

CHAPTER 3

BACKGROUND OF STUDY AREA

3.1 Introduction: Historical & Archaeological Glory

The long, glorious past of Sehore has taken in place in the heart of the Malwa Region, nestled in the foothills of the Vindhya Range. Rock-edict found from the Sevan River indicates that the ancient name of Sehore was “Sidhhapur” and later “Sidrapur”. The calm surroundings have become an abode of deep meditation for many prominent Shaiva, Shakta, Jain, Vaishnav, Buddhist, and Nath priests. Originally, Sehore was a part of the Bhopal Estate; however, after the formation of the state of Madhya Pradesh the state capital, Bhopal, became a part of the Sehore district - it was bifurcated in 1972 when a new district of Bhopal was formed. Ancient lore and folklore indicate the presence of Maharishi Patanjali, the founder of the yoga sect, and even visits by Lord Rama, Laxman, and Sita. Evidence of Sehore’s tradition of communal harmony and religious homogenous is present by Sehore’s many temples, mathas, shrines, mosques, and churches. Sehore falls in the state of Madhya Pradesh in central India, and is a part of the Bhopal Division.

Originally Sehore was an integral part of Awanti, then under the protection of the Magadh dynasty, Chandragupta 1st, Harshvardhan, Ashoka the Great, Raja Bhoj, the Peshwa chiefs, Rani Kamlawati, and the Nawabs of Bhopal. After the advent of the British Raj, Sehore remained the headquarters and residence of the political agent of the British.

Sehore is surrounded by rivers including: Narmada, Parwati, Dudhi, Newaj, Kolar, Papnas, Kulans, Seewan, and Lotia. Additionally,

scattered idols of Lord Vishnu, Ganesha, Shiva, Parvati, Nandi, Garuda, Mahavira, Gautam Buddha, Apsaras and fairies have been found.

Sehore also played a crucial role in the freedom movement of India- specifically the 1857 independent movement. The short independence from the British ended when 354 patriots were taken to the gallows and 159 sepoys were killed. The Nawabs of Bhopal remained loyal to the British Empire which heavily dampened further efforts from the patriots to gain independence from the British in Sehore. India gained independence from the British in 1947; however, the estate of Bhopal did not merge with the Indian state until 1949.

Sehore is also accomplished in the fields of academics and literature. Lanciet Likinson, the political agent, established the first English translation of "Abhignan Shakuntalam" in 1835. Likinson founded the first high school in Sehore and many prominent alumni including Mr. Hiyadullah (former Chief Justice, Supreme Court, and Vice President of India), Mr. Banchu (former Chief Justice), and Mr. Mirza Faim Begh (Chief Engineer).

3.2 Geography

Sehore is on the Bhopal – Indore highway thirty-seven kilometers away from the state capital of Bhopal. Its height from the sea level is 1500 feet to 2000 feet. Sehore is situated on the Western Railway line from Bhopal to Ratlam. Sehore is surrounded by six districts: Bhopal, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Dewas, Shajapur, and Rajgarh. Sehore District extends between the parallels of Latitude 22'31 to 23'40 north and between the meridians of Longitude 76'22 and 78'08 east. Sehore is located at 23.2°N 77.08°E. It has an average elevation of 502 meters (1646 feet). The Siven River passes through Sehore.

3.3 Demographics

According to the 2011 Census, Sehore District has a population of 1,311,008, roughly equal to the nation of Mauritius or the US State of New Hampshire. Giving it a rank of 373rd in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 199 inhabitants per square kilometers (520/sq mi). Its' population growth rate over 2001-2011 was 21.51%. Sehore has a sex ratio of 918 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 71.11%.

3.4 Climate & Temperature

Sehore has a tropical climate. The summers have a good deal of rainfall, while the winters have very little. The climate is classified as Aw by the Köppen-Geiger system. The winter season starts from the end of November until the last week of February. The average minimum temperature during this time is about 10.4°C. The individual day temperature comes as low as 1^o or 2^o Celcius. In March, the temperature starts rising and the maximum temperature are observed during May. The average maximum temperature is 40.7^oC. The individual day temperature is as high as 45^o C or 46^o C. As the monsoon season arrives, the weather becomes pleasant. In October, the retreating of the monsoon causes the temperature to rise slightly during the day time, but the nights become pleasant. The average annual normal temperature of Sehore district is 31.4^oC. During the southwest monsoon, the relative humidity is generally high exceeding about 88% in August. Humidity decreases in the post monsoon season. In the cold season, it is fairly good over the district. The driest part of the year is the summer season with the humidity level going down to 26% or less. The annual normal relative humidity of the district is 57%. Winds are generally light to moderate in the district with some strengthening in force during the monsoon season. The wind velocity during the winter season is low. The average wind velocity of the district is about 8.3 Km/hr. The rainfall averages 1266 mm. The least amount of rainfall occurs in April with an average rainfall of 1 mm. Most of the precipitation falls in July, averaging 426 mm.

3.5 Population

In 2011, Sehore had a population of 1,311,332 of which male and female were 683,743 and 627,589 respectively. The study areas of Dhabla, Hirapur, Amajhir and Thuna kalan are small villages located in Sehore Tehsil of the Sehore District while Jamonia Kalan village is located in Rehti Tehsil of Sehore District. According to the Census of 2011, Dhabla Village has a total of 212 families. The Dhabla village has a population of 1078 of which 571 are males and 507 are females. Hirapur is comparatively smaller than Dhabla village, and has 211 families with total a population of 943 of which 489 are males and 454 are females. Amajhir has 392 families along 2442 of total number of population of which 1244 are males while 1198 are females. Thuna kalan has 538 families with a total number of 2457 out of which 1286 are males and 1171 are females. Jamonia kalan village of Rehti Tehsil has only 99 families with a population of 496 of which 256 males and 240 are female as per the population census of 2011.(Table 3.1)

(Table 3.1) Population

Name of Village	No. of Families	Total Population	No. of Male	No. of Female
Dhabla	212	1078	571	507
Hirapur	211	943	489	454
Amajhir	392	2442	1244	1198
Thuna kalan	538	2457	1286	1171
Jamonia kalan	99	496	256	240

Source: Census 2011

3.6 Sex Ratio & Child Population

Regarding the sex ratio in Sehore, it stands at 918 female per 1000 male. In the 2011 census, the child sex ratio was 912 girls per 1000 boys. In the Dhabla village, the population of children between the

ages of 0-6 is 130 which make up 12.06% of the total population. The population of children in the Hirapur village is 114 which make up 12.09% of the total population of the village. In Amajhir village, it is 400 which make up 16.38% of total the population. In Thuna kalan, it is 344 which makes up 14.00% of the total population of the village, and in Jamonia kalan, it is 94 which makes up 18.95% of the total population.

The average sex ratio of Dhabla village is 888, Hirapular village is 928, and Thunkalan is 911 which are lower than M.P. state average of 931. Where as Amajhir is 963 and Jamonia is 938 which are higher than M.P. state average of 931

The child sex ratio as per census of Dhabla is 912, Amajhir is 878, Thuna kalan is 782 which lower than Madhya Pradesh average of 918 on the other hand Hirapur is 1111 and Jamonia kalan is 1000 are higher than average of 918. (Table- 3.2)

(Table- 3.2) Sex Ratio and Child Population

Name of Village	Children b/n 0-6 years	Percentage of total population	Average sex ratio >1< 931	Child sex ratio >1< 918
Dhabla	130	12.06	888<931	912<918
Hirapur	114	12.09	928<931	1111>918
Amajhir	400	16.38	963<931	878<918
Thuna	344	14.00	911<931	782<918
Jamonia	94	18.95	938>931	1000>918

Source: Census 2011

3.7 Caste Factor

Total population of Dhabla is 1078 out of which, 13.91% belongs to a scheduled castes while 1.48% belong to a scheduled tribes. In the Hirapur village scheduled castes constitute 8.80% of the population and scheduled tribes were 1.38% of the total population. In the Amajhir

village scheduled castes constitute 11.75% while scheduled tribes were 0.04% of the total population of Amajhir. In the Thuna kalan village, a higher number of the people are from scheduled castes which constitutes of 37.65% of the total population while scheduled tribes were 5.41% of the total population in Thuna kalan village. In the Jamonia kalan village most of the village population is from scheduled tribes which constitutes 89.31% of the population while scheduled caste were 10.28% of the total population. (Table 3.3)

(Table-3.3) Population of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes

Village	Percent of population in Scheduled Castes	Percent of population in Scheduled Tribes	Total population
Dhabla	13.91%	1.48%	1078
Hirapur	8.80%	1.38%	943
Amajhir	11.75%	0.04%	2442
Thuna kalan	37.65%	5.41%	2457
Jamonia kalan	10.28%	89.31%	496

Source: Census-2011

3.8 Administration

As per the Constitution of India and the Panchayati Raaj Act, the villages of Dhabla, Hirapur, Amajhir, Thuna Kalan & Jamonia are administrated by a Sarpanch, or Head of the Village, who is an elected representative of the village.

3.9 Literacy Rate

Sehore has an average literacy rate of 70.06 % according to the 2011 Census. Male and female literacy was 80.83% and 58.33% respectively. The number of total literate in Sehore District was 780,362 of which male and female were 469,208 and 311,154 respectively. Dhabla village has a higher literacy rate compared to the state of Madhya Pradesh. In 2011, the literacy rate of Dhabla village was 79.43% compared to 69.32% of Madhya Pradesh. In Dhabla, male literacy

stands at 90.26 % while female literacy rate is at 67.19 %.Hirapur village,also, has a higher literacy rate compared to Madhya Pradesh. In 2011, the literacy rate of Hirapur village was 72.14 % compared to 69.32 % of Madhya Pradesh. In Hirapur, male literacy stands at 85.06% while female literacy rate is 57.87%. Amajhir village has a lower literacy rate compared to Madhya Pradesh. In 2011, the literacy rate of Amajhir village was 60.87% compared to 69.32% of Madhya Pradesh. In Amajhir, male literacy stands at 73.23% while female literacy rate was 48.27 %. Thuna Kalan village has a higher literacy rate compared to Madhya Pradesh. In 2011, the literacy rate of Thuna Kalan village was 69.90% compared to 69.32% of Madhya Pradesh. In Thuna Kalan, male literacy stands at 78.96 % while female literacy rate is 60.20 %. Jamonia Kalan village has a lower literacy rate compared to Madhya Pradesh. In 2011, the literacy rate of Jamonia Kalan village was 64.93% compared to 69.32% of Madhya Pradesh. In Jamonia Kalan, male literacy stands at 71.77 % while the female literacy rate is 57.51 %.

3.10 Work participation rates

Participation rates reflect a population that is actively participating in the production process. This working population determines the developmental conditions and the consumption expenditure behaviour. The working population is divided into the main and marginal workers. The main workers work throughout the year, but the marginal workers are partly work throughout the year. They are classified as workers, but their contribution to the economy is not very significant. The general conditions of the participation rate have shown that the participation of the urban population is lower as compared to the rural participation. This is mainly attributed to the fact that the rural population is engaged in more marginal activities as compared to workers in urban areas. The main activities which engage marginal workers are in the unorganized sector - particularly agriculture, animal husbandry, forest produce collection, and petty trading. The villages that have higher rural

populations usually have higher participation rates. Sehore districts have a relatively high rural population with a participation rate level of 46.97 per cent and 42.01 per cent respectively in 1991. In the Dhabla village, out of the total population, 466 people were engaged in work activities. 64.38 % of workers describe their work as main work (employment or earning for more than 6 months) while 35.62 % are involved in marginal activities providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 466 workers engaged in main work, 204 were cultivators (owners or co-owners) while 62 were Agricultural labourers. In Hirapur village out of the total population, 276 were engaged in work activities. 57.61 % of workers describe their work as main work while 42.39 % were involved in marginal activities providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 276 workers engaged in main work, 127 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 8 were Agricultural labourers. In the Amajhir village out of the total population, 1183 were engaged in work activities. 42.43 % of workers describe their work as main work while 57.57 % were involved in marginal activities. Of the 1183 workers engaged in main work, 347 were cultivators while 55 were Agricultural labourers. In the Thuna Kalan village out of the total population, 1016 were engaged in work activities. 77.85 % of workers describe their work as main work while 22.15 % were involved in marginal activities. Of the 1016 workers engaged in main work, 363 were cultivators while 325 were Agricultural labourers. In the Jamonia Kalan village, out of the total population, 197 were engaged in work activities. 69.04 % of workers describe their work as main work while 30.96 % were involved in marginal activities. Of the 197 workers engaged in main work, 53 were cultivators while 72 were Agricultural labourers.

Female work participation in the district is 35.3 percent of the total female population. Rank of the district according to female work participation is 23rd

3.11 Occupational Structure

The grounded details regarding the set up of wealth provided by the occupational structure. At district level when the data is not available in the way it supposed to be on the production under different compositions. The employment of that region can be considered as a substitute to represent the economy. The occupational structure of the population has been provided by the census of India under various categories. In the selected study area, the population is more or less depending upon agriculture and related activities for their livelihood. The five selected gram panchayats completely untouched with the modernization. When we talk about its employment or occupational composition least variation has been found there. Around 85% populations depend on agriculture and activities related to agriculture. In the study area the percentage of the owner of farm or fields and labor who work I that fields both are high. In specific and in general the type of trade, level of trade, production and its retail marketing directly or accidently effect the occupational structure.

(Table 3.4) Occupational Structure

Table – 3.4 Occupational Structure				
(Figure are in Percentage)				
District Particular	Cultivators	Agricultural Laborers	Household	Other Works
Sehore	45.1	36.2	1.6	17.2

Source: Census 2011

3.12 Economy

The large number of social and financial attributes is being described by its economic background of study area. By studying the economic ground of any region the basic knowledge about the status of development and financial activities can be attained. The details of retail sector in the study can get by seeing the relationship between the consumption level and its alternatives e.g. branded and more readymade product become the choice of more educated and urbanized, enrich population. In Bhopal division, the economic composition has been described with the general level of per capita income at constant

price, sectoral structure of agriculture and industry, its physical as well as social infrastructure

(Table 3.5) District Gross Domestic Product(in Lakh Rupees)

District	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Sehore	124123	116227	136377	138484	176046	163703	184063	201589	230636	264865

Source: Economic Survey 2010-11

(Table 3.6) District Net Domestic Product(in Lakh Rupees)

District	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Sehore	11564	106973	125684	125771	160995	148002	166360	180914	207063	238581

Source: Economic Survey 2010-11

3.13 Income

By all the general parameters the economy of M.P has been represented as underdeveloped or immature economy. Related to various grounds like sectoral production, production factor of land, labor been represented as underdeveloped or immature economy. Related to various grounds like sectoral production and different factors of production like land, labor, capital and human development along with demographic parameters On the basis of income, one of the best ways to assess the position of development at constant price is only go through the per capita income. As compare to national capita income with other developed states, Madhya Pradesh has come up with the lowest capital income. In state, the district of Bhopal division like Sehore has the lowest per capita income and also over time declined has been seen in most of the cases.

In 1999-2000 per capita income of Sehore district had little over Rs 11000; again carry a same graph of declining. The agrarian economy, with least diversification can be seen as a backdrop of this declination. It is not wrong if say, that the entire income of the study area has been depended on the fluctuations of monsoon along with this income has been dependent and fluctuates because of production of agriculture.

This very low rate of per capita income with the simultaneous declining trend overtime can be an eye opener conclusion about the income of district.

(Table 3.7) Per Capita Income (in Rupees)

District	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Sehore	11056	9995	11480	11223	14052	12642	13914	14823	16627	18786

Source: Economic Survey 2010-11

3.14 Sectoral Development

The five gram panchayats of the district is totally agricultural region and sectoral composition shows the economic background of the area. Through the degree and the developmental direction the assessment has been provided by sectoral development. The confirmation of consumption pattern and trade can also be checked by sectoral production and income accrued to the area. The process of production has been facilitated by the contribution of agriculture industry and service sectors that lead towards the regional income. Hence, under three wide categories i.e Agriculture, Industry and Infrastructure the sectoral background of study area are;

3.15 Agriculture

In Sehore, the main income has been generated by agriculture and business related to agriculture. In study area the population has mostly found occupied in agriculture. Therefore, the study area can totally be said as an agricultural region. The composition of agricultural structure has been divided into various sorts of land use patterns and cropping pattern also, included the technology using in agriculture for irrigation and other outputs.

3.16 Land Use Patterns

The good production of agriculture or based upon the type and fertility of soil. Black cotton soil has been found favourable for agricultural production. Hence, the selected study area has been a part of malwa plateau's eastern part consisted of cotton soil around 50% of study area is under cultivation and has been rated net sown area, even the average

of state as well as national average found lower than this, In sehere district, more than 25% of total geographical area is under forest cover. This percentage is relatively higher than that of other states.

(Table 3.8) Land Use Patterns

S.No.	District Particulars	Sehere (2007-08)
1.	Geographical Area	656368
2.	Forest	26.35%
3.	Land Not Available For Cultivation	7.17%
4.	Other Fallow Land Not Included	5.78%
5.	Cultivated Land	1.71%
6.	Fallow Land	0.83%
7.	Net Sown Area	58.20%
8.	Area Sown More Than One / Double Cropped	31.22%
9.	Gross (7+8)	89.42%

3.17 Cropping Pattern

Sehere District recognize mainly for wheat and soyabean. The percentage of soyabean in sehere is much higher than that of other crops including wheat. Soyabean is chief kharif crop has been covered 42.24% of cultivation area where as wheat covered 23.67% of cultivation area 16.29% of cultivation area is covered by pulses in district. Percentage of oilseed is i.e., 42.73% also comparatively much higher owing to high rate of production of soyabean also included groundnut, till, aisi, and mustard seeds but other than soyabean all oilseeds have lower rate of production. .

Table 3.9: Cropping Pattern

Particular	Sehere District
Peddy	0.31
Maize	2.76
Total Serials	27.53
Pulses	16.29
Oil Seeds	42.73
Wheet	23.67
Soyabean	42.24

Gram	13.41
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3.18 Yield

The development of agriculture can be measured well with yield per hectare. In general, M.P. cannot be said significantly developed agriculturally as the study area is part of Madhya Pradesh same condition has been seen there also. As a whole, and as compared to state and nation as a low rate of yield per hectare has found with different crop in study are definitely in the Bhopal division yield of wheat has been sought from 12 quintal to 18 quintal per hectare highest in Sehore district with 17.42 quintal per hectare. In the area , the second largest crop is soyabean approximate quintal per hectare.

3.19 Agriculture Technology

In the changing time, when each and everything is going through updation. Gigantic role has been played by technology in agriculture. In new era, technology has being responsible to change the development status of agriculture, but in Madhya Pradesh less use of technology might because the state has been untouched with the waves of green revolution : along with technology the use of other quality factors like seeds, chemical fertilizers and irrigated also have the great effect over agricultural production. It has been observed that in district, yield variety seeds and fertilizers both have been used are of low quality. Highest consumption of chemical fertilizers also has been seen approximately 61 kg electrical and diesel pumps, iron plough and tractors have been used as machinery.

3.20 Industry

Industrial development of the area moves around the urbanization and production. Industrialization directly and indirectly related to many more sectors starting from employment, production, consumption behavior as well as trade and transport etc.

Another type of employment has been provided by retail sectors that also shows the consumption pattern and income. But as it has been discussed that Madhya Pradesh and the study area is totally or partially depends onto agriculture. Madhya Pradesh cannot be counted prompt in industrial development. Some small scale industrial unit has been found in sehere district.

3.21 Infrastructure

Infrastructure incorporates a network of physical structures and services those services. Broadly, the infrastructure is classified into three categories: physical, social, and economic.

The physical infrastructure includes transport, communication, power and canals, warehouse, market, and distribution and storage outlets. The social infrastructure relates to health, education, and social institutions. Economic infrastructure includes banking, insurance, postal, co-operatives and other financial institutions. The classification is quite arbitrary, because one type of infrastructure can perform or incorporate the other types of traits. For example, a bank can be classified as a member of physical structure; however, because it also facilitates monetary transactions, it becomes a member of the economic category. Additionally a bank also aids a society in managing financial transactions, therefore, becoming a member of the social category. As evidenced, there is a thin line that divides each category.

The infrastructural network of the region is considered as the development itself. But the infrastructure in itself is not development; rather, it creates the environment for the process of development. Many scholars share the opinion that infrastructure is a pre-requisite for development; but, does not guarantee the development of that area. For example, a school does not guarantee high literacy rates, and a health center does not ensure good health. The infrastructural network, therefore, directly influences the economic activities in general and trading in particular. The transport and communication networks work as a catalyst for the growth and expansion of trading activities.

Similarly, the social infrastructure of health and education reveals the type, nature, level and configuration of trade.

3.22 Transport and Communication

The state of Madhya Pradesh is devoid of infrastructure in general. Therefore, the study area also has a very low infrastructure network, despite a large number of schemes for road development. The road length in the region is quite low, as Sehore has 12-14 kilometers of Pucca road per hundred square kilometer. After the introduction of “Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna,” the village road network has improved; but, connectivity of the villages is quite poor. Despite the communication revolution, the number of telephone connections is confined to urban areas.

3.23 Education

Education and literacy is seen as the most sophisticated indicator of development. Education and literacy not only effects general behavior, but more specifically effects the consumer behaviour for goods and services. The educational institutions in the region are located on normative parameters in the region and boast a high number of schools per lakh population. However, the large presence of school institutions has not insured a high literacy rate in the region. The districts in the study area still have a poor attainment of education.

3.24 Health

The importance of health facilities has been increased due to a growing awareness about health and hygiene in regards to personal cleanliness and aware consumption of food. Health institutions such as hospitals, gyms, clubs, and playground have grown. The health facilities in the region were mostly segregated in urban areas, but this hierarchy is collapsing through the immergence of sub-health centers, primary health centers, community health centers, and district hospitals and specialized facilities.

(Table 3.10) Health Facilities 2001

District	Sehore
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No. of per lakh population (PHC/SHC)	8.2
No. of Doctor per lakh population (PHS/SHC)	88
No. of beds per lakh of population	39

3.25 Banking

The banking development facilities enhance the credit capacity of the region which can lead to a boost in economic activity which can further the expansion and size of local businesses. Banking development has facilitated a large number of establishments in the retail sector, through commercial and co-operative credits. Banking development in the region is expressed through the number of banks or branches and the availability of a bank branched per lakh of population.

(Table 3.11) Banking

District/ Particular	Sehore
No of Schedule Commercial Bank/Branches 2001-02	60
No of Schedule commercial Banks Per lakh Population 2001- 02	5
No of Cooperative Banks/ Branch 2001-02	26
No of cooperative banks/ Branche per lakh population 2001-02	2

3.36 Conclusion: The study area is comprised of five Gram Panchayats. The study area represents a rugged topography in which about 50% of the area is available for cultivation. The population is rural, and the major workforce still finds livelihood in allied activities and through agriculture. The concentration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is not very high. The region has wheat and soybean as major crops, but still has a low level of irrigation facilities and a low level of technology diffusion.