

7.2 Chapter B: Rajaborari, Harda, MP



Figure: View of states of MP

7.2.1. About Madhya Pradesh:

7.2.1.1. Madhya Pradesh Demographics:

About Madhya Pradesh	Data
Capital	Bhopal
Geographical area (sq Km)	308000
Administrative district (no)	50
Population density (person per sq km)	196
Total population (million)	60.3
Male population (million)	31.4
Female population (million)	28.9
Decadal population growth rate (%)	24.3
Sex ratio (female per 1000 males)	24.3
Literacy rate (%)	63.7
Male (%)	76.1
Female	50.3
Average life expectancy (year)	57.7

1. Sources: Website(www.mp.gov.in), CMIE, Census 2001

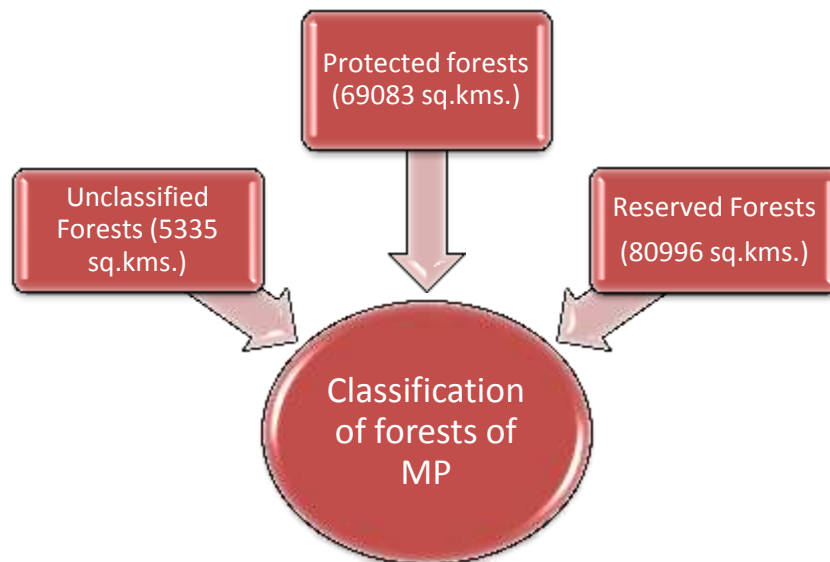
7.2.1.2. Biodiversity in Madhya Pradesh

The state of Madhya Pradesh has an extremely large forest area-1, 55,414sq.kms. Out of the total geographical area of 4, 43,446sq.kms.i.e. 34.8 %. The habitat diversity of the state is

immense with the elevation varying from 61msl to 1438msl. The temperature in summer exceeds 45 °C except in hilly region. The temperature during winters varies from 5 °C to 25 °C except in the plains of Chhattisgarh, where the winter is not so pronounced. The rainfall ranges from 1500 mm in the eastern and southern regions to less than 800 mm in the western zone. On account of its size and varied habitats, its environment supports a unique and wide variety of plant life. Almost every plant family is represented in India's rich flora. Out of these many of the species have medicinal value. Biodiversity of Madhya Pradesh is extremely rich with a wide variety of species.

The conservation and sustainable use of this Biodiversity is fundamental to ecologically sustainable development. As per official statistics the forests of Madhya Pradesh are broadly classified into Reserved Forests (80,996 sq.kms.), Protected Forests (69,083 sq.kms.) and Unclassified Forests (5,335sq.kms.)

(12. Source: 7. BD Conserv MP, Biodiversity Conservation in Madhya Pradesh - policies and strategies Suchitra Banerjee M L B College, Bhopal)

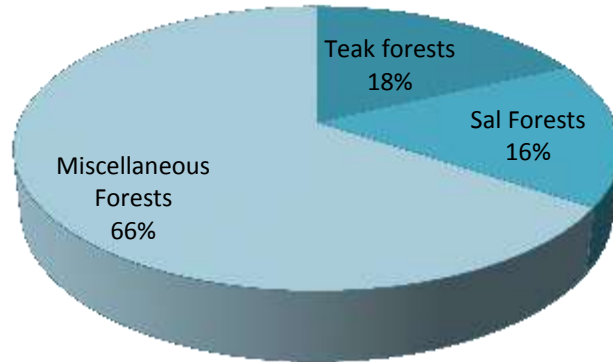


By composition, the forests of Madhya Pradesh are classified into:

Teak Forests (Tectona grandees),	27,783 sq.kms	17.88 % (18%)
Sal Forests (Shorea Robusta)	25,704 sq.kms	16.54 % (16%)
Miscellaneous Forests	1,01,927 sq.kms	65.58 % (66%)
TOTAL	1,55,414 sq.kms	100.00 %

13. Source : Madhya Pradesh Forest Department

Classification of Forests of MP by Composition



7.2.2. Introduction of Harda (MP)

7.2.2.1. Harda district (Map)



Figure: View of Harda district in Map

2. Source: Madhya Pradesh darshan – iii edition Rural immersion 2011

7.2.2.2. History:

Harda is a city and a municipality in Harda district in the state of Madhya Pradesh. On 18 May 1867 British established the 'Nagar Palika' in Harda. Harda District was created in 6th July 1998, when it was divided from Hoshangabad District. (3. Source: <http://www.harda.nic.in>)

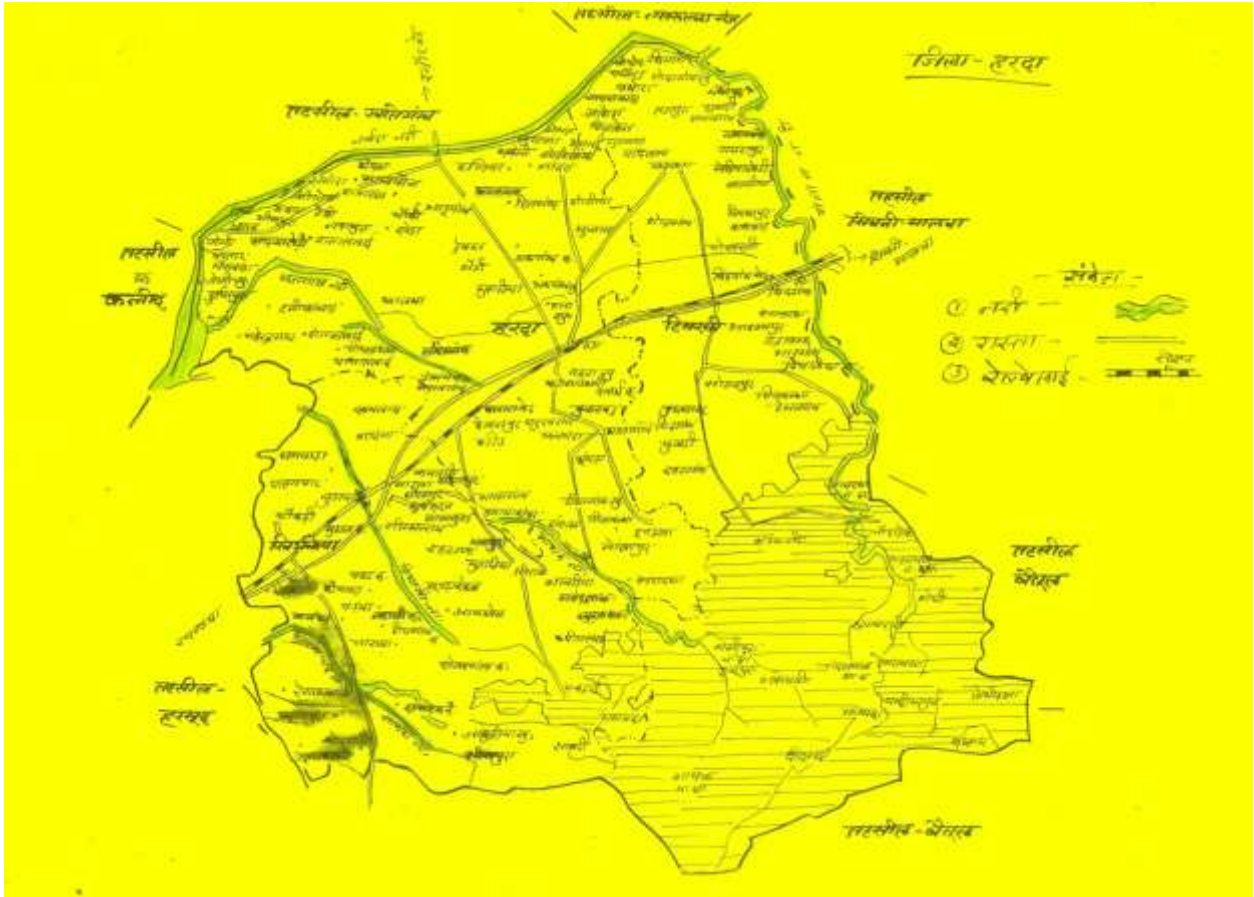


Figure: view of Map of Harda (3.Source: <http://www.harda.nic.in>, Harda District Disaster Plan)

7.2.2.3. Demographic:

Harda District of Madhya Pradesh is part of Narmada puram Division. Total area under Harda district is of about 3,334sq.km. The district has a population of 5, 70,302 with a male population of 2, 95,208 and female population of 2, 75,094 (as of Census 2011). Average literacy rate of Harda in 2011 is 74.04 and the Sex Ratio in Harda stands at 932 per 1000 male. The town of Harda is the district headquarters. The three Blocks Headquarters are Harda, Khirkiya and Timarni. Harda is about 168kms from the state capital, Bhopal and 156kms from Indore.²

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	570465	474416
Male	294838	247226
Female	275627	227190
Population Growth	20.25%	24.60%
Area (Sq. Km.)	3334	3334
Density/Km ²	171	142
Proportion to Madhya Pradesh population	0.79%	0.79%
Sex Ratio (female/1000Males)	935	919
Child sex Ratio (0-6age)	928	925
Average literacy rate	72.50	66.51
Male literacy	81.14	77.94
Female literacy	63.27	54.06

Total child population (0-6)	84191	86990
Male Population(0-6)	43667	45184
Female Population (0-6)	40524	41806
Literates	352550	257682
Male literates	203807	157472
Female literates	148743	100210

(3.Source: <http://www.harda.nic.in>)

SC &ST Population in Harda

District	Area	Total population in harda	SC			ST		
			Population	% of TP	Sex Ratio	Population	% of TP	Sex Ratio
Harda	Rural	125901	25100	19.9	898	34581	27.5	921
	Urban	64497	7945	12.3	891	2259	3.5	873
	Total	190398	33045	17.4	896	36840	19.3	918

Source:5 census 2001

Administrative division, district harda

Tehsil/development blocks	Khidakiya, harda, timarni (sirali, rahgaon and handiya are new developed tehsil)
Total village:	571
Khidakiya	195
Harda	197
Timarni	179
(rajasaw gram) revenue villages:	526
Khidakiya	195
Harda	196
Timarni	135
Forest village:	45
Khidakiya	00
Harda	01
Timarni	44

Source:5

Decentralized Administrative Machinery

Rural: district council block (janpad) council village council	Harda Khidakiya, harda, timarni Total-211 Khidakiya-67 Harda-71 Timarni-73
Urban: Municipality	1- Harda

City council (nagar panchayat)	2- Khidakiya, Timarni
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Source:5

7.2.2.4. Geographical:

The district is situated 302m higher from the sea level. Its Geographic Position is between 21° 53' & 22° 36' Longitude and between 76° 47' & 77° 20' Latitude. It is located in the south-western part of Madhya Pradesh. It is predominantly a tribal area where the Korku and the Gond tribal groups form two thirds of the total population. The Harda language and culture is influenced by 'Malwa' and 'Nimad'. The main language used in Harda is known as Bhuani, and the region is known as the Bhuana area. Harda is divided into forest and fertile land. Tropical dry deciduous forest with teak (*Tectona grandis*) as a dominant tree species occupies 50 per cent of the area of the Harda Forest Division (HFD). Three main rivers are Narmada, Ganjaal & the Maachak. Harda is known for its teak and soybean plantations.

2. Source: Madhya Pradesh darshan – iii edition Rural immersion 2011

a. Climate:

The climate of Harda district is normal. All the seasons come in the district. An average height from the sea level is 302mts. The district feels maximum temperature up to 47°C and minimum up to 12°C. The district has an average rain fall of 916 mm. (3.Source: <http://www.harda.nic.in>)

b. Regular disaster in Harda (MP):

Drought	Worm Attack (Illy Prakop)	Earthquake	Fire in Forest	Flood
Hailstone	Industrial & chemical Disaster	Accident	Widespread Disease (mainly Aids)	

Source:3,4

c. Forest Cover:

Tropical dry deciduous forest with teak (*Tectona grandis*) as a dominant tree species occupies 50% of the area of the Harda Forest Division (HFD). The total managed forest area of the division is 142,536 hectares of which 67% (98318 hectares) is managed as Reserved Forest and the remaining 44,218 hectares, as Protected Forest category.

(3. Source: <http://www.harda.nic.in>)

d. Approach Road/ Rail

Harda is freely connected by road and rail from the state capital, Bhopal and it is about 168kms away from it. It is connected by rail with all major cities of the state. All Three Blocks headquarters namely Harda, Khirkiya and Timarni are well connected by road and rail.

(3. Source: <http://www.harda.nic.in>)

Field Survey

7.2.3. Introduction of Rajaborari Estate, Harda district

Dayalbagh, Agra, which is the headquarters of the Radhasoami faith religion, is doing intensive tribal welfare and uplift work in district Harda of Madhya Pradesh. They run a Radhasoami High School at Timarni and Schools in Rajaborari Estate, Madhya Pradesh. The D.E.I. (Dayalbagh Educational Institute) run the graduation in commerce, one year course of auto mobile, computer course and E-commerce classes in Rajaborari and Timarni.¹⁴



Figure 8: Map of Rajaborari

7.2.3.1. Villages in Rajaborari estate:

District	Block	Gram Panchayat	Villages
Harda	Timarni	Rajaborari	Rajaborari Budhudhana Ratamati Sahib Nagar Salai Mahagaon
		Temrubahar	Temrubahar

			Mogradhana Gulerdhana Marapadoul
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Source: 14

7.2.3.2. Demographics (approx. figure):

Total population of Rajaborari is around 3000 in all ten villages. Per village population is about 300-400 and 5 or more than five members in a family. There are two local languages and casts are korku (korkas) and Gond. Population density is around 50. 40-50 houses in every village in Rajaborari. Number of literate people in village is very less because education facility is not good or very low but from last five year it has improved. Villagers are very poor and their family income is around rupees 25-30 thousand per year. (14. Source: Primary)

7.2.3.3. Local Housing and Innovation:

Jatra (Fair), tupper (temporary house), ghaslet (kerosene oil), bagur (make boundary through wood around the agriculture land and house), manddha (temporary open room in the field for security of growing crops from animals), Bankhar/Pankha (Cleaning machine for wheat)¹⁴