CHAPTER – IX

VILLAGE PROFILE

Introduction

The contribution of social scientists in the field of population studies has been rather limited and largely confined to conduct of several fertility and family planning attitude surveys. However, in the absence of a good conceptual framework for studying fertility behaviour, most of the surveys have gone beyond describing the demographic profile of the population surveyed. Some of the recent developed theories (Gulati, 1988) on factors affecting fertility behaviour have relied upon economic factors while others have gone beyond the conventional framework of economic analysis and introduced socio-cultural factors in their scheme of reasoning. Such theoretical formulations have use for planners and policy makers only when they are backed by empirical investigations based on reliable data. In order to have perfect glimpses of the dimensions of fertility in Sagar district in a geographical appraisal, it was felt necessary to survey some of the sample villages of remote part of the district as it comprises 1868 inhabited villages. This chapter therefore presents complete picture of sample villages in terms of their socio-economic status fertility behaviour under present conditions of development.

9.1(1): Data and Method:

For collection of data, the boundary of the development block has been treated to be stratum and the sample village has been selected randomly for the purpose of demographic survey. Thus the whole district was stratified in eleven strata i.e. eleven blocks of the
district and at least one village selected randomly was taken up for intensive field survey. For conducting field work in some of the remote villages of the district, the help of the teachers of the village or the workers of the health department has been utilized. The data and other relevant information collected on the basis of questionnaire, has been analyzed for each selected village and presented separately in the following sections.

9.1(2): Problems of the Data:

During house-hold survey of the villages, it was a troublesome job to get proper reply of the questions. The answers which required numerals (viz. ages of different children, age of wife and self, area of agricultural land, annual income and production of grain etc.) were still very difficult to find out. Yet the stated facts by the respondents were, taken to be granted, as true. Similarly the programme of literacy launched by the Government, have trained village people to write their names and declared them to be Nao-sakshar (meaning, newly literate). Thus when asked about education, they replied Nao-sakshar, but we have put such Nao-sakshars in illiterate category. It has been our observation that even the primary pass couples have no knowledge about present day progress in the socio-economic field and standard of living. The village people have been found to hide facts regarding health and care. Regarding education of their children and their home-work etc. they replied affirmative, but most of the children were found engaged in house-hold work with their parents at the time of school hours. Though the villagers of each of the surveyed village have knowledge of family planning techniques (viz. contraceptives, sterilization VT, TT,) but they have preferred these only when it was the question of the life and death of the concerned mother. Mostly the people though less in percentage, prefer
TT operations after four or more live children which, shows that they are not yet conscious about the harmful impacts of un-wanted children. The main reason for this is ignorance poverty and blind beliefs prevailing in the society.

9.2: Study of Sample villages:

The eleven selected villages have been completely surveyed and the outcomes of the analysis of the collected data are being presented in the following sub-sections. Out of these 11 sample villages, 5 sample villages located in remote part of the district, these are Jamundhana (Malthone), Sansan (Shahgarh), Toomari (Kesali) and Bichpuri (Banda), and Samos (Rahatgarh); 2 sample villages belong to plateau, these are Dararia (Rahli), and Chimadhana (Deori), and the remaining 4 sample villages are located in plain area, these are Kirrod (Bina), Jarwans (Khurai), Khairja mafi (Jaisinagar), and Bamori renguan (Sagar). In addition to above facts 2 sample villages belong to tribal population whereas one sample village belong to scheduled castes population. These are Sansan and Toomari of tribal, and Samos of scheduled castes (Map 9.1).

1. SAMPLE VILLAGE : KIRROD
( DEVELOPMENT BLOCK BINA)

Physical Environment:
(i) Location: Village Kirrod is situated in Bina development block nearly 5 km. away from the block headquarters. It is nearly 80 km. far from the district head quarter in the west direction.

(ii) Soil and Agriculture: The total land area of the village is 385.35 hectare out of which 338 hectare is non-irrigated; 9 hectare (2.3 per cent)
Banzar or Gochar and 38 hectares (9.8 per cent) not available for agriculture. The village occupies a central position in Khurai, Tehsil having black cotton soil producing wheat of higher quality than others parts of the district. The position of the village is shown in Map 9.2, with respect to the block headquarters.

Population and Fertility Level:

According to concerned census reports the population of the village has been 387, 471 and 712 during 1981, 1991 and 2001 respectively. It is observed that the growth in population during 1981 – 91 decades was 21.7 per cent but the same during 1991-01 decade reached to 51.2 Per cent which is 2.36 times more than the previous decade. The population of this village has approximately doubled (1.84 times) during last 20 years, Total fertility rate of the village at present is found to be 2.8 children per women.

Socio–Economic Development:

(i) The approach road to this village is kachcha therefore the rate of development is very slow. People have a primary school and take drinking water from well. Medical facilities, Post office, Bazar and bus stand etc. are 5 to 10 kilometers away from the village. Nearest town is Bina Itawa, which is 5 km. from the village.

(ii) The village contains 20.4 per cent children 0-6 years of age while 71.3 per cent are non- workers. 44.6 per cent scheduled caste and 12.8 per cent Tribal; people reside along with 25 per cent Thakur, 16 per cent OBC, and 5 per cent Brahmins. Only 46.3 per cent people are literate out of which 27.0 per cent are females. Total main workers recorded 28.7 per cent, cultivators 14.47 per cent, and agricultural labourers, 8.5 per cent, thus the agriculture is the main base for the economy of the village. The people visit to block and district head quarters for search of
SAGAR DISTRICT
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK - KHURAI
LOCATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGE JARWAS

LOCATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGE IN SAGAR DISTRICT
livelihood. During house- hold survey it was observed that 88 couples within fertility age group (15-49) had produced 245 children.

Inference:

The village is lagging behind in socio- economic development. Most of the people are either cultivators or agricultural labourers. People of the village are mostly illiterate and have no consciousness about their standard of living. Early marriages (below 18) have been observed to be 44 Per cent and illiterates to be 43 Per cent therefore the awareness to planning their family is observed to be negligible. Only 4.8 per cent couple was, found to opt sterilization, that too, after four and more children. Thus poverty and illiteracy may be the prime causes for increase in population and fertility of the village.

2. SAMPLE VILLAGE : JARWANS
(DEVELOPMENT BLOCK - KHURAI)

Physical Environment:

(i) Location : This village is situated in Khurai development block which is 3 km. far from it and 45 km. away from district headquarter in the west.

(ii) Soil and Agriculture: The total land area of the village is 709.51 hectare out of which 609 hectare is un- irrigated, 99 hectare (13.9 per cent) not available for agriculture. The village occupies a central place in Khurai Tehsil, having black cotton fertile soil producing wheat of higher quality than other villages of the district. The position of the village is shown in Map 9.3, with respect to the block headquarters.
Population and Fertility Level:

According to concerned census reports the population of this village has been 560,661 and 963 during 1981, 1991 and 2001 respectively. It is clear that the village recorded 18.0 Per cent growth in 1981-91 and 31.4 Per cent in 1991-01 decade. This indicates that the growth of population in this decade is 1.75 times the previous one. It is clear that the population of this village has nearly doubled (1.72 times) during last 20 years. The total fertility rate has been calculated to be 3.1 children per woman.

Socio Economic Development:

(i) The approach road is pakka and school is up to primary level. Medical facilities, Post office, Bus station etc. are 5 km. away. Nearest town is Khurai which is 3 km. away. People use well water for drinking.

(ii) The village is having 23.3 per cent children of 0 to 6 years of age while 65.4 Per cent are non-workers. 58.0 scheduled caste, 39 per cent OBC, 9 per cent Bramhin 5 Per cent Thakur. Only 30.1 Per cent people are literate out of which only 23.1 Per cent are women. Total main workers recorded 31.27 per cent, Cultivators 10.3 Per cent, agricultural labourers 7.47 per cent. Thus the agro-based economy is observed in the village where ninety per cent couples marry at the tender age below 18. It is worth mentioning here that 92 couples within fertility age were observed to have 282 children at the time of household survey.

Inference:

The village is lagging behind in socio-economic development of agro-based economy, influenced by poverty and ignorance which is the prime factor for present status of the village. Either people are agriculturists or agricultural laborers, they marry at the very early age below 18 years (93 per cent). It is observed that more than
SAGAR DISTRICT
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK - MALTHONE
LOCATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGE
JAMUNDHANA

LOCATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGE
IN SAGAR DISTRICT
43 per cent females are illiterates and if they are so called literate, the level is found to be primary level which has negligibly small impact on the consciousness of the society and development of family standard. Fertility is found to be very high (TFR 3.1) and awareness to family welfare is also very low. The couples (82 per cent) have general knowledge about contraceptives but they do not use them due to dogmatic views. Only 0.9 per cent couples have adopted sterilization after two children and 8.1 Per cent after four or more children.

3. SAMPLE VILLAGE : JAMUNDHANA
(DEVELOPMENT BLOCK MALTHONE)

Physical Environment:
(i) Location: It is situated 5 km. away from Malthon Block headquarter and 70 km from district head quarter in the north.
(ii) Soil and Agriculture: Total land area of this village is 102.64 hectares out of which Banzar is 11.0 hectares (10.7 per cent), un irrigated 90 hectares and 10.0 hectares (9.7 per cent) is not available for agriculture. The wheat and Jowar are the chief crops of the village. It is not as fertile as other villages of Khurai tahsil. The position of the village is shown in Map 9.4, with respect to the block headquarters.

Population and Fertility Level:

According to the census report of the concerned years the population of this village was recorded to be 102, 137 and 355 during 1981, 1991 and 2001 respectively. This shows that the growth of population in this village during 1991-2001 decade has been very high (159 per cent) as compared to 1981 –91 decades (34.3 Per cent). The
population of this village has become, more than thrice within last 20 years. The total fertility rate has been calculated to be 4.0 children per woman.

**Socio-Economic Development:**

(i) The development in the village is extremely low, This can be judged by the fact that the approach road is *kachcha*, School, Medical facility, Bazar, Bus Stand etc. are all at least five kilometers away. It is not electrified. Source of drinking water is dug well.

(ii) The village has 24.1 per cent children of 0-6 years of age while 71.5 Per cent are non workers. In this village 44 Per cent people belong to OBC, 42 per cent Thakurs and 14 Per cent to scheduled caste. No other caste people have been found to reside in the village. Out of 40.1 Per cent literate people only 18 per cent are females. Total main workers have been recorded 23.4 per cent and cultivators to be 21.9 per cent thus the whole economy of the village depends on agriculture and 92 Per cent couples marry at the early age i.e. below 18. It is observed during household survey that 41 couples had produced 166 children up to the survey date.

**Inference:**

The people of the village are illiterates. They are either agriculturists or agricultural labourers. A negligible percentage belongs to service and business class of low standard. People marry their sons and daughters at tender ages and hence the fertility has recorded to be 4 children per woman. People of the villages have superstitious views and therefore keep indifferent thoughts to family planning. It is observed that nearly 98 per cent couples know the techniques of contraceptives but
SAGAR DISTRICT
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK - BANDA
LOCATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGE
BICHPURI

LOCATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGE IN SAGAR DISTRICT
none of them use in practice. No person has been found to adopt sterilization of any sort up to two children but 6 to 10 per cent couples adopted TT operations after 4 or more children. Indifference to FWP techniques in this village may be due to lacking in education and medical facilities at the village level. The propagation of FWP and MCH in such villages is terribly needed.

4. SAMPLE VILLAGE : SANSAN
(DEVELOPMENT BLOCK SHAHGARH)

Physical Environment:
(i) Location: This village is situated in north of the district head quarter nearly 76 km. away and joined with the block headquarter by pakka road, 5 km. in length.
(ii) Soil and agriculture: The total area of the village is expanded in 1226.08 hectares out of which 190.9 hectares (15.6 per cent) is forest, 176.54 hectares is un- irrigated, and 85.03 hectares(6.9 per cent) is Banzar and 773. 61 hectares (63.1 per cent) is not available for agriculture. The agricultural land is not so fertile yet the wheat and rice are the main crops of the village. Being surrounded by forest, it also gains some of the forest produce like gums, woods, stones and sand. The position of the village is shown in Map 9.6, with respect to the block headquarters.

Population and Fertility Level:

As per census reports the population of this village varied from 555 to 697 within, 1981 – 1991 decade and 697 to 955 within 1991-2001 decade. It is clear that the growth during this decade has been
approximately one and half times more than the previous one (37.0 per cent as against 25.6 Per cent) the total fertility rate has been calculated to be 3.5 children per woman.

**Socio- Economic Development:**

(i) The village is connected, by a Pakka road from block headquarter, which is 8 km away. Drinking water is provided by dug wells. There is only one primary school but post office and market place is nearly 5 km for from the village. The village is electrified but no medical facilities available.

(ii) The village has 25.8 per cent children within 0-6 years age while 48.0 per cent non workers, the percentage of tribal people in more than other castes 66.6 per cent tribal 14.4 Per cent scheduled caste, 10 Per cent OBC and about 9 per cent Thakur constitute the whole village. No other caste was observed in this village. Only 7 per cent people have been observed to be literate. Literacy of women is negligibly small (0.3). Percentage of total main workers is recorded to be 44.3 per cent .The cultivators have 8 per cent and agricultural laborers recorded 88 per cent, the percentage of early marriages is more than 51 Per cent. It is observed that 84 couples under fertility age had produced 290 children up to the survey date at the rate of 3.5 children per woman.

**Inference:**

The village is lagging in socio – economic development. Illiteracy, poverty and ignorance are dominating the social consciousness. People marry at an early age below 18. Since the village population is mostly tribal the level of education is very low. It is observed that nearly 50 to 60 per cent people have the knowledge about contraceptives, but they do not use them for superstitious views and blind beliefs. Only 4.4 percent people sterilized after four children when the mothers were on the
death beds in Govt. hospital. TT operations have been preferred than VT operations. Awareness to the importance of FWP, is immediately needed to be propagated through education in this village in order to curb down the fertility growth.

5. SAMPLE VILLAGE: DARARIA
(DEVELOPMENT BLOCK REHLI)

Physical Environment:
(i) Location: The village is situated 35 k.m. far from the district headquarter in the east. It is 9 km from the block headquarter. It is connected by kachcha road and nearest town is Garahkota, which is 14 km from the village.
(ii) Soil and Agriculture: The total land area of the village is 3090.23 hectares out of which 88 hectares (2.8 per cent) belong to forest, 43 hectares irrigated by dug wells, 146 hectares un-irrigated, 94 hectares (3.0 per cent) Banzar, and 19 hectares (0.6 per cent) not available for agriculture. The soil of the area is black brownish, which produces wheat and rice of good quality. Forest land and forest itself produces useful material for constructing house, Tendu leaves (used for Bidi manufacturing), wood, lac and gums. The position of the village is shown in Map 9.10, with respect to the block headquarters.

Population and Fertility Level:

The population of this village is nearly doubled (1.88 times) within last 20 years. In the 1981-1991 decade it rose from 735 to 1008 (37.1 Per cent) and in 1999–2001 decade; it reached to 1378 which shows a constant growth (36.7 Per cent). The children within 0-6 year age have
recorded 24.2 per cent and non-workers 51.1 per cent. Total fertility rate has been recorded as 3.3 children per woman.

Socio Economic Development:

(i) The village has a primary and a middle school but post office, market, bus stand etc. are 5 km. away from the village. A Kachcha road links with the main road which leads to Rehli. The drinking water facility is available from dug well. No medical facilities are available in the village. The village is electrified.

(ii) This village has 40.2 per cent Brahmins, 26.0 per cent scheduled tribe, 10.5 per cent scheduled caste, 23.9 per cent other backward class people. Literacy in men is recorded more than 65 per cent while women have illiterates more than 50 per cent. The level of education in men was limited to middle and higher secondary stage. People marry generally about 18 years of age; only 15 per cent have shown to marry their daughters below 18. Total main workers have been recorded 36.8 per cent and cultivators 27.0 per cent, 15 per cent in different services and rest are agricultural labourers. It is observed that 55 couples of fertility age produced 182 children up to the date of field survey. This shows that the fertility of this village is still higher (3.3) where as the literacy of the village is more than other villages.

Inference:

In spite of relatively high literacy the village is still lagging behind in socio-economic development. The village is surrounded by the forest and the communication means are zero. The Brahmins by caste are more in percent than the total number of people. The TFR calculated to be 3.3 is very high and proves that the literacy has no impact on the social consciousness of the people. Nearly 70 to 75 per cent people have shown to be aware of the contraceptives but they do not apply them. Only 4.9
per cent people adopted TT sterilization after 3 children and 9.8 per cent after four and more children showing lacking in the publicity of family planning programme in this area. It is observed that the people come to notice about the process of sterilization like TT when their wives are admitted in hospitals for complications of pregnancy or delivery mostly after 4 children.

6. SAMPLE VILLAGE : TOOMARY
(DEVELOPMENT BLOCK KESLI)

Physical Environment:

(i) Location: The village is located in the south west from the district headquarters nearly 73 km. away. It is 7 km. far from the block head quarter Kesli. Nearest town from this village is Deori which is 42 km. away. The village is connected by a Kachcha road to the block headquarter. It is a backward village having more than 90 per cent tribal people and rest of the scheduled caste.

(ii) Soil and Agriculture: The total land area of the village recorded to be 574.58 hectares out of which forest land holds 29 hectares (5.0 per cent), unirrigated land covers 176 hectares, Banzar 173 hectares (30.1 per cent) and non-available for agriculture possesses 197 hectares (34.3 per cent). The soil is yellowish black which is quite unfertile for valuable crops. Kodon and Jowar ,Bazara etc. are the crops of the village which are of less nutrition value .The people of this village collect forest produce (viz. wood, gums,Mahua,Achar ,Tendu leaves ) and bring up cows ,buffaloes goats and sheep. Thus the life of the village people is
SAGAR DISTRICT
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK - SAGAR
LOCATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGE
BAMORI RENGUA

LOCATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGE IN SAGAR DISTRICT

ROADS
RAIL.
poor and backward compared to other villages surveyed. The position of
the village is shown in Map 9.12 with respect to the block headquarters.

Population and Fertility Level:
The population recorded 392, 500, and 607 in successive
census years i.e. 1981, 1991, 2001 years respectively. The decade 81-91
recorded 27.6 per cent growth in population where-as 91-01 decade
showed 21.7 per cent increase which is 6.2 per cent less than the previous
decades. The children of age group 0 to 6 years have 22.4 per cent and
the non workers have 40.0 percentages. It is observed that the 69 couples
under fertility age had produced 202 children up to the survey date, which
shows TFR to be 2.9 children per woman.

Socio- Economic development:
(i) Being a remote part of the district this village is lagging far behind in
development. The inhabitants are tribal, illiterate and unconcerned with
what is happening in the rest of the area. There is only one primary
school, dug well but no medical facilities, post office, and market. The
village is connected to the block head quarter by a Kachcha road and nearest town Deori is 42 km. from this village.
(ii) This village has more than 90 per cent tribal people and rest those
scheduled caste. The literacy has been recorded to be 14.2 per cent. More
than 80 per cent men and women are illiterate. The level of education is
hardly up to middle classes. More than 72 per cent people marry at the
early age, i.e. below 18. The total main workers have recorded 38.6 per
cent. The cultivators show 25.0 per cent and the agricultural labourers 75
per cent. It is important to note that the village being tribal and illiterate
the fertility has shown less than the other villages (2.9 as against above 3
to 4.0) and the growth of population in the last decade was also less than the previous one. The economy of the village is based on agriculture and its bi-products (viz. bringing up of cows, sheep and forest produce).

Inference:

In spite of backwardness the village has shown reduction in population growth in the 1991-01 decade whereas other villages have shown surprising growth. The TFR of this village is also lower than others (2.9, as against 4 and above). 73 per cent men and 50 per cent women are aware of the FWP techniques. 4.3 per cent couples have opted TT after one child, 15.7 per cent after two children showing there by the consciousness about the harmful impacts of large number of children in a family. This village though tribal is entirely different from other tribal village of the district as regards fertility.

7. SAMPLE VILLAGE : SAMOS
(DEVELOPMENT BLOCK RAHATGARH)

Physical Environment:
(i) Location: This village is situated in south west direction from the district head quarter at 26 km. The village is 65 km. from Block head quarter. The village is back ward having mostly tribal, SC and OBC people. It is connected by afoot path. No approach road is available.
(ii) Soil and agriculture: The village falls within the buffer zone of Khurai and Malthone development blocks and therefore the soil of this village is mixed cotton with radish sand. The crops of this village are wheat and Jowar. Total land area recorded 179.67 hectares out of which irrigated by dug well is 2 hectares, unirrigated 116 hectare, Banzar 16 hectares (8.9 per cent) and 46 hectares (25.6 per cent) is unavailable for
SAGAR DISTRICT
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK - RAHATGARH
LOCATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGE
SAMOS

From Khurui
From Bandri
To Bahrol
To Sagar

From Vidisha
From Bhopal

LOCATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGE
IN SAGAR DISTRICT
agriculture. The position of the village is shown in Map 9.8, with respect to the block headquarters.

**Population and Fertility Level:**

The population of this village has shown continuous increase from 268 in 1981 to 368 in 1991 and 494 in 2001 census year. It is recorded that 33.6 per cent and 38.0 per cent growth of population was during 81-91 and 91-01 decades respectively. The total fertility rate has been calculated to be 3.3 children per woman. It is observed that 71 couples under fertility age had produced 238 children up to the survey date. The children within 0-6 years of age recorded 23.7 per cent and non-workers 55.0 per cent.

**Socio-economic development:**

(i) The village is backward as regards socio-economic development. The approach road is a foot-path and nearest town is 26 km. from the village. Only one primary school having no school building is observed to exist but no medical, post office, market, bus stand etc. have been found. People drink water from a dug well. Lower level of development has shown higher level of fertility (3.3 children per woman).

(ii) The village contains 41.6 per cent Tribal, 39.3 per cent OBC, 12.0 per cent SC, 6.0 per cent Brahmins and 1.2 per cent Thakurs. The percentage of total main workers goes to 43.5 per cent out of which 12 per cent are cultivators 88.1 per cent agricultural labourers. The percentage of non-workers is reported to be 55.0 per cent. It is observed that more than 77.0 per cent people marry at the age below 18 and therefore the TFR is very high (3.3). Nearly 62 per cent women are illiterate and the literacy in men dose not cross 28 per cent. The level of education in men is hardly higher
secondary and in women up to middle standard. Thus the economy of the village depends on agriculture.

**Inference:**

The village is very much back ward Tribal people look to earn their livelihood by working in agricultural fields hence they have the belief that the more children more earning. The TFR being high than other villages indicates less consciousness to FWP techniques. It is observed that 68 per cent couples have knowledge of contraceptives but they are not in practice. 22.6 per cent couples have sterilized (TT) in greed of getting money, after 3 children. Propagation about family planning and mother child and health care programmes through education is terribly needed in such type of villages.

**8. SAMPLE VILLAGE : BAMORI RENGUA**

**(DEVELOPMENT BLOCK SAGAR)**

**Physical Environment:**

(i) **Location:** It is situated 5 km. away from district and block, head quarters in the west direction. Approach road is Kachcha and nearest town is Sagar.

(ii) **Soil and agriculture:** The land area of the village is 758.0 hectares out of which 33 hectares (4.3 per cent) fall in forest land, 30 hectares irrigated, 347 hectares un-irrigated, 84 hectares (11.1 per cent) Banzar and 264 hectares (34.8 per cent) not available for agriculture. The brownish black colour of the soil has a quality of fertility and wheat is the main crop of the village. The seasonal vegetables in the irrigated area are
also the cash crops to the cultivators. The position of the village is shown in Map 9.7, with respect to the block headquarters.

**Population and Fertility Level:**

The population has been increasing continuously in the successive years. During census year 1981 it was recorded 1514, which became 2156 in 1991 and 3038 in 2001 census. Thus each decade recorded 42.4 per cent and 41.0 respectively. The children, aged 0-6 years have 21.5 per cent and non-workers 58.7 per cent. The total fertility rate of the village is very high (3.6). During house- hold survey, it is observed that 101 couples of fertility age had produced 363 children up to the survey date. The population has just doubled during last twenty years.

**The Socio- Economic development:**

(i) The village is situated, near by, the district head quarter yet it has lag in the socio- economic development. There is a primary and a middle school, and water from dug well is used for drinking purpose. Approach road is Kachcha, medical, post office, bus stand etc. are 5 kms away from this village.

(ii) The village contains scheduled caste (36 per cent), scheduled tribe (32 per cent) and OBC 26 per cent; where as rest of the un-reserved castes have very low percentage (Brahmin 7 per cent, Thakur 6 per cent). In these village 45 per cent men and 71 per cent women are illiterates. The level of literacy hardly reaches to higher secondary (12 per cent men and 6 per cent women). Total main workers have recorded 38.1 per cent out of which 4.0 per cent cultivators and 90 per cent agricultural labourers. Those who had some education have joined services of fourth class nature in Govt. or private sector. It is observed that 67 per cent couples
marry at the very early age (i.e. below 18 years of age). The fertility is therefore very high in this village and the population is growing very fast.

**Inference:**

In spite of having closeness to the district head quarter the village has no signs of development. The population is rising very fast and TFR is recorded to be 3.6 children per woman. People are illiterates and marry at the early age which, causes increase in population without control. It is observed during survey that the knowledge of contraceptives and FWP is available with 88 per cent people but they never practice them. Only 7.5 per cent couples opted sterilization after 3 children and 15.1 per cent after 4 children when the wives became serious during delivery in the district hospital. Awareness to education of FWP along with MCH, is urgently needed to be propagated in this village.

9. **SAMPLE VILLAGE : CHIMADHANA**  
( DEVELOPMENT BLOCK- DEORI)

**Phycal Environment:**

(i) **Location:** This sample village is situated in south direction at 58 km from the district head quarter and 7 km from development block headquarter. Nearest town from the village is Deori.

(ii) **Soil and agriculture:** Total land area of the village is reported to be 391.26 hectares out of which 98 hectares (25 per cent) belong to forest, 94 hectares un-irrigated, Banjar 72 hectares (18.4 per cent) and non-available for agriculture is 127 hectares (32.4 per cent). Black soil of the village is very fertile and the rice wheat is the main crops. Besides forest produce like gums, lac and wood the cultivators also grow vegetables and
Soya been which are treated to be the cash crops. The position of the village is shown in Map 9.10, with respect to the block headquarters.

**Population and Level of Fertility:**

The population of the village shows successive growth; it was 363 during 1981 and became 441 during 1991 showing 21.5 per cent increase. It then became 603 during 2001 indicating 44.6 per cent growth. With this trend of population increase it is easy to infer that the population during last decade has increased twice than the previous decade and it is approximately doubled during last two decades. The number of children aged, 0-6 years have been recorded to be 17.5 per cent. It is also observed during field survey that seventy-three couples under fertility age gave births to 225 children up to the survey date at the rate of 3.1 children per woman, which is very high.

**Socio-economic development:**

(i) The approach road of the village is Kachcha and the medical facilities, post office, market, bus stand etc. are 7 km from the village. Only one primary school along with a drinking water well is located inside the village. This clearly shows that the village is lagging behind the socio-economic progress.

(ii) The village contains 26.6 per cent scheduled tribe, 69.3 per cent OBC, 2.7 per cent SC and 1.3 per cent Brahmin by caste people. Total main workers have 42.1 per cent, (39 per cent cultivators, 65 per cent agricultural labourers.) 57.8 per cent have been recorded as non-workers. 69.3 per cent girls are married under age i.e. below 18. The literacy in women is very low, 46 per cent are illiterates, 1.7 per cent are educated up to primary level, only 8 per cent up to middle standard. 28 per cent men have shown to be illiterate where as 37 per cent educated up to
primary and 12 per cent up to middle. This shows that the level of fertility of the village is very high (3.1) and the level of education to be very low.

**Inference:**

The village is lagging behind the progress of the present day. The population is increasing at a faster rate and TFR is calculated to be 3.1 children per woman which is very high. It is observed that the early marriages and ignorance to gather with the poverty is the main cause of higher fertility. 68 per cent women and 78.7 per cent men of the village have general knowledge about contraceptives but they do not use them in practice. FWP consciousness is also found to be negligible. Only 10.7 per cent people sterilized their wives after three children when they observed seriousness during delivery period. Social consciousness, about modern development need, to be propagated educating people of the village.

**10. SAMPLE VILLAGE : KHAIJRA-MAFI**

**(DEVELOPMENT BLOCK  JAJINAGAR)**

**Physical Environment:**

(i) **Location:** The village is situated in south-west direction of the district at 38 km. It is 7 km from the block head quarter and the nearest town Rahatgarh is 6 km from the village.

(ii) **Soil and agriculture:** Total land area of the village is 382.0 hectares out of which 187 hectares (48.9 per cent) belong to forest, only one hectare irrigated and 236 hectares is un irrigated. This also includes 23 hectares Gochar and 15 hectares not available for agriculture. Soil is brownish black and is fertile for wheat crop. Besides vegetables, forest produce like wood, lac and gums, are also collected by the residents of
the village. The position of the village is shown in Map 9.9, with respect to the block headquarters.

**Population and Fertility Level:**

The census reports of the concerned year suggest that this village has shown reduction in population to about 6.6 per cent in the 1981-91 decade while increase of 16.5 per cent during 1991-2001 decade. The population in these years has been 797, 744, and 867 respectively. During field survey it is observed that 60 couples under Fertility-age had produced 192 children at the rate of 3.2 children per woman. This shows that the population is rising at the faster rate, at present. The children within 0-6 years of age were recorded to be 22.4 per cent. The decrease in the population during 1881-91 decade may be due to migration of labourers in search of work to the nearing villages and towns.

**Socio-economic development:**

(i) The village is approachable by foot-path. A primary school is there along with the post office facilities but medical, market, bus stand etc. are 5 to 10 km away. Nearest town Rahatgarh is 6 km from this village. The drinking water is supplied by a dug well.

(ii) In this village 43.8 per cent people belong to other back-ward class, 10.9 per cent ST and 9.4 per cent SC. In un-reserved classes Brahmin recorded 7.8 per cent, Thakur 21.6 per cent and Kayastha 6.2 per cent. Nearly 47 per cent women are illiterate where as 64 per cent men are literate up to primary or middle standard. It is observed 37 per cent girls marry at the tender age and 83 per cent men marry up to 21 years of age. Total main workers have recorded 37.1 per cent, cultivators 14.5 per cent, and 11.0 per cent to be agricultural labourers. It is also reported that 62.8 per cent are non-workers. This shows that the people of this village are
poor and their economy is based on agriculture. Their level of fertility is also very high (3.2).

Inference:

The village is very backward and people are illiterate having less concerned to the growth of population and its bad impacts. The TFR is found to be 3.2 children per woman, which is also very high. Though 83.1 per cent men and 34.4 per cent women know about the contraceptives but they don’t have ease of availability. 1.6 per cent couples have opted, sterilization (TT) after 2 children, 9.4 per cent after 3 or 4 children. This shows that the people need encouragement about FWP techniques and proper education to curb down the un-wanted children.

11. SAMPLE VILLAGE: BICHPOURI
(DEVELOPMENT BLOCK BANDA)

Physical Environment:

(i) Location: The village is situated in north to the district nearly 76 km away. It is 46 km away from the block headquarter. The approach road to the village is Kachcha.

(ii) Soil and agriculture: The total land area of this village is 277.09 hectares in which 72.36 hectares (26.1 per cent) belong to forest, irrigated only 0.21 hectares, un-irrigated 87.19 hectare, Banzar 8.71 hectares (3.1 per cent) and 109.24 hectares (39.4 per cent) not available for agriculture. The soil is Mot, Black and brown mixed by red sand, which gives crops of wheat and rice. The soil is not so fertile but people get their cash crops
of Mahua, Lac, gum, wood and sand from the forest. The position of the village is shown in Map 9.5, with respect to the block headquarters.

**Population and Fertility Level:**

The population of the village is continuously increasing at a faster rate. In 1981 it was recorded to be 132 which became 176 in 1991 showing increase of 33.3 per cent, in 2001 it recorded 242 showing gross increase of 37.5 per cent. The children of 0-6 years of age have shown 16.5 per cent where as non-workers recorded 64.2 per cent. During field survey it was observed that 87 couples under fertility age had produced 228 children at the rate of 2.6 children per woman. This shows that the TFR of this village is relatively low than the other villages.

**Socio-economic Development:**

(i) The village is quite underdeveloped having no medical facilities, post office, market, bus-stand etc. These facilities are available 5 to 10 km away from the village. The primary school has no building of its own. The drinking water is taken from the dug well near the village.

(ii) In this village most of the people belong to OBC (nearly 90 per cent) and only 4.5 per cent are scheduled caste. 43.2 per cent people are literate but the literacy of women is very low (18.5 per cent). Total main workers recorded to be 35.8 per cent cultivators 22.7 per cent and agricultural labourers only 0.6 per cent. The early marriages in the women are reported to be more compared to men (65.6 per cent as against 45.1 per cent). This shows that the village economy is agro-based and it is rising with the forest produce like stone, sand and wood.
Inference:

The village is lagging far behind the socio-economic development. The people are illiterate and un-aware of the present standard of living. About 71 per cent men and 47 per cent women have primary knowledge of contraceptives but they are not easily available to the villagers. People have little concern with the FWP techniques. Only 1.9 per cent couples have opted, TT operations so far, that too, after four and more children. The village needs proper education and medical awareness.

9.3: Conclusions:

The study of the above sample villages concluded that most of the villages are lagging far behind from the present socio-economic development. More than seventy per cent male and female are still illiterate. Tribal, scheduled caste and other back-ward class people have their residences in huts and kachcha houses in the villages with several scarcities. A few upper castes (viz. Thakur, Brahmin etc.) have a little socio-economic and political consciousness which they utilize exploiting these low caste people. Production of more children is treated to be the God gift and preferences for son are dominant as they are treated to be the shelters of the old age and earning members with the family. The agro-based economy of the villages have either agricultural labourers which are also utilized by upper castes to collect forest produce (if any) such as, Gum, Lac, wood, Tendu leaves, stones and sand. The total fertility rate of almost all the villages (surveyed) varied between 3 to 4 children per woman, which is very high. The awareness to family planning programme is also negligible. It is therefore terribly needed that the education and FWP propagation at a large scale be undertaken in rural areas of the district to develop consciousness about the harmful impacts
of more children in the minds of poor village people. School- teachers, village Panchayat and NGOs may launch their combine time bound programmes during summer season and in other holidays.