

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-11

Madhya Pradesh

Part X-C

VILLAGE RESTUDY

NAHARKHEDA

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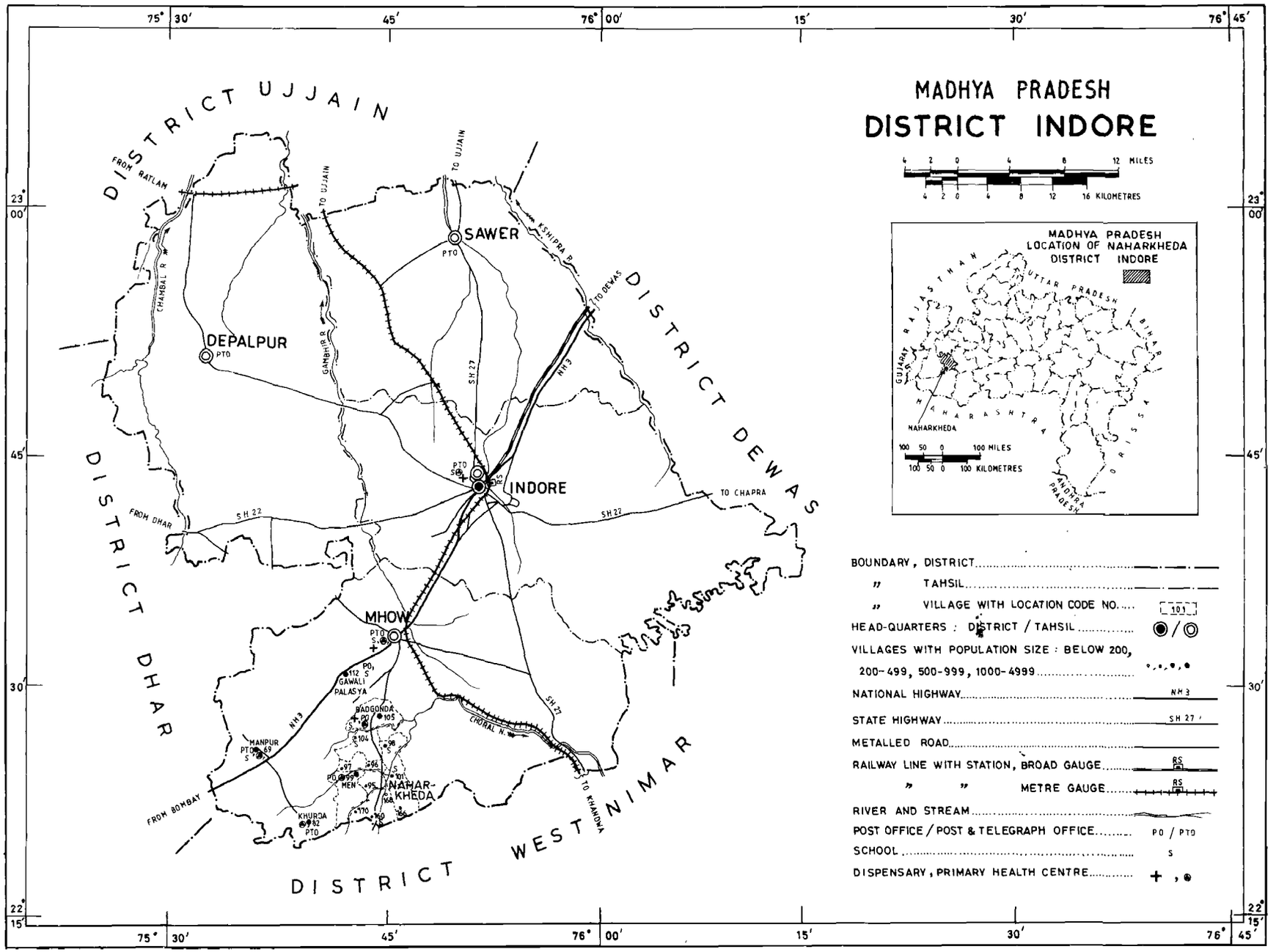
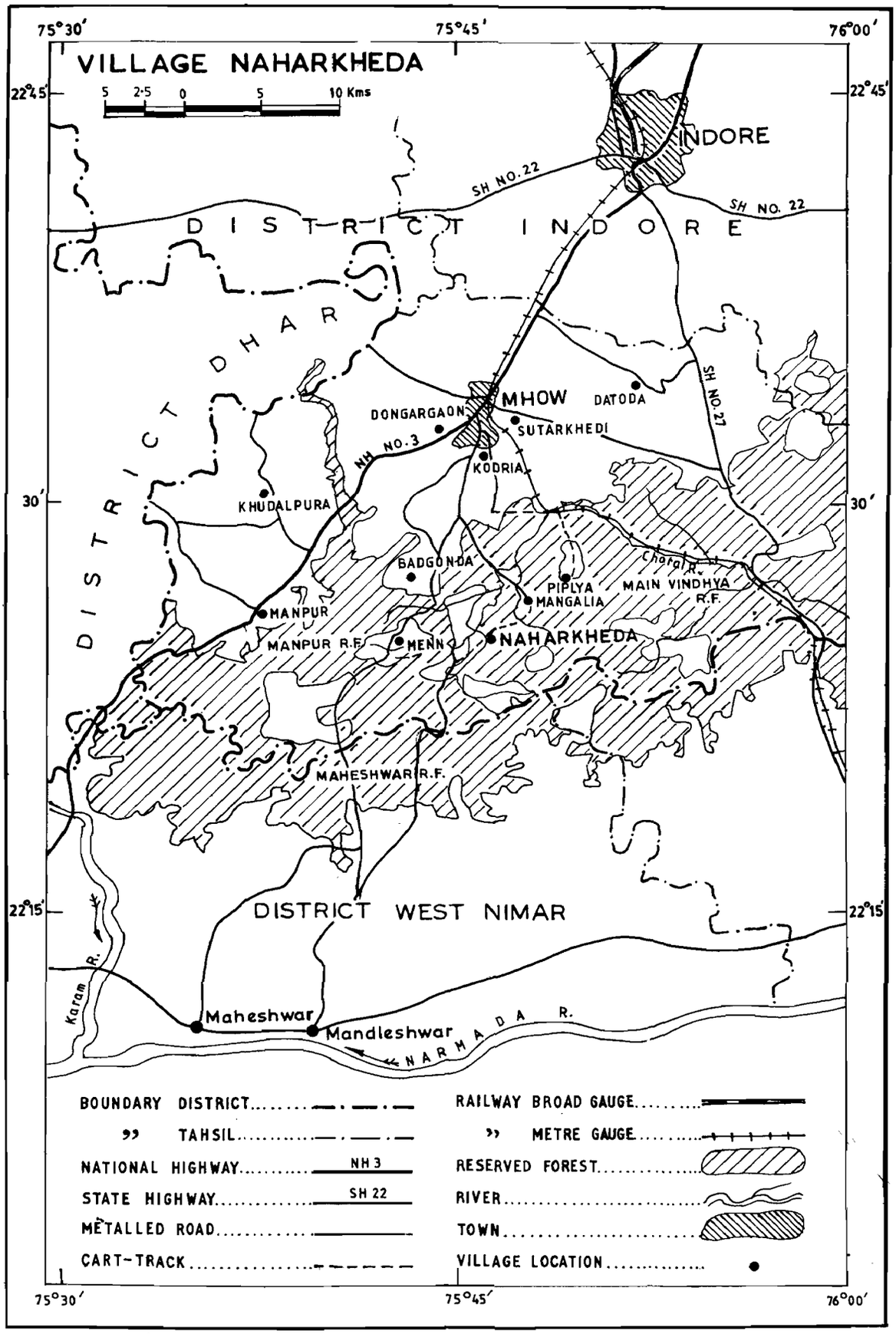
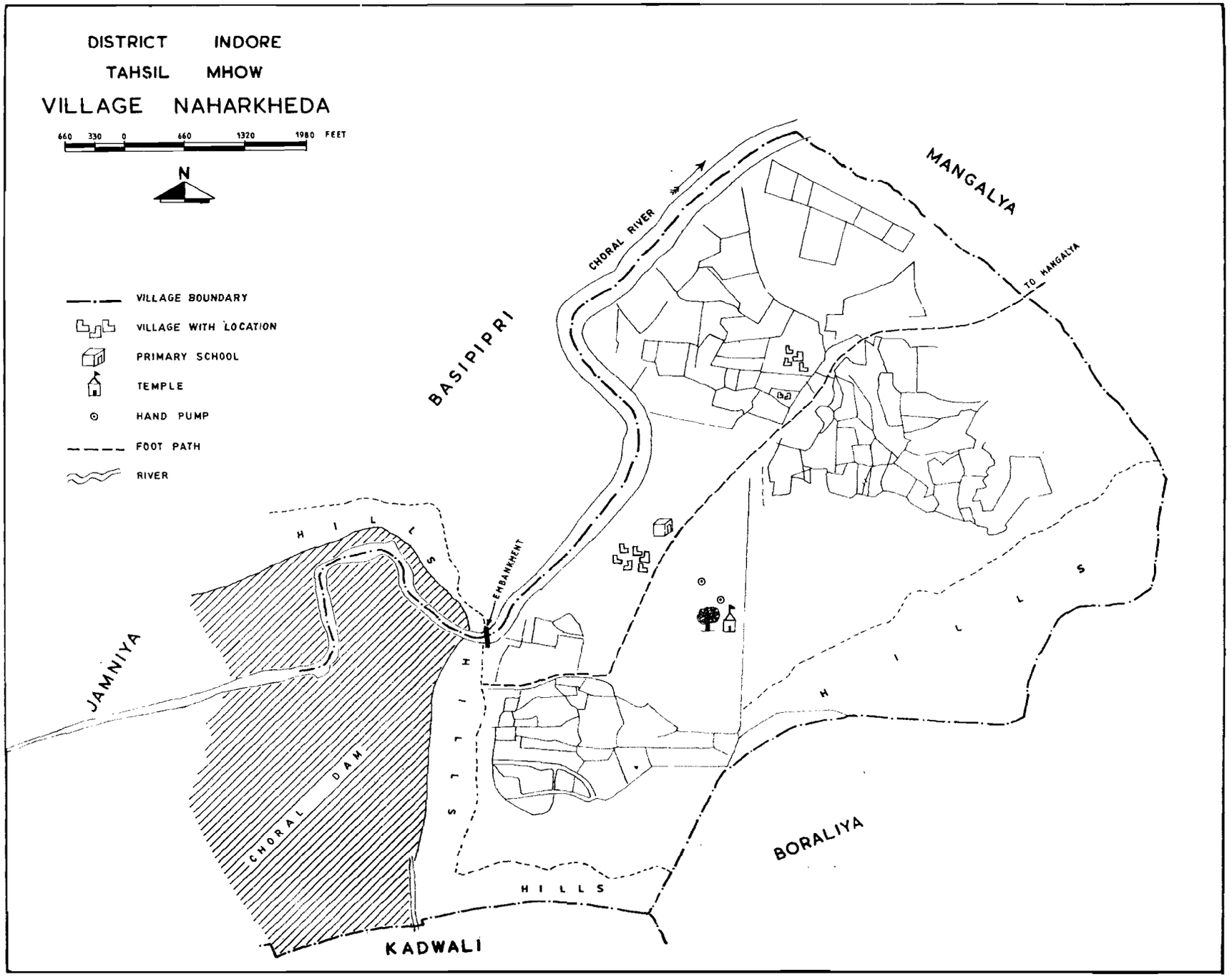
Madhya Pradesh


MADHYA PRADESH
DISTRICT INDORE
4 2 0 4 8 12 MILES
4 2 0 4 8 12 16 KILOMETRES
MADHYA PRADESH
LOCATION OF NAHARKHEDA
DISTRICT INDORE
GUJARAT
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
NAHARKHEDA
100 50 0 100 MILES
100 50 0 100 KILOMETRES
DISTRICT UJJAIN
DISTRICT DEWAS
DISTRICT DHAR
DISTRICT WEST NIMAR
FROM RATLAM
TO UJJAIN
TO UJJAIN
KSHIPRA R.
TO DEWAS
CHAMBAL R.
GAMBHIR R.
SAWER
PTO
DEPALPUR
PTO
SH 27
NH 3
INDORE
PTO
S
TO CHAPRA
SH 27
FROM DHAR
SH 22
MHOW
PTO
S
PO
S
GAWALI PALASYA
112
BADGONDA
PO
S
105
104
98
S
MANPUR
PTO
S
69
NH 3
97
96
PO
99
MEN
95
NAHAR-KHEDA
101
S
68
170
150
156
KHURDA
82
PTO
FROM BOMBAY
CHORAL N.
SH 27
TO KHANDWA
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TAHSIL
" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NO.
101
HEAD-QUARTERS : DISTRICT / TAHSIL
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE : BELOW 200,
200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
NH 3
STATE HIGHWAY
SH 27
METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE
RS
" " METRE GAUGE
RS
RIVER AND STREAM
POST OFFICE / POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE
PO / PTO
SCHOOL
S
DISPENSARY, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
+ , ⊕
75° 30' 45' 76° 00' 15' 30' 76° 45'
23° 00'
45'
30'
22° 15'


VILLAGE NAHARKHEDA
5 2·5 0 5 10 Kms
75°30′
75°45′
76°00′
22°45′
22°15′
30′
INDORE
SH NO.22
SH NO. 22
DISTRICT INDORE
DISTRICT DHAR
MHOW
DATODA
DONGARGAON
SUTARKHEDI
NH NO.3
SH NO.27
KODRIA
KHUDALPURA
BADGONDA
Chora R.
PIPLYA MANGALIA
MAIN VINDHYA R.F.
MANPUR
MANPUR R.F.
MENN
NAHARKHEDA
MAHESHWAR R.F.
DISTRICT WEST NIMAR
Karam R.
Maheshwar
Mandleshwar
NARMADA R.
BOUNDARY DISTRICT
" TAHSIL
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 3
STATE HIGHWAY SH 22
METALLED ROAD
CART-TRACK
RAILWAY BROAD GAUGE
" METRE GAUGE
RESERVED FOREST
RIVER
TOWN
VILLAGE LOCATION


DISTRICT INDORE
TAHSIL MHOW
VILLAGE NAHARKHEDA
660 330 0 660 1320 1980 FEET
N
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
VILLAGE WITH LOCATION
PRIMARY SCHOOL
TEMPLE
HAND PUMP
FOOT PATH
RIVER
MANGALYA
CHORAL RIVER
TO MANGALYA
BASIPIPRI
HILLS
EMBANKMENT
JAMNIYA
CHORAL DAM
SILT
HILLS
BORALIYA
HILLS
KADWALI

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census has a long tradition of providing population figures separately for rural and urban areas. There has been a growing need for such a dichotomous data especially after independence to formulate different policies and programmes for planned development especially in regard to rural areas. There has been, however, a dearth for data relating to the way of life of the rural masses for making cross-cultural and cross-regional comparisons to understand the imbalances in the level of socio-economic development achieved by the people living in Indian villages situated in different geographical areas. To bridge this gap a socio-economic survey of about 500 villages from different parts of the country was taken up for study by the Census Organisation in connection with the 1961 Census.

The villages thus studied were selected on purposive sampling basis in order to give representation in the sample to villages with diverse socio-economic characteristics. These included multi-ethnic villages, tribal villages, villages inhabited by potters, fishermen etc., villages situated under urban centres and those situated in remote areas where people had been living in a state of isolation and continued economic and educational backwardness. It was envisaged that this study would provide bench-mark data on the living conditions of the people inhabiting different geographical areas of the country under diverse socio-economic conditions.

After independence, the country pursued the path of planned development for improving the quality of life of her citizens and this transformation was sought to be achieved through the implementation of Five Year Plans. Economic emancipation, the main thrust of Five Year Plans was to be realised by increasing agricultural and industrial outputs as well as by generating more employment opportunities. While enhanced irrigation facilities and improved methods of farming were introduced to boost up agricultural production, generation of employment opportunities and increase in industrial output were to be realised largely through industrialisation. Besides, a number of other social welfare programmes were implemented to provide additional facilities in the area of education, health, transport and communication, drinking water and power supply. Of late, family welfare programme was also introduced to check population explosion which had all along been nullifying the results of planned development.

By the time of 1971 Census, it was envisaged that the socio-economic life of the people especially of villages would show perceptible changes under the impact of Five Year Plans. It was, therefore, decided to undertake a re-study of some of the villages which had been surveyed in connection with the 1961 Census to understand the manner and direction in which the Indian villages are changing under the influence of different developmental inputs. The main focus of this study, apart from probing deep into the patterns of change taking place in the life cycle events and economic pursuits, was to question penetrating into matters relating to availability of amenities and services in the villages covered under these studies, attitude and opinion of the villagers in regard to education, health care activities and attitude, awareness and acceptance of family planning methods. In short, the study was aimed at to bring to re-

lief the socio-economic processes taking place in the rural environment under the influence of planned development as well as industrialisation and urbanisation.

The villages selected for the study were those which are situated either near to an urban centre or away from any urban centre or those which are located in an already identified dry belt area or in areas covered by Integrated Rural Development Programme and served by minor irrigation projects and rural electrification programme. Some of these criteria for the selection of villages for the study were adopted at the instance of the Planning Commission.

Although 78 villages were initially identified for the re-study, due to certain constraints this project could not make much headway. Therefore, it was decided to continue these studies as an adjunct to the 1981 Census.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for tabulation of data required for the conduct of the socio-economic survey of villages taken up in connection with the 1961 Census were framed by Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, who was then heading the Social Studies Division, as Deputy Registrar General. His successor Dr. N.G. Nag, assisted by Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General, extended technical guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for undertaking the re-study of the villages. I take this opportunity to congratulate all of them for organising these studies.

The work relating to the scrutiny of the draft reports received from the Directorates of Census Operations and communication of comments thereon was undertaken by Shri M.K.Jain, Senior Research Officer, Social Studies Division under the guidance of Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Shri Jain was assisted in this task by Sh. V.K. Jain, Investigator. I am thankful to all of them.

The present report is based on a re-study conducted on the village Naharkheda by the Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. I take this opportunity to thank Shri M.L. Sharma, Deputy Director and all his colleagues in the Directorate for the efforts taken by them for bringing out this publication.

New Delhi,
Dated the 1st of June, 1988

V.S VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

Indian Census has a long tradition of presenting demographic, social, economic and cultural aspects of population statistics. Since the last few decades it has increasingly turned its efforts to the presentation of villagewise data. In continuation of this tradition, in 1961 Census, few villages were selected for special study; the object being as much to find out what was happening in these villages and how fast or how slow is the process of change in them. Accordingly in Madhya Pradesh, 10 villages were taken up for special study. Naharkheda village in Mhow tahsil of Indore district was one of them. As ancillary to 1981 Census, it was decided to take up restudy of 3 villages out of the10 studies undertaken in 1961 Census.

Naharkheda village was selected for restudy on the basis of certain critaria laid down by the Planning Commission. The objective being to study the process of development and change of social, economic and cultural life of the people in villages in view of various community development programmes launched by the Government of India.

The field work was completed by Shri K.G. Bafana, Investigator along with S/Shri D. Thandlekar, Statistical Assistant and A.M. Bapat, Computor under the guidance of Shri S.P. Grover, Deputy Director. Shri Kastur Chand Jain, Investigator also assisted in the survey work. The tabulation of data was done by S/Shri G.P. Namdeo, B.R. Somkuwar and D. Thanklekar, Statistical Assistants. The first draft of the report was prepared by Shri K.G. Bafana, Investigator and edited by Shri S.P. Grover, Deputy Director. On the basis of the comments received from Social Studies Division of the Registrar General's Office, editing of the report was done by me.

I am grateful to all officers/officials of my office mentioned above for their painstaking efforts in conducting the survey and completing the report. The maps, charts and cover design were prepared by S/Shri Suresh Dubey, Senior Artist, M.P. Soni, and V.S. Bahad, Senior Draftsmen under the guidance of Shri K.M. Dhawale, Senior Geographer. Photographs have been taken by Shri S.M.A. Naqvi, Statistical Assistant. I am also thankful to them.

I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India for his encouragement and continuous inspiration to bring out this report. I am also sincerely thankful to the officers in the Social Studies Division of Registrar General's office and in particular to Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General, Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer; Smt. Suman Parashar, Assistant Director for their valuable comments and to Shri V.K. Jain, Investigator for scrutinising the tables and the report.

I am also grateful to the officers/officials of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and in particular to Smt. Lalita Kshirsagar, District Project Officer, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Indore district; Shri K.N. Dubey, Tahsildar, Mhow and Shri K.K. Soni, Patwari, Naharkheda for their valuable assistance extended to the survey team in conducting the field work and also providing requisite information for the report.

The report was ably typed by Shri V.R. Nagwani, Operator of my office and on the printing side Shri S.K. Mishra, Printing Inspector made painstaking efforts in going through the

proofs. I am thankful to all of them. I must also thank Shri B.P. Jain, Deputy Director (Printing), Office of the Registrar General,India, and his colleagues for their valuable help in bringing out this publication expeditiously.

M.L. SHARMA
Deputy Director of Census Operations,
Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Bhopal
Deepavali,
November 9, 1988

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Village at Glance
(1981 Census)

(1)	Population -	Total	292
		Male	155
		Female	137
(2)	Decennial growth rate of population		(1971-81) 53.68%
(3)	Number of households		40
(4)	Number of occupied residential houses		40
(5)	Area		205.8% Hectares
(6)	Density of population per sq. km.		142
(7)	Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		884
(8)	Literacy rate (percentage to total persons)		9.93%
(9)	Percentage of Scheduled Caste to total population		Nil
(10)	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population		Nil
(11)	Percentages to total population		
	(i) Main Workers		24.66%
	(ii) Marginal Workers		Nil
	(iii) Non-Workers		75.34%
(12)	Crops:-		
	(i) Main Crops - Jowar, Wheat, Maize		
	(ii) Cash Crops - Soyabean		
(13)	Forest products collected by the villagers		Nil

(14) Name and distance of:-

(i)	State headquarters Bhopal	272 kms.
(ii)	Dist. Headquarters - Indore	42 kms.
(iii)	Sub-divisional head quarters, Railway - Mhow station, nearest town	21 kms.
(iv)	Tahsil and community Development Block — Mhow	21 kms.
(v)	Police Station - Manpur	21 kms.
(vi)	Nearest city with population more than 1,00,000 - Indore	42 kms.

(15) Other Facilities

(i)	Primary education upto Vth standard	Naharkheda
(ii)	Secondary education Medical, Veterinary, Postal, Marketing, Ayurvedic dispensary facilities	Badgonda village 6 kms.
(iii)	All weather bus road	Naharkdeda, available at a distance of 4 kms. on Mhow - Jam road
(iv)	Telegraph/Telephone hat & Marketing	Mhow 21 kms.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Naharkheda is a hamlet of Rampuriya village situated in Malwa plateau in Mhow tahsil of Indore district. Rampuriya village as per 1961, 1971 and 1981 Census comprises (i) core village Rampuriya, (ii) Telanmal hamlet and (iii) Naharkheda hamlet. Naharkheda was an independent revenue village in 1951 Census. Subsequently it was merged in Rampuriya village as its hamlet. Rampuria was a forest village under the management of the Forest Department till April 1962 and thereafter, it was transferred to Revenue Department[1]. The revenue land of core village Rampuriya[2] and one of its hamlet Telanmal are under submergence in Choral Dam, being constructed on Choral river. Thus the Revenue village, Rampuria is now confined to Naharkheda hamlet. The village is hardly 200 years old and does not have any ancient or historical reference. It is surrounded by Vindhya hills, a wide undulating plateau with low topped hills, at a height of 2000 feet above the M.S.L. (mean sea level) scattered over the area. A small seasonal river Choral, on which a dam is being constructed, girdles the village boundary on the north at a distance of about 1 km. from the village habitation. Naharkheda village is bounded by Manglia in the north east; Chodakhur in the south-east, Burliaya in the south, Madhawpura in the south-west, Kadwali in the west, Jamanya in the north-west and Basipipri in the north, all in Mhow tahsil.

Location

1.1 Mhow (at a distance of 21 kms.) is the tahsil headquarters and Indore at a distance of 42 kms. is the district headquarters of the Naharkheda village. Indore is also the nearest metropolitan and industrial as well as commercial centre. Mhow is the nearest town having a population of 76,037 (as per 1981 census), having the oldest Army Headquarters known as Military Headquarters of War (Mhow). There is no significant industry established here. Though Indore is the renowned industrial town near Naharkheda but a very big industrial complex specially for automobile manufacture is rapidly coming up at Pithampur in Dhar district. Pithampur is hardly 10 kms. From Mhow town and thus only 31 kms. away from the Naharkheda village. The nearest railway station is Mhow town and the nearest airport is at Indore. None of the Government offices, such as panchayat office, village office, post office, police station, primary health centre etc., are located in the village.

The panchayat office, headquarters of village level worker and Kotwar for Naharkheda village are at Menn at a distance of about 9 kms. from the village. The village comes under the jurisdication of police station Manpur on the Bombay-Agra National Highway No.3, at a distance of 20 kms. which is now approachable by a shorter route *via* Menn village. The Development Block headquarters is also at Mhow. The nearest vaterinay facilities are available at Badgonda at a distance of 6 kms. There is a small shop at Basipipri.

There is no place of tourist attraction in the village Naharkheda. Maheshwar and Onkareshwar are the nearest historical and religious places where people of Naharkeda usually visit for piligrimage. Maheshwar is 36 kms. away from Naharkheda which is

1. Vide Government of Madhya Pradesh, Revenue Department's order No. 3263/x/62, dated 26.4.1962.
2. Village Location code is 101 (Mhow tahsil) in 1981 Census.

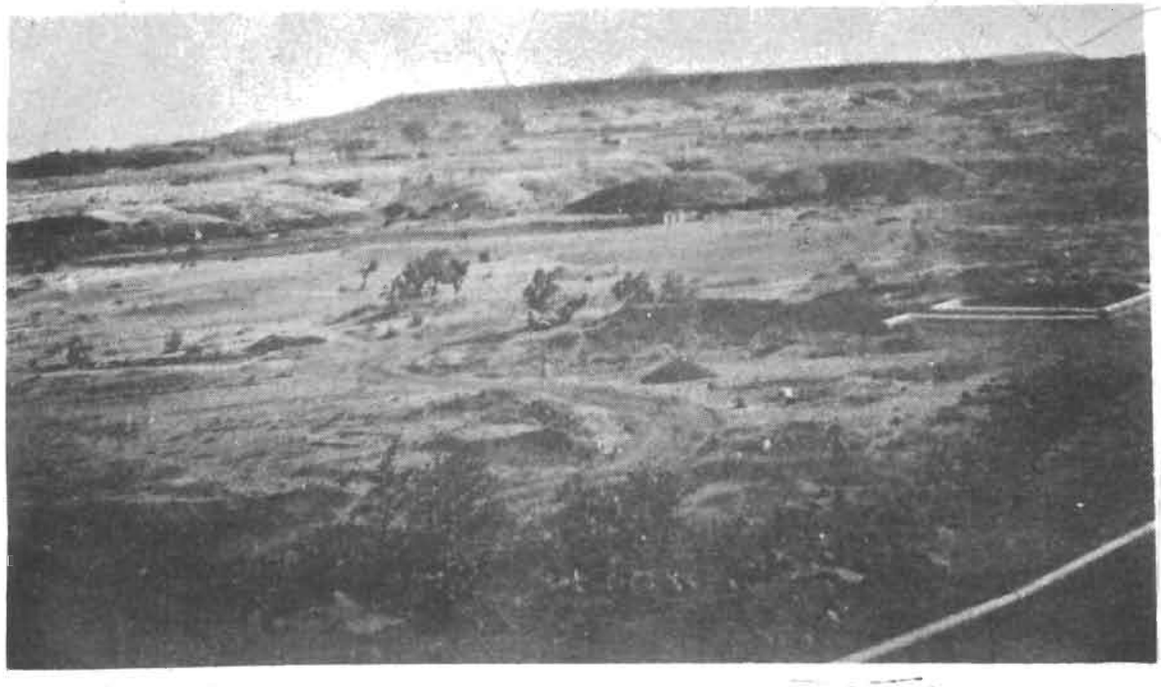


Plate-I *Bird eyeview of Naharkheda village from Choral Dam*

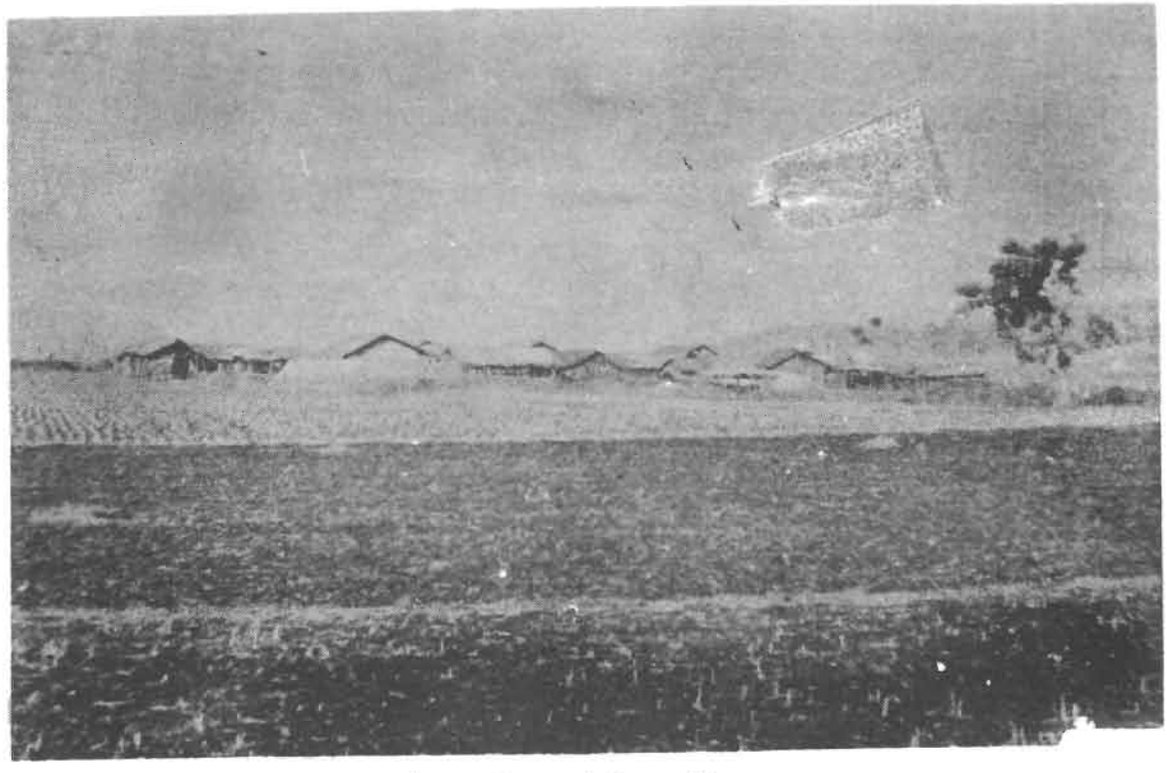


Plate-II *Village View*

approachable *via* Chholigan Wagkeria Khedi, situated on the bank of Narmada river. It is in West Nimar district. Maheshwar happened to be a seat of Holkars in the region of Devi Ahilyabai Holkar who constructed numerous *ghats* and temples on the pattern of Varanasi on the bank of Narmada river. It has been identified by some historians with Mahismati of early historical days which was the former capital of the Chedi or Kalchuri rulers. Onkareshwar village (East Nimar distt.) 85 kms. away from Naharkheda *via* Maheshwar is also situated on the bank of Narmada and is known as a pilgrimage centre for one of the twelve *Jyotirlingam* temples of Lord Shiva in India. On Mahasivaratri in *Phalgun* (Feb.-March), Banjaras of Naharkheda as well as of the neighbouring districts have been visiting this pilgrimage centre ever since their fore-fathers settled in this part of the country.

Nature of Terrain.

1.2 The site and fields of the village appear like a shallow plate. The average height of Indore district is 1800 feet (548.52 metres) above mean sea level but the Naharkheda village is surrounded by Vindhya ranges at a height of 2000 feet (609.58 metres). The hills are not that much covered with fairly dense forest, as they were found in 1961. The surrounding forest is fastly dwindling and the people are facing problems of fuel as well as grass for their cattle. Almost all fields have low slope but on an average, fields are flat. Of the total cultivable land 35.57% is slope land, 48.62% is flat land and 15.81% is uneven grazing land. This information is based on Patwari record. The data on distribution of land (cultivating holdings) by nature of terrain and by size group of holdings have been dealt with in detail in chapter III.

Rivers

1.3 A small seasonal river Choral forms the village boundary on the north-west at a distance of half kilometre. The Choral river is a tributary of the Narmada river. It rises near Chotta Jam about 12 kms. away from Naharkheda. The source of Choral river is marked by *Jam Darwasa.* It flows north-east for about 24 kms. and turns to right, taking south-easternly course and finally joins Narmada river near Barwaha tahsil of West Nimar district. Since this river is seasonal and flows quite below land level of Naharkheda village, it does not confer any irrigation benefit except water for dringking and other purposes and that too during rainy and winter seasons. The ground water level of this village is more than 300 feet below and attempt to dig a well earlier proved to be unsuccessful. But the Madhya Pradesh Government endeavoured and succeeded to dig two tube wells quite deep below 300 feet. This has brought great relief to the villagers and specially to the women folk who had to face the perpetual problem of fetching water in hot summer days or in the drought period from Basipipri village by walking a distance of 3 kms. from the village. It is also hoped that water will be available in plenty in all seasons as soon as the construction work of Choral Dam is over which is likely to be completed soon. Consequently the ground water level will also rise up.

Climatic Region

1.4 The Malwa Plateau is known for its moderate climate and Naharkheda being situated in this plateau, enjoys a similar climate. January is the coldest month when the average minimum temperature is 3.3^{o} C. During the cold waves, mercury sometimes dips to 1°C. But such days are few. After February, temperature rises progressively and in the month of May and June, it ranges between 40°C and 45°C[1]. It has been noticed that there is an upward trend in average temperature during summer as compared to the temperatures recorded 20 years ago. This

1. Directorate, Regional Meteroligical Centre, Nagpur through Director of Economics & Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

may be partly attributed to fast vanishing of surrounding dense forests. Inspite of the high temperature during the days, nights are still pleasant.

Rainfall

1.5 The entire district of Indore is fed by the south-west monsoon with average rainfall of 975mm. Average rainfall of Mhow tahsil is however, slightly higher than the district average which is 1016mm. This is obviously because of Mhow Tahsil being surrounded by forests and hills of Vindhya ranges. Rainfall is mostly confined to monsoon season and July and August are the months of heaviest rainfall. Rains during monsoon are characterised by very intense storms. But during the survey period, it was noticed that the rainfall was for a very short duration in 1985 and people were facing acute problem of water for crops as well as fodder and grass for feeding the cattle.

They could not have enough production of crops this year to meet their needs and scarcity of grass and fodder was so acute that cattles have to subsist on leaves of trees. There is, in general, no danger of flood from Choral river but people have to face drought situation as and when there is a short rainfall.

Flora

1.6 Forest adjoining to Naharkheda village belongs to southern Tropical Dry, Deciduous Dry Teak Type without bamboos. The forest is mostly understocked with scattered trees of salai (*Boswellia serrata), dhaora* or *dhaoda (Anogeissus latifolia), khair (Acacia catechu)* and *moyen (Lannea grandis).* The trees are mostly malformed and of coppice origin. The portion adjoining to Choral river contains more of mixed species like *salai, moyen, mahua (Madhuca latifolia), saj (Terminalia tomentosa), tendu (Diaspyros melanoxyon), Kalam (Stephegyne parviflora), mahua (Bassia jattifolia), haldu (Adina cardifolia), Khakra (Butea frondosa), dhaman* (shrubs like grewia), *anjan (Hardwiekia binata)* and *mokha, aam, nim, semal, pipal, imli* etc. which can be put up into following classification.

1.	Timber	*Teak*
2.	Carpentry	*Khair, anjan, mahua, pipal, imli,* etc.
3.	*Pucca fuel wood*	*aam, nim, palas, sadad* etc.
4.	*Kachha fuel wood*	*Mohni (moyen), morba, morsali, khajur, sajan* etc.
5.	*Sagwan* fuel wood	*Haldu, dhaman, etc.*

Forest products like gum, honey, *tendu* leaves, *mahua* and grass are also available in the nearby forests but in a very limited quantity.

Fauna

1.7 due to destruction of forest during the recent past there is very little fauna to be found in this region now but panther, wild pig and wolf etc. are met with occasionally in the surrounding forests and at times they make apppearance in the village. The domestic animals of the village are buffaloes, cows, bullocks, goats, sheep and fowl. Oxen are usually engaged for agricultural purpose and as draught animal.



Plate-III *Women drawing water from hand pump*

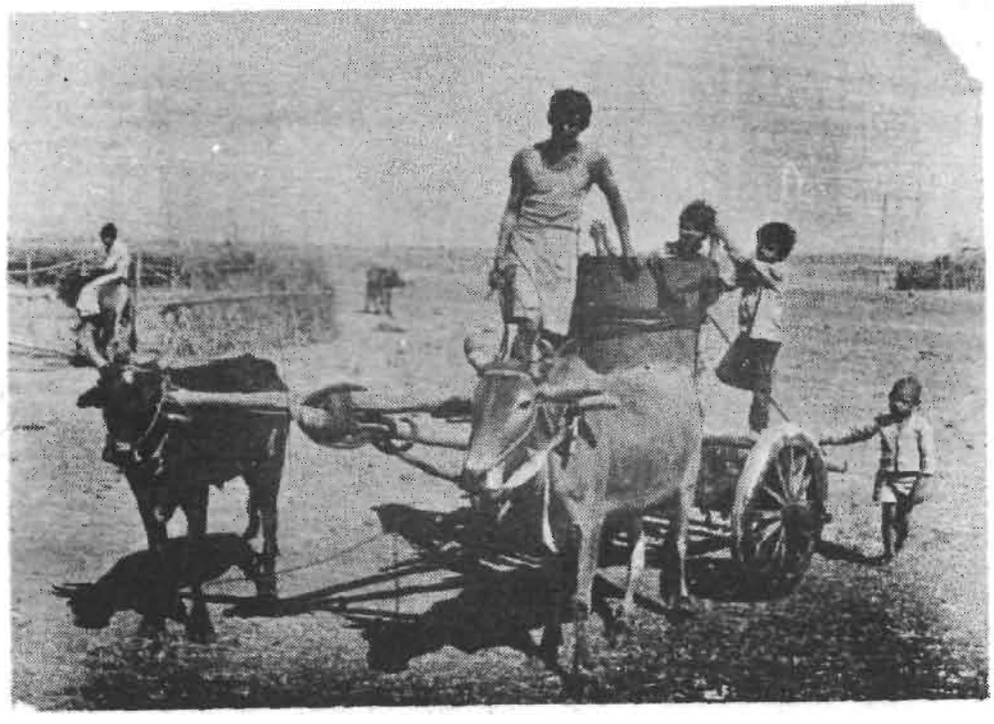


Plate-IV *Fetching water in Bullock-cart*

Cropping region

1.8 The village forms a part of Malwa cropping region which comprises Indore, Ratlam, Ujjain, Dewas, Dhar, Khargone, Khandwa and part of Sehore districts of Madhya Pradesh. In this region, dryland agriculture is practised over 87% of total cultivable area. The average yield of important crops in the region is low. Cattle manure is still very common and chemical fertilizers are used in a very limited way. Majority of farmers in the area follow the practice of keeping most of their cultivated lands fallow during the *kharif* season and thus lesser utilisation has a poor return of *kharif* crops while during the *rabi* season the utilisation is optimal. the principal *kharif* crops of the village are jowar, maize, soyabean, tuar whereas wheat and gram are the important rabi crops.

Transport & communication

1.9 The village Naharkheda is about 21 kms. from Mhow town. It is approachable from Mhow by a metalled road called the Mhow Jam road and from a point 17 kms. south of Mhow, there is a diversion towards east. From this diversion a jeepable feeder road 2 kms. in length is up to Choral dam site and therefrom the village is approachable on foot at a distance of 1.5 km. During the rainy season, however, one has to cross Choral river under 4 or 5 ft. of water to reach the village from the dam site. An approach road passing over the Choral dam is under construction which will be easily negotiable in all weather.

During the earliar survey in 1961 *pucca* road was upto Badgonda, 9 kms. from Mhow. Therefrom the remaining 12 kms. distance was *kachcha* jeepable feeder road which was generally covered by bullock cart or on foot. Now that with the construction of Mhow-Jam metalled road passing through Badgonda, the feeder road to reach Naharkheda village is confined to 3.5 kms. of jeepable *kachcha* road (2 kms. from the diversion point to Choral dam site and remaining 1.5 km. stretch, not easil negotiable in the rainy season). There has however been some improvement in the communication facillities as two Bus services plying on Indore-Mhow-Jam route touch the Choral dam site twice a day one in the morning and the other in the evening while returning back. After introduction of Bus service some time in past, people of Naharkheda use to visit Mhow and other places by bus. For transporting their goods such as foodgrains, cattle-feed etc. they use bullockcart. Six households have bicycles. They use to visit nearby places and carry *Mawa* to Mhow. People mostly visit nearby places on foot.

Post & Telegraph

1.10 There is hardly any change during the last 25 years so far as the availability of post and telegraph ameneties to the villagers is concerned. There are no postal facilities available to the inhabitants within the village premises or within easy reach. This village comes under sub-post office, Badgonda. The postman visits this village twice a week for delivering any dak to the villagers. Villagers are required to visit Badgonda sub-post office for purchase of postal stationery. The nearest telegraph/ telephone facility is available at Mhow town and in none of the adjoining villages, nor even at Badgonda. People of Naharkheda hardly use to send money orders or telegrams. No money order or telegram is reported to have been sent or received during the last two years.

Drinking water

1.11 Untill the installation of the two hand pumps in the village in 1984, Choral river continued to remain the main source of drinking water and in the event of its getting dried up during summer months, the villagers used to fetch water from the well in Basipipri village.

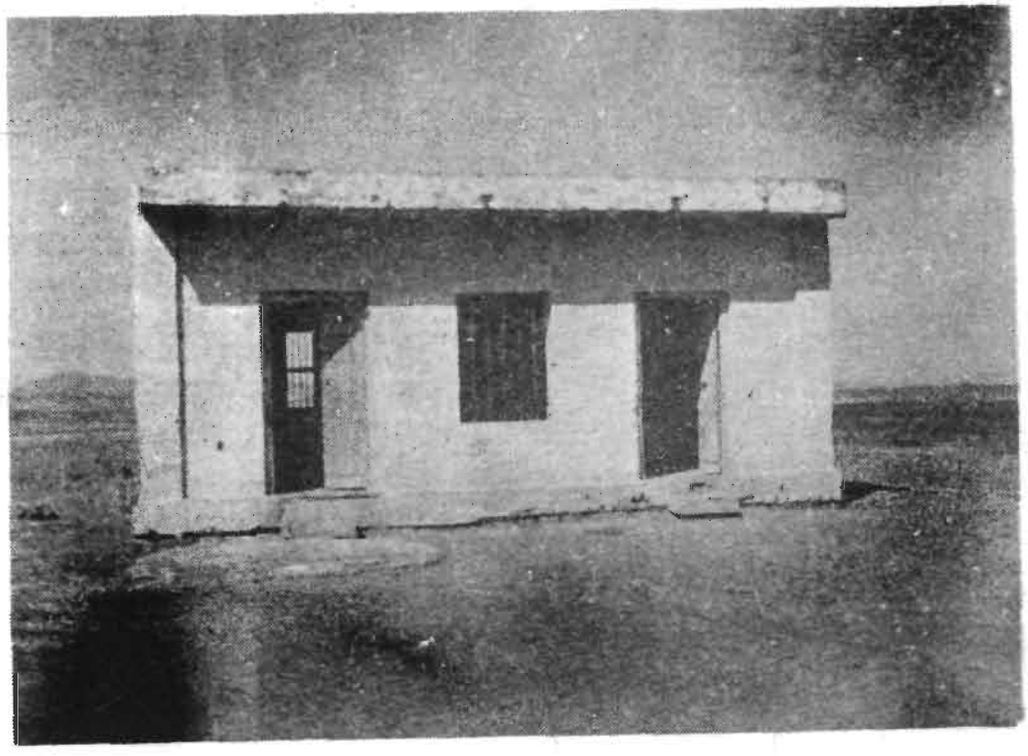


Plate-V *Primary School Building*

Electricity

1.12 The village has been electrified recently by the Electricity Department by setting up of the electric transmission lines. But at the time of visit to the village in January, 1987, none of the households had been given any electric connection though they have however expressed their desire to avail the facility at the earliest. Similarly no attempt has been made by the panchayat to provide street lights in the village.

Marketing

1.13 There is practically no change in the market facility available to the Naharkheda villagers since 1961 except that a small grocery shop is opened in nearby village Basipipri. This is the only additional facility which has become available to the villagers of Naharkheda during the last 25 years. People seldom go to Basipipri except in exigency. The Banjaras themselves never thought of having a grocery shop or the like in the village itself because they lack business acumen and particularly lack of finance. Moreover, the remote location of the village and the hilly terrain may be the reason for any outsider to open any shop in the village as is found in plain country. People of Naharkheda prefer to purchase their maximum daily needs from weekly market held at Mhow town on Saturday. Some times they use to purchase some of the necessity items from shops at Badgonda village, when their requirements are not met at Basipipri shop.

Education

1.14 The villagers of Naharkheda did not have any educational facility in their village till 1980. A two room school building was constructed by the gram panchayat in 1979 in an open ground in between the two clusters of Sakru-ka-Tanda and Gangaram-ka-Tanda. The distance between the two clusters of Naharkheda is hardly $^1/_4$ km. The school started functioning from the academic session of 1980-81. By 1985-86 there were 78 pupils (54 boys and 24 girls) studying in Standards Ist to Vth run by a single teacher. All these five classes are housed in the two rooms. Of the 78 students studying in this school, 30 students (20 boys and 10 girls) are from the Choral dam construction site and 28 of them belong to Scheduled Tribes. They are the children of the coustruction labourers. The remaining 48 students (34 boys and 14 girls) are Banjaras from Naharkheda village. The school is under the direct control of the District Education Officer, Indore (Under the Education Department of M.P. Government). The Assistant District Inspector of Schools is based at Mhow, who supervises the primary school at Naharkheda village. The nearest middle school is located at Badgonda village and nearest higher secondary school and college including college of veterinary education are located in Mhow town.

Medical Facility

1.15 The village Naharkheda does not have any medical facility available in its jurisdiction. The nearest health centre is the sub-primary health centre at Menn. An ayurvedic dispensary with one doctor and one compounder has been opened at Badgonda, which is the only added facility that has become available for the residents of Naharkheda during the last 25 years. The primary health centre is located at Manpur and civil hospital is at Mhow town.

Demographic Trend

1.16 Although there has been some change in the jurisdiction of the village Naharkheda during 1951-81 as indicated below, but the *Abadi* area (Habitation) of the village has remained constant during this period.

Table 1

Changes in the status of Naharkheda

1951			1961			1971			1981		
Location Code No.	Village/ hamlet	Population	Location Code No.	Village/ hamlet	Population	Location Code No.	Village/ hamlet	Population	Location Code No.	Village/ hamlet	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
102	*Nahar-kheda*	85	158	Ram-puria	276	101	Ram-puria	375	101	Ram-puria	545
				i) Ram-puria	N.A.		i) Ram-puria	160		i) Ram-puria	230
				ii) Telan-mal	N.A.		ii) Telan-mal	25		ii) Telan-mal	23
				iii) *Nahar-kheda*	139		iii) *Nahar-kheda*	190		iii) *Nahar-kheda*	292

The population of the village which was 85 (50 males & 35 females) as recorded in 1951 census, increased to 139 (73 males & 66 females) in 1961. It further increased to 190 (91 males & 99 females) in 1971 and to 292 (155 males & 137 females) in 1981. Thus there has been steady increase of population of the village during the three decades from 1951 to 1981. The village was an independent revenue village in 1951. Later on it became a hamlet of Rampuria village. Rampuria including two hamlets (i) Telanmal and (ii) Naharkheda, had a population of 276 in 1961 which increased to 375 in 1971 and 545 in 1981. In 1971 Rampuria comprised core village Rampuria (population 160), hamlet Telanmal (population 25) and Naharkheda hamlet (Sakru-ka-Tanda) (population 190). Population of Rampuria village in 1981 was 545 (290 males and 255 females), core village Rampuria 230 (122 males and 108 females), Telanmal hamlet 23 (males 13 females 10) and Naharkheda 292 (males 155 and females 137). Sex-wise population and decennial variation of population of Naharkheda hamlet during 1951-81 is depicted in table I.2

Table 1.2

Decennial Growth Rate Naharkheda 1951-81

Persons/ Males/ Females	Population				Decennial Growth Rate (Percentage)			
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1951-81
Males	50	73	91	155	+46.00	+24.65	+70.33	+210.00
Females	35	66	99	137	+88.57	+50.00	+38.38	+291.40
Persons	85	139	190	292	+63.53	+36.69	+53.68	+243.53

The decadal growth rate of Naharkheda during the three decades under study has shown a fluctuating but an increasing trend. The phenomenal growth of 63.53 per cent during the decade 1951-61 has been mainly on account of very high birth rate among the Banjaras who inhabit this village. This has already been explained in detail in the earlier survey report. Birth-rate continued unabated, it has its greater impact at the count of 1981 census population of Naharkheda. The element of migration has however been insignificant.

The following table gives a comparative picture of the growth of population in Naharkheda, Mhow tahsil and Indore district.

Table I.3

Decennial Growth Rate-Naharkheda Mhow tahsil and Indore district

Census year.	Total Rural (T/R)	Percentage variation		
		Indore district	Mhow tahsil	Naharkheda village
1	2	3	4	5
1951-61	T	25.38	22.50	-
	R	25.38	35.31	63.53
1961-71	T	36.03	27.79	-
	R	26.78	15.95	36.69
1971-81	T	37.49	28.03	-
	R	25.58	34.72	53.68

Level of Development

Indore district of which village Naharkheda is a part, is one of the most developed districts of the state. Since this district has the lowest proportion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population, it does not come under any backward or tribal region.

Before independence the state functioned more or less as an agency for collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order. The development and welfare of the people had little relevance then. It is after the attainment of independence in 1947, the National Government took initiative in this direction. Efforts to uplift the rural mass was mooted through Community Development Blocks under the Five Year Plan. During the First Five Year Plan, Nation-wide community programme was launched by the Government of India in May, 1952 and the programme was inaugurated in 55 project areas all over the country on October, 1952. Thus a National Extension Service Block started at Mhow on 2nd October, 1952 in Indore district but Naharkheda village was not within its jurisdiction. It was in April, 1956, when the National Extension Service Block was converted into Community Development Block and its limits were extended to make it co-terminous with the tahsil boundaries that this village came under the jurisdiction of the Block. Block Development activities consisted of extension of agriculture by providing improved seeds, fertilizer, agricultural implements, irrigation facilities, extension in public health programmes through primary

health centres, providing of drinking water facilities and sanitation, education and communication facilities etc. Though it has been brought in the earlier report of 1961 that the Block Development officer had visited this village twice during 1951-61 and occasional visits of *Gram Sevak* (village level officer), but hardly any substantial physical achievement of developmental activities and the uplift of the people in village Naharkheda has taken place. During the last 25 years (1961-1985), the small achievement for Naharkheda village is the availability of one Government primary school and the two hand pumps for drinking water facility. These facilities came in a routine way. Enquiries made from the villagers has revealed that no officer of Block Development or tahsil or *Gram Sevak* has ever visited this village to get acquainted with the problems of villagers and to extend the benefits of Integrated Rural Development Progamme. All the villagers are also not that much alert to take advantage of such facilities made available by the Government agencies.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been implementing various development schemes through BDO for the last more than 30 years. But the worth mentioning Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been introduced for all the development blocks of the district from 2nd October, 1980. Through this IRDP, following schemes are being implemented in Mhow and other Tahsils of Indore district.

(1) Agriculture-providing bullocks, bullock carts, agricultural implements and to encourage horticulture.

(2) Minor Irrigation-digging new wells, repair or deepening of old wells, electric/diesel pump sets etc.

(3) Animal husbandry-financing milch cattle, rearing animals and cross breeding.

(4) Rural cottage industries-strengthening old units, and establishing new units.

(5) Small business and service-subsidising old and new small/petty business and service activities.

(6) Special live-stock programme.

(7) Trysem programme for imparting training to rural youth for self employment.

(8) Assistance for development of infrastructural facilities.

Development assistance.

But so far the Naharkheda village is concerned none of the above mentioned schemes was implemented.

1.18 Under the important development schemes, lead Bank scheme gives provision of finances to be made available by various financial institutions in accordance with the national objectives and priorities for development of the district and removal of poverty. Based on these objectives, Credit Plan and Annual Action Plan have been launched and successfully implemented during the past few years. In the case of Indore district, the lead Bank is the Bank of India. All villages of tahsil Mhow are included in the Annual Action Plan since the Lead Bank scheme is in operation. The village Naharkheda stands allocated to village Badgonda branch of Bank of India. During the year 1986-87 two persons of Rampuriya village of which one belongs to Naharkheda have been benefited under this scheme. Both were granted each a loan of Rs 3000 under the IRDP for the purchase of buffaloes.

Agrarian movement

1.19 Though there is no impact of agrarian movement, yet some of the families of this

village have got *patta* on Government land. With the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, an ordinance promulated by the Maharaja of Gwalior, which was extended to the whole of Madhya Bharat by which the *Jagirdar* system ceased.[1] Later on the Madhya Bharat Government enacted the Revenue Tenancy Act, 1950[2] which not only consolidated the position of the tenants in a Rayatwari areas but conferred occupancy rights on the tenants. In the re-organised State of Madhya Pradesh, the whole position regarding land tenures and tenancy reforms were reviewed and a unified Land Revenue code 1959 was enacted on 2.10.1959. This code incorporated all the important features of land reforms such as uniformity of tenures, protection of tenants agianst arbitrary enactment and conferring *Bhumi Swami* rights on them.

But in Naharkheda, no such system of *Jagir* or *Jamindari* was in existence. The great grand father of the people of Naharkheda alone settled here and his generation had been cultivating land, grazing their cattle in the forest land.

Bhudan movement

1.20 The Bhudan Movement was initiated in the country in 1951 by Acharya Vinoba Bhave to solve problems of landless labourers. It had its impact on Indore district as well as in Mhow tahsil. Acharya himself visited the district in 1960 and 1961. As a result of his efforts, 583 acres of land were donated in Indore district of which 42 acres belonged to Mhow tahsil. But this movement had practically no effect on the residents of Naharkheda as none is a beneficiary so far.

Village Panchayat

1.21 Village Naharkheda falls within the jurisdiction of the village panchayat, Menn with its headquarters there. There are 17 members in the panchayat with one of the members from Naharkheda village. Their representative is Prem Singh son of Mandor Singh. The Janpad Panchayat is at Mhow and Zila Panchayat is at Indore.

Outstanding Events

1.22 The construction of a Dam nearby over Choral river; installation of two hand pumps and the construction of a school building are the outstanding events of development in the history of Naharkheda during the last 25 years. The Dam which is in its final stage of completion is likely to change the physical features of village Naharkheda. The hardship of fetching water from village Basipipri, 3 kms. away from the village, in summer season ceased after installation of two hand pumps. After opening of the primary school, the children of the village have atleast got the facility of primary education, which was not available to their parents in 1961. It would certainly improve the literacy rate of the village in the near future which in turn is bound to contribute to the socio-economic upliftment of the village. The Choral river flows quite below the height of fields of Naharkheda and water from the canal of the Dam will not reach to that level. It is possible if lift irrigation facilities are provided by the government agencies.

Selection of village in 1961 and 1981

1.23 The Indian Census tradition has been to continue its interest in every branch of scholarship from anthropology and sociology to geography and religion. It is since 1951 Census, the census organisation has increasingly turned its efforts to the presentation of village statistics. It was therefore thought in continuation of the census tradition to try to invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh and blood

1. Gazetteer of India, Indore district, page No. 427 and page No. 438.
2. *Ibid.*

accounts of social structure and social change. Accordingly it was decided to select few villages in every state for special study to find out how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where.

Of the different criteria laid down by the Registrar General, India for selecting village for study in 1961, one of them was "that the village to be selected should contain one dominant community with predominant occupation and it should have a minimum population of 400, the optimum being between 500 and 700".

While selecting Naharkheda village for the study in 1961, the minimum population criterion could not be adhered to but in addition to the factors which governed its selection, it was dominated by a denotified tribe of Banjaras.

Similarly in 1981 Census it was proposed to take up restudy of villages to take the account of social structure and social and economical changes, as well as availability of avenues of employment, improvement in education, agriculture, irrigation facilities etc. during last two decades from 1961-1981 with main focus on industrialisation and urbanisation. Accodingly the following criteria were suggested for selection of villages for restudy:-

1. A village near effective urban centre with population of 50,000 and above (proximity to industrial towns and cities is to be preferred)

2. A village away from an effective urban centre may, however be near small town (within distance of 5 to 10 kms.) and

3. A village at distance not less than 25 kms. from any urban centre of any time.

In addition to above criteria, the Planning Commission has also suggested that the selected villages be one each from dry area, I.A.D.P. area, having small irrigation facilities and rural electrification and area where facilities of institutional financing for agricultural operations has progressed well.

Naharkheda village has been selected for the present study on the basis of third criterion. This village is situated in dry area having no irrigation facilities. The main thrust to select this re-study is to evaluate the socio-economic changes and upliftment of Banjara people, nomadic de-notified tribe, who settled in Naharkheda village for more than 100 years ago and adopted agriculture as their main profession.

Micro-Topography

1.24 The site and fields of village Naharkheda appear like a shallow plate. The Choral river flows from west-north at a distance of about 1/2 km. from the habitation area. In the north-east and south at an average distance of one km. it is surrounded by low topped hills of Vindhya range.

This village being situated in the form of a *Tanda* i.e. camp of nomadic tribe or folk in forest land it does not bear the characteristics or prevalence of various structural phenomenon of Indian villages that were inhabited hundred of years ago.

Settlement pattern

1.25 The village is situated in two clusters at a distance of 250 metres from each other and are known as Sakru-ka-Tanda and Gangaram-Ka-Tanda. There is no change in structural situation or living style during the last 25 years. The houses are huddled up unplanned, there is no lane or street. In rainy season, both clusters are approachable only through the muddy foot path. There is hardly any arrangement for disposal of water and

rubbish. Garbage of cattle dung is heaped just near to their houses and cattle sheds are also adjacent to their homes. Even some milch animal like sheep or cows are compounded within the living house at night. Houses of both clusters (Tanda) are similar and there is generally a monotony in their construction and characteristics.

As observed 25 years ago, the situation inside the dwellings is the same. As soon as we enter in a house we find the same utensils, earthern bins for storing grain, wooden cots lying in the same disorderly manner. There is no separate place for cooking and sleeping. Most of the houses are single room houses without any partition or privacy. Cooking place is generally in a corner with clay oven (*chullah*) surrounded with utensils which are very few. Generally the utensils are brass *thalis* (plates), *Tawa* (iron plate for making *roti*), two or three brass copper pitchers for fetching and storing water. But in some houses, stainless steel utensils like glass and plates are also seen. The firewood is stored in one corner. The clothes of daily use are seen hanging on wooden pole or wall whereas clothes to be worn in marriage ceremony or social functions occasionally are tied in a bundle of cloth and hanged beneath the roof. In a few houses these clothes are kept in an iron box. Inmates of houses usually sleep outside the house in summer and inside in rainy and winter seasons. The same system as in 1961 still prevails in the case of homesteads where more than one married couples are living, in such cases, a partition is made by arranging store bins or some cloth for affording privacy.

Since both the clusters are not far of and there are small number of houses, there is no problem of internal communication. Even in rainy season, people use to exchange visits through muddy and bridled road. But there is neither a common place called as *Chowpal* or *Chabutara* as available in other villages, where people could assemble for various discussion and consultation nor there is any temple which is also a common feature of Indian villages.

Ethnic Composition

1.26 The 1961 village survey report of Naharkheda gives a very impressive ethnical account of the Barjaras of Naharkheda. There has been practically no change in the ethnic composition of the village during the last 25 years (1961-85) as revealed by the present re-study of the village. It would be worthwhile to re-capitulate the origin of the Banjaras based on 1961 report and observations during the survey in 1985-86 are summerised here.

The people of Naharkheda call themselves as Banjara Hindus. In other words they belong to Banjara community and profess Hindu religion. Various authors have given their own meaning to the term 'Banjara'. The most common explanation to the name 'Banjara' is that of a wanderer in forest. This meaning has been derived by treating 'Banjara' as a combination of two words (1) *Ban (2) Charan* which by uses has been debased to Jara. The word *BAN* means forest and the word *Charan* is generally held to mean wanderer. Mr. Cumberlege whose monograph on the caste in Berar is one of the best authorities, while describing the internal structure of this caste, has given four main divisions of the caste in Berar (1) The Charans (2) Mathurias (3) Lavhanas (4) Dharis, of these, charans are by far the most numerous and important.

Writing about the Banjaras of Central Provinces, Russell and Hiralal observe, "The Banjara caste is not closed to outsiders[1], but general rule is to admit only women who have been married to Banjara men. Women of the lowest and impure castes are excluded. In Nimar, it is stated that formerly Gonds, Korkus, and even Balais might become 'Banjaras' but in case of Naharkheda Banjaras it is somewhat to the contrary; hence it is a closed community especially for women as they do not marry outside their caste. The Balai and other scheduled castes are still

[1] The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India by R.V. Russell & Rai Bahadur Hiralal, Vo.II, page 182, published in 1915 at Delhi.

considered as belonging to low castes and they could never be accepted within the fold of Banjara caste. The caste was open to young boys of other caste, Hindus who used to be kidnapped by these Banjaras to augment their labour force for carrying on profession of transporting the goods and later on to work in the forest.

Late Sakru told in 1961 that his ancestors used to kidnap young male children enticing them away from the outskirts of their villages or if found in the forest and were brought up in the *tanda* of Banjaras. This had been corroborated by the Sarpanch of Menn village Panchayat during the survey in 1961.

Such converts were considered lower in racial status and they were not allowed to eat in the bell metal plates which is an exclusive privilege of the blue-blooded Banjaras of Rajput stock. There is a considerable hesitation in contracting marital relations with the off spring of such converts. It is only 26 years ago (in around 1959) that Banjara Naik of Naharkheda protested against a proposed marriage between son of an original Banjara and a daughter of a convert and eventually it fizzled out. "There are two such families in Naharkheda, some of them are in village Chhotijam". As discussed with the leading persons of Naharkheda the practice of kidnapping male children has ceased more than three decades ago and there has not been a single case in Naharkheda during this period.

Now the convert Banjaras are treated at par with the original Banjara socially and even there is no hesitation in contracting marital relations with such converts. But the amount of payment charged from such families as bride price is more than double than the bride price charged from the original Banjaras. The following para qoted from 1961 village report sums up the virtues of Banjaras.

"The Naharkheda Banjaras like the Banjaras of Berar have the pride of high descent and are brave persons. They have a strong memory and can not only narrate their history and give their customary songs but also keep the account of debts in their head also. They do not have any account to maintain on the credit side. Col. Mackenzie has not mentioned one of the main charactistics of the Banjaras (May be it might not have been present in the Banjaras, he studied) that they are astute and sagacious. They make a clear distinction between the things which would disrepute their caste and which glorify it in the estimation of the outsiders, and what things should be told what should not. For example there was a good deal of hesitation in disclosing that their ancestors kidnapped boys, that their caste includes converts, that a widow in the house is never allowed to marry somebody else but is married by the younger brother of the deceased husband or that nothing proceeds in the caste Panchayat untill liquor is served. There is an awareness of the fact that these practices are deprecated in the society at large."

The observations quoted in above paragraph were found true during the re-survey of the village in 1985-86. The Banjaras were found reluctant to discuss regarding the convert Banjaras as well as about the events of any elopement that might have occured in their community. They desire to settle these cases with their caste panchayat and they do not like any outside authority to interfere in such matters. Because they regard caste panchayat as a proper platform for deciding such cases. They would not even like any outside authority to be aware about such happenings.

Village history

1.27 As explained earlier, no record of village history is available or could be traced. The present survey could not reveal any new information but the information supplied 25 years back by late Shri Sakru was confirmed which is quoted below from 1961 village report of Naharkheda.

"Shahjad Nayak, the great grand father of Sakru, seduced a young Banjara girl who was already betrothed to some one also in his native village, Kannod near Jodhpur in Marwar (Rajasthan). This misdemeanour created enemity between the two families and divided the village community into two factions. Tempers ran high and shahjad feared that violence would break out if he continued to remain on the same. He therefore fled away with his tanda (normally known as a caravan, but by usage denotes group of persons) of some hundred persons with their herds of cattle. It has not been possible to find out how this caravan came all the way to this part of the country from Rajasthan nor could the informant late Shri Sakru throw any light on this migration to such a remote and far flung corner in the Vindhyas necessiating a journey of serveral hundred miles through none-too easy barriers of forests and rivers. But migrations of Banjaras from Rajasthan to Malwa plateau date much earlier than the settlement of this village as evidenced by the Banjara settlements in Agar, (Ujjain district), Sarangpur (Rajgarh district) and Maksi (Shajapur district) on Agra-Bombay road. This suggests that to the migrant Banjaras, the fertile plateau of Malwa had for long been an attraction, long before shahjad Naik's escape from hot arid Rajasthan.

The choice of the present location seems to have been made by the original settlers owing to the availability of grazing facilities in the forest for their cattle and secondly perhaps, due to the seclusion it afforded from the already existing habitations. The tendency among Banjaras to prefer secluded areas, is some time attributed to the concern for concealing their criminal activities.

This temporary settlement of the Banjaras to be known as Naharkheda, which is a combination of two words namely *Nahar* and *Kheda.* In Hindi the word *Nahar* means tiger and *Kheda* means a village. Thus Naharkheda means a village of tigers. This place in earlier time, is said to be abounding in wild animals particularly tigers and hence it was known as a place or village of tigers and was named as Naharkheda. At present wild animals are however found very rarely in this area. Upto 1938, the families of original settlers remained together and there after 4 families headed by onkar Banjara and 3 headed by Gulab left Naharkheda and settled in the nearby villages of Basipipri and chhoti-Jam respectively where they are still living. The paucity of cultivating land is said to be the main compulsion for leaving this place with a view to find out alternate means of livelihood.

After settling in Naharkheda and his followers commenced their traditional occupation of Banjaras i.e. transport of merchandise on pack animlas from place to place. They carried wheat, sugar, jowar from place like Mhow, Indore, Kukshi and Manawar (the last two places are tahsil headquarters in Dhar district) to samer in Rajasthan and brought from there maize and rock salt. Shahjad and his followers owned 500 bullocks at that time and each animal carried about 1.20 quintal of goods. In Shahjad's life time as well as in the early years of Mohan, Shahjad's son, they earned a good reputation as reliable carriers of goods. But this prosperity could last only till the laying of railway line between Khandwa and Ajmer between 1860 and 1865 and a point was reached in the late 80's and begining of the 19th century when it was found unprofitable to pursue this trade and Shahjad began liquidating it by selling as many heads as he could and kept about 50 bullocks in the whole *tanda.* The only alternative now left for their subsistence was cultivation of land which was hither to utilised by them as pasture. But they did not know the techniques of cultivation and therefore deployed Bhils of neighbouring village Rampuria about 2 kms. from Naharkheda, for about two years and during this period they learnt the techniques and methods and thereafter began to cultivate themselves without the help of the Bhils. Later agriculture came to stay as the main occu-

pation and now the villagers ot Naharkheda are as efficient cultivators as any body else in the neighbouring villages."

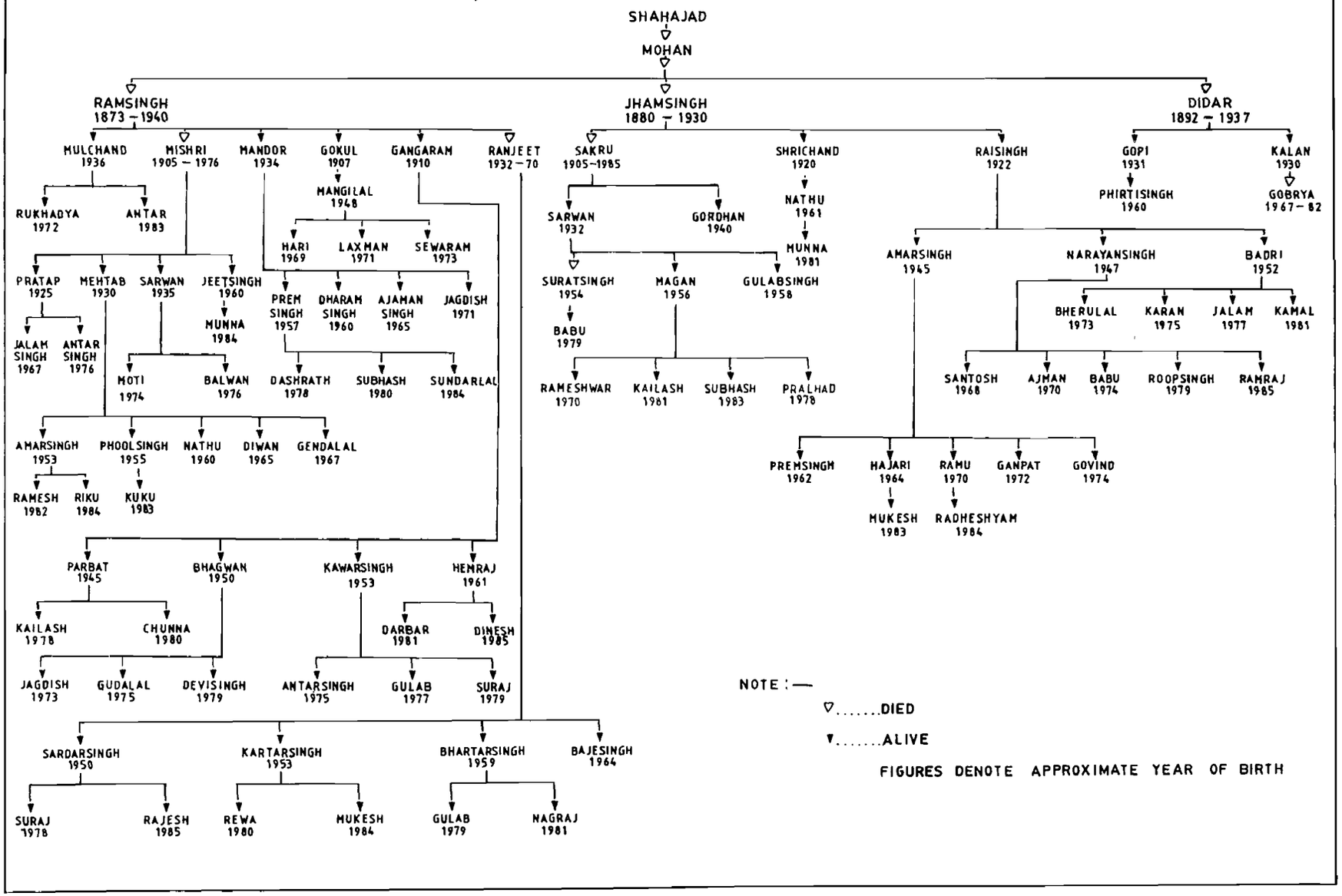
Geneological Record

1.28 As brought out in the 1961 report, and even during village re-study survey in 1985, no written record of the village/histroy could be collected. However the following (Table I.4) updated geneological tree of Banjaras who established the village will give some useful idea of the generation history of the Banjaras. Though the information of members of some of the families who left the Naharkheda village prior to 1961 and thereafter could not be collected, an attempt has been made to trace out the upto-date geneological record of the Banjaras which will be useful for the future generation of Banjaras of Naharkheda to remember the names of their fore fathers. Shri Gokul (80 Years) and Shrimati Sukiya (70 years), wife of late Sakru, are the living oldest persons in Naharkheda.

A General feel of the village

1.29 From the above paragraphs and a number of visits of the village, the impression gathered is that although the village has not remained static yet, it is on a very slow march towards development not only in economic field but also in the social, cultural and ideological trends. There has not been much progress towards the economic development of the village during the last 25 years. But the visible progress of development is, a setting up of primary school and the village getting the facility of drinking water from the hand pumps set up during the period. The construction of Choral Dam just within the vicinity of village which might be useful in providing irrigation facility with the means of lift irrigation and construction of *pucca* road connecting the village from Choral Dam, diversion road to Mhow town Mhow-jam road are the developments that have taken place. After completion of Dam on Choral river the village would be connected with *pucca* road which is under construction. But the village still lacks basic infrastructure needed towards socio-economic development of any rural area. Power supply although has been made available to the village but electric connections to the households are yet to be provided. There are no medical facilities, no market, no postal facilities, no police station in the jurisdiction of the village. During the last 25 years the village did not derive any bebefit of the rural development schemes or 20 points programme. The rural characteristics of the village has not at all changed. Due to lack of communicaions, there is not much intraction with the nearest town Mhow and the district headquarters Indore and other adjoining urban areas. Due to small agriculture land holding with most of the households and rainfed agriculture, the village can not be expected to make much headway in economic development and its inter-related socio-development unless the concerned public deveiopment agencies under various development schemes, evince keen interest and provide all the basic requirements to initiate the development process in the village.

GENEOLOGICAL TREE OF BANJARAS OF NAHARKHEDA



CHAPTER II

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

Population & Growth

2.1 According to 1961 Census, the population of Naharkheda was 139. This population increased to 190 in 1971 and further to 292 in 1981 registering a growth rate of 36.69 per cent during 1961-71 and 53.68 per cent during 1971-81. The percentage increase during the two decades 1961-81 was 110.07% which has been very high as compared to the district (rural) growth rate of 59.21 per cent and Mhow tahsil (rural) growth rate of 56.20%. The growth rate of the nearest town, Mhow was 58.30 per cent. Thus the growth rate of population of Naharkheda had been phenomenal during the last 20 years. Distribution of population classified by sex and marital status is shown in Annexure I.

Position with hinterland and neighbouring villages

2.2 For determining the villages that come under direct urban impact of nearest town Mhow, the villages within the radial distance of 5, 10, 15 and 20 kms. from Mhow town have been demarcated on the map, listed and sorted out according to population size groups of less than 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-1999, 2,000-4,999 and more than 5,000. There are a total of 131 villages within 20 kms. radial distance of Mhow town.

Further with a view to sort out the villages that may have an urban impact of Mhow town; some of the socio-economic characteristics of hinterland villages viz. population size, density, sex-ratio, literacy and proportion of workers in secondary sector have been comparatively analysed. On the basis of this analysis six hinterland villages showing some urban influence have been selected for comparative study. These are Datoda, Kodaria, Khudalpura, Dongargarh, Pipalaya and Sutarkhedi. Besides four adjoined villages of Naharkheda village namely; Menn, Badgonda, Basipipri and Kadwali have also been selected for analysis.

In order to study the impact of urbanisation on the hinterland villages with respect to distance ranges, the average value of socio-economic characteristic of villages falling within distance ranges of 0-5, 6-10, 11-15 and 16-20 kms. are also worked out and these are summarised in table No. II.1.

Table

Characteristics (1981) of hinterland villages classified

Distance range (Kms.)	No. of villages.	Density per sq. km.	Sex-ratio	Percentage: SC Population to total population	Percentage: ST Population to total population	Percentage: Literacy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5	20	259	894	20.17	14.21	37.28
6—10	30	144	916	15.43	14.21	34.67
11—15	29	149	904	12.39	26.42	20.76
16—20	52	130	935	8.99	40.34	19.79

SC: Scheduled Castes; ST: Scheduled Tribes.

II.1

according to distance range from Mhow town : 1981

of							
Participa-tion of workers	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other workers	Marginal workers	Non Workers	Distance range (Kms.)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
38.53	37.16	37.22	2.16	23.46	2.73	58.72	0—5
42.93	43.25	41.55	2.20	13.00	2.51	54.56	6—10
45.37	53.15	39.58	1.20	6.07	2.53	52.10	11—15
42.80	49.66	38.43	3.48	8.43	1.79	55.41	16—20

Socio-Economic attributes with reference to neighbouring villages.

2.3 It may be observed from the above table that villages which are nearer to an urban area have relatively higher density of population. Like wise the hinter-land villages are characterised with low sex-ratio figures and relatively higher literacy rates. The above analysis shows that the impact of urbanisation on hinter-land villages declines with the increase in distance from the town that is farther the villages from the town, lesser is the impact of urbanisation.

Salient Population characteristics of Naharkheda and neighbouring villages within influence of Mhow town and rural areas of tahsil.

2.4 There are 168 inhabited villages in Mhow tahsil (Rural) which have an extent of 774.4 sq.kms. area, forming 20.64 per cent of the total area of tahsil. The area of Naharkheda village which is only 3.226 sq.kms. constitutes 0.42 per cent of the rural area of the tahsil. Population of Naharkheda village according to 1981 Census is 292 persons and it forms 0.27 per cent of the tahsil rural population (110,017). Number of residential rural houses and households of Naharkheda are 40 each. An analytical discussion of the noticeable similarities and difference based on a comparative study of a few socio-economic characteristics of the selected villages with Mhow town, Mhow tahsil and Indore district is brought out in the foregoing paragraphs.

Table II.2

Household Congestion Index

Name of Town and Villages with location code numbers (1981)	Households per 100 houses			Population per 100 houses			Population per 100 households		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Indore district (Rural)	101	110	106	551	656	668	545	598	629
Mhow Tahsil (Rural)	110	106	119	537	519	761	530	491	641
Mhow Town	101	155	105	537	959	682	534	617	648
Naharkheda (101)	100	100	100	496	655	730	496	655	730
Datoda (125)	102	107	101	539	647	729	528	606	719
Kodaria (114)	100	120	103	533	689	631	530	689	599
Khudaipura (50)	100	100	100	500	275	507	500	275	507

Table II.2 - *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dongargaon (15)	102	100	120	563	589	771	552	589	640
Pipalya (164)	100	100	100	967	778	707	967	778	707
Sutarkhedi (117)	100	130	100	620	879	617	620	879	617
Menn (99)	107	106	100	526	616	592	492	616	592
Badgonda (105)	114	103	101	617	612	604	540	595	600
Basipipri (98)	102	102	139	544	681	810	519	665	580
Kadwali (95)	103	100	102	561	682	667	544	682	653

Household Congestion

2.5 The ratio of number of households to number of houses is known as the household congestion index. The increase in the number of houses does not keep pace with the growth of population and thus the congestion index is likely to be higher over a period of time. Mhow tahsil (rural) exhibits a fairly high index of congestion but so far as Naharkheda village is concerned, the household congestion index is quite satisfactory. To be more precise there is no congestion at all.

The very high household congestion index in some of the hinterland villages like Sutarkhedi, Kodariya and Basipipri does not seem to be really so because there appears to be some undercount of the number of census houses. Sometimes if different households are living in separate blocks in a single structure within an enclosed compound with one main gate even though all the households may have their separate enterances, such building is wrongly counted as one census house. It is due to this phenomenon the figures show an erratic trend in some villages.

Pressure on Housing

2.6 We may therefore discuss the index of pressure on housing i.e. population per 100 houses. The trend is definitely towards an increase. The number of persons per 100 houses in Indore district (rural) has gone up from 551 in 1961 to 668 in 1981. Mhow tahsil (rural) has a fairly higher index thereby showing much greater congestion. So is the case in Naharkheda village and most of the hinterland villages. Mhow tahsil is in the rich agricultural tract where the density of population is high and thus the congestion on housing is likely to be equally high.

Household Size

2.7 Another interesting fact that the entire tract of Indore district (rural) exhibits a higher ratio of "persons per 100 households". As against the State (rural) average of 562 persons per 100 households, Indore district (rural) has 629. The size of household in Mhow town is still more high (6.48). All the hinterland villages show a similar phenomenon. So far as Naharkheda village is concerned, the size of household has gone up from 4.96 in 1961 to 7.30 in 1981. The joint family system seems to be firmly in order in this village.

Density

2.8 The density of population in Mhow tahsil (rural) has shown an increasing trend from 89 persons per sq.km. in 1961 to 105 in

1971 and 142 persons per sq.km. in 1981. The increase of pressure on land has been higher during the decade 1971-81. There was an addition of 16 persons on every one sq.km. of area in 1971 over that of 1961 while in 1981, 53 more persons have come in on every sq.kilometre of area. It may however be remembered that this is not the true index of pressure on land because the density is calculated on the basis of territorial unit and not on the *abadi* or habitation. Even though, barring Pipalya and Sutarkhedi villages, all the hinterland villages show an increasing pressure of population on land. As far Naharkheda village is concerned, the pressure of population on land has been very high during the decade 1971-81. The urban impact is quite visible even though Mhow town shows a declining trend in density figures during 1971-81. The reason for this is computational error in reporting the area figure of Mhow cantt in 1971 census. If we take the same area figure as in 1971 census, the density figure in 1981 will jump to 7433 persons per sq.km.

Table II.3

Density of Population

Name of village/ town/tahsil		Distance (Km.)	Density		
			1961	1971	1981
1		2	3	4	5
Datoda	Village	16.00	115	144	199
Kodaria		1.60	298	383	470
Khudalpura		24.00	4	8	29
Dongargaon		2.4	180	259	297
Pipalya		22.4	287	260	245
Sutarkhedi		4.80	341	154	351
Menn		22.00	120	154	203
Badgonda		8.00	47	59	78
Basipipri		16.00	50	64	103
Kadwali		22.4	29	44	53
Naharkheda		21.00	68	92	142
Mhow Town		-	4779	6230	4444
Mhow tahsil (rural)		-	89	105	142

Sex-ratio

2.9 Table II.4 provides a comparative picture of sex-ratio in Naharkheda village and hinterland villages with that in Mhow town and rural areas of Mhow tahsil for 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses. There is a great variation of sex composition in the hinterland villages including Naharkheda as well as in Mhow town and rural areas of Mhow tahsil during last two decades.

It is common phenomenon that the sex-ratio is high in rural areas as compared to that in urban areas. During 1961, sex-ratio of Naharkheda village was 904 females per 1000 males which was in conformity with the sex-ratio of rural areas of Mhow tahsil whereas sex-ratio of Mhow twon was only 814 females per 1000 males. In 1961, 6 villages had higher sex-ratio than that of Naharkheda. Kadwali had the highest figure of 1000 which means equal number of males and females in that village, whereas Khudalpura village had the lowest sex-ratio of 667.

During 1971, there was also great fluctuation in the figures of sex-ratio in different villages. In Naharkheda, females out-numbered males with sex-ratio of 1,088. This may be partly due to higher number of female births during 1961-71 and partly due to migration of females from outside on account of marriage. Mhow tahsil (rural) as well as a number of hinterland villages show a declining trend in sex-ratio.

Compared to 1971 census, the sex-ratio of Naharkheda came down to 884 females per 1000 males in 1981 whereas sex-ratio in rural areas of Mhow tahsil, Mhow town and six villages show an increasing trend. Highest sex-ratio was returned in Kadwali village during 1961 and 1971 but it shows a steep fall in 1981.

By and large, it is true that there has been a declining trend in the sex-ratio figures in the entire tract of Mhow tahsil (Both rural and urban) during the decade 1961-71 which seems to have revived during the decade 1971-81. This may be perhaps due to better medical and health facilities available coupled with lower maternal mortality.

Table II.4

Comparative Data on Sex-Ratio (1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses)

Name of Village/ Town/Tahsil	1961		1971		1981		Sex-Ratio		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Datoda Village	1897	1673	2341	2145	3241	2962	882	915	914
Kodaria "	1190	1133	1585	1398	1933	1728	952	882	894
Khudalpura "	6	4	15	7	33	43	667	466	1303
Dongargaon "	302	289	444	410	514	465	957	923	905
Pipalya "	132	100	113	97	102	96	758	858	945

Table II.4 - *Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sutarkhedi	Village	270	251	316	264	278	259	930	835	932
Menn	"	356	318	441	422	610	527	893	959	864
Badgonda	"	448	416	595	506	744	695	928	850	934
Basipipri	"	231	215	299	273	493	430	930	913	872
Kadwali	"	87	87	129	137	153	167	1000	1062	915
Naharkheda	"	73	66	91	99	155	137	904	1088	884
Mhow Town	"	26,475	21,557	35,470	28,269	41,284	34,753	814	797	842
Mhow tahsil	"	36,976	33,455	43,097	38,566	57,422	52,595	905	894	916

Growth rate

2.10 Table II.5 gives a comparative picture of population growth in Naharkheda village *vis-a-vis* Mhow tahsil (rural), Mhow town and other adjoining villages for the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81. There has been an increasing trend in the growth rate of population in Naharkheda village during the two decades under study. The growth rate of population has been appreciably high in this village compared to Mhow tahsil (rural), adjoining villages and also Mhow town. The phenomenal growth rate of 53.68 per cent during the decade 1971-81 is due to high birth rate. The reason for the high birth-rate has been explained under para 1.16 of Chapter-I of this report. Whereas Mhow town has shown a decline in its growth-rate of population during 1971-81, but the hinterland villages including Naharkheda have registered higher growth rate of population during this decade.

The decline in population in Piplaya and Sutarkhedi may be perhaps due to outmigration from these villages in search of better job opportunities in nearby Mhow town. On the whole majority of the villages have had an appreciably high growth-rate of population. In the process of urbanisation it is not only the big urban centre that grows but the surrounding areas also get better opportunities to grow ; some at a faster rate.

VILLAGE NAHARKHEDA
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1951 - 1981

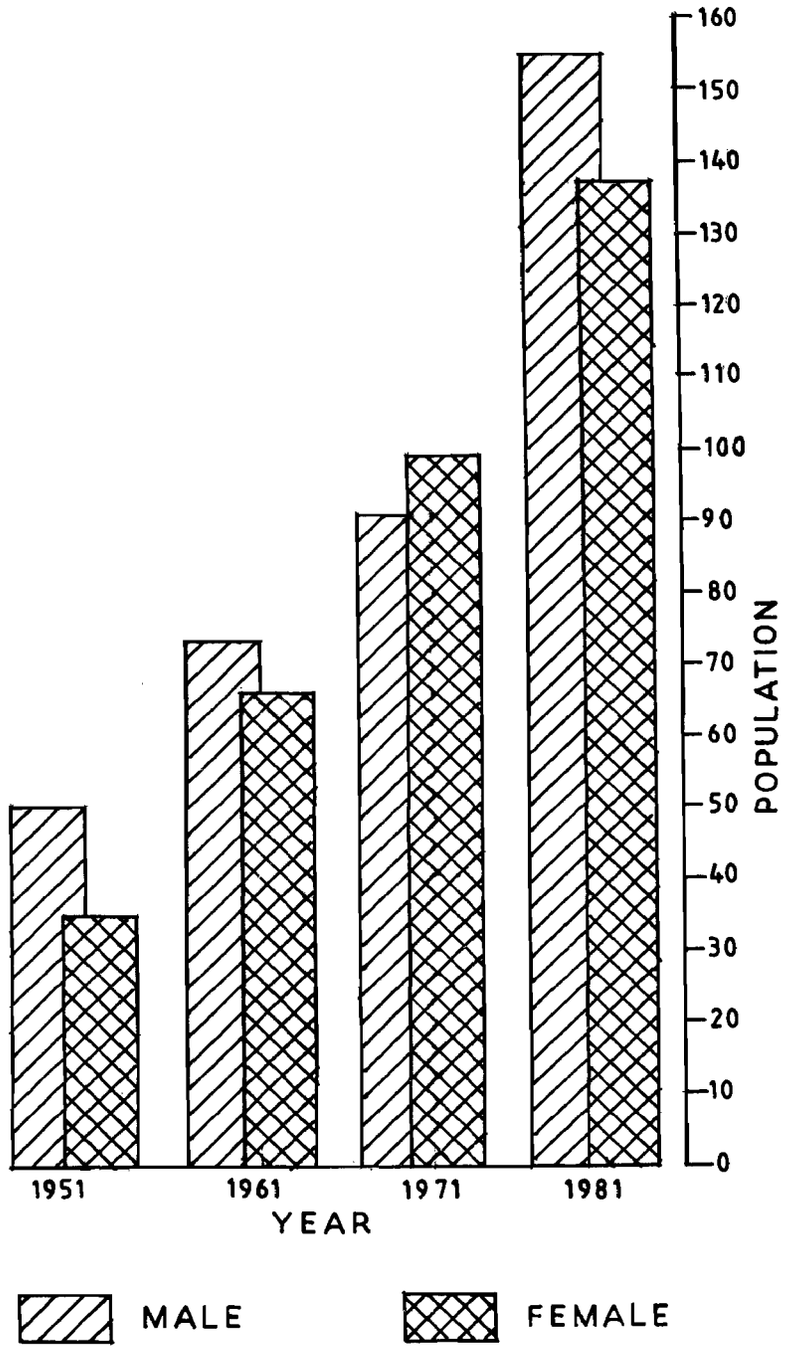


Table II.5

Comparative growth rate of population during 1961—81

Sl. No.	State/Distt./ Tahsil/Town/ Village	Population			Growth rate (% age)		
		1961	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81	1961-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	State (Rural)	2,77,45,174	3,48,69,352	4,15,92,385	25.68	19.28	49.91
2.	District Indore (Rural)	3,01,511	3,82,251	4,80,045	26.78	25.58	59.21
3.	Tahsil Mhow (Rural)	70,431	81,663	110,017	15.94	34.72	56.20
4.	Mhow town	48,032	63,739	76,037	32.70	19.29	58.30
5.	Naharkheda village	139	190	292	36.69	53.68	110.07
6.	Datoda village	3,570	4,486	6,203	25.65	38.27	73.75
7.	Kodaria village	2,323	2,983	3,661	28.41	22.72	57.60
8.	Khudalpura village	10	22	76	120.00	245.45	660.00
9.	Dongargaon village	591	854	979	44.50	14.63	65.65
10.	Pipalya village	232	210	198	—9.49	—5.72	—14.66
11.	Sutarkhedi village	521	580	537	11.32	—7.42	+3.07
12.	Menn village	674	863	1,137	28.04	31.75	68.69
13.	Badgonda village	864	1,101	1,439	27.43	30.70	66.55
14.	Basipipri village	446	572	923	28.25	61.36	106.95
15.	Kadwali village	174	266	320	52.87	20.30	83.90

Literacy

2.11 During 1961 literacy rate of rural population of Indore district and Mhow tahsil was 19.63% and 21.92% respectively and higher literacy rate was observed in 5 villages out of the villages under study. Highest literacy rate of 32.28% was seen in Kodaria village and lowest literacy rate of 1.44% was in Naharkheda village. Most populous village

Datoda reported only 18.54 per cent literacy rate whereas literacy rate of Mhow town was 52.96%. Literacy rate of rural population of Indore district and Mhow tahsil increased from 19.63% and 21.92% in 1961 to 23.35% and 23.17% in 1971 respectively. While it is surprising to note that there was not a single person who was returned as literate from Naharkheda village in 1971, there were however 2 males in 1961 census who were returned as literates. Since the village Naharkheda had no educational facility of any kind prior to 1971, none of the households was perhaps keen to send his children to the nearest village Basipipri (only 3 km. away) where a primary school existed. It is, however, heartening to note that with the opening of Govt. Primary School in Naharkheda village in 1980, there has been a very good response by the villagers in sending their wards to school. As a result of it the 1981 census records the literacy rate of 9.93 per cent in this village.

So far as the spread of literacy is concerned, the villages which are nearer to Mhow town have relatively higher literacy rate as compared to those which are farther away. This is an indication of the fact that the urban influence in the hinterland villages is very much there. Dongargaon, Kodaria, Sutarkhedi have attained literacy rates higher than that in Mhow tahsil (rural) and also in Indore district (rural).

Literacy rates among males and famales in the aforementioned villages are appreciably high which compare very favourably with the State averages. The disparity between male and female literacy is also not very pronounced in these villages. So far as Naharkheda village is concerned the male literacy rate is 14.84 per cent at the count of 1981 census which is not a bad situation as existed in the past. Though the gap between male and female literacy rate is very wide, it is to be hoped that in course of time this gap will be further reduced with further increase in the literacy rates both among males and females. Distribution of population classified by age, sex and educational level in Naharkheda village during 1985 survey is given in Annexure II.

Table II.6

Comparative Growth Rate of Literacy During 20 Years 1961—81

Distt/Tahsil/ Town/Village		Literate percentage of 1961			Literate percentage of 1971			Literate percentage of 1981		
		Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Datoda	Village	18.54	31.31	4.06	21.46	35.28	6.38	20.94	34.74	5.84
Kodaria	"	32.28	49.32	14.38	36.64	52.05	19.17	38.29	51.53	34.50
Khudalpura	"	10.00	16.67	-	31.82	46.67	-	10.52	24.24	-
Dongargaon	"	26.06	46.02	5.19	28.22	41.21	14.44	43.11	54.86	30.11
Pipalya	"	4.31	7.57	-	0.48	0.88	-	0.50	0.98	-
Sutarkhedi	"	28.02	44.44	10.36	40.00	55.70	21.21	39.85	43.24	25.48

Table II.6 — *Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Menn	village	8.60	13.48	3.14	7.30	10.88	3.55	15.65	23.11	7.02
Badgonda	,,	28.93	44.64	12.02	36.89	50.92	19.96	25.99	38.31	12.80
Basipipri	,,	3.59	6.93	-	10.14	15.72	0.36	9.75	15.21	3.49
Kadwali	,,	-	-	-	1.88	3.88	-	0.62	1.31	-
Naharkheda	,,	1.44	2.74	-	-	-	-	9.93	14.84	4.38
Mhow - Town		52.96	64.94	38.25	55.63	65.69	43.02	62.20	71.67	50.95
Mhow - Tahsil (Rural)		21.92	38.20	7.95	23.17	34.85	10.12	27.80	40.74	13.66
Indore Distt. (Rural)		19.63	32.88	5.46	23.35	37.09	8.39	27.14	42.39	10.73

School attendance

2.12 It is interesting to recall the extract of 1961 village study report of Naherkhada regarding education on which the opinion of Colonel Machenze, "Banjaras who can read and write are unknown", was quoted. This passage of long 80 years had not brought any discernible change in the attitude of Banjaras towards education through the school facility was available in the nearby villages viz Basipipri, Badgonda, Menn, Chhotijam. As per 1961 report, the change of this attitude of Banjaras crept in 1961 and they were inclined to realise the importance of education for which they were handicapped. They were willing to send their children to school but not outside the village because they needed the services of their children for a part of the day to look after their subordinate works like herding their cattle, small agricultural jobs, to look after the house in elderman's absence etc. But only after a lapse of 10 years from the earlier study the residents of Naharkheda village started realising the importance of education and a few heads of households took initiative to send their wards to Basipipri village for primary education. Two children of this village had completed their primary education from Basipipri village and even completed their middle level education from Badgonda village where there is a middle school.

The people of Naharkheda awaited curiously for school facility in their village for over 20 years. As per discussion with the local people, it was revealed that the Member of Legislative Assambly of their area was quite instrumental in pursuing the education authorities of Mhow tahsil and Indore district to establish a primary school in Naharkheda. A two room school building was constructed in 1979 and primary classes commenced from 1980. At present education facility is available upto 5th standard with a total of 78 students and a single teacher is managing the whole affairs.

As per information supplied by education department, 78 students were studying in the village school from first to 5th standard during 1985-86, of which 54 students were boys and 24 were girls. The class-wise strength is shown in table II.7.

Table II.7

Number of Students Enrolled in School During 1985-1986

Sl. No.	Students			Standards									
				I		II		III		IV		V	
	Total	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	78	54	24	6	4	11	7	11	6	13	7	13	-
Scheduled Tribes	28	19	9	3	2	7	7	4	-	2	-	3	-

Note: B = Boys/G = Girls

Out of 78 students, 30 students come from nearby Choral Dam site. 2 kms. away from school building and the rest 48 students are from Naharkheda village itself. There is no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe population in Naharkheda but out of 30 students who come from Choral Dam site, 28 students belong to Scheduled Tribes. They belong to the families of construction labourers who are from nearby village but settled here temporarily. Comparing class-wise strength, majority of students (55) are in class 2nd and 3rd and 4th whereas strength in the 1st standard is very poor which infact should have been higher. Class I has only 10 students. The following paragraphs may bring out the reason for poor enrolments. The number of persons by age, sex and religion who are studying or not studying in educational institution classified by migration status of these persons determined by place of birth and by occupation of head of household are shown in Annexure III, IV and V respectively.

Households defaulting in enrolling children in school

2.13 There are 24 households with children of school going age among the total 32 households of the village. Enquiries made in these 24 households revealed the following position: (i) There are relatively more households who default in enrolling girls as compared to those defaulting in enrolling boys in school.

(ii) Out of 14 households with boys and girls of school going age, two households do not send both male and female children and 9 households fail to send only female children to school.

(iii) Out of the 5 households with only male children of school going age, two households default in sending either all or some of them to school.

(iv) Of the remaining 5 households with only female children of school going age, 4 of them are defaulting in sending either some of them or all of them to school.

When a household having both male and female children of school going age fails to send both of them to school, it is treated as default consistency. There is one such household whose head is illiterate. If all male children of school going age are enrolled in

school but not female children, it is termed as default inconsistency. There are 8 such households, heads of 6 are illiterate and 2 are literate without educational level:

In case, some male and female children are enrolled and not other, it is considered as default inconsistency unstructured. There is one such household whose head is illiterate. All the 8 defaulter households are cultivator households. The main reason for most of the defaulting households is financial difficulty. They need their children's assistance in attending their cattle and for domestic work so that the adult workers can attend full time to cultivation. Besides these households have still not been able to realise the importance of educating their children.

Number of children of school going age, who have never attended school is 21 and those who discontinued after attending school number 6 (2 boys and 4 girls). Thus there are 9 boys and 18 girls who do not attend school now. Of the two male students who discontinued, one left the school while in class 1st and other discontinued while studying in class IIIrd & Vth. All the four female children discontinued their studies while studying in class I. Out of the 27 children not attending school, majority of them (18) are dependents, 7 are performing household duties and two are assisting in cultivation and these 2 children below 14 years are full time workers. Age wise figures of the non-school going children are 17 of age group 5-9 years and 8 are of age group 10-14 years, 2 assisting in cultivation are of age group 13-14. Survey data of never attendance and discontinuation after ever attendance of children of school going classified by age, sex and reason is given in Annexure VIII. Nature of activity of children aged 5-14 who are not attending school classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household is shown in Annexure IX.

Since Naharkheda is an isolated and small village and having exceedingly unhappy conditions in respect of accommodation, availability of daily needs of household articles, any teacher from outside could hardly venture to reside in this village. During enquiry about the proper functioning of the school and attendance, it was revealed that for lack of transport facilities, the present teacher who resides in Shinkadari village, 14 kms. away from Naharkheda, hardly attends the school regularly. During rainy season it is almost impossible to reach Naharkheda on cycle. With the result, most of the days school remains closed. Though there are five standards, a single teacher looks after all pupils. The irregular functioning of the school tended the students to be apathetic to study. In this connection the member of grampanchayat Shri Sarwan of Naharkheda apprised that he had several times lodged complaints with the Tahsildar and the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mhow. Since local people desired the survey team to do something in this connection, while collecting school data, an Assistant Inspector of school, Mhow was apprised of this problem and the District Education Officer at Indore was also approached. This effort restored the punctuality of the teacher in attending the school. But this is a temporary remedy. Unless the concerned authorities take proper interest, taking regular inspection strengthening the teaching staff, providing some basic necessities for proper functioning of the classes, the progress in the spread of literacy will not be upto the desired level.

Apart from sincere desire of local people, some of the families can not afford to send their children to school owing to their poor economic conditions. They need the services of their children to herd their cattle, look after their small children when all adult members are away for whole day work. However there is provision of mid-day meals and free books to students, as per Government policy but these facilities are yet to be introduced in this school. With the result, still a sizeable proportion of 5-14 years age-group population

is not attending the school. Households defaulting in enrolling school going children classified by community of head of household and reason for non-enrolment of children in school classified by occupation of head of households are shown in Annexure VI and VII respectively.

Distribution of population by educational levels

2.14 Table II.8 gives comparative data of literates by age-group, sex and educational level for the two surveys viz. 1961 and 1985. In 1961, only 2 persons were literate having non formal education in Naharkheda village. They were only knowing reading and writing. But during the present survey in 1985 the number of literates has gone up to 66. Thus the literacy rate has gone up from 1.44 per cent in 1961 to 29.20 per cent in 1985. The growth in the literacy rate is quite heartening. Of the 66 literates found in the present survey, 53 are males and 13 females. Thus the literacy percentage among males is 43.80 while among females it is 12.38 per cent, 59 persons or 89.39 per cent are literates without attending any educational level, they are mostly in the younger age-groups. Only 2 are middle pass and another 5 have attained primary level of education. Distribution of households classified by type and educational level of heads of households is given in Annexure X.

Table

Distribution of population by education level,

Age-group	Survey year	Total persons			Illiterate			Total literates		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—4	61	34	NA	NA	34	NA	NA	—	—	—
	85	44	25	19	44	25	19	—	—	—
5—9	61	56	25	31	56	25	31	—	—	—
	85	38	21	17	13	3	10	25	18	7
10—14	61	9	9	—	8	8	—	1	1	—
	85	27	18	9	10	4	6	17	14	3
15—19	61	13	6	7	13	6	7	—	—	—
	85	16	8	8	13	6	7	3	2	1
20—24	61	9	3	6	9	3	6	—	—	—
	85	22	12	10	12	4	8	10	8	2
25—29	61	13	8	5	12	7	5	1	1	—
	85	19	9	10	15	5	10	4	4	—
30—34	61	13	5	8	13	5	8	—	—	—
	85	10	4	6	8	2	6	2	2	—
35—44	61	11	10	1	11	10	1	—	—	—
	85	24	12	12	19	7	12	5	5	—
45—59	61	7	2	5	7	2	5	—	—	—
	85	14	7	7	14	7	7	—	—	—
60+	61	8	5	3	8	5	3	—	—	—
	85	12	5	7	12	5	7	—	—	—
All-Ages	61	139	73	66	137	71	66	2	2	—
	85	226	121	105	160	68	92	66	53	13

II.8

age & sex, during 1961 survey and 1985 survey

Literates without educational level								
Formal		Non-Formal		Primary		Middle		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0—4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5—9
18	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10—14
13	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15—19
2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20—24
6	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25—29
3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30—34
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35—44
4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45—59
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60+
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All-
48	11	2	—	3	2	2	—	Ages

Literacy rate

2.15 Table No. II.9 related to literacy rates by age, and sex during 1961 and 1985 Surveys and 1981 Census. In 1961 literates were found only in age groups 10-14 and 25-34 years, majority of them being in the age group of 10-14. In 1981, the position of literacy improved and the age group 5-9, 10-14 and 15-24 have literates, the majority of them being in the age group 10-14. The literacy further showed a good improvement in 1985 and all the age groups have literates. However the majority of them being in age group 5-9 followed by 10-14. In the age group 5-9 the proportion of literates increased from nil in 1961 to 65.78% in 1985. This is because of opening of primary school in 1980 in the village. Similarly the remaining groups also showed quite a favourable change with regard to increase in literacy rates. Hence it can be concluded that there is an improvement of education in all the age groups both in respect of males and females though males have shown a significant improvement over the females.

Table II.9

Literacy Rates by Age & Sex

Persons Males/ Females	Year	All Ages	Age-groups					
			5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Persons	1961 (survey)	1.44	-	11.11	-	3.84	-	-
	1981 (Census)	9.93	23.33	55.00	6.55	-	-	-
	1985 (survey)	29.20	65.78	62.96	34.21	20.69	20.83	-
Males	1961 (survey)	2.74	-	11.11	-	7.69	-	-
	1981 (census)	14.84	22.85	64.70	12.12	-	-	-
	1985 (survey)	43.80	85.71	77.77	50.00	46.15	41.66	-
Females	1961 (survey)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1981 (census)	4.38	24.00	-	-	-	-	-
	1985 (survey)	12.38	41.18	33.33	16.67	-	-	-

Average educational Score in Naharkheda Village

2.16 The study of average educational score for individual, male and female gives an index to the level of education attained by the people. The score has been assigned to individuals with reference to educational level attained as given below:-

Educational level	Score
Illiterate	0
Literate without educational level	1
Primary and middile	2
Matriculation or higher secondary	3
Technical and non-technical or certificate not-equal to degree,	4
Graduate and post-graduate, Degree and their equivalent	5
Ph-D. or equivalent and higher	6

The cumulative score of all individuals, males and females, aged 5 and above has been divided by total number of individuals, males and females to arrive at the average per head score. The average per head educational score for Naharkheda is 0.40 for males; this index is 0.60 and for females 0.17. The score per household in respect of the village is 2.28, the males score being 1.81 and the females score 0.47.

The average per head educational score, to a certain extent, varies with occupation. The household with cultivator as the head, has the highest per head score of 0.42, followed by daily wage labourer (0.40) and agricultural labourer with 0.14. The household engaged in animal grazing with 3 persons does not have any literate person and average educational score for this household is '0'. The following table II.10 depicts average educational score by occupation of the head of household.

Table II.10

Distribution of households by occupation of head of household and average educational score, 1985 Survey

	Occupation of head of household	No. of households	Population			Average educational score					
						Per head			Per household		
			P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Cultivator	26	162	85	77	0 42	0.64	0.18	2.61	2.08	0.53
2.	Agricultural Labourer	3	7	4	3	0.14	0.25	—	0.33	0.33	—
3.	Daily Wage Labourer	2	10	6	4	0.40	0.50	0.25	2.00	1.50	0.50
4.	Animal grazing	1	3	1	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	32	182	96	86	0.40	0.60	0.17	2.28	1.81	0.47

It can be observed from the above table that the households with cultivators as heads have the highest average educational score of 2.61 per household followed in order by households with daily wage labourers and agricultural labourers as heads.

When we consider by type of household the average educational score per head and per household is highest in respect of collateral joint families and the lowest in respect of lineal joint families. The following table II.11 gives average educational score by type of households. Distribution of households classified by Caste/tribe/community of head of household and average educational score is shown in Annexure XI. Similarly distribution of households classified by migration status by place of last residence of heads of households and average educational score, is given in Annexure XII.

Table II.11

Distribution of households classified By type and average educational score

	Type of household	Average educational score					
		per head			per household		
		P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Nuclear	0.39	0.61	0.13	1.59	1.35	0.24
2.	Supplemented Nuclear	0.45	0.50	0.40	2.50	1.50	1.00
3.	Sub-Nuclear	0.31	0.50	0.22	1.33	0.67	0.66
4.	Single Person	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Collateral Joint	0.59	0.85	0.22	6.50	5.50	1.00
7.	Supplemented Collateral Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Lineal	0.20	0.36	-	1.25	1.25	-
9.	Supplemented Lineal Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Lineal-Collateral Joint	0.46	0.67	0.25	4.75	3.50	1.25
11.	Supplemented lineal collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	0.40	0.60	0.17	2.28	1.81	0.47

Working Population

2.17 Table II.12 gives comparative participation rates for Indore district, Mhow tahsil (Rural), Mhow town and villages under study. This table reveals that the general work participation rate i.e. percentage of workers to total population in the rural areas of Indore district and Mhow tahsil (Rural) in 1981 was 38.90 and 41.90 per cent respectively against 33.68% and 35.97% in 1971 and 48.05% and 46.52% respectively in 1961. These figures do not reveal any consistent trend in the participation rates during the three censuses. It would be worth while to discuss here, in brief the reason for this erratic trend. There has been a change in the definition of 'Worker' from census to census. The concept of worker as adopted in 1961 census proved to be quite liberal and tended to inflate the number of workers. Persons who were basically non-workers like housewives, students etc. had been included in the category of workers when even their participation was minimal. Hence with the strict application of definition of worker on the basis of major time spent tended to reduce the number of workers in 1971 and 1981. This had resulted in a fall in the rate in 1971 as compared to 1961.

Workers participation rate of Naharkheda village during 1961 was 34.53% which came down to 24.74% in 1971. Similarly the participation rate of populous villages like Datoda and Kodaria in 1961 was 53.92% and 43.30% which declined to 42.35% and 32.62% respectively in 1971. This has been the trend in the participation rates during 1961-71, but the reason for the low participation rate in Naharkeda village seems to be under-reporting of females as workers even though it has been observed that the women folk extend their helping hand in all sorts of economic activities in the household. The participation rate among females has been very low in this village.

Table II.12

Comparative sex-wise percent of workers to total population in 1961,1971 and 1981

Sl. No	District/Tahsil/ Town/Village	Percentage of workers									Remarks marginal workers 1981
		1961			1971			1981			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Indore District (R)	48.05	50.70	39.85	33.68	50.73	15.10	38.90	53.86	23.34	41.15
2	Mhow Tahsil (R)	46.52	53.04	39.31	35.97	49.27	21.10	41.90	51.53	31.39	2.50
3	Mhow Town	29.74	48.46	6.21	27.81	47.03	3.70	27.68	47.05	4.66	0.79
4	Naharkheda village	34.53	45.20	22.73	24.74	50.54	1.01	24.66	43.23	3.65	
5	Datoda village	53.92	55.98	51.58	42.35	52.93	30.82	44.19	50.23	37.58	3.34
6	Kodaria village	43.30	50.17	36.10	32.62	44.60	19.03	41.24	48.31	33.33	1.39
7	Khudalpura village	30.00	33.33	25.00	63.63	53.33	85.71	52.63	66.67	41.86	
8	Dongargaon village	36.16	59.27	5.88	25.76	42.34	7.80	34.73	46.89	21.29	0.72
9	Pipalya village	44.82	57.57	28.00	23.33	40.70	3.09	31.82	56.86	5.21	
10	Sutarkhedi village	29.56	43.70	14.34	21.20	36.39	3.03	27.93	43.88	10.81	
11	Menn village	58.01	58.70	57.23	30.13	58.73	0.24	47.49	55.74	37.95	3.25
12	Badgonda village	37.76	52.90	21.15	28.79	47.06	7.31	39.75	55.65	22.73	10.22
13	Basipipri village	43.50	48.92	37.67	20.63	39.13	0.36	45.61	55.17	34.65	10.62
14	Kadwali village	58.04	67.81	48.27	27.07	53.49	21.90	29.68	52.94	8.38	20.63

R = Rural

The figures given in table II.12 do not however bring out any noticeable feature that proximity of a village from the urban centre may lead to highest participation rate.

The participation rate is found to be significantly high both among males and females in Datoda, Kodaria, Khudalpura, Menn and Basipipri villages. A clear distribution between main workers and marginal workers had been in 1981 Census and therefore the main workers of 1981 correspond to the workers of 1971. With this fact combined workers participation rates in 1981 both main workers and marginal workers taken together could, however, be closer to workers of 1961 Census. The same feature is however noticeable, even with the change in concept of workers from census to census.

Indore district (Rural) is in the rich agricultural tract of the State. As such agriculture is the industry of the rural population of the district which is evident from the fact that about 82 per cent of the population follow agricultural pursuits as shown in table II. 13. The same feature is visible in Mhow tahsil (rural) and the hinterland villages. The trend in the percentage of workers engaged in agricultural pursuits (cultivators and agricultural labourers) is found to be increasing from census to census. This proportion has gone up from 79.61 per cent in 1961 to 81.62 per cent in 1981 in Indore district (rural). So is the case with Mhow tahsil (rural) where the proportion of workers engaged in agricultural pursuits has gone up from 65.61 per cent in 1961 to 84.25 per cent in 1981. Since the hinterland villages are under the influence of Mhow town, it may however be noticed that villages nearer to it have a different trend. That is to say that the proportion of workers in non-agricultural pursuits is on increase. Such villages are Kodaria, Dongargaon, Sutarkhedi and Badgonda which are situated in the proximity of Mhow town, yet Naharkheda Village is quite far from Mhow town, but a shift from agriculture to non-agriculture is visible, even though the proportion of workers engaged in agricultural pursuits is second highest (98.61%) among the hinterland village, the highest (100 per cent) being in Piplaya village.

Age-structure

2.18 The age composition or age-structure is one of the most basic characteristics of a population. It is clear from the above figures that the structure is a - pyramidical type with very broad base and a tapering top. There is however a slight change in the age-structure in 1985 as compared to last recorded in the previous survey. The percentage of population in age-group 0-9 has gone down from 40.29 per cent in 1961 to 36.28 per cent according to the present survey. It may be noted that the percentage of population in higher age-group is improving.

Table 11.13

Proportion of workers in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors

District/ Tahsil/ Town/ Village	Percentage of main workers in agriculture sector (Cultivator + Ag. labourers)			Percentage of workers in industrial categories other than Cultivator + Ag. labourers (i.e. non-agriculture)		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indore District (R)	79.61	81.15	81.62	20.39	18.85	18.38
Mhow Tahsil (R)	65.61	83.82	84.25	34.39	16.18	15.75
Mhow Town	1.04	2.05	2.46	98.96	97.95	97.54
Naharkheda village	100.00	100.00	98.61	-	-	1.39
Datoda	67.27	84.00	91.03	32.73	16.00	9.87
Kodaria	65.61	76.99	66.42	34.39	23.01	33.58
Khudalpura	66.67	85.71	90.00	33.33	14.29	10.00
Dongargaon	11.22	10.00	66.47	88.78	90.00	33.52
Pipalya	59.62	100.00	100.00	40.38	—	—
Sutarkhedi	37.01	15.45	20.67	62.99	84.55	79.33
Menn	83.63	81.91	93.52	16.37	28.09	6.48
Badgonda	43.08	76.97	58.57	56.92	23.03	41.43
Basipipri	81.44	94.07	91.21	18.56	5.93	8.79
Kadwali	93.07	95.83	94.74	6.93	4.17	5.26

R = Rural

Dependancy Ratio

2.19 The preponderance of population of children in the age-group 0-14 and those aged 60+ reflects a high dependancy ratio and a low working force participation. Dependancy ratio is worked out as under:-

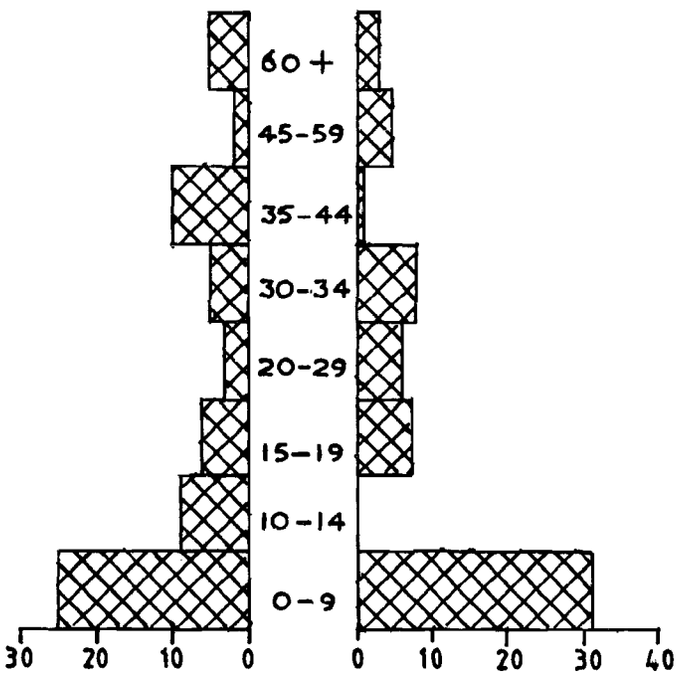
$$\text{Dependancy ratio} = \frac{\text{Population (10-14 +60 Years and above)}}{\text{Population (15-59 age)}} \times 100$$

The dependancy ratio was 111 in the earlier survey which has increased to 127 during the present survey which is an indication that the birth rate continues to rule high.

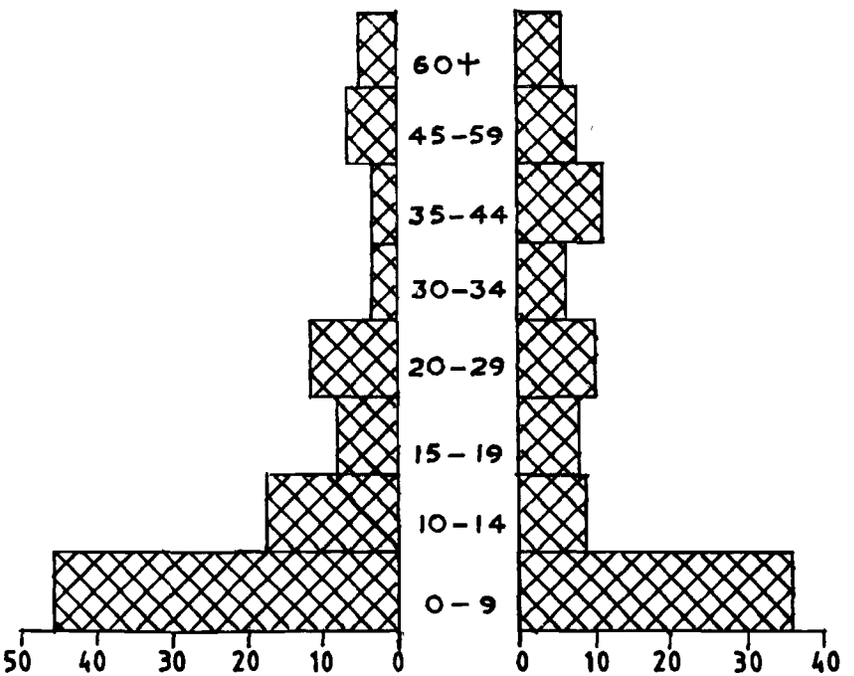
Martial Status

2.20 In the earlier report mention has been made that the *Nayaks* of the Banjaras had reported of the prevalence of child marriage but even during the earlier survey as also in the present survey (Annexure table-I) none of the children in the age-group 0-14 was married. It is not a matter of coincidence but practice among the Banjaras that even girls below the age of 15 years are not married. The Banjaras are not however aware of the statutory provisions of the Child Marriage Act and about its pros and cons. According to the present survey (Annexure table-I) none is found to be unmarried who has attained the age 20. There was a solitary male who was widowed but none is found to be so in the present survey. None is found to be divorced or separated. Widows and widowers are not looked down upon in the society but the only stigma for the widow is that they are not supposed to participate in ritual ceremonies of marriages. Widows remarriage is permitted among the Banjaras.

VILLAGE NAHARKHEDA
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1961 AND 1985



1961 SURVEY



1985 SURVEY

Table

Age at Marriage and

Duration of marriage	Average age at marriage Male/Females		No. of Males and Females							
			Below 10		10—12		13—15		16—18	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Within 15 yrs.	20	16	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	13
15—29 yrs.	18	15	—	—	1	1	2	7	3	7
30+ yrs.	17	13	—	—	1	6	1	7	5	3
Grand Total	19	15	—	—	2	7	3	25	16	23

II.14

Time of Marriage—1985 Survey

married at the age										
19—21		22—24		25—29		30—34		35+		Duration of marriage
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
16	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Within 15 yrs.
6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15—29 yrs.
2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30+ yrs.
24	4	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Grand Total

Age at Marriage

2.21 Table II. 14 gives very interesting facts about the age of marriage and duration of marriage of the Banjaras of village Naharkheda. It may be observed that the average age of marriage of girls and boys is progressively increasing. During the last 15 years child marriages have completely vanished. In the present survey, 52 cases of male marriage and 59 cases of female marriage were recorded with average age 19 years for males and 15 years for females. This is a healthy change because 30 years ago average age at marriage for males and females in Naharkheda was 17 years and 13 years respectively. Of the 28 males and 28 females who have been reported married within the last 15 years, the average age at marriage comes to 20 years for males and 16 years for females. It is also interesting to note that there were 7 cases (one boy and six girls) who married 30 years ago at the age between 10-12, which indicates the prevalence of child marriage then. The position has since changed now as already explained earlier.

Population Control Measures

2.22 As stated in village study report of Naharkheda conducted in 1961, the married men vehemently opposed the family planning or planned parenthood. They were not seeing anything wrong in getting more children, who according to them, would be of great-assistance to them in their traditional agricultural work and tending the cattle. Any recourse to prevent birth was considered to be an intereference with the laws of nature and God's wishes. However, this thinking still prevails to a good measure particularly among the elderly persons. People of 20-35 years of age responded that looking to the constraints of their limited economic means, for feeding and bringing up children properly, a small family is necessary. They are aware of the family planning programme, more particularly about the vasectomy and tubectomy operations perhaps because of the camps being held at Choral Dam site in 1986 for this purpose. The table II.15 gives relevant details about the awareness of family planning measures among the Banjaras.

Table 11.15

Awareness about Family Planning Measures in Naharkheda village

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Educational status	Total No. informants (HHS)	Number of Households aware of			
			Possibility of prevention of birth	Family planning measures		
				Operation	Condom	Pills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu (Banjara community)	Illiterate	22	19	19	-	-
	Literate without educational level	10	10	10	2	2
	Primary and above	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	32	29	29	2	2

Out of 32 households in the village, 29 informants have responded in confirmity about their awareness of family planning measures. Of the 29 informants, majority are illiterate who are simply aware about the operations and no other measures. Literate informants are, however, aware about all measures.

Parda system is still prevalent among the Banjaras. The women having *Parda* avoid to answer in presence of their elder persons. However during discussions, it was noticed that majority of the women are inclined for small family. But neither men nor women are practising any constraceptives. People do not remember that any social worker or anybody else from Family Welfare Department had ever visited this village for some time past for canvassing family planning measures and supply of contraceptives.

It was mentioned in 1961 village study report that a midwife of the Primary Health Sub-centre at Menn in 1960 took four visits to bring home to the women the need of family planning. She did motivate females in the reproductive age-group and had distributed contraceptives which the ladies had started using them. But after transfer of that midwife from Menn in 1962, there was no follow-up by the new midwife, with the result that they abandoned the use of contraceptives. Since then no proper canvassing seems to have been done by any agency. Moreover there is an apathy of men as regard use of contraceptives by their wives. Literecy is not the only cause for non-acceptance of family planning methods but failure of family planning operations of two women deposited faith of people of Naharkheda in family planning measures too. Two women got operated, in Badgonda camp in 1983 and at Basipipri camp in 1985. But operations of these two women totally failed and operation of one women was done at Mhow hospital which proved successfully. People were tempted to Family Planning camps for the attractive incentives, but inadequate measures for successful operations shattered their faith. When it was tried to convince the people about the operations and other family welfare measures, people simply laughed at.

Vital Statistics

2.23 Under the Registration System in Madhya Pradesh the primary registration of births and deaths is done in the nearest Police station. Village Naharkheda comes under Manpur Police station. But the information is not collected revenue village-wise and as such separate data on births and deaths are not available for Naharkheda. Though registration of vital events has been made obligatory on the part of household as per Registration of Births & Deaths Act. 1969, but still it is in a bad shape. So far as Naharkheda village is concerned, the Kotwar does take note of the events in his Kotwari Book and reports periodically at Police Station, Manpur.

Fertility Trend

2.24 To assess the trend in fertility, child woman ratio of 0-4 years children to 15-49 years women of Naharkheda during 1961 and 1985 has been worked out as given in the table II. 16. The child women ratio has come down from 1214 in 1961 to 997 in 1985 which is an indication of the fact that fertility is declining which may lead to lower birth rate and higher expectation of life.

Table 11.16

Child-women ratio for children of age 0-4 years and women aged 15-49 years

Years	Children of age 0-4 years	Women of age 15-49 years	Child women ratio
1	2	3	4
1961	34	28	1214.28
1985	44	48	996.66

* Note:— (i) Child women ratio = $\frac{\text{(Children aged 0-4)x1000}}{\text{Women aged 15-49}}$

Disease and Treatment

2.25 It was reported in 1961 village survey report that scabies was the most common disease in Naharkheda village. 30 to 40 per cent of the people were suffering from this ailment. The main reason for this disease was the uncleanliness of the body of the patients. This neglect of their skin, unclean clothes and constant contact with infected persons made them victims of this disease. They were careless about this disease and generally no treatment was administered except applying *Karanj* oil.

In fact uncleanliness is a traditional neglect of Banjara community. They are not in the habit of daily bath. Specially women do not take bath daily and wash their hairs once or rarely twice a month. This was mainly owing to water scarcity. They had to fetch water from another village. But during last five years, there is a change in their attitude towards taking bath and washing clothes because water is now available through the hand pumps. The disease scabies is therefore seen in quite a low ratio in comparison to the position that prevailed in 1961.

Flu (virus fever) being seasonal fever which occurred every year as mentioned in 1961 survey report. In fact people of Naharkheda still suffer from this virus disease like other parts of the district. Virus fever as called flu, Dengu fever etc. attacks every year. Some old people suffer from Asthama and cough. Children suffer from dysentry and hooping cough.

No case of any highly infectious disease is noticed. Similarly during the last 25 years, people of Naharkheda have not seen any major calamity like influenza epidemic or the like. As per previous report, cholera broke out in Indore district about 32 years ago but this village was not affected. It also appears that small-pox is totally eradicated and for the last ten years, there was not a single case of this disease except a few cases of chicken-pox.

Health and Medical Facilities

2.26 Nearest medical facility for the people of Naharkheda is available at the sub-primary health centre, Menn at a distance of 9 kms. and also at Badgonda village at distance of 6 kms. where Ayurvedic dispensary is located. Primary health centre is situated at Manpur about 28 kms. away from Naharkheda. For minor ailments, people use local treatment but if there is no sign of any improvement, they carry the patient either to the dispensary or to



Plate-VI *Oldest Man*



Plate-VII *Oldest Woman*

the hospital depending on the seriousness of the case. But generally people prefer to take the patient of serious nature either by their own decision or on the advice of Menn dispensary to Civil Hospital, Mhow.

It was reported that a mid-wife from Menn or an Assistant Medical Officer from Manpur used to pay visit to the village and visits of Sanitary Inspector were very rare. But during the survey it was apprised by the local people that during the last five years, no body from sub-primary health centre, Menn or Primary health centre, Manpur visited this village.

There is an ayurvedic dispensary at Badgonda village, 6 kms. away from Naharkheda village. The staff posted at the dispensary consists of a qualified doctor, a compounder and a ward-boy. This dispensary renders outpatient treatment to the people of surrounding villages including Naharkheda.

Local Remedies and First Aid

2.27 As quoted in 1961 village survey report, minor ailments like cough, fever and cold, wound or cut and minor dislocation of bones are still treated locally and with indigenous medicines. For ordinary sprains the treatment is the application of turmeric and lime (hydrated calcium carbonate). It is fomented with hot water in which *Muchada* leaves are boiled. For latent injuries, the treatment is fomentation with and application of *Ami-Haldi* (a kind of turmeric) and *Ragat Roda* (bark of a kind of turmeric tree with redish stem) poultice, which is made by crushing these two herbs and onion together and frying it in mustered oil. Seasonal fevers are not taken seriously. Generally patient is not allowed to eat and move in open. If fever persists, then the patient is taken to the dispensary for treatment. For cough and cold, a dose of liquor is given and patient is asked to take a raw egg and eat chicken. They do not bother about headaches. They wrap the forehead by a piece of cloth tightly in case of headache and massage the stomach in case of stomach-ache and for severe stomach-ache they put a small *ghee* lamp on centre of stomach and put a round brass pot (*lota*) on it. With burning of lamp, oxygen inside the *lota* turns into carbondioxide and creates a vaccum inside. A local expert massages the stomach and sets the intestines at the right place. Thus the people of Naharkheda still follow the primitive methods of treatment.

Sanitation

2.28 There has been little improvement of sanitation during the last 25 years and the same position as existed in 1961 still prevails in the village. The village Naharkheda being unicaste, has none of the common rural professionals like dhobi, barber, etc. and specially in absence of the sweeper class, there is hardly any sanitary service-available within the village. The village streets remain full of refuge thrown from the houses and cattle sheds though premises are kept comparatively clean and floors of the houses are cleaned daily and occasionally coated with cowdung mixed in water. There are no *nalis* to drain the water. There is no lavatory system and people use to go outside the village to ease themselves.

Migration

2.29 Table II.17 shows the distribution of households by number of members and migration status according to place of birth of head of households. There are 30 non-migrant and 2 migrant households as recorded in survey period 1985. The heads of these two migrant households were born outside Indore district but in rural areas of other district of the State. Size of the migrant households is of 2-5 members.

Table II.18 reveals the data regarding people of Naharkheda classified with reference to their birth places by age and sex.

Out of 226 persons, 170 persons (117) males and 53 (females) are born in Naharkheda and 56 persons (4 males and 52 females) born out of Naharkheda village, who are treated as migrant. Of these 56 migrant persons, highest proportion is of females which constitute 92.86% of total migrant persons. Further there is no female migrant in the 0-14 years age group, female migration is and mainly on account of marriage. Of the total migrants, 10 are from Indore district, rest 45 migrant persons born in rural areas of adjoining districts, 17 persons were born in villages of Dhar district, 27 persons in villages of West Nimar district and one person in rural areas of Dewas district. This reveals that the social contacts of Banjara community of Naharkheda are confined to the adjoining districts of Indore which fall within 60 kms. radius. These community members reside mostly in rural areas and they prefer social contacts and relations in nearby areas though Banjara community members are seen in many districts of Madhya Pradesh and also in adjoining states of Madhya Pradesh.

Seasonal migration is uncommon in Naharkheda village. During the harvesting season generally agricultural labourers move out or move in temporarily but it is not the case with the Banjaras of Naharkheda. They confine to their village and also do not require any outside labourers for their agricultural operations.

As per the data of migrant households regarding duration of their heads in Naharkheda with reference to their last residence, of the two migrant heads, one has been staying in Naharkheda during last 1-5 years prior to 1985 and another head of household staying here prior to 1966 or say for more than 20 years duration.

Table 11.17

Distribution of households Classified by number of members and migration status and place of birth of head of household 1985 Survey

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households having member				
		Total	Single	2-5	6-10	11+
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total	32	-	15	13	4
A.	Non migrant (born in the same village)	30	-	13	13	4
B.	Migrant	2	-	2	-	-
	I. Born out side the village in the same tahsil.	-	-	-	-	-
	II. Born within the same district in other tahsil	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11.17-Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
III. Born in other district of state	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	2	-	2	-	-
Urban	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Born in other states	-	-	-	-	-
V. Others including unspecified	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11.18

Migrants classified with reference to place of birth, age-group and sex — 1985 survey

Place of last Residence	Total			Age-group. 0-14		15-24		25+	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	226	121	105	64	45	20	18	37	42
Non-Migrants	170	117	53	63	45	20	2	34	6
Migrants	56	4	52	1	-	-	16	3	36
1. Other villages of the same district	10	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	7
2. Towns in the same district	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
3. Other districts of the same state	45	4	41	1	-	-	13	3	28
4. Other states	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CHAPTER III
ECONOMY

Trade and Transport had been the traditional occupation of the Banjaras. When they came to the village, they worked mainly as carriers of goods and tradesman. They continued their traditional occupation until the advent of railways. With the development of railways and roads, they were forced to abandon this vocation and this change commenced in the life time of Sakru's grandfather, Mohan, some time between 1960 and 1965, as this occupation was hit adversely after laying of the railway line between Khandwa and Ajmer. Although the result was not sudden and complete extinction of their trade did not take place in that decade but signs of decline were visible and a set back was gradually felt, until a point was reached in the late 80's of the 19th century when Mohan found it unprofitable to pursue it. In the absence of regular income, it was a problem to maintain a big herd of cattle; he therefore began liquidating it by selling as many herds as he could and kept 50 bullocks in the whole tanda. For their subsistance, the only alternative was the cultivation of land which was hitherto being used by them as pasture. But they did not know the methods and techniques of cultivation. They employed some of the Bhils of the neighbouring village Rampuria about 2 km. from Naharkheda and got the land cultivated by them. They continued to employ them for a few years during which period they learnt techniques and methods of cultivation and started to cultivate themselves. Later agriculture came to stay as the main occupation, by the end of 19th century.

Till 1961, Naharkheda village was a forest revenue village when there was a sort of dual administration. The annual revenue papers such as *'Vasuli Patrak'* (statement of annual demand) *'kista bandi khatauni'* (ledger of individual holdings) as well as quinquennial *Khasra* were prepared by *Patwari'* (Village accountant) and the administration of Land Revenue code was done by the Tahsildar of the Revenue Department, whereas the actual recovery of revenue was made by the Forest Department on the basis of papers prepared by the Patwari. The allotment of land was also made by the Forest Department which had carried out a settlement in this village in 1948 and granted *'Bhumi swami'* rights to the tenants of this village. The same rights are enjoyed by the tenants in the revenue villages as well as a forest revenue village, the Banjaras of Naharkheda village, besides the cultivation of land in the forest area, had also certain privileges in respect of the forest produce, which are called *'Nistar rights'* These were :—

(i) Free grazing to a pair of bullocks per plough and one buffalo or two goats;

(ii) Wood free of cost required for agricultural purposes;

(iii) Fuel wood, required for domestic use, free of cost;

(iv) Bamboo, grass and leaves of *Saj* (teak) and *Khakra* for the construction of roof, free of cost and bamboos for the construction of a house at half rates;

(v) Timber for house free of cost with prior permission of the District Forest Officer and

(vi) Free head-load of grass for cattle.

The Banjaras of Naharkheda enjoyed all the above privileges which were conferred on them because they lived in a forest village and not because they are Banjaras.

The inhabitants of Naharkheda hamlet have lost some of the above privileges as Naharkhada lost the status of a revenue forest village with effect from 26.4.1962. The privileges and facilities that are still being availed free of cost by the villagers of Naharkheda hamlet are one head load of fuel wood, only teak leaves for construction of roof and one head load of grass for cattle. Thus they have lost some of the privileges and facilities of great economic values such as free grazing of their cattle, free wood required for making agriculture implements, free wood required for the construction of their houses other than teak leaves. This had a profound effect on the economy of the village and on the living standard of Banjaras. The forest adjoining the Naharkheda village is rapidly dwindling. People of Naharkheda are facing hardships of fuel and timber wood. The cutting of any tree for construction of a house is not allowed. It is an offence to fell a tree without the permission from the forest department. Now the Banjaras have agriculture as their main sources of livlihood supplemented by animal husbandry.

According to 1951 Census report of Indore district, Naharkheda was an independent core village. But later on it was merged with Rampuria village and since then Naharkheda *alias* Sakru-ka-Tanda, is a hamlet of Rampuria village, though technically not notified by the revenue authorities. The area of the core village Naharkheda in 1951 was 162 acres (65.559 hectares). Though the area of Naharkheda hamlet is not shown separately in 1961, 71 and 81 District Census Hand Books, but the area of this hamlet is 508.74 acres (205.879 hectares) as mentioned in earlier Village Survey Report of Naharkheda (1961).

Since Rampuria core village and its another hamlet Telanmal have been submerged in Choral Dam. Naharkheda hamlet emerges as core village and as a such the area of this village has changed. According to the information furnished by the Tahsildar Mhow, from revenue record, total area of the present Naharkheda village is 322.689 hectares after deducting the submerged area of 150.363 hectares from the total area of 473.052 hectares for Rampuria main village. Thus it appears that an area of 116.808 hectares from Rampuria village has been transferred to its hamlet Naharkheda during the period from 1981 to 1985.

Land Use Pattern

3.2 During the year of survey that is in 1985 109.045 hectares out of the total extent of 322.689 hectares, forming 33.79% of the total land of the village was under cultivation. The cultivated land has increased from 70.978 hectares in 1961 to 109.045 hectares in 1985 although proportion of cultivable land to total land of the village has declined from 34.50 per cent in 1961 to 33.79 per cent in 1985. The increase in cultivable land is attributed to increase in the total area of the village from 205.879 hectares in 1961 to 322.689 hectares in 1985. The other important feature favourable and contributing substantially to the economy of the village is that additional 124.433 hectares of land is available as pastures for grazing of cattle which to some extent compensates the loss of privileges (free grazing facility) to the inhabitants on account of change of village title from a forest revenue village to a revenue village. The cultivable land per household and per person in 1985 has significantly gone up as compared to 1961 contributing to improvement of the economy of the village. The cultivable land in 1985 per household and per person comes to 3.408 hectares and 0.511 hectares respectively as compared to 2.535 hectares and 0.483 hectares respectively in 1961. The comparative land use as in 1961 and 1965 is shown in table III.1

Table III.1

Land use pattern of Naharkheda

Sl. No.	Category	Area in hectares		Percentage to total land	
		1961	1985	1961	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Area of abadi	0.401	0.401	0.19	0.12
2.	Current fallow	0.457	0.870	0.22	0.27
3.	Old fallow	50.153	4.050	24.35	1.27
4.	Area under common use	0.393	0.393	0.19	0.12
5.	Nala	1.174	1.174	0.57	0.37
6.	River	11.511	11.511	5.59	3.56
7.	Hills	31.497	31.497	15.30	9.76
8.	Area under forest	39.315	39.315	19.09	12.18
9.	Cultivable land	70.978	109.045	34.50	33.79
10.	Pasturable land	—	124.433	—	38.56
	Total	205.879	322.689	100.00	100.00

The land under old fallow has declined substantially from 50.153 hectares in 1961 to a mere 4.050 hectares in 1985. This is due to acquirement of old fallow land for construction of Choral Dam.

Comparative land use data

3.3 Table III.2 depicts the land use data of Naharkheda village and other comparable villages within the area of influence of Mhow town falling within distance range of 20 kms.

The total cultivable land of all villages of Mhow tahsil constitute 56.55% of total area in 1971 and 57.36% in 1981. Hence there is no significant variation during 1971-81 in cultivable land of whole Mhow tahsil (rural). The highest proportion of cultivated land was in Piplaya village in 1971 which position is retained in 1981 also but there is a very slight fall in its proportion. Sutarkhedi, Datoda, Khudalpura and Menn villages also have more than 75 per cent of total land as cultivable in 1971 and 1981. So far as

Naharkheda village is concerned hardly 83.79 per cent of the total area is found to be cultivable as per data available for 1981. Thus Naharkheda village stands at the lowest rank so far as proportion of cultivable land is concerned.

In 1971, 8.03% of the total cultivable land in Mhow tahsil (rural) was under irrigation which has increased to 21.24% in 1981. It thus shows that the irrigation facilities have been extended in the tahsil but in Naharkheda there was no irrigated land at all in 1961 which situation is still prevailing in 1985 even after a lapse of 25 years of developmental activities. Highest percentage of cultivable land under irrigation is noticed in Kodaria village for 1971 and 1981 followed by Sutarkhedi village. Significant increase of irrigated land during 1971-81 is noticed in Khudalpura where the irrigated land has increased from 3.82% of total cultivable land to 33.91% in 1981. Irrigation facility is not available in Kadwali villages also.

The cultivable land per household for Naharkheda is 2.726 (hectares as per 1981 data) which is at least higher as compared to 2.604 hectares per household for Mhow tahsil (rural). Naharkheda village is placed in a better position when compared to many surrounding developed villages in this aspect.

Proximity of the villages from an Urban Centre (Mhow town) has hardly any relation so far as the total cultivable land and area under irrigation are concerned. It is the location of the village in the rich agricultural tract and terrain that are important.

Table III.2

Land use data of Naharkheda and some other villages within area of influence of Mhow town 1971 and 1981 Census

Table

Land use data of Naharkheda and some other villages 1971 and

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from town (Kms.)	No. of household	
			1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Naharkheda	21	29	40
2.	Sutarkhedi	4.8	86	87
3.	Kodaria	1.6	520	611
4.	Dongargaon	2.4	145	153
5.	Datoda	25	740	863
6.	Khudalpura	24	8	15
7.	Pipalya	22.4	27	28
8.	Badgonda	8	185	240
9.	Menn	22	148	192
10.	Basipipri	16	86	159
11.	Kadwali	22.4	39	49
	Mhow tahsil (rural)	--	13,673	17,165

Note : Percentage of cultivable land to total land and percentage of irrigated land to total cultivable land is given in brackets.

III.2

within area of influence of Mhow town
1981 Census

Population		Area in hectares: Forest		Area in hectares: Land irrigated		Sl. No.	Name of village
1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981		
6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2
190	292	—	39.310	—	—	1.	Naharkheda
580	537	2.420	—	21.448 (17.96)	46.607 (38.86)	2.	Sutarkhedi
2,983	3,661	—	—	191.416 (37.48)	303.368 (56.62)	3.	Kodaria
854	979	—	—	11.736 (5.48)	43.187 (18.82)	4.	Dongargaon
4,486	6,203	—	—	309.989 (13.17)	891.871 (36.43)	5.	Datoda
22	76	—	—	8.094 (3.82)	73.198 (33.91)	6.	Khudalpura
210	198	—	—	—	0.340 (0.88)	7.	Pipalya
1,101	1,439	644.665	644.749	39.650 (4.31)	92.181 (9.77)	8.	Badgonda
863	1,137	—	—	71.225 (15.91)	151.757 (33.23)	9.	Menn
572	923	—	34.511	13.759 (2.50)	50.104 (9.37)	10.	Basipipri
266	320	262.237	262.429	—	—	11.	Kadwali
81,663	110,017	18,873.34	15,706.928	3,539.384 (8.03)	9,763.824 (21.24)	Mhow tahsil (rural)	

Table - - -

Land use data of Naharkheda and some other villages 1971 and

Sl. No	Name of village	Area in hectares					
		Un-irrigated		Total cultivable land		Cultivable	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Naharkheda	—	109.405	—	109.045 (33.79)	—	124.433
2.	Sutarkhedi	97.934	75.603	119.382 (78.04)	122.210 (79.86)	19.425	16.706
3.	Kodaria	319.297	232.399	510.713 (65.52)	535.767 (68.73)	64.136	38.675
4.	Dongargaon	202.343	186.309	214.079 (64.98)	229.496 (69.69)	53.823	38.197
5.	Datoda	2,043.664	1,555.657	2,353.653 (75.53)	2,447.528 (78.54)	310.394	220.105
6.	Khudalpura	203.962	142.632	212.056 (80.12)	215.830 (81.51)	23.667	29.474
7.	Pipalya	72.439	71.113	72.439 (89.50)	71.453 (88.47)	1.619	2.564
8.	Badgonda	880.597	851.019 (50.94)	920.247 (49.72)	943.200 (78.18)	153.376	132.707
9.	Menn	376.358	304.893	447.583 (79.97)	456.650 (81.60)	35.612	24.313
10.	Basipipri	535.804	484.340	549.563 (61.80)	534.444 (59.41)	28.733	49.869
11.	Kadwali	125.452	135.514	125.452 (20.93)	135.514 (40.23)	12.141	15.720
	Mhow tahsil (rural)	40,540.229	34,946.478	44,079.613 (56.55)	44,710.302 (57.36)	5,143.964	6,910.904

III.2

within area of influence of Mhow town
1981 Census

Area in hectares							
Area not available for cultivation		Cultivable land					
		Per household		Per person			
1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	Sl. No.	Name of village
18	19	20	21	22	23.	1	2
—	49.896	—	2.726	—	0.373	1.	Naharkheda
11.736	14.112	1.388	1.405	0.206	0.227	2.	Sutarkhedi
205.176	204.980	0.982	0.876	0.171	0.146	3.	Kodaria
61.512	61.590	1.476	1.499	0.251	0.234	4.	Dongargaon
452.034	448.418	3.181	2.836	0.525	0.394	5.	Datoda
29.542	19.469	26.507	14.388	9.639	2.839	6.	Khudalpura
6.880	6.742	2.683	2.551	0.345	0.361	7.	Pipalya
132.737	130.558	4.974	3.930	0.836	0.655	8.	Badgonda
76.486	78.659	3.024	2.378	0.519	0.401	9.	Menn
320.916	280.653	6.390	3.361	0.961	0.579	10.	Basipipri
199.51	185.618	3.217	2.765	0.472	0.423	11.	Kadwali
9,846.820	7,620.158	3.224	2.694	0.540	0.406		Mhow tahsil (rural)

Land Reforms

3.4 Before independence the State functioned more as a revenue collection agency with tittle regard to the development and welfare of the people. It is after the independence of our country, all efforts have been made by different official and non-official agencies to introduce changes in the economic and social structure of the rural communities through various development measures and social legislations. These social and land reforms legislations have broken the barriers of the old age tradition of the villages. Consequent upon the re-organisation of the States and formation of new State of Madhya Pradesh on 1st November, 1956 it was imperative to consolidate the law relating to land revenues and tenancies prevailing in different parts of this large State and therefore M.P. State land Revenue Code Bill, 1958 was enacted which received assent of the President in September, 1959. Some of the main features of this Act which are relevant to the study are :—

(1) only one type of tenure has been recognised, that is known as Bhumiswami who directly holds land from the State Government. They will be full owners of the land they held.

(2) The Bhumiswami will be able to mortgage their land both by simple or usufructuary mortgage subject, however, to certain restrictions.

(3) It is now an accepted principle of land reforms that land should be with the tiller who should be fully protected against arbitrary ejectment and racketeering. All such persons who were formerly known as subtenants and lessees shall now be called occupancy tennants.

(4) Subletting or leasing of land is not permitted except in very emergent cases.

Consolidation of holdings

3.5 Consolidation of holding is an accepted form of agrarian re-construction. The advantages of this process are that it saves time and labour, facilitates improvement of land through irrigation as well as dry farming practices, providing roads and other amenities. Provision also exists in the M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 for consolidation of holdings. As per our own observation, it appears that the villagers would not be in favour of this step as most of the present generation would like to be independent in their working.

The purposes of tenancy reforms measures specially legislated, was to eliminate the middle man between plougher of the land and the Government which is evident in the provisions of aforesaid M.P. State Land Revenue Act, 1959. In Naharkheda, there has been no question of middle-man between the land holder and the Government because this was a forest village. The villagers were tilling their land on lease from forest department. Their problem was different, the land which they owned had impermanent and uncertain mature of lease because forest department could terminate the lease at any time without notice. The administrative measure i.e. the settlement of land undertaken by forest in 1948 conferred on the Banjaras permanent tenancy rights on the land they held with them. By virtue of becoming *pucca* tenants under the Madhya Bharat Land Tenancy Act, they became "*Bhumiswami*" when the M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 came into force. After getting the rights of *Bhumiswami* they have their own interest in improving the land for agriculture. But the Banjaras have not been affected by any noticeable improvement on their land for better cultivation which is restrained by the economic capacity of the holder and this has been the main factor for non-improvement of agricultural land.

Land Ownership

3.6 Two decades ago i.e. in 1961, there were 28 households in the village Naharkheda and out of them only 16 households were owning agricultural land. The average size of holding per cultivating household was 14.06 acres (5.690 hectares). But in 1985 survey Naharkheda village has 32 households of which 26 households are owning the agricultural land. As per survey data, the total extent of holding for all the 26 households owning land is only 50.049 hectares which shows that the average size of the holding per cultivating household (those owning land) is 1.925 hectares. This is about one third of the size of land holding in 1961. This is mainly attributed to the bifurcation of holdings owing to division of joint families. There is difference between total cultivable land owned by the villagers of Naharkhada according to revenue records and cultivable land owned according to information supplied by the villagers in household schedule. According to revenue record, total cultivable land is 109.045 hectares of which 28.455 hectares land belongs to tribes and Banjaras of adjoining village Basipipri and 61.682 hectares land owned by the Naharkheda villagers. Hence total land comes to 90.137 hectares. Remaining 18.908 hectares (109.045-90.137) land is given to villagers on temporary patta. The total land of patta is 25.679 hectares (Table No. 3.5) of which 6.771 hectares land is given to them by the Government from pasture land for grazing Since the 61.682 hectares cultivable land owned by 7 joint *Bhumiswamis* of members of those 26 households according to revenue record, it was neither feasible to distinguish nor bifurcatable the actual cultivable land owned by each household nor the head of the household could provide correct land owned by him. It is because division of land is notional with mutual understanding without any measurement and without any bifurcation of land in their name in revenue records. With the result there is difference of cultivable land of 11.633 hectares.

Taking 50.049 hectares cultivable land into account as per survey data, there are 6 households having less than one hectare land, another 16 households own land between 1 to 2.4 hectares. This means 22 households are having land holding of size less than 2.4 hectares (or 5.94 acres). Another two households have land of size 2.5 to 4.9 hectares i.e. less than about 12 acres. Only two households own land between 5.9 hectares. Thus majority of households have small un-economic holdings. According to nature of terrain, 64.89% holdings are on slope and 35.11% holding are on flat land. The distribution of cultivation holdings by nature of terrain and size group of holding is shown in table No. III.3 and distribution of households by nature of right over land classified by religion is given in Annexure XIII.

Table III.3

Distribution of Land (Cultivation Holdings) by nature of Terrain and by size group of holding-survey data 1985

Size group of holding (in hectares)	Total No. of house-holds having land	Land by nature of terrain covered by size group of holding (in hectares)			
		Total land	Up-land	Slope land	Flat land
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 1	6	5.896 (100.00)	—	4.509 (76.48%)	1.387 (23.52%)
1.0-2.4	16	24.970 (100.00)	—	15.028 (60.18%)	9.942 (39.82%)
2.5-4.9	2	7.159 (100.00)	—	7.159 (100.00)	—
5-9	2	12.024 (100.00)	—	5.781 (48.08%)	6.243 (51-92)
Total	26	50:049 (100.00)	—	32.477 (64.89%)	17,572 (35.11%)

There are 29 plots in Neharkheda, whose owners as per revenue records, belong to adjoining Basipipri village. The owners of the land are 15 persons of which 14 are tribes (Bhils) and only one is a Banjara. The total extent of this land is 28.455 hectares. The particulars of these plots with regard to their member and areas are shown in table No. III.4. The extent of land owned by the tribe is 22.219 hectares divided into 23 plots. The land owned by one Banjara family is 6.236 hectares bifurcated into 7 plots.

The average holdings of cultivable land in the revenue record is quite large varying from 6.236 hectares to 15.178 hectares except two holdings of 1.214 and 1.344 hectares of land as per particulars shown in table III.7.

Table-III.4

Particulars of land in Naharkheda owned by Bhil Tribe and Banjaras of Basipipri village-1985

Sl. No.	Number of plots	Area in Hectares	Owned by Bhil Tribe/Banjaras
1	2	3	
1.	1	1.214	Bhil Tribe
2.	1	0.214	

Table-III.4

1	2	3	4
3.	3	1.869	"
4.	1	0.640	"
5.	1	0.510	"
6.	1	0.955	"
7.	1	1.287	"
8.	1	1.436	"
9.	1	0.947	"
10.	5	5.741	"
11.	2	3.141	"
12.	2	2.650	"
13.	1	0.809	"
14.	1	0.809	"
15.	7	6.236	Banjaras
Total	29	28.455	

Land Tenures

3.7 There are 12 cultivating households who are *Bhumiswamis* and 14 cultivating households (holding land on lease) who are both *Bhumiswamis* and patta holders. The details relating to Patta holders have been shown in table III.5.

Distribution of households owning Agricultural or Horticultural land

3.8 Table III.5 shows distribution of households owning agricultural or horticultural land within the village or within 2 kms. from outer boundary of village.

Table-III.5

Ownership of agriculture or horticulture land inside the village or within 2 kms. from outer periphery of the village where the household is situated by Caste/Tribe/Community

Religion/ Caste/ Tribe	Total No. of house-holds	Number of households having agricultural and horticultural land						Average size per house-hold (in Hec.)
		No. of house-holds having land inside of adjoining the village		Adjoining the house hold	Within a distance of one km.	Within a dis-tance of 2-3 kms.	More than 4 kms.	
		Agricul-tural	Horti-cultural					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu (Banjaras)	32	26	—	15	8	4	4	1.925

The above data shows that a greater proportion of the Banjara farms are situated in the vicinity of their houses. Thus 15 out of the total 26 households owning agriculture land, 15 have their farms adjoining to their houses and 8 within one km. Another 4 households each own land within a distance of 2-3 kms. and more than 4 kms. respectively. There are four households which own land within one km. and also at a distance of 4 kms. Similarly there is one household which possesses land adjoining his house and also within one km. distance. There is no horticulture land in the village.

Cess Payment

3.9 According to the village patwari; 14 households paid Rs. 538 during 1984-85 as encroachment penalty for 23.870 hectares of land. Later this land which was encroached has been allotted to the cess payers and the cess converted into premium. The premium is paid every 5 years. For the encroached land divided into 14 ownership (Patta), the total annual land revenue has been assessed at Rs. 21.84. Average land revenue per hectare paid works out to Rs. 0.91. One more plot has also been given on patta but without payment of any premium. The extent of land and land revenue (lagan) paid by the various households is shown in the subjoined table No. III.6. Particulars of Bhumiswami of Naharkheda and cess paid by them are shown in table III.7.

Table III.6

Extent of land and land revenue (lagan) paid by patta holders of Naharkheda during 1984-85

Sl. No.	Name of Patta holder	Survey number	Area in hectares	Lagan in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
Patta with premium				
1.	Amar Singh s/o Rai Singh	245/4	2.023	1.85
2.	Onkar s/o Jagram	245/2	2.023	1.85
3.	Onkar s/o Panna	2/15	2.023	1.85
4.	Kartar s/o Ranjeet	2/16	0.809	0.74
5.	Kammo Singh s/o Zam Singh	2/4	2.023	1.85
6.	Kasturi bai w/o Kalu	2/10	1.618	1.48
7.	Kalu s/o Jagram (Became Bhumiswami)	245/3	2.023	1.85
8.	Tara Singh s/o Zamsingh	2/6	2.023	1.85
9.	Parbat Singh s/o Gangaram	2/11	0.607	0.56
10.	Parthi s/o Gopi	2/7	1.618	1.48
11.	Prem Singh s/o Mandor Singh	2/2, 2/12	1.011	0.93
12.	Prem Singh s/o Zam Singh	2/5	2.023	1.85
13.	Hemraj s/o Onkar	2/14	2.023	1.85
14.	Narayan s/o Onkar	2/13	2.023	1.85
	Total		23.870	21.84
Patta without premium 1. Rukdya s/o Mulchand		2/3, 43/2	1.809	2.89
	Total		25.679	24.73

Table III.7

Particulars of Bhoomi-Swami of Naharkheda and cess (Premium) Payment during 1985-86

Sl. No.	Name of Bhoomi-swami	Land Possessed (in hectares)	No. of plots	Cess	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Budha s/o Mansingh	1.214	1	1.81	
2.	Kartar, Kailash, Gobibai Bhagubai, Champabai	1.344	3	2.31	
3.	Sakru, Raisingh s/o Zamsingh and Nathu s/o Shrichand	15.178	13	20.80	
4.	Sardar, Kartar, Bhartar, Bajesingh s/o Ranjit Sitabai w/o Ranjit Gangaram, Mandore, Fulchand s/o Ramsingh	13.039	20	22.35	
5.	Shobharam, Sadya, Chensingh, Maniram, Mulchand, S/o Moharsingh Narayan Singh, Mangu Bhau Singh Chhotya s/o Shobha Singh, Fulkibai w/o Gangaram and Meturi s/o Gangaram	9.750	10	15.07	
6.	Gokul s/o Ramsingh	6.236	7	9.61	
7.	Mehatabsingh, Pratap Singh Shrawan, Jeet Singh s/o Mishru and Somlibai w/o Mishru	14.921	11	21.08	
	Total	61.682	65	93.03	

Table III.8

Land revenue/rent paid by owners during 1984-85 according to revenue record

Sl No	Size of holding in hectares	Total no. of owners having land	Number of owners of land by nature terrain				Land under irrigation	Land Not irrigated	Land revenue paid during the yr (in Rs.)	Average revenue per hectare (Rs.)	Remarks
			Total	Up land	Slope land	Plain land					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Land of Naharkheda owned by Naharkheda village								
1.	Below 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Pattadaris of* village Naharkheda are 7 but households owing land are 26
2.	1-2.4	2	2	—	2	—	—	2.558	4.12	1.61(2)	
3.	2.5-4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4.	5-6.9	1	1	—	1	—	—	6.236	9.61	1.54(1)	
5.	7-10.9	1	1	—	1	—	—	9.750	15.07	1.55(1)	
6.	11-15.9	3	3	—	3	—	—	43.138	64.23	1.49(3)	
7.	16-24.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	25 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		7	7	—	7	—	—	61.682	93.03	1.50(7)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Land of Naharkheda owned by persons living outside of the village						
1.	Below 1	7	7	—	7	—	—	4.881	6.67	1.37(7)	
2.	1-2.4	4	4	—	4	—	—	5.806	9.97	1.72(4)	
3.	2.5-4.9	2	2	—	2	—	—	5.791	11.00	1.90(2)	
4.	5-6.9	2	2	—	2	—	—	11.799	12.65	1.06(2)	
5.	7-10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6.	11-15.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	16-24.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	25 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		15	15	—	15	—	—	28.455	40.29	1.42(15)	
Grand Total		22	22	—	22	—	—	90.137	133.32	1.48(22)	

Note: Number of households are shown in brackets in col. No. 11.

Table III.9

Workers engaged in Primary and Secondary Sectors

Sl. No.	Year	Total Workers			Workers in Primary Sector (I+II category)			Workers in Secondary Sector (III-IX Category)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	1961	48 (100.00)	33 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	48 (100.00)	33 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	—	—	—
2.	1971	47 (100.00)	46 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	47 (100.00)	46 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	—	—	—
3.	1981	72 (100.00)	67 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	71 (98.61)	46 (98.51)	5 (100.00)	1 (1.39)	1 (1.49)	—
4.	1985	78 (100.00)	55 (100.00)	23 (100.00)	68 (87.18)	47 (85.45)	21 (91.30)	10 (12.82)	8 (14.55)	2 (8.70)

Note :— Figures shown within brackets indicate percentages.

Workers Participation in Primary and Secondary sector

3.10 Table III.9 shows that in 1961 and 1971, workers in Naharkheda village were dominated by primary sector. All the workers were engaged in agriculture pursuits. But this situation changed in 1981 and further declined in survey period 1985. In 1985, 87.18 per cent of the workers are found engaged in primary sector against 98.61 per cent in 1981.

There has been a shift of workers from primary sector of activities to secondary sector as would be evident from the fact that the entire working population was in primary activities in 1961 and 1971. But in 1981 1.39 per cent of the workers are found in secondary activities which proportion has increased to 12.82% in 1985. Thus the change has been fast during the last 5 years of the present survey. Manpower engaged in agricultural operations classified by religion and size of holding is shown in Annexure XIV.

Livelihood class in Naharkheda

3.11 Agriculture remains the mainstay of the population in Naharkheda village as the percentage of workers engaged in cultivation has increased from 57.14 per cent in 1961 (earlier survey) to 81.25 per cent during the present survey. Forestry was an important economic activity of the Banjaras as 39.29 per cent of the workers were engaged in this activity in 1961. With the transfer of this village from the Forest Department to the Revenue Department in 1962, the privileges enjoyed by them from the forests have since been withdrawn. As a result of which the livelihood, the Banjaras were earning from forestry, has completely vanished as revealed by the present survey.

With small holdings and division of land, due to increase in population, have turned a number of families as landless, labourers earn livelihood by rearing cattle. The above picture also reveals that there is no potentiality of activities other than agriculture in nearby places, and diversion of households towards other occupation which is evident from the figures shown in table III.10.

Workers by age group, sex and occupation

3.12 Table III.11 depicts the picture of workers by age group, sex and industrial activities. In 1961 survey there was no child worker in age group 0-14 but in 1981 census, 6 workers are reported in this age group. Subsequently number of child workers decreased to 2 in 1985 survey. Local enquiries revealed that people of Naharkheda send their children to school for education rather than keeping them in other economic activities as compared to 1981 census position. The shift in the occupation from cultivation to agricultural labourers and other pursuits is visible among the population of working age group i.e. 15-59 as already discussed earlier. The proportion of female agricultural labourer is on an increase as the percentage of such workers is found to be as high as 30.43% in 1985. Ciassification of workers and non-workers by mother tongue, sex and educational level in 1985 survey is given in Annexure XV.

Table III.10

Distribution of Households by Occupation

Sl. No.	Industrial category	No. of Families engaged		
		1961 Survey	1981 census	1985 Survey
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cultivation	17 (57.14%)	38 (97.44%)	26 (81.25%)
2.	Agr. Labourer	—	1 (2.56)	3 (9.37%)
3.	Forestry	11 (39.29%)	—	—
4.	Wages	1 (3.57%)	—	2 (6.25%)
5.	Cattle rearing	—	—	1 (3.13)
6.	Non Workers	—	1	—
	Total	28 (100.00)	40 (100.00)	32 (100.00)

Note :— Figures within brackets indicate percentages.

Table

Workers by age-group, sex

Sl. No.	Age-group	1961 Survey				
		Workers			Cultivator	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	0—14	—	—	—	—	—
2.	15—34	33 (68.75)	19 (57.58)	14 (93.33)	19 (57.58)	14 (93.33)
3.	35—59	11 (22.92)	11 (33.33)	—	11 (33.33)	—
4.	60+	4 (8.33)	3 (9.09)	1 (6.67)	3 (9.09)	1 (6.67)
	Total	48 (100.00)	33 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	33 (100.00)	15 (100.00)

Note : Figures within brackets denote percentages.

III.11

and industrial categories

1961 Survey				1981 Census				
Agricultural Labourer		Other Workers		Workers			Age-group	Sl. No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
—	—	—	—	6 (8.33)	6 (8.96)	—	0—14	1.
—	—	—	—	37 (51.39)	36 (53.33)	1 (20.00)	15—34	2.
—	—	—	—	20 (27.78)	17 (25.37)	3 (60.00)	35—59	3.
—	—	—	—	9 (12.50)	8 (11.94)	1 (20.00)	60+	4.
—	—	—	—	72 (100.00)	67 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	Total	

Table

Workers by age-group, sex

Sl. No.	Age-group	1981 Census					
		Cultivator		Agricultural Labourers		Other Workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	0—14	6 (8.96)	—	—	—	—	—
2.	15—34	35 (52.24)	1 (20.00)	1 (1.49)	—	—	—
3.	35—59	17 (25.37)	3 (60.00)	—	—	—	—
4.	60+	8 (11.94)	1 (20.00)	—	—	—	—
	Total	66 (98.51)	5 (100.00)	1 (1.49)	—	—	—

III.11

and industrial categories

1985 Survey										
Workers			Cultivator		Agricultural Labourer		Other Workers		Age-group	Sl. No.
Persons	Meles	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	2	1
2 (2.56)	2 (3.64)	—	2 (3.64)	—	—	—	—	—	0—14	1.
46 (58.97)	32 (58.18)	14 (60.87)	24 (43.63)	6 (26.09)	3 (5.46)	7 (30.43)	5 (9.09)	1 (4.35)	15—34	2.
27 (34.62)	19 (34.54)	8 (34.78)	16 (20.09)	8 (34.78)	—	—	3 (5.45)	—	35—59	3.
3 (3.85)	2 (3.64)	1 (4.35)	2 (3.64)	—	—	—	—	1 (4.35)	60+	4.
78 (100.00)	55 (100.00)	23 (100.00)	44 (80.00)	14 (60.87)	3 (5.46)	7 (30.43)	8 (14.54)	2 (8.70)	Total	

Distribution of Non-workers by main activities

3.13 Table III.12 reveals that the ratio of female non-workers has decreased from 88.24% in 1961 to 43.90% in 1985 whereas ratio of full time student has gone up to 9.76% in 1985 against nil in 1961 survey and 1981 census. This is obviously because of opening of primary school in the village in 1980. In 1961 male proportion among male non-workers in household duty is reported 95% which has came down to 1.13% in 1981 census and nil in 1985 survey. Out of 38 males engaged in household duty in 1961, 34 males belong to 0-14 age group. Distribution of non-workers by sex, age and type of activities in 1985 are shown in Annexure XVI.

Table III.12

Distribution of non-workers by their main activities

Year	Description	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	Full time students	—	—	—
	Household duty	83 (91.20%)	38 (95.00%)	45 (88.24%)
1961 survey	Dependents	8 (8.80%)	2 (5.00%)	6 (11.76%)
Total		91 (100.00)	40 (100.00)	51 (100.00)
	Full time students	3 (1.36%)	3 (3.41%)	—
1981 Census	Household duty	56 (25.46%)	1 (1.13%)	55 (41.67%)
	Dependents	161 (73.18%)	84 (95.45%)	77 (58.33%)
	Total	220 (100.00)	88 (100.00)	132 (100.00)
	Full time students	38 (25.68%)	30 (45.45%)	8 (9.76%)
1985 re-survey	Household duty	36 (22.32%)	— —	36 (43.90%)

Table III. 12

1	2	3	4	5
1985 re-survey	Dependents	74 (50.00%)	36 (54.55%)	38 (46.34%)
	Total	148 (100.00)	66 (100.00)	82 (100.00)

Age groupwise workers, Non-workers

3.14 According to the 1961 survey, of the total 91 non-workers, 83(91.20%) were engaged in household duties and 8 (8.80%) were dependents. There was no full time student recorded in 1961 the proportion of persons in household duties came down to 25.46% but the proportion of dependents increased to 73.18% and 3 full time students (1.36%) were also recorded in 1981 Census. The proportion of non-workers in household duties has further reduced in 1985 resurvey to 22.32% and dependents declined to 50%. Thus male students constituted 45.45% of the total non-workers and female 9.7%. The proportion of dependents has gone up significantly from a mere 8.80% in 1961 to 73.18% in 1981 but again dropped to 50% in 1985 with a consequential increase in the proportion of full time students from nought in 1961 to 1.42 per cent in 1981 and 25.68 percent in 1985 resurvey which shows a favourable trend for the betterment of the economy of the village.

Table No. III.13 depicts distribution of age-group wise, occupation wise distribution of workers and also non-workers by their main activities as revealed by 1985 survey. A very happy feature is that only 2 out of a total of 109 children in the age-group 0-14 are found to be working which is insignificant. Most of them in the school going age are full time students.

Table

Age-Group wise
(Survey data

Age-group	Total Population			Cultivator	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
0— 4	44	25	19	—	—
5— 9	38	21	17	—	—
10—14	27	18	9	2	—
15—19	16	8	8	6	1
20—24	22	12	10	8	1
25—29	19	9	10	7	2
30—34	10	4	6	3	2
35—39	13	5	8	4	4
40—44	11	7	4	5	1
45—49	4	2	2	2	1
50—54	4	3	1	3	1
55—59	6	2	4	2	1
60+	12	5	7	2	—
Total	226	121	105	44	14

III.13

Workers—Non-workers
—1985)

Agricultural Labourer		Daily wages Labourer		Government Service		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Age-group
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	0— 4
—	—	—	—	—	—	5— 9
—	—	—	—	—	—	10—14
—	—	1	—	1	—	15—19
1	2	1	—	1	—	20—24
2	2	—	1	—	—	25—29
—	3	1	—	—	—	30—34
—	—	—	—	—	—	35—39
—	—	2	—	—	—	40—44
—	—	—	—	—	—	45—49
—	—	—	—	—	—	50—54
—	—	—	—	—	—	55—59
—	—	—	1	—	—	60+
3	7	5	2	2	—	Total

Table

Age-Group wise
(Survey data

Age-group	Animal rearing		Full time Student		Household duty	
	Males	Fernales	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	13	14	15	16	17	18
0— 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5— 9	—	—	16	5	—	5
10—14	—	—	14	3	—	4
15—19	—	—	—	—	—	6
20—24	—	—	—	—	—	7
25—29	—	—	—	—	—	5
30—34	—	—	—	—	—	1
35—39	1	—	—	—	—	4
40—44	—	—	—	—	—	3
45—49	—	—	—	—	—	1
50—54	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—59	—	—	—	—	—	2
60+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	30	8	—	36

III.13

Workers—Non-workers
—1985)

Dependent and Infant		Total No. of workers		Total No. of Non-workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Age-group
19	20	21	22	23	24	1
25	19	—	—	25	19	0—4
5	9	—	—	21	17	5—9
2	2	2	—	16	9	10—14
—	1	8	1	—	7	15—19
1	—	11	3	1	7	20—24
—	—	9	5	—	5	25—29
—	—	4	5	—	1	30—34
—	—	5	4	—	4	35—39
—	—	7	1	—	3	40—44
—	—	2	1	—	1	45—49
—	—	3	1	—	—	50—54
—	1	2	1	—	3	55—59
3	6	2	1	3	6	60+
36	38	55	23	66	82	Total

Table III.14

Educational level of workers by sex and age group as in 1985

Age-group	Workers		Educational level									
			Illiterate		Literate without education level		Primary		Middle		Higher Secondary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	8	1	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	11	3	3	2	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
25-29	9	5	5	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
30-34	4	5	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-39	5	4	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40-44	7	1	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-49	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50-54	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-59	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 +	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	55	23	34	22	18	1	1	—	2	—	—	—

Workers by educational level

3.15 Table III.14 gives educational level of workers of village Naharkheda. Out of 55 male workers majority of them 34 (61.82%) are illiterates and 17 (38.18%) are literates. Of the 21 literates, majority of them (18) are literate without any educational level, one has attained primary level and 2 are educated upto middle level. Among 23 female workers 22 are illiterate and one is literate without any educational level. The above analysis shows that the workers of Naharkheda have a very poor level of education. It is the improvement in the educational level among the workers which alone can bring about a change in the occupational structure and ultimately improvement in the economy of the village. The Banjaras of Naharkheda will have to strive hard to achieve this situation.

Employment status of workers

3.16 Of the 78 workers in the village, 58 are cultivators, 10 are agricultural labourers, 2 are employees and remaining 8 are single workers. Cultivators may be called as self employed as distinct from an employer. This group alone constitutes 74.36 per cent of the total workers. None enjoys the status of employer in this village. Please see Annexure table XVII.

Place of work

3.17 Table III.15 further reveals that out of 78 workers, 61(78.21%), are working within the village jurisdiction and 17(21.79%) out-side the village, 16 in other neighbouring villages and one in some urban area. All the workers engaged in the village are working within a radial distance of 2 kms. 10 out of the 17 persons working outside the village have their place of work within a short distance of 2 kms. 3 have to travel a distance between 3.5 kms. and another 3 have to travel between 5-10 kms. One who is working in Indore has to cover a distance of 42 Kms. Distance from place of work according to occupation is shown in Annexure table No. XVIII. Majority of the workers, 71 out of 78 reach to their duty place on foot as shown in Annexure XIX.

Table

Employment Status of workers and

Place of work	Distance of place of work (in Kms.)	Employment status		
		Cultivator		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
I Inside the village	Less than 1	11	9	2
	1—2	41	29	12
Total		52	38	14
II Out side the village (i) (rural)	Less than 1	—	—	—
	1—2	3	3	—
	3—5	2	2	—
	6—10	1	1	—
Total	—	6	6	—
(ii) Urban	25+	—	—	—
Total		—	—	—
Grand Total		58	44	14

III.15

Place of work—1985 survey

Employment status						Place of work
Agri.-labourer			Employer			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
1	1	—	—	—	—	I Inside the village
6	—	6	—	—	—	
7	1	6	—	—	—	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	II Out side the village (i) (rural)
2	1	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	—	—	—	
3	2	1	—	—	—	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	(ii) Urban
—	—	—	—	—	—	Total
10	3	7	—	—	—	Grand Total

Table

Employment Status of workers and

Place of work	Employment status					
	Employee			Single worker		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	12	13	14	15	16	17
I Inside the village	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1	—	1	—	1
Total	1	1	—	1	—	1
II Out side the village (i) (rural)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	5	4	1
	—	—	—	1	1	—
	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	6	5	1
(ii) Urban	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	—	—	—	1	1	—
Grand Total	2	2	—	8	6	2

Occupational Mobility

3.18 Shift in the vocation of village community of Naharkheda is envisaged in the light of following observation. "In a traditional village community, individuals are tied down to caste or family occupation as a moral imperative. Sometimes a constellation of occupations, requiring more or less same level of skill and having same social status are associated with a caste as a permissible orbit. Occupational mobility of individuals within this orbit is also a part of the traditional social order. In modern village, occupational mobility away from the traditional occupation of the caste and involving change in the level of skill and social prestige, is becoming possible, without provoking any moral pressure."*[1]

Out of the 32 surveyed households, heads of 28 households follow the same occupation as their fathers. Number of cases where their sons follow their own occupation is very small, it being only 9. Table III.16 depicts shift in occupation during 3 successive generations (Patriarchal line), the table reveals a slow trend about the shift in traditional occupation. Sons of the four cultivators have reported change in traditional occupation of cultivation. One of these is now working as a peon in Income Tax Department, one as Forester, one as Chowkidar in Government Irrigation

1. *Methodology of village study, Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, 1972, page 15.

III.15

Place of work—1985 survey

Employment status						
Family worker			Total			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Place of work
	19	20	21	22	23	1
—	—	—	12	10	2	I Inside the village
—	—	—	49	30	19	
—	—	—	61	40	21	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	II Out side the village (i) (rural)
—	—	—	10	8	2	
—	—	—	3	3	—	
—	—	—	3	3	—	
—	—	—	16	14	2	Total
—	—	—	1	1	—	(ii) Urban
—	—	—	1	1	—	Total
—	—	—	78	55	23	Grand Total

Department and one is working as daily wage labourer. The fathers of one now engaged as agricultural labourer, one engaged in animal grazing and one daily wage labourer, were cultivators. Of the 20 heads of the households, who were working as cultivators at the time of survey, 7 have desired their sons to continue in their occupation as cultivators, 8 wished their sons to work as daily wage labourer with a view to supplement their poor income from cultivation and remaining 5 want their sons to be in Government service with steady income. Each of the two heads of the households working as agriculture labourer and daily wage labourer desired their sons to follow them in the same occupation. One who was working as animal grazer, wants his son to become a cultivator. With regard to females, out of the 23 heads of household from whom the information was collected at the time of survey 22 desired their daughters to continue to work in household duty and one agricultural labourer wants his daughter to work as an agricultural labourer in order to supplement their poor income. Survey data regarding expectation about occupation of son as related to occupation of informant classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household is illustrated in Annexure XX.

Table

Intergeneration

Occupation of head of household (Describe as per NCO-2 digit)	No. of Households	No of cases where occupation of father of head of household is/was		No of cases where occupation of father s father of head of household is/was		No of cases where occupation of son of head of household is/was	No. of cases where occupation of		
		Same as in col 1	Cultivator	Same as in col. 1	Cultivator	Same as in col. 1	Same as in col. 1	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivator (61)	26	26	—	26	—	9	17	—	3
Agricultural Labourer (63)	3	2	1	2	1	—	1	2	—
Daily wages Labourer (99)	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Animal grazing (65)	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	32	28	4	28	2	9	19	3	3

III.16

Occupational shift

No. of cases where occupation of mothers father is/was			No. of cases where occupation of mothers brother is/was				No. of cases where occupation of mother of (If working) is/was		Occupation of head of household (Describe as per NCO-2 digit)
Daily-wage labourers	Govt. service	Not stated	Same as in col. 1	Agricul-turul labourer	Daily-wage labourer	Govt. service	Same as in col. 1	Daily-wage labourer	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
2	1	3	14	2	3	1	—	2	Cultivator (61)
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Agricultural labourer (63)
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Daily wages labourer (99)
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Animal grazing (65)
3	1	3	16	2	4	1	—	2	Total

Agriculture Soil

3.19 Agriculture soil is generally black which is more suited for cotton. It has no great depth or in other words it is shallow. There exists a hard stratum of *morum* below 15 cms to 23 cms. of soils. It is sticky and cracks only after two rains. It can be divided into 5 classes according to its depth which corresponds to degree of fertility as given in table III.17.

Table III.17

Classification of soil of Naharkheda

Sl. No.	Classification		Depth of soil
1	2		3
1.	*Kali*	I	2 Cubits and above Approx. 90 to 110 cms.
2.	*Kali*	II	From 0.75 to 1.75 Cubits (Approx. 37 to 87 cms.)
3.	*Kali*	III	— — — —
4.	*Khardi*	...	One span from tip of thumb to that of little finger. (Approx. 23 cms)
5.	*Halki*	—	About 17 cms.

Soil Erosion

3.20 The area due to its hilly terrain is subject to severe soil erosion. But as the cultivated area comprises also plain ground, there is not much of erosion of the soil under cultivation. However, the land classified as old fallow has been badly denuded. There was 50.153 hactares of old fallow land in 1961. This has been reduced to only 4.050 hectares as per 1985 resurvey, as most of the land classified as old fallow has been submerged in the land acquired for the construction of Choral Dam.

Cropping Pattern

3.21 There are some remarkable changes witnessed in the cropping pattern during the last 25 years, although agriculture in the village has continued to be of subsistence type and therefore sowing of food crops have an edge over the sowing of the commercial crops. According to the information collected from the Patwari food crops have been cultivated over a total areas of 66.752 hectares and cash crop over an area of 47.662 hectares as compared to corresponding figures of 51.081 hectares of food crops and 4.277 hectares of cash crop in 1961. Thus there has been an increase of 15.671 hectares i.e. 23.48% in cultivated area of food crop and 43.385 hectares i.e. more than 10 fold in the cultivated area of cash crop. This is a welcome sign towards the improvement of economy of the village. In 1961 the important cash crop sown was cotton. In 1985 this crop has been discarded and the entire area under cash crop is occupied by soyabean.

Soyabean has emerged as an important oilseed crop during the recent past under the patronage of the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh. The yield of Soyabean crop is good as compared to other oilseed crops and cotton. It fetches good return in terms of value. With the increasing importance of Soyabean crop the acerage of cotton has suffered very badly as would be evident from the figures in table III.18.

Table III.18

Area sown under various crops with population to total cropped area in 1961 and 1985

Sl. No.	Name of Crops	Area sown (in hectares) 1961	Area sown (in hectares) 1985	Increase (+) decrease (–)	Percentage area to total cropped Area 1961	Percentage area to total cropped Area 1985	Increase (+) decrease (–) in percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kharif						
1.	Jowar + Tuar	21.137	17.140	—3.997	29.78	12.32	—18.91
2.	Maize	12.869	13.310	+ 0.441	18.13	9.57	+ 3.43
3.	Soyabean	—	47.662	+ 47.662	—	34.28	—
4.	Paddy	4.965	—	—4.965	6.99	—	0
5.	Cotton	2.894	—	—2.894	4.08	—	—
6.	Grass/Fodder	17.446	24.639	+7.193	24.58	17.72	+41.23
	Total	59.311	102.751	+43.440	83.56	73.89	+73.24
	Rabi						
7.	Wheat	8.320	22.971	+14.651	11.72	16.52	+176.09
8.	Gram	3.347	13.331	+9.984	4.72	9.59	+298.30
	Total	11.667	36.302	+24.635	16.44	26.11	+211.15
	Grand Total	70.978	139.053	+68.075	100.00	100.00	+95.91
	Double Crops	7.361	17.585	+10.224	—	—	+138.89

The total cropped area in Naharkheda village has increased from 70.978 hectares in 1961 to 139.053 hectares in 1985 which has nearly doubled during he last 25 years. So is the case with double cropped area. Major crops sown in 1961 were Jowar, Maize, wheat, Paddy and cotton, while in 1985 the cropping pattern has changed to a considerable extent. Soyabean is now occupying the largest area under cultivation which accounts for 34.28 per cent of the total cropped area, while in 1961 Jowar and



Plate-VIII ***A Working Banjara Women***



Plate-IX *A peasant ploughing field*



Plate-X *Threshing by bullocks*



Plate-XI ***Pesant with harrow*** *(Bakhar)*

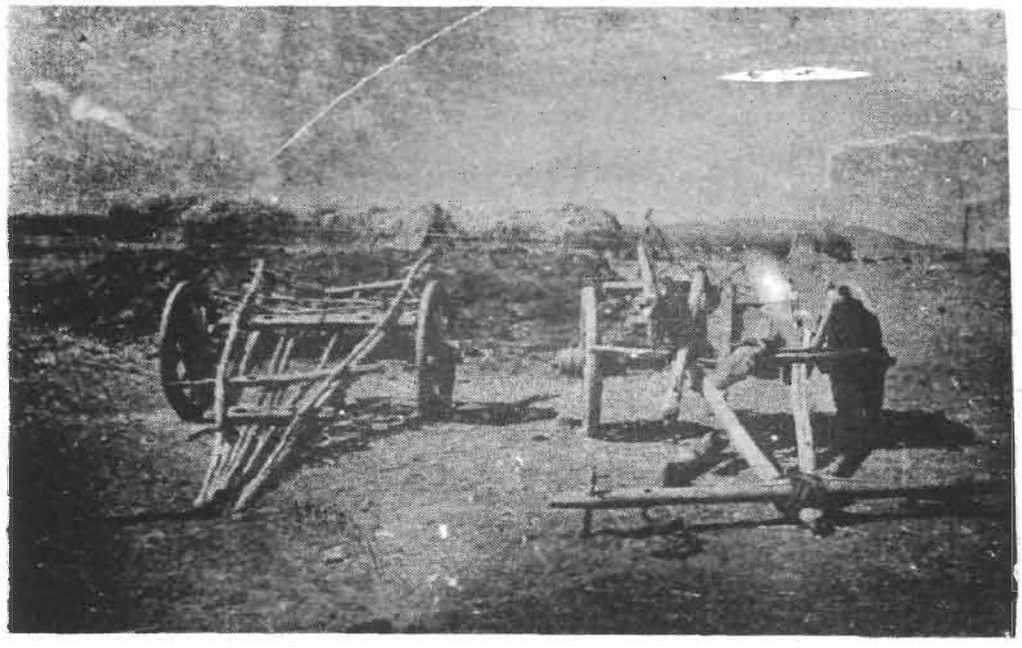


Plate-XII *CART*

Tuar (Arhar) had occupied the largest area under cultivation.

Crop Distribution by size group of the holding

3.22 Table III.19 depicts the distribution of crops according to size group of the holding. Crops have been divided into 3 categories viz. food crops like millet and cereals, commercial crops like cotton, soyabean, groundnut etc. and fodder. According to household survey, no land has been used for fodder cultivation but according to revenue sources, 24.639 hectares of land has been used for fodder cultivation. Out of total area of 322.689 hectares of Naharkheda village, 50.049 hectares is under cultivation as per household survey. This cultivated area is partitioned into small holdings as shown in the table under discussion. The average cultivate area per household, thus works out to 1.925 hectares. The average size of holdings ranges from 0.713 hectares to 5.778 hectares. The average size of holding per household in 1961 was 3.262 hectares. This shows that the average size of the cultivated holding per household has declined by 1.337 hectares or by 69.45%. On an average holding of 1.925 hectares, 68.21% is under food crops and 31.79% is under commercial crops. With smaller size of holdings, the cultivator is not inclined to divert the land on commercial crops. The emphasis is primarily on food crops. This is why the proportion of land utilised for commercial crops is found to be highest in the largest size of holding of 5-9 hectares.

Table III.19

Crops sown in the average size of holding in different size groups

Size group (in hectares)	No. of holdings	Average size of the holdings in hectares	Area (in Hectares)		
			Food crops	Commercial crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than One	6	0.713	3.390 (79.24%)	0.888 (20.76%)	4.278 (100.00)
1-2.4	16	1.705	18.867 (69.17%)	8.409 (30.83%)	27.276 (100.00)
2-5.4	2	3.470	4.940 (71.18%)	2.000 (28.82%)	6.940 (100.00)
5-9	2	5.778	7.334 (63.46%)	4.222 (36.54%)	11.556 (100.00)
Total	26	1.925	34.531 (68.21%)	15.519 (31.79%)	50.050 (100.00)

Agricultural Implements

3.23 The magnitude of output is always controlled by the efficiency of means of production in any industry and so in agriculture. The efficient implements facilitate timely and correct operations helping in an increased yield. They further effect saving in

time, energy and cost. So the efficient implements are as vital as any improved technique in agriculture. Different agricultural implements have been introduced in Indore district from time to time. But their impact has not been appreciable as their use is confined to village situated nearer to towns and cities.

There are variety of traditional old implements which have been used in different agricultural operations. Such as plough (hal) harrow (bakhar), seed drill (phadak) etc. But apart from aforesaid conventional implements following agricultural implements have been introduced in Indore district (1) Indore Ridger; a modified hoe (Dora) used for intercultural operations in cotton, jowar, groundnut and potato fields.

As regards innovations introduced in the use of improved varieties of agricultural implements there is hardly any change in Naharkheda village during the last 25 years even though the Extension Agencies of the Agricultural Department of the Madhya Pradesh Govt. are making all efforts to introduce improved varieties of implements in Indore district and elsewhere.

The cultivators of Naharkheda village continue to use following conventional implements. *Hal* (Plough), *Bakhar* (Harrow), *Dora, Triffan, Fadak* or *nai, Gaiti, Hansiya* (Sickle), *Falphas*, *Fawda* (Shovel) etc. Use of some important tools and equipments for agriculture by the head of the households classified by their educational level, religion and occupation, are detailed in Annexure XXI to XXIII.

Seeds

3.24 In 1961 majority of the cultivators of Naharkheda village used to procure seeds from village *Bania* i.e. trader of adjoining village Badgonda. Only a small number of them were able to save the current year's produce, to be used as seeds in next season, which was not sufficient to their actual requirement. The manner of procuring seeds has since changed. Now they procure seeds from shops at Mhow town because hybrid seeds of improved quality are easily available in these shops. The agriculture Department also canvasses for using improved quality seeds. But as per the information collected, none of the cultivator received seeds from Government agencies. The practice of preservation of seeds of current year for next season has now been abandoned, probably because of easy availability of improved quality seeds in open market.

The cultivators of Naharkheda village do not have adequate information of various improved quality seeds. They have been using hybrid seeds purchased from Mhow Market but they are not aware of varieties of seeds which suit to their land for better yield. No attempt seems to have been made by the Agriculture Department to canvass for proper seeds, optimum seed rates, spacing and time of sowing as suggested by the Dry-land Research Project at Indore for Malwa region under the All India Co-ordinated Project on Dryland Agriculture Research.

Since cultivation of Naharkheda village depends mostly on monsoon rains, the production of field crops in drylands suffer from instability due to aberrations in wheather condition and erratic monsoon, cultivators of Naharkheda need to be educated regarding use of appropriate improved variety of seeds and agriculture practices suited to their lands.

Manure

3.25 In 1961 fuel was available in plenty in the adjoining forest and most of the cowdung was used as manure in Naharkheda village. But after rapid de-forestation, people find it difficult to collect the required fuel wood. It becomes imperative for the use of cowdung as fuel to cook the food. But even then good quality of cowdung refuge is used as manure.

The villagers are not fully conversent with the procedure of conversion of cowdung in the form compost or manure. They throw the cowdung in a heap where it dries and does not ferment as a best compost. There is good demand of dried cowdung from the goldsmiths of Mhow town because the cowdung collected from the jungle is used as fuel for making of ornaments. Hence Naharkheda villagers collect the cowdung and sell it to goldsmiths in Mhow. As a result of which the availability of cowdung has become scarce for use as manure. The villagers hardly use fertilizers. Probably because there is no facility of irrigation. Yield of crops of rainfed, can improve with correct application of fertilizers. Methods of applications are more important in rainfed conditions, where low moisture content restricts the movement of nutrients. Phosphatic fertilizers should always be below or by the side of rows. The extension department should educate people of Naharkheda about the use of fertilizers as well as the preparation of compost.

Marketing of Agriculture Produce

3.26 There are 26 households cultivating agriculture land in the village. As per information collected from surveyed households, these 26 households have produced a total of 160 quintal of agriculture crops which comprise 75 quintal or Jowar, 51 quintal of maize, 30 quintals of soyabean, 3 quintal of wheat and one quintal of ground-nut. Out of the total 160 quintals of agricultural food production, 129 quintal grain was consumed in the village by these households and surplus 31 quintal was disposed of by marketing either at Mhow or at Indore. The marketed surplus consisted of 30 quintals of soyabean and one quintal of groundnut. Thus all the cereal production of jowar, maize and wheat was consumed in the village by the cultivating households.

Table III.20

Consumption and marketing of agricultural produce per cultivating household during 1984-85

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Average produce per household (in quintal)	Average consumption per household (in quintal)	Average Marketing per household (in quintal)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maize	1.96	1.96	Nil
2.	Jowar	2.88	2.88	Nil
3.	Soyabeen	1.14	Nil	1.14
4.	Ground-nut	0.04	Nil	0.04
5.	Wheat	0.12	0.12	Nil

There has been only 3 quintals of produce of wheat and no production of gram during 1984-85. Although according to revenue sources substantial areas of 22.971 and 13.33 hectares were utilised on these crops respectively. It is to be mentioned that drought



Plate-XIII *Traditional Wooden Plough*

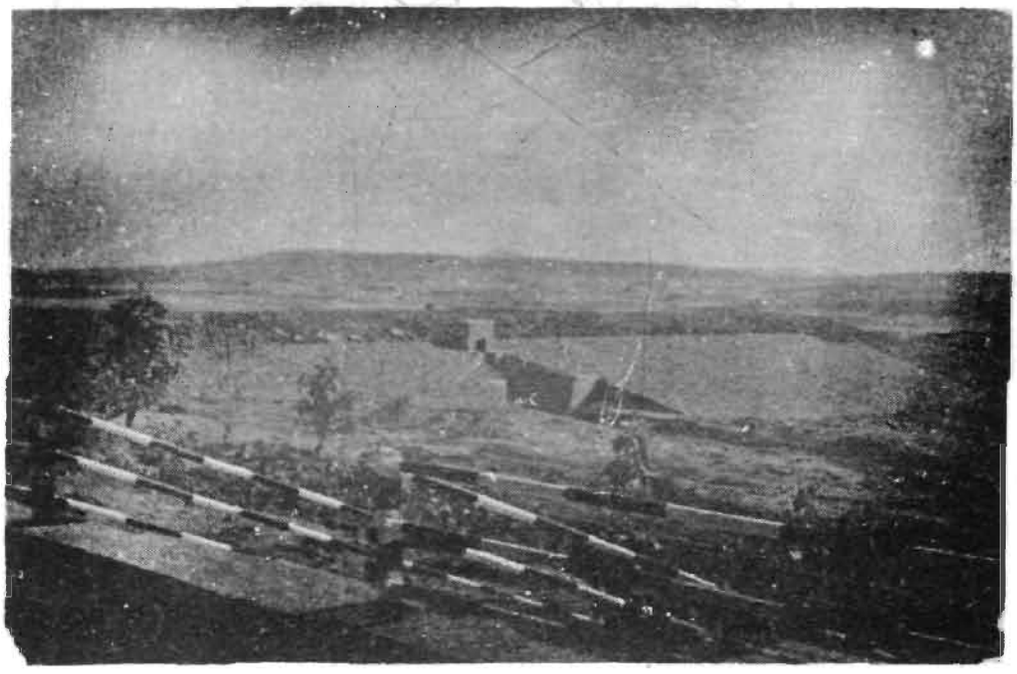


Plate-XIV *A view of Choral Dam (under construction)*



Plate-XV *A view of Choral Dam with sluice gate*

condition, prevailed during 1984-85, has been responsible for this unfortunate position in the yield of gram and wheat.

Irrigation Facility

3.27 As already discussed under the agriculture head the entire area under cultivation in Naharkheda is rainfed and at present no irrigation of any kind exists in the village. However when the project of Choral Dam on the Choral river gets completed, the only possibility of irrigation facility for village Naharkheda is possible through lift irrigation. A brief summary of Choral Dam Project and its salient features are described in the following paragraphs.

The Choral Dam

3.28 The project of Choral Dam on the Choral river at Rampuriya village (now Naharkheda village) of Mhow tahsil was sanctioned in 1978. The Dam is being constructed under the medium irrigation project scheme with the assistance of World Bank. The Choral Dam would be utilised as a reservoir of Nakheri Dam near Badgonda village, 8.5 kms. from Mhow, constructed on Nakheri river at a distance of about 6 kms. from Choral Dam sate. The water of Choral river will be stored in 64.75 sq. kms. areas with the capacity of 23.92 lakhs cubic feet of water. This is a transvalley project under which water of Choral and Nakheri seasonal rivers draining into Narmada river after cutting across the Vindhya ranges, is diverted for the extension of irrigation facilities to 27 villages of which 21 villages are of Mhow tahsil and 6 villages of Indore tahsil, covering total irrigation area of 49.53 hectares of land. The revised estimated cost of both Choral and Nakheri Dam is Rs. 1647.6 lakhs. Construction of Nakheri Dam has been completed and work of Choral Dam and its canals is on completion stage. But Naharkheda village will not receive any facility of irrigation from the Choral Dam because Choral river flows quite below the land level of Naharkheda village since canals constructed are also on lower level. Hence it would not be possible to feed the water through canal except through lift irrigation.

Forestry

3.29 As brought out at the outset of this chapter, Naharkheda was a forest revenue village till April 1962 and Banjaras of Naharkheda village enjoyed certain privileges which were conferred on them not because they are Banjaras, but owing to their being inhabitants of a forest village. Since Naharkheda lost this status of a forest revenue village and became a revenue village, inhabitants of Naharkheda have not only lost the right of cultivation of land in the forest area but also certain privileges in respect of forest produce and grazing facilities for their cattle in the forest area. This has resulted in an adverse effect on the economy of the village. Presently no household of Naharkheda village is either engaged in collection of forest produce or in hunting, fishing, mining and quarrying activities.

Animal Husbandry

3.30 The Banjaras of Naharkheda have adopted animal husbandry as an industry, ancillary to agriculture with a view to supplement their income from agriculture on account of very small land holdings owned by them as also the age old method of agriculture is still being continued by them which is responsible for very poor yield of the agriculture crops. Their forefathers, as brought out earlier in the report, used to maintain large herds of cattle for transport of goods and therefore the present generation of Banjaras have inherited the skill of maintenance and rearing of cattle from their forefathers. But now the purpose of maintaining their cattle has undergone a considerable change. Out of 26 cultivating households, 19 households own each a pair of bullocks required for tilling the land and for working as draught animals.

Since 1961 Naharkheda was a forest village, bullocks were also used for carrying fuel wood to the market. Milch cattle as in 1961 continued to be maintained by most of the households. The purpose of keeping milch cattle is to meet their daily requirements of milk and *ghee* and to sell the surplus in order to supplementing their meagre income from agriculture produce.

Total number of cattle in the village is 215 which includes 39 bullocks. Among the milch animals 92 are buffaloes and 72 are cows and these include calves and heiferes. There are 12 goats in the village. The animal wealth has declined as compared to 1961. The total number of cattle has declined by 42. There were 257 cattle at the time of 1961 survey of the village. The number of cows have declined by 54 now. There were 126 cows in 1961 as compared to only 72 at the time of present survey in 1985. The number of buffaloes have gone up from 80 in 1961 to 92 in 1985. The main factor for decline of animal wealth in 1985 as compared to 1961 is the paucity of fodder, grass as well as drinking water in the village, especially during the summer months of 1985 when drought conditions prevailed in the village. During this period more than 60 animals have died due to drought condition in Naharkheda. In 1961, 21 households out of total 28 households i.e. 75%, possessed milch cattle, as against this, 27 households out of 32 households (84.38%) had milch cattle in 1985. The following table No. III.21 furnishes comparative position as in 1961 and 1985. Animal husbandry classified by purpose, method of feeding, problems and prospects detailed in Annexure XXIV.

Veterinary Services

3.31 Owing to natural surroundings of Vindhya hills and forest, where availability of grazing facility is in abundance, rearing of milch animals is an important and main occupation in most of the villages of Mhow tahsil. In view of cattle wealth Veterinary Department has been playing a major role in Mhow tahsil to provide medical relief and assistance for cure are preventation of various diseases in animals. Besides a Veterinary College, which was started in 1955 as one of the scheme under the First Five Year Plan, there is one veterinary hospital at Mhow town and 5 Veterinary dispensaries at Jamli, Manpur, Kurdi, Badgonda and Simrol villages of Mhow tahsil. In addition to these, there are two veterinary health centres at Hasalpur and Choral villages. An Assistant Veterinary Surgeon alongwith Veterinary Field Assistant and Dresser are posted in Veterinary Hospital Mhow. Veterinary Dispensaries are manned by Veterinary Field Assistants. Nearest veterinary dispensary for Naharkheda village is at Badgonda where preliminary veterinary services are available for treatment of disease infected animals as well as to protect the animals from scourge of various cattle diseases. Badgonda Veterinary Dispensary caters to the needs of 36 villages under its jurisdication. Due to inadequate feeding and their rearing in unhealthy conditions, the power of resistance of livestock is low and infectious diseases are common among animals. Rinderpest, (locally known as *mata*) haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarter, anthrax, surra, foot and mouth diseases, pneumonia and diarrhoea are common diseases among animals in Naharkheda and other villages of Mhow tahsil. Necessary veterinary services to cure the above diseases are mostly available at Badgonda Veterinary dispensary. Besides above diseases, cases of snake bites, nipple-ache, sprain, injuries and wounds, pre and post natal diseases in animals are also taken care of at Badgonda Dispensary For some complicated diseases villagers are advised to take their animals at Mhow Veterinary Hospital for further treatment. Facility of sterlisation of bulls is also available at Badgonda dispensary but for artificial insemination, villagers are required to take their cows and buffaloes at Mhow Veterinary Hospital. Some times a team from



Plate-XVI *Milking Cow*

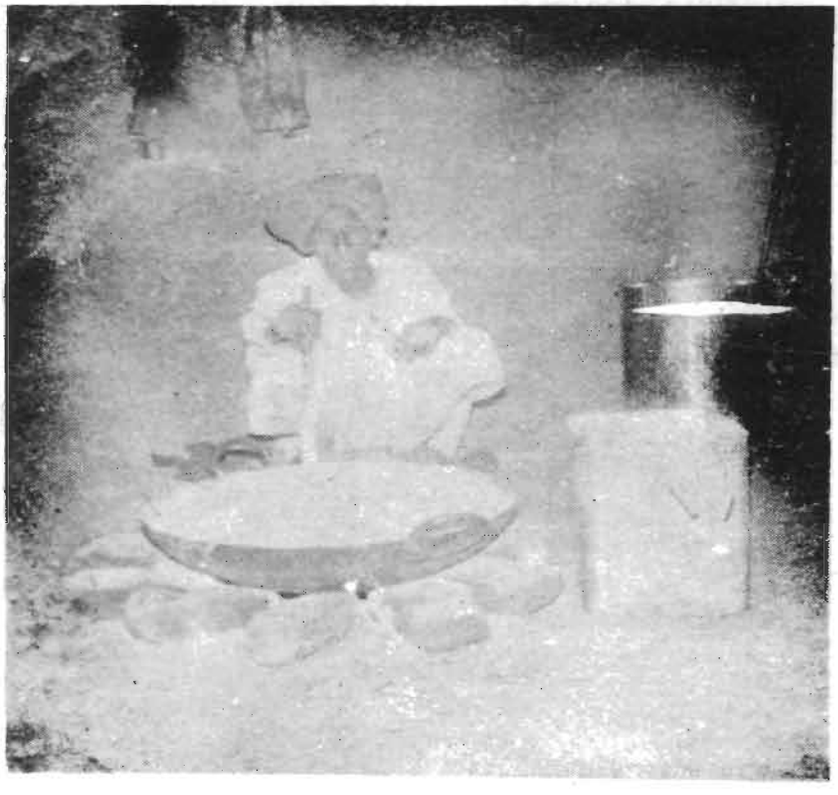


Plate-XVII *Preparation of MAWA*

Veterinary hospital visits dispensary for the insemination in cows and buffaloes. Besides the treatment of above disease, vaccination facilities are also available at Mhow Veterinary Hospital and in Badgonda Dispensary at times. Medicine and vaccines are provided free of cost. If the villagers of Naharkheda or other villagers find it difficult to take their ailing animals at Badgonda Dispensary, the field Veterinary Assistant visits the village concerned if he is sent for. He also visits the villages periodically. Besides these facilities, the villagers including those in Naharkheda also use the traditional methods of treatment.

Table III.21

Milch cattle in different families

Sl. No.	Group according to the size of the herd	Frequency of household		Average Strength		Average No. of cows		Average No. of Buffaloes	
		1961	1985	1961	1985	1961	1985	1961	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	0-5	9	19	2.3	2.73	2.0	1.55	0.3	1.26
2.	6-10	6	3	7.3	8.33	5.2	3.66	1.8	4.66
3.	11-15	1	1	13.0	11.0	4.0	1.00	9	10.00
4.	16-20	3	3	18.3	17.33	12.3	8.00	6	9.33
5.	21-25	1	1	22.0	24.00	22	8.00	—	16.00
6.	26 and above	1	—	51.0	—	14	—	37	—

Most of the households keep both cows and buffaloes. Every household on an average has 5.64 milch animal (2.3 cows and 3.3 buffaloes). A well to do family owns 24 milch animals. The average for the lowest-group of 19 families is 2.73 in 1985 as against 2.30 in 1961. The number of families in the lowest group owning upto five cattle has also gone up from 9 in 1961 to 19 in 1985. This shows that economic condition of the lower strata has improved in 1985 when compared to 1961. The milk yield as in 1961 still continues to be poor. The buffaloes yield is much better in the average yield being 3 to 4 liters per day. Cows are very poor milk yielders with an average of one litre per day.

There is a cattle shed by the side of dwelling house for every household who has a few cattle to maintain. There is no facility for drinking water for cattle in the cattle shed. Green grass from the forests, if available, serves as the fodder for the cattle. Earlier under the *Nistar* rights, they were allowed to bring grass from the forest without paying anything and were also allowed to graze one buffalo and two goats free of charge. After the change in the status of forest revenue village, the villagers of Naharkheda have been deprived of this free facility. During the rainy season all the cattle are sent to high point across the river where there is abundance of grass. No cattle epidemic was reported during

the last 25 years. However there was a drought during 1984-85 and great scarcity of fodder during this period resulted in deaths of a large number of cattle.

The total number of fowls in the village is only 13 which are being reared by five families of the village. Most of the breeds are local belonging to *Malvi* and *Nimari* breeds.

Trade & Commerce

3.32 As explained in the begining of this chapter, trade and transport had been the traditional occupation of the Banjaras and with the development of roads and commencement of railways, they have to slowly loose this occupation and ultimately by the end of 19th century, agriculture came to stay as the main vocation for the Banjaras of Naharkheda. As revealed in the present survey of the village, no household is engaged in trade and commerce actively.

Industry

3.33 At the time of survey of this village in 1985, five households were found partly engaged in the manufacture of *mawa*, a milk product made by boiling milk which is used for the preparation of sweetmeat of different variety. These five households have total of 13 workers (10 males + 3 females) engaged in the process. All are family workers. Out of 5 households 2 owned land upto 2.5 hectares one 3.5 hectares and 2 between 5-6 hectares, 3 households use milk obtained from their own animals and 2 households purchase milk from other houses in the village for manufacture of *mawa*. Equipments used in the process, are iron sauce and pan (*Karhai*) and a big spoon (*Karcha*). Fuel used in the manufacture is either wood or sometimes charcoal. Wood is obtained from the nearby forest area. A total 1476 Kg. *mawa* was produced by the 5 households in 1985. Total milk used in the preparation of *mawa* was 7380 litres. The average production of *mawa* per household comes to 295.2 kg. and it ranges between 192 to 300 kg. between the 5 households. Table III.25 gives details of this industry. *Mawa* is sold at Mhow town to the whole-sale dealer of milk products. It is further marketed at Indore and Bombay for preparation of sweetmeat.

Other Occupations

3.34 There are a total of 10 persons (8 males and 2 females) in the village who are engaged in occupations other than agriculture and household industry. One male is engaged in animal grazing, another as forester the third chowkidar. The remaining males and 2 females are employed under daily wages. One working in animal grazing who herds the village cattle to the surrounding hill areas within a distance range of 3-5 kms., is illiterate. The Forester is educated up to 2nd standard and is an employee of State Forest Department. His place of work is within 6-7 kms. distance from the village. One working as Chowkidar is an employee of State Government and his place of work is located within 2 kms. of the village. Out of the 7 daily wage workers one female is engaged in construction as a daily wage labourer at Choral Dam site within 2 kms of the village, 2 male labourers are working in urban areas, one each at Mhow and Indore. The remaining 4 daily wage labourers are working on casual basis in the nearby villages wherever work is available for them.

Family Income

3.35 Table III.22 shows the average income of households of Naharkheda in survey period 1985. The average income per household per annum comes to Rs. 4,014.06 as against Rs. 400.68 per annum as revealed by 1961 survey. Although the average income per household during the last 25 years, has increased 10 times which is quite heartening but it is reported to be quite insufficient to meet all the minimum needs of a household with more than 7 member on an average

owing to rise in cost of living. The percentage distribution of income by various sectors of economy in 1961 and 1985 is as below:

Table-III.22

Annual Average income of households from different sources-1961 & 1985

Sl. No.	Name of Sources	In 1961 Survey (In %)	In 1985 Survey (In %)
1	2	3	4
1.	Cultivation (Agriculture)	31.97	36.43
2.	Agriculture Labour	—	10.24
3.	Live-stock produce (Animal husbandary)	10.59	41.26
4.	Service	—	7.32
5.	Forest	41.93	—
6.	Daily wages labour	15.51	3.93
7.	Remittance	—	0.82
	Total	100.00	100.00

Table III.22

- Table

Distribution of households with reference to Income group and

Income group (In Rs.)	No. of Household	Cultivation		Agriculture Labour		Service	
		No. of HHS receiving income from the source	Average income per household deriving means from the source (In Rs.)	No. of HHS receiving income from the source	Average income per household deriving means from the source (In Rs.)	No. of HHS receiving income from the source	Average income per household deriving means from the source (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Upto 1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001—2000	7	5	1180-00 (53.39%)	5	700-00 (31.67%)	1	1000-00 (9.05%)
2001—3000	9	6	1066-67 (26.78%)	4	900-00 (15.06%)	1	500-00 (2.09%)
3001—5000	7	7	1714-29 (44.69%)	2	525-00 (3.91%)	2	1700-00 (12.66%)
5001—10,000	9	9	2500-00 (33.76%)	4	1,250-00 (7.50%)	1	4500-00 (6.75%)
Total	32	27	1462-50 (36.43%)	15	410-94 (10.24%)	5	293-75 (7.32%)

Note :—Figures in brackets denote percentage of average contribution.

In 1961 the forest sector had a major contribution in the income of households of Naharkheda. But after imposing ban on collection of forest produce as well as felling of trees and discontinuing of other privileges enjoyed by the villagers, there has been a shift from forestry to livestock. In rural set up of Naharkheda where agriculture continues to be the mainstay of population, emphasis on livestock sector as a source of livelihood is on an increase during the recent past which is evident from the fact that income contribution from this sector has increased from 10.59 per cent in 1961 to 41.26 per cent at the present survey in 1985. The Banjaras of Naharkheda are traditionally expert in rearing of cattle but in 1961 they did not pay much attention to sell milk or milk products obviously because they depended much on forest as it did not require any investment, Moreover income from agriculture is not very remunerative for the Banjara of Naharkheda because of limited land and that too without any irrigation facility resulting in low yield of crop. As such the shift towards livestock sector for earning the livelihood is quite natural.

From the figures given in Table III.23 it is observed that in the lower income group of Rs. 1001—2000, the average income per household is highest (53.39 per cent) from cultivation, while in the highest income group viz Rs. 5,000-10,000, the average income per

III.23

average income from each source in each income group

Live stock produce		Remittance		Daily wage Labour			
No. of HHS receiving income from the source	Average income per household deriving means from the source (In Rs.)	No. of HHS receiving income from the source	Average income per household deriving means from the source (In Rs.)	No. of HHS receiving income from the source	Average income per household deriving means from the source (In Rs.)	Average for all households in the income group	Income group (In Rs.)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Upto 1000
1	300-00 (2.72%)	—	—	2	175-00 (3.17%)	1578-57 (100.00%)	1001—2000
8	1187-50 (39.75%)	1	600-00 (2.51%)	4	825-00 (13.81%)	2,655-55 (100.00%)	2001—3000
7	1285-71 (33.52%)	—	—	3	466-67 (5.22%)	3,835-71 (100.00%)	3001—5000
7	4885-71 (51.31%)	1	450-00 (0.68%)	—	—	7,405-55 (100.00%)	5001—10,000
23	1656.25 (41.26%)	2	32-81 (0.82%)	9	157-81 (3.93%)	4,014-06 (100.00%)	Total

household is highest from livestock. Probably the rich cultivators posses relatively large cattle wealth and therefore earn more from this economic activity rather than from cultivators.

Family Expenditure

3.36 The average expenditure of villagers of Naharkheda is Rs. 5,489.53 per annum in 1985 against average annual income of Rs. 4,014.06. This reveals that the villagers are compelled to lead a low standard of living, depriving most of the comforts of life on account of their insufficient income. The average expenditure in 1961 survey was Rs. 514.29 which has also increased ten times in 1985. In both the cases, the average income and average expenditure per household have increased in the same proportion between 1961 and 1985 without any rise in the standard of living.

Normally the saving potential should increase with the increase in income of a household but this is not true so far the income and expenditure structure of the Banjaras of Naharkheda village is concerned as would be evident from the following figures. Source of finance for capital expenditure as per survey data 1985 is given in Annexure XXV.

Table

Distribution of households by income

Income group (in Rs.)		Number of households		
		Food in respect of total expenditure		
	No of households	upto 25%	26-50%	51+%
1	2	3	4	5
1. Upto 1000	—	—	—	—
2. 1001—2000	7	—	2	5
3. 2001—3000	9	1	2	6
4. 3001—5000	7	2	1	4
5. Above 5000	9	—	4	5

III.24

group and nature of expenditure

where expenditure on									
Clothes in respect of total expenditure			Livestock in respect of total expenditure			Drinks in respect of total expenditure			
less than 10%	10-20 %	20+ %	upto 25%	26-50 %	51+ %	less than 5%	5-10 %	11+ %	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.
2	3	2	—	1	—	1	5	1	2.
5	2	2	1	1	2	4	3	2	3.
3	4	—	—	1	2	3	2	1	4.
2	6	1	1	1	—	3	3	3	5.

Table

Distribution of households by income

Income group (in Rs.)	Number of households								
	Travel in respect of total expenditure			Recreation in respect of total expenditure			Education in respect of total expenditure		
	less than 5%	5-10 %	11+ %	less than 5%	5-10 %	11+ %	less than 5%	15-10 %	11+ %
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Upto 1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. 1001—2000	7	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—
3. 2001—3000	9	—	—	7	—	—	5	—	—
4. 3001—5000	7	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—
5. Above 5000	9	—	—	7	1	—	3	1	—

III.24

group and nature of expenditure

where expenditure on

Agriculture seeds in respect of total expenditure			Fuel and light in respect of total expenditure			Purchase of domestic utensils in respect of total expenditure			
less than 5%	5-10 %	11+ %	less than 5%	5-10 %	11+ %	less than 5%	5-10 %	11+ %	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.
3	2	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	2.
1	3	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	3.
3	4	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	4.
2	7	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	5.

Table

Distribution of households by income

Number of households

Income group (in Rs.)	Purchase of bycycle in respect of total expenditure			House repair in respect of total expenditure		
	less than 5%	5-10 %	11+ %	less than 5%	5-10 %	11+ %
1	33	34	35	36	37	38
1. Upto 1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. 1001—2000	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. 2001—3000	—	—	—	2	—	—
4. 3001—5000	1	—	1	1	—	—
5. Above 5000	—	—	—	4	—	—

III.24

group and nature of expenditure

where expenditure on							
Diesel oil engine and polythene pipe in respect of total expenditure			Other miscellaneous services in respect of total expenditure			Remarks	
less than 5%	5-10 %	11+ %	less than 5%	5-10 %	11+ %		
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2.
—	—	—	7	1	—	—	3.
—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4.
—	—	1	6	1	—	—	5.

Table-III.25

Rate of Increase in Expenditure over Income

Income Range (Rs) (Annual)	Average per household Income (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Percentage Increase in Expenditure over Income.
1	2	3	4
100-2,000	1,578.57	2,862.85	79.18
2,001-3,000	2,655.55	4,495.56	69.29
3,001-5,000	3,835.71	7,085.71	84.73
5,001-10,000	7,405.55	7,285.00	98.97

From the figures given in Table III.26, it is observed that major part (55.10 per cent) of the expenditure is on food and clothing which are the basic necessities for subsistence. Next to food and clothing is livestock on which the expenditure incurred is to the extent of 23.60 per cent of the total expenditure. Banjaras take alcohol and incurr about 6 per cent of their expenditure on this item.

Expenditure on food is found to be highest in the lowest income group which being 55.89 per cent of the total expenditure. With the increase in income of a family, it is quite natural that there is a tendency for spending more over clothing which is evident from the increasing trend in the proportion of expenditure on clothing in different income groups. The proportion of expenditure on clothing in the lowest income group Rs. 1001-2000 is found to be 9.73 per cent whereas it is 17.31 per cent in the highest income group viz. Rs. 5001-10,000. Similarly expenditure on drinks, travel, recreation and education increases proportionately with the increase in income. These features are visible among the Banjaras also which is evident from their consumption pattern.

Indebtedness

3.37 The 1985 survey data had not revealed any improvement over that of 1961 in respect of indebtedness. The expenditure of majority of households, exceeds their income which is mostly from the primary sector of economic activity. Most of these households have poor economic conditions and are compelled to borrow money frequently to meet their essential needs and at time for unexpected expenditure like meeting social obligations. The Banjaras of Naharkheda do not consider taking loan as a taboo as is found in some of the primitive societies. Another intriguing feature is that at what rate of interest, the loan is made available is not much a matter of concern to them, as a result of which many of them suffer from exploitation by the money lenders. There is no respite in their indebtedness even now as compared to the position prevailing in 1961. The average amount of debt is Rs. 2646.88 in 1985. 22 out

of 32 households in Naharkheda village have taken loan for different purposes. The average loan per indebted household was Rs. 378.56 in 1961 which has increased to Rs. 3850.00 as per 1985 survey. It ranges from Rs. 1114.28 average annual loan per household in income group of Rs. 1001-2000 to Rs.3722.22 in the income range Rs. 5001-10,000.

Table III.26

Number of households by income group and nature of expenditure

Nature of Expenditure	Income group and proportion of expenditure of households in percentage					
	Total average expenditure	Below 1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	3001-5000	5001-10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Food	42.36	—	55.09	43.31	32.86	45.05
Cloths	12.74	—	9.73	9.59	10.48	17.31
Livestock	23.60	—	14.97	31.76	40.32	8.54
Drinks	5.69	—	7.64	5.29	3.23	7.20
Travel	1.86	—	1.77	1.45	1.24	2.62
Recreation	2.00	—	2.54	1.28	1.23	2.87
Education	0.61	—	0.15	0.46	0.05	1.27
Agriculture	4.11	—	4.07	2.48	3.50	5.60
Fuel and light	1.80	—	2.97	1.71	1.64	1.68
Purchase of bicycle	0.60	—	—	—	2.12	—
Purchase of domestic utensils	0.40	—	—	—	1.41	—
House repair	0.52	—	—	0.27	0.30	1.00
Diesel oil and Polythene pipe	1.65	—	—	—	—	4.42
Other miscellaneous services	2.06	—	1.25	2.40	1.62	2.44
Total Percentage	100.00	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It has to be noted that the households belonging to the lowest income groups viz 1001-2000 and 2001-3000 have taken loan for all the purposes like agriculture, animal husbandry and other domestic and social obligations. Domestic and social obligation account for the major share (44.87 per cent) of the total loan in respect of the households in the lowest income range. It is however heartening to note that bulk of the loan taken by the households has been for the purpose of animal husbandry which alone accounts for 76.74 per cent of the total loan. This may be construed to be investment devoted to the accumulation of livestock which may in turn lead to further raising of cattle wealth, production of milk and milk products. This type of utilisation of loan is rather a good sign of economic development. But all the same the Banjaras of Naharkheda are poor people with very low level of literacy are under the clutches of the money lenders, who exploit them by giving loan liberally in cash and kind at a very high premium.

The extent of debt and the actual purpose for which the 22 indebted households have taken loan have been gives in Table III.27.

From the figures it is clear that 84.77 per cent of the total debt has been for productive purpose and thus only a small proportion (13.23%) for non-productive purpose. Of the introductive part of debt, a bulk of it (68.99 per cent) related to domestic expenditure on food. 6 households are such who could not earn as much even to meet the expenditure on food. For meeting the expenditure on social obligations like marriages, births and deaths, the amount of debt is insignificant.

Table III.27 gives the distribution of indebted households classified by source, amount, purpose and terms and conditions. Of the 22 indebted households, 5 have taken loan from Bank at interest rate of 15% per annum for productive purposes. Even those who have taken loan from private money lenders, the purpose related to productive activities like purchase of cattle and seeds. In respect of 12 such indebters, this loan was given on the terms and condition that they will have to sell the milk to the money lenders in a fixed quantity even during off season or sell *mawa* on a lower rate Rs. 2/- less than the market rate. The remaining 2 who have taken loan for unproductive purposes was without any interest. Number of households in debt classified by occupation of head of household, purpose and income-group is given in Annexure XXVI. Further indebtedness for productive and non-productive expenses and such indebted households classified by occupation and time are illustrated in Annexure XXVII and XXVIII respectively.

Private Money lenders

3.38 The institution of indigenous banks or village money lenders is deep rooted in the village economy. Despite steady growth of co-operative movement and expansion of Banking net work in rural areas, the Banjaras of Naharkheda in particular, are still not aware of banking system and procedure to obtain loan under the various development schemes implemented through the Banks. They still believe and it is practically true that it is easy to obtain loan from indigenous money lenders rather than from banks or from cooperative society. With the result local money lenders continue to be financer with their age-old money lending practices giving loan on exorbitant rate of interest. Because of their poor economic conditions, the Banjaras of Naharkheda continue to depend for easy loan from these money lenders. The system of "dam dupat" is repayment of double the principal amount enforced by the surety. Private money lenders still hold good so far as the Banjaras of Naharkheda village are concerned. The Banjaras of Naharkheda are under the clutches of the money lenders of Mhow and Indore. There is a net work of these

money lenders. One money lender from Indore even remits money to some villagers in the form of loan under certain signed terms and conditions. For example regular supply of milk or milk product in a fixed quantity at a fixed rate as the condition for the repayment of loan and if any indebtor fails to do so at any point of time, the difference in the cost at the market rate is debited in the account of such defaulter. There is yet another interesting part of it that loan for the purchase of cattle feed is generally not granted to the villagers by on money lenders instead the cattle feed is supplied to them on higher than the market price in the form of loan on further terms and conditions. It is reported by one villager of Naharkheda, who is not in debt that the exploitation by the money lenders is to the extent that milk and milk products worths Rs. 2 lakhs at the market price are taken by them from the Naharkheda villagers but in return the villagers get only half this amount.

Table

Indebted households classified by source,

Source of obtaining loan	Number of households					
			Rs. 201—500			
	Upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—200	Purchase of seeds — 15% Interest refund after selling crops on harvest	Domestic expenditure (Marriage) — 15% Interest refund after selling crops	Purchase of Cattles — No Interest but one person of the household would work at private money lender's farm for a year	Death Ceremony — without any interest as a borrowing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bank	—	—	1	—	—	—
Private money Lenders	—	—	—	—	1	—
Relatives and Co-villagers	—	—	—	—	—	1
Society	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	—	—	1	1	1	1

III.27

amount, purpose and terms and conditions

who obtained Loan						
Rs. 501 and above						
	Purchase of cattles					
Domestic expenditure (Marriage) — without any interest as a borrowing	No Interest but sell milk to money lender at committed quantity and flat rate fixed in off season	No Interest but sell the *Mawa* to money lender at Rs. 2 less than market rate	15% interest with condition to refund money after selling crops	Purchase of diesel pumps — 15% interest with condition to refund money by selling crops	Purchase of seeds — 15% interest with condition to refund money by selling crops after harvest	Source of obtaining loan
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
—	—	—	2	1	1	Bank
—	8	4	—	—	1	Private money Lenders
1	—	—	—	—	—	Relatives and Co-villagers
—	—	—	—	—	—	Society
1	8	4	2	1	2	Total

Role of Banks

3.39 There are 24 branches of various commercial banks in development Block, Mhow. There is one branch of Bank of India—"a District Lead Bank" at nearby village Badgonda and co-operative society at Menn village a Gram Panchayat headquarters of Naharkheda village. But as regard village Naharkheda, the role of bank and co-operative society has not been very effective when compared to private money lenders. Only 5 households out of 22 indebted households succeeded in securing loans from bank. The banking institutions have to play a vital role in Naharkheda for implementation of various schemes envisaged under the I.R.D.P. (Integrated Rural Development Programme) R.L.E.G.P. (Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme) etc. In Mhow Development Block, the 11 scheduled banks and 2 co-operative banks and land development bank sanctioned 806 cases under I.R.D.P during 1985-86 as detailed in the Appendix-II. So far as village Naharkheda is concerned, assistance under I.R.D.P. scheme an amount of Rs. 3000 was granted to Shri Mangal S/o Shri Sarwar for the purchase of buffaloes. Of this loan, an amount of Rs. 2786.50 has already been repaid.

Cooperative Society

3.40 The growth of cooperative movement had taken roots in Indore district in 1913 and the Holkar State of Indore passed Cooperative Society Act in 1914 for improvement of conditions of agriculturists. Great stress was laid on extending the scope of cooperation, and such sectors other than credit were also brought under the fold of cooperative movement during the Third Five Year Plan. However people of Naharkheda have not received any advantage from the cooperative credit society at gram panchayat head-quarters at Menn village of which some people of Naharkheda are members. But due to illiteracy and lack of awareness of the Banjaras of Naharkheda hardly any benefit has been derived by them from this agency. None of the officials from the cooperative department had ever visited to this village for extending benefits of credit societies to the villagers. It is estimated that more than 2 lakh rupees valued milk and milk products are transacted by the Naharkheda villagers through the money lenders at a very low return. Had there been a milk co-operative society formed, the exploitation by the money lenders would have been minimal. Households reporting problems in obtaining loan by source are given in Annexure XXIX.

Taccavi

3.41 It is a system under which the State Government advances loans at a fair rate of interest to owners or occupiers of arable land for relief of distress, purchase of seed and cattle etc. There are number of cultivators who deserved to get this benefit extended through the Government but none of the eligible cultivators is reported to have received any such benefit.

Employment and unemployment

3.42 As per table III.28, the proportion of workers to total population in Naharkheda village worked out to 34.51 per cent. Of the 78 workers, 68 are employed cultivators and agricultural labourers, which accounts for 87.18 per cent of the total workers. Thus the main-stay of the population of Naharkheda village is agriculture. In other activities the participation is found to be nominal.

None of the household has reported having any un-employed. However of the 78 already employed, as many as 23 (29.48 per cent) workers have reported seeking employment, perhaps with a view to supplement their income. On account of seasonal nature of employment in cultivation and as agricultural labourer, quite a few of them are not gainfully employed as full time workers. As such

workers have the crave for additional employment or full time employment. Occupation consonance of persons seeking employment with present employment by the type of occupation sought is shown is Annexure XXX.

Table

Number of workers seeking employment classified by

Occupation discribed as per NCO-2 digit	All Workers			Seeking employment		
	No. of workers					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivator	58	44	14	17	15	2
Agricultural Labourer	10	3	7	3	1	2
Daily Wages	7	5	2	3	3	—
Animal Grazing	1	1	—	—	—	—
Forester	1	1	—	—	—	—
Irrigation Deptt. (Chaukidar)	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	78	55	23	23	19	4

III.28

nature of present occupation and age-group

AGE-GROUP						
0—14						
Workers			Seeking employment			Occupation described as per NCO2 digit
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
2	2		1	1	—	Cultivator
—	—	—	—	—	—	Agricultural Labourer
—	—	—	—	—	—	Daily Wages
—	—	—	—	—	—	Animal Grazing
—	—	—	—	—	—	Forester
—	—	—	—	—	—	Irrigation Deptt. (Chaukidar)
2	2		1	1	—	Total

Table

Number of workers seeking employment classified by

Occupation described as per NCO2 digit	AGE-GROUP					
	15—24					
	Workers			Seeking employment		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cultivator	16	14	2	3	3	—
Agricultural Labourer	3	1	2	1	1	—
Daily Wages	2	2	—	1	1	—
Animal Grazing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forester	1	1	—	—	—	—
Irrigation Deptt. (Chaukidar)	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	23	19	4	5	5	—

III.28

nature of present occupation and age-group

AGE-GROUP						
25—34						
Workers			Seeking employment			Occupation described as per NCO-2 digit
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
20	21	22	23	24	25	1
14	10	4	3	3	—	Cultivator
7	2	5	2	—	2	Agricultural Labourer
2	1	1	—	—	—	Daily Wages
—	—	—	—	—	—	Animal Grazing
—	—	—	—	—	—	Forester
—	—	—	—	—	—	Irrigation Deptt. (Chaukidar)
23	13	10	5	3	2	Total

Table

Number of workers seeking employment classified by

Occupation described as per NCO-2 digit	AGE-GROUP					
	35—49					
	Workers			Seeking employment		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	26	27	28	29	30	31
Cultivator	17	11	6	9	7	2
Agricultural Labourer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily Wages	2	2	—	2	2	—
Animal Grazing	1	1	—	—	—	—
Forester	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irrigation Deptt. (Chaukidar)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	20	14	6	11	9	2

III.28

nature of present occupation and age-group

AGE-GROUP						
50+						
Workers			Seeking employment			Occupation described as per NCO-2 digit
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
32	33	34	35	36	37	1
9	7	2	1	1	—	Cultivator
—	—	—	—	—	—	Agricultural Labourer
1	—	1	—	—	—	Daily Wages
—	—	—	—	—	—	Animal Grazing
—	—	—	—	—	—	Forester
—	—	—	—	—	—	Irrigation Deptt. (Chaukidar)
10	7	3	1	1	—	Total

Employment Depth

3.43 The economic condition of household can be adjudged on the basis of strength of labour force available in a household and extent of deployment of their adult members in economic productive activities. The Table III.29 shows the distribution of households by employment depth i.e. number of adult member workers in the households classified by size of family. Out of 226 persons in Naharkheda during 1985 survey, there are 117 adults. Out of these 117 adults, 76 adults (64.96%) are engaged in economic activities. It may be mentioned that though there are 78 workers, two workers belong to rninor age group of below 14 years age, one each in family size of 1-3 and 4-6 members of 3 and 4 workers households respectively. Proportion of single and 2 workers households and 3 and 4 workers households are equal. Single and 2 workers households constitute 62.5 per cent of total households. Majority of these households belong to small size of household of 1-3 members.

Table III.29

Distribution of households by employment depth in Naharkheda Village-1985

Number of workers in household	Number of households by size and number of adult having number of workers noted in Column No. 1					
	All household	1-3	4.6	7-10	11 and above	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	10(24)	8(16)	2(8)	—	—	@ Includes one minor worker in the 0-14 age-group
2	10(26)	9(21)	1(5)	—	—	
3	5(20)	3(8)@	1(5)	1(7)	—	
4	5(32)	—	2(9)@	3(23)	—	
5	—	—	—	—	—	
6	1(6)	—	1(6)	—	—	
7	1(9)	—	—	1(9)	—	
Total	32(117)	20(45)	7(33)	5(39)	—	

Note:—Figures shown in brackets indicate number of adults

Transfer of Wealth

3.44 As per village re-study survey, 2 households in the village have reported transfer of land and 3 households have reported sale of live-stock, during the 5 years 1980-85. Land measuring 8.937 hectares was acquired from one household by the Government on account of construction of Choral Dam. The owner of this land received Rs. 40,000 as compensation. Another household sold 1.023 hectares of land for Rs. 14,000. The purpose of selling was the requirement of money for the construction of new house. The purchaser was a person from the same village. Of the 3 persons who sold livestock, one got Rs. 400 and the other two a total of Rs. 1000 each from this transaction. Out of 32 households, 26 have reported purchases of valuable assets during the 5 years 1980-85 and of these households, 22 are cultivators, 2 agricultural labourers, one daily wager and one engaged in animal grazing. The transaction of purchase involved land worth Rs. 53500, livestock amounting to Rs. 78900, machinery costing Rs. 20,000. There are 3 households involved in the purchase of land, 24 in the purchase of livestock 5 in the purchase of machinery and 4 acquiring utensils and cycles etc. Of the 3 households purchasing land, one engaged in animal grazing has purchased land worth Rs. 36,500, 2 working as cultivators worth Rs. 14000 and Rs. 3000 respectively. Of the 24 households involved in the purchase of live stock 20 were working as cultivators, 2 as agricultural labourers, one as daily wage labourer and one is engaged in animal grazing. With respect to purchase of machinery, 4 households were engaged in cultivation and one was working as animal grazer. All the 4 households who have purchased utensils, cycles etc, were engaged in cultivation. One household is involved in purchase of land, livestock and also machinery, his total purchase amounting to Rs. 50,000. He is engaged in animal grazing. This is the household which got Rs. 40,000 as compensation for acquirement of his land on account of the construction of Choral Dam.

This household appears to have made maximum efforts to improve his economic condition. This is the richest household in the village. Even 2 agricultural labourers and one daily wage labourer have purchased livestock. The above analysis therefore reflects some improvement in economic conditions of the villagers of Naharkheda although a lot remains to be done to ameliorate their economic conditions and alleviate the poverty of the majority of the households of the village. Annexure XXXI gives picture of purchase of valuable assets during last 5 years.

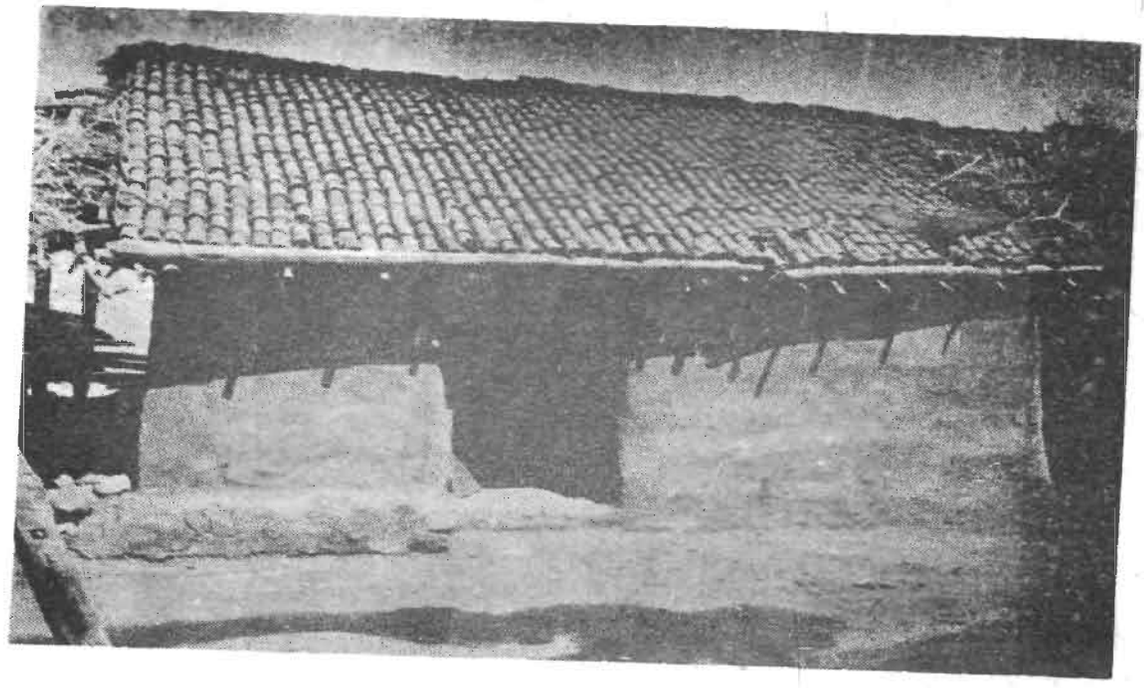


Plate-XVIII *Thatched House*



Plate-XIX *Thatched house*

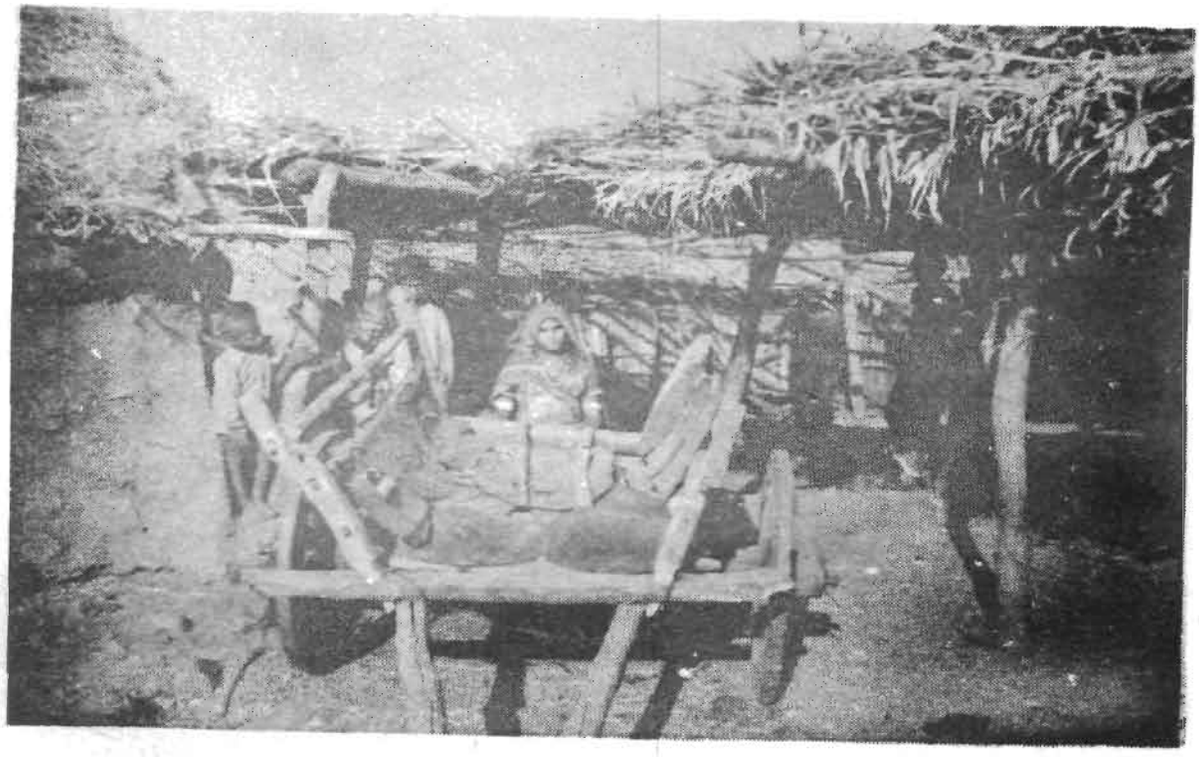


Plate-XX *A Dagla (raised structure)*



Plate-XXI *Cattle Shed*

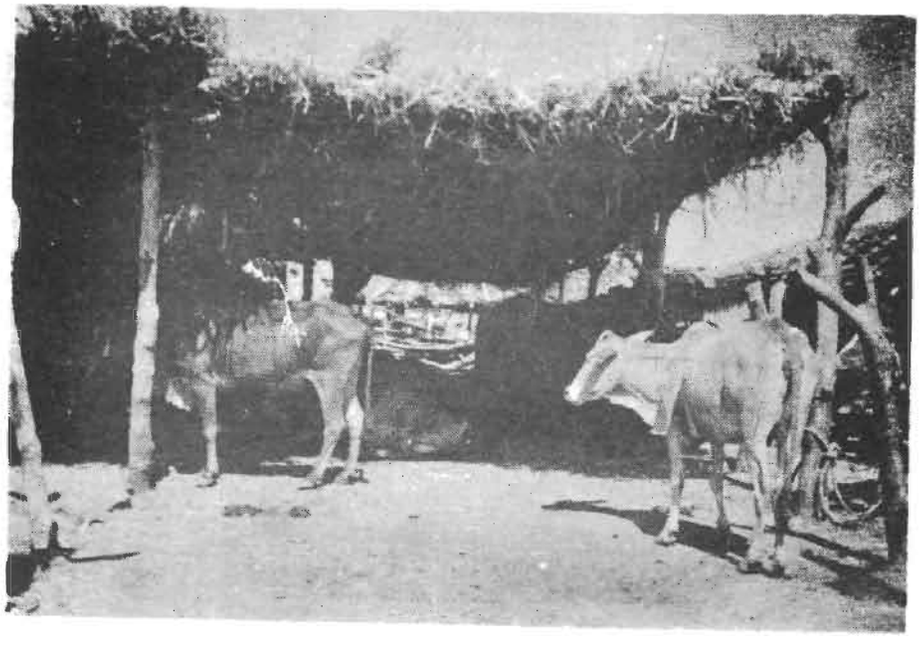


Plate-XXII *Cattle Shed*

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

General

4.1 On emergence of Community Development Programme, which is a gigantic undertaking of the Government of India to improve the conditions of village people, it was expected that the receipiants of public health aid, education facilities, agriculture extension projects and other community development programme, will have improvemental change in their socio-culture life, attitude and customs that impinge on many areas of their life and culture. Culture of any society or people of village relates to the basic rules for living together that guide the way of life of their members of social group. It is generally felt that social control is very rigid in rurual areas and that rural people tend to conform rigidly to accept traditional norms. These social control prevent social changes. But all socio-culture systems are constantly changing. Developmental progress is reciprocal to changes which are seen in the living style, dress, type of house, behaviour, knowledge about outer world and interaction, social and cultural transformation. The factors responsible for changes in socio-cultural life of any community or people of village depend upon nearness or isolation from large administrative or industrial, commercial, centres which have bearings on the nature of community of village and its views of outer world. Availability of means of transport and communications also modifies the setting of village and its classification. Village settlements are governed by certain traditions of regional or local areas. Dress, speech, manners, layout of village, type and construction of houses, sanitation system etc. follow the prescribed pattern of cultural area. In this context, it is necessary to know a good deal about their cultural and social form and the changes that have taken place over a period of time in Naharkheda village.

House-type

4.2 As at the time of 1961 survey of the village, in the resurvey in 1985, Naharkheda still continues to be a cluster of houses located at two places known as *Sakruka Tanda* and Ganga Ram *Ka Tanda* although some of the households now call them Sarwan (Sakru' son)-*Ka-Tanda* and Parbat (Ganga Ram's son)-ka-Tanda respectively.

During the last 25 years, there seems to be very little improvement in the locations of houses as well as the house-type. Even the new constructions during the last 25 years have not been in any systematic order. Houses are clustered without any planned arrangement for disposal of rubbish or for drainage of water. The village does not have still any community gathering place or any religious place for worship. In Gangaram's Tanda, some of the families have only one living room with no kitchen. These houses belong to grown up members of the family who while living separately have joint kitchen facility with their parents. In Sakru's Tanda housing conditions of majority of the households are some-what better. Each house in this *Tanda* has a cattleshed and there are two common rectangular barricades made of wooden *ballies* for the confinement of cattle in summer. The houses in both the *Tanda* have however, similar features. Majority of the houses have been constructed out of the material locally available. No cement or lime has been used, only few houses of some what well to do families have used burnt bricks. The differentiating factors are the pattern of construction of the wall, roof and the *dagla* (a raised structure of wooden *ballies*) at a Height of 4' to 5' by the side of the cattleshed with a thatched roof, open on all sides, where fodder

Table

Distribution of houses by predominant materials of Floor, Wall, Roof and ceiling

Religion & caste/ tribe/ community	Predominant Material of floor	Predominant Material of wall			
	mud	Wood and mud layered	Grass and mud layered	Unburnt bricks and mud layered	Burnt bricks and mud layered
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu (Banjara Community)	32	17	3	8	4
Total	32	17	3	8	4

IV.1

classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household—1985

Predominant material of roof		Doors				Windows		Religion & caste/ tribe/ community
Country tiles	Grass	Wooden	Tin sheet framed in wood	Wooden planks	Iron rods framed in wood	Cement net work	Iron rod in wood on frame	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
25	7	15	13	2	2	3	5	Hindu (Banjara Community)
25	7	15	13	2	2	3	5	Total

is stored and the same is used as a sleeping place in the rainy season. In case of comparatively rich families the walls of the houses are made up of bamboo mats plastered with clay and cow dung while the poor men's houses, these are of dried stems of *arhar*, grass, teak and *palas* leaves. The roof of house of a well-to-do family is made up of rafters and country tiles whereas in case of poor man's house it is of *palas* and teak leaves. In a poor men's house there is no *dagla*.

All the houses in the village are *katcha* houses when we consider the definition of a *pucca/kutcha* house as per 1981 census. A pucca house is defined as one with wall made up of burnt bricks, stones, cement concrete or timber, etc. and roof material consists of tiles, G.C.I.(Galvanised Corrugated Iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheets, R.B.C. (reinforced brick concrete), R.C.C. (reinforced Cement Concrete) and timber. The houses which do not satisfy the above definition are to be categorised as *kutcha* houses. The intermediate category of a partly *pucca* house is taken as one whose wall material consists of burnt bricks with mud layered, cowdung and mud layered or husks and mud layered and roof material comprises burnt country tiles. Based on the aforesaid definition of classification of houses, there are 4 partly *pucca* houses and 28 *kutcha* houses in the village. These are constructed without any standard plan or layout and all are low cost houses with the exception of a few.

When we consider the material of the floor of the houses, all the houses have *kutcha* floor of mud. The predominant material of the wall is wood with mud layered and that of the roof is country tiles. Thus 17 out of the 32 houses have walls comprised of wood and mud layered and 25 houses have roof of country tiles. For doors also wood is the predominant material in most of the houses followed closely by doors with tin sheet framed in wood. Windows are made up of iron rods in wooden frame or of cement works.

Only 8 houses in the village have windows. Distribution of houses by predominant material of floor, wall, roof, door, windows is shown in Table IV.1 and distribution of houses classified by material of wall and roof in Table IV.2. Majority of the houses 26 out of the total 32 houses, have no compound while only 6 houses have separate compound.

The floors are plastered by cowdung or mud after levelling them properly. Out of the total 32 households, 14 having 83 members live in a single roomed houses, 10 families comprising 57 members live in two roomed houses, 3 households with 24 members in a three room houses, 3 families with 33 members in a four room houses and 2 families with 29 members in a five room houses. The total population of 226 reside in 65 rooms which gives an average of 3.5 persons per room. When degree of congetion is compared with 1961, it can be said that there is some favourable change. In 1961 all the houses had living room which in 1985, 18 houses have more than one living room. The average number of persons per room in 1961 was 4.4 as against 3.5 in 1985. However, there is a little change with regard to the material of houses which continues to be cheap construction material procured from the local sources of the village or from the vicinity of the village. Table IV.3 shows households classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied.

Table IV. 2

Distribution of houses classified by predominant material of wall and roof-1985

Wall	No.of house-holds	Roof		Remarks
		Country Tiles.	grass	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Wood and mud layered	17	13	4	All the households in the
2 Grass and mud layered	3	-	3	village hawemud
3 Unbaked bricks and mud layered	8	8	-	floor
4 Backed bricks and mud layered	4	4	-	
Total	32	25	7	

All the houses are owned by the occupants and none in the village lives in a rented house. As regards the life of the houses, 9 have been built recently, 11 during the last 5-9 years, 6 during the last 10-19 years and 6 are very old houses which were built more than 20 years ago. The average construction cost of a house which was built 20 years ago varied from Rs. 187.09 for small size between 100--300 sq. feet area to Rs. 976.16 for the biggest size house of more than 700 sq. feet area as reported in 1961 village study report. Their present average cost is estimated between Rs. 1000-2000 and Rs. 20,000-25,000. Against this the average construction cost of each of the 9 houses built four years back was Rs. 1500 which had appreciated to Rs. 5,200 at the time of survey in 1985. The average cost of each of the 6 houses built 20 years was Rs. 1717 which has appreciated to Rs. 6467. The highest current average cost is for 6 houses built between 10-19 years ago, their current average cost being Rs. 8400. The average cost which was Rs. 2163 at the time of construction has appreciated to Rs. 6400 in 1985.

There are 8 houses with present average cost Rs. 1000-2000, 16 houses with present average value of Rs. 2001-5000, 2 houses of value Rs. 5001-10000, 4 houses with value ranging between Rs. 10001-15000, one house with value Rs. 15001-20000 and one with value Rs. 20001-25000. The last two are owned by cultivators. Nature of right, time and cost of construction and valuation of house as related to religion and occupation of head of household during 1985 survey are given in Annexure XXXII and year and cost of construction and present value during 1985 survey with reference to religion are given in Annexure XXXIII & XXXIV.

Table

Households classified by number of members, number of rooms occupied and

Religion and caste/tribe/ community of head of households	Total No. of H.H. Studies	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms	Households with one room		
		M	F		No. of H.H.	No. of members M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu Banjara	32	121	105	65	14	47	36
Total	32	121	105	65	14	47	36

M: Males; F: Females; HH: Households

IV.3

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household—1985

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Religion and caste/tribe/ community of head of households
	No. of members			No. of members		
No. of H.H.	M	F	No. of H.H.	M	F	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
10	32	25	3	12	12	Hindu Banjara
10	32	25	3	12	12	Total

Table

Households classified by number of members, number of rooms occupied and

Religion and caste/tribe/ community of head of households	Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms & above		
	No. of H.H.	No. of members		No. of H.H.	No. of members	
		M.	F.		M.	F.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hindu Banjara	3	16	17	2	14	15
Total	3	16	17	2	14	15

Table IV.4 shows households classified by duration of stay of head of the households and per capita floor space. As revealed by the table No. IV.4. 15 households with 105 members have per capita space of 2-3 sq. metres, 9 families with 68 members have per capita space of 4-5 sq. metres, 7 households with 51 members have per capita space of 6-9 sq. metres and one house with two members has per capita space of 10-15 sq. metres. Of the 15 households which have per capita floor of 2.3 metres, 4 were recenty built, 7 during the last 5-9 year, 1 between 10-19 years and 3 made 20 years ago. One household with maximum per capita floor of 10-15 sq. metres was built recently during the last 4 years. The

IV 3

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Co mmunity of head of the household—1985

No. of households with unspecified number of rooms					
	No. of members				
No. of H.H.	M.	F.	No. of households with details unspecified	Remarks	Religion and caste/tribe/ community of head of households
21	22	23	24	25	1
—	—	—	—	—	Hindu Banjara
—	—	—	—	—	Total

analysis shows that 15 families with per capita floor space of 2-3 sq. metres continued to live in very congested condition. Of these 15 households, 12 are cultivator families : 1 agricultural labourer, 2 daily wage labourer, one family with per capita floor space of 10-15 sq. metres is that of an agricultural labourer.

With regard to amenities in the house the 1985 survey shows that there is an improvement when compared to 1961, though the availability of amenities in the houses is very poor. All these 32 households have separate kitchen. 8 households have separate bathrooms in 1985 as against none in 1961. There is no lavatory in any of the housholds.

Table

Households Classified by Duration of stay of Head of Household

Duration of stay	Total Per Capita					
			1 or less than 1 sq. metre		2-3 sq. metre	
	No. of H.H.	No. of members	No. of H.H.	No. of members	No. of H.H.	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 Years	9	48	—	—	4	25
5—9 Years	11	79	—	—	7	43
10—19 Years	6	53	—	—	1	5
20+	6	46	—	—	3	32
Total	32	226	—	—	15	105

H.H : Households

IV.4

in present residence and per capita floor space—1985

Floor space								
4-5 sq. metre		6-9 sq. metre		10-15 sq. metre		16+ sq. metre		
No. of H.H.	No. of members	No. of H.H.	No. of members	No. of H.H.	No. of members	No. of H.H.	No. of members	Duration of stay
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Less than 1 Year
3	15	1	6	1	2	—	—	1—4 Years
1	10	3	26	—	—	—	—	5—9 Years
4	39	1	9	—	—	—	—	10—19 Years
1	4	2	10	—	—	—	—	20+
9	68	7	51	1	2	—	—	Total

Table—IV.5

Households classified by occupation of head of household and per capita floor space—1985

Occupation of head of household	Total No. of households		per capita space					
	No. of H.H.	No. of members	Less than one sq. mtr.	2-3 sq. mtr.	4-5 sq. mtr.	6-9 sq. mtr.	10-15 sq. mtr.	16-Sq. mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivator	26	202	—	12	8	6	—	—
Agri. Labourer	3	11	—	1	1	—	1	—
Daily wage labourer	2	10	—	2	—	—	—	—
Animal grazing	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	32	226	—	15	9	7	1	—

H.H. : Households.



Plate-XXIII *Banjara women in their traditional dress*



Plate-XXIV *Banjara woman with a child in arm*



Plate-XXV *Banjara women folk*

Choral river water is used for bathing and drinking except during summer months. In summer they dig sink in the river and use the water for bathing and washing. Two hand pumps have been installed in the village. These are being used for drinking water. With the installation of two hand pumps now the problem of drinking water has eased to a considerable extent. There is no electric connection in any of the households though electricity transmission lines are passing through the village. The households are keen to get connections for domestic purpose. All the households use jungle wood and cowdung as fuel and for light they use kerosene. Use of fuel and light is classified by religion, migration status with reference to last residence is shown in Annexure XXXV.

Dress

4.3 The village re-survey has not revealed any substantial change in the pattern of dress of Banjara of Naharkheda. The adult male Banjaras usually put on a turban locally known as *safa* or *Pagdi*(generally of red colour), a *kurta* and *dhoti* hanging slightly below the knees. The traditional dress of the Banjaras generally gives an impressive look. Of the 32 households, the adult males of 18 households had reported to be wearing *dhoti*, *kurta* and *pagdi*, 14 households were found to be wearing *dhoti, banyan, safa or pagdi.* The minor males usually wearing underwear and *banyan* and some wear nicker and shirt. Children of 19 households were found to be wearing underwear and *banyan* and 9 households nicker and shirt. The quality of dress is effected by the economic condition. Occupation of the head of the household has not shown any effect on the type and quality of dress probably because the level of education attained by a few household members is not above the middle level.

The dress of female Banjaras resemble that of other women folk of *Malwa* tract. Ghangra and *orhni* continues to be the most common dress of the Banjara women. But some of the young married ladies put on also *kanchli* (bodice) as distinguished from elderly women who usually wear *zhabla* (half sleeve blouse). All the 32 households have reported during the survey, *zhabla* and ghangra as the dress for adult female. 12 young married adult females have started wearing *kanchli* instead of *zhabla* worn usually by elderly women. In marriage ceremony of male, dress comprises a *dhoti, zhool* and a turban. *Dhoti* on this occasion is put on in the Marwari fashion. *Zhool is a long loose flowing garment with* long sleeves, and no collar and buttoned upon the front. They also wear shoes on such occasion. To see a Banjara youth in his marriage dress evokes keen interest. He puts on a *dhoti, zhool, saila* (scarf) and a safa (turban). All of these are made of superfine quality cloth and *zhool* may be made up of silk or cotton cloth. Zhool is wrapped around the girdle with a cotton cloth piece called *kamarpatta* which is about a metre in length and 30 cms in width. *Ghangra* of the bride is very impressive and is specially got made out of maroon or red colour cloth with beautiful embroidery.

These women are still not using sari which has become quite common in other villages. *Ghangra* is a typical Banjara garment, a sort of long skirt made from a long piece of maroon or red colour cloth. It is tied around the waist with a cord and reaches the ankle. *Kanchli* is a type of bodice usually cut from a cloth piece. *Zhabla* is a half sleeved blouse buttoned up in the front. Girls do not wear *kanchli*, they usually wear *lahenga* and frocks. *Orhni* is a long printed piece of cloth about one metre in width and 2 metre in height. Its one end, tied to the *kanchli* falls loosely over the *ghangra* and the other end covering the head drops down on the right side. On festivals and fairs, the Banjaras generally wear clean and new garments. Reasons for no change in dress of Banjara woman of Naharkheda can be attributed to the absence of basic factors of changes. There is completely no interaction in



Plate-XXVI *Banjara women with ornaments*



Plate-XXVII *Banjara women with Ornaments*



Plate-XXVIII Banjara women with ornaments



Plate-XXIX A Banjara woman with ornaments

Banjara women in comparison to Banjara men. Further they do not have any socio-cultural contacts with the women of other communities who opted change in their traditional dress. Besides, the main reason is of social and cultural barriers to change. A sense of personal identification of a small community seems to be persisting among the Banjaras of Naharkheda village so as to provide psychological security and satisfaction of having cultural relativism with the Banjara community of Rajasthan, because typical dress of Banjara women is basic configuration of their community. Male and female dresses classified by religion of head of household, occupation and marital status is given in Annexure XXXVI to XXXIX.

Ornaments

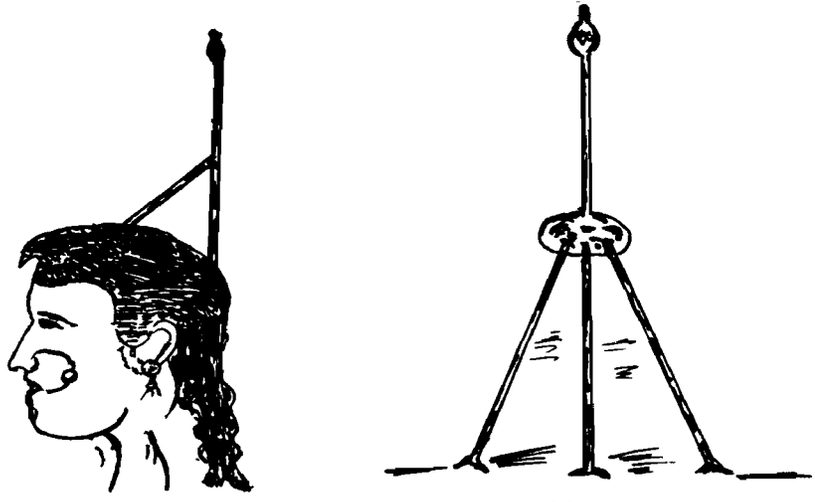
4.4 Most of the female ornaments are usually made of sliver, lac and coconut shell and synthetic rubber. On the fore-head and hair plait a Banjara women puts a *bor* with a pair of *zela. Bor* is a cone in the shape of some flower and is tied with a string to the hair. It is placed in the middle of fore-head at the hair parting. It is generally made of gold and weights 40-50 grams in which gold content is 10 to 15 gram and the rest is lac. *Zela* is made of two silver bands of several threads hooked on one side with the *bor* and on the other side with *topali* reaching from the middle of the forehead down to the temple. It is made of silver and its weight varies from 50 to 25 gram. The ornaments of neck are *hansli, kanthi, satladi, pittaarmala and zalaro.*

Topali in the shape of a merigold flower is worn by the Banjara women in their ears and a nose ring in one of their nostrils. The arms of the Banjara women are usually covered to the wrist with glittering bangles of various colours. These bangles are either of synthetic rubber of light cream colour or of coconut shells called *narethi chudis.* The silver ornaments on the forehead are *hathphool, gajra* and *bagita kangan. Hathphool* is a bracelet in the form of a ring. It is hollow from inside and its weight varies from 200-350 grms. The upper arm of Banjara women is also covered with ornaments like *bajuband, bhujaband and awala.* The *awala* ring hangs over the elbow whereas the *bajuband* and *bhujaband* are fastened to the arms. Besides, Banjara women put some other ornaments on their ankles viz. *ramzal, pin-egmy* and *toda.* All these ornaments have combed like edges. *Joda* is a solid open ring of silver and is quite heavy ranging from 300 to 500 grms. Its silver content is 1/3rd and the rest is lac. *Amzal* is moulded from brass and is tighter than *toda* as it is hollow from inside. Its weight ranges from 200 to 300 grms. *Pingmy* is light silver ornament of weight 20 to 50 grms. It is interesting to note that the total minimum weight of the ornaments worn by a Banjara women was 3 1/2 to 6 kg. as revealed by 1961 survey report. But now this has been reduced substantially to a minimum of one kg. and maximum of 2 kg.

The most distinguishing item of ornament that a Banjara bride puts on traditionally as per their custom, is a *rakhadi* a slender rod-like piece of wood having the strings which are woven into the hair plaits. The upper part of this piece is pulled high with a cord which is again tied with the hair, making the rod to stand erect on posterior of the head raising the *odhani* that covers fit still higher. This curious ornament is the symbol of married life of a Banjara woman. It is an ornament that distinguishes her from both widows and unmarried girls of her own clan and her counterparts elsewhere. All the ornaments which the bride puts on her body on the occasion of her marriage are received by her as presents from her father-in-law.

During the restudy village survey the Banjara males were not found to be fond of wearing ornaments and none was found wearing any ornament or even a finger ring. In the use of ornaments the change is the weight

of the ornaments in favour of light ornaments, women going in for lac coconut sell and synthetic rubber ornaments was noticed. With regard to traditional type and design of the ornaments no appreciable change has been noticed during the last 25 years. The main factor responsible for the no change with reference to traditional type of ornaments is the lack of interaction between the women folk of this village and the neighbouring town of Mhow or district head-quarters Indore or nearby urban places since they hardly visit these places except on some fair and festival occasion. List of common ornaments worn by the Banjara women in the village and the material from which these are made is given in table IV.6. Banjaras purchase gold and silver ornaments from goldsmiths at Mhow, who prepare and repair the ornaments. Ornaments made of other than gold and silver are purchased from weekly market at Mhow or from the fairs at nearby places. These ornaments are manufactured at Indore, Bombay and other various places in India.



RAKHADI
(WOMAN ORNAMENT)



RAMZOL & PINGNY

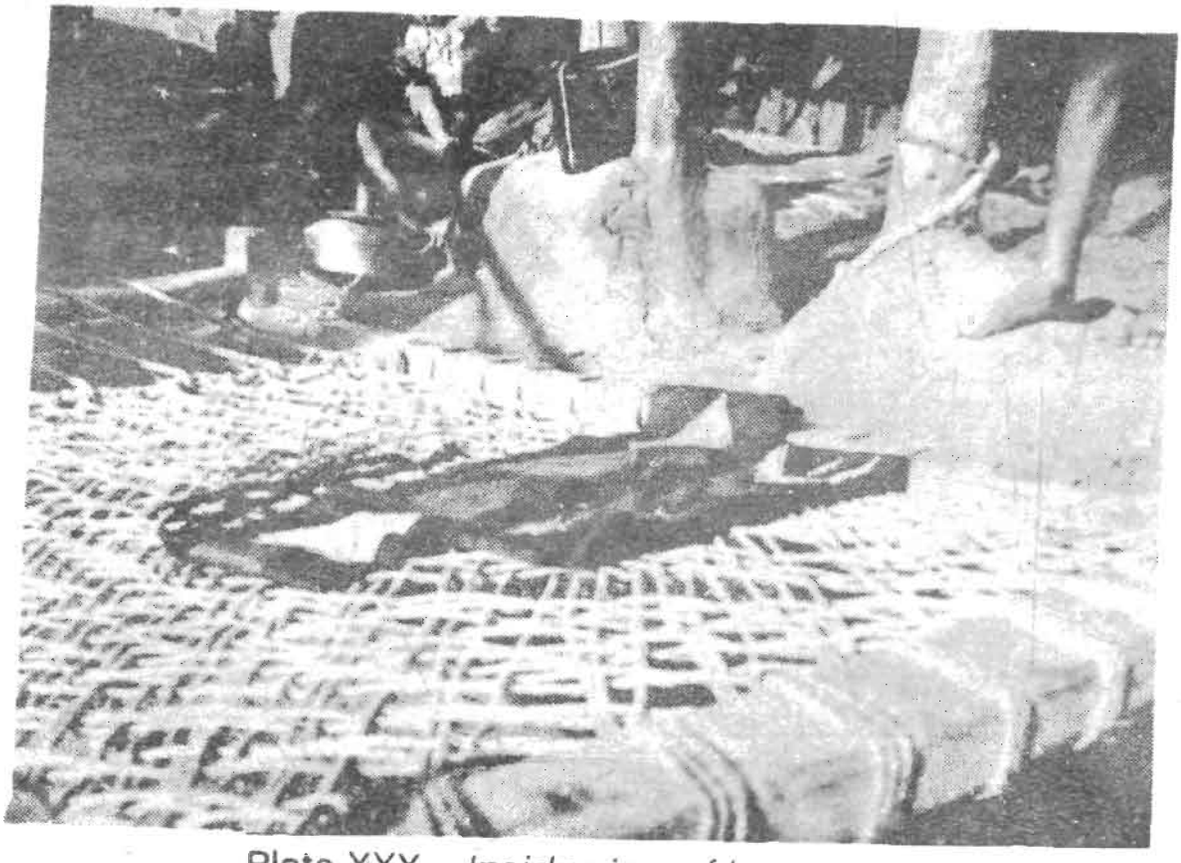


Plate-XXX *Inside view of house*

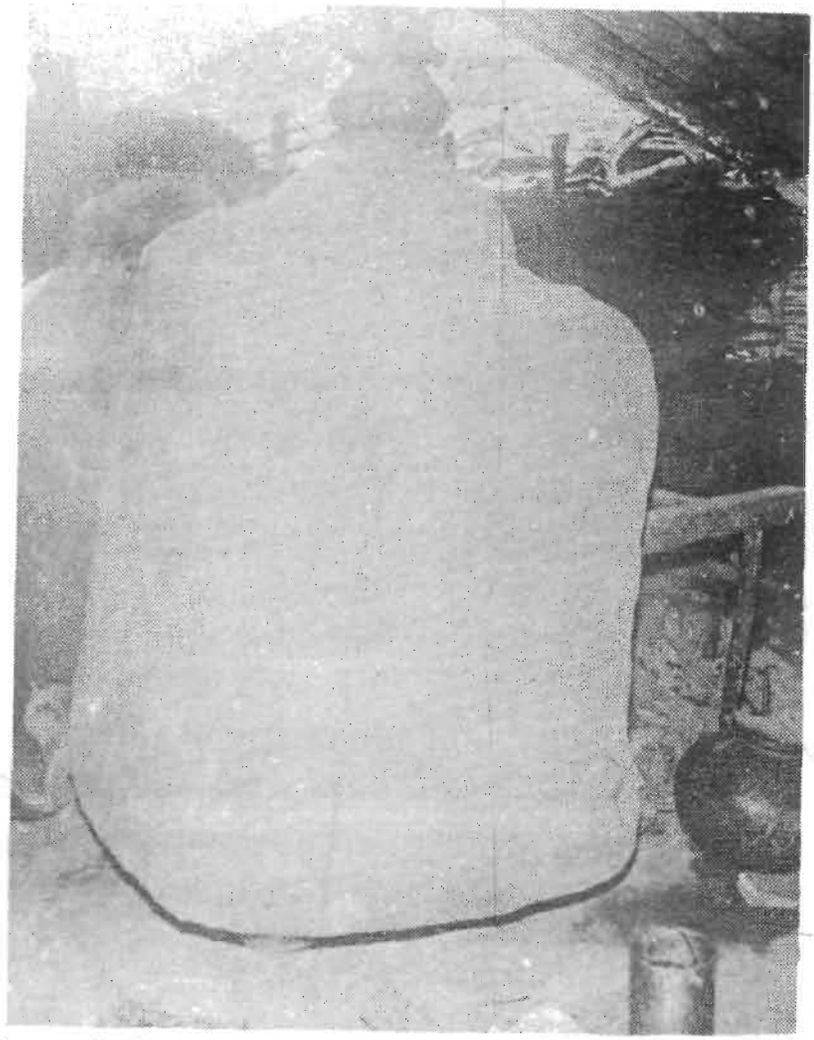


Plate-XXXI *Earthen Grain Bean inside house*

Table IV.6

Ornaments

Where worn.	Local name of ornaments	Metal/material of which made	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Neck	Hansli, Kanthi, Satladi, Pittambermala, Zalorao	Silver	
2. Nose	Bali	Gold or Silver	
3. Ear	Topli	Silver and lac	
4. Finger (Foot)	Bichhudi	Silver Brass & Aluminium	
5. Finger (hand)	—	—	
6. Ankles	Razzol, Toda,Pingmy	Brass silver lac silver	
7. Wrist	Bangles, Narethi Chudian	Synthetic rubber or coconut shells, lac	
8. Upper arm	Bajuband, Bhujband, Awala	Silver	
9. Forehead	Bor, Zola	Gold, Silver	

Food & Drinks

4.5 There is no significant change in food and drink habits of people of Naharkheda village as prevailed 25 years ago. Most of the people take only two meals a day. Usually they take *roti* prepared from maize, *jowar* and wheat flour and *dal* prepared from pulses, predominantly *tuar* in the morning and evening meal. In the evening meal they take *thuli* (gruel prepared from maize). Besides *roti* and *dal*, they also take rice occasionally and hardly take green vegetables as green vegetables are not sown by them due to lack of irrigation facilities. Banjaras of Naharkeda eat all kinds of meat including porks, buffalo meat, mutton of goat or sheep but they do not eat beef of cow. Most of the Banjara males generally drink liquors and smoke *bidi,hookka* but no one seems smoking cigarettes except occasionally if offered and when they visit Mhow town. Banjaras do not prepare liquor but they purchase from the Bhil people from neighbouring villages, who prepare country liquor or they purchase from country liquor shop at Mhow. Since the people of Naharkheda do not visit long distance places except for agriculture and other works, they usually take their morning meal at 10-11 O'clock and evening meal around 6 O'clock. The staple food of Banjaras at Naharkheda, generally comprises of course grains such as *macca* (maize), jowar and wheat. They only occasionally prepare sweets or other items except on festival or on hospitality of guests.

Household goods, furniture

4.6 The villagers were found to be owning

cheap household goods with regard to furniture. The village is still very backward in regard to furnishing of house. No chair or stool is available in any of the households. Even cots are not available in all the households. Only 27 of the 32 households have string cots. No other furniture was seen in any of the households. Even *muddhas* and *pidhas* which are generally found in most of the villages could not be seen in this village. The articles which could be termed as luxury goods were available in some of the households. Seven of the households have wrist watches, 3 families have transistors and 6 having bicycles. Most of the households store grain in earthen bean.

All the households owning luxury goods were cultivator households. Of the households owning wrist watches, 5 were illiterate; two were literate. All the 3 households owning radio transistors were illiterate. 4 out of the 6 households possessing bicyles were illiterate and two were literate. There is an improvement over 1961 in regard to owning of luxury goods. In 1961 none of the households was possessing either a wrist watch, bicycle or transistor etc. During 1985 survey presence of luxury and costly goods are classified by religion, educational level and occupation of head of households of Naharkheda village in Annexure XXXX to XXXXII respectively.

Utensils

4.7 In 1961 survey some of the families were reported to be using earthen utensils for cooking. But in the presem survey in 1985, most of the utensils used in every household are made of aluminium, brass, bronze, iron and other metals. Though the stainless steel utensils are now very common in urban areas and in many villages since it is cheaper than brass metal utensils, only 3 households have reported to have stainless utensils for cooking and domestic use. Discarding earthern utensils is a remarkable change and an improvement over 1961 position. *choolha* (furnace made of mud) is used for cooking food in all families. This is very convenient for using fire wood or cowdung or leaves reads as fuel. Hurrecane lanterns using kerosene are generally used for lighting the house. Materials of which utensils are made are classified by religion and migration status shown in Annexure XXXXIII.

Household Composition

4.8 Table IV.7 shows the distribution of households by type and occupation of head of household. Details of types of households are illustrated in Appendix II. Majority of the households i.e. (17 or 53.13%) out of 32 households comprise of nuclear type. The remaining 15 are of different type. If these households are analysed according to occupation, it reveals that out of 17 households, 4 households of nuclear family are of agricultural and daily wages labourers. Out of 15 hosueholds which are supposed to be of joint family, there is only two households of daily wages labourers and animal grazing occupation and the remaining 13 are joint family type of households of cultivators. It shows that joint families are mostly those engaged in cultivation.

In an agrarian set up, the age-old joint family system is still prevailing though tendency towards disintegration is not ruled out in veiw of the interaction with the urban milieu. Economic independence, individuality also induces emergence of nuclear type of families. Further distribution of households classified by type and educational level of head of households is given in Annexure table No. II.



Plate-XXXII *Banjara children*



Plate-XXXIII *Banjara Couple*

TABLE IV.7

Distribution of households classified by type and occupation of head of household -1985

Type of household	Number of households by occupation of head of household				
	Cultivator (61)	Agricultural labourer (63)	Daily wage labourer (99)	Animal grazing (65)	Total households
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Nuclear family	13	3	1	-	17
2. Supplemented nuclear family	2	-	-	-	2
3. Sub-nuclear family	2	-	-	1	3
4. Single person family	-	-	-	-	-
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	-	-	-	-	-
6. Collateral Joint family	2	-	-	-	2
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	-	-	-	-	-
8. Lineal Joint family	3	-	1	-	4
9. Supplemented lineal Joint family	-	-	-	-	-
10. Lineal-Collateral Joint family	4	-	-	-	4
11. Supplemented lineal Collateral Joint family	-	-	-	-	-
12. Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	26	3	2	1	32

Size of Family

4.9 Figures given in table IV 8 further support that joint family system is very much prevalent in Naharkheda village. There are four families in the village which had even more than 13 members, 3 families with 10-12 members and 10 households with 6-9 members. In 1961, the size of family ranged from 1 member to 11 members whereas the 1985 survey has revealed, the size of family memebrs ranging from 2 members to 19 members. In 1985 there is no single member while there was one single member family in 1961 survey. On comparing 1961 survey data with those of 1985, it is revealed that there has been an increase in the size of family in the present survey as compared to the previous one.

As indicated earlier Naharkheda village has relatively large size families. In families having 5 or more members in each, the heads of households in majority of them are in the age-group 40-49. There are only 2 households in which the heads of households are found to be in the age-group 60+.

Table IV.9 gives distribution of households by nature of relation of members to head of household and migration status of the heads. There are only two such households in which the heads of households are migrants. Both these households are of small family size.

Table IV.8

Distribution of Households classified by number of members and age of head of household -1985 Survey

Age of head of house-holds	Number of households having members									Total	Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 & above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-29	-	1	1	3	2	2	1	-	-	10	-
30-39	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	6	-
40-49	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	9	-
50-59	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	5	-
60+	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Age not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	3	4	7	4	6	3	4	32	

Table IV.9

Distribution of households classified by nature of members to head of household and migration status of head of household-1985

Sl. No	Nature of Relation of member to the head of household	Number of households with migration status of head of household		
		Non-Migrant	Migrant	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Self	-	-	-
2	Self, spouse	-	1	1
3	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	16	1	17
4	Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	9	-	9
5	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, with or without unmarried sons and daughters.	1	-	1
6	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married sons, son's wife/without unmarried sons/or and daughters	-	-	-
7	Self (Female) unmarried son/daughter	-	-	-

Table IV-9 (*Contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5
8	Self (Female),unmarried son/daughter	-	-	-
9	Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	-	-	-
10	Self,spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	4	-	4
11	Self (Male) unmarried brother/sister	-	-	-
12	Others (Specify)	-	-	-
	Total	30	2	32

Majority of the families 17 (53.13%) comprise nuclear type. Besides, 2 (6.25%) are supplemented nuclear, 3 (9.37%) are subnuclear type of families. 10 households (31.25%) are joint of various type, of which 2 consist of collateral joint, 4 lineal joint families and 4 are lineal collateral joint. The above analysis reveals that the joint family system still continues to prevail, though there is a tendency of indivisualism and more independent dis-regard of old values and customs which is breaking up the joint families leading to the establishment of nuclear families. During the survey, the relations among the family members were found to be cordial and parents were found to be enjoying due respects from their wards.

With regard to occupation of the head of the household of the 22 nuclear families of all type, heads of the 17 households are found to be cultivators, 3 are agricultural labourers, one is a daily wage labourer and one is engaged in animal grazing. As against the 10 point families, heads of the 9 households are cultivators and one working as daily wage labourer.

When we consider the distribution of the households with regard to their literacy level, of the 17 nuclear families of all types, heads of the 14 households are illiterates and only 8 are literates and that also without any educational level. While in the 10 joint families heads of the 8 households are illiterates and 2 are literates without any educational level. Thus most of the nuclear family heads are literates as compared to the heads of the joint families which gives an impression that literacy is an important factor leading to disintegration of the joint family system to nuclear family system.

Family and Kin comparison.

4. 10 This is further supported by the data furnished in Table IV.10 which gives distribution of population of 32 households surveyed by relationship to the head of the household and by broad age-groups. The extent to which the joint family system is still prevalent can be judged from the fact that 3 father and 9 mothers were found to be living with their sons at the time of survey. Besides, 3 brothers, 3 wives of the brothers, 3 brothers' sons and 3 brothers' daughters were living together. It is interesting to note that of the 32 heads, only 3 were of the age 15-24. The corresponding data of kin composition for 1961 is not available for comparative study.

Table

Distribution of population by age, sex and relationship to head of household

Age	Head of Household	Wife	Son	Brother
1	2	3	4	5
0—9	—	—	35	—
10—14	—	—	16	—
15—24	3	4	13	2
25—44	20	24	4	1
45—55	7	5	—	—
60+	2	—	—	—
Total	32	33	68	3

IV.10

where head is male number of persons who are related to head of household—1985

Brother's wife	Son's wife	Daughter	Sister	Father	Age
6	7	8	9	10	1
—	—	30	—	—	0—9
—	—	9	—	—	10—14
2	12	1	—	—	15—24
1	3	—	—	—	25—44
—	—	—	—	—	45—55
—	—	—	—	3	60+
3	15	40	—	3	Total

Table

Distribution of popu'ation by age, sex and relationship to head of household

Age	Mother	Son s son	Son's Daughter	Daughter's husband	Sister's husband
1	11	12	13	14	15
0—9	—	7	4	—	—
10—14	—	2	—	—	—
15—24	—	1	—	—	—
25—44	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	2	—	—	—	—
60+	7	—	—	—	—
Total	9	10	4	—	—

IV.10--*Concld.*

where head is male, number of persons who are related to head of household—1985

Daughter's son	Brother's daughters	Total	Remarks	Age
16	17	18	19	1
3	3	82	There is no census household having female head	0—9
—	—	27		10—14
—	—	38		15—24
—	—	53		25—44
—	—	14		45—55
—	—	12		60+
3	3	226		Total

There are 5 households whose 15 close relatives are staying outside the household. Their classification by occupation, nature of relations with head of household, age, marital status, educational level is given in Annexure XXV to XXVII.Non-workers of these close relatives who are staying outside the households are classified by the nature of activities and relation with head of household in Annexure XXVIII. These close relatives are also further classified by their length of time for staying outside the household and reasons thereof in Annexure XXIX.

Births

4.11 During 25 years from 1961-85, no visible deviation has been observed from the previous customs concerning birth. There has been practically no change in the prenatal practices that were previously prevalent. Survey results show that in all the 18 cases of preggnancy that occurred in Naharkheda during the last 5 years from 1981-85 (taking into account only birth that occurred in any of the households of the village), expectant mothers were subjected to certain food restrictions as well as work restrictions in case of male and female births. The concerned mothers were required to restrict themselves to light food diet such as *dalia,* milk for five weeks after delivery and were advised not to consume heavy food diet such as rice, *chapati,* oily vegetables, sugar and curry. In regard to the work restrictions, the concerned mothers were advised not to undertake any work during five week after delivery and for a period of six months after pregnancy. The concerned pregnant women were asked to avoid difficult task of fatigue such as lifting of heavy load or the work that required much more physical labour.

Expectant mothers are still attended at home only as there is no easy access to a dispensary, meternity centre or hospital. Delivery is usually attended by a local *dai* and family members and also relatives and some time by a mid-wife who is posted at a sub-centre of the primary health centre at Menn at a distance of 9 kms from the village and who also takes care of natal and post-natal cases. Complicated cases of delivery are taken to the primary health centre at Menn or to the hospital at Mhow at a distance of 21 kms. from the village.

The pregnant woman does not get any special diet, nor any special attention. The mid-wife posted at Menn who is supposed to make occasional visits of village, is reported to have not visited the village even during the last few years. The delivery is usually performed by an elderly woman (usually mother-in-law) of the joint family, with the help of *dai*(an untrained mid-wife) residing in the village Basipipri at a distance of 3 kms. from the village. She is sent for as soon as the labour pain starts. The delivery takes place in the house where women of the family and from neighbouring houses remain in attendance. No male is allowed to remain in the house, until the child is delivered and the *dai* has finished her work. The umbilical cord of the new born is cut by the *dai* with an ordinary sickle only after the placenta has been taken out. The mother and the baby are then bathed in hot water in which some indigenous disinfectants such as *neem* leaves are added. Cases of infant mortality and post natal mortality are reported to be rare. Similarly, any death of the mother in delivery or in the confinement stage was not reported during the survey by any household. Inter alia, data collected during 1985 survey regarding desirability of children, sons and daughters classified by religion, occupation etc. is illustrated in Annexure No. XXXXIX to LII.

Marriage

4.12 As recorded in 1961 village study report, the marriage amongst the Banjaras of Naharkheda continues to be a sacred institution, unlike some of them found to be a sacred in Shajapur district (M.P.) to whom it is neither a sacrament nor it is indissoluble and is

considered more or less a social contract strengthened by the kind of love between the husband and wife as well as by them love towards their offsprings. Although in ritual ceremonies it seems to have similarity with the marriage among Hindus of the surrounding areas, yet there are some points of contrasts. Some of the main points of contrast worth noting are that it is the father of the boy who goes in search of suitable match and the betrothal ceremony takes place at the Nayak's house. In Banjara community marriage ceremony usually takes place in the month of *Magh* (Feb-March) and Baisakh (April-May) and during the rest of the months no marriage ceremony is performed. The price for bride is paid by the bridegroom's father. The bridegroom's party is also required to pay for or carry provisions for the feasts which they have to give at the brides place. In this way the father of the bridegroom has to spend proportionately much more than does his counterpart among Hindus. The Banjaras do not marry their girls unless they have attained puberty. The usual age of marriage is 15-17 years as compared to 10-12 years that prevailed 25 years ago which is a significantly good and favourable change in social trend (see Annexure LIII,LV, LVI and LVII). They, however, engage their girls at much early age. But once the marriage is solemnised, the consumation is not delayed. The marriage rites are performed by a Brahmin from nearby village Basipipri but the ceremonies and ritual do not have similarity to those. Hindu marriage. Martial relations among the close relatives and from the same *gotra* are prohibited. Polygamy though existed in Banjara community but not allowed by the caste panchayat and polyandry system does not exist. Marriage in the same village is usually not possible because it is inhabited by persons descending from a common lineage and some times they are members of the same *gotra*. A girl from a well reputed family is generally preferred and they seldom go beyond a radius of 60 to 100 kms. in search of a girl (see Annexure LIV).

No marriage ceremony starts unless the boy's father has paid the price for the bride. The amount of bride price is fixed at the time of the engagement as reported in 1961 village study report, it used to be Rs. 225 as a convention. But it should be less if both the parties agreed. It was paid in two instalments, Rs.100 to 105 at the time of engagement and the balance at the time of marriage, but before the wedding ceremony begins. Now this bride price has increased substantially and it ranges between Rs. 1000 and 2000. Rs. 251 is to be paid at the time of engagement. If the price is not paid on this occasion, the marriage party has to wait there untill the amount is paid. sometimes when it becomes wholly impossible to remit the balance of the bride price, the marriage is solemnised, but the bridegroom is detained in his father-in-law's house and the marriage party returns without the newly wedded couple. The bridegroom has to work and earn wages and return bride's price. He can only leave his father-in-law's place with the bride when this debt of the bride price is completely discharged. Such detention, however, is very unusual. The Panchas on both the sides use their good offices to reduce the bride price and bring about a compromise to enable the bridegroom party to take the bride with them. Not even a single such case has been reported during the survey in which the bridegroom had to remain in the father-in-law's house. There is absolutely no change in the system of marriage during the last 25 years.

Regarding wedding date, a Brahmin from the adjoining village of Basipipri ro Bamnia Bhat Banjara is consulted to find out any auspicious day for marriage date which is decided by the mutual consultation and convenience, of the parents of the boy and the girl. After fixing the wedding date, preparation starts at the boy's house. It consists of making ornaments for the bride and buying clothes and garments for both. For the boy a *dhoti*, a shirt and red turban (3 metres long) and a pair of shoes and for the girl a *sari*, bangles of silver, a pair of

shoes, a small *dury*, (carpet) and a nose ring of gold or silver are bought. All such articles and ornaments are purchased from nearby market place of boy's village. The boy's father invites the Panchas of his village and his relations from out side as well and gives a feast. Menu generally cimprises *puris, laddus, halwa* and thuli (sweet) which are prepared mostly by themselves at their home. The feast starts after the recitation of *ardhas* to Gurunanak. The next day in the evening the barat (marriage procession) starts for the girl's village. The women follow the *barat* upto the village boundary, singing songs. On arrival at the bride's village, the *barat* halts underneath a tree outside the village, unitil the birde's father announces that he is ready to receive the *barat* This period may vary from 2 to 8 days. According to the present survey this duration is reported to be 2 to 3 days at the most. On the day thus appointed a *Brahmin* is sent for from a nearby village to conduct the wedding ceremony. A peculiar specially decorated marriage chawki (booth) is made, which is a peculiar structure. At the four corners of the both earthen vessels are arranged in columns. Fire is placed in centre of the booth and by the side of the pyre a *kalash*) a brass vessel with a coconut and mango leaves) is installed. On one side of the fire, the couple takes their seat facing the east, the bride sitting on the right of the bridegroom. The *Brahmin* sits on the other side of the fire facing the couple. The ceremony begins in the morning at about 4 A.M. the bride is smeared with turmeric paste by the women behind the curtain. The brother-in-law applies turmeric to the whole body of the bride-groom. Both of them take bath which is know as kakan dora; the bride takes bath on the wooden *parat* (wooden vessel) then she wears *lengha orhni* which is brought for her by her father-in-law and stretched over the bride-groom when he leaves his home for the marriage ceremony. The brahmin takes a rupee from the bride's father and places it on brides palm which is held fast by the bride-groom. This amount has since increased to Rs. 5/-perhaps due to increase in the cost of living. The couple goes round the fire seven times, for 1st four rounds the bridegroom leads the bride and for the next three rounds, the bride takes the lead. These seven rounds (*Sapttera*) signify the completion of the marriage ceremony.

After the seventh round is completed the bride's brother requests the bride-groom to release the hand of his sister and charges upon him to be a good husband and treat her with love and kindness. Then he takes a *kankar* (pebble) and twists ear of bride-groom with the pebble urging him for its compliance. The bridegroom's father gives a feast of goat meat and liquor to *panchas* usually on the next day. Then comes the hour of departure which is called *ladkeka bahar bethana* (to bid) farewell to the bride). She is offered the bridal dress and ornaments made by her father which she wears before leaving. Her dress is typical Banjara women dress which is prepared at home which takes 4 to 6 months to complete. the dress consisting of *ghangra* (peticoat), *choli* (blouse), *odhni* are made with multicolour pieces of cloth with hand embroidery. In the ancient past, the gift used to be enormous, a head of cattle, a maid servant etc. When sakru's sister was married, 27 cows and one maid servant were given to her by his father. The *barat* starts on return journey with the bride and is received by the women and the *panchas* of the bridegroom's village on the outskirts. The bridegroom is conducted to his home and there Guru Nanak's prasad-jaggery is distributed. On the same day a feast of *sira* (sweet made of wheat flour fried in vegetable oil then mixed with sugar or jaggery or gur) and *poori* is given to the Panchas. The feast is called *barati jeman* (Barat Lunch or Dinner) Though Banjaras do not appear to retain any sikh religion but since their ancestors followed Guru Nanak-prophet of sikhs as an influence of that time. Cumberlege states "that before starting to his marriage the bridegroom ties a rupee in his

turban in honour of Guru Nanak, which is afterwards expensed in sweetmeals[1] This system in the form of distribution of *prashad* in the name of Guru Nanak is still followed as a custom.

The number of members of the marriage party and expenditure on marriage depends upon the social and economic status of the head of the household. The survey results reveal that the amount of payment in cash and kind made by the household in case of girl ranges between Rs. 200 to Rs.1600. The results also show that expenditure on this account has not much changed though it has recorded an increasing trend. More than 40 years ago, 3 households had incurred less than Rs. 200 and two households more than Rs. 1000. The average expenditre on 12 marriages that took place 20-39 years back was between Rs. 200-1000. In recent marriages of less than 5 years old, expenditure in respect of 12 cases has been recorded between Rs. 200-1000. Only in one marriage that was celebrated during the last 5-9 years, the expenditure was Rs. 1600. This expenditure was incurred by the girl's father on clothes utensils and ornaments and was received by the bridegroom's household. Main functionary is Brahmin who performs all marriage rituals. Usually Brahmin from Basipipri village performs marriage ceremony. He is given Rs. 21 or more plus wheat rice, coconut, cloth and other offerings. Money is paid by bride's father. There is no role of other functionary like barber, etc as prevails in Hindu community in adjoining villages. With regard to the participants in marriage ceremony all the male members from bridegrooms village and the males and females from brides side village participate in the marriage feast as well as marriage ceremony. In case of female, more than 75 per cent of the participants are from their own caste. About 10% comprise lineage members and 13 per cent are only of affinal kins. The proportion of higher caste participants is higher and lower caste participants is negligible. *Brahmins, Thakurs, Banjaras* etc. are regarded as higher caste while, whasherman, sweeper etc. are considered low caste. It being 0.69% in respect of higher caste and 0.65% in case of lower castes. With reference to male's marriage, the proportion of caste-fellow participants is 66.06%, lineage members 19.12% and affinal 14.70%.The data thus reveal that in case of females the proportion of caste participants is higher as compared to that of males. Amount of marriage payment given and received by households in case of marriage of male and female classified by religion, time of marriage, as well as nature of marriage payment received and given in case of marriage of male and female by occupation of groom are illustrated in Annexure LVIII to LXIV.

Remarriage

4.13 During the survey, no case of divorce was reported. As reported in 1961 Village Study Report, the Banjara community generally does not believe in 'divorce' Normally when the husband and the wife fail to get on well with each other either the wife goes back to her parent or runs away elsewhere. The ill treatment of women is very much desliked by the community and is punishable by the caste panchayat. It may be mentioned that it is not very easy for the wife to run away from her husband. Any person who dares to keep such a women in his house is punished by the caste panchayat on an appeal to it by the ex-husband. But in case of man who has married or eloped with the girl engaged to some one else, the punishment is not so severe. When a man brings a married woman in his house and keeps her, he is fined by the panchayat to the extent he is in position to pay. When such a case is brought to the caste panchayat, the panchayat orders the person, who is willing to keep the woman, to

[1] Tribes and Castes by Russell and Hiralal Vol. II Page 178

pay compensation to the former husband of the woman. But when a girl is already engaged with some one else and elopes, it is considered as a serious offence for which the punishment is Rs. 2,000/- and also person eloping with the *sagai* (a bride already betrothed to other person) is asked to give a girl of his house to the boy to whom the girl was previously engaged. Usually no widow is permitted to remarry. Also a man who has wife living in the house, cannot marry a second women but a widower or a person whose spouse is ex-communicated by the panchayat can re-marry. A widow is however permitted to live with a man as a mistress and the process is called *Natra.* In such a case the widower is required to pay such compensation as decided by the panchayat to the ex-father-in-law of the widow and the widow is not allowed to take children from her former husband with her. However on the death of an elder brother, younger brother of the deceased can marry the widow. During survey no case of widow remarriage was reported. However from the sources other than the respondents, two cases of remarriage out of six widow cases have come to notice..

Death

4.14 Customs regarding death, as in case of birth, continue to be age-old and are so binding on the rural society that no deviation has been observed during the last 25 years. The dead body is cremated by the Banjaras like other Hindus. Immediately after death, the body is removed to the floor and properly washed. Sweets are put in mouth of dead body as a custom. If it is a man, body is wrapped with a white cotton sheet. In case it is a woman, a red cloth usually of the size of corpse is put on the dead body. A ladder like structure is made with *bamboo* stems and matting of grass is spread over it. The corpse is laid over the structure and then covered with a long piece of plain cotton cloth, just sufficient to cover the body well. The sad news, soon after a death has occurred, reaches every house and all persons of both the *tandas* of the village assemble at the house of the deceased for mourning. Four of the closest relatives of the deceased lift the stretcher over their shoulders. The procession is led by a man who carries smouldering cowdung cakes in the furneral procession. Friends and relatives in the village send some fuel wood to the cremation ground. A pyre of fuel wood is prepared and dead body is placed over it and covered with a pile of wood. The pyre is lit by the man who has brought the smouldering cowdung cakes with him. The skull of the dead is broken after the pyre is lit by striking it with a log as unless broken it would not burn. People attending the funeral wait until the body is completely consumed by the rising flames and reduced to ashes. Later on, the remaining bones (*phool*) and the remains of ashes are gathered in an earthen pot. This pot is kept in a place outside the village which is also chosen for the feast to be given to the entire community including the community people of adjoining villages and relatives of other places on the third day after death. People of other communities of adjoining villages are not invited. Since village is unicaste, there is no possibility of inviting people of other community of the village in such feasts. The feast is purely vegetarian and liquor is not served on this occasion. After this feast, the remains (*phool*) of the deceased are sent to Onkareshwar for being imersed in the holy river Narmada. This is usually done twelve days after death but if for some reason it can not be done, it is postponed to some other occasion. If the remains could be desposed of within twelve days, then on the twelth day a bigger feast is served at the house of the deceased. On this day *panch rasoi* (a meal of 5 dishes) is prepared. The person who had performed the skull breaking ceremony gets his head and beard shaved. In such feast, people of their community in adjoining villages such as Basipipri, Jam, are also invited. The mourning period lasts 10 to 13 days for adult and 3 days for child.

Like other Hindus, Banjaras also offer *shradha* to the departed soul in the month of *Kuwar*, (Sept-October) on the date on which death took place. The elder son usually performs this duty to the departed soul. On *sharadha* day again *Panchrasoi* is prepared and all the relatives of the deceased are invited to this feast. Some morsels of food are offered to the crows before the commencement of the feast. It is believed that in doing so, the departed soul is propitiated.

Generally for children below 5 years of age, the dead body is buried and of persons of age 5 and above, the dead body is cremated. Cause of death particulars, diagnosis and treatment and time of death of male and female classified by religion and manner of disposal of dead body and period of mourning, related age, cause of death of the deceased (male and female) classified by religion of head of households are given in Annexure LXV to LXVII.

Festivals

4.15 Banjaras of Naharkheda celebrate all those festivals which are generally celebrated in Hindu religion and in adjoining village such as Diwali, *Dassehra*, *Holi*, *Rakshabandan* and *Guga Navami* etc. *Guga Navami* is one of the most important festivals celebrated by the Banjaras. On ninth day of *Badi* (first part) of *Bhadon* (August-September) there is festival in honour of *Guga*. The Banjaras do not know any thing about *Guga* except that he was a great hero and a saint. They observe this festival by tradition.

Holi is one of the most important festivals for the Banjaras and they continue to celebrate it with great gusto in the same old tradition. Great significance is attached to it as on this occasion a new born child is given a name and is included in the *tanda*. Holi festival marks the onset of springs and also of harvesting *rabi* crops. The child is bathed in the morning and dressed in *zabla* (a long shirt) The child is brought before the assembly round the *holi* pyre where Nayak holds the child in his lap. Two stricks are clapped over the head of child and it is announced that the child in his lap. Two sticks are clapped over *tanda* gives the baby a name.

Banjaras who are otherwise disciple of Nanakpanth, celebrate Janmastmi festival with the same zeal as it is celebrated by other Hindus. They observe a complete fast on this day and break it on the following day which is Ganga-Navami.

Dassehra, a well known Hindu festival, is celebrated by the Banjaras of Naharkheda, who claim to have inherited the great Rajput tradition of fighting for right cause. *Dassehra*, is a festival commenmorating victory of good over evil, Banjaras celebrate the day by killing a goat supposed to symbolize the victory over evil. The sacrificial goat is fed well for a few preceding days. The strongest man of the village kills this goat after applying *sindur* (vermiton) on its forehead. The meat of the sacrificial goat is the main course of the dinner and liquor is served liberally to all.

Diwali, the festival of lights, is also observed by Banjaras of Naharkheda. On this occasion house is swept thoroughly and walls and the floor are plastered with clay and cowdung. Special food is prepared. Now a days fire crackers are also played by most of the younger groups. On *Amavas* day, the cattle are not yoked but are bathed in the river and decorated on the back and on the head with reddish paste. The animals are covered with spots of colour all over their horns which are painted in red, green or blue colours and peacock feathers may be attached to them. Necklaces of heads and leather bands clinking with little bells decorate their necks. No body works in the field on that day. On the following day of diwali, Govardhan Puja festival is celebrated in the traditional system. The women sing *Govardhan* songs.

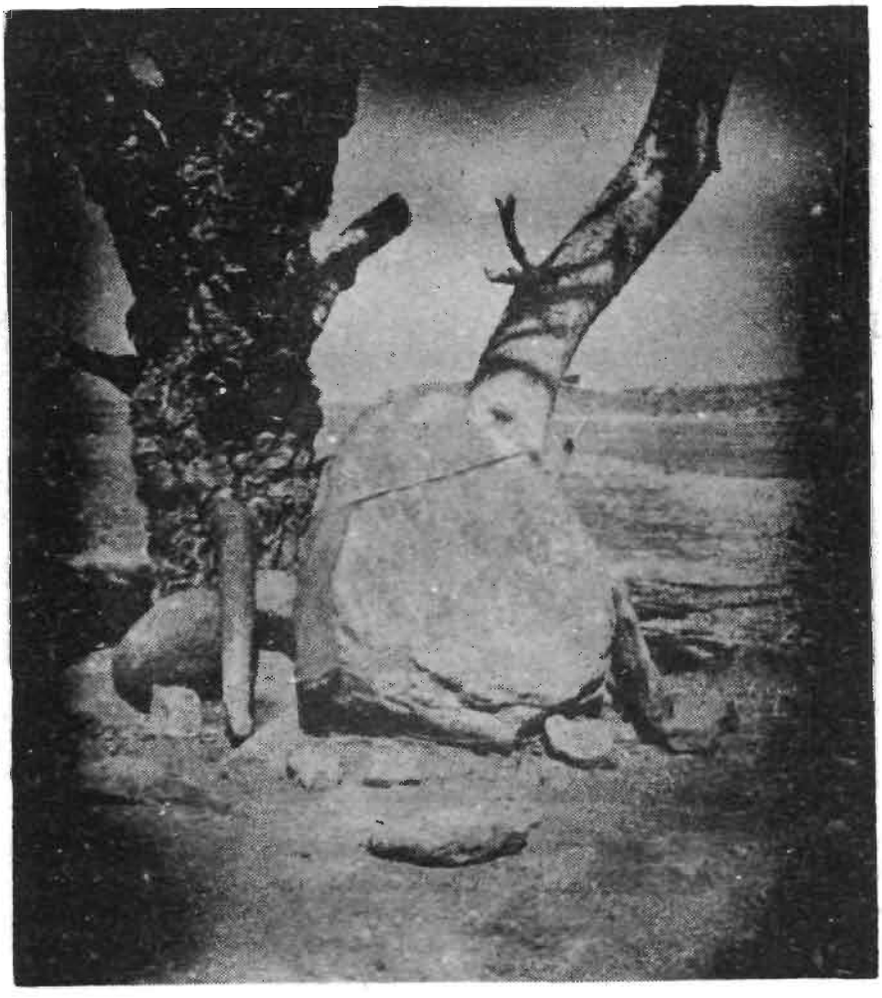


Plate-XXXIV *Village Diety (Khedapati)*

Fair

4.16 No fair is held in Naharkheda village but at Nakheri village about 4 kms. away, a grand fair of Nakheri *Hanumanji* is held on the full moon day in the month of *Kartik* (October-November). It continues for 3 days and more than 5 to 10 thousand people from adjoining villages assemble and worship the Hanuman diety. People of Naharkheda also visit this mela and make their obeisance to Hanumanji and purchase goods like cloth. Women purchase nickle ornaments, *bindia* and *bangles*, boys purchase toys and sweetmeats. They all enjoy jhula-(go-round) etc.

Banjaras of Naharkheda village as well as Banjaras of Indore, Khargone and Khandwa districts visit Onkareshwar for pilgrimage of Lord Shiva. Maha Shivratri festival is held in *Phagun sudi 13* (February-March). A big mela of Banjara community is held on this eve where they discuss their community problems and solve community disputes in common Community Panchayat. A feast is also arranged by the community. Onkareshwar is the seat of Guru Nanak, whom Banjara people worship and profess. Banjaras pray and offer worship to Guru Nanak on this Maha Shivratri eve.

Religion

4.17 All the inhabitants of village Naharkheda call themselves as Banjara Hindus. They apparently have faith in Hindu Gods and Goddesses. Although they do not worship any family deity in their homes, but outside the village there is a place of *Mairam Mata* or Banjari Devi which they propitiate on the auspicious occasions of festivals such as *Dassehra* and *Govardhan Puja* etc. as well as in time of calamity. Rassull and Hiralal, while describing this deity, have said, "one of the tutelary deities of the Banjaras is the Banjara Devi, whose shrine is usually located in the forest. It is often represented by a heap of stones; a large stone smeared with vermilion being placed on the top or the heap to represent the Goddess. When a Banjara happens to pass through this place he in order to protect him self from the evils of the forest, throws a stone on the heap as a symbol of prayer to the Goddess" The Mairam Mata or say Banjara Devi is situated on Choral river side and Banjaras of Naharkheda propitiate this Goddess on the occasion of festivals.

They have faith in Hindu religion. They observe all important festivals and rituals relating to Hindu religion. But they claim to be disciples of Guru Nanak. On every religious and auspicious occasion they offer *Ardas* (Obeisance) to Guru Nanak and distribute *Kadah-ka-prashad* (*Suji Halwa*) in his name. They visit Gurudwaras whenever they happen to visit any nearby town. But it is worth noting that the Sikhs do not own them so far as their *panth* (following) is concerned. How they became the followers of Guru Nanak could not be ascertained from any of the village elders or Naik/Sarpanch. But they mentioned that since their fore-fathers have professed faith in Guru Nanak's preachings, they continue to follow them in this regard. This appears to be correct and further supported by Mr. Balfour in his paper 1 which quotes". The Banjaras call themselves Sikhs, and it is noticeable that the charan sub-caste say that their ancestors were three Rajput boys who followed Guru Nanak, the prophet of Sikhs. The influence of Guru Nanak, appears to have been widely extended over northern India, and to have been felt by large bodies of the people other than those who actually embraced the Sikh religion. Cumberlege states (Monograph p. 12) that before starting to his marriage, the bridegroom ties a rupee in his turban in honour of Guru Nanak, which is afterwards, expended in sweetmeats" [1]

Their status as a tribe in the caste hierarchy

Migratory Tribes of Central India in J.A.S.B. new series, Vol. XIII quoted in the Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India by M/s R.V. Russel and Rai Bahadur Hiralal. Vol. II page No. 178.

of Hindu community could not be located, socially they appear to be isolated from other castes and tribes. They would eat *Kacha (unfried)* as well as *pakka (fried)* — food from Brahmins and Rajputs but from none others whereas these two castes, Brahmin & Rajputs would neither eat with Banjaras nor eat *kacha* or *pakka* food prepared by them (Banjaras).

Superstition & belief

4.18 Banjaras of Naharkheda believe in rebirth and transmigration of the soul. They also have faith in the religious myth that their soul has to pass through 84 lakhs of life cycles before it enters a human body. They are very superstitious on some of the occasions. Ceremony like construction of a new house, sowing of fields and harvesting etc. are commenced on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday as these days are, considered to be auspicious. At the time of commencement of any new work like sowing of a field. If they come across a sweeper it is considered to be a good omen. But if they see a Brahmin on such an occasion it is treated as an ill omen. The barking of a dog is taken as a bad omen. Sneezing by some body on the occasion of setting out on journey is not taken as a good omen, the Banjara will return home and avoid that moment.

Guru Nanak occupies a unique place in the rituals and customs of the Banjaras, as Lord Ganesh in the case of Hindus. Before any auspicious work is started, Guru-nanak's blessings are invoked and his protection is sought on all important occasions like marriage, birth, the commencement of agricultural operations or the construction of a house. He is not only remembered in the time of happy occasions but also in the time of calamity and distress. Banjaras of Naharkheda make vows (*Manta*) when they desire some kind of success or want an ailing patient to be cured or wish evils kept away or the affects of some epidemic eradicated when their wishes are fulfilled, the deity is offered a worship (*pooja*) in a suitable form. The form of offering varies from deity to deity and occasion to occasion. If the deity propitiated is Guru Nanak then *Kadah-ka-prasad* is offered. In case of *Bhairo-dev* or *Sheetla Mata*, a goat is sacrificed before the deity.

Mother tangue

4.19 Though the Benjaras have been living in Malwa tract for a considerable long time but they have retained their originality so far as their mother tongue is concerned which being Banjari, a Rajasthani dialect. It is however, heartening to note that all the male members of this village understand Hindi well and can converse fluently whereas the womenfolk can understand it well but not all can speak well.

Leisure and recreation

4.20 Leisure and recreation as known to the city have nothing to do with the life of the Banjaras of Naharkheda. There is no organised form of recreation or past time in the village. The reason being that the villagers have to remain busy most of the time to earn their livelihood. Even when they have some leisure time they do not know how to utilise it to their best advantage. No plays no drama and no dances (except on festivals) are conducted in the village but gossiping among the people in groups is one of the most favourite past time in the village like other agricultural villages. The conversation is not serious or of intellectual level. Often in some evenings or on cold winter evenings, most of the men and boys of the *tanda* sit round a fire and chat. Sometimes they talk of weather and agricultural operations. The elders advise the adolescents in the do and don'ts. Sometimes a talk about the search for a bride is initiated in these sittings They talk about the neighouring villages which may relate to a quarrel, elopement, disputes about land etc. Land problems are also sometimes discussed. Some times *bhajan* (religious songs) are



Plate-XXXV *Wealthy Banjara*



Banjara Nayak (extreme left wearing (Jacket) with followers

recited. The singing of the *bhajans* is accompanied by the bitting of *dholak*, *manjari* (Drum-music instrument) which gives pleasant music. These *bhajans* reflect philosophy of life according to Banjaras. Besides such occasional gatherings, the other favourite past times are singing and dancing on various festival and rituals. On Holi festival the men and women dance but never together, they form seperate groups. Another occasion when these people dance is the month of *Sawan* (July-Aug) two or three days after *Raksha Bandhan* (a festival observed by Hindus, but this festival is not observed by Banjaras), the dance is accompanied with songs and instrumental music. They are *dholak, duj,* and *manjira*.

Influential and prestigious persons in the village, source of their power and prestige

4.21 Naharkheda village being a small and isolated village, there are no such persons who belong to any political party and active party workers. Usually it can be assumed that the politicians or persons of prominent social organisation are in the front line of the influential persons. In Banjara community each *tanda* (caravan) has a chief or leader with designation of Nayak. The person choosen as Nayak by the people of the *tanda*, continues in this position for a long time. The chance of a Nayak is partly hereditary. The Nayak of the *tanda* decides all disputes of community. Hence Nayak is a prominent person in Banjara community. Shri Gowardhan, son of Shri Sakru former Nayak, is the Naik of the Banjaras residing in Sakru-ka-tanda. He is 50 years old and is respected person in his community in his *tanda*. Shri Parbat son of gangaram is Nayak of Gangaram-ka-tanda. He is 40 years old and respected person in the community of Banjaras in his *tanda*. Shri Premsingha son of Mandor Singh is a member of Menn Gram Panchayat of Naharkheda village. He is 28 years old and is educated upto primary level. Though he does not belong to any party, he is quite influential person for administrative and panchayat work. It is through his efforts by meeting the sitting M.L.A. that a primary school in the village is functioning and two hand pumps have been installed. He is respected by Banjaras of both the *tandas* of the village.

Wealthy persons are invariably considered as influential persons in all the villages. If they are liberal minded they are respected and loved by all. In Naharkheda village, there are hardly any wealthy person but Shri Sardar Singh, son of late Shri Ranjeet is comparatively rich and wealthy person in the village. He is 35 years old and educated upto primary level. His family is a joint family of 19 members and possesses 5.5 hectare of agriculture land and owns a diesel pump-set. He also prepares *mawa* in quite good quantity and sells in Mhow town. He has a high reputation in business circle at Mhow and in adjoining villages. He is thus a prominent influential and prestigious person in the village.

Traditional Panchayats and other organisations of social control and management.

4.22 The three tier system of Panchayat administration came into force in Indore district with the promulgation of Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act.1949. Under this system there is a village or Gram Panchayat for a village or convenient group of villages, Kendra Panchayat at the Block level and the Mandal Panchayat at the district level.

For bringing uniformity in the State, the Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act VII was passed in 1962. Under this Act, implementation of Panchayat Raj in the whole State of M.P. the establishment of Gram Sabha and constitution of Gram Panchayat were completed in 1964-65. Later on it was felt necessary to amend Panchayat Act 1962 in order to simplify and remove certain anomalies and for this purpose M.P Panchayat Act 1981 was enacted which is in force

Under the new Act, the Gram Sabha consisting of all the adults of the village, has been recognised a statutory body, which shall meet twice a year to consider programme of work and the Panchayat budget at the village level. Every Gram Panchayat, having an annual income of at least Rs. 5000/- can have a full time Secretary, the Janped Panchayat, a chief Executive Officer, while the real break through under the Act has come in assigning many revenue functions to the Gram Panchayats. But Government decided to entrust duties of Patels and mukhadams to the Gram Panchayat. Besides the management of all waste land including pasture land has been transferred to the Gram Panchayat concerned.

The obligatory development functions of Panchayats (excluding Nyay Panchayats) are general conservancy, construction and maintenance of village roads, provision for potable water and a number of other functions related to the development of the villages and welfare of the people in rural areas.

Village panchayat

4.23 Naharkheda village comes under jurisdiction of Gram Panchayat of Menn village in Mhow tahsil. Its jurisdiction covers Menn and other adjoining 7 villages namely (1) Kadwali (2) Naharkhodra (3) Telanbardi (4) Jam Khurd (5) Madhawpura (6) Ramgarh Palasghat and (7) Naharkheda will headquarters at Menn. Elections of the present Board of Gram Panchayat were held in 1983 and its term will end in 1988. Present Board of Panchayat consists of 17 members of which 9 members belong to Scheduled Tribes, one each of Scheduled Caste and Backward classes, and rest 6 members belong to general category. Amongst 17 members, 2 are female members. Shri Kalu of Lalmal hamlet of Menn village is the Sarpanch of Panchayat and belongs to Scheduled Tribe. Shri Hari Ram of general category from Menn village is Upsarpanch. Occupation of all members is cultivation. Out of 17 members, 11 members (64.70%) are literate but of these 11 members, only 6 have attained formal education level and rest 5 members have however only knowledge of reading and writing. Two members are educated upto middle class and 4 are upto primary level. Both the female members are illiterate. None of the 17 members hold any office in any other organisation in the village or outside and also none of them belonged to any political party.

At Gram Panchayat headquarters, there is a sub-post office, sub health centre and office gram sewak (village level worker) who happens to be the secretary of Gram Panchayat. School is upto middle class. Income of the Panchayat is mainly from Government aid, share from revenue cess, auction of land for grazing, collection of cattle dung and bones of dead animals. Expenditure is chiefly incurred on social education, sanitation, light, construction of Govt. buildings for various uses, and salary of staff. Sometimes Panchayat also incurs expenditure on providing smokeless *choolha* (furnace), legal aid for social security etc. A secretary of Panchayat is appointed by the Government besides there is one revenue collector and one peon on staff strength. During 1981-86 Menn Gram Panchayat constructed residential quarters for teachers, public health centre building and Gram Sewak building at Menn village and one Government building at Ramgarh Palasghat. But so far Naharkheda is concerned, nothing of this sort of work is done by the Panchayat. people of Naharkheda are languishing for no developmental activities in their village. No attempt is made to provide street lights or providing smokeless *choolahs* to Naharkheda villagers. Reasons cited for this neglect is paucity of funds and lack of pursuation by people. Owing to their being poor and illiterate they have a little say.

Caste Panchayat

4.24 Apart from the village Panchayat there exist two caste panchayats in the village, one

is lead by Shri Sarwan (son of Sakru) and other by shri Parbat (son of Gangaram), separately for their *tandas.* The caste panchayat (informal panchayat) of Banjaras till 1960 was a very powerful body and all matters whether of misconduct or dispute were brought before it. But since the setting up of statutory panchayat at Menn village operational efficiency of the informal panchayat has some what been waning. Both the Nayaks of the informal panchayat agree to the superiority of the statutory panchayat. Most of the Banjaras now realise that certain important cases such as damage to property, suits for recovery or money or cases of assault or criminal intimidation can be better settled by statutory panchayat. But still these caste panchayats are playing the role in setting family disputes and those arising on marriage issues such as non-payment of settled price for bride etc. Further the caste panchayat ensures that no member of the caste breaks its long established rituals. Among the important factors responsible for waning the hold of the caste panchayat are the gradual, though slow, breakup of the joint family system, awareness against old customs and beliefs etc. There are no voluntary organisations working for the socio-economic upliftment of the village.

Faction and clique

4.25 As stated earlier late Shri Shahjad Nayak, founder of Naharkheda village and great-grand-father of descedents of both *tandas,* established his *tanda* after escaping from his native place Kannod near Jodhpur in Rajasthan. Till the period of his son Mohan and grand son Ram Singh and Jhamsing, it was only one *tanda* and complete harmony prevailed among all the inhabitants of this village. It was only in the time of the Nayak Sakru, father of present Nayak Shri Goverdhan that the main hamlet was split up into two *tandas*. Late Shri Sakru left that hamlet about 45 years ago and established one where his followers are at present living in this tanda was called Sakru-ka-tanda and presently called as Goverdhan-ka-tanda. The main reason of splitting up of the *tanda* was reported to be waning influence of Sakru on Gangaram and his nearer relatives. Shri Sakru was Nayak but Shri Gangaram, a cousin, began to question Sakru's leadership on small matters and Shri Gangaram always had disagreement with Shri Sakru. This disturbed the harmonious life of the village and in its wake, day to day incidents such as one's cattle trespassing on another's field or some child pelting a stone at another man's house and breaking water pitchers which were considered normal and incidental and went unnoticed hitherto began to assume aggravated form every day. Some kind of quarrel would crop up or somebody of either group picked up a quarrel. This state of affairs strained the relations between two groups. It was reported that Sakru chose to establish a separate *tanda* to restore the peace. Thus both the *tandas* have since separate Caste Panchayats headed by late Shri Sakru in his separately established tanda and Gangaram in his original tanda whose Nayak at present is Shri Parbat. Incidents and disputes occuring, in tandas are disposed of by the respective panchayat. These two panchayats have seldom met together except when persons were involved in any dispute from both the *tandas*. But the two panchayat come together when the panchayats of Basipipri, chhoti-Jam and Menn also assemble together to decide vital matters. One very significant change in relation of two *tandas* was that all members used to participate in any religion function as *Satyanaryan Katha, Mundan* and naming baby., but after bifurcation of the original tanda, they did not go except on formal invitation. This system however does not prevail. On some of the festivals such as Holi, Dussehra. Diwali etc. members of one *tanda* however go to another tanda without any formal invitation. There appears to be complete harmony and tension prevailing in early days is found to be waning during the present survey.

Owing to Naharkheda being a very small village there are very few agricultural workers

and other socio-economic classes. Most of the workers are owner cultivators belonging to pcor socio-economic class and are illiterate. As such no organisation of the peasantry workers or other socio-economic class has so far come up in the village.

As explained earlier there is no office of any political party in the village. Also none of the respected/influential persons of the village is committed to any political party. On general discussion, people praised the sitting M.L.A. Shri Bhero Singh Patidar of Bhartiya Janta party as he has helped to get the installation of two hand pumps in the village and setting up - school etc.

GENERAL ELECTIONS ASSEMBLY AND PARLIAMENT

Voting behaviour

4.26 Naharkheda village falls under Mhow Assembly constituency of Madhya Pradesh State. Results of the State Assembly elections during 1985, are as under.

Table IV.11

Votes Polled During Assembly Elections-1985 Mhow Constituency

Sl. No.	Name of Candidate	Party	Votes Polled	
			Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Shri Ghanshyam Patidar	Indian National Congress(I)	18,133	38.21
2	Shri Diresh Bithore	Janta	1,058	2.23
3	Shri Badrilal Bhargwa	Independent	194	0.41
4	Shri Babulal Nanaware	"	177	0.37
5	Shri Balkrishna Ramratan	"	557	1.17
6	Shri Bherulal Patidar	Bhartiya Janta Party	20,014	42.13
7	Shri Madanlal Joshi	Independent	98	0.19
8	Shri Rameshwar Soni	"	7,206	15.17
9	Shri Surendra Raghwar	"	56	0.12
		Total Votes	47,503	100.00

The general elections of M.P. State Assembly were held in March, 1985. In the Mhow constituency there were 92,763 voters of which 48,225 voters had cast their votes which constitute 51.99% of total voters. But 722 votes were invalid and valid votes polled were 47,503 i.e. 51.32% of total voters. The polling percentage improved in 1985 Assembly election in comparison to votes polled in Parliament election held in December 1984. During 1984 parliament elections 46.04% voters exercised their franchise. But votes polled in 1985 Assembly elections were declined in comparison to votes polled in Assembly elections held in 1980. i.e. 58.25% to 51.99%. In 1985 elections, candidate of Bhartiya Janta Party, Shri Bherulal Paticar wrested Mhow Assembly seat from Indian National Congress (I) candidate Shri Ghanshyam Patidar who maintained this Assembly seat in 1980 assembly elections as he was elected on assembly from Mhow

costituency in 1977 when Indian National Congres (I) was routed in assembly elections of state held in 1977. Polling booth wise figures are not available. Hence it can not be explained the voting trend of Naharkheda village. But during discussion it was revealed that almost all of them exercised franchise in the last two elections for Assembly and Parliament.

Naharkheda village comes under the Indore Parliament Constituency. Last general elections of Parliament were held in December, 1984. There were 790,468 voters of which 478,826 voters cast their votes i.e. 61.80% of total voters. Shri Prakash Chand Sethi, former Union Home Minister, maintained his seat by securing 56.83% votes against his nearest rival Bhartiya Janta Party candidate Shri Rajendar Dharkar who secured 37.86% votes. Shri Prakash Chandra Sethi has been elected from Indore Parliament consituency in 1967, 1971, 1980 and 1984. In 1962 Shri Homi Daji of Communist Pary of India was elected as an independent member. In bi-election after 1971 general elections Shri Ramsingh Bhai of Congress Party was elected. In 1977 general elections of Parliament shri Kalyan Jain of Janta Party represented this seat.

The voting trend improved slightly in 1984 Parliament elections and 61.80% voters exercised their franchise against 60.95% polling of votes in elections held in 1980. But voting trend was higher as 64.75% votes were polled. It has been also noticed that the voters of Mhow tahsil i.e., a segment of Indore Parliament Constituency have voted in favour of Indian National Congress(I) in all elections of Parliament held from 1967 till last election held in 1984. Even during the Janta wave almost all segments of Indore constituency voted in favour of Janta candidate in Parliament elections held in 1977 but the voters of Mhow segment voted in favour of Indian National Congres (I) candidate. In that election the winning Janta candidate Shri Kalyan Jain secured only 15,597 votes against congress (I) candidate Shri Nand Kishore Bhatt who polled 22,220 votes from Mhow segment. But it does not mean to draw the inference that people favoured congress all the times. In december 1984, Parliament election 25 candidates contested election and 23 candidates lost their election deposits. Barring nearest rival candidate of Bhartiya Janta Party., who secured 37.80% votes, none of the candidate secured more than one percent votes. 18 of 25 candidates polled less than 0.25% votes. Candidate of Indian national Congress(I) got highest votes in Mhow segment. But after only 4 months, they voted Bhartiya Janta Party member Shri Bherulal Patidar in Assembly election held in March 85.

Range of contact with outside world

4.27 Naharkheda is a remote village with least communication with tahsil headquarters, Mhow being located at a distance of 21 kms. and district headquarters, Indore is at a distance of 42 kms. The frequency of villagers travelling to even tahsil headquarters or district headquarters is not much. Even after construction of a dam on Choral river, people of Naharkheda could not come in contact with people of outside. Most of the labourers were from nearby villages and most of them were of Bhil caste with whom they do not have much social contact. They did not work in construction work of Dam. The skilled workers engaged in the construction were halting at Mhow or Nakheri Dam site during nights. The following table gives the travel index.

Table IV.12

Travel index of village Naharkheda classified by occupation of head of household-1985

Occupation	Persons		Males		Females		Remarks
	No.	Kms.	No.	Kms.	No.	Kms.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator	162	34.43	85	44.21	77	23.62	
Agricultural labourer	7	61.29	4	66.25	3	54.67	
Animal grazing	3	88.67	1	123.00	2	71.50	
Daily wages Labourer	10	32.10	6	32.00	4	32.25	
Total	182	36.23	96	45.19	86	26.22	

Table IV.12 depicts the picture of people travelling out side the village. while calculating travel index, all those persons of 5 years age and above, who have ever travelled or not have been taken into consideration.

The above table shows that males have better index than females. It is noticed that male members of the household travel more frequantly and to more distant places than females, in connection with their education, employment and for social visits. The travel index of males is 45.19 kms. and of females 26.22 kms. The travel index for persons works out to 36.23 kms. The travel index of persons vary with their occuaption. It is lowest among daily wage workers and highest among the family of one engaged in animal grazing. The travel index for cultivators is 34.43 kms., for agricultural labourers is 61.29 kms., for daily wage labourers is 32.10 and for those engaged in animal grazing, it is 88.67 kms.

The purpose of travel for majority of households has been pilgrimage. Thus out of the total 32 households, 14 had travelled for piligrimage, 5 for earning their livelihood, 5 for meeting their relatives, 4 for marketing and the remaining 4 for excursion. The places of pilgrimage had been Ujjain and Onkareshwar. For employment and excursion the places visited are Indore and Bhopal. Mhow had been visited mainly for marketing purpose. For meeting relatives, Indore, Dewas, Ujjain, Khargone and Khandwa were visited.

Out of the total 32 households, 9 households were visited by son, father, sister and other relations staying outsid e village. The average number of visitor p ıousehold is 1.44 and average distance fro.. where the visitors came is 71.66 kms. Visit to urban areas by any member of household classified by occupation of head of household and maximum distant place visited by the same member and purpose is illustrated in annexure LXVIII.

Knowledge, attitude and opinion about important matter.

4.28 The Banjaras of Naharkheda have remained isolated community till the period of their third Nayak Ramsingh who passed away in 1940. Bu their very nature to lead life in isolation, they did not have much wide contact. Moreover illiteracy was another important factor responsible for their isolated settlement. Their requirements were so minimum that they hardly had daily contacts with the outsiders. They had been allotted *Bhumiswami patta* (land of ownership) in 1948.

Therefore till then they did not have any revenue problem concerning the Revenue Department. Hence they were not aware about the happenings in the country. They were also not aware of the measures being taken for developments after independence. Of course they were afraid of action taken by police or forest officials for theft, quarrel and theft of forest wood etc.

During the last 25 years they have come into contacts of administrative authorities at tahsil and district in connection with revenue, and other porblems. They also came in contact with the urban people at Mhow and to some extent at Indore for selling, purchasing and other work. This has brought out a change in their social attitude. During this period a few people got some education. Thus literacy rate has improved. People have become aware about the general elections of parliament and State Assembly and Grampanchayat and eligible persons were excersing their franchise. They are aware about the political parties and names of the Prime Minister, Chief Minister, Member of Lok-sabha and member of legislative Assembly of their constituency. But on the contrary they are not aware about the various schemes of developments proposed by the Government as hardly any official concerned with the development programmes had cared to visit this village. With the result they could not take advantage from the scheme for eradicating poverty and improvement of agriculture yields that could have brought out irrigation facilities and improved agriculture implements, seeds and manures.

According to the survey data (1985) out of 32 households, 13 persons who are literate and 3 illiterate informants, mostly heads of households, have been aware about the legal prohibition and social legislation as related to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Of the above said 16 persons 14 are cultivators, one is agriculture labourer and one is a casual labourer. But so far as the legislation relating to Hindu Succession Act is concerned all informants are aware of it, but only 3 informants know about the legislation of dowry prohibition Act that too they know only for the last five years. All the aforesaid 16 persons know about legislation on Untouchability Act and 5 persons are aware of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act. No newspaper or magazines is received in the village and none of the villagers has shown curiosity to read news papers or magazines perhaps because of low level of literacy.

The IV.13 and IV.14 depict the relevant data on this aspect.

Table IV.13

Knowledge about Indian Social Legislation as related to untouchability offences classified by occupation and education status of the informant—1985

Occupation of the informant (Described as per N.C.O. 2 digit)		Total No. of informants	No. of illiterates having knowledge/ no knowledge about untouchability offence act.		No. of literates up to matric std. having knowledge/ no knowledge about untouchability offence act.		No. of educated above matric having knowledge/ no knowledge about untouchability offence act.	
			Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
61	Cultivator	26	3	12	11	—	—	—
63	Agricultural labourers	3	—	2	1	—	—	—
99	Labourers	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
65	Other farm workers	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Total	32	3	16	13	—	—	—

Table IV

Reporting of Indian Social legislations and knowledge about these by time, sex and age of informant

Age group	Sex		Total No. of informants	Number having knowledge of: Social legislation, Hindu succession Act			Social legislation Dowry prohibition Act		
	M	F		For the last 5 yrs	6—10 yrs	11+ yrs	For the last 5 yrs	6—10 yrs	11+ yrs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below 20 yrs.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—44 yrs.	26	—	26	12	12	2	3	—	—
45+ yrs.	5	—	5	—	3	2	—	—	—
Total	32	—	32	13	15	4	3	—	—

knowledge of: Social legislation-3, untouchability Offences Act			Social legislation-4, Hindu adoption and maintenance Act			Total No. of informants who have no knowledge about Indian social legislations	Remarks	Age group
For the last 5 yrs	6—10 yrs	11+ yrs	For the last 5 yrs	6—10 yrs	11+ yrs			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Below 20 yrs
5	6	1	4	—	—	—	—	20—44 yrs
—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	45+ yrs
5	8	3	5	—	—	—	—	Total

CHAPTER V

Conclusion

5.1 Naharkheda, an uni-ethnic village is situated in the remote corner of Mhow tahsil of Indore district in the surroundings of Vindhyan hills. This Village was selected in 1961 for the study of Banjara community who are the original settlers of this village. The 1961 study of this village has already brought out that these Banjaras are not to be mistaken as the 'Gypsis' or lawan Banjara for their nomadic way of life, as they are usually understood and identified as such. All that they have of Banjara in them as quoted in 1961 Village Survey Report is memories of their lineage from the Rajput Banjaras of Marwar (Jodhpur district of Rajasthan). From the historical accounts of the Banjaras of Naharkheda, given in the earlier report and discussed in the foregoing pages that Banjaras originally hailed from Rajasthan. Their ancestors came and settled in Naharkheda about 150 years ago. It has not been possible to find out how they came all the way to this part of the country from Rajasthan nor the present generation could throw any light on this migration to such a remote and far flung corner in the Vindhyas necessitating a journey of several hundred kilometres through non-too-easy barriers of forests and rivers. The choice of the present location seems to have been made by the original settlers owing to availability of grazing facilities in the forests for their cattle and secondly perhaps due to the seclusion it afforded from the already existing habitations, the tendency among the Banjaras to prefer secluded areas was perhaps their concern for concealing their criminal activities which trait is now totally missing among the present generation of Banjaras of Naharkheda village.

The original settlers of Naharkheda were practising their traditional occupation as traders and as transporters of goods. As mentioned in the earlier report their traditional occupation suffered a serious jolt after the construction of railway line between Khandwa and Ajmer in 1865 and since then they adopted agriculture as their main vocation for subsistence. It has also been noticed in the present survey that agriculture continues to be the mainstay of the population in Naharkheda as the proportion of workers engaged in agricultural pursuits (cultivation and agricultural labourer) is as high as 87.16 per cent. As brought out in the earlier report that all the families of the original settlers remained together in the village upto 1936 when 4 families headed by Onkar Banjara and 3 headed by Gulab Banjara left Naharkheda and settled in the nearby villages of Basipipri and Chhoti-Jam respectively where they are said to be still living. The main reason of this was stated to be paucity of land. Even during the present survey 11 families are found to have out-migrated after 1981 and only one family has in-migrated during this period that too belongs to Banjara community, and an offshoot of their co-ancestors who settled in other parts of this tract. The head of this family is presently engaged in agricultural pursuits. No caste of community other than Banjara was found to be living in this village during the earlier survey nor found in the present survey. The Banjaras by their very nature prefer life isolated from other community, which trait is still dormant among the Banjaras of Naharkheda village.

The 1961 survey report has also revealed that the Banjaras of Naharkheda continue the traditional way of life customs and dress etc. Even during the present survey their life style, customs continue unchanged, so far as dress is concerned except for a few youngsters who have started wearing bush-shirt and pant, the

dress of the Banjara males and females has not changed. It can be judged from the fact that most of the women of Malwa region have started wearing saris in place of traditional *lahanga* (peticoat) or *odhni* and the males wear shirt and pant in place of *dhoti-kurta* but the men and women of Naharkheda still put on the same traditional dress.

Among the institutions that compose rural society, the family is the most important factor playing decisive role in the material and cultural life of the rural aggregates and in moulding the psychological characteristics of the rural individual as well as the rural unit collectively. The joint family system was prevalent in this village according to the earlier survey which is still visible among the Banjaras as per present survey as in 24 out of 32 households, the size of households ranges from 5 to 9 members. This accounts for 75 per cent of the total households.

The village being uni-ethnic inhabited by Banjaras only. The common rural professionals like the *Dhobi* (Washerman), *Nai*, (Barber), *Luhar* (Blacksmith), *Sutar* (Carpenter), *Mochi* (Cobbler) and *Pandit* (Priest) etc. are non existent even during the present survey. In the absence of these, the Banjaras do not find any difficulty because they themselves attend to most of the jobs like washing clothes, dressing hairs of each other, preparing wooden agricultural implements, iron implements, so that they can pull on without having much to depend on others. Although in the absence of a sweeper there is hardly any sanitary service to which the Banjaras are not bothered because they have taken this as the way of live but the house premises are kept completely clean.

An interesting feature among the Banjaras for their being an isolated community and Naharkheda village forming a distinct social unit is that the practice of child marriage is non-existent even though this has been a common feature among many rural communities in the surrounding villages not far away from Naharkheda. This fact has been brought out in the earlier study and the same feature has been noticed during the present survey. This shows their separate identity in the midst of diverse cultural groups in this tract of Malwa of which Naharkheda is a part.

Another important point about this social group of Banjaras in Naharkheda village is their mounting indebtedness which was highlighted in the 1961 Village Survey Report. They continue to be heavily indebted even during the present survey not mainly because of their poor earnings and the cost of living being high, but it seems it has been taken as their way of life without having regard to the burden of exhorbitant interest on their borrowings and exploitation by the private money lenders in view of the terms and conditions on the borrowings. This trait, among the Banjaras of Naharkheda which has not changed during the last 25 years conforms to a static social group.

From the foregoing accounts, the Naharkheda village continues to portray a distinct social unit even after a lapse of 25 years as revealed during the present survey in 1985. It is true that social control is very rigid in Naharkheda village and that the Banjaras of Naharkheda tend to conform rigidly to continue traditional norm. These social control prevent social changes. Though there has been a lot of interaction of the Banjara males with the urban milieu but the change in their social and cultural life is very slow mainly because of the basic social institutions being strong and rigid among the Banjara community.

5.2 One of the factors responsible for changes in socio-cultural life of any community or people of village depends upon nearness or isolation from large administrative or industrial centres which have bearings on the nature of community of village and its

views of outerworld. As discussed in the foregoing pages Naharkheda is an isolated village far away from administrative, industrial and commercial centre with no communication facilities, the changes in the living conditions, type and construction of houses, dress, speech, belief, knowledge, attitude and adoption of modern agricultural implements are not much visible. During the last 25 years, the effect of influence of urban life and urban characteristics has been noticed, in general in rural areas of this tract to which Naharkheda is a part but the impact on this village, in particular, is only nominal. The only material culture that has been generated in the life style of the Banjaras is that a few households are in possession of either a bicycle, or a radio or a wristwatch. There is hardly any furniture such as stool, chair, table etc. to be seen in the village.

Though the trend in the occupational structure towards a shift from primary sector to secondary or tertiary sectors is visible but the degree of change is very small.

The density of population of Naharkheda village has increased from 67 persons per sq.km. in 1961 to 142 persons per sq.km in 1981. Though the increase is appreciably high which is attributable to high growth of population due to higher birth-rate among the closed population of Banjaras of Naharkheda, it continues to be low compared to that of the nearest urban centre, Mhow where it is 4444 persons per sq. km as per 1981 census.

Thus Naharkheda possesses most of the traits of a dominating rural society where in the population is more homogeneous being uni-ethnic, less densely settled, less mobile and not stratified, social interactions being more intimate.

5.3 The pace of development of infrastructure which is very imperative for the socio-economic development and meeting the minimum needs of the population has been very slow in respect of Naharkheda village. The village still stands isolated with regard to development of communication and approach by a pucca road. With the construction of Choral dam on Choral river in a nearby site from the village, there has been substantial improvement in regard to communication, though not adequate so far as Naharkheda village is concerned. This has come as part of the developmental activities under the Five Year Plan by the Government but not due to any effort by the people of Naharkheda. The construction of this dam is not likely to provide any direct benefit to the villagers in regard to irrigation facilities. The only possibility of it could be through lift irrigation but this will entail big expenditure; whether the government is ready to incur is a matter of guess in view of the apathy towards the development of this village.

Setting up of the two tube wells in this village after 1982 has brought great relief to the villagers of Naharkheda in regard to drinking water facilities.

Power supply has reached this village but none of the households has been provided electric connections despite their best efforts.

In regard to educational amenities, opening of a Middle school in the village in 1980 is a remarkable achievement which has come only due to active efforts of the sitting Member of the Legislative Assembly of this area. The villagers had been craving for it since 1971 after they had realised the importance of education. The progress made by the village in respect of literacy can be judged from the fact that the literacy rate has gone up from 1.44 per cent in 1961 (at the time of earlier survey) to 28.20 per cent during the present survey in 1985, though the level of literacy is low which is quite obvious. The apathy of the parents towards sending their children of the school going age to school still persists in some Banjara families as 17 out of 38 children

of 5-9 age-group were not going to school during the present survey in 1985.

Other amenities like, post & telegraph, market or *hat*, medical are non-existent in this village.

5.4 The village being uni-ethnic inhabited by Banjaras, harmonious manner of living has been a part of their life ever since they settled in this part of the country, though their past history speaks of their being somewhat criminal in the sense they were cattle lifters. As brought out in the Village Survey Report of 1961, there was some incident of internal feud between two groups—one led by Sakru and the other by Gangaram of the Banjara families of Naharkheda (then it was a hamlet). Sakru thought it wise to shift and establish another *tanda* (hamlet) nearby so that the harmonious life of the main *tanda* is not disturbed. The two hamlets of Naharkheda are since then known in the name of the two above mentioned Banjaras i.e. Sakru-ka-tanda and Gangaram-ka-tanda. Life in both the hamlets is found peaceful. No incidence of quarrel or feud worth mentioning has come to notice during the present survey, except very minor incidents of conflicts which are mostly settled by their Caste Panchayat. They believe in settling petty matters in their Caste Panchayat rather than referring them to the Gram Panchayat. Thus the village Naharkheda is marked by increasingly more cohesion. The contributing factor for this situation is that the Banjaras of Naharkheda belong to a uni-ethnic group with no social or cultural contact with other community. They do not believe in any outsider to interfere in their personal matters nor in their community life. There is no class consciousness among themselves perhaps because of their poor economic conditions and illiteracy. The Banjaras do partake in various elections and the voters do exercise their franchise but political consciousness is to a very limited extent. This feature among the Banjaras of Naharkheda implies a trend towards more egalitarian social structure but all the same it has certain demerits thereby they don't have the courage to raise their voice in any forum be it with Gram Panchayat or any Govt. agency. This is the reason why this village is lagging far behind in regard to the development of the village and the Banjara community at large.

5.5 Naharkheda, being a small village with a population of 292 according to 1981 Census count comprising of a closed community of Banjaras ever since they settled in this village. The micro-demography of this village gives a very complex feature of its population. This is because of the population composition by age and sex coupled with high birth-rate. According to the study conducted in 1961 children in the age-group 0-9 accounted for 40.28 per cent of the total population of Naharkheda. The 1951-61 decade had recorded a growth-rate of 65.53 per cent but during the subsequent decade the growth-rate was only 36.69 per cent and again it shot up to 53.68 per cent in 1971-81. The 0-9 group of children of 1961 formed the population in the age-group 20-29 in 1981 which being within the reproductive age-group, it had its greater impact in 1981 thereby showing a phenomenal growth. This is corroborated from the fact that the sex-ratio in 1961 was 904 which increased to 1,088 in 1971 and again stepped down to 884 in 1981. The population of Naharkheda is more youthful with 48.23 per cent of children below 15 years of age. The dependency ratio is therefore very high. A very young age structure favours rapid population growth unless family welfare measures are taken which is negligible in this village. Moreover a young population poses certain constraints in terms of investment decisions relating to economic infrastructure. The selection of the village Naharkheda for the study in 1961 was not on random basis, but it was avowedly purposive, the object being as much to find out what was happening and how fast to those villages which had fewer reasons to choose, change and more to remain lodged in the past as to discover how

the more normal types of the villages were changing. Study of Naharkheda village is a study of small isolated village with practically no infrastructure although situated within stage II Development Block, Mhow at a distance of 21 kms. from the nearest urban centre, Mhow cantt., dominated by Banjaras. The village does not, in any way, have the general physio-socio-economic-demographic characteristics which can be taken as a representative for the tahsil, district or the Malwa region of which it is a part. This village even does not represent the adjoining villages and is quite dissimilar with regard to socio-economic features. Therefore it is not possible to derive certain general orientations and insight from the study of village which can be applied for interpretation of demographic data of tahsil, district and the region.

5.6 The rural characteristics and the infrastructure of the village have not been changed basically during the last 25 years. The living conditions of the Banjaras of Naharkheda though improved when compared with 1961 position are still far from satisfactory. Houseing conditions are very bad and their earnings are hardly sufficient to make both ends meet. Land available for agricultural use is not sufficient for providing full time work to the available labour force of the village. Irrigation facilities are non-existent. But owing to unfavourable conditions, its remote location, absence of any communications, road or rail and insufficiency of the agricultural produce even to meet the consumption needs of the village, there is little scope for advancement of industrialisation.

The Banjaras of Naharkheda are in mounting indebtedness but a happy feature is that bulk of the debt has been taken for productive purposes like purchase of cattle and improved seeds. They have adopted animal husbandry as an industry subsidiary to agriculture to supplement their income. But the most intriguing part of it is that they are under the clutches of the private money lenders who are exploiting them. Suggestion was already given in the 1961 Village Survey Report that the texture of the village community is ideally suited for bringing its inhabitants in the cooperative fold but nothing has been done so far in this direction. The development of this village is possible only by the efforts of the departmental agencies for example by setting up a joint farming and milk cooperative society, poultry and dairy farming unit, village and cottage industries unit introducing new techniques in agriculture, providing gobar gas plant, etc., since the Banjaras seem to be still unconcerned and unaffected by the country's alround development.

APPENDIX-I

LEAD BANK SCHEME

This is an important development scheme which gives provision of finances to be made available by various financial institutions in accordance with the national objectives and priority for development of the district and removal of poverty. To partners in the economic development of the district i.e. Banks and Government programme departments are to come together to meet the expectations of the people. Bankers make available adequate resources and infrastructure and in turn seek support of State Government and also their extension services. Based on these objectives, Credit Plan and Annual action Plan have been launched and successfully implemented in the previous years prior to 1987. Sixth Five Years Plan and present Seventh Five Years Plan have laid thrust on removal of poverty and unemployment. The scheme lays more and more emphasis on upliftment of rural folk, self employment of urban poor and more productivity, more and more assistance to weaker sections under agriculture, allied activities to agriculture, village and cottage industry, small scale industry, small business and retail trade activities. Such a plan is prepared under the auspicious of the Lead Bank for each district. Bank of India is the Lead Bank for Indore district. The achievements of this scheme as mentioned in Annual Action Plan for the 1987 are summarised below:—

(i) As a result of fresh financing during Jan.-Sept. 86 lending to priority sector has reached 46% level against total advance outstanding and agricultural advances has reached 14% level.

(ii) Over additional 5000 acres have been brought under irrigation as a result of financing under minor irrigation scheme for wells and pump sets.

(iii) Milk production has increased by minimum 2000 litres per day as a result of fresh financing for dairy cattle and egg production has increased by nearly 80,000 eggs during the period.

(iv) Around 4,000 persons have been gainfully employed in small industry units and around 8,000 in small business and self employment. Additional people get jobs for more number of mandays during the year.

(v) Similarly plan has assisted the down trodden for higher education, for houses and also for consumption loans.

(vi) In addition there has also been indirectly more employment generation.

The broad parameters of Annual Action Plan 1987 are given below.

Item		No. of accounts	Rs. (in lakh)
A.	**Agricultue** **(Amt.) in Lakh**		
a)	Crop Loans	58,540	1,643
b)	Wells	266	24
c)	Well Repairs	281	13

Item	No. of accounts	Rs. (in lakh)
d) Pumpsets	1,398	75
e) Tractors	159	1,90
f) Other term loans	2,335	2,38
TOTAL	62,979	2,183
B. Allied Agriculture		
a) Dairy	1,250	65
b) Poultry	242	102
c) Bio-gas	450	23
d) Others	1,178	86
TOTAL	3,120	276
C. Industry		
a) Rural & Cottage	1,410	47
b) Other SSI	3,661	1,211
TOTAL	5,071	1,258
D. Tertiary		
a) Transporters	1,705	605
b) Retail Trade	2,670	247
c) Small Business	1,920	160
d) Self Employed	5,233	379
e) Education	242	16
f) Housing to weaker section	552	30
g) Consumption	760	4
TOTAL	13,082	1,441
GRAND TOTAL	84,252	5,159

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 59.5 crores, outlay for agriculture section is Rs. 24.59 crores which comes to 48% of the plan. MPEB is having ambitious programme of providing permanent electric connection to pumpsets, though temporary connections they are providing immediately. This will be of great help in view of drought conditions prevailing due to insufficient rains. Under pumpset programmes of DDA, the pumpsets should be supplied promtly by marketing federation and M.P. Agro Industries Corporation and also after sales service be provided by them in remote corners of the district. From 1985,

Govt. has come out with scheme to insure Kharif crops against natural calamities in the Indore District based on area approach. Jowar crop is insured in all the four blocks whereas under rabi season, gram, wheat for Indore and Depalpur Blocks are insured upto the value of 150% crop loan disbursed. There is premium to the extent of 50% on insurance fee payable by small and marginal farmers. It is obligatory to insure such crops by Banks. Insurance premium is 2% of loan for Jowar and wheat whereas it is 1% on Gram and Tuar.

Integrated Rural Development Programme is an important component of the Action Plan for the year 1987. The programme is for 407 beneficiaries having an outlay of Rs.1.27 crores. The programme is meant for rural people (select group for self employment) in a way that they cross poverty line and their standard of living is raised. They have to be helped so that this income is raised above Rs. 6,400 per annum and they do not come below the poverty line in future also. This programme constitutes 2.5% of the entire plan. For each village additional 7% are required to be financed and outlay plan for this is Rs. 21,000/-

The average investment including subsidising under Integrated Rural Development programme shall come to Rs. 94,900 per village for 27 persons but there may be inter-village variation. "TRYSEM" programme is also there for 160 persons who may be needing assistance under IRDP. The outlay on different sectors under IRDP is as given below:—

(Rs. in thousands)

Sector/Activity	No. of A/cs	Amt.
a) Minor Irrigation	34	180
b) Bullock Carts etc.	382	1,350
c) Dairy	418	1,498
d) Poultry	55	235
e) Bullocks etc.	135	430
f) Village Industry	1,168	3,610
g) Transport Sector	269	577
h) Retail Shops	812	2,557
i) Small Business & self Employed	803	2,219
TOTAL	4,076	12,659

Bio-gas is also one of the important programme under the scheme. Target is 450 plants. M.P. Agro Industries Corporation and Khadi Village Industries Commission are implementing this programme with 300 and 150 plants targets respectively. Subsidy to the extent of 50% and 85% is available for general category and SC/ST beneficiaries respectively under Dairy Development programme. The proposal is for 1250 units which includes 415 cases under IRDP. Poultry Development includes the proposal for 242 units amounting to Rs.102 lakhs which includes 55 units.

APPENDIX - II

Cases sanctioned under IRDP in Mhow tahsil by Scheduled Banks

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Location	Number of cases sanctioned during 1985-86
1	2	3	4
1.	Bank of India	Mhow	30
2.	-do-	Simrol	31
3.	-do-	Badgonda	30
4.	-do-	Dhar-Naka	30
5.	Bank of Baroda	Mhow	40
6.	Bank of Maharashtra	Kodriya	40
7.	-do-	Hasalpur	41
8.	Central Bank of India	Mhow	40
9.	-do-	Manpur	41
10.	-do-	Gawlipalasia	40
11.	Oriental Bank	Mhow	40
12.	Punjab National Bank	Mhow	40
13.	Syndicate Bank	Mhow	40
14.	Union Bank of India	Mhow	40
15.	United Commercial Bank	Bhagora	40
16.	State Bank of India	Harsola	60
17.	-do-	Jamli	20
18.	State Bank of Indore	Mhow	41

1	2	3	4
19.	State Bank of Indore	Choral	41
20.	Land Development	Mhow	13
21.	-do-	Manpur	14
22.	Indore Premier Cooperative Bank	Mhow	18
23.	-do-	Manpur	18
24.	-do-	Datoda	18
		Total	806

APPENDIX - III

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

1. *Nuclear family*: a couple with or without unmarriage children.

2. *Supplemented nuclear family*: a nuclear family plus one or more unmarried, separated or widowed relatives of the parents, other than their unmarried children.

3. *Sub-nuclear family*: a fragment of a former nuclear family. Typical examples are the widow with unmarried children, or the widowers with unmarried children, or siblings-whether unmarried, or widowed, separated, or divorced-living together.

4. Single-person household.

5. *Supplemented sub-nuclear*: a group of relatives, member of a formerly complete nuclear family, plus other unmarried, divorced, or widowed relative who was not a member of the nuclear family. For example, a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother-in-law.

6. *Collateral joint family*: two or more married couples between whom there is a sibling bond-usually a brother relationship plus unmarried children.

7. *Supplemented collateral joint family*: a collateral joint family plus unmarried, divorced, or widowed relatives. Typically such supplemental relatives are the widowed mother of the married brother, or the widower father, or an unmarried sibling.

8. *Lineal joint family*: two couples between whom there is a lineal link, usually between parents and married sons, sometimes between parents and married daughter.

9. *Supplemented lineal joint family*: a lineal joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives who do not belong to either of the lineally linked nuclear families, for example, the father's widower brother or the son's wife's unmarried brother.

10. *Lineal-collateral joint family*: three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally. Typically, parents and their two or more married sons, plus the unmarried children of the three or more couples.

11. *Supplemented lineal-collateral joint family*: a lineal collateral joint family plus unmarried, widowed, separated relatives who belong to none of the nuclear families lineally and collaterally linked; for example, the father's widowed sister or brother, or an unmarried nephew of the father.

12. Others — (Those not covered above).

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ANNEXURE

Distribution of Population Classified

Age-group	Never Married			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0— 4	44	25	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
5— 9	38	21	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	27	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19	6	5	1	10	3	7	—	—	—
20—24	—	—	—	22	12	10	—	—	—
25—29	—	—	—	19	9	10	—	—	—
30—34	—	—	—	10	4	6	—	—	—
35—44	—	—	—	24	12	12	—	—	—
45—54	—	—	—	8	5	3	—	—	—
55—69	—	—	—	12	7	5	6	—	6
70+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not Stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	115	69	46	105	52	53	6	—	6

by age, sex and marital status

Divorced or Separated			Unspecified			Total			Age-group
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	44	25	19	0— 4
—	—	—	—	—	—	38	21	17	5— 9
—	—	—	—	—	—	27	18	9	10—14
—	—	—	—	—	—	16	8	8	15—19
—	—	—	—	—	—	22	12	10	20—24
—	—	—	—	—	—	19	9	10	25—29
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	6	30—34
—	—	—	—	—	—	24	12	12	35—44
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	3	45—54
—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7	11	55—69
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70+
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Age not Stated
—	—	—	—	—	—	226	121	105	Total

ANNEXURE

Distribution of population classified

Educational level	Age and sex							
	5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	3	10	4	6	6	7	4	8
Literate without educational level	18	7	13	3	2	—	6	1
Primary	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	17	18	9	8	8	12	10

II

by age, sex and educational level

Age and Sex								
25—34		35—49		50+		Total		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Educational level
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
7	16	9	14	10	12	43	73	Illiterate
5	—	4	—	—	—	48	11	Literate without educational level
1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	Primary
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	Middle
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Matric and above
13	16	14	14	10	12	96	86	Total

ANNEXURE-III

Number of persons by age, sex and religion, who are studying/not studying in the educational institutions

Religion	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu (Banjara Community)	5— 9	21	17	16	5	5	12
	10—14	18	9	14	3	4	6
	15—19	8	8	—	—	8	8
	20—24	12	10	—	—	12	10
	25+	37	42	—	—	37	42
	Total	96	86	30	8	66	78

ANNEXURE-IV

Number of persons by age, sex and study in educational institution by migration status as determined by place of birth

Migration status and Place of birth	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-Migrant	Total	92	34	29	8	63	26
	5—9	21	17	16	5	5	12
	10—14	17	9	13	3	4	6
	15—19	8	1	—	—	8	1
	20—24	12	1	—	—	12	1
	25+	34	6	—	—	34	6
B. Migrant	Total	4	52	1	—	3	52
I Born outside the village in the same tahsil							
(a) Rural	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	1	—	—	—	1
	20—24	—	1	—	—	—	1
	25+	—	5	—	—	—	5
	Total	—	7	—	—	—	7
(b) Urban	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
II Born within the same District							
(i) Tahsil-Indore (Rural)	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	1	—	—	—	1
	25 +	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	1	—	—	—	1

ANNEXURE IV

Number of persons by age, sex and study in educational institution by migration status as determined by place of birth

Migration status and Place of birth	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Urban							
Indore City	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Total	—	1	—	—	—	1
(ii) Tahsil-Depalpur (Rural)	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Total	—	2	—	—	—	2
Urban	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Born in other Districts of the State							
(i) Dhar District (Rural)	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	1	—	1	—	—	—
	15—19	—	2	—	—	—	2
	20—24	—	4	—	—	—	4
	25+	—	10	—	—	—	10
	Total	1	16	1	—	—	16
Urban	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—

ANNEXURE IV

Number of persons by age, sex and study in educational institution by migration status as determined by place of birth

Migration status and Place of birth	Age group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii) West Nimar District (Rural)	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	4	—	—	—	4
	20—24	—	3	—	—	—	3
	25+	3	17	—	—	3	17
	Total	3	24	—	—	3	24
Urban	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Dewas District (Rural)	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Total	—	1	—	—	—	1
Urban	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Born in other states	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Born in other country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Others including unspecified	—	—	—	—		—	—
	Grand Total	96	86	30	8	66	78

ANNEXURE V

Number of Persons by age, sex who are studying/not studying in educational institution by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of household	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator (61)	5—9	19	16	15	4	4	12
	10—14	17	8	13	3	4	5
	15—19	7	7	—	—	7	7
	20—24	10	9	—	—	10	9
	25+	32	37	—	—	32	37
	Total	85	77	28	7	57	70
Agricultural labourer (63)	5—9	1	—	—	—	1	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	1	1	—	—	1	1
	25+	2	2	—	—	2	2
	Total	4	3	—	—	4	3
Daily wages labourer (99)	5—9	1	1	1	1	—	—
	10—14	1	—	1	—	—	—
	15—19	1	1	—	—	1	1
	20—24	1	—	—	—	1	—
	25+	2	2	—	—	2	2
	Total	6	4	2	1	4	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Animal grazing (65)	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	1	—	—	—	1
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	1	1	—	—	1	1
	Total	1	2	—	—	1	2
	Grand Total	96	86	30	8	66	78

Note : Figures in brackets denote National classification of occupation (NCO)

ANNEXURE

Household defaulting in enrolling school going children

Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household	Number of households having children of school going age and failing to send them to school (5—14 years)			Number of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send some of male children to school	Number of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send them to school
	Males only	Females only	Males and females both			
1	2	3	4	5	5A	6
Banjara Community	2	4	11	1	1	4
Total	2	4	11	1	1	4

VI

classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household

Number of households having both male and female children of school going age and failing to send both to school	Number of households having both male and female children of school going age and failing to send some of the male and female children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send male children only to school	Number of households with male and female children of school going age and failing to send some of the male children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only female children	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send some of the female children	Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
1	1	—	—	8	1	Banjara Community
1	1	—	—	8	1	**Total**

ANNEXURE

Reason for non-enrolment of children in school

Occupation of head of household	Number of households where there are male and female children of school going age (5-14)			Number of households where there are both male and female children and both are not sent to school for	Number of households having both male and female children of school going and failing to send some of the male and female children to school for
	Male Children	Female Children	Both male and female children	Household not interested to get his children educated	Due to Poor economic condition
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator (61)	1	3	11	1	1
Agricultural labourer (63)	1	—	—	—	—
Animal grazing (65)	—	1	—	—	—
Total	2	4	11	1	1

Note : Figures in brackets denote National classification of occupation (NCO)

VII

classified occupation of head of household

Number of households where there are both male and female children of school-going age and male children are sent to school and not female children for	Number of households having both male and female children of school going age and failing to sent some of the male children to school and not female children for	Number of households where there are both male and female children of school going age but only female children are sent to school and not male children for	Number of households where there are both male and female children of school going are but some of the female children are sent to school and not male children for	Number of households where there only male children of school going age and they are not sent to school because of	Number of households where there are only female children of school going age and they are not sent to school because of	
households are not keen interested for female children to inroll in the school	—	—	Assists in cultivation	Assists in cultivation	To look after their houses and kids while elderly persons are going out for cultivation or cattle rearing work	*Occupation of head of household*
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
8	—	—	1	1	3	Cultivator (61)
—	—	—	—	1	—	Agricultural labourer (63)
—	—	—	—	—	1	Animal grazing (65)
8	—	—	1	2	4	Total

ANNEXURE VIII

Never attendance and discontinuation after ever attendance of children of School going age classified by sex and reason

Age	Total number		Never attendance		Discountinuation after attendance	
	Males	Females	Males Households are not interested in sending their some male children to school	Females Households are not interested in sending their daughters to school	Males Male child assists in cultivation	Females Households are not interested in continuing their daughters to school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	2	1	2	**1**	—	—
6	3	2	3	**1**	—	1
7	—	1	—	**1**	—	—
8	—	4	—	**4**	—	1
9	—	4	—	**3**	—	1
10	1	3	1	1	—	1
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	1	2	—	2	1	—
13	1	1	1	1	—	—
14	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	9	18	7	14	2	4

ANNEXURE IX

Nature of activity of children aged 5—14 who are not attending school classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household

Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household	Age-group of children not attending school	Number of children not attending school by nature of activity		
		Household duty	Dependent	To assist in cultivation
1	2	3	4	5
Banjara Community	5—9	3	14	—
	10—12	4	3	—
	13—14	—	1	2
	Total	7	18	2

ANNEXURE X

Distribution of households classified by type and educational level of head of household

Type of household	Distribution of households where educational level of head of household is					
	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below primary	Primary	Middle and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Nuclear	10	7	—	—	—	17
2. Supplemented nuclear	2	—	—	—	—	2
3. Sub nuclear	2	1	—	—	—	3
4. Single person	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Supplemented sub nuclear	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Collateral Joint	—	2	—	—	—	2
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Lineal	4	—	—	—	—	4
9. Supplemented lineal Joint	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Lineal Collateral Joint		—	—	—	—	4
11. Supplemented lineal Collateral	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22	10	—	—	—	32

ANNEXURE

Distribution of households classified by caste/tribe/community

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Banjara Community	32	182	96	86
Total	32	182	96	86

XI

of head of household and average educational score

Average educational score						Caste/Tribe/ Community
Per head			Per household			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
0.40	0.60	0.17	2.28	1.81	0.47	Banjara Community
0.40	0.60	017	2.28	1.81	0.47	Total

ANNEXURE XII

Distribution of households classified by migration status, by place of last residence of head of household and average educational score

Migration status by place of last residence	Average educational score					
	Per head			Per household		
	Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-Migrant	0.41	0.62	0.18	2.43	1.93	0.50
B. Migrant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ANNEXURE XIII

Distribution of households by nature of right over land classified by religion and caste/tribe/community

Religion and caste/tribe/ Community	Num-ber	Households having land	Land owned		Land leased		Otherwise occupied	
		Hectare of land	Number of house-holds	Hectare of land	Number of house-holds	Hectare of land	Number of house-holds	Hectare of land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu Banjara Community	26	50.049	26	50.049	—	—	15	28.455
Total	26	50.049	26	50.049	—	—	15	28.455

ANNEXURE XIV

Manpower engaged in agricultural operations classified by religion and caste/tribe/community and size of holding

Religion and caste/tribe/ community	Size of holding (in hec-tares)	Number of house-holds owing land	Number of households where agricultural operations carried by		
			Family worker only	Family worker and hired worker	Hired worker alone
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu Banjara Community	Less than 1	6	5	1	—
	1—2.4	13	10	3	—
	2.5—4.9	4	2	2	—
	5—9	1	1	—	—
	10—14	2	1	1	—
	15—24	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	—	—	—
Total		26	19	7	—

ANNEXURE

Workers and non-Workers by

Mother tongue	All levels						Educational Illite-		
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Banjari	78	55	23	148	66	82	56	34	22
Total	78	55	23	148	66	82	56	34	22

XV

mother tongue, sex and educational level

levels

rate			Literate without educational level						
Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Mother tongue
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
104	34	70	19	18	1	40	30	10	Banjari
104	34	70	19	18	1	40	30	10	Total

ANNEXURE

Workers and non-workers by

Mother tongue	Educational					
	Primary					
	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
Banjari	1	1	—	4	2	2
Total	1	1	—	4	2	2

XV

mother tongue, sex and educational level

levels

Middle						Mother tongue
Workers			Non-workers			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	2	—	—	—	—	Banjari
2	2	—	—	—	—	Total

ANNEXURE

Distribution of non-workers by sex

Age group	Total non-workers			Full time student		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—14	107	62	45	38	30	8
15—19	7	—	7	—	—	—
20—24	8	1	7	—	—	—
25—29	5	—	5	—	—	—
30—39	5	—	5	—	—	—
40—49	4	—	4	—	—	—
50—59	3	—	3	—	—	—
60+	9	3	6	—	—	—
Total	148	66	82	38	30	8

XVI

age and type of activity

Household duty			Dependent			Infant			Age group
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
7	—	7	18	7	11	44	25	19	0—14
6	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	15—19
7	—	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	20—24
5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	25—29
5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	30—39
4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	40—49
2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	50—59
—	—	—	9	3	6	—	—	—	60+
36	—	36	30	11	19	44	25	19	Total

ANNEXURE

Employment status of workers classified by

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community	Employment					
	Cultivator			Agricultural labourer		
	Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu Banjara Community	58	44	14	10	3	7
Total	58	44	14	10	3	7

XVII

religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

status

Employer			Employee			Single worker			Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
—	—	—	2	2	—	8	6	2	Hindu Banjara Community
—	—	—	2	2	—	8	6	2	Total

ANNEXURE XVIII

Occupation & distance from place of work

Occupation	Number of workers whose place of work at distance of (in Kms)						
	Less than 1	1—2	3—5	6—10	11—15	16—25	26+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator (61)	11	44	2	1	—	—	—
Agricultural labourer (63)	1	8	—	1	—	—	—
Chowkidar (57)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Forester (66)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Animal grazing (65)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Daily wage labourer (99)	—	6	—	—	—	—	1
Total	12	59	3	3	—	—	1

Note: Figures in brackets denote National Classification of Occupation (NCO)

ANNEXURE XIX

Occupation and mode of transport to place of work and time taken to reach

Occupation	Transport to place of work and time taken to reach				
	On foot		on Bicycle		By bus
	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	more than 1.30 hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator (61)	50	3	5	—	—
Agricultural labourer (63)	9	1	—	—	—
Chowkidar (57)	—	1	—	—	—
Forester (66)	—	—	—	1	—
Animal grazing (65)	—	1	—	—	—
Daily wages labourer (99)	—	6	—	—	1
Total	59	12	5	1	1

ANNEXURE XX

Expectation about occupation of son as related to occupation of informant classified by religion and caste tribe community of the head of household

Occupation of informant	Number expecting son to be in occupation of				
	Total Number	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Daily wages labourer	Government service
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator (61)	20	7	—	8	5
Agricultural labourer (63)	2	—	2	—	—
Daily wages labourer (99)	2	—	—	2	—
Animal grazing (65)	1	1	—	—	—
Total	25	8	2	10	5

Note : Figures in brackets denote National Classification of Occupation. (NCO)

ANNEXURE

Important tools and equipment for Agriculture/horticulture

Educational level of head of household	Total number of house-holds	Number of households owing land	Number of			
			Plough	Planner	Dora	Sowing tool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	22	19	18	18	4	1
Literate upto primary	10	7	7	7	2	2
Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	32	26	25	25	6	3

XXI

as related to educational level of head of household

households using						
Seed drill	Diging iron shovel	Iron piece	Sickle	Diesel pump	Bullock cart	Educational level of head of household
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
15	2	18	18	1	7	Illiterate
6	—	7	7	2	7	Literate upto primary
—	—	—	—	—	—	Matric and above
21	2	25	25	3	14	Total

ANNEXURE

Important tools and equipments for agriculture/horticulture as related to

Religion and caste/tribe/ community	Total number of house-holds	Number of households owing land	Number of house-		
			Plough	Planner	Dora
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu Banjara Community	32	26	25	25	6
Total	32	26	25	25	6

XXII

religion and caste/tribe/community of head of household

holds using							
Sowing tool	Seed drill	Diging iron shovel	Iron piece	Sickle	Diesel pump	Bullock cart	Religion and caste/tribe/ community
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
3	21	2	25	25	3	14	Hindu Banjara Community
3	21	2	25	25	3	14	Total

ANNEXURE

Important tools and equipments for agriculture/horticulture

Occupation of head of household	Total number of house-holds	Number of households owing land	Number of house-		
			Plough	Planner	Dora
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator (61)	32	26	25	25	6
Total	32	26	25	25	6

XXIII

as related to occupation of head of household

holds using							
Sowing tool	Seed drill	Diging iron shovel	Iron piece	Sickle	Diesel pump	Bullock cart	Occupation of head of household
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
3	21	2	25	25	3	14	Cultivator (61)
3	21	2	25	25	3	14	Total

ANNEXURE

Animal husbandry classified by purpose

Description of Livestock and Poultry	Number of households rearing	Purpose	Number of households rearing and following in respect of feeding: Traditional Herdman who takes animals to graze on uncultivable land & forest land. Oil cakes and paddy husk is continued to be food throughout the year to bullocks and milch animal	Improved	Traditional and improved both
1	2	3	4	5	6
Buffaloes	22	(a) Domestic cosumption	—	—	—
		(b) Use as draught power	—	—	—
		(c) Sale			
		(i) Locally	8	—	—
		(ii) Export	14	—	—
		(d) Other (specify)	—	—	—
Cows	28	(a) Domestic consumption	28	—	—
		(b) Use as draught power	—	—	—
		(c) Sale	—	—	—
		(i) Locally	—	—	—
		(ii) Export	—	—	—
		(d) Other (specify)	—	—	—
Bullocks	19	(a) Domestic consumption	—	—	—
		(b) Use as draught power	19	—	—
		(c) Sale	—	—	—
		(i) Locally	—	—	—
		(ii) Export	—	—	—
		(d) Other (specify)	—	—	—
Goats	3	(a) Domestic consumption	—	—	—
		(b) Use as draught power	—	—	—
		(c) Sale	—	—	—
		(i) Locally	—	—	—
		(ii) Export	3	—	—
		(d) Other (specify)	—	—	—
Poultry	5	(a) Domestic consumption	5	—	—

XXIV

method of feeding problems and prospects

Number of households rearing and reporting				Number of households rearing and reporting		
No Problem	Oil cake paddy husk and hay is brought from outside the village. water problem becomes very acute in summer. water is brought from Basipipri village during summer	For the treatment, cattle are taken to Bargonda and Mhow for remedy and consulting veterinary doctor	Due to consolidation of land and forest preservation, cattle grazing become acute in summer. Forest guard does not permit to graze the cattle in the forest area	They use cowdung for smearing the floor and walls of their houses. They also use cowdung as fuel and for compost	They sell milk to meet out their loans and debts	Description of Livestock and Poultry
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Buffaloes
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	8	8	8	8	8	
—	14	14	14	14	14	
—	—	1	1	1	1	
—	28	28	28	28	28	Cows
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bullocks
—	19	19	19	19	19	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Goats
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	3	3	3	3	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	5	5	5	5	5	Poultry

ANNEXURE

Source of finance

Source	Construction and improvement of building and other structure	Land development (money value in Rs.)		Capital goods (money value in Rs.)
		Seeds purchase (money value in Rs.)	Money value in Rs.)	Diesel pumpset (money value in Rs.)
		No. of households		
		400/-	14900/-	9500/-
1	2	3	4	5
Personal Saving	—	—	—	—
Sale of assets				
borrowing from				
(a) Bank	—	1	1	1
(b) Private money lender	—	—	2	—
(c) Friends and other relation	—	—	—	—
(d) Credit Co-society	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	3	1

XXV

for Capital expenditure

spent for							
Purchase of land and other productive assets (money value in Rs.)			Others				
Purchase of animals (money value in Rs.)			Purchase of bicycle (money value in Rs.)	For marriage (money value in Rs.)	Domestic use (money value in Rs.)		
9000/-	2000/-	35300/-	500/-	3500/-	500/-	400/-	Source
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	Personal Saving
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sale of assets borrowing from (a) Bank
—	—	11	—	—	—	—	(b) Private money lender
—	—	—	—	1	1	1	(c) Friends and other relation
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	(d) Credit Co-society
2	1	11	1	1	1	2	Total

ANNEXURE XXVI

Number of households in debt classified by occupation of head of household, purpose and income group

Occupation of head of household	Total number of households by occupation of head of household	Number of households indebted in the income group (in Rs.)				Number of households indebt for		
		Upto 1000	1001 to 2000	2001 to 5000	5001 and above	Agriculture	Purchase of livestock	Domestic utility
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivator (61)	26	—	5	7	6	3	10	5
Agricultural Labourer (63)	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Daily wages labourer (99)	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Animal grazing (65)	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Total	32	—	6	10	6	4	12	6

Note : Figures in brackets denote National Classification of Occupation. (NCO)

ANNEXURE - XXVII
Indebtedness for productive and unproductive expenses

ANNEXURE

Indebtedness for productive

Occupation of head of the households	Total number of households	Number of households in debt	Total amount of indebtedness in Rs.	Productive	
				Purchase of catties	
				Number of households	Amount in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivators	26	18	63,200.00	12	51,000.00
Agricultural Labourer	3	2	8,000.00	1	5,000.00
Daily Wages Labourer	2	1	4,000.00	1	4,000.00
Animal rearing	1	1	9,500.00	—	—
Total	32	22	84,700.00	14	60,000.00

XXVII

and unproductive expenses

Productive						
Agricultural Production		Total		Domestic expenditure mainly on food		Occupation of head of the households
Number of households	Amount in Rs.	Number of households	Amount in Rs.	Number of households	Amount in Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
3	2,300.00	15	53,300.00	3	5,900.00	Cultivators
—	—	1	5,000.00	1	3,000.00	Agricultural Labourer
—	—	1	4,000.00	—	—	Daily Wages Labourer
1	9,500.00	1	9,500.00	—	—	Animal rearing
4	11,800.00	18	71,800.00	4	8,900.00	Total

ANNEXURE

Indebtedness for productive

Occupation of head of the households	Un-Productive			
	Medical Expenses		Purchase of clothes	
	Number of households	Amount in Rs.	Number of households	Amount in Rs.
1	13	14	15	16
Cultivator	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Labourer	—	—	—	—
Daily Wages Labourer	—	—	—	—
Animal Grazing	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

XXVII

and unproductive expenses

Un-Productive						
Social observances (marriage, death birth)		Other specify		Total		Occupation of head of the households
Number of households	Amount in Rs.	Number of households	Amount in Rs.	Number of households	Amount in Rs.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	1
2	4,000.00	—	—	5	9,900.00	Cultivatorss
—	—	—	—	1	3,000.00	Agricultural Labourer
—	—	—	—	—	—	Daily Wages Labourer
—	—	—	—	—	—	Animal Grazing
2	4,000.00	—	—	6	12,900.00	Total

ANNEXURE

Indebted households classified

Occupation of head of household	Total number of house-holds	Total number of house-holds in debt	Number of house- Rs. 201	
			Within 6 months	6 months to 1 year
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivator	26	18	—	—
Agricultural Labourer	3	2	—	—
Daily Wages Labourer	2	1	—	—
Animal Grazing	1	1	—	—
Total	32	22	—	—

XXVIII

by occupation and time

holds in debt

—500		Rs. 501 and above				
1—2 years	2+ years	Within 6 months ths	6 months to 1 year	1—2 years	2+ years	Occupation of head of household
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
3	2	—	3	5	5	Cultivator
—	—	—	—	2	—	Agricultural Labourer
—	—	—	—	—	1	Daily Wages Labourer
—	—	—	—	—	1	Animal Grazing
3	2	—	3	7	7	Total

ANNEXURE XXIX

Households reporting problems in obtaining loan by source

Occupation of head of household	Total number of households indebt	Source of obtaining loan	Number of households reporting problems in obtaining loan: Uneasy process and inadequate knowledge about banking and cooperative process	Recalcitrant attitudes of government officials and bank authorities	Not readily available of amount as per requirement and refund of loan on sudden requirement of relatives or co-villager	Stringent and uneasy terms of loan recovery	High rate of interest, binding of selling milk to money lenders only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator	18	Bank	2	2	—	—	—
		Private money lender	—	—	—	5	6
		Society	1	—	—	—	—
		Relatives	—	—	2	—	—
Daily wages labourer	1	Private money lender	—	—	—	1	—
Agricultural labourer	2	Private money lender	—	—	—	—	2
Animal grazing	1	Bank	—	1	—	—	—
Total	22		3	3	2	6	8

ANNEXURE XXX

Occupation consonance of persons seeking employment with present employment by the type of occupation sought

Description of occupation sought	Number where employment sought is in consonance with the present employment			Number where employment sought is not in consonance with the present employment		
	Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Daily wages labour	6	4	2	17	15	2
Total	6	4	2	17	15	2

ANNEXURE XXXI

Purchase of valuable assets during last five years classified by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of household	Number of households reporting purchase during	Number of households reporting purchase of assets: Agriculture land — Money value in Rs. 53,500	Diesel pump set and other pipe etc. — Money value in Rs. 20,000	Livestocks — Money value in Rs. 78,900	Bicycle — Money value in Rs. 1,650
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator	Within 6 months	1	—	4	—
	6 months—1 year	—	—	—	—
	1—2 years	—	—	6	2
	2+ years	1	3	—	1
Agricultural labourer	Within 6 months	—	—	—	—
	6 months—1 year	—	—	2	—
	1—2 years	—	—	—	—
	2+ years	—	—	—	—
Daily wages labourer	Within 6 months	—	—	—	—
	6 months—1 year	—	—	—	—
	1—2 years	—	—	—	—
	2+ years	—	—	1	—
Animal rearing	Within 6 months	—	—	—	—
	6 months—1 year	—	—	—	—
	1—2 years	—	—	—	—
	2+ years	1	1	1	—
Total		3	4	14	3

ANNEXURE

Nature of right, time and cost of construction and valuation of house as related to

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community/ of head of the household	Occupation of head of the household	Number of households as in col. 1 and 2 whose nature of right over house is		Households as in 0—4 years	
		Owned	Rented	Number	Average cost (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu Banjara Community	Cultivator (61)	26	—	7	1500-00
	Agricultural labourer (63)	3	—	2	1500-00
	Daily wages labourer (99)	2	—	—	—
	Animal grazing (65)	1	—	—	—
Total average		32	—	9	1500-00

Note : Figures in brackers denote National Classification of Occupation. (NCO)

XXXII

religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and occupation of head of the household

col. 1 and 2 whose houses were constructed at				
5—9 years		10—19 years		Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community/ of head of the household
Number	Average cost (Rs.)	Number	Average cost (Rs.)	
7	8	9	10	1
8	3237-50	5	2780-00	Hindu Banjara Community
1	1200-00	—	—	
1	1000-00	1	900-00	
1	2000-00	—	—	
11	2736-36	6	2466-67	Total average

ANNEXURE

Nature of right, time and cost of construction and valuation of house as related to

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community/ of head of the household	Households as in col. 1 and 2 whose houses were constructed at		Number of households	
	20+ years			
	Number	Average cost (Rs.)	1,000--2,000	2,001--5,000
1	11	12	13	14
Hindu Banjara Community	6	1800-00	8	10
	—	—	—	3
	—	—	—	2
	—	—	—	1
Total average	6	1800-00	8	16

religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and occupation of head of the household

in col. 1 and 2 whose houses currently valued (in Rs.)					Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community/ of head of the household
5,001—10,000	10,001—15,000	15,001—20,000	20,001—25,000	25,001+	
15	16	17	18	19	1
2	4	1	1	—	Hindu Banjara Community
—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
2	4	1	1	—	Total average

ANNEXURE XXXIII

Year and cost of construction and present value of houses with reference to religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of the household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Time of construction	Total number of houses	Average cost of construction per house (in Rs.)	Average value per house at present (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu Banjara Community	4 years and less	9	1500-00	5200-00
	5—9 years	11	2736-36	6254-55
	10—19 years	6	2466-66	8400-00
	20—39 years	6	1716-66	6466-66
	40+ years	—	—	—
Total		32	2162-50	6400-00

ANNEXURE XXXIV

Availability of amenities classified by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of household	Not having/Having separately/shares with other households	Amenities in number of households		
		Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivator (61)	Not having	—	18	26
	having separately	26	8	—
	shares with other household	—	—	—
Agricultural labour (63)	Not having	—	3	3
	having separately	3	—	—
	shares with other households	—	—	—
Daily wages labour (99)	Not having	—	2	2
	having separately	2	—	—
	shares with other households	—	—	—
Animal grazing (65)	Not having	—	1	1
	having separately	1	—	—
	shares with other households	—	—	—

Occupation of head of household	with scope of availability			Remarks
	Source of drinking water Hand pump	Water for washing	Electric current	
1	6	7	8	9
Cultivator (61)	26	26	26	Water for washing and bathing from Choral river is commonly used by all, excluding in summer season in which they dig small wells and use water from such streams
	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	
Agricultural labour (63)	3	3	3	
	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	
Daily wages labour (99)	2	2	2	
	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	
Animal grazing (65)	1	1	1	
	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	

Note : Figures in brackets denote National Classification of Occupation. (NCO)

ANNEXURE XXXV

Use of light and fuel classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and migration status with reference to place of last residence of head of household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household		Migrant household			Non-migrant household			
		Number using fuel of		Number using light of	Number using fuel of			Number using light of
	Total number of households	Wood	Cow dung cakes	Kerosene oil	Wood	Cow dung cakes	Leaves and wood	Kerosene oil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu Banjara Community	32	2	2	2	30	18	2	30
Total	32	2	2	2	30	18	2	30

ANNEXURE XXXVI

Male dress classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household and state to which head of household belongs

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	State to which head of household belongs	Number of households where adult male normally use dress					Number of households where minor male normally use dress	
		Dhoti, Baniyan, Safa (Pagdi)	Dhoti, Kurta, Safa (Pagdi)	Pajama, Baniyan	Pajama, Shirt, Baniyan	Shirt, Pant, Baniyan	Underwear Baniyan	Necker, Shirt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu Banjara Community	Madhya Pradesh	14	18	2	2	2	19	9
Total		14	18	2	2	2	19	9

ANNEXURE

Male dress by occupation and

Occupation of head of household	Marital status	Number of households where adult		
		Dhoti, Baniyan, Safa (Pagdi)	Dhoti, Kurta, Safa (Pagdi)	Pajama, Baniyan
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivator (61)	Un-married	—	—	—
	Married	11	15	2
	Widowed	—	—	—
	Divorced/Separated	—	—	—
Agricultural labourer (63)	Un-married	—	—	—
	Married	2	1	—
	Widowed	—	—	—
	Divorced/Separated	—	—	—
Daily wages labour (99)	Un-married	—	—	—
	Married	—	2	—
	Widowed	—	—	—
	Divorced/Separated	—	—	—
Animal grazing (65)	Un-married	—	—	—
	Married	1	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—
	Divorced/Separated	—	—	—
Total		14	18	2

Note : Figures in brackets denote National Classification of Occupation. (NCO)

XXXVII

marital status of head of household

male normally use dress		Number of households where minor male normally use dress			
Pajama, Shirt, Baniyan	Shirt, Pant, Baniyan	Underwear, Baniyan	Necker, Shirt	Marital status	Occupation of head of household
6	7	8	9	2	1
—	—	17	9	Un-married	Cultivator (61)
2	2	—	—	Married	
—	—	—	—	Widowed	
—	—	—	—	Divorced/Separated	
—	—	1	—	Un-married	Agricultural labourer (63)
—	—	—	—	Married	
—	—	—	—	Widowed	
—	—	—	—	Divorced/Separated	
—	—	1	—	Un-married	Daily wages labour (99)
—	—	—	—	Married	
—	—	-	—	Widowed	
—	—	—	—	Divorced/Separated	
—	—	—	—	Un-married	Animal grazing (65)
—	—	—	—	Married	
—	—	—	—	Widowed	
—	—	—	—	Divorced/Separated	
2	2	19	9	Total	

ANNEXURE XXXVIII

Female dress classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household and state to which head of household belongs

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	State to which head of household belongs	Number of households where adult female normally use dress			Number of households where minor female normally use dress	
		Zabla, Ghangra	Kanchli (Bodice)	Orhni	Underwear, lehenga	Frock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu Banjara Community	Madhya Pradesh	32	12	26	9	18
Total		32	12	26	9	18

ANNEXURE XXXIX

Female dress by occupation and marital status of head of household

Occupation of head of household	Marital status	Number of households where adult female use dress			Number of households where minor female normally use dress	
		Jhabla, Ghangra	Kanchli (Bodice)	Orhni	Underwear lehenga	Frock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivator (61)	Un-married	—	—	—	8	15
	Married	21	12	21	—	—
	Widowed	5	—	—	—	—
	Divorced/ Separated	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural labourer (63)	Un-married	—	—	—	—	2
	Married	3	—	3	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced/ Separated	—	—	—	—	
Daily wages labour (99)	Un-married	—	—	—	—	1
	Married	2	—	2	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced/ Separated	—	—	—	—	—
Animal grazing (65)	Un-married	—	—	—	1	—
	Married	—	—	—	—	—
	Widowed	1	—	—	—	—
	Divorced/ Separated	—	—	—	—	—
Total		32	12	26	9	18

Note: Figures in brackets denote National Classification of Occupation (NCO)

ANNEXURE XL

Presence of luxury and cost'v goods classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total number of households	Number of households having on luxury and costly goods	Number of households Possessing			Remarks
			Wrist watch	Transistor	Bicycle	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu Banjara Community	32	23	7	3	6	Some households possess more than one luxury items. hence number of households exceed to remaining 9 households
Total	32	23	7	3	6	

ANNEXURE XLI

Presence of luxury and costly goods classified by educational level of head of household

Educational level of head of households	Total number of households	Number of households having no luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing			Remarks
			Wrist watch	Transistor	Bicycle	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	22	15	5	3	4	Some of the households Possess more than one item or all items as shown in col. number 4+6
Literate without educational level	10	8	2	—	2	
Primary and above	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	32	23	7	3	6	

ANNEXURE XLII

Presence of luxury and costly goods classified by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of the household	Total number of households	Number of households having no luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing			Remarks
			Wrist watch	Transistor	Bicycle	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivator (61)	26	17	7	3	6	Some of the households possess more than one item as shown in col. 4 to 6
Agricultural labourer (63)	3	3	—	—	—	
Daily wages labour (99)	2	2	—	—	—	
Animal grazing (65)	1	1	—	—	—	
Total	32	23	7	3	6	

Note : Figures in brackets denote National Classification of Occupation (NCO)

ANNEXURE

Materials of which utensils are made classified by religion

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Migration status	Total number of house-holds	Number of households where cooking		
			Brass	Alum-inium	Bronze
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu Banjara Community	Migrant	2	—	2	—
	Non-migrant	30	20	25	6
Total		32	20	27	6

XLIII

and Caste/Tribe/Community and migration status

utensils are made of		Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of				Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household
Steel	Iron	Brass	Alum-inium	Bronze	Steel	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
—	—	1	2	1	—	Hindu Banjara Community
3	1	14	22	9	8	
3	1	15	24	10	8	Total

ANNEXURE XLIV

Particulars of close relations staying out-side the household classified by occupation of head of household and nature of relation with head of household

Occupation of head of household	Total number of households	Number of households whose close relations staying out-side are related to head of household as			
		Son	Unmarried daughter	Son's wife	Wife
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator (61)	3	6	—	2	—
Agricultural labourer (63)	1	—	1	—	—
Animal grazing (65)	1	3	2	—	1
Total	5	9	3	2	1

Note: Figures in brackets denote National Classification of Occupation (NCO)

ANNEXURE - XLV

Particulars of close relations staying outside the household classified by age, marital status and relation to head of household

ANNEXURE

Particulars of close relations staying outside the household classified

Age-group	Total number of close relations staying outside	Number staying outside who are: Son whose marital status is: Never married	Son whose marital status is: Married	Son whose marital status is: Widow or separated	Daughter whose marital status is: Never married	Daughter whose marital status is: Married	Daughter whose marital status is: Widow or separated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0—9	4	2	—	—	2	—	—
10—14	4	3	—	—	1	—	—
15—24	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
35—59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	7	2	—	3	—	—

XLV

by age, marital status and relation to head of household

related to head of household				
Wife whose marital status is		Son's wife whose marital status is		
Married	Widow or separated	Married	Widow or separated	Age group
9	10	11	12	1
—	—	—	—	0—9
—	—	—	—	10—14
—	—	1	—	15—24
1	—	1	—	25—34
—	—	—	—	35—59
—	—	—	—	60+
1	—	2	—	Total

ANNEXURE XLVI

Particulars of close relations staying outside the household classified by educational level and relation to head of household

Educational level of persons staying outside	Number of persons staying outside who are related to head of household				
	Son	Daughter	Wife	Son's wife	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illiterate	2	3	1	2	8
Literate without educational level	5	—	—	—	5
Primary	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	2	—	—	—	2
Matric and above all levels	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	3	1	2	15

ANNEXURE XLVII

Particulars of non-workers close relations, who are staying *outside* the household classified by nature of activity and relationship to head of household

Nature of activity of non-worker close relation staying outside	Number who are related to head of household as				Total
	Son	Daughter	Wife	Son's wife	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Full time students	5	—	—	—	5
Household duty	—	—	—	2	2
Dependent and infants	2	3	—	—	5
Total	7	3	—	2	12

ANNEXURE

Number of close relations staying outside the household classified

Relation to head of household	Number of close relations			
	Less than 1 year	1—4		
		Livelihood	Study	Staying with husband
1	2	3	4	5
1. Son	—	2	3	—
2. Daughter	—	—	—	—
3. Wife	—	—	—	—
4. Son's wife	—	—	—	2
Total	—	2	3	2

XLVIII

by length of time, reason and relation to head of household

staying outside for					
years		5—9 years			
Staying with close relatives	Staying with inlaws	Cultivation in ownland outside the village	Study	Staying with inlaws	Relation to head of household
6	7	8	9	10	1
—	2	—	2	—	1. Son
1	—	—	—	2	2. Daughter
—	—	1	—	—	3. Wife
—	—	—	—	—	4. Son's wife
1	2	1	2	2	Total

ANNEXURE

Desirable number of sons and daughters as reported by married persons

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Educational status	Total number	Number reporting desirable		
			Nil	One son	One daughter
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu Banjara Community	Illiterate	22	—	—	—
	Literate upto matric	10	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—
Total		32	—	—	—

XLIX

classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and education

number to be					
One son and one daughter	Two sons and two daughters	Three sons and three daughters	Any number	Others	Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
7	8	9	10	11	1
1	8	1	12	—	Hindu Banjara Community
—	6	1	3	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
1	14	2	15	—	Total

ANNEXURE L

Reason for considering a number of children as desirable as reported by persons classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and education

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Educational status	Total Number	Number reporting as desirable				
			Children numbering with reason				
			One son and one daughter	Two sons and one daughter	Three sons and two daughters	Any number	
			To bring up children properly and look after household	To bring up children properly and look after household	To assist in own cultivation	To assist in own cultivation	To assist in meeting out expenditure of larger family
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu Banjara Community	Illiterate	22	1	8	1	10	2
	Literate upto matric	10	—	6	1	1	2
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		32	1	14	2	11	4

ANNEXURE LI

Aspiration about number of sons and daughters in case of Persons with spouse alive classified by religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and education

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number who are illiterate and who aspire to have sons and daughters						Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
	One son+ one daughter	One son+ two daughters	One son+ five daughters	Two sons+ nil daughter	Two sons+ one daughter	Two sons+ two daughters	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Hindu Banjara Community	1	2	1	1	3	1	Hindu Banjara Community
	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1	2	1	1	3	1	Total

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number who are illiterate and who aspire to have sons and daughters					
	Two sons+ five daughters	Three sons + nil daughter	Three sons+ one daughter	Three sons+ two daughters	Three sons+ three daughters	
1	8	9	10	11	12	1
Hindu Banjara Community	1	1	2	1	3	Hindu Banjara Community
	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1	1	2	1	3	Total

ANNEXURE

Aspiration about number of sons and daughters in case of Persons with

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number who are illiterate and who aspire to have sons and daughters				Number who are	
	Three sons+ four daughters	Four sons+ one daughter	Five sons+ one daughter	Five sons+ four daughters	One son+ two daughters	Two sons+ nil daughter
1	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hindu Banjara Community	1	2	1	1	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	2	1	1	1	1

L1

spouse alive classified by religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and education

literate upto matric standard

Two sons+ one daugh-ter	Two sons+ two daugh-ters	Two sons+ three daugh-ters	Three sons+ one daugh-ter	Four sons+ one daugh-ter	Number who are matric and above	Number of spouse	Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
2	2	1	2	1	—	32	Hindu Banjara Community
—	—	—	—	—	—	26	
2	2	1	2	1	—	58	Total

ANNEXURE

Aspiration about number of sons and daughters in case of Persons with spouse

	Industrial				
	I Cultivator				
Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	One son+ two daughters	One son+ five daughters	Two sons+ Nil daughter	Two sons+ one daughter	Two sons+ two daughter
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu Banjara Community	2	1	2	2	3
Total	2	1	2	2	3

LII

alive classified by religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and industrial category

category					
		Cultivator			
Two sons+ five daughters	Three sons+ Nil daughter	Three sons + one daughter	Three sons+ two daughters	Three sons+ three daughters	Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
7	8	9	10	11	1
1	1	4	1	2	Hindu Banjara Community
1	1	4	1	2	Total

ANNEXURE

Aspiration about number of sons and daughters in case of persons with spouse

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Industrial category				
	I Cultivator				
	Three sons+ four daughters	Four sons+ one daughter	Five sons+ one daughter	Five sons+ four daughters	Two sons+ three daughters
1	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu Banjara Community	1	3	1	1	1
Total	1	3	1	1	1

LII

alive classified by religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and industrial category

Industrial category					
II Agriculture Labourer			III Animal grazing	IX Other works Daily wages labour	
One son+ one daugh ter	One son+ two daugh ters	Two sons+ one daugh ter	Three sons+ three daugh ters	Two sons+ one daugh ter	Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
17	18	19	20	21	1
1	1	1	1	2	Hindu Banjara Community
1	1	1	1	2	Total

ANNEXURE LIII

Average age at marriage as related to sex, educational level and time of marriage

Educational level	Number of ever-married		Average age at marriage Within of married males who married			Average age at marriage of married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	31	55	17	19	18	13	15	16
Literate without educational level	17	2	22	18	20	—	15	13
Primary	2	2	—	—	20	—	—	16
Middle	2	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Matriculation or higher Secondary and above up to graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	52	59	17	18	20	13	15	16

ANNEXURE - LIX

Age at marriage as related to distance of place of birth from the village

ANNEXURE

Age at marriage as related to distance

Distance of place of birth (in Kms.)	Average age at marriage		Number of males married				
	Males	Females	Below 10	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 5	18	15	—	2	3	15	23
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—50	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
51+	20	15	—	—	—	1	1
Total	19	15	—	2	3	16	24

Liv

of place of birth from the village

at the age		Number of females married at the age					Distance of place of birth (in Kms.)
22—24	25—29	Below 10	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—21	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
4	2	—	1	4	7	1	Less than 5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5—10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11—20
—	—	—	3	9	8	1	21—50
1	—	—	3	12	8	2	51+
5	2	—	7	25	23	4	Total

ANNEXURE

Age at first marriage as

Present age of married person	Average age at marriage		Number of males married		
	Males	Females	Below 15	15—17	18—19
1	2	3	4	5	6
Upto 19	16	15	—	3	—
20—24	19	16	—	1	5
25—29	20	16	1	—	2
30—34	20	16	—	—	3
35—44	19	14	1	3	2
45—49	18	14	1	1	2
60—64	17	15	1	2	—
65+	17	14	—	1	—
Total	19	15	4	11	14

LV

related to present age

at the age		Number of females married at the age				Present age of married person
20—24	25—29	Below 15	15—17	18—19	20—24	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
—	—	3	3	1	—	Upto 19
6	—	2	6	2	—	20—24
3	1	2	5	2	1	25—29
2	—	1	5	—	1	30—34
5	1	5	2	4	—	35—44
3	—	5	2	1	—	45—49
1	—	1	1	1	—	60—64
—	—	3	—	—	—	65+
20	2	22	24	11	2	Total

ANNEXURE LVI

Age at first marriage as related to age at effective marriage and time of marriage

Age at first marriage	Number of ever married		Average age at effective marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at effective marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15—22 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	4	21	16	14	14	13	14	13
15—19	26	36	17	18	18	16	17	16
20—24	20	2	21	21	21	—	—	—
25—29	2	—	—	25	26	—	—	—
30—34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	52	59	18	19	20	14	16	16

ANNEXURE LVII

Average age at marriage as related to caste/tribe/community and time of marriage

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Banjara Community	52	59	17	18	20	13	15	16
Total	52	59	17	18	20	13	15	16

ANNEXURE

Amount of marriage payment given by household in case of marriage of male

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Number of households which gave in cash or						
	less than 5 years			5—9 years			10—19
	Payment range Rs. below 200	Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Payment range Rs. below 200	Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Payment range Rs. below 200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu Banjara Community	—	12	2	—	6	—	—
Total	—	12	2	—	6	—	—

LVIII

classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and time of marriage

cash value during marriage of male held at								
years			20—39 years			40+years		
Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Payment range Rs. below 200	Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Payment range Rs. below 200	Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
14	1	—	12	—	—	5	—	Hindu Banjara Community
14	1	—	12	—	—	5	—	Total

ANNEXURE

Amount of marriage payment received by the household in case of marriage of female

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Number of households receiving in cash or						
	Less than 5 years			5—9 years			10—19
	Payment range Rs. below 200	Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Payment range Rs. below 200	Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Payment range Rs below 200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu Banjara Community	—	12	2	—	6	—	—
To[illegible]	—	12	2	—	6	—	—

LIX

classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and time of marriage

cash value during marriage of female held at

years			20—39 years			40+years		
Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Payment range Rs. below 200	Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Payment range Rs. below 200	Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
14	1	—	12	—	—	5	—	Hindu Banjara Community
14	1	—	12	—	—	5	—	Total

ANNEXURE

Amount of marriage payment given by the household in case of marriage of female

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Number of households which gave in cash or						
	Less than 5 years			5—9 years			10—19
	Payment range Rs. below 200	Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Payment range Rs. below 200	Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Payment range Rs. below 200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Banjara Community	--	14	—	—	5	1	—
Total	—	14	—	—	5	1	—

classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and time of marriage

cash value during marriage of female held at								
years			20—39 years			40+years		
Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Payment range Rs. below 200	Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Payment range Rs. below 200	Payment range Rs. 201—1000	Payment range Rs. 1001 and above	Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
15	—	—	12	—	3	2	—	Hindu Banjara Community
15	—	—	12	—	3	2	—	Total

ANNEXURE LXI

Nature of marriage payment received by household in case of marriage of male classified by occupation of groom

Time of marriage	Nature of payment			Number of grooms belonging to occupation			
	Cash only	Kind only	Service only	Cultivation (61)	Agricultural labourer (63)	Daily wages labourer (99)	Animal grazing (65)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 5 years	—	14	—	12	1	1	—
5—9 years	—	6	—	5	1	—	—
10—19 years	—	15	—	14	1	—	—
20—39 years	—	12	—	9	—	2	1
40+ years	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
Total	—	52	—	45	3	3	1

Note: Figures in brackets denote National Classification of Occupation (NCO)

ANNEXURE LXII

Nature of marriage payment given by household in case of marriage of male classified by occupation of groom

Time of marriage	Nature of payment			Number of grooms belonging to occupation			
	Cash only	Kind only	Service only	Cultivation (61)	Agricultural labourer (63)	Daily wages labourer (99)	Animal grazing (65)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 5 years	14	—	—	12	1	1	—
5—9 years	6	—	—	5	1	—	—
10—19 years	15	—	—	14	1	—	—
20—39 years	12	—	—	9	—	2	1
40+ years	5	—	—	5	—	—	—
Total	52	—	—	45	3	3	1

Note: Figures in brackets denote National Classification of Occupation (NCO)

ANNEXURE LXIII

Nature of marriage payment received by household in case of marriage of female classified by occupation of groom

Time of marriage	Nature of payment			Number of grooms belonging to occupation			
	Cash only	Kind only	Service only	Cultivation (61)	Agricultural labourer (63)	Daily wages labour (99)	Animal grazing (65)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 5 years	14	—	—	12	1	1	—
5—9 years	6	—	—	5	1	—	—
10—19 years	15	—	—	14	1	—	—
20—39 years	12	—	—	9	—	2	1
40+ years	5	—	—	5	—	—	—
Total	52	—	—	45	3	3	1

Note: Figures in brackets denote National Classification of Occupation (NCO)

ANNEXURE LXIV

Nature of marriage payment given by household in case of marriage of female classified by occupation of groom

Time of marriage	Nature of payment			Number of grooms belonging to occupation			
	Cash only	Kind only	Service only	Cultivation (61)	Agricultural labourer (63)	Daily wages labourer (99)	Animal grazing (65)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 5 years	—	14	—	12	1	1	—
5—9 years	—	6	—	5	1	—	—
10—19 years	—	15	—	14	1	—	—
20—39 years	—	12	—	9	—	2	1
40+ years	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
Total	—	52	—	45	3	3	1

Note: Figures in brackets denote National Classification of Occupation (NCO)

ANNEXURE

Cause of death particulars of diagnosis & treatment and time of death (Male)

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Number of death during less than 10 years where: Assassinated and treated by — No treatment	Year	Sudden death and treated by — No treatment	Year	Asthama and treated by — Allopathy	Year	Fever and cough and treated by — Allopathy	Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu Banjara Community	1	1979	1	1984	1	1980	1	1984
Total	1		1		1		1	

LXV

classified by religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household

Number of death during 10+ years where the deceased was male who died of								
Ulcer and treated by		*Stomach* pain and treated by		Asthama and treated by		Paralysis and treated by		Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household
Allopathy	Year	Allopathy	Year	Allopathy	Year	Allopathy	Year	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
2	1981	2	1980	1	1974	1	1970	Hindu Banjara Community
2		2		1		1		Total

ANNEXURE

Manner of disposal of deadbody and period of mourning as related to age, cause of death of

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of	Died of cause	Number where: Below 3 years — Body was disposed: Burried	Below 3 years — Body was disposed: Crema-tion	Below 3 years — Mourning was for: 3 days	Below 3 years — Mourning was for: 10 days	3—14 years — Body was disposed: Burried	3—14 years — Body was disposed: Crema-tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu Banjara Community	Murder	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Sudden death	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Asthama	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Fever and Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Stomach pain	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		1	1	1	1	—	7

LXVI

the deceased (Male) classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household

deceased was aged							
3—14 years		15—59 years				60+ years	
Mourning was for		Body was disposed		Mourning was for			
3 days	10 days	Burried	Crema-tion	3 days	10 days		Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Hindu Banjara Community
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
—	7	—	1	—	1	Nil	Total

ANNEXURE LXVIII

Visit to urban areas by any member of household classified by occupation of head of household and maximum Distant place visited by the same member and purpose

Occupation of head of household	Distance of place visited (Kms)	Number of households any member of which has made maximum visit to most distant place for				
		To meet relatives	Livelihood	Pilgrimage	Excursion	Marketing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivator (61)	0—5	—	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—	3
	21—50	2	2	—	3	—
	51—100	2	—	7	—	—
	101+	1	1	5	—	—
Agricultural labourer (63)	0—5	—	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—	1
	21—50	—	1	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	1	—	—
	101+	—	—	—	—	—
Daily wages labour (99)	0—5	—	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	1	—	1	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—	—
	101+	—	—	—	—	—
Animal grazing (65)	0—5	—	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—	—
	1001 +	—	—	1	—	—
	Total	5	5	14	4	4

Note : Figures in bracket denote National classification of occupation (NCO).