghafur Khan, under the treaty of Mandsaur.

Tal was populated by 4,691 persons in 1931 and by 6,858 in 1971. To look after their civic amenities there is a municipality, started in 1902 it has jurisdiction over 1.24 sq. km. The town is provided with electricity, a hospital, a post office, a rest house, five schools public library and reading room and a stadium.

A small *Navaratri mela* meets here in October near the temple of Kalimata, while the weekly market is held on Tuesdays. Potteries, basket-making, lac bangles, and Leather work are some of the small scale industries of the town.

Uchangarh (23° 20' N and 74° 35' E)

A village of Sailana tahsil, Uchangarh is situated on the Ratlam-Bajna road, at a distance of about 40 km. to the west of Ratlam. The place is rocky fastness on the bank of

the Mahi river. Regular buses ply on the Ratlam-Bajna road. Formerly Uchangarh was a tappa in the erstwhile tahsil of Bajna. From Bajna village it is about 12 km. away. On the bank of the river there is an old fort at some altitude. It was built by the Bhil Rajas of this area. At present, only the ruins are there and a Jain statue is existing within its area.

The old temple of Rajapuramataji or *Khakai* mata is locally famous. This temple too stands on the bank of the Mahi and on the Ratlam-Bajna road. On the occasions of *Navaratri*, both in September/October and March/April, small fairs are held near the shrine. A local legend runs to the effect, that the goddess used to come to the village in the guise of a human being to join in the play of the children of the village. At the instigation of a Bhil Raja once a barber tried to seize her. The enraged Devi cursed the Raja, so that he was vanquished by his enemies, the Bharmalot Rajputs. Out of fear, no barber approaches the shrine of *Khakai* mata. From the ruined fort a beautiful view of the surrounding hills and tanks can be obtained. The population figure of Uchangarh, according to the Census of 1971, is 293.

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APPENDIX A & B

Table No. 1
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of Years of data	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Ratlam	50 a b	7.1 0.5	2.8 0.5	2.5 0.3	1.5 0.3	9.4 0.9	31.8 6.2	310.1 14.3	281.4 12.4	166.9 7.7	18.0 1.2	9.7 0.7	4.1 0.5	945.3 45.3
Jaora	50 a b	6.9 0.6	3.8 0.4	2.5 0.3	0.8 0.1	9.1 0.8	99.1 5.4	267.2 11.6	230.6 10.2	149.3 6.3	16.8 0.9	9.4 0.7	2.8 0.3	798.3 37.6
Sailana	50 a b	5.1 0.4	2.3 0.2	2.0 0.2	1.3 0.1	7.6 0.6	121.2 5.6	317.0 14.9	296.7 13.4	165.1 7.4	16.0 1.0	6.9 0.5	2.8 0.2	944.0 44.5
Ratlam (District)	a b	6.4 0.5	3.0 0.3	2.3 0.3	1.2 0.2	8.7 0.8	117.4 5.7	298.1 13.6	286.6 12.0	160.4 7.1	16.9 1.0	8.7 0.6	3.2 0.3	895.9 42.4
Heaviest annual rainfall as														
% of normal & year **		Lowest annual rainfall as		Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs										
(16)		(17)		Amount (mm.)		Date								
				(18)		(19)								
196 (1944)		28 (1918)		334.5		1950, July 28								
177 (1933)		35 (1918)		272.8		1945, July 26								
180 (1945)		36 (1918)		359.7		1941, Aug. 11								
177 (1944)		33 (1918)												

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more) * Based on all available data upto 1961. ** Years given in brackets.
Source.—Dy. Director General of Observatories of Climatology and Geophysics, G.O.L., Poona.

Table No. 2
Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
 (Data 1900-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
201 — 300	1	901 — 1,000	5
301 — 400	0	1,001 — 1,100	7
401 — 500	3	1,101 — 1,200	4
501 — 600	4	1,201 — 1,300	2
601 — 700	9	1,301 — 1,400	2
701 — 800	3	1,401 — 1,500	3
801 — 900	6	1,501 — 1,600	1

Source.—Dy. Director General of Observatories, Climatology and Geophysics, G.O.I., Poona

Table No. 3
Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity
 (Ratlam)

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature	Highest Maximum ever recorded °C	Date	Lowest Minimum recorded °C	Date	Relative Humidity	
							0930 %	1730 %
January	26.9	11.1	33.0	1961, Jan. 25	5.0	1952, Jan. 2	63	37
February	29.3	13.0	37.8	1953, Feb. 28	5.4	1961, Feb. 9	50	29
March	34.1	18.1	41.1	1952, Mar. 28	9.4	1957, Mar. 6	42	26
April	37.8	22.7	45.2	1958, Apr. 27	15.0	1955, Apr. 15	37	23
May	39.6	26.9	43.9	1960, May 12	20.1	1960, May 6	58	25
June	36.1	25.2	42.2	1953, Jun. 6	19.4	1961, Jun. 26	80	51
July	30.1	23.3	37.6	1958, July 3	20.0	1951, July 9	91	78
August	28.4	22.5	38.7	1959, Aug. 29	20.0	1956, Aug. 23	93	78
September	30.0	22.1	37.8	1951, Sept. 16 and 1.	16.1	1954, Sept. 23	88	67
October	32.3	19.1	38.3	1951, Oct. 11	12.8	1952, Oct. 29	63	43
November	30.2	14.3	34.4	1951, Nov. 1	9.4	1956, Nov. 29	48	35
December	27.9	11.9	32.8	1960, Dec. 29	6.1	1955, Dec. 24	64	35
Annual	31.9	19.1						

* Hours I. S. T.

Source.—Dy. Director General Observatories, Climatology and Geophysics, G. O. I., Poona

Table No. 4
Mean Wind Speed in km/hr.
(Ratlam)

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
8.0	8.2	7.8	6.5	11.1	13.5	11.7	9.9	7.9	5.9	6.1	6.5	8.8

Table No. 5
Special Weather Phenomena

Mean No. of days with	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Thunder	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	5.1	3.1	2.7	3.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	19.8
Hail	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Dust-Storm	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Fog	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

Source—Dr. Director General Observations, Climatology and Geophysics, G.O.L., Poona.

Table No. 6
Land Utilization Statistics

(In '000 hectares)

Year	Area by village papers	Forests	Not Available for cultivation		(5)	Other uncultivated land, excluding fallow			(8)
			Land under non-Agricultural uses	Barren and unculturable land		Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Land under misc. Tree crops and Groves not included in net area sown	Culturable Waste	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
1950-51	488	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1955-56	488	34	20	73	67	.08	55	55	
1960-61	486	38	11	36	87	7.7	63	63	
1965-67	487	35	22	33	95	.05	49	49	
1971-72	487	37	23	28	52	...	45	45	

Year	Fallow lands		(9)	(10)	Net Area Sown	Area Sown more than once	(12)	(13)
	Current Fallows	Old Fallows						
1950-51	5.7	...	...	...	212	10	223	223
1955-56	3.3	11	...	...	225	16	241	241
1960-61	3.8	5	...	...	235	16	250	250
1965-66	3.4	5	...	...	243	11	254	254
1971-72	3	4	...	...	295	38	333	333

Table No. 7

Area Sown Under Principal Crops

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(In '000 hectares)

RATLAM

Year	Rice	Jowar	Wheat	Maize	Bajra	All Pulses	Grain	Sugar-cane	Condiments and Spices	All Fruits and Vegetables	Groundnut	Sesamum	Linseed	Cotton	Drugs and Narcotics
1950-51	5	49	38	14	3	30	21	9	1.6	6.6	2.3	3.7	...	52	3
1955-56	6	53	47	17	4	32	24	2.9	6.8	.6	6.2	1.9	4.7	51	3.2
1960-61	6	58	43	21	6	37	25	2.9	6.4	.6	11	2	2.6	43	4.0
1965-66	5	57	29	23	6	46	23	3.3	3.7	.9	16	1.5	1.6	55	1.1
1970-71	4	63	43	30	...	59	31	3	...	...	19	1.8	2	37	...
1971-72	6	51	52	29	5	58	33	1.8	5.3	.9	19	.8	3.3	46	3.2
1972-73	7	65	37	33	6	...	31	...	...	...	15	.4	1.6	37	...

Table No. 8
Out-turn of Principal Crops

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APPENDIX-A

Year	Rice	Jowar	Wheat	Maize	Bajra	Gram	Sugarcane (Gur)	Groundnut	Sesamum	Linseed	Cotton (In '000 bales of 180 Kg.)
1950-51	1.1	6	6.4	2.4	3	6.3	.7	.6	.6	2.8	11.7
1955-56	2.1	19.5	18.7	6.1	1.3	10.8	10.5	5.6	.6	1.4	16.3
1960-61	2.6	36.3	18.8	16.9	1.8	10.9	10.2	3.3	2	5	22.9
1965-66	.5	35.3	12.9	19.6	2.5	9.4	9.1	8.2	2	3	22.3
1970-71	1.9	47	32.8	29.9	...	13.5	9.9	13.1	.1	.4	14.7
1971-72	3.3	23.8	38.5	20	2.8	16.7	9.6	11.3	.1	5	9.3
1972-73	2.5	42.6	23.7	27.1	2.5	15	...	9.4	.1	4	14.6

Table No. 9
Source-wise Area Irrigated

Year	Canals	Wells	Tanks	Other Source	Net Irrigated Area (In Hectares)
1950-51	2	8,747	24	1	8,774
1955-56	25	11,032	6	54	11,117
1960-61	..	12,021	162	184	12,366
1965-66	..	9,830	194	983	11,007
1970-71	..	21,700	1,100	500	23,300
1971-72	..	24,000	1,100	800	25,900
1972-73	..	22,249	1,195	922	24,366

Table No. 10
Routes operated by M.P.S.R.T.C.

Spot	Name of Route	Route	Single Trips	Total Distance Covered (In Km.)
Mandsaur	1. Rampura-Ratlam	179	2	358
	2. Mandsaur-Sailana	109	2	218
	3. Mandsaur-Ujjain-Bhopal	387	2	774
	4. Mandsaur-Indore	220	4	880
	5. Mandsaur-Indore-Bhopal	410	2	820
	6. Rampura-Indore	313	2	626
	7. Ratlam-Chambal	219	4	876
	8. Ratlam-Badnawar	42	2	84
	9. Ratlam-Mhow	126	2	252
	10. Ratlam-Banswada	93	2	186
	11. Ratlam-Badwal	95	2	190
	12. Ratlam-Danpur-Banswada	87	2	174
	13. Indore-Banswada	221	2	442
	14. Ratlam-Banswada	93	2	186
	15. Ratlam-Piploda	54	8	482
	16. Ratlam-Indore	140	6	840
	17. Ratlam-Digthar	126	1	126
	18. Ratlam-Udaipur	309	1	309
Indore	1. Indore-Ratlam	134	2	268
Dhar	1. Khargone-Ratlam	223	2	446
	2. Dhar-Ratlam	100	4	400
Neemuch	1. Neemuch-Ujjain-Bhopal	439	2	878
	2. Neemuch-Bhopal (Rajasthan)	439	2	878
	3. Neemuch-Indore (S.R.T.C.)	272	2	544
	4. Neemuch-Dhar	235	2	470
	5. Jawad-Indore	298	2	596
	6. Jawad-Ratlam	169	2	338
Bhopal	1. Bhopal-Neemuch-Jawad	488	2	976

Source.—Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Habibganj, Bhopal

Table No. 11
Agricultural Labour Family Budget (1950-51)
(Zone II)

	Average annual expenditure (In Rs.)		Percentage to total expenditure (In Rs.)	
Food	269.0		81.3	
Clothing and footwear	29.1		8.8	
Fuel and lighting	5.0		1.5	
House-rent and repairs	0.8		0.2	
Services and miscellaneous	27.1		8.2	
Total	331.0		100.0	

Items	Average annual expenditure (Rs.)	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period per unit of quantity
				Rs. A. P.
Food Cereals				
Rice	1.9	0.6	1 Seer	0 14 0
Wheat	23.2	7.0	"	0 7 0
Gram	2.2	0.7	"	0 5 0
Jowar	149.0	45.0	"	0 4 0
Kodo	5.3	1.6	"	...
Maize	18.7	5.7	"	0 4 6
Total	200.3	60.6		
Pulses				
Gram	5.2	1.6	"	0 5 0
Mung	4.7	1.4	"	0 8 0
Masur	0.9	0.3	"	0 0 0
Urd	1.0	0.3	"	0 8 0
Moong, Urd, Masur (mixed)	8.7	2.6	"	...
Total	20.5	6.2		
Gur and sugar	10.0	3.0	"	0 14 0 (Sugar)
Spices	11.1	3.4	"	2 0 0
Edible oil	8.4	2.5	"	2 0 0
Vegetables	2.8	0.8	"	0 3 0 to
Salt	2.5	0.7	"	0 1 6 to 0 2 0

Table No. 12
Distribution of Workers by Categories and Tahsils, 1971

Categories	Ratlam District	Jaora Tahsil	Alot Tahsil	Sailana Tahsil	Ratlam Tahsil
Category I Cultivators	1,49,739	46,010	32,310	30,686	40,686
Category II Agricultural Labourers	23,226	9,360	4,347	966	8,553
Category III Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.	3,685	739	1,064	326	1,556
Category IV Household Industry	11,125	4,308	2,086	897	3,834
Category V Manufacturing other than Household Industry.	9,253	2,049	639	135	6,430
Category VI Construction	3,055	918	286	232	1,619
Category VII Trade and Commerce	9,319	2,613	1,123	590	4,993
Category VIII Transport, Storage and Communications.	6,504	447	208	117	5,632
Category IX Other Services.	17,374	4,771	2,464	1,289	8,850
Total workers	2,33,180	71,215	44,527	35,285	82,153

Table No. 13
Receipt from Different Sources of Revenue

Source	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Central										
1. Income Tax				29,36,974	20,69,109	21,10,870	35,13,394	32,89,006	31,20,247	53,84,558
2. Excise				44,67,109	51,83,946	58,19,970	87,79,079	58,16,418	70,05,914	91,43,978
3. Estate Duty				19,817	34,657	13,545	2,041	16,197	28,681	13,623
State										
RATLAM										
4. Excise	19,84,131	10,60,812	19,70,921	...	41,33,795	40,16,525	43,82,239	41,94,867	58,65,848	45,84,946
5. Forest	75,989	79,321	1,19,074	1,78,000	88,678	58,316	70,201	54,486	83,336	95,525
6. Registration & Stamps	...	...	...	86,733	1,17,522	1,40,434	1,57,711	2,08,899	2,09,142	23,02,995
7. Taxes on Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	1,29,155	1,81,025	2,17,146	2,73,131	2,87,194	2,97,844	3,55,439
8. Sales Tax	4,35,937	10,96,419	16,24,279	...	62,02,119	68,15,238	74,05,764	98,02,214	73,38,543	91,12,953
9. Entertainment Tax	14,395	15,385	1,60,438	3,88,730	4,93,132	5,76,230	5,44,570	10,03,119	10,94,062	10,02,354

Source.—Ratlam Census 1961; Treasury Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 14
No. of Prisoners by Length of Sentence

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973
District Jail, Ratlam				
Below one Month	67	251	176	322
1 to 3 Months	55	34	72	126
3 to 6 "	59	35	47	72
6 to 12 "	43	21	30	22
1 to 2 Years	25	8	22	37
2 to 5 "	26	10	10	24
6 to 10 "	9	4	4	1
Above 10 "	5	1	4	17
Sub Jail, Jaora				
Below one Month	20	15	40	20
1 to 3 Months	10	30	30	35
3 to 6 "	30	12	45	25
6 to 12 "	8	18	6	5
1 to 2 Years	2	6	3	3
2 to 5 "	...	2	...	2
6 to 10 "	...	...	...	...
Above 10 "	...	...	...	...

Table No. 15
No. of Prisoners

Year	At the Beginning		Received		Discharged		Remaining at the End	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Total		Total		Total		Total	
District Jail, Ratlam								
1970	66	1	374	8	368	7	72	2
1971	72	2	374	9	393	11	53	...
1972	53	...	393	1	385	1	61	...
1973	61	...	622	4	579	4	104	...
Sub-Jail, Jaora								
1970	41	...	445	5	453	5	33	...
1971	33	...	525	1	509	1	49	...
1972	49	...	500	9	502	9	47	...
1973	47	...	418	10	430	10	35	...
1974	35	...	785	7	780	6	40	1
RATLAM								
1970					375			74
1971					404			53
1972					386			53
1973					583			104

Table No. 16
Duration of Cases

Year	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1. Without Trail	41446	78346	69015	55501	159755	257441
2. Exparte	72898	78431	80931	124441	283733	198743
3. Admission	5655	6827	12144	16888	12784	10774
4. Compromised	65355	79686	97129	94719	140594	130995
5. After full Trail	262456	160873	202538	243544	402661	263528
6. Referred to Arbitration.	...	104	...	2347	2757	6641

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 17
Pending Suits and Their Disposal

Year	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1. Pending at the Beginning	1620	1787	2339	2806	2812	2765
2. Instituted	1970	1864	1871	2098	2157	2155
3. Revived	60	994	29	88	42	82
4. Otherwise Received	4	15	370	1170	427	244
5. Total for Disposal	3662	4660	4609	6162	5438	5186
6. Disposed of by Transfer	25	952	364	1152	423	232
7. Otherwise Disposed	1850	1369	1439	2198	2310	2375
8. Pending at the End	1787	2339	2806	2812	2705	2579

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 18
Revisions and Appellate Cases

Year	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Regular Appeals						
1. Pending at the Beginning	450	553	380	336	248	150
2. Instituted	182	95	98	109	134	100
3. Otherwise Received	5	2	1	113	1	3
4. Total for Disposal	637	650	479	549	383	283
5. Disposed of by Transfer	4	2	1	113	...	3
6. Otherwise Disposed	80	268	142	188	203	173
7. Pending at the End	553	380	336	248	186	107
Miscellaneous Appeals						
1. Pending at the Beginning	90	138	95	61	46	50
2. Instituted	88	84	62	51	64	78
3. Otherwise Received	...	6	2	24	1	2
4. Total for Disposal	178	228	159	136	111	130
5. Disposed of by Transfer	...	2	2	24	1	2
6. Otherwise Disposed	40	131	96	66	60	69
7. Pending at the End	138	95	61	46	50	60
Revisions						
1. Pending at the Beginning	7	4	3	4	6	1
2. Instituted	6	5	5	6	2	4
3. Otherwise Received	5	2	1	113	1	3
4. Total for Disposal	...	3	...	...	...	...
5. Disposed of by Transfer	13	12	8	10	8	5
6. Otherwise Disposed	9	6	4	4	7	2
7. Pending at the End	4	3	4	6	1	2

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 19
No. of Cases Decided by Nyaya Panchayats

Year	Civil	Criminal	Year	Civil	Criminal
1952	264	310	1963	339	477
1953	429	677	1964	302	514
1954	330	524	1965	417	818
1955	285	325	1966	216	263
1956	225	117	1967	261	543
1957	380	530	1968	240	496
1958	234	363	1969	141	335
1959	288	374	1970	117	339
1960	249	455	1971	96	375
1961	285	317	1972	154	503
1962	363	328	1973	141	506

Source.—District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 20

No. of students of S.C. & S.T. in Primary,
Middle and Higher Secondary Schools

Year	Primary		Middle		Higher Secondary	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1967-68	3,878	2,313	606	227	225	65
1968-69	2,982	2,578	1,158	654	587	144
1969-70	3,818	3,304	1,048	624	637	293
1970-71	2,660	2,416	1,057	543	651	288
1971-72	2,875	1,850	1,284	390	618	168
1972-73	4,685	3,767	1,869	733	772	155

Source.—Ratlam District Statistical Handbook, 1973

Table No. 21

Progress of Junior Basic Schools

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1960-61	35	1,546	133	53	2	71,105
1965-66	33	2,103	319	62	6	1,20,959
1970-71	30	1,816	408	61	6	1,62,858
1971-72	28	1,636	375	60	6	1,95,828
1972-73	26	1,959	590	59	7	2,20,916
1973-74	26	1,891	459	66	8	2,65,142
1974-75	26	1,686	410	64	9	2,67,252

Table No. 22
Progress of Senior Basic Schools

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1965-66	9	1,583	37	80	1	1,66,408
1970-71	12	1,789	158	91	3	1,12,238
1971-72	14	2,098	219	106	5	2,54,684
1972-73	16	2,785	356	118	5	3,80,631
1973-74	16	2,778	279	116	4	3,80,631
1974-75	16	2,559	251	110	7	4,83,514

Table No. 23
Number of Schools by Management

Year	Category	Government		Local Bodies		Private or other Organisations	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61	1. Pre-Primary	1	...	2	...	1	...
	2. Primary/Jr. Basic	457	58	...	...	9	1
	3. Middle/Sr. Basic	48	4	...	...	3	1
	4. High/HSS/M. P. HSS	7	2	...	...	5	...
1965-66	1. Pre-Primary	2	...	2	...	1	...
	2. Primary/Jr. Basic	508	69	...	...	9	1
	3. Middle/Sr. Basic	62	9	...	...	6	2
	4. High/HSS/M. P. HSS	13	2	...	...	3	1
1966-67	1. Pre-Primary	3	...	2	...	2	...
	2. Primary/Jr. Basic	509	69	...	...	10	1
	3. Middle/Sr. Basic	68	9	...	...	6	2
	4. High/HSS/M. P. HSS	14	2	...	...	3	1

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(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1967-68	1. Pre-Primary	3	...	2	...	2	...
	2. Primary/Jr. Basic	510	69	...	...	10	1
	3. Middle/Sr. Basic	66	9	...	...	7	2
	4. High/HSS/M. P. HSS	15	2	...	...	3	1
1968-69	1. Pre-Primary	1	...	2	...	2	...
	2. Primary/Jr. Basic	507	68	...	...	1	...
	3. Middle/Sr. Basic	71	11	...	...	6	2
	4. High/HSS/M. P. HSS	15	2	...	...	3	...
1969-70	1. Pre-Primary	1	...	1	...	1	...
	2. Primary/Jr. Basic	510	68	1	...	19	1
	3. Middle/Sr. Basic	71	18	...	...	4	2
	4. High/HSS/M. P. HSS	16	3	...	...	9	2
1970-71	1. Pre-Primary	1	...	1	...	1	...
	2. Primary/Jr. Basic	510	69	1	...	18	1
	3. Middle/Sr. Basic	74	10	...	...	8	2
	4. High/HSS/M. P. HSS	16	3	...	...	9	2

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(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1971-72	1. Pre-Primary	2	...	1	...	1	...
	2. Primary/Jr. Basic	517	69	1	...	18	1
	3. Middle/Sr. Basic	85	12	...	...	9	2
	4. High/HSS/M. P. HSS	17	3	...	...	10	2
1972-73	1. Pre-Primary	2	...	1	...	2	...
	2. Primary/Jr. Basic	562	69	1	...	16	1
	3. Middle/Sr. Basic	94	10	...	...	15	2
	4. High/HSS/M. P. HSS	17	3	...	...	10	2
1973-74	1. Pre-Primary	2	...	1	...	2	...
	2. Primary/Jr. Basic	567	69	1	...	22	1
	3. Middle/Sr. Basic	99	15	1	...	15	2
	4. High/HSS/M. P. HSS	18	3	...	...	9	2

Source.—District Education Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 24
Anti-Malarial work done by NMEP Unit
(1961-1974)

Active & Passive Surveillance Operation	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1. No. of Fever Cases Detected	12350	29724	33440	56738	51630	85250	64762	49131	49428	140664	109022	109122	116874	135408
2. No. of Cases in which blood smear collected.	10436	29724	33440	53689	47706	57552	58556	56677	60942	98307	97210	108067	102919	124070
3. Result	...	...	1	421	1519	691	959	647	2377	14811	22480	172691	19507	32219
I. Spraying operation														
4. No. of villages in which DDT spraying was done	1027	194	...	...	1049	1077	793	1104	1079	1068	1069	1072	1072	1072

* Withdrawal of spraying in 1962

** Spraying resumed

Source.—Malaria Unit Officer, NMEP Unit, Ratlam & Mandlaur

Table No. 25
Civil Dispensaries (Graded and Ungraded)

S.No.	Name & Location	Year/ date of opening	Staff position			Av. No. of patients treated annually	Beds		
			Doctor	Compounder	Dresser		Others	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Tal	1893	2	1	1	8	63089 (outdoor) 2652 (indoor)	8	12
2.	Gandhi Civil Dispensary Sarwan	1970	1	1	1	4	11441 (outdoor) 72 (indoor)	2	3
3.	Raoti	NA	1	1	1	4	8512 (outdoor) 33 (indoor)	2	2
4.	Baraoda	1949	1	...	1	4	11465 (outdoor) 15 (indoor)	4	2
5.	Ringnod	NA (very old)	1	1	1	3	15690 (outdoor) 28 (indoor)	4	2
6.	Mominpura	1959	1	1	1	2	50129 (outdoor)	...	...
7.	Dhodhar	1973	1	1	...	...	5502 (outdoor)	...	...

(contd.)

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(contd.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
8.	Dhamnod	1920	1	1	1	5	22441 (outdoor)	...	...
9.	Dharad	NA (very old)	1	1	1	5	23284 (outdoor)	...	...
10.	Sukheda	1959	1	1	1	4	26859 (outdoor)	2	...
11.	Shivgarh	1973	1	1	...	...	8200 (outdoor) 25 (indoor)	...	...
<u>Ungraded Dispensaries</u>									
1.	Station Road	1956	1	1	...	4	56486 (outdoor)	...	...
2.	Pandhewa	1946	...	1	...	2	3493 (outdoor)	...	...
3.	Maota	NA (about 40 years old)	...	1	...	2	7340 (outdoor)	...	...
4.	Namli	1954	1	1	...	2	9034 (outdoor)	...	...
5.	Chandragarh	State time	...	1	...	2	2315 (outdoor)	...	...
6.	Mandawal	1947	...	1	...	2	4924 (outdoor)	...	...
7.	Bangrod	State time	...	1	...	3	8983 (outdoor)	...	...

Source.—Respective Medical Officers/Dispensary Incharge

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Table No. 26
Land Allotted to Harijans/Adiwasis and Other Backward Classes

Year	Land Allotted to					
	No. of Harijans	In Acres	No. of Adiwasis	In Acres	No. of Backward Persons	In Acres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1951-52	32	221.19	122	856.70	43	121.85
1952-53	19	190.11	130	1,091.69	61	273.40
1953-54	8	16.31	65	418.75	4	4.39
1954-55	21	85.43	122	643.73	25	58.14
1955-56	4	2.10	12	67.41	1	1.91
1956-57	165	859.67	160	698.96	74	307.15
1957-58	124	557.4	287	1,114.10	441	534.76
1958-59	71	116.17	842	1,916.68	228	557.49
1959-60	230	740.24	630	1,719.79	203	1,124.62
1960-61	210	607.06	529	1,528.15	365	1,148.76
1961-62	224	782.92	1,168	3,445.40	445	1,922.46
1962-63	151	509.07	719	1,719.61	308	904.53
1963-64	267	481.28	263	5,181.18	224	837.73
1964-65	112	447.68	401	1,425.58	149	996.38
1965-66	368	1,295.86	1,344	5,192.89	510	732.59
1966-67	68	260.68	213	836.49	332	431.7
1967-68	264	1,011.78	651	3,675.00	135	577.41
1968-69	58	200.66	34	168.66	29	120.47
1969-70	...	...	...	...	9	29.99
1970-71	25	316.99	228	741.99	55	301.05
1971-72	...	424.98	...	319.32	1	49.06
					cooperative society	
1972-73	...	29.06	...	252.18	...	546.71
1973-74	...	323.82	...	6,911.13	...	317.02
1974-75	...	...	...	...	...	604.65

Table No. 1
Composition of Original Tahsils in 1949

New Tahsil	Former State	Former Tahsil Unit
1. Ratlam	1. Ratlam " " 2. Sailana " " 3. Dhar	i. Ratlam tahsil ii. 39 villages of Dhamnod tahsil iii. 50 villages of Dharar tahsil iv. Bilpank tahsil v. Bangrod tahsil vi. 3 villages of Sailana tahsil vii. 1 village of Badnawar tahsil
2. Sailana	1. Sailana " 2. Ratlam " "	i. Sailana tahsil (except 3 villages) ii. Raoti tahsil iii. Bajna tahsil iv. 2 villages of Dhar tahsil v. 5 villages of Dhamnod tahsil
3. Jaora	1. Jaora " " " 2. Piploda 3. Dewas (Junior) 4. Gwalior	i. Jaora tahsil ii. Nawabganj tahsil iii. 30 villages of Barauda tahsil iv. 3 villages of Tal tahsil v. Piploda State iv. Ringnod tahsil vii. Mundsaur tahsil of Mandsaur district.
4. Alot	1. Dewas (Senior) 2. Jaora 3. Plant Piploda	i. Alot tahsil ii. 81 villages of Tal tahsil iii. 12 villages of Pant Piploda State.

Table No. 2
List of Irrigation Projects (Tahsilwise)
Maintained by Irrigation Department
(Upto 1972-73)

Name of work	Location (Tahsil)	Year of Start	Year of Completion	Cost (In Lakhs of Rs.)	Designed Area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Shivgarh Bhedli Tank.	<u>Sailana</u>	1955	1958	18.99	1230 Acres
2. Raoti Tank	do.		1960	0.66	171 "
3. Ambapada Tank	do.	1967	1971	4.55	200 "
4. Alkakheda Tank	do.				110 "
5. Bajna Tank	do.	1969	1971	2.99	107 "
6. Surajbadia Tank	do.	1969	1971	4.98	230 "
7. Goverdhan Sagar	do.				306 "
8. Kangsi Tank	do.				396 "
9. Gwalgarh Tank	do.	1965	1968	1.41	100 "
NEW WORKS :					
10. Chawasa Khedi	do.				100 "
11. Gudabhedi P.U.W.	do.				60 "
12. Amardai Tank	do.				455 "
13. Mataji P.U.W.	do.				355 "
<u>Ratlam</u>					
1. Ram Sagar Tank	"		1956		210 "
2. Melwasa Tank	do.		1955		200 "
3. Kamod Tank	do.		1955		200 "
4. Sewaria Tank	do.	1966	1968-69	1.14	140 "
5. Shikarwadi Tank No. I	do.	1966	1969	2.16	160 "
6. Rattagarh Kheda Tank	do.	1966	1969	3.57	210 "
7. Bodina Tank	do.	1969	1971	2.31	150 "
8. Shikarwadi Tank No. II.	do.				300 "
9. Banjali Tank	do.	1964	1968	0.488	124 "
10. Malwasa S. D. No. I	do.	1971	1972	0.49	150 "

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
NEW WORKS :					
I. Preetam Nagar	Ratlam				86 Acres
	<u>Jaora</u>				
Sujapura Tank	do.	1964	1968	0.78	250 "
Pachria Tank	do.	1964	1970	0.65	130 "
Bagia Tank	do.	1965	1971	0.44	140 "
NEW WORKS :					
Akiya P.U.W.	do.				100 "
	<u>Alot</u>				
Alote Tank	do.	1965		4.50	260 "
Asota Tank	do.	1965	1969	0.98	119 "
Piplia's Isadia Tank	do.	1971	1973	1.59	155 "
NEW WORKS :					
Arnia L.I.S.	do.				250 "
Tal Spp Dam	do.				50 "
Kitkhedi S. D.	do.				60 "

Table No. 3
List of Veterinary Institutions
(Covering Period upto 1972-73)

S.No.	Name of Institution	Location	Tahsil	Year of opening
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Vety. Hospital	Alot	Alot	1949
2.	Vety. Hospital	Ratlam	Ratlam	1949
3.	Vety. Hospital	Jaora	Jaora	1950
4.	Vety. Hospital	Sailana	Sailana	1950
5.	Vety. Hospital	Piploda	Jaora	1950
6.	Vety. Dispensary	Namli	Ratlam	1950 (Now Hospital)
7.	Vety. Dispensary	Ringnod	Jaora	1950
8.	Vety. Hospital	Bajna	Sailana	1951
9.	Vety. Hospital	Tal	Alot	1953
10.	Vety. Mobile Unit	Ratlam	Ratlam	1954
11.	Vety. Dispensary	Kharwa	Alot	1955
12.	Vety. Dispensary	Shivgarh	Sailana	1958
13.	Vety. Dispensary	Raoti	Sailana	1960
14.	Vety. Dispensary	Badawda	Jaora	1963
15.	Vety. Dispensary	Sarwan	Sailana	1964
16.	Vety. Dispensary	Sckheda	Piploda	1965
17.	Vety. Dispensary	Chiklana	Piploda	1966
18.	Vety. Dispensary	Hatnara	Piploda	1966
19.	Vety. Dispensary	Birmaval	Ratlam	1966
20.	Vety. Dispensary	Sakraoda	Sailana	1967
21.	Vety. Dispensary	Shivpur	Ratlam	1968
22.	Vety. Dispensary	Bangrod	Ratlam	1968
23.	Vety. Dispensary	Bhatipadodia	Ratlam	1970
	Cattle Breeding Unit	Ringnod	Jaora	1960
1.	"	Kharwa	Alot	1954
2.	"	Sailana	Sailana	1962
3.	"	Piploda	Jaora	1962
4.	"	Tal	Alot	1963
5.	"	Shivgarh	Sailana	1964
6.	"	Sarwan	Sailana	1965
7.	"	Raoti	Sailana	1966
8.	"	Bajna	Sailana	1966
9.	"	Birmaval	Ratlam	1966

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Artificial Insemination Unit	Jaora	Jaora	1959
2.	Artificial Insemination Unit	Alot	Alot	1959
1.	Uneconomic Cattle Collection Centre	Ratlam	Ratlam	1968
1.	Key Village Block	Ratlam	Ratlam	1973
1.	Town Milk Supply Scheme	Ratlam	Ratlam	1971
1.	Check Post	Sailana	Sailana	1970
1.	Govardhan Goshala	Alot	Alot	1958
2.	Gopal Goshala	Ratlam	Ratlam	1908

Table No. 4
Details of Key Statistics of Medium Scale Working Units at Ratlam, 1972

S.No.	Name & Address of the Unit	Date of Establishment	Product Manufactured	Investment		No. of Workers
				Fixed Capital	Working Capital	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Sajian Mills Ltd., Ratlam	1929	Cloth Yam	35,11,110	13,17,750	1,814
2.	Perfect Pottery (P) Ltd., Ratlam.	1954	Stone Ware, pipes and fittings, acid resisting tiles and bricks.	6,29,131	3,04,037	223
3.	Ratlam Straw Board Mills (P) Ltd., Ratlam.	1954	Straw Board based for felt board.	24,50,000	23,20,000	270
4.	Power Alcohol Plant, M. P. State Industries Corporation	1963	Rectified spirit, potable grade alcohol Indian made foreign alcohol.	N.A.	N.A.	15

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(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5.	Central Magnet Wire Pvt. Ltd., Dilio Nagar, Ratlam.	1967	Electrical wires cables enamelled copper wire and strips.	N.A.	N.A.	15
6.	Jaora Sugar Mills (P) Ltd.,	1934	Sugar, molasses	49,00,000	1,10,000	1,150
7.	Digvijay Industries, Bangrod, Ratlam.	1947	Steel, rods, bars angles and flats.	5,50,000	1,00,000	93

Source.—Industrial Potentiality Report of Ratlam District (Small Industries Service Institute, Indore)

Table No. 5
Details of Key Statistics of Important Small Scale Working Units at Ratlam, 1972

S.No.	Name & Address of the Unit	Date of Establishment	Product Manufactured	Investment (Amount in Rs.)		No. of Workers
				Fixed Capital	Working Capital	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Premier Tools Accessories Bangrod, Ratlam.	1952	Gun metal valves water & steam steel wires.	1,10,000	50,000	40
2.	Jacon Oil Mills, Jaura (Ratlam).	1948	Vegetable Oils	7,45,000	7,00,000	100
3.	P. M. Rathod, Ratlam	1934	Perfume Compounds	84,000	93,000	24
4.	Ramesh Perfumery, Ratlam	1961	Perfumery Compounds	47,000	40,000	12
5.	Arochem Industries, Ram Bagh, Ratlam.	1969	Fine chemicals	78,000	75,000	8
6.	Motiji Jainarain, Ratlam		Seuff, pen maceh, tooth power, etc.	36,000	...	14
7.	S. R. Gandhi Brothers, Dahi Modi Bazar, Ratlam.	1948	Hair oil	39,000	15,000	7

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
8.	Swastik Metals Works, Kasera Bazar, Ratlam.	1948	Utensils	55,000	75,000	16
9.	M. P. Electric Corporation, Industrial Estate, Ratlam.	1965	Empire cloth and empire tape.	1,50,000	...	5
10.	D. P. Industries, Industrial Estate, Ratlam.	1971	Steel wire diameter, aluminium conduc- tor, etc.	1,69,000	4,00,000	10
11.	Sriram Industries, Ratlam					
12.	Alok Laboratories, Industrial Estate, Ratlam.	1966	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,40,000	1,10,000	22
13.	Delux Plastics, Ratlam					
14.	Ratlam Bone and Fertilizer, Ratlam.	1967	Raw bone crushing	1,08,000	1,00,000	50
15.	Ratlam Aromatic Products, Industrial Estate, Ratlam.	1965	Fine chemicals	46,000	40,000	5
16.	Manghose Tiles, Jaura, Ratlam	1970	Mangalore Tiles	8,000	6,000	40
17.	Perfect Ceramics, Ratlam		Porcelain wares	1,10,000	58,000	15
18.	M. B. Fire Works, Chandai Chowk, Ratlam.	1951	Gun & blasting powder	5,000	5,000	4
19.	Modi Soap Factory, Freeganj, Ratlam.	1962	Washing soap	2,000	13,000	6

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
20.	Usha Soap Industries, Jalahapura, Ratlam.	1966	Washing soap	N.A.	N.A.	5
21.	R. V. P. Refining & Bailing Co., Near Sailana Motor Stand, Ratlam.	1970	Paints & varnish	10,000	25,000	5
22.	Shaktiman Industries, Industrial Estate, Ratlam.	1971	Agricultural implements	55,000	35,000	3

Source.—Industrial Potentiality Report of Ratlam District (Small Industries Service Institute, Indore)

Table No. 6
Small Scale Units—Proposed or Existing—1974-75

S.No.	Name of the Industry	Product	Investment		Employment	Remarks (Amount in Rs.)
			Fixed Capital	Working Capital		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	M/s. Sasmi Organic Pvt. Ltd., Industrial Area, Ratlam.	Chemicals	14,39,916	3,60,900	30	Existing
2.	M/s. Indochem, Dilipnagar, Ratlam.	Pharmaceutical drugs	1,79,200	3,04,562	15	do.
3.	M/s. Kema-Simho Pharma Labs., Industrial Area, Ratlam.	do.	2,87,880	3,22,025	20	do.
4.	M/s. Bharat Rolling Mills, Industrial Area, Ratlam.	Re-rolling	4,34,000	5,78,345	29	do.
5.	M/s. Microfine Wire Products, Industrial Estate, Ratlam.	Enamelled copper wire	1,69,000	6,54,600	10	do.

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
						₹
6.	M/s. Deepak Wire Industries, Ratlam.	Enamelled copper wire	93,300	3,76,800	6	Existing
7.	M/s. Gadia Wires, Ratlam	do.	2,80,000	17,52,000	36	do.
8.	M/s. Malwa Metal Powders Pvt. Ltd.	Metal Powders	4,90,000	6,26,500	25	do.
9.	M/s. Saijan Chemicals, Industrial Area, Ratlam.	Chemicals	10,00,000	9,60,000	67	do.
10.	M/s. Gandhi Steel Ltd., Industrial Area, Ratlam.	Nuts & bolts	2,93,600	2,03,100	15	do.
11.	M/s. Everlasting Rubber Works Co. Ltd., Jaora.	Cycle tyres	4,02,236	5,00,000	52	do.
12.	M/s. Abhay Electric Lamp, Industrial Area, Ratlam.	Elec. Bulbs	1,27,680	1,82,970	34	do.
13.	M/s. Diamond Industries, Ratlam.	Wire Drawing	30,000	1,07,000	7	(Proposed under construction) Existing
14.	M/s. Ratlam Ceramics, Ratlam.	Acid-resistant	4,50,000	2,00,000	30	Existing
15.	M/s. Model Entrepreneurs, Industrial Area, Ratlam.	Tyre-retreading	1,63,000	2,11,200	5	do.
16.	M/s. Superfine Polythenees, Industrial Area, Ratlam.	P.V.C. Pipes	2,60,000	5,44,800	16	do.

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
17.	M/s. Jai Bharat Plastic Industries, Dilipnagar, Ratlam.	Monofilaments Yarns, ropes	1,36,841	1,10,000	20	Existing
18.	M/s. Three Star Industries, Ratlam.	Spindles, Tapes	60,000	47,250	12	do.
19.	Rajgarh Investment Co., Ratlam.	Re-rolling Mill	9,00,000	...	46	Proposed
20.	M/s. Manglore Tiles, Jaora.	Manglore tiles	4,00,500	62,500	102	Existing
21.	M/s. Malwa Tiles, Ratlam	Mosaic tiles	2,18,013	1,50,000	35	do.
22.	M/s. Agro-Pesticides, Industrial Area, Ratlam.		2,85,000	5,67,570	14	Proposed

APPENDIX-B

Source.—Deputy Director of Industries, Divisional Industries Office, Ratlam (M.P.)

Table No. 7
Details of Small Scale Industries—Proposed in Ratlam District

S.No.	Name of Industry/Product	No. of Units	Location	Capacity	Estimated fixed capital	Working Capital	Total Capital	Employment	(Amount in Rs.)	
									Raw Material required	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES										
1.	Bakery	1	Ratlam	1 lakh pieces	55,000	1,38,000	1,88,000	12	Wheat flour, sugar, salt-yeast	RATLAM
2.	Straw board	2	Alote & Routi	5 Tons	5,00,000	1,50,000	6,50,000	50 Each	Straw/lime/soda ash	
3.	Corn flasks	1	Ratlam	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.	Poultry feed	1	Jaora	5 Tons	52,500	1,80,000	2,32,500	14	Maize, wheat, bran, rice, polish, ground-nut case etc.	
5.	Dal Mill	2	Ratlam & Alote	...	1,47,000	5,32,000	6,79,000	35 Each	Pulses	
6.	Ground nut crushing and Refining	1	Ratlam	30 Tons	3,63,000	19,00,000	22,63,000	...	Ground nuts	

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
7.	Ajwan Seed oil	2	Jaora & Ratlam	...	30,000 Each	41,000 Each	71,000 Each	9 Each	Ajwan seeds
8.	Delinting	2	Alote & Ratlam	...	1,40,000 Each	1,65,000 Each	3,05,000 Each	10 Each	Raw cotton seed
9.	Absorbent cotton	1	Ratlam	25000 Lbs.	3,00,000	2,00,000	5,00,000	40	Raw cotton/caustic soda/acid
10.	Bagasse board	1	Ringnod	225 Tons	4,05,000	65,000	4,70,000	68	Bagasse & soda ash
11.	Dairy	2	Ratlam & Jaora	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Granulated mixed fertilizer	1	Ratlam	300	5,33,000	4,67,000	10,00,000	27	Ground nur cake super phosphate and Amonia Phosphate
13.	Cattle feed	2	Ratlam & Alote	735 Tons	2,52,000 Each	2,52,000 Each	3,10,000 Each	17 Each	Ground nut cake Wheat bran, maize
14.	P. V. C. Pipes	1	Ratlam or Jaora		65,000	65,000	1,30,000	9	P. V. C. Rosin

(Contd.)

APPENDIX-B

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	8
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DEMAND-BASED INDUSTRIES

1.	Spring Balances	1	Ratlam	200 Nos. per day	40,000 Rent	50,000	90,000	8	M. S. Sheets, brass sheets	RATLAM
2.	Auto Body Building	1	Ratlam	...	75,000	60,000	1,35,000	...	...	
3.	Varnishes/Paints	1	Ratlam	1000 Tons	5,00,000	7,00,000	12,00,000	...	Lead dry powder, Zinc Oxide raw linseed oil.	
4.	Sanitary/Fittings	1	Ratlam	10,000 'Lbs. per month	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	...	Copper Zinc, Tin lead	
5.	Call Bell & Buzzers	1	Ratlam	4000 Nos.	50,000	30,000	80,000	...	...	
6.	Metallic yarn	1	Ratlam	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7.	Nuts & Bolts	1	Ratlam	...	2,50,000	2,14,000	4,64,000	...	High tensile bright rods in coil	
8.	Polystyrene Condensers	1	Ratlam	...	65,000	10,000	75,000	...	Polystyrene	

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
9.	Hand Tools	1	Jasra	...	4,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000	...	H. T. Rods Etc.
10.	Rubber moulded goods	1	Ratlam	...	2,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000	...	Rubber & Chemicals
11.	Gaskets	1	Ratlam	...	61,000	1,32,000	1,93,000	15	Rubber etc.
12.	Domestic Electrical Appliances	1	Ratlam	...	48,000	60,000	1,08,000	...	...

INDUSTRIES WITH LOW INVESTMENT FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

1.	Chalk Crayons								
2.	Polythene Printing								
3.	Card Board Boxes								
4.	Paper Bags and Envelopes		Ratlam						
5.	Screen Printing								
6.	Stationery items		Ratlam						

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
7.	Electric Motor Repair Works								
8.	Masala Grinding		Ratlam						
9.	Paper Conversion								
10.	Line Tester								
11.	H. F. Welding of Plastics								
12.	Food Products & Vegetable Preservation		Ratlam						
13.	Naliday Koyala		Ratlam						

Source.—Industrial Potentiality Report of District Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh) Govt. of India, (Small Industries Service Institute)

Table No. 8

Central and State Labour Acts in force in the State of Madhya Pradesh
(As on 31-12-1971)

S.No.	Name of the Act
(1)	(2)
CENTRAL LABOUR ACTS	
1.	The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
2.	The Trade Unions Act, 1926
3.	The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
4.	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
5.	The Employment of Children Act, 1938
6.	The Employer's Liability Act, 1938
7.	The Weekly Holidays' Act, 1942
8.	The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942
9.	The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946
10.	The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
11.	The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947
12.	The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948
13.	The Factories Act, 1948
14.	The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
15.	The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
16.	The Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952
17.	The Mines Act, 1952
18.	The Collections of Statistics Act, 1953
19.	The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955.
20.	The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958
21.	The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961
22.	The Maternity Benefits Act, 1961
23.	The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962
24.	The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962
25.	The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963
26.	The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
27.	The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
28.	Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
STATE LABOUR ACTS	
1.	The Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1958
2.	The Minimum Wages (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1959
3.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, 1960

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)
4.	The Indian Trade Unions (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1960
5.	The Minimum Wages (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1961
6.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1961
7.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Amendment Act, 1961
8.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Amendment) Act, 1961.
9.	The Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Act, 1962
10.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1963 (No. IV of 1963).
11.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1963 (No. XXXII of 1963).
12.	The Indian Trade Unions (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1963
13.	The Payment of Wages (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1964
14.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1964
15.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Amendment), Act, 1965.
16.	The Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Act, 1967
17.	The Indian Trade Unions (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1968

Source.—Shram Sankhyiki, 1972 (Labour Department)

Table No. 9
List of Post and Telegraph Offices in Ratlam District

Namli (PCO) Phonocom (Sub-Office)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ratlam	HO.	PCO.	Amleta (PCO) (Phonocom(sub-office)	
Baraoda	ED	Sub Office		
Dhamnod		Sub Office	Barobodna	S Bo
Dhnruta	S	"	Gunawad	BS
Dilip Nagar	S	"	Kanarwasa	ES
Jawahar Nagar	S TBO	"	Palduna	ES
Kaneri	ES	"	Panchod	S
Lunera	ES	"	Semlia	S Bo
Malwasa	S	"	Piploda	PCO (Phonocom)
Naugawan	S	"	Badayalamataji	S Bo
Nagra	ES	"	Budarkheda	S Bo
Palas	S	"	Hathnara	S Bo
Palsoda	S	"	Nandleta	ES Bo
Raoti	S	"	Panchewa	S Bo
Sajaota	ES	"	Sherpur	ES Bo
Shivgarh	S	"	Sherpur	ES Bo
Shivpur	S	"	RATLAM CHOUMUKHI PCO CO ND TSO	
ALOT	PCO	CO* SUB OFFICE	RATLAM CITY PCO CO ND TSO	
Barkheda Kalan	S	S-BO_	Ratlam Collectorate Co. ND TSO	
Sasari	ES		RATLAM DHANMANDI ND TSO	
Khajuri deva	S		RATLAM CHATLA COLONY ND TSO	
Kharwa	S		RATLAM KASERA BAZAR ND TSO	
Luni	S		RATLAM NANARPURA ND TSO	
Nanawal	S		RATLAM RLY. COLONY ND TSO	
Nipania Leela	S		RATLAM STN. ROAD PCO CO ND TSO	
Patan	S		RATLAM SURAJPOLE PCO ND TSO	
Piplia Sisodia	ES		RINGNOD	
Richha	ES		Asawati S.B.O.	
Tulod	S			
Vikramgarh	S	Bo		
Alot RS ND	TSO	S.O.		
BAJRA (457555)	Phonocom)			
	ELSO			
Bangrod	EDSO			
Bilpana	SUB OFFICE			

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bhatibarodia	S	Bo	Chiklana	S.B.O.
Brahmawal	S	Bo	Godi Shankar	S.B.O.
Danotodia	ES		Kalalia	S.B.O.
Dharad	S	Bo	Maota	S.B.O.
Pipalkhunte	S		Riyaman	ES
Pritamnagar	S		Rolla	ES-Bo-
Rattagarh	ES		Rolla	ES-Bo-
Sizlaoda	ES-Bo-		Sailana	PCO CO Sub Office
DHODHAR RS	PCO (Phonocom)		Sakraoda	ES-BO-
Dhodhar Malwa	S-Bo-		Sarwan	S (Phonocom)-BO-
Jadwan	ES		SUNKHEDA	EDSO (Phonocom) S. O.
Paplia Jodha	ES-Bo-		TAL PCO (Phonocom)	Sub Office.
Ranayare	ES-Bo-		Bardia Goyal	S-BO-
JAORA LSG	PCO (HINDI)*		Hatpiplia	ES
Sub Office				
Chourasia Badayala	S-BO-		Jamuniashankar	ES
Mamathkheda	S-BO-		Karadia	ES
Sarsi	S		Karwakhedi	S-BO-
Uparwada	S-BO-		Mundla Kalan	S-BO-
Uplai	ES-BO-		Panthpiploda	S-BO-
JAORA CHOUPATI NAD TSO (457226)				
Sub Office JAORA HUSSAIN TEKRI ED TSO				
JAORA KUTCHERI PCO NAD TSO				
JAORA TOWER ND TSO				

ABBREVIATION

PCO	=	Public Call Office
CO	=	Combined Office
*	=	Cash Office
TSO	=	Town Sub Office
ND	=	No Delivery Office
S	=	Branch Office vested with Savings Bank Power
E	=	Experimental
TBO	=	Town Branch Office
RS	=	Railway Station

Table No. 10
Primary Health Centres and their Sub-Centres
(As on 31-12-1975)

S.No.	Name of the PHC	Year of opening	Name of Sub-centres	Staff position	Av. No. of Pts. treated	Beds		
						M	F	T
1.	Kharuakalan	1954	1. Talod 2. Khajuri- devda 3. Mandawal	2 D 2 LHV 8 ANM	1497 (indoor) 11206 (outdoor)	6	...	6
2.	Sailana	1950	1. Sarwan 2. Berda 3. Basiwta	3 (WAS) 7 NS 1 VS 3 V	3257 (indoor) 72051 (outdoor)	20	6	26
3.	Piploda	1961	1. Riyawan 2. Chiklana 3. Uparwada	3 D 3 NS	396 (indoor) 9579 (outdoor)	5	3	8
4.	Bilpank	1962	1. Pipalkhuta 2. Mundadi 3. Dhikwa	1 D 2 LHV 12 ANM 12 others	227 (indoor) 6249 (outdoor)	2	4	6
5.	Bardiyagoyal	1956	1. Dhodhar 2. Khadakhedi 3. Gothada	2 D	25 (indoor) 4688 (outdoor)	3	3	6
6.	Bajna	1963	1. Kuntanpur 2. Malwasi 3. Chaoni- jhodia	1 D 2 LHV 6 ANM	136 (indoor) 11419 (outdoor)	3	3	6

D. Doctor, LHV. Lady Health Visitor, N.S. Nursing Sister, VS. Vaccination
Supervisor, ANM. Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwife, V. Vaccinator.

Source.—Respective Medical Officers of P.H.Cs. and Directorate of Health Services

Table No. 11
Population (1981 and 1991) of Places of Interest of the District

S.No.	Name of the Place	Population 1981	Population 1991 (Provisional)
1.	Alot	14,400	17,632
2.	Bajna	2,263	Not ready
3.	Barauda	"	"
4.	Bijpank	1,974	"
5.	Birmawal	4,141	"
6.	Jaora	47,548	55,986
7.	Piploda	5,163	6,258
8.	Ratlam	1,55,578	1,95,752
9.	Rattagarhi	1,920	Not ready
10.	Ringnod	2,974	"
11.	Sailana	9,301	11,096
12.	Semliya	1,132	Not ready
13.	Sipawara	113	"
14.	Tal	8,502	"

Source.—Census Report, 1981 and 1991

Table No. 12
List of Freedom Fighters of the District

S.No.	Name and Address
(1)	(2)
1.	Smt. Chandraprabha W/o Mangilal Dube, Tripolia Gate, Ratlam
2.	Shri Ratlam S/o Pannalal Soni, Chandni Chowk, Ratlam
3.	Shri Manoharlal S/o Gurulal Nagpal, Freeganj, Ratlam
4.	Shri Dulichandra Jain S/o Samarathmal Jain, Chandni Chowk, Ratlam
5.	Shri Ratlam S/o Durga Shankar Acharya, Thavaria Bazar, Ratlam (Ratneshwar)
6.	Shri Baburao Ganapatrao Joglekar, Bhoton Ka Was, Ratlam
7.	Shri Kalyanmal S/o Jodhraj Purhohit, Brahmanon Ka Was, Ratlam
8.	Smt. Shanti Bai W/o Narayan Prasad Dubey, New Road, Ratlam
9.	Shri Bhagwan Bhai Jalaji Bhanbhi, Mehtaji Ka Was, Ratlam
10.	Shri Manishankar S/o Durga Shankar Kotiya, Shrimali Was, Ratlam
11.	Shri Kasamodh Basheer Khan S/o Nanhe Khan, Mominpura, Near Hospital, Ratlam
12.	Shri Utpal Kumar Rai Chowdhary S/o Jogesh Chandra Chowdhary, Thavaria Bazar, Ratlam
13.	Shri Azad Singh S/o Sagarmal, Piploda, At present, Chowmukhi Pul, Ratlam
14.	Shri Trilok Chandra Kumawat, Presently at Chandni Chowk, Ratlam
15.	Shri Govindlal Sharma S/o Damodarlal Sharma, 3, Gaushala Road, Ratlam
16.	Smt. Asha H. B. Shastri, Shastri Nagar, Ratlam
17.	Shri Jagannath Motilal Porwal, Lala Gali, Jaora
18.	Shri Jadaochand S/o Kasturchand, Uparwada, at present at Dhar
19.	Shri Sayyad Samrul Anwar S/o Sayyad Nurul Anwar Jama Masjid, Dolikhana, Jaora
20.	Shri Satyawani Jadiya s/o Hazarilal Jadiya, 6, Tagore Colony, Jawahar Nagar, Ratlam
21.	Shri Praveen Singh S/o Thakur Vijay Singh, Piploda, at present, 48, Kamala Nehru Nagar, Indore.

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)
22.	Dr. Ramgopal Joshi S/o Badriprasad Joshi, 18, Chhatra Pul, Ratlam
23.	Shri Manoharlal S/o Bhcrulal Pathak, Gudarkhera, Tahsil Jaora
24.	Shri Jagannath Prasad S/o Narayan Prasad Pagare, 4, Khidki Darwaza, Ratlam
25.	Shri Bhagirath S/o Kansirao, Kota Wala Bagh, Ratlam
26.	Shri Bajmukund S/o Tulsiram Sadhu, Sagod Road, Ratlam
27.	Shri Lahar Singh Bhati, 539, Katju Nagar, Ratlam
28.	Shri Surya Prakash Gandhi, 103, Jawahar Nagar, Ratlam
29.	Shri Harchand S/o Jasumal, Maharshi Dayananda Marg, Ratlam
30.	Shri Rajmal S/o Punamchand Bobawat, Bada Jain Mandir, Sailana
31.	Late Shri Badrilal S/o Ragnath Maheshwari, Chowmukhi Pul, Ratlam
32.	Late Shri Kamala Shankar S/O Ramlal, Alkapuri Colony, Ratlam
33.	Late Shri Hiralal S/o Prabhulal Nigam, Tashkand Marg, Ratlam
34.	Late Shri Sobha S/o Partha Bhil, Pipli Pada, Preetam Nagar, Tah. Ratlam
35.	Late Shri Sujanmal S/o Keshrimal, Street, Jaora
36.	Late Shri Gotam Prasad S/o Nandram, Gaushala Road, Ratlam
37.	Shri Ramchandra S/o Jagannath Porwal, Lala Gali, Jaora

APPENDIX-C

Table No. 1
Administrative Divisions

Sub Division	Tahsil	Area (in Sq. km.)	Population		Number of Villages	Number of unhabited Villages	Number of Towns
			1981	1991*			
1. Jaora	Alot	946	1,25,322	1,51,566	193	4	2
	Jaora	1359	2,22,838	2,68,093	236	2	3
2. Ratlam	Ratlam	1331	3,09,705	3,85,812	167	7	2
3. Sailana	Sailana	547	1,24,864	77,289	240	6	1
	Bajna	681.50	...	88,549	221	1	1

Note.—1. Ratlam District became part of the Ujjain Division in 1977

2. Bajna Tahsil was created on 1-10-1983 from Sailana Tahsil

3. The 17 Police Stations are :Station Road, Ratlam, Manakchaur, Industrial Area, Ratlam, Bilpank, Namli, Sailana, Raoti, Bajna, Industrial Area, Jaora, Kalu Kheda, Ringnod, Piploda, Alot, Tal, Barkhera, Badaoda, Industrial Area, Jaora

Source.—1. Census of India, 1981

2. Census of India, 1991 (Provisional) *

3. Superintendent, Land Records Ratlam

Table No. 2
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall—Ratlam Station

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest Annual	Lowest Annual	Heaviest Rainfall in 24 hours	Date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1960-61	1.2		1.2		20.4	122.1	153.3	277.9	52.3	3.5			628.7				
1965-66			1.4				239.6	137.4	79.8	2.0		1.4	460.2				
1970-71						290.9	88.6	207.1	169.9	48.8			870.7				
1975-76	4.6	1.3	5.9			126.7	151.1	313.5	144.7		0.3	10.2	886.7				
1980-81	1.0		11.2	0.5	12.5	153.7	452.2	539.2	202.8		2.2		1162.7				
1984-85						60.4	252.2	802.0	48.9	214.7	282.2		863.7	895.9		152.0	9-10-85
1985-86			1.4			9.5	170.1	344.5	55.0	4.3			1029.2			203.5	24-7-86
1987*						90.4	26.5	522.1	16.8	12.5		15.0	834.3			93.2	26-8-87
1988*						63.0	239.5	384.4	97.7	232.2			1002.3			213.4	4-10-88
1989*						92.6	210.7	325.8	108.9				608.9			670.	3-7-89
1990*						194.9	310	504.7	204.0	19.2			1208.6			100.5	23-8-90

* Zila Santhiyiki Sangrahal, District, Ratlam
Source.—Superintendent, Land Records Ratlam

RATLAM

Table No. 3
Number of Rainy Days and Rainfall

S.No.	Year	Number of Rainy Day's	Rainfall (In m.m.)
1.	* 1979-80	36	591.3
2.	* 1980-81	49	886.7
3.	1985	39	657.7
4.	1986	38	1029.2
5.	1987	28	834.3
6.	1988	43	1002.3
7.	1989	52	608.9
8.	1990	43	1208.6

Source.—Superintendent, Land Records, Ratlam

* Agricultural Statistics

Table No. 4
Stationwise Normal Rainfall

Month	Alot	Jaora	Piploda	Ratlam	Sailana	Bajna
January	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	4.3	12.8	4.0
May	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	59.0	92.0	65.0	90.4	46.8	60.0
July	54.6	35.5	21.0	26.5	74.8	3.0
August	519.5	374.1	555.0	522.0	613.0	605.0
September	30.9	10.3	10.0	16.8	21.7	12.0
October	68.4	139.7	275.0	12.5	233.8	244.0
November	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	25.0	40.6	26.0	15.0	45.6	17.0
Annual	757.4	692.2	952.0	687.5	1048.5	945.0

Source.—District Statistical Hand Book

Table No. 5
Normal Temperature

Month	Mean Maximum Temperature 1960-61 1965-66 1970-71 1975-76					Mean Minimum Temperature 1960-61 1965-66 1970-71 1975-76					Mean Maximum Temperature 1980-81 1988 1989 1990					Mean Minimum Temperature 1988 1989 1990				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
January	27.4	28.1	26.6	27.6	23.6	11.4	10.5	12.0	22.4	31.8	82.26	31.6	15.2	35.80	13.7	15.2	35.80	13.7	15.2	35.80
February	27.8	32.2	29.8	29.7	25.8	14.4	12.5	13.7	35.4	34.6	84.04	29.3	21.8	41.06	15.9	21.8	41.06	15.9	21.8	41.06
March	35.8	33.5	34.3	34.5	22.2	15.8	17.2	18.6	33.1	39.2	124.46	32.5	25.8	62.93	18.6	25.8	62.93	18.6	25.8	62.93
April	38.5	37.9	39.5	37.7	18.7	21.1	22.9	22.2	39.4	37.2	114.66	38.7	30.5	78.52	24.1	30.5	78.52	24.1	30.5	78.52
May	40.2	39.2	39.0	38.9	11.3	23.6	24.8	25.1	37.4	42.6	126.54	38.4	39.8	91.46	25.2	39.8	91.46	25.2	39.8	91.46
June	35.4	36.6	34.4	34.1	11.1	24.6	23.4	24.3	37.4	43.2	105.66	34.4	35.2	80.60	25.3	35.2	80.60	25.3	35.2	80.60
July	30.2	32.9	28.1	31.3	22.6	22.6	22.4	23.4	23.4	44.6	93.62	25.0	27.0	75.82	23.7	27.0	75.82	23.7	27.0	75.82
August	29.5	33.0	31.1	27.4	22.4	19.4	22.1	22.3	28.2	33.6	84.82	27.7	25.8	71.30	23.9	25.8	71.30	23.9	25.8	71.30
September	26.9	31.6	31.1	30.1	21.4	19.9	19.4	22.0	31.4	32.2	95.50	27.9	28.0	70.90	23.2	28.0	70.90	23.2	28.0	70.90
October	30.4	36.1	31.3	35.1	17.9	18.3	21.9	20.5	33.4	33.6	109.05	32.6	25.8	68.56	23.0	25.8	68.56	23.0	25.8	68.56
November	39.7	31.3	30.3	31.0	15.2	15.8	14.2	15.1	30.3	34.0	97.58	29.7	21.2	45.16	18.0	21.2	45.16	18.0	21.2	45.16
December	26.1	29.1	27.3	28.6	9.9	9.5	10.3	13.2	25.7	33.2	84.20	27.3	16.2	39.06	14.4	16.2	39.06	14.4	16.2	39.06

* Zila Santhiyiki Sangraha, District Ratlam
Source.—District Statistical Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 6
Area and Population, 1981 and 1991

S.No.	Tahsil/ District	Year	Area Sq. km.	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1.	Jaora	1981	1,359.5	2,22,828	1,14,012	1,08,826
		1991	...	2,68,093	1,37,567	1,30,526
2.	Alot	1981	954.5	1,25,322	64,579	60,743
		1991	...	1,51,566	77,905	73,661
3.	Sailana	1981	1,228.9	1,24,864	63,140	61,724
		1991	...	77,289	39,182	38,107
4.	Bajna	...	...	...	...	...
		1991	...	88,549	44,628	43,921
5.	Ratlam	1981	1,330.8	3,09,705	1,60,152	1,49,553
		1991	...	3,85,812	1,99,133	1,86,679
	District	1981	4,861.0	7,82,729	4,01,883	3,80,846
		1991	...	9,71,309	4,98,415	4,72,894

Note.—Total area figures are according to the Surveyor General of India. The total of area figures of the Tahsils will not tally with the District figures because the former represent "Landuse"

Source.—Census of India, 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 7
Decadal Variation in Population, 1901—1991

Year	Persons	Decadal variation	Percentage decadal variation
1901	2,38,614	...	...
1911	2,44,513	+ 5,889	+ 2.47
1921	2,45,021	+ 508	+ 0.21
1931	2,90,437	+ 45,416	+ 18.54
1941	3,35,147	+ 44,710	+ 15.39
1951	3,81,719	+ 46,572	+ 13.90
1961	4,83,521	+ 1,01,802	+ 26.67
1971	6,26,534	+ 1,43,013	+ 29.58
1981	7,82,729	+ 1,56,195	+ 24.93
1991	9,71,309	+ 1,88,580	+ 24.09

Source.—Census of India 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 8
Percentage Variation in Rural and Urban Population, 1901—1991

Decade	Total	Rural	Urban
1901-11	+ 2.47	+ 14.74	— 27.47
1911-21	+ 0.21	— 0.20	+ 1.78
1921-31	+ 18.54	+ 14.24	+ 34.79
1931-41	+ 15.39	+ 44.58	+ 17.99
1941-51	+ 13.90	+ 6.20	+ 37.86
1951-61	+ 26.67	+ 28.09	+ 23.26
1961-71	+ 29.58	+ 29.04	+ 30.93
1971-81	+ 24.93	+ 21.77	+ 32.70
1981-91	+ 24.09	+ 22.02	+ 28.76

Source.—Census of India, 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 9
Sex Ratio in the District, 1901-91

Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	N.A.	N.A.	983
1911	961	961	960
1921	948	957	912
1931	946	965	887
1941	957	970	916
1951	966	979	937
1961	941	958	900
1971	941	952	914
1981	948	956	928
1991	949	957	932

Source.—1. Census of India 1981, Ratlam District
2. Census of India 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 10
Rural-Urban Composition, 1981-1991

S.No.	Tahsil	Year	No. of Villages		No. of Towns	Population		
			Inhabited	Uninhabited		Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Jaora	1981	236	2	2	2,22,838	1,70,127	52,711
		1991	...	...	...	2,68,093	1,99,932	68,161
2.	Alot	1981	193	4	2	1,25,322	1,02,420	22,902
		1991	...	...	...	1,51,566	1,23,603	27,963
3.	Sailana	1981	454	7	1	1,24,864	1,15,563	9,301
		1991	...	...	...	77,289	66,193	11,096
4.	Bajna	1991	...	...	...	88,549	88,549	...
5.	Ratlam	1981	165	7	1	3,09,705	1,54,127	1,55,578
		1991	...	...	...	3,85,812	1,83,363	2,02,449
District Total		1981	1,050	20	6	7,82,729	5,42,237	2,40,492
		1991	...	...	...	9,71,309	6,61,640	3,09,669

Source.—1. Census of India, 1981, Series II Madhya Pradesh, Part II
2. Census of India, 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 11
Percentage of Villages and Population, 1951-1981

Year	Less than 500		500-999		1000-1999		2000-4999	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1951	86.00	54.11	11.22	29.17	2.18	10.85	0.60	5.87
1961	79.96	44.79	14.64	30.26	4.34	16.52	1.06	8.43
1971	72.80	35.49	18.20	29.78	7.28	22.60	1.72	12.13
1981	66.48	29.13	20.48	27.96	10.57	28.22	2.38	13.70

Note.—A—Percentage of number of Villages in this category to total number of Villages
B—Percentage of Population in this category to total population

Source.—1. Census Report, 1971
2. Census of India 1981, Series II, Madhya Pradesh, Part II-A

Table No. 12
Growth of Urban Population, 1901-1991

Year	Alot	Jaora	Tal	Ratlam	Sailana
1901	...	23,854	4,954	36,321	4,255
1911	...	18,054	...	27,957	4,311
1921	...	17,151	...	30,133	3,932
1931	4,691	20,998	...	37,675	5,669
1941	5,678	25,501	...	44,939	5,337
1951	8,125	29,598	5,181	63,403	5,986
1961	8,343	31,140	5,704	87,472	5,757
1971	10,055	37,235	6,858	1,06,666	6,812
1981	14,400	47,129	8,502	1,42,319	8,456
1991	17,632	55,986	10,331	1,83,370	11,096

Source.—1. Census Report, 1971
2. Census of India 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 13
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population—1981

S.No.	Tahsil	Scheduled Caste		Percentage to total Population	Scheduled Tribe		Percentage to total Population
		Total	Urban		Total	Urban	
1.	Jaora	43,004	4,784	19.29	14,130	514	6.34
2.	Alot	25,841	2,080	20.62	807	27	0.64
3.	Sailana	3,230	1,478	2.58	1,02,390	1,044	82.00
4.	Ratlam	37,616	16,217	12.14	50,876	4,151	16.43
District Total		1,09,691	24,559	14.01	1,68,203	5,736	21.48

Source.—Census of India, 1981 Series II, Madhya Pradesh Part II-B

Table No. 14
Religion-wise composition of Population, 1981

S.No.	Religion	Persons	Percentage to total population
1.	Hindus	6,74,929	86.23
2.	Muslims	79,743	10.19
3.	Sikhs	1,026	0.13
4.	Christians	2,866	0.37
5.	Jains	24,096	3.08
6.	Buddhists	69	0.01
7.	Others	...	...

Source.—Zila Sankhyiki Sargranth 1990, Ratlam

Table No. 15
Divorce Cases 1980-1990

S.No.	Particulars	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1.	Registered cases	46	83	70	61	95	93	98
2.	Number of couples who took Divorce	...	5	16	7	9	7	7
3.	Rejected cases :							
	A-Regarding Marriage	20	21	22	20	22	17	21
	B-Regarding Divorce	15	22	30	22	22	26	18

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 16
Women Workers in various Occupations (1981 and 1991)

S.No.	Occupations	1981		1991	
		No. of women workers	Percentage	No. of women workers °	Percentage
1.	Total main Women Workers	70,366	...	1,18,727	...
2.	Cultivators	35,980	51.13	70,983	59.79
3.	Agricultural Labourers	25,531	36.28	37,232	30.52
4.	Household Industry Manufacturing processing, Servicing and Repairs	1,962	2.79	2,118	1.78
5.	Other Women workers	6,893	9.80	9,394	7.91

Source.—Census of India 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 17
Cases Registered Under Various Acts

Year	Dowry Act	Prohibition Act (Liquor)	Gambling Act
1980	...	213	631
1985	...	269	335
1986	1	291	535
1987	...	261	434
1988	...	275	433
1989	...	326	260
1990	...	264	313

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

Table No. 18
Land Utilisation Statistics

Year	Area (Geogra- phical)	Forest put to Non- Agri- cultural uses	Barren and Uncul- turable Land	Permanent Pastures & other Grazing Land	Misc. Tree Crops and Groves	Culturable Waste	Current Fallow Land	Old Fallow Land	Net sown Area	Area sown more than once	Gross Cropped Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1975-76	486.5	34.8	24.2	26.8	...	43.8	4.3	3.1	297	53	350
1980-81	486.5	35.0	24.8	40.2	...	34.3	5.0	3.2	303.3	66.3	369.6
1985-86	486.5	34.5	25.2	43.6	0.3	32.4	2.9	3.6	310.6	95.8	406.4
1986-87	486.5	34.4	22.6	46.1	0.4	31.3	3.4	3.5	311.5	74.7	386.2
1987-88	486.5	34.5	21.7	47.4	0.3	30.1	3.2	3.7	312.6	96.8	409.4
1989-90	486.5	34.8	28.5	39.8	0.06	28.9	2.8	2.8	316.0	80	396

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Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M. P.) for the years, 1976, 1981 and 1988
Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sanakhyaki (1985-86 to 1989-90)

Table No. 19
Area under Principal Crops

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Bajra	Gram	Urad	Sugarcane	Groundnut	Soyabean	Cotton
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1975-76	4.5	37.2	54.3	34.6	6.8	50.6	27.0	4.7	15.6	...	34.3
1980-81	4.9	36.1	71.5	44.1	5.2	48.6	43.3	0.7	5.5	4.0	26.5
1985-86	4.4	34.9	65.5	55.1	5.0	70.2	55.2	1.5	3.2	17.1	22.5
1986-87	2.7	36.9	60.6	57.1	4.5	46.9	55.4	1.5	2.2	21.1	19.0
1987-88	2.6	35.9	66.5	54.9	5.9	75.8	40.1	1.7	1.7	24.3	17.0
1988-89	2.3	40.2	57.2	57.6	3.7	55.9	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	2.2	35.3	24.4
1989-90	2.4	31.0	48.9	57.4	3.4	50.9	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	2.5	49.8	26.8

APPENDIX-C

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M. P.) for the years, 1976, 1981 and 1988
Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sanakhyaki (1985-86 to 1989-90)

Production of Principal Crops

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Bajra	Gram	Urad	Sugarcane (Gur)	Groundnut	Soyabean	(In '000 Tonnes.)	
											Cotton ('000 Bales)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1975-76	2.3	33.3	41.2	34.9	3.4	29.0	9.8	23.0	11.5	...	12.7	
1980-81	2.1	36.1	56.5	41.7	2.6	26.4	15.5	4.8	3.5	1.8	14.7	
1985-86	1.2	39.0	44.6	23.3	2.2	45.6	10.1	3.6	1.5	8.4	11.5	
1986-87	1.2	63.1	39.8	45.5	2.5	28.9	15.5	5.4	1.5	10.6	10.6	
1987-88	0.6	53.6	37.1	34.7	2.9	43.4	5.2	5.9	1.0	9.1	7.8	
1988-89	1.4	84.5	54.0	86.3	3.1	32.2	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	2.6	33.9	13.0	
1989-90	1.5	62.0	52.0	101.1	2.8	26.2	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	2.6	41.6	18.6	

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M. P.) for the years, 1976, 1981 and 1988

Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyaki (1985-86 to 1989-90)

Table No. 21
Source-wise Gross Irrigated Area

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total Gross Irrigated Area	Area Irrigated more than once	(In '000 ha.)	
							(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1975-76	...	1.6	27.8	1.8	31.3	1.2	30.1	
1980-81	...	2.6	30.9	3.1	36.6	1.0	35.6	
1985-86	...	2.1	36.4	6.8	45.3	1.4	43.9	
1986-87	...	2.9	49.7	8.3	60.9	2.3	58.6	
1987-88	...	2.7	48.4	3.4	54.5	1.6	52.9	
1989-90*	...	3.4	47.8	12.1	64.5	1.2	63.3	

Source.—Agricultural Statistics, for the year 1976, 1981, 1988
Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyaki (1985-86 to 1989-90)

* Net Irrigated Area.

Table No. 22
Cropwise Irrigated Area

(In '000 ha.)															
Year	Paddy	Jowar	Wheat	Barley	Maize	Gram	Sugar- cane	Cotton	Total Condi- Ments & Spices	Total Fruits & Vegi- tables	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Oil Seeds	Total Food Crops	Total Non-food Crops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1975-76	...	...	12.4	0.2	0.13	3.8	4.7	0.54	4.6	0.8	12.7	4.0	...	26.8	...
1980-81	...	...	15.6	0.1	1.5	4.4	0.7	3.05	4.7	1.5	15.9	4.7	0.1	29.9	...
1985-86	...	...	19.6	0.1	0.7	6.3	2.5	2.5	6.7	1.0	20.4	7.8	0.2	38.4	6.9
1986-87	0.01	0.01	27.3	0.1	0.1	12.3	2.7	2.6	6.5	1.3	28.4	14.0	1.3	52.9	8.0
1987-88	0.01	0.02	24.0	0.1	1.0	6.4	1.6	2.8	9.9	1.3	25.0	7.5	1.0	46.7	7.8

Source.—Agricultural Statistics for the years, 1976, 1981 & 1988

Table No. 23
Area under High Yielding varieties

(In '000 hs.)						
Year	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Bajra	Total
1975-76	0.2	14.8	13.5	2.8	0.1	31.4
1980-81	0.4	20.9	20.2	11.8	0.4	53.7
1985-86	4.5	28.0	54.3	53.8	4.7	145.3
1986-87	...	16.9	45.0	28.0	...	89.9
1987-88	...	29.5	30.0	13.0	...	72.5

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M. P.) for the years, 1975, 1981 and 1988

Table No. 24
Per Hectare use of Fertilizers on Cropped Area

(In kg.)				
Year	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total
1975-76	5.41	1.99	0.57	7.97
1980-81	13.18	7.56	2.13	22.87
1985-86	16.13	9.72	1.58	27.43
1986-87	20.55	11.54	1.81	33.90
1987-88	15.73	12.83	1.50	30.06

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M. P.) for the years, 1976, 1981 and 1988

Table No. 25
Number of Agricultural Implements & Machinery

Year	Ploughs		Bullock Carts	Sugarcane Crusher		Irrigation Pumps		Tractors
	Wooden	Iron		Power Driven	Bullock Driven	Oil Engine	Electric	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975-76	47,204	1,495	22,749	58	382	1,510	7,682	138
1980-81	50,199	1,217	22,001	143	365	2,400	11,405	185
1985-86	55,859	2,027	21,960	101	498	2,475	17,791	379
1986-87	65,280	2,869	21,421	118	548	2,182	19,408	464
1987-88	65,062	5,211	23,879	21	176	3,913	22,330	536
1989-90	46,417	3,259						833

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M. P.) for the years, 1976, 1981 and 1988
Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki (1985-86 to 1989-90)

Table No. 26
No. of Livestock and Poultry

Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Pigs	Others	(In Thousand)	
								Total Live- stock	Cocks & Hens
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1975-76	289.6	103.9	29.6	112.5	3.4	0.8	...	...	55.6
1980-81	301.3	109.1	30.8	138.6	2.7	1.2	...	...	74.0
1985-86	276.2	106.7	30.9	114.6	2.3	2.1	2.4	535.0	67.1
1986-87	304.2	118.7	36.5	126.8	2.3	3.0	2.8	594.2	71.6
1989-90	290.1	144.1		168.7				602.9	72.9

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M. P.) for the Years 1976, 1981 and 1988
Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki 1985-86 to 89-90
(Total Poultry)

Table No. 27
Population and Distribution of Workers

S.No.	Category	1981	1991
1.	Total Population	7,82,729	9,71,309
2.	Total main workers	66,994	3,86,021
3.	Cultivators	1,52,659	2,12,139
4.	Agricultural Labourers	51,133	70,208
5.	Household Industry, Manufacturing Processing, Servicing and Repairs	8,477	8,825
6.	Other workers	75,426	94,849

Source.—Census of India 1981 and 1991

Table No. 28
Number of Large/Medium and Small Scale Industries

Industries	No. of Units	Installed Capital (Lakh Rs.)	No. of Available Employment
Large and Medium Industries	11	1896.400	2,405
Small Scale Industries	3,196	1495.275 2489.797 (Working Capital)	15,467

Source.—Manager, District Industries Centres, Ratlam

Table No. 29
Large and Medium Scale Industries in Ratlam District

S.No.	Name	Year of Establishment	Product	Capacity	Installed capital (lakh Rs.)	Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	M/s Ratlam Alkohl and Carbon-di-oxide Plant Odhyogik Sansthan, Ratlam.	1961	Potable grade alcohol Dinecard Spirit and Carbondyoxide gases	70.00 Lakh Litres	0.629	612
2.	M/s Jayant Vitamins Ltd. Dhamnod Road, Ratlam.	1973	Vitamin 'C' 800 M.T. Sorbital Glucose-7000 M.T. Menitol	27440 M. T. 180 M.T.	5.474	347
3.	M/s Madela Steels and Oils Ltd., Udhyogik Chetra, Ratlam.	1973	Steel ingots Bilates	16000 M.T. 50000 M.T.	4.528	250
4.	M/s Maheshwari Protines Ltd., Dhanasuta Marg, Ratlam.	1981	Refined Oil (Oil cake) Veg. Oil	30000 M.T. 18000 M.T.	0.785	120
5.	M/s Sajjan Impox Odhyogik Chetra, Ratlam.	1976	H. acid	1000 M.T.	0.764	250

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(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
6.	M/s Vardhman Solvent Extrusion Industries Ltd. Jaora.	80-81	Refined Oil Veg. Oil	45,000 M.T. 15,000 M.T.	1.108	150
7.	M/s Malwa Oxygen and Industrial gases Co. Ratlam.	1984	Oxygen gas Acetilin gas	0.50 A.C.M. 0.12 A.C.M.	0.628	70
8.	M/s Epsa Laboratories Ltd. Gram Sagavata, Ratlam.	1984	Bulk drugs, Chloroquine, Phosphate, Perantal Panat	50 M.T. 20 M.T.	0.678	400
9.	M/s Bardiya Chemical P. Ltd., Bibrod, Ratlam.	1991	H. Acid	400 M.T.	1.000	132
10.	M/s Shri Sajjan Mills Ltd., Dhamnod, Ratlam.	1929	Cloth Thread	1,75,00,000 Meter 1,25,000 Kg.	3.008	450
11.	M/s Jaora Sugar Mills, Jaora.	1934	Sugar	1000 M.T. Sugarcane crushing per day	0.740	12.50

Source.—Manager, District Industries Centre, Ratlam

APPENDIX-C

Table No. 30
Industrial Estate and Rural Workshed

S.No.	Name of the Industrial Estate/Area/Workshed	Area covered by the Estate (In Acres)	Year of Establishment	No. of Shed Constructed	No. of Industrial Unit Working									
					1970-71	75-76	80-81	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1.	Industrial Area, Ratlam	257.38	67-68	5	...	10	19	51	54	61	65	70	75	
2.	Industrial Estate, Ratlam	31.16	59-60	30	3	11	25	32	33	34	36	37	38	
3.	Rural Workshed Sailana	1.5	72-73	6	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	
4.	Industrial Area Kumbhari (Jaoca)	25.00	80-81	1	...	...	...	5	8	9	10	12	13	
5.	Industrial Area (I.T.C.) Jaora	5.00	70-71	2	1	1	2	6	7	7	10	12	12	

Source.—General Manager, District Industries Centre, Ratlam

Table No. 31
Industries and Manufactures

Year	Registered with the Industries Department	Average Daily employment
1970-71	236	2,160
1975-76	125	2,402
1980-81	327	2,600
1986-87	1,259	4,547
1987-88	177	655
1988-89	339	953
1989-90	213	637
1990-91	460	1,213

Source.—General Manager, District Industries Centre, Ratlam

Table No. 32
Number of Small Scale Registered Units and Employment

Year	No. of Units	Installed Capital		Average Daily Employment
		Fixed capital	Working capital	
1975-76	185	64.275	93.354	2,402
1980-81	227	141.881	238.878	2,600
1985-86	218	131.873	225.873	724
1986-87	214	95.575	129.555	812
1987-88	177	148.084	256.080	655
1988-89	339	...	338.490	953
1989-90	213	127.03	216.093	637
1990-91	460	205.055	347.055	1,213

Source.—Manager, District Industries Centre, Ratlam

Table No. 33
Number of Industrial Co-operative Societies

Year	No. of Industrial Co-operative Societies	Total No. of Members	Total Working Capital
1970-71	71	472	N.A.
1975-76	69	447	N.A.
1980-81	68	432	N.A.
1985-86	4	113	2.31
1986-87	4	129	4.01
1987-88	6	105	4.83
1988-89	6	113	5.22
1989-90	6	113	5.31
1990-91	4	74	3.70

Source.—Asstt. Registrar, Cooperative Societies

Table No. 34
Power : Number of Consumers

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Water Works	Irrigation	Street lighting	Total
1985-86	36,143	8,951	1,077	184	15,249	294	61,898
1986-87	39,853	9,264	1,135	197	16,885	320	67,654
1987-88	43,780	9,572	1,197	198	19,209	330	74,286
1988-89	54,835	10,045	1,249	195	19,641	351	86,316
1989-90	81,095	12,134	1,358	540	32,798	799	1,28,724
1990-91	85,314	12,590	1,398	559	35,037	805	1,35,703

Source.—Superintending Engineer, (O & M), M.P.E.B., Ratlam Circle

Table No. 35
Segregation of Demand

(In K.W.H.)

Year	No. of Consumers		Consumption of Energy						
	Rural	Urban	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Waterworks	Irrigation	Street lighting	Total
1985-86	16,065	45,833	2,08,50,650	74,41,731	95,82,306	14,00,379	2,23,42,484	16,31,901	6,32,49,451
1986-87	18,634	49,020	2,30,38,022	78,83,578	1,03,83,153	16,75,548	2,75,22,196	16,96,393	7,21,98,810
1987-88	21,959	52,327	2,51,73,518	85,41,486	1,09,84,298	16,82,551	2,92,59,890	19,28,619	7,75,70,362
1988-89	28,307	58,009	2,75,96,738	86,48,397	1,13,77,926	16,87,258	28,65,52,682	18,72,501	7,98,35,502
1989-90	56,838	71,886	3,21,82,559	99,87,980	1,29,54,189	27,77,250	2,24,79,639	23,19,069	8,27,00,596
1990-91	59,704	75,999	3,74,09,493	1,09,43,924	1,38,72,348	34,69,515	3,35,54,681	24,50,780	10,17,00,741

Source.—Superintending Engineer (O & M) M.P.E.B., Ratlam Circle

Table No. 36
Number of Distribution Centres and Length of Transmission Lines

Year	No. of Power Distribution Centres	Length of Transmission Lines		
		132 K.V.	33 K.V.	11 K.V.
1986-87	19	166	403.15	2,647.40
1987-88	19	166	432.95	2,832.89
1988-89	24	166	447.6	3,162.58
1989-90	25	166	450.4	3,302.34
1990-91	26	166	451.6	3,625.88

Source.—Superintending Engineer (O & M) M. P. Electricity Board, Ratlam

Table No. 37
Rural Electrification Programme

S.No.	Year	Name of Scheme	Expenditure in Lakh	Number of Villages Electrified	Number of Pumps
1.	1985-86	Pump (T) and Su Bajna	35.00	28	208
2.	1986-87	Pump (T) Su Bajna and Su Sailana	51.25	41	802
3.	1987-88	Su (Sailana) Su Bajna and LV Sailana	43.75	35	845
4.	1988-89	LV (Sailana) Su Bajna and Su Sailana	76.25	61	842
5.	1989-90	LV (Sailana) Su Bajna and Su Sailana	47.50	38	892
6.	1990-91	LV Sailana & LV Bajna	36.25	29	1,173
7.	1991-92 (Upto 10/91)	LV Sailana & LV Bajna	23.77	19	238

Source.—Superintending Engineer (O & M) M. P. Electricity Board, Ratlam

Table No. 38
Number of Pumps and Area Sown

Year	No. of Pumps	Net Area Sown		Gross Area Sown	
		Hectares	Number of Pumps per thousand Hectares	Hectares	Number of Pumps per thousand Hectares
1986-87	23,461	3,11,488	75.32	3,86,208	60.75
1987-88	25,466	3,12,545	81.48	4,09,358	62.21
1988-89	3,02,221	3,14,968	87.26	4,62,836	65.35
1989-90	2,32,449	3,16,124	90.78	4,81,624	68.94
1990-91	35,021	3,18,736	91.98	5,01,238	68.22

Source.—Superintending Engineer (O & M), M. P. Electricity Board, Ratlam

Table No. 39
Number of Villages Electrified

S.No.	Name of Tahsil	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1.	Ratlam	132	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
2.	Jaora	173	237	237	237	237	237	237	237
3.	Alot	141	157	163	169	176	190	190	190
4.	Sailana	39	117	151	203	236	319	357	386

Source.—Superintending Engineer (O & M) M. P. Electricity Board, Ratlam

Table No. 40
Tahsilwise Number of Registered Money Lenders

Year	Ratlam	Sailana	Alot	Bajna
1975-76	...	28	...	Nil
1980-81	74	23	6	Nil
1985-86	50	11	4	Nil
1986-87	33	10	7	1
1987-88	37	7	2	Nil
1988-89	22	3	8	Nil
1989-90	33	2	2	Nil
1990-91	23	7	3	1

Source.—Tahsildar, Ratlam, Sailana, Alot, Bajna

Table No. 41
Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)						
Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding
1975-76	105	39,968	78.43	314.38	139.31	312.71
1980-81	78	59,421	92.41	658.24	379.53	451.71
1985-86	78	87,372	193.65	1688.90	1062.21	1168.77
1986-87	79	94,933	232.29	2665.54	1008.64	1450.83
1987-88	79	97,915	259.12	2459.44	1284.70	1638.66
1988-89	79	1,02,315	316.27	2593.58	1342.85	1977.43
1989-90	79	1,05,419	320.84	3000.00	280.22	2016.37
1990-91	79	1,05,645	218.35	2787.15	216.64	1352.16

Source.—Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ratlam

Table No. 42
Non-agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)						
Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding
1975-76	19	3891	3.60	28.03	14.42	16.65
1980-81	23	5235	5.45	35.05	17.65	20.90
1985-86	27	6619	7.72	40.02	24.16	27.90
1986-87	27	6629	7.76	40.45	24.85	28.01
1987-88	27	6655	7.80	40.65	25.04	28.36
1988-89	28	6705	7.82	41.19	25.64	28.70
1989-90	30	7000	8.14	43.68	30.18	30.10
1990-91	28	6770	8.08	42.55	29.15	28.01

Source.—Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ratlam

Table No. 43
District Cooperative Central Bank, Ratlam

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)								
Year	Member-ship	Share Capital	Deposits	Reserves	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding	Recovery (Percentage)
1975-76	573	44.89	94.56	17.13	277.07	143.38	216.38	61.26
1980-81	N.A.	53.03	202.24	24.26	545.09	362.17	427.41	73.00
1985-86	789	138.34	520.09	36.21	1525.63	1090.12	1594.96	71.15
1986-87	1121	148.49	628.00	38.24	1880.16	1226.72	1514.43	62.37
1987-88	1217	175.47	796.08	43.19	2318.21	1281.18	1447.47	69.47
1988-89	1274	238.80	1049.76	50.33	2512.31	970.02	1854.04	61.00
1989-90	1292	239.70	1042.37	63.99	2806.03	233.87	2151.74	N.A.
1990-91	1325	241.92	1206.05	60.84	2700.00	887.89	1972.73	75.00

(Branches.—Ag. Branch Ratlam, Deposit Branch Ratlam, Bohara Bakhai Ratlam, Ratlam City, Shivpur, Birmaval, Bilpank, Namli, Sailana, Bajna, Raoti, Piploda, Kalukheda, Sukheda, Jaora, Ringnod, Bhadbhada, Kharva Kala, Barkheda kala, Alot, Tal, Jaora Mandi)

Source.—Zila Sahkari Kendriya Bank, Ratlam

Table No. 44
District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Ratlam

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)						
Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding	Recovery (Percentage)
1975-76	8,015	31.44	323.30	23.15	296.61	57
1980-81	7,561	40.28	288.65	31.20	232.79	47
1985-86	7,835	58.25	506.12	49.90	377.51	46
1986-87	7,892	75.51	549.19	57.97	395.39	52
1987-88	7,991	80.30	584.81	50.24	403.88	56
1988-89	8,052	83.43	619.64	25.61	413.56	51
1989-90	8,186	93.23	643.01	52.56	435.10	N.A.
1990-91	8,373	93.56	702.65	65.44	441.56	60

(Branches.—Ratlam, Bilpank, Namli, Jaora, Piploda, Kalukheda, Tal, Seilana, Bajna)

Source.—Zila Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank, Ratlam

Table No. 45
Commercial Banks in Ratlam District

(Amount in Crore Rs.)				
Year	No. of Branches	Deposits	Advances	Advances to Priority Sectors
1980	39	...	15.27	6.61
1985	54	63.23	50.62	22.52
1986	54	77.23	55.13	24.24
1987	54	91.04	61.42	31.58

Source.—Lead Bank Officer, Central Bank of India, Ratlam

Table No. 46
Number of Banking Offices of Commercial Banks

Commercial Bank	No. of Banking Offices
1. Central Bank of India	14
2. State Bank of Indore	12
3. Union Bank of India	5
4. U Co. Bank	3
5. Bank of Baroda	2
6. State Bank of India	3
7. Allahabad Bank	2
8. The Bank of Rajasthan	2
9. Punjab National Bank	2
10. New Bank of India	1
11. Bank of Maharashtra	1
12. Bank of India	1
13. Dena Bank	1
14. Oriental Bank of Commerce	1
15. Punjab & Sind Bank	1
16. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1
17. Vijaya Bank	1
18. Syndicate Bank	1
Total	54

Source.—Lead Bank Officer, Central Bank of India, Ratlam

Table No. 47
Small Saving Schemes in Ratlam District

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)			
Year	Progressive Total		Target
	Gross Deposits	Net Deposits	
1975-76	83.70	14.36	20
1980-81	190.48	15.67	35
1985-86	443.99	182.74	160
1986-87	497.49	186.75	290
1987-88	592.53	259.26	343
1988-89	777.28	419.19	349
1989-90	857.10	468.03	410
1990-91	...	384.13	570

Source.—District Small Savings Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 48
Life Insurance Business in Ratlam District

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Premium Income	Number of Agents
1980-81	1,443	136.82	84.90	105
1985-86	3,717	720.39	19.31	194
1986-87	4,182	956.59	20.82	150
1987-88	5,660	1323.60	32.49	167
1988-89	5,971	1502.51	41.51	182
1989-90	6,344	1783.90	48.09	249
1990-91	4,627	1505.27	45.69	159

Source:—Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation, Ratlam

Table No. 49
Deposits in the M. P. State Warehousing Corporation, Ratlam Centre

(In Qnls.)

Year	Deposits
1982-83	1,14,610
1983-84	1,81,362
1984-85	1,56,389
1985-86	1,64,840
1986-87	1,76,253
1987-88	1,33,710
1988-89	1,00,467
1989-90	1,01,762
1990-91	1,53,586

Source:—The M. P. State Warehousing Corporation, Ratlam Centre

Table No. 50
Cooperative Marketing Societies in the District

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchases	Sales
1975-76	3	587	7.26	25.08	20.79	20.02
1980-81	3	532	8.54	25.46	116.58	114.00
1985-86	3	720	11.99	42.42	191.37	184.23
1986-87	3	726	12.01	44.78	255.11	258.02
1987-88	3	744	12.04	48.85	265.90	261.26
1988-89	3	802	13.84	40.57	171.25	172.09
1989-90	3	802	13.84	49.24	257.45	256.11
1990-91	3	802	13.84	50.05	161.07	165.53

Source:—Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ratlam

Table No. 51
Primary Consumers Cooperative Stores in the District

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchases	Sales
1975-76	3	1612	0.62	0.67	0.51	0.54
1980-81	2	1593	0.08	0.25	0.37	0.36
1985-86	3	2193	0.91	2.06	25.44	26.98
1986-87	3	2158	0.87	2.21	21.55	21.61
1987-88	3	2176	0.89	2.35	22.32	22.08
1988-89	3	2489	1.20	2.80	24.18	24.47
1989-90	3	2520	1.26	2.21	17.75	17.68
1990-91	3	2970	2.16	3.13	18.26	18.34

Source:—Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ratlam

Table No. 52
Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Stores in the District

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchases	Sales
1975-76	1	1011	1.92	5.92	16.42	17.05
1980-81	1	1054	4.18	10.42	67.32	70.28
1985-86	1	1084	6.74	19.23	179.23	186.47
1986-87	1	1084	6.81	21.68	178.63	188.82
1987-88	1	1080	6.74	21.50	200.34	210.22
1988-89	1	1277	7.43	21.93	156.26	150.96
1989-90	1	1349	7.43	21.90	189.36	193.54
1990-91	1	1385	9.43	21.90	193.23	199.59

Source.—Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store, Ratlam

Table No. 53
Length of Roads

(In km.)

Year	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total
1975-76	158.42	82.50	240.92
1980-81	195.12	58.80	253.92
1985-86	243.39	110.30	353.69
1986-87	405.64	82.25	487.89
1987-88	470.44	63.15	533.59
1988-89	507.92	33.65	541.57
1989-90	555.12	25.30	580.42
1990-91	553.32	26.10	579.42

Source.—Executive Engineer P.W.D. (B& R) Ratlam Division, Ratlam

Table No. 54
Road Classification

(In km.)

Year	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads
1975-76	87.00	211.50	143.42
1980-81	87.00	211.50	156.62
1985-86	87.00	285.00	445.39
1986-87	87.00	286.70	520.39
1987-88	87.00	286.70	566.69
1988-89	87.00	287.90	577.77
1989-90	87.00	287.90	616.62
1990-91	87.00	287.90	643.37

Source.—Executive Engineer P.W.D. (B& R) Ratlam Division Ratlam

Table No. 55
Surfacewise Road Length

(In km.)

Year	Bituminous	Water Bound Macadam	Natural soil fair Weather Road (Motorable)
1975-76	338.00	158.42	82.50
1980-81	379.60	195.12	58.80
1985-86	405.20	288.29	123.90
1986-87	406.20	405.64	82.25
1987-88	406.10	470.44	63.15
1988-89	411.10	507.92	33.65
1989-90	411.10	555.12	25.30
1990-91	438.85	553.32	26.10

Source.—Executive Engineer P.W.D. (B& R) Ratlam Division Ratlam

Table No. 56
Situation of Circuit House and Rest Houses

Name of Tahsil	Situation of Circuit House/ Rest Houses	Situation
Circuit House		
1. Ratlam	1. Ratlam	Ratlam-Sailana-Banswara Road
Rest Houses		
1. Ratlam	1. Ratlam	Ratlam-Sailana-Banswara Road
2. Ratlam	2. Salakhedi	Ratlam-Mhow Road
3. Jaora	3. Jaora	Ratlam-Neemuch Road
4. Piploda	4. Piploda	Jaora-Piploda Road
5. Jaora	5. Dhodhar	Ratlam-Neemuch Road
6. Alot	6. Alot	Jaora-Tal-Alot Road
7. Alot	7. Kanadia (Hut)	Alot-Kanadia Road
8. Sailana	8. Sailana	Ratlam-Sailana-Banswara Road

Source.—Executive Engineer P.W.D. (B & R) Ratlam

Table No. 57
Routes Operated by M.P.S.R.T.C.

Year	Route Distance (In km.)	Total Number of Passengers (In Lakhs)	Annual Income (Rs. in Lakhs)	Routes Maintained
1980-81	25.59	24.66	67.78	21
1985-86	41.27	29.84	150.86	33
1986-87	43.90	28.24	170.26	35
1987-88	41.85	29.05	171.00	35
1988-89	46.25	30.99	204.89	37
1989-90	45.30	32.29	228.82	38
1990-91	39.99	27.42	228.72	30

Source.—Depot Manager, M.P.S.R.T.C. Ratlam

Table No. 58
Number of Automobiles in Ratlam District

Year	Motorcycles	Buses	Trucks	Cars	Taxies	Others	Total
1975-76	682	116	215	426	63	327	1,829
1980-81	3,831	189	469	661	372	1,171	6,693
1985-86	9,311	109	477	661	132	1,976	12,666
1986-87	10,290	114	505	686	134	2,091	13,820
1987-88	12,205	121	541	745	149	2,228	15,989
1988-89	15,436	128	584	811	173	2,605	19,737
1989-90	18,602	133	598	515	186	3,319	23,355

Source.—District Statistical Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 59
Number of Post and Telegraph Offices

Year	Post Offices		Branch Offices		Total	Combined No. of Post and Telegraph Offices	No. of Telephones
	Name of Head Office	No. of Sub- Post Offices	Permanent	Experimental			
1975-76	Ratlam H. O.	27	49	29	78	18	845
1980-81	"	52	49	50	99	72	1,252
1985-86	"	34	49	81	130	72	2,149
1986-87	"	34	49	81	130	74	2,188
1987-88	"	34	49	81	130	82	2,360
1988-89	"	34	49	81	130	80	2,460
1989-90	"	34	39	81	130	80	2,719
1990-91	"	34	49	82	131	79	3,733

Source.—1. Supdt. of Post Offices, Ratlam Dn. Ratlam
2. Sub-Divisional Officer Telephones Ratlam

Table No. 60
Distribution of Main Workers, 1981 and 1991

S.No.	Category	1981				1991			
		Total Workers	Males	Females	Percentage to total Workers	Total Workers	Males	Females	Percentage to total Workers
	Total Workers	2,87,695	2,17,329	70,366		3,86,021	2,67,294	1,18,727	
1.	Cultivators	1,52,659	1,16,679	35,980	53.06	2,12,139	1,41,156	70,983	54.95
2.	Agricultural Labourers	51,133	25,602	25,531	17.77	70,208	33,976	36,232	18.19
3.	Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs	8,477	6,515	1,962	2.95	8,825	6,707	2,118	2.29
4.	Other Workers	75,426	68,533	6,893	26.22	94,849	85,455	9,394	24.57

Source.—Census of India 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 61
Number, Area and average size of operational Holdings in the District

S.No.	Category	1976-77		1985-86	
		Number ('000)	Area ('000 Hectares)	Number ('000)	Area ('000 Hectares)
1.	Marginal (Below 1 Hectares)	18	10	25	15
2.	Small (1 to 2 Hectares)	17	25	25	36
3.	Semi-Medium (2 to 4 Hectares)	20	59	26	73
4.	Medium (4 to 10 Hectares)	22	139	23	141
5.	Large (10 Hectares) and above	7	106	6	83
	Total Holding	184	339	108	348
	Average Size (In Hectares)		4.0		3.2

Source.—Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, 1985-86 to 1989-90 and 1968-69 to 1977-78

Table No. 62
Out-turn and Yield per Hectares of Principal Crops

S.No.- Crops	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Total Out-turn ('000 Tonnes)	Yield (Kg.)	Total Out-turn ('000 Tonnes)	Yield (Kg.)	Total Out-turn ('000 Tonnes)	Yield (Kg.)	Total Out-turn ('000 Tonnes)	Yield (Kg.)	Total Out-turn ('000 Tonnes)	Yield (Kg.)	Total Out-turn ('000 Tonnes)	Yield (Kg.)
1. Rice	...	...	2.2	...	1.2	250	1.2	429	0.5	273	1.4	...
2. Wheat	...	...	57.3	2,501	39.1	1,502	63.2	2,102	53.6	1,937	84.5	2,540
3. Jowar	...	...	43.3	860	44.6	803	39.9	658	31.1	558	54.0	943
4. Gram	...	...	27.4	495	45.6	650	28.9	617	43.4	572	32.2	576
5. Tur	...	...	3.5	806	3.1	673	2.7	759	1.3	406	5.1	1,237

Source.—Superintendent of Land Records, Ratlam

Table No. 63
Farm Harvest Price of Principal Crops

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S.No.	Crops	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
(In Rs. per quintal)									
1.	Wheat	108.44	174.55	250.00	250.00	258.00	263.94	280.00	320.00
2.	Rice	N.S.	N.S.	400.00	390.90	400.00	405.00	450.00	510.00
3.	Gram	104.76	327.27	530.95	525.50	537.80	522.88	600.00	635.00
4.	Jowar	89.62	119.95	210.50	200.00	200.50	204.95	225.00	300.00
5.	Bajara	96.93	136.01	190.00	188.50	200.50	207.80	220.00	225.00

RATLAM

Source:- 1. Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, 1966-67 to 1975-76
2. Season and Crop Report, 1980-81
3. Superintendent of Land Records, Ratlam

Table No. 64
Annual Average of Daily Wages (Male) of Agricultural Labourers

(In Rs.)

Year	Skilled (Male)			Un-Skilled		
	Carpenters	Black Smiths	Cobblers	Ploughmen	Sowers and Transplanters	Weeders
1975-76	11.68	11.36	8.82	3.59	3.41	2.03
1980-81	20.00	20.00	17.50	4.50	4.00	4.00
1985-86	35.00	35.00	30.00	12.00	12.00	6.00
1986-87	35.21	34.79	30.20	11.00	11.00	7.42
1987-88	40.00	45.00	35.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1988-89	40.00	45.00	35.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1989-90	39.29	38.33	29.87	19.14	13.50	16.25
						3.89
						...
						10.00
						9.57
						10.00
						10.00
						16.95
						3.42
						4.00
						8.00
						9.00
						10.00
						10.00
						16.69

Source:- 1. Basic Agricultural Statistics, 1966-67 to 1975-76, 1982-83 to 1986-87 and 1985-86 to 1989-90

2. Season and Crops Report, 1980-81

3. Zila Seakhyati Sargam, Ratlam, 1990

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Table No. 65
Minimum Wages in some Scheduled Employment in Ratlam District

		(In Rs.)							
S.No.	Industry	Type of Employee	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1.	Rice, Dal and Flour Mills	Skilled	350	468	468	572	572	572	572
		Semi-Skilled	280	377	377	468	468	468	468
		Un-Skilled	210	282	282	365	365	365	365
2.	Bidi Making	Bidi Maker							
		(Per '000 Bidi)	7.50	9	9	10.50	10.50	14	14
		Bundle Wrapper							
		(Per '000)	3.25	3.95	3.25	5.20	5.20	6.95	6.95
		Bhathiwala	300	335	335	468	468	468	468
		Skilled	350	468	468	572	572	572	572
		Semi-Skilled	280	377	377	468	468	468	468
		Un-Skilled	210	282	282	365	365	365	365
4.	Road Construction	Semi-Skilled	280	377	377	468	468	468	468
		(Male/Female)							
		Un-Skilled	210	282	282	365	365	365	365
		(Male/Female)							
5.	Building Operators	Skilled	350	468	468	572	572	572	572
		Semi-Skilled	280	377	377	468	468	468	468
		Un-Skilled	210	282	282	365	365	365	365
6.	Road Transport	Driver	350	468	468	572	572	572	572
		Conductor	280	377	377	468	468	468	468
		Cleaner	210	282	282	365	365	365	365

(Note.—Time to time dearness allowance has been fixed by the Government, which is an additional to pay)
Source.—Labour Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 66
Registration and Placings in Employment Exchange

Year	Registration		Vacancies		Placings
	Live Register	New	Unfilled	Filled	
1980	8,358	6,449	543	415	416
1985	13,582	5,823	100	482	555
1986	18,712	6,110	65	460	475
1987	18,553	6,247	91	292	313
1988	19,348	7,136	52	451	458
1989	21,685	6,870	82	373	398
1990	21,262	6,485	62	345	405

Source.—District Employment Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 67

LIST OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES
(As in June 1991)

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

1. Superintendent, Post Offices, Ratlam
2. Income Tax Officer, Ratlam
3. Executive Engineer (S & C) IId Western Railway, Ratlam
4. District Opium Officers, Jaora, Ratlam
5. Assistant Superintendent, Jaora, Ratlam
6. Tele-Communication Engineer, Ratlam
7. Assistant Engineer, Doordarshan Kendra, Ratlam
8. Divisional Security, R.P.F. Western Railway, Ratlam
9. Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Ratlam
10. Divisional Manager, Western Railway, Ratlam

STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

1. Collector, Ratlam
2. District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam
3. Superintendent of Police, Ratlam
4. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R), Ratlam
5. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Ratlam
6. Superintendent, Government Agriculture Farm Banna Kheda, Panchod
7. Superintendent, Land Records, Ratlam
8. Superintendent, Jail, Ratlam, Sub-Jail, Jaora
9. Officer Commanding, 21 Battalion, N.C.C., Ratlam
10. Sub-Divisional Officers, Jaora, Sailana, Ratlam
11. Superintendent, Remand Home, Ratlam
12. Superintending Engineer, Dholavad Pariyojana Mandal, Public Health Mechanical Department, Ratlam
13. Superintendent & District Ayurvedic Officer, Ratlam
14. Deputy Director, Veterinary Department, Ratlam
15. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Ratlam
16. Deputy Director, Samajik Vaniki, Ratlam
17. Deputy Director, Industrial Health & Security, Ratlam
18. Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Ratlam
19. Commandant, 24th Battalion, S.A.F., Jaora
20. Executive Engineer, Dholavad Project, Ratlam
21. Assistant Director, Public Relations, Ratlam
22. Commandant, Home Guards, Ratlam
23. District Registrar, Ratlam
24. District Excise Officer, Ratlam
25. Deputy Director, Panchayat & Social Welfare, Ratlam

26. District Treasury Officer, Ratlam
27. District Employment Officer, Ratlam
28. District Education Officer, Ratlam
29. District Statistical Officer, Ratlam
30. Chief Medical Officer, Ratlam
31. District Malaria Officer, Ratlam
32. Assistant Commissioner, Tribal Welfare, Ratlam
33. District Welfare Officer, Sainik, Ratlam
34. District Planning Officer, Ratlam
35. Tahsildars, Jaora, Alot, Sailana, Bajna, Ratlam
36. Nazul Officer, Ratlam
37. Inspectors, Weights & Measures, Jaora, Ratlam
38. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Ratlam
39. Officer-in-Charge, Milk Scheme, Ratlam
40. Project Officer, D.R.D.A., Ratlam
41. Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Sailana
42. Insurance Medical Officer, E.S.I. (C), Ratlam
43. Sales Tax Officers, No. 1 and 2, Ratlam
44. Divisional Forest Officer, Ratlam
45. Assistant Director, Cane, Jaora
46. Assistant Director, Veterinary (K & V), Ratlam
47. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Ratlam
48. Assistant Engineer, Ground Water Survey, Ratlam
49. Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ratlam
50. Assistant Director, Town & Country Planning, Ratlam
51. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, (R V P), Ratlam
52. Assistant Director, Agriculture, Ratlam
53. Assistant Director, Fisheries, Ratlam
54. Divisional Inspector, Electricity, Ratlam
55. Divisional Commissioner, Sales Tax, Ratlam
56. Labour Officer, Ratlam
57. Block Development Officer, Jaora, Alot, Sailana, Bajna, Ratlam

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES (QUASI)

1. Superintendent, Indian Oil Corporation, Ratlam
2. Manager, New India Insurance Company, Ratlam
3. Manager, State Insurance Corporation, Ratlam
4. Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Ratlam

STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES (QUASI)

1. Superintending Engineer, M.P.E.B., Ratlam
2. Chairman, Town Improvement Trust, Ratlam
3. Superintending Engineer, (ST & RE) M.P.E.B., Ratlam
4. Executive Engineer, M.P. State Housing Board, Ratlam
5. Depot Manager, M.P.S.R.T.C., Ratlam

6. Manager, Jaora Sugar Mills, Jaora
7. General Manager, Ratlam Alcohol Plant, Ratlam
8. Divisional Engineer, M.P.E.B. (O & M), Jaora, Ratlam
9. Regional Accounts Officer, M.P.E.B., Ratlam
10. Divisional Engineer, M.P.E.B. (Testing), Ratlam
11. Executive Engineer, M.P.E.B., City Division, Ratlam
12. Assistant Controller, (Stores) M.P.E.B., Ratlam
13. Branch Manager, M. P. Finance Corporation, Ratlam
14. Commissioner, M. P. State Housing Board, Ratlam
15. Manager, Sajjan Mills, Limited, Ratlam
16. Executive Engineer, M.P.E.B. (EHT Const.), Ratlam
17. Executive Engineer, M.P.E.B. (Civil), Ratlam

LOCAL BODIES OFFICES

1. Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Ratlam
2. Chief Municipal Officers, Jaora, Sailana, Piploda, Alot, Namil, Tal
3. Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Alot, Tal, Sailana, Jaora, Ratlam
4. Chief Executive Officer, Janpad Panchayat, Bajana, Alot, Sailana, Jaora, Ratlam

Table No. 68
Income from Land Revenue

(In Lakh Rs.)

Year	Demand	Collection
1980-81	34.81	41.57
1985-86	30.58	44.59
1986-87	35.69	33.91
1987-88	39.91	46.03
1988-89	41.42	78.64
1989-90	36.87	51.06
1990-91	N.A.	56.61

Source.—1. Zila Sankhyiki Sargranth, Ratlam, 1987 and 1990
2. Treasury Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 69
Income from other Sources of Revenue

(In lakh Rs.)

Year	Income Tax	Sales Tax*	Estate Duty	Excise	Forest	Stamp & Registration	Entertainment	Motor Vehicles
1980-81	0.54	280.56	0.42	149.73	4.33	61.25	24.58	61.38
1985-86	0.54	480.54	0.02	278.34	5.03	109.27	64.74	112.92
1986-87	0.53	543.39	...	294.14	15.27	116.45	55.18	135.55
1987-88	1.75	533.26	...	337.48	9.84	164.94	57.56	142.55
1988-89	3.54	729.91	0.01	400.59	16.05	175.06	36.56	164.25
1989-90	6.53	736.54	0.03	446.16	6.98	197.44	41.25	195.65
1990-91	6.33	827.41	0.01	589.72	11.11	253.42	43.41	210.69

Source.—Treasury Officer, Ratlam
*Sales Tax Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 70
Criminal Cases

Year	Under I.P.C.	Under Cr.P.C.	Under special and local laws
1980	2,677	...	9,274
1985	3,357	...	8,751
1986	2,946	...	9,816
1987	4,166	...	9,103
1988	3,954	...	12,225
1989	6,261	...	11,006
1990	4,462	...	13,675

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 71
Disposal of Cases

Year	Number of Cases		Number of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1980	12,326	4,665	16,756	9,626
1985	11,067	10,876	15,450	22,093
1986	11,091	12,447	15,095	24,172
1987	11,052	14,189	11,340	30,184
1988	13,313	16,857	18,001	33,564
1989	16,708	17,416	20,478	28,093
1990	16,200	19,296	20,613	33,033

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 72
Number of Persons Convicted

Year	Affecting human body	Affecting public health	Against property	Relating to religion
1980	272	265	485	1
1985	274	181	223	1
1986	314	101	348	...
1987	202	226	197	...
1988	186	128	169	4
1989	211	241	113	...
1990	252	292	321	11

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 73
Number of Persons Punished

Year	Imprisonment	Fines Imposed	Security taken	Dealt with under Borstal Act
1980	1,080	9,700	...	159
1985	894	9,753	...	72
1986	1,021	8,681	...	103
1987	1,179	8,495	...	39
1988	1,884	7,020	...	7
1989	1,223	2,768	77	...
1990	1,233	14,973	50	17

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 74
Witnesses Examined

Year	Number of Witnesses Discharges on the			
	First day of trial	Second day of trial	Third day of trial	Fourth day of trial
1980	7,244	1,621	87	...
1985	5,353	1,814	294	...
1986	5,464	1,556	254	...
1987	5,085	1,370	308	...
1988	4,080	1,340	256	27
1989	6,821	1,713	153	...
1990	6,489	1,899	...	...

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 75
Amount of Fines

Year	(In Rs.)		
	Imposed	Realised	Written Off
1980	5,06,410	6,15,491	10,020
1985	6,45,994	13,90,657	14,795
1986	8,24,128	17,28,596	...
1987	11,42,425	14,77,981	16,816
1988	16,58,222	3,34,987	33,576
1989	13,20,095	30,55,605	500
1990	12,13,217	8,79,580	...

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 76
Number of Civil Suits

Year	Suits for money and movable property	Title and other suits
1980	716	821
1985	602	902
1986	620	664
1987	579	783
1988	540	824
1989	894	718
1990	501	832

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 77
Disposal of Suits

Year	Suits disposed of by		
	District Court	Subordinate Civil Courts	Courts of Small Causes
1980	54	2,072	553
1985	99	1,130	274
1986	100	1,384	311
1987	135	2,515	253
1988	206	3,287	149
1989	286	1,400	152
1990	164	992	110

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 78
Duration of Cases

Year	Without Trial	Exparte	Admission	Compromised	After full trial	Referred to Arbitration
1980	325	256	40	274	289	...
1985	356	318	11	261	175	...
1986	319	347	6	558	220	2
1987	308	254	24	335	165	...
1988	586	315	...	409	202	1
1989	656	389	11	302	178	...
1990	284	289	...	314	222	1

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 79
Pending Suits and their Disposal

	Year						
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1. Pending at the Beginning	3,312	4,249	4,673	4,673	4,954	4,925	4,496
2. Instituted	2,131	1,504	1,395	1,377	1,564	1,310	1,333
3. Revived	35	65	21	17	1,572	174	238
4. Otherwise Received	693	34	32	1,573	228	117	141
5. Total	6,171	5,902	6,121	7,604	8,313	6,526	6,208
6. Disposed by Transfer	705	106	32	1,564	1,880	42	46
7. Otherwise Disposed	1,974	1,123	1,452	1,086	1,513	1,988	1,110
8. Pending at the end of the year	3,492	4,673	4,637	4,954	4,925	4,496	5,052

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 80
Appellate Cases

	Year						
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<u>Regular Appeals</u>							
1. Pending at the beginning of the year	116	328	293	336	334	273	223
2. Instituted and Reinstated	144	82	89	82	84	79	69
3. Otherwise Received	51	6	2	37	151	5	7
<u>Miscellaneous Appeals</u>							
1. Pending at the beginning of the year	63	328	369	474	487	335	218
2. Instituted and Reinstated	127	172	154	136	106	156	109
3. Otherwise Received	1	94	4	54	180	34	24

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Ratlam

Table No. 81
Incidence of Crimes

Year	Decoy	Robbery	Murder	Burglary	Cattle Theft	Theft Ordinary	Kidnapping	Sex Crimes	Misc. (I.P.C) Crimes	Total
1975	1	45	23	355	172	654	26	11	1,027	2,314
1980	18	61	43	533	147	1,056	38	21	2,661	3,587
1985	3	52	42	376	76	1,020	20	46	1,757	3,423
1986	3	57	42	312	93	777	10	35	1,754	3,083
1987	14	26	35	338	79	721	14	19	1,907	3,153
1988	7	35	42	321	83	682	12	26	1,634	2,912
1989	4	29	41	371	102	769	14	41	2,209	3,581
1990	5	44	43	435	86	768	29	33	2,211	3,654

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

Table No. 82
Crime Situation

Year	Number of Offences			
	Reported	Investigated	Detected	In which conviction obtained
1975	2314	2285	1519	699
1980	3587	3478	2200	1367
1985	3423	3322	2413	898
1986	3083	3011	2159	706
1987	3153	3102	2300	926
1988	2912	2878	2055	522
1989	3581	3554	2462	469
1990	3654	3626	2682	426

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

Table No. 83
Cognizable Crimes

Year	Number of cases			Number of persons	
	Reported	Investigated	Sent-up for trial	Tried	Acquitted or Discharged
1975	2,314	2,285	1,519	1,641	748
1980	3,587	3,478	2,200	3,721	1,104
1985	3,423	3,322	2,413	2,389	1,103
1986	3,083	3,011	2,159	2,273	1,028
1987	3,153	3,102	2,300	3,993	1,856
1988	2,912	2,878	2,055	3,520	1,040
1989	3,581	3,554	2,462	1,280	556
1990	3,654	3,624	2,682	2,024	1,010

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

Table No. 84
Ordinary Theft

Year	Number of Cases		Number of persons convicted	Total value of property (Rs.)
	Reported	Investigated		
1975	654	625	201	1,84,052
1980	1,065	956	289	6,29,860
1985	1,020	919	121	9,32,898
1986	777	705	29	7,55,247
1987	721	670	126	14,15,849
1988	682	650	80	10,68,277
1989	769	744	54	27,24,680
1990	768	742	84	24,87,987

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

Table No. 85
Property Stolen

Year	Number of cases in which property was		Total value of property (In Rs.)	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
1975	1,136	438	6,34,78	1,66,020
1980	1,833	571	17,86,871	3,15,550
1985	1,667	614	25,16,970	6,68,403
1986	1,361	480	22,96,60	7,83,362
1987	1,317	470	27,00,597	11,20,682
1988	1,041	355	20,42,911	7,91,103
1989	1,350	427	25,92,031	5,56,302
1990	1,397	488	40,12,814	15,95,871

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

Table No. 86
Miscellaneous Thefts

Year	Thefts of				
	Copper Wire	Cattle	Cycle	Motor cycle & Accessories	Fire Arms
1975	18	164	106	3	5
1980	11	147	101	...	7
1985	3	77	143	20	1
1986	5	93	105	16	2
1987	...	79	72	16	2
1988	71	83	80	20	4
1989	83	102	112	26	9
1990	62	86	85	46	7

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

Table No. 87
Cases under Special and Local Laws

Year	Number of cases			Number of offenders		
	Excise Act	Gambling Act	Prohibition Act	Excise Act	Gambling Act	Prohibition Act
	Act	Act	Act	Act	Act	Act
1975	240	344	...	280	564	...
1980	213	631	...	248	888	...
1985	269	335	...	295	528	...
1986	291	535	...	321	767	...
1987	261	434	...	277	674	...
1988	275	433	...	303	874	...
1989	326	260	...	354	654	...
1990	264	313	...	289	666	...

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

Table No. 88
Strength and cost of Civil Police

Year	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force				Total	Cost
	Superintendents, Asstt. Superintendents and Dy. Superintendents	Inspectors Sub-inspectors and Asstt. Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Consts.		
1970	3	37	111	554	705	Not available
1975	3	41	103	518	665	"
1980	4	75	145	681	905	"
1985	4	79	152	697	932	1,19,03,464
1986	4	79	152	697	932	1,25,19,640
1987	4	92	174	686	956	1,63,35,610
1988	4	107	195	672	978	1,78,16,722
1989	6	108	199	681	994	2,06,46,854
1990	6	108	199	681	994	2,46,47,452

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

Table No. 89
Home Guards Trained

Year	No. of Home Guards Trained	No. of Camps
1970	24	1
1980	25	1
1985	26	1
1986	34	2
1987	21	1
1988	124	10
1989	19	...
1990	120	7
1991	46	Temporary

Source.—District Commandant, Home Guards, Ratlam

Table No. 90
Number of Prisoners

Year	Prisoners at the beginning of the year		Received during the year		Total		Discharged from all causes		Remaining at the end of the year		Total daily average of prisoners	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1980	55	...	55	1113	...	1168	...	1168	84	...	55.69	...
1985	96	...	96	1492	6	1594	6	1560	28	...	61.67	0.11
1986	28	...	28	2564	1	2565	1	2507	85	...	114.98	0.06
1987	85	...	85	2014	...	2099	...	2045	54	...	92.63	...
1988	54	...	54	1531	4	1535	4	1518	67	...	56.60	0.03
1989	67	...	67	1381	3	1448	3	1430	18	...	28.67	...
1990	18	...	18	1664	3	1682	3	1676	6	...	16.50	...

Source.—Superintendent, District Jail, Ratlam

Table No. 91
Prisoner's Population according to Length of Sentence

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Below 1 month	N.A.	N.A.	636	1395	2369	1961	1484	1318	1568
1-3-Month	"	"	282	102	86	32	17	20	25
3-6-Month	"	"	86	55	40	41	21	19	25
6 month to one year	"	"	50	11	20	17	5	15	12
1-2 Years	"	"	58	17	28	26	14	14	17
2-5 Years	"	"	48	5	22	18	13	14	12
5-10 Years	"	"	...	1	15	...	8	15	9
Above 10 Years	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	15	2
Transportation for life and death sentence	"	"	8	8	13	14	27	21	15

Source.—Superintendent, District Jail, Ratlam

Table No. 92
Prisoner's Population according to Religion

Year	Christians		Muslims	Hindus & Sikhs	Jains	Others
	Anglo Indians	Indian Christians				
1980	...	3	212	989	15	40
1985	...	21	205	1353	5	5
1986	...	11	320	2249	7	6
1987	...	13	326	1682	10	68
1988	...	9	296	1226	13	45
1989	...	18	216	1138	20	59
1990	...	10	323	1119	20	213

Source.—Superintendent, District Jail, Ratlam

Table No. 93
Number of Municipalities and their Population

S.No.	Name of Municipalities	Population	
		1981	1991
1.	Municipal Corporation, Ratlam	1,55,587	1,95,752
2.	Jaora Municipality	47,548	55,986
3.	Tal Municipality	8,502	10,331
4.	Sailana Municipality	9,275	9,833
5.	Alot Municipality	14,400	17,500
6.	Piploda Municipality	5,163	6,250
7.	Badawada Municipality	4,984	5,917
8.	Namli Municipality	...	6,697

Source.—1. Census, 1981-1991
2. Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Ratlam
3. Chief Municipal Officers, Jaora, Sailana, Alot, Piploda, Badawada

Table No. 94

Statement of Income and Expenditure of Municipal Corporation, Ratlam

500

(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure under different heads					
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	Education	Water Supply	Roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975-76	52,85,538	47,90,165	7,61,097	4,60,640	1,61,538	70,695	14,64,675	1,33,082
1980-81	85,67,921	70,13,159	14,90,784	4,29,767	2,00,114	93,767	14,47,536	1,64,175
1985-86	1,43,77,073	1,05,89,171	30,64,598	9,76,587	93,010	1,59,905	25,25,764	2,22,734
1986-87	1,72,58,952	1,82,69,484	32,33,086	30,99,119	2,49,260	1,68,503	22,90,057	17,89,176
1987-88	1,79,84,419	1,68,93,152	39,28,088	13,40,748	1,75,274	1,69,689	26,45,362	9,75,341
1988-89	3,81,30,981	3,84,22,694	49,73,802	11,44,647	2,18,121	2,01,618	26,48,610	9,35,636
1989-90	2,07,43,060	2,10,76,356	56,16,886	10,98,409	95,396	2,45,939	27,36,700	3,37,318
1990-91	2,50,45,596	2,30,60,470	65,03,763	20,37,108	3,15,289	3,07,358	30,04,005	6,61,859

RATLAM

Source.—Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Ratlam

Table No. 95
Statement of Income and Expenditure of Jaora Municipality

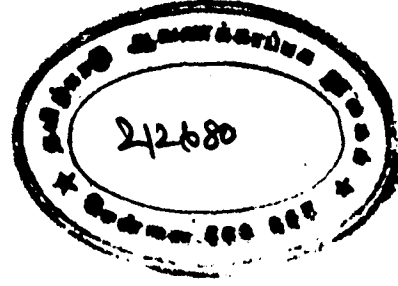
(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure under different heads						
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Veterinary	Street Lighting	Education	Water Supply	Roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1975-76	19,97,342	15,64,762	4,09,558	75,557	10,572	90,020	14,954	4,95,278	1,07,387
1980-81	28,27,685	26,46,372	11,38,177	2,34,355	12,142	95,308	24,591	1,47,678	2,94,851
1985-86	54,11,565	61,01,570	14,15,977	10,61,046	26,756	2,47,764	17,886	13,20,610	7,74,146
1986-87	70,20,303	73,13,672	16,45,580	10,60,054	29,033	2,43,828	05,466	16,29,425	7,51,163
1987-88	63,38,278	74,11,921	18,61,584	14,50,092	32,355	3,36,632	16,829	13,49,022	5,73,485
1988-89	76,89,771	75,71,338	20,18,978	4,28,704	41,763	3,54,557	32,410	18,95,895	2,00,381
1989-90	81,12,213	77,42,946	24,97,572	3,65,649	44,971	3,62,043	18,418	16,25,488	2,77,371
1990-91	96,23,009	98,11,639	27,41,316	5,96,699	50,381	8,47,891	2,07,148	21,45,881	2,67,724
1991-92	82,97,399	82,76,160	26,18,574	6,59,273	39,904	6,65,265	1,09,255	18,47,963	48,489

(Dec., 1991)

APPENDIX-C

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Jaora Municipality



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Table No. 96
Statement of Income and Expenditure of Tal Municipality

(In Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1975-76	3,28,059	2,72,195
1980-81	15,55,579	15,20,598
1985-86	7,44,336	7,26,716
1986-87	9,56,987	9,73,306
1987-88	11,77,037	12,12,088
1988-89	12,36,542	11,96,633
1989-90	11,64,046	12,59,683

Table No. 97
Statement of Income and Expenditure of Namli Municipality

Year	Total		Expenditure under different heads					(In Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	Water Supply	Roads	
1985-86	4,02,602	4,78,188	51,492	90,835	23,212	62,115	48,224	
1986-87	3,76,927	3,82,478	63,704	15,149	20,718	45,037	6,259	
1987-88	3,25,779	3,61,717	75,889	47,006	18,492	56,330	...	
1988-89	4,28,085	4,49,889	75,949	23,197	13,356	1,47,966	3,709	
1989-90	5,36,841	4,56,985	83,677	7,290	20,160	88,054	...	
1990-91	4,98,188	4,81,257	1,00,664	9,669	17,215	96,316	...	
1991-92	8,87,740	8,85,001	1,13,894	6,962	54,162	1,95,694	1,49,142	
	+ 77,700			+ 77,700				

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Namli

Table No. 98
Statement of Income and Expenditure of Sailana Municipality

Year	Total		Expenditure under different heads						(In Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	Education	Water Supply	Roads	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1975-76	2,68,961.90	N.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	RATLAM
1980-81	2,66,150.85	2,59,494.57	40.00	9,995.00	19,700.00	1,076.95	20,402.15	...	...
1985-86	10,72,128.29	N.A.	40.00	50,525.00	26,815.00	3,285.00	78,130.00	2,919.80	...
1986-87	10,36,080.90	9,29,648.00	1,036.75	1,94,454.00	43,017.75	3,607.25	1,23,823.00	19,461.00	...
1987-88	15,71,502.54	18,87,992.00	325.00	78,404.00	49,280.00	4,557.00	1,92,889.00	9,089.89	...
1988-89	18,37,010.00	15,25,645.40	525.00	81,546.00	50,156.25	5,105.00	72,490.00	...	...
1989-90	20,57,152.00	10,43,184.00	10.00	1,80,019.00	44,196.00	5,878.00	1,05,800.05	8,816.00	...
1990-91	13,06,614.00	13,28,465.00	...	...	46,228.00	5,870.05	1,19,450.00	1,590.00	...
1991-92	14,65,061.20	13,03,708.55	...	...	16,371.00	8,074.35	1,19,350.00	...	...

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Sailana Municipality

Table No. 99
Statement of Income and Expenditure of Alot Municipality

Year	Total		Expenditure under different heads						(In Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Veterinary	Street Lighting	Water Supply	Roads	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1975-76	5,42,912.10	5,04,623.00	38,120.00	42,352.00	365.00	22,842.00	...	18,544.00	APPENDIX-C
1980-81	14,65,304.00	11,25,652.15	1,20,812.00	1,12,342.00	480.00	82,424.00	48,142.00	35,824.00	...
1985-86	17,95,107.27	13,16,852.93	3,25,852.00	2,68,465.00	480.00	1,21,273.17	63,025.00	49,371.00	...
1986-87	18,17,858.10	19,88,828.30	4,99,890.00	5,24,187.00	480.00	1,24,266.52	64,173.60	98,324.00	...
1987-88	23,94,413.67	24,27,452.40	5,10,228.00	7,29,215.00	480.00	1,30,173.10	1,04,617.00	30,415.00	...
1988-89	21,70,129.10	21,59,863.21	5,35,400.00	3,35,593.00	480.00	1,58,118.00	1,68,437.00	52,837.00	...
1989-90	27,63,173.00	25,55,405.42	5,30,917.00	2,54,233.00	480.00	1,86,935.30	1,68,882.00	44,333.00	...
1990-91	27,70,704.00	29,23,064.67	7,24,072.90	1,86,067.00	480.00	2,21,086.10	1,86,443.00	93,091.50	...
1991-92	41,03,941.55	39,88,431.65	8,68,050.35	4,28,787.00	440.00	1,95,564.50	2,32,602.50	44,504.00	...

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Alot Municipality

Table No. 100
Statement of Income and Expenditure of Pipoda Municipality

Year	Total		Expenditure under different heads					(In Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	Water Supply	Roads	
1975-76	1,19,579	1,17,414	20,289	...	10,589	...	7,212	
1980-81	5,30,808	4,27,689	1,18,100	60,000	31,500	21,650	75,000	
1985-86	4,96,322	6,00,757	1,19,182	49,827	33,000	53,000	2,16,993	
1986-87	5,54,598	6,31,923	1,41,280	1,49,274	48,687	41,122	82,053	
1987-88	5,89,274	5,77,730	71,926	46,394	57,316	75,398	61,713	
1988-89	7,38,217	6,84,217	28,842	11,907	42,948	74,748	11,987	
1989-90	7,92,506	8,80,766	79,692	1,30,500	85,000	75,000	78,000	
1990-91	8,33,517	8,82,755	1,20,000	1,60,000	1,00,000	1,20,000	80,000	

RATLAM

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Pipoda

Table No. 101
Statement of Income and Expenditure of Badawada Municipal Council

Year	Total		Expenditure under different heads							(In Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Veterinary	Street Lighting	Education	Water Supply	Roads	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1985-86	2,83,280	1,35,105	37,489	14,026	12,762	14,381	638	19,415	2,000	
1986-87	4,13,782	3,81,369	37,590	29,265	11,900	10,704	844	19,347	7,466	
1987-88	4,31,910	5,52,129	74,900	1,84,413	22,550	11,715	321	52,350	1,25,914	
1988-89	4,40,841	3,30,332	55,557	9,989	25,394	11,747	391	1,18,955	41,152	
1989-90	5,71,803	5,14,612	83,818	1,07,652	44,704	16,046	1,981	81,577	78,101	
1990-91	5,09,601	5,92,016	1,85,074	43,091	73,281	22,035	1,015	1,05,402	1,46,475	
1991-92	4,48,566	3,92,804	1,14,255	45,932	65,556	59,631	1,272	48,699	2,464	
(Dec., 1991)										

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Badawada Municipality

APPENDIX-C

Table No. 102
Number, Income and Expenditure of Gram Panchayats and Janpada Panchayats

Year	Gram Panchayats			Janpada Panchayats	
	Number	Income (000 Rs.)	Expenditure (000 Rs.)	Number	Income (Lakh Rs.)
1980-81	214	4,907	4,907	6	11.07
1985-86	250	1,774	1,774	6	25.95
1986-87	230	1,774	1,774	6	4.02
1987-88	230	1,987	1,987	6	2.01
1988-89	230	2,695	2,695	6	2.63
1989-90	276	2,786	2,786	6	2.91

Table No. 103
Literate and Educated Persons

S.No.	Tahsil/District	Year	Total Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1.	Jaora	1981	T	61,649	46,692	14,957
			R	37,073	30,967	6,106
			U	24,576	15,725	5,851
2.	Alot	"	T	24,773	20,299	4,474
			R	15,418	13,886	1,532
			U	9,355	6,413	2,942
3.	Sailana	"	T	13,402	9,900	3,502
			R	8,916	6,957	1,159
			U	4,486	2,943	1,543
4.	Ratlam	"	T	1,31,105	87,044	44,061
			R	35,644	29,599	6,045
			U	95,461	57,445	38,016
	District Ratlam	1981	T	2,30,929	1,63,935	66,994
			R	97,051	81,409	15,642
			U	1,33,878	82,526	5,332
	"	1991 (Provisional)	T	2,45,886	2,36,124	1,10,752
			R	1,59,184	1,24,110	35,074
			U	1,86,702	1,11,014	75,688

Source.—Ratlam District Census Handbook, 1981,
and Provisional Census, 1991

Table No. 104
Literacy Percentage 1981 and 1991

State/District	Total Rural Urban	1981			1991 (Provisional)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
M. P.	Total	27.87	39.49	15.53	35.52	47.03	23.17
	Rural	21.22	32.91	8.99	28.48	40.58	15.66
	Urban	54.02	64.41	42.26	58.82	67.83	48.73
Ratlam	Total	29.50	40.79	17.59	35.61	47.17	23.42
	Rural	17.90	29.37	5.90	24.06	36.71	10.84
	Urban	55.67	66.18	44.35	60.29	69.26	50.67

Source.—Census of India, 1981 and Census, 1991 Provisional

Table No. 105
Number of Educational Institutions

Year	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	High/Higher Secondary Schools
1970-71	599	94	30
1975-76	667	151	31
1980-81	772	170	31
1985-86	991	208	41
1986-87	1,018	209	42
1987-88	1,038	219	44
1988-89	1,049	227	51
1989-90	1,086	230	53
1990-91	1,083	243	61

Source.—Deputy Director, Education, Ratlam

Table No. 106
Number of Teachers in Educational Institutions
upto Higher Secondary Level

Year	Primary Schools		Middle Schools	High/Higher Secondary Schools
	Boys	Girls		
1970-71	1,186	740	513	
1975-76	1,446	1,075	517	
1980-81	1,546	1,902	536	
1985-86	2,351	1,673	611	
1986-87	2,367	1,689	603	
1987-88	2,768	1,221	682	
1988-89	2,794	1,273	698	
1989-90	2,905	1,352	720	
1990-91	3,014	1,339	984	

Source.—Deputy Director, Education, Ratlam

Table No. 107
Number of Students in Educational Institutions

Years	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		Higher Secondary Schools	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1970-71	24,575	10,821	12,138	4,659	8,758	3,309
1975-76	29,118	13,228	17,418	7,212	6,810	3,650
1980-81	37,719	17,111	20,535	9,089	8,102	3,907
1985-86	59,831	34,747	18,111	7,029	10,225	4,461
1986-87	61,508	35,675	18,363	7,240	8,122	3,218
1987-88	64,510	37,848	19,674	7,547	9,462	3,727
1988-89	64,347	39,108	20,109	8,106	11,416	4,264
1989-90	70,377	46,125	20,705	8,842	11,070	5,071
1990-91	66,106	43,948	20,781	8,985	12,923	5,904

Source.—Deputy Director, Education, Ratlam

Table No. 108
Number of Scheduled Castes and/or Scheduled Tribes Students upto Higher
Secondary Level

Years	Primary		Middle		Higher Secondary	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1970-71	2,660	2,416	1,037	543	651	238
1975-76	3,989	2,977	1,708	723	637	163
1980-81	5,850	4,432	2,834	3,216	726	339
1985-86	13,471	13,702	2,877	1,758	1,202	961
1986-87	11,950	14,932	23,064	1,911	1,085	931
1987-88	13,284	15,873	3,401	2,366	1,207	1,125
1988-89	13,406	16,190	3,299	2,600	8,213	3,336
1989-90	14,143	22,108	3,715	2,853	1,332	1,244
1990-91	14,611	20,776	3,938	2,943	1,920	1,654

Source.—Deputy Director, Education, Ratlam

Table No. 109
Statement of Professional and other Institutions

Years	No. of Professional and other Institutions	No. of Teachers	No. of Students	No. of S.C. and S.T. Students	
				S.C.	S.T.
1970-71	4	133	2,284	124	90
1975-76	5	182	3,098	127	93
1980-81	8	191	4,218	129	92
1985-86	9	233	4,959	132	91
1986-87	9	284	5,252	149	108
1987-88	9	244	5,467	151	107
1988-89	9	260	3,881	167	113
1989-90	9	289	3,555	170	112
1990-91	11	224	4,060	185	116

Source.—Deputy Director, Education, Ratlam

Table No. 110
Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Students—Hostels

Year	No. of Hostels for S.C. and S.T. Students		No. of Seats available		No. of Inmates		Expenditure (In Lakh) Rs.
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1970-71	11	...	330	...	300	...	0.30
1975-76	13	1	370	20	370	20	0.79
1980-81	15	6	440	115	440	115	2.29
1985-86	15	6	440	115	440	115	2.58
1986-87	15	7	440	135	440	135	3.17
1987-88	20	10	560	235	560	235	4.27
1988-89	20	10	560	235	560	235	7.20
1989-90	20	11	630	255	630	255	8.51
1990-91	26	14	720	355	626	246	8.89

Source.—District Statistical Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 111
Number of Libraries and Reading Rooms

Year	Libraries		Reading Rooms		
	No. of Libraries	Membership	Number	Journals	Members
1980-81	N.A.	3,600	8	N.S.	3,600
1985-86	N.A.	3,800	11	N.A.	3,800
1986-87	15	200	15	15	200
1987-88	15	150	15	15	150
1988-89	15	125	15	15	125
1989-90	15	125	15	15	125
1990-91	15	100	15	15	100

Source.—Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare, Ratlam

Table No. 112
Adult Education Centres

Year	No. of Education Centres	No. of Instructors	Membership
1980-81	100	100	3,000
1985-86	500	500	15,000
1986-87	500	500	15,000
1987-88	500	500	15,000
1988-89	500	500	15,000
1989-90	500	500	15,000
1990-91	500	500	15,000

Source.—District Adult Education Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 113
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Education—Scholarship

Year	Pre-Matric No. of Scholarship Holders		Amount Distributed (Lakh Rs.)	Post-Matric No. of Scholarship Holders		Amount Distributed (Lakh Rs.)
	S.C.	S.T.		S.C.	S.T.	
1985-86	4,820	1,989	14.97	322	201	2.28
1986-87	4,445	2,455	16.37	230	122	3.02
1987-88	3,005	2,990	3.51	278	166	3.25
1988-89	4,129	3,570	20.86	384	361	4.041
1989-90	4,590	5,584	27.41	364	345	4.25

Source.—Assistant Commissioner, Tribal Development, Ratlam

Table No. 114
Progress of Government Girls College, Ratlam

Year	No. of Students			Total	No. of Teachers	Income (Lakh Rs.)	Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)
	Arts	Science	Commerce				
1975-76	356	...	...	356	13	...	...
1980-81	630	...	...	630	16	...	...
1985-86	719	39	60	59	877	0.11	10.76
1986-87	804	88	68	136	1,096	0.11	10.61
1987-88	722	81	40	147	990	0.10	16.13
1988-89	513	67	29	147	756	22	18.67
1989-90	451	64	21	190	726	0.28	26.64
1990-91	426	118	17	329	890	0.11	28.60
1991-92	390	160	21	377	948	0.07	31.88

Source.—Principal, Govt. Girls Degree College, Ratlam

Table No. 115
Progress of Bhagat Singh Govt. P. G. College, Jaora

Year	No. of Students			Total	No. of Teachers	Income (Lakh Rs.)	Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)
	Arts	Science	Commerce				
1975-76	183	84	164	431	22	0.35	0.35
1980-81	181	94	287	512	30	0.40	0.40
1985-86	274	211	274	759	30	0.50	0.50
1986-87	228	226	312	766	30	0.50	0.50
1987-88	193	173	258	644	34	0.55	0.55
1988-89	174	138	192	504	34	0.80	0.80
1989-90	176	168	216	560	34	0.80	0.80
1990-91	161	173	254	588	36	0.90	0.90
1991-92	199	156	252	607	36	0.90	0.90

Source.—Principal, Govt. Girls Degree College, Ratlam

Table No. 116
Medical and Health Services

Year	No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries	Allopathic P.H.C.	No. of Available beds (allopathic including P.H.C.)	Allopathic Medical Officers	Health Inspectors	Vaccinators	Nurses	Compounders	Other Health Employees
1970-71	21	6	494	60	9	29	175	45	575
1975-76	24	6	494	64	9	29	190	48	586
1980-81	24	6	518	70	9	29	196	48	609
1985-86	28	6	586	78	9	29	205	48	631
1986-87	22	12	634	90	9	29	219	48	650
1987-88	22	12	634	95	9	29	235	51	687
1988-89	23	12	638	98	9	29	248	51	809
1989-90	23	12	638	116	9	29	358	61	937
1990-91	18	17	638	116	9	29	369	63	958

Source.—Chief Medical & Health Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 117
Number of Patients Treated

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1970-71	1,69,232	10,91,708
1975-76	1,78,410	14,23,820
1980-81	1,60,391	14,25,749
1985-86	18,000	10,48,426
1986-87	50,830	10,87,840
1987-88	58,598	11,52,708
1988-89	63,919	11,63,139
1989-90	39,781	10,98,162
1990-91	58,812	8,95,774

Source.—Chief Medical & Health Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 118
Number of Patients Treated at Civil Hospital/Maternity Hospital, Jaora

Year	Civil Hospital		Maternity Hospital	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1975	6,351	89,061	1,288	13,716
1980	6,558	98,968	1,716	15,312
1985	6,949	1,09,991	1,868	17,712
1986	7,741	1,25,560	2,019	21,078
1987	7,650	1,25,861	2,108	21,812
1988	7,852	1,24,466	2,225	21,781
1989	7,248	1,23,376	2,543	17,000
1990	8,141	1,34,386	2,832	19,520
1991	5,258	1,32,608	2,761	14,834
1992 (upto 31st, March)	1,266	0,24,242	0,654	03,181

Source.—Medical Officer, Govt. Hospital, Jaora

Table No. 119
Family Welfare Programme in the District

Year	No. of Family Welfare Centres	No. of Cases		
		Male Sterilisation	Female Sterilisation	Loop Insertion
1970-71	9	1659	680	600
1975-76	9	318	2,134	567
1980-81	9	671	2,603	889
1985-86	9	1378	6,123	4,084
1986-87	9	1888	6,300	4,189
1987-88	9	864	4,304	4,989
1988-89	9	513	4,113	5,851
1989-90	9	216	3,895	7,015
1990-91	9	132	3,870	6,991

Source.—Chief Medical & Health Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 120
Mortality and its causes

Year	Cholera	Smallpox	Fever	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	Accident & Injuries	Respiratory	All other causes
1970-71	7	102	2,143	381	175	922	1,151
1975-76	...	...	1,286	51	145	582	1,708
1980-81	...	...	1,226	233	165	433	2,746
1985-86	...	...	1,070	140	196	1,033	2,245
1986-87	...	...	972	195	197	1,012	2,397
1987-88	...	...	1,158	211	229	1,152	2,990
1988-89	...	...	1,178	178	272	917	2,996
1989-90	...	...	996	171	278	1,007	2,637

Source.—District Malaria Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 121
Vital Statistics

Year	Total No. of Births	Total No. of Deaths	Birth Rate per 1000	Death Rate per 1000
1975	5,544	3,652	8.02	8.20
1980	10,524	4,487	18.90	8.06
1985	11,112	4,279	19.53	7.52
1986	12,218	4,684	18.31	7.02
1987	11,777	4,773	17.62	7.14
1988	12,487	5,740	18.10	8.32
1989	13,779	5,521	19.75	7.91
1990	14,178	5,089	19.59	7.03
1991	14,916	5,581	15.36	5.75

Source.—District Statistical Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 122
Infant Mortality

Year	Infant Mortality Per 1000 live Births	Maternal Mortality Per 1000 total Births
1975	93.79	N.A.
1980	64.52	3.23
1985	48.74	3.14
1986	37.81	3.27
1987	31.08	4.75
1988	37.24	6.40
1989	35.27	3.26
1990	29.55	2.82
1991	37.94	3.02

Source.—District Statistical Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 123
Annual Expenditure on Medical & Public Health in the District

(In Rs.)		
Year	Medical	Public Health
1985-86	1,26,25,305	25,69,898
1986-87	1,38,25,205	30,38,258
1987-88	1,62,28,498	36,50,396
1988-89	1,64,85,470	45,58,060
1989-90	1,76,78,000	45,69,300
1990-91	1,46,13,700	57,68,300

Source.—Chief Medical and Health Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 124
Active and Passive Surveillance Operation

Year	Number of Fever Cases detected	Number of Cases in which blood smears collected	Result	Number of Villages in which D.D.T. spraying done
1970-71	1,72,100	1,68,286	21,764	1,048
1975-76	1,10,200	1,02,205	25,499	560
1980-81	1,45,304	1,41,266	12,912	110
1985-86	1,32,102	1,23,996	4,409	785
1986-87	1,40,502	1,34,056	9,811	728
1987-88	1,39,605	1,37,125	7,783	1,045
1988-89	1,68,210	1,58,222	9,607	1,045
1989-90	1,32,621	1,21,758	3,630	1,045
1990-91	1,21,614	1,15,918	2,447	639

Source.—District Malaria Officer, N.M.E.P. Unit, Ratlam

Table No. 125
Number of Patients Treated at Government
Ayurvedic/Homoeopathic Dispensaries

S.No.	Name of Dispensary/ Hospital	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 (Upto 31-3-92)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
RATLAM											
1.	Ayurvedic Hospital, Ratlam	17310	28759	36990	41148	22850	23429	16593	18798	11263	3973
2.	Dispensary, Dabdi	N.A.	N.A.	8082	8950	10294	10685	10524	7830	4731	1090
3.	Dispensary, Naugaun Kalan	N.A.	N.A.	3915	4243	3847	4718	4384	3910	3715	938
4.	Dispensary, Kailkachh	N.A.	N.A.	4928	4215	3833	4004	4080	4213	4504	1194
5.	Dispensary, Birnawal	19160	17616	19914	19939	8778	8907	13232	8150	7247	1383
6.	Dispensary, Khajuri Decora	8139	9782	6593	7257	6911	6479	6230	5999	5432	1186
7.	Dispensary, Uplal	21610	18979	5353	5991	6463	6683	6188	6902	7097	1630
8.	Dispensary, Jaora	74334	57203	30243	20679	15350	30545	35624	33019	24011	9920
9.	Dispensary, Sailana	5475	6152	4797	5485	5597	5302	5880	7723	7392	2142
10.	Dispensary, Dhansua	5458	6822	5686	5948	5751	5796	5434	6637	7045	1439
11.	Dispensary, Asawati	10512	8196	6141	8296	9706	2310	1864	2213	...	630
12.	Dispensary, Riawan	N.A.	N.A.	5065	4588	4760	4517	4000	4621	4337	1105
13.	Dispensary, Preetamnagar	N.A.	N.A.	6146	5700	N.A.	7381	3625	4009	3239	...

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
APPENDIX-C											
14.	Dispensary, Richwa	11804	13081	11485	11334	10457	11556	8222	11057	8575	1750
15.	Dispensary, Dhikwa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4554	3848	5410	4560	2860
16.	Dispensary, Madhopur	5924	4990	4504	3050	2496	4784	5329	5858	6099	1318
17.	Dispensary, Sheopur	7232	11110	13241	14033	12595	13421	15702	11716	11110	1824
18.	Dispensary, Sarsi	6187	8206	3347	4641	4373	5927	6895	6768	6081	1145
19.	Dispensary, Semaliyan	6000	8493	8106	8066	9030	9031	6900	5638	7790	1782
20.	Dispensary, Nagra	N.A.	N.A.	7054	4766	4436	7152	N.A.	N.A.	3480	1441
21.	Dispensary, Basari	5097	6797	8413	8722	9747	9913	9531	10,000	8925	2202
22.	Dispensary, Nayan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4065	5786	4260	6946	4797
23.	Dispensary, Jamunian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Dispensary, Nalod	N.A.	N.A.	2210	2213	2817	3189	2989	2998	3000	920
25.	Dispensary, Umran	N.A.	N.A.	2780	2858	6670	6022	5821	5835	5116	1286
26.	Dispensary, Malwasa	4580	1850	2544	2756	2118	3651	3461	5219	4267	1223
27.	Dispensary, Hanara	6831	N.A.	6383	7617	6044	7438	5548	4930	4867	987
28.	Dispensary, Sagar, Kheda	17178	13189	6107	7117	7408	8138	7831	6919	N.A.	N.A.
29.	Dispensary, Gauri Shankar	N.A.	N.A.	4565	3515	3056	3889	4993	4911	4335	...
30.	Govt. Homoeo Disp., Alot	...	...	...	2970	4417	4566	3306	4499	5039	928
31.	Govt. Homoeo Disp., Sailana	Not Started.	...	...	...	2826	5390	6715	6597	6255	1359

Source.—Superintendent and District Officer Ayurved, Ratlam

Table No. 126
A Note on Leprosy Control Programme

The Department of Public Health started Leprosy Control Programme in the district in 1971, when one Survey Education-cum-Treatment (SET) centre was established at Ratlam. In 1978 three more centres were established and in 1982 another three were added to them. Thus, at present, there are 8 Survey-education-cum-treatment centres functioning in the District at Ratlam at Dhannod, Bajna, Sailana, Piplauda, Kharwankala, Bardiyagoyal and Ravati. These centres offer free non-medical assistance to leprosy patients on the weekly *hat* days. On other days, they make door-to-door visits for finding out new patients and making arrangements for their treatment.

In 1986, a leprosy unit was established in the district. It functions under the supervision of the Chief Medical and Health Officer of the District. In other hospitals/dispensaries where such facility exists, leprosy control programme is carried out by the head of the institution. Under the CMO, a senior Non-Medical Supervisor directs and guides the leprosy eradication activities of the districts. One Senior Health Educator works as a propagator for disseminating knowledge relating to leprosy disease, its prevention and cure. For carrying out leprosy control programme in the district, there are 5 Supervisors assisted by other medical and public health personnel. Survey work with this regard has been completed. Till now 3583 cases have been detected out of which 2470 persons have been fully cured. At present 932 patients are under treatment. The establishment of two more urban leprosy centres in the district, one each at Ratlam and Jaora, is under the consideration of the State Government. Very recently a Supervisor has been appointed at Jaora.

From 1972 rehabilitation work is being carried out in Ratlam. There is one voluntary service organisation, which has rehabilitated some 100 patients so far. Besides there are 54 Leprosy patients in Motinagar who are treated by the district leprosy unit.

Madhya Pradesh Government aims to eradicate this disease by 2000 A.D. The target fixed and achievement thereof during the past five years are given in the table below :—

Table No. 126A
Progress of Leprosy Control Programme
(1985-1991)

Year	New Patient Plan			Eradication of disease		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Total	Achievement	Percentage
1985-86	168	485	288.69	180	427	256.52
1986-87	180	194	107.77	180	205	
1987-88	180	201	114.66	180	209	
1988-89	192	206	107.29	180	187	
1989-90	192	201	104.68	180	200	
1990-91	192	149	77.68	180	198	

Source.—Chief Medical & Health Officer, Ratlam

It will be seen that the achievement in this regard has always exceed the target, suggesting that eradication of the disease is well within sight.

Table No. 127
The M. P. Shops and Establishment Act, 1958 in Towns

S.No.	Name of Town	Year of application
1.	Ratlam	1959
2.	Jaora	1959
3.	Alot	1976

Source.—Labour Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 128
No. of Shops and Establishments in Ratlam District

Year	No. of Shops and Establishments	No. of Workers Covered
1985	8117	3661
1987	9496	4133
1988	8665	4003
1989	9161	4283
1990	9553	4427

Source.—Labour Officer, Ratlam

Year	Inspections		No. of Cases					
	No. of Inspections	Prosecutions	Convicted	Acquitted	Compromised	Withdrawn	Discharged	Total
1985	3655	626	149	...	...	...	...	...
1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1987	4391	543	179	...	189	...	...	368
1988	4891	444	135	...	297	...	...	432
1989	4712	428	393	...	184	...	...	577
1990	4952	515	205	...	267	...	...	472

Source.—Labour Officer, Railam

Year	No. of Shops	
	Country Liquor	Foreign Liquor
1980	62	7
1985	90	7
1986	90	7
1987	66	7
1988	67	7
1989	67	7
1990	68	7

Source.—District Excise Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 131
Reduction in the Strength of Country Liquor in Ratlam District

Year	Strength (unit)		
	Masala	Duwara	Rashi
1980	25 UP	45 UP	60 UP
1985	25 UP	50 UP	
1986	25 UP	50 UP	
1987	25 UP	50 UP	
1988	25 UP	50 UP	
1989	25 UP	50 UP	
1990	25 UP	50 UP	

Source.—District Excise Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 132

Number of Classified Offences of Liquor in Ratlam District

Year	Smuggling of Liquor	Illicit Distillation of Liquor	Other Offences
1985	...	299	180
1986	...	323	94
1987	...	349	106
1988	...	376	124
1989	...	430	73
1990	...	400	100

Source.—District Excise Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 133

Number of Hemp Drug and Opium Offences in Ratlam District

Year	Hemp Drug			Opium			Total Offences
	Illicit Cultiva- tion of Ganja & Sline	Other Offences	Total	Smuggling of opium	Other Offences	Offences relating to Madak and Sline	
1980	...	...	...	5	3	...	8
1985	4	...	4	11	2	...	13
1986	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1987	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
1988	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
1989	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
1990-91	1	2	3	...	1	...	1

Source.—District Excise Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 134

Position of Prosecution for Excise Offences in Ratlam District

Year	No. of Persons			Fines Imposed (In Rs.)	Rewards paid to Captors etc. (In Rs.)
	Prosecuted	Convicted	Imprisoned		
1985	378	87	1 Month	23,600	...
1986	230	39	4 Months	21,325	...
1987	269	85	4 Months	22,600	...
1988	279	125	...	36,100	...
1989	273	130	15 Days	31,350	...
1990	396	138	...	39,575	...
1991					

Source.—District Excise Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 135

Cases Accused under Untouchability Offences Act, 1965 in Ratlam District

Year	Offences Registered	Cases Challaned	Cases ended in acquittal	Cases Compounded	Cases pending with court end of year
1980	4	4	1	...	3
1985	1	1	...	...	1
1986	1	1	...	...	1
1987	1	1	...	...	1
1988	1	1	...	...	1
1989	4	4	...	...	4
1990	1	1	...	...	1

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Ratlam

Table No. 136
Position of Co-operative Societies in Ratlam District for
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

Year	Number	Membership	No. of Societies			
			Share Capital	Working Capital	Govt. Loan	Add Subsidies
1985	1	3976	0.50	17.82	12.50	4.93
1986	1	4446	0.44	17.66	12.50	4.52
1987	1	5138	0.51	25.17	1.25	13.19
1988	1	5887	0.55	13.93	16.50	25.55
1989	1	5887	0.58	37.67	16.50	25.58
1990	1	6222	0.58	60.89	16.50	43.81

Source.—Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ratlam

Table No. 137
Industrial Facilities given to Scheduled Castes,
Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Year		No. of Trainees			
		No. of Industrial Centres	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes
1985	Jaora (General)	...	...	...	...
1986	...	...	...	...	...
1987	Ratlam (General)	...	...	...	...
1988	1. Alot (General)	...	...	...	...
	2. Sailana (Sub-plan)	...	...	30	...
	3. Sailana (Sub-plan)	...	...	29	...

Source.—General Manager, District Industries Centre, Ratlam

Table No. 138
Employment for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Ratlam District

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Registered	Provided Employment	Registered	Provided Employment
1980	883	73	322	64
1985	762	72	339	79
1986	888	69	450	122
1987	730	30	370	82
1988	678	45	451	156
1989	990	47	600	115
1990	700	28	470	160

Source.—District Employment Officer, Ratlam

Table No. 139
Land Allotted to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes
and Other Backward Classes in Ratlam District

Year	Name of Tahsil	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Classes	
		No. of Persons	Land	No. of Persons	Land	No. of Persons	Land
1980	Ratlam	16	9-810	45	33-630	44	26-350
	Bajna	4	2-920	217	173-260	13	4-700
	Jaora	6	1-162	2	...	10	6-30
	Sailana	43	45-960	177	151-570	14	7-850
1985	Ratlam	42	25-420	33	23-640	27	16-580
	Bajna	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaora	27	10-174	...	...	94	20-752
	Sailana	...	...	8	9-990	...	...
1986	Ratlam	1	0-660	89	49-730	10	9-100
	Bajna	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaora	54	23-498	14	6-843	60	18-018
	Sailana	...	...	3	2-170	...	...
1987	Ratlam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bajna	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaora	24	9-762	10	3-798	84	27-803
	Sailana	...	...	3	2-600	...	...
1988	Ratlam	...	...	10	8-00	2	1-200
	Bajna	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaora	28	13-361	2	1-033	66	24-694
	Sailana	1	0-100	4	3-420	...	...
1989	Ratlam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bajna	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaora	13	3-879	2	0-087	28	9-459
	Sailana	...	...	49	52-160	3	3-910
1990	Ratlam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bajna	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaora	12	4-450	2	0-619	23	6-092
	Sailana	2	2-680	5	4-00	1	0-050

Source.—Tahsildars, Ratlam, Bajna, Jaora, Sailana, District Ratlam

Table No. 140
Public Trusts in Ratlam District
(As on 31st March, 1990)

Type	No. in each Tahsil				
	Ratlam	Jaora	Alot	Sailana	Bajna
1. Educational	30	...	...	...	...
2. Medical	...	...	...	...	...
3. Running of <i>Dharmshalas</i>	1	...	...	...	...
4. Rendering other social services	72	6	1	...	...
5. Purely Religious	...	10	30	4	...
6. Partly Religious and Partly Charitable	...	1	...	...	...

Source.—Sub-Divisional Officer, Revenue, Ratlam, Jaora, Alot, Sailana, Bajna

Table No. 141
Lok Sabha Elections in Jhabua* Constituency, 1977-1989

Election Year	Total No. of	
	Voters	Valid Votes Polled
1977	5,18,465	2,46,426
1980	5,85,978	2,61,134
1984	6,68,099	3,34,119
1989	8,76,800	4,16,832

Source.—Lok Sabha Election Reports of the respective years

* Included Ratlam Town, Ratlam Rural and Sailana Vidhan Sabha Constituencies while Alot and Jaora Vidhan Sabha Constituencies were in Ujjain and Mandsaur Parliamentary Constituencies, respectively.

Table No. 142
Vidhan Sabha Elections in Ratlam District, 1977—1990

Election Year	Total No. of (a) Votes (b) Valid Votes Polled	Name and Class of Constituency				
		Ratlam Town	Ratlam Rural	Sailana (S.T.)	Jaora	Alot (S.C.)
1977	(a)	68,602	64,346	63,432	69,668	67,616
	(b)	44,411	35,445	35,392	41,071	40,370
1980	(a)	75,874	72,761	73,547	75,688	74,733
	(b)	48,414	41,886	38,234	46,363	41,810
1985	(a)	90,786	83,011	86,939	91,004	84,191
	(b)	59,652	48,079	43,399	61,862	48,681
1990	(a)	1,21,746	1,05,693	1,08,888	1,11,347	1,03,357
	(b)	82,160	70,459	61,565	75,696	61,854

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Reports of the respective years

Table No. 143
**Votes Polled by Political Parties in Jhabua Lok Sabha
Constituency, 1977—1989**

Election Year	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by							
	Congress	B.L.D.	Janta	Janta (S)	B.J.P.	L.D.	D.D.	B.S.P.
1977	91,878	1,54,550	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	1,55,178	...	65,042	33,501	...	...	...	...
1984	2,16,786	...	...	...	82,254	28,217	...	...
1989	2,37,473	...	52,908	...	1,20,516	...	3,932	2,003

Source.—Lok Sabha Election Reports of the respective years

Table No. 144
Votes Polled by Political Parties in 1977 Vidhan Sabha Election

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by	
		Congress	Janta Party
1.	Ratlam Town	18,267	25,118
2.	Ratlam Rural	12,036	19,738
3.	Sailana (S.T.)	10,617	24,775
4.	Jaora	14,683	21,945
5.	Alot (S.C.)	11,646	27,198

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1977

Table No. 145
Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1980

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by		
		Congress	B.J.P.	C.P.I. (Marx)
1.	Ratlam Town	21,979	23,539	1,448
2.	Ratlam Rural	19,048	14,677	...
3.	Sailana (S.T.)	18,590	4,738	...
4.	Jaora	23,984	20,417	...
5.	Alot (S.C.)	16,612	24,354	...

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1980

Table No. 146
Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1985

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by			
		Congress	B.J.P.	Janta	L.D.
1.	Ratlam Town	27,251	31,442	166	...
2.	Ratlam Rural	26,192	20,269	...	...
3.	Sailana (S.T.)	22,969	4,645	...	14,903
4.	Jaora	35,432	24,413	379	...
5.	Alot (S.C.)	25,236	22,839	...	...

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1985

Table No. 147
Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1990

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by				
		Congress	B.J.P.	B.S.P.	D.D.	J.D.
1.	Ratlam Town	31,593	49,021	224	158	...
2.	Ratlam Rural	35,764	31,281	...	1,465	...
3.	Sailana (S.T.)	26,959	...	...	628	33,669
4.	Jaora	30,606	40,177	...	799	...
5.	Alot (S.C.)	21,349	38,303	...	1,744	...

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1990

Table No. 148
List of Newspapers (1991)

S.No.	Name of Newspaper	Language	Place of Publication	Year of Starting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
DAILIES				
1.	Hamdesh	Hindi	Ratlam	1973
2.	Janvrita	"	"	1977
3.	Prasara	"	"	1974
4.	Avlokan	"	"	1962
5.	Dhadeshwar	"	"	1985
6.	Socho Samjho	"	"	1988
7.	Agniputra	"	"	1988
8.	Samachar Gunjan	"	"	1988
9.	Satta Jyoti	"	"	1989
10.	Dhwaj Deep	"	"	1989
11.	Doosra Chehra	"	"	1989
12.	Ratlam Darshan	"	"	1990
13.	Diwakar Deepthi	"	"	1991
14.	Sabhar Darshan	"	"	1991
WEEKLIES				
15.	Ratlam Samachar	"	"	1972
16.	Alokar Jyoti	"	"	1981
17.	Ratlam Samiksha	"	"	1982
18.	Ratlam Kesri	"	"	1984
19.	Ratlam Chronicle	"	"	1987
20.	Nageshwar Times	"	"	1987
21.	Praja Rajya	"	"	1981
22.	Janamat Times	"	"	1978
23.	Lok Pramukh	"	"	1978
24.	Badalti Pukar	"	"	1970
25.	Vanvasi	Pukar	Sailana	1979
26.	Golden Gunj	"	Ratlam	1989
27.	Charkha Jouhar	"	"	1990

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
28.	Ratlam Search	"	"	1986
29.	Janta Anubhuti	"	"	1978
30.	Ratnapuri	"	"	1973
31.	Ratlam Ki Dairy	"	"	1988
32.	Ratlam Ki Aahen	"	"	1989
33.	Aradhalaya	"	"	1991
34.	Hathdharma	"	"	1989
35.	Hairat Angez	"	"	1987
36.	Adiwasi Times	"	"	1970
37.	Golden Queen	"	"	1988
38.	Ratlam Ke Anchalse	"	"	1978
39.	Diwakar Dipti	"	"	1985
40.	Parkha Darpan	"	"	1991
FORTNIGHTLIES				
41.	Bijli Sewa	"	"	1974
42.	Nagda Times	"	"	1969
43.	Gautam Hiteshi	"	"	1968
MONTHLIES				
44.	Satya Darshan	"	Sailana	...
45.	Paryawaran Digest	"	Ratlam	1987

Source.—Assistant Director, Public Relations, Ratlam

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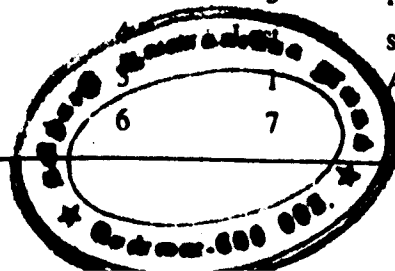
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28	3	2	Vaugama	Naugama
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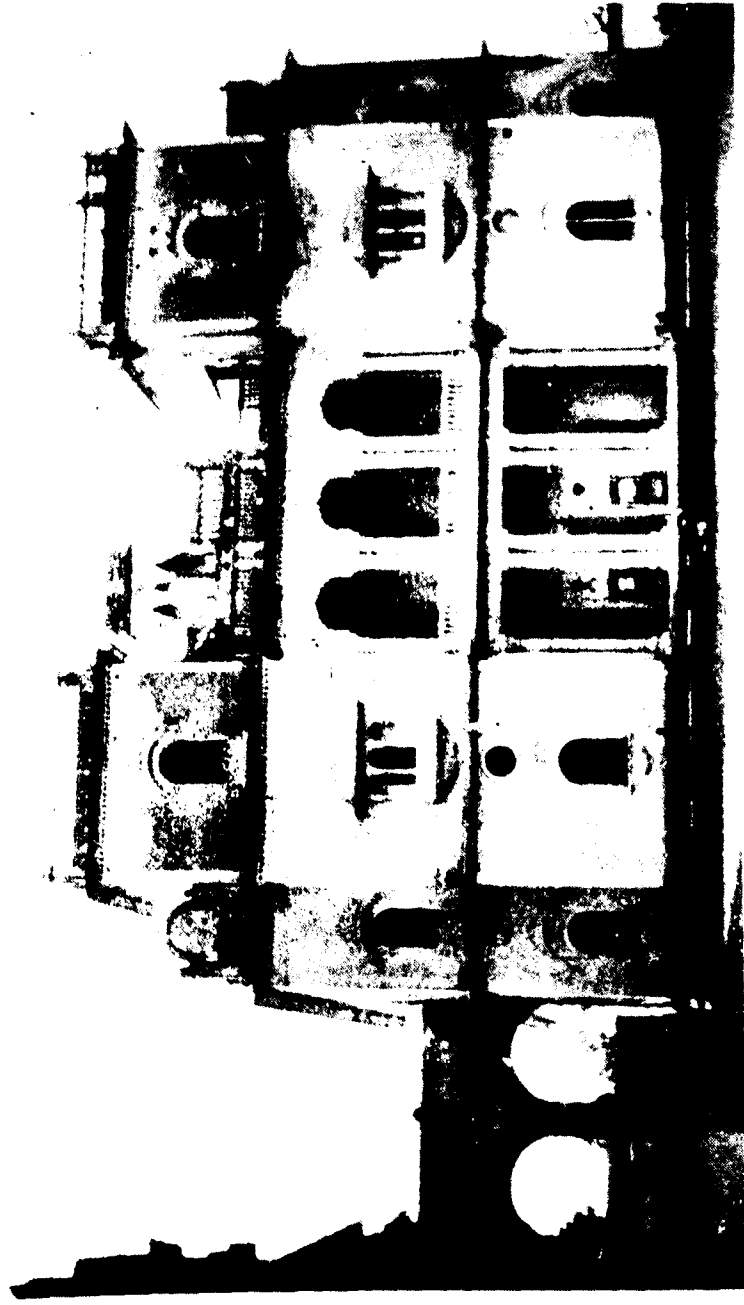
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202	4	4	Seperately	Separately
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206	1	6	waitors	waiters
211	3	7	and	had
215	2	1	plughmen	ploughmen
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298	3	7	Accociation	Association
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351	2	5	Vidha Sabha	Vidhan Sabha
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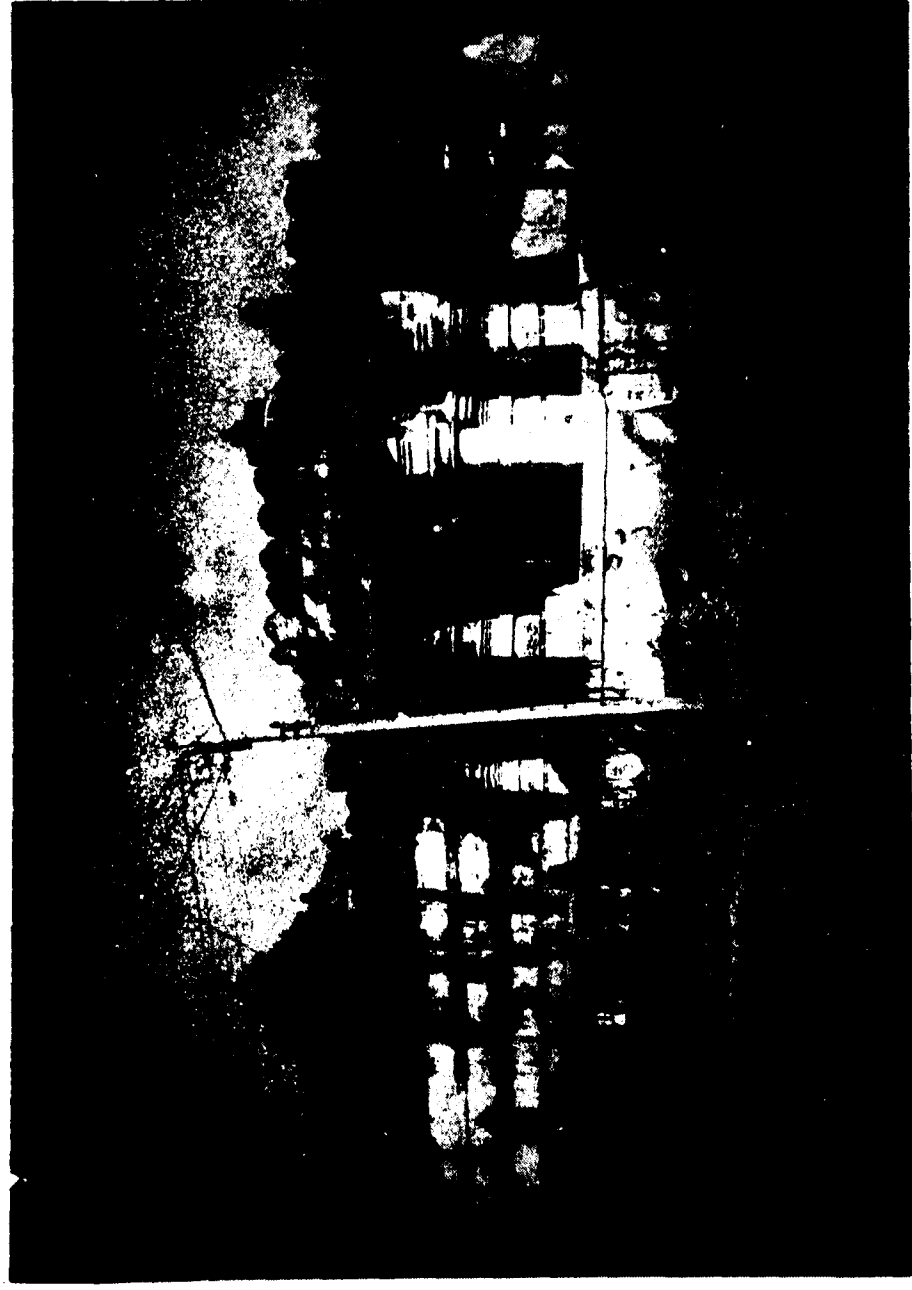




A view of the inside of Cactus Garden, Sailana



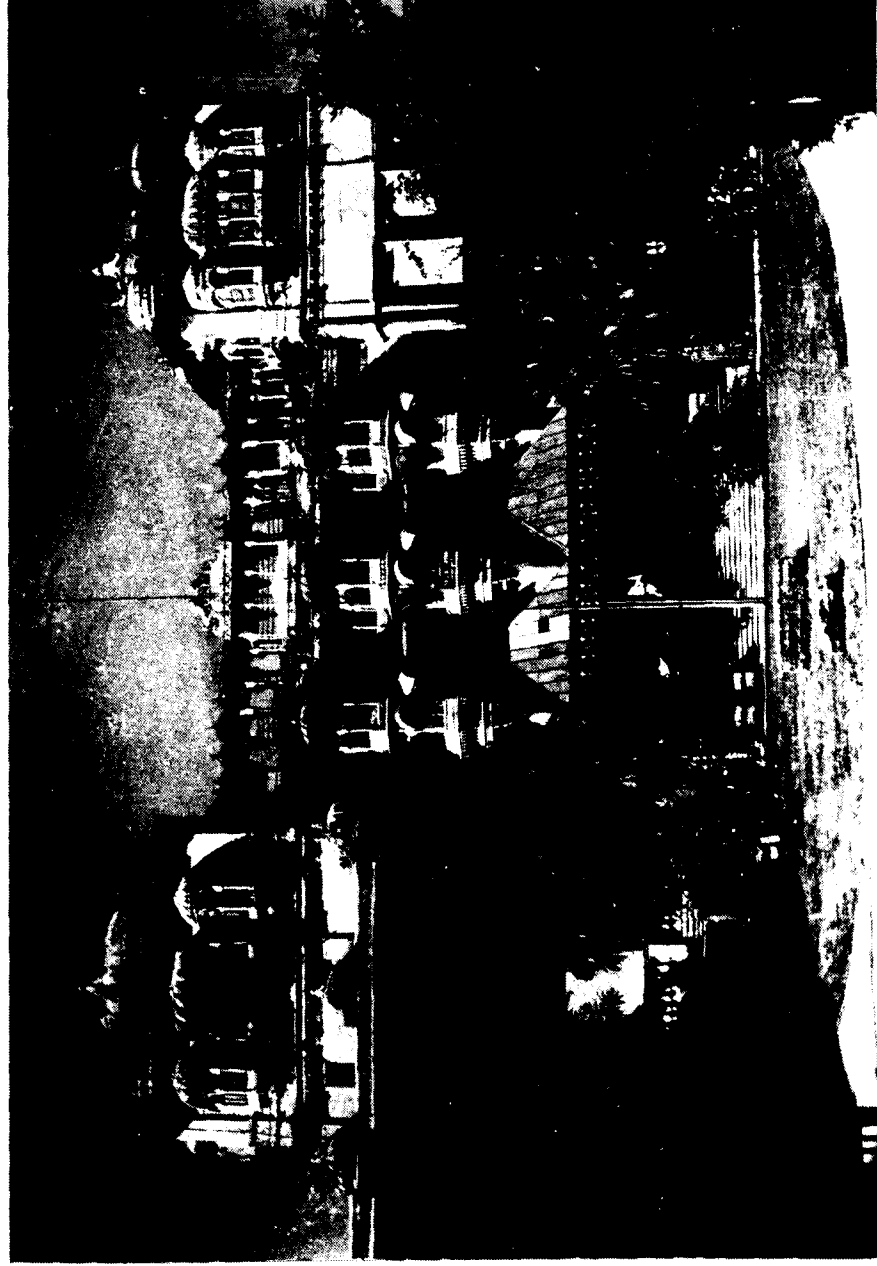
Entrance of Palace and Cactus Garden, Sailana



Shiva Mandir at Bilpank, an outer view



Kirti Stambha, Sarnath



Ranjit Vilas Palace, Ratlam



A broader view of Amrit Sagar, Ratlam



Hussain Tekri Sharif, Jawra-a close-up view



Kalika Mata Mandir, Ratlam



Anadikalpeshwar Ka Mandir, Alot-a front view



A broader view of Pond and ghat alongside Anadikalpeshwar
Ka Mandir, Alot



Uchhangarh Khankhai Matajee Ka Mandir, Bajna



Inside of Kedareswar Mandir & Kunda, Sailana

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்புடி, சென்னை-600 008.

தவணாணத்தாள்.

பே. எண் : 212680. ப. எண் :

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