



Occupational Study of the Tribal People in Dhar District of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

A "land use pattern" is the organisation and distribution of these changes in a region, whereas "land use" is how people alter the land's physical properties. Land use depends on land quality, water availability, air quality, and population and activity. Individuals' many influences on one's life. The creature's body is dirt and its circulatory system is water. Its respiratory system accepts and processes air. Blood is circulated by the heart. Performers should copy their structure, composition, and dispersion. Population density and land size dominate land usage, according to most people. This approach relies on human land exploitation issues. It will also display regional differences in these metrics to demonstrate trends. Population cooperation and research and technology-advanced equipment may improve land usage. Synergy will modernise land usage. Agriculture is taking over most uncultivated land. Land conversion to agriculture affects more than agriculture. Application connections are the focus of this study. Understanding socioeconomic and environmental land allocation for specific objectives is essential for future land use choices. Land use studies determine how to best utilise land for development, conservation, or other goals. Research provides useful suggestions. The rising need for arable land to suit human physiological demands makes this factor vital.

Keywords; Madhya Pradesh, Dhar, Geography, Occupation, Population, Agriculture.

Introduction

The word "land use pattern" refers to the general organisation and distribution of these alterations throughout a specific region, whereas the term "land use" refers to the different ways in which people modify the physical properties of the land. According to Majeed (1992), a sizeable section of the world's population has been dependent on the resources of agricultural land for their survival throughout the course of human history. The

qualities of the land, the quantity and quality of water supplies, the condition of the air, as well as the existence of human populations and their activities, all have an impact on how the land is used. The many ways in which different people have contributed to the construction of one's life story. The physical structure of the creature is made up of stuff derived from the earth, while water serves as the principal fluid in the circulatory system of the organism. Its respiratory system is optimised for taking in and processing ambient gases, particularly air. The human heart is the important organ of the organism that is responsible for pumping blood throughout its body and distributes it to the rest of the body. The composition, structure, and dispersion of the performer are all meant to be replicated by the performer. It is generally agreed that population density and total land area are the two most important elements in influencing land usage.

Agricultural Production and the Variables That Affect It

According to Young (1975), the utilisation of land at a particular place and time is determined by a confluence of environmental, technological, economic, social, and political elements. The natural environment is made up of several different parts, the most prominent of which are topography, geology, soil, drainage, and climate. In addition, economic considerations play a vital part in both the independent and dependent roles. The word "social factors" refers to a wide range of aspects, including not just the interpersonal interactions that occur between persons but also aspects such as the rates of literacy and the types of ownership systems that exist for property. According to Jain (1988) the formulation and application of planning rules are both susceptible to political influence. In any investigation of the usage of land, it is essential to recognise that the earth is a non-living thing, and that man is the living thing that plays the role of the active component. As a result, it is important to provide an example of Jasbir Singh's viewpoint about this issue. According to Singh (1974), it is humanity's goal to generate economic benefits from the resources of the earth.

It has been commonly recognised that there is a link between the patterns of land use and the qualities of a place, such as the topography, morphometrics, and morphological aspects of the area. The considerable risk of erosion posed by soils with characteristics such as short depth, inadequate moisture retention, coarse texture, heavy runoff, and steep slopes renders these soils unfit for agricultural use. Because of their rich soils, which have a better potential for storing moisture, and their medium land capabilities, the plain areas of the Malwa Plateau are well suited for the implementation of agricultural practises.

Given the current state of affairs, the phenomena of population increase on land will continue to exist and will not undergo any significant changes. At the moment, people make use of their perceptual and cognitive talents in order to maximise their use of the resources at their disposal and get the most possible profit from doing so. In this process, the categorization and features of land use, in addition to the roles played by other cultural resources, play an extremely important function. According to Singh (1992), factors such as accessibility, ease, and mobility have a considerable influence on land utilisation, agricultural practises, machine utilisation, technical breakthroughs, chemicalization, and the need for labour.

Methodology

The present pattern of land use is established by conducting an analysis of data collected at the block level beginning in 1988–1989 and continuing through 2008–2009. The Dhar district has a total of thirteen individual blocks within its boundaries. The classification of land uses has been broken down into seven separate groups as a result of their application. The information was first transformed into percentages and ratios before being shown visually. The tehsil and block levels are used as the units of analysis while conducting the land use shift assessment. It is possible to use the difference in the percentage of land that has been dedicated to a certain use between two different time periods as an indication of the degree to which that usage has changed. Both Weaver (1954) used the same approach to solve their problems. The findings of the survey that were discussed earlier in the chapter serve as the foundation for the concluding section of this book, which is an in-depth examination of land use.

Analysis of the Cropping Strength

The agricultural industry in India is facing considerable issues related to planting intensity and the need to increase production from land that is already being farmed. These challenges need to be overcome. The planners are going to have to devote a considerable portion of their attention to them. It seems that there is no need for alarm over the underutilization of land in India since a substantial amount of the arable land in the country has already been tilled. On the other hand, the strain that is being put on the country's rural population comes from the fact that only a portion of the overall land area that has been set aside for productive purposes is really being used, and there is also the possibility that crops would fail. Dealing with these difficulties in the very near future might result in a large increase in benefits.

The amount to which a given piece of land is employed for agricultural purposes determines the level of cropping intensity that exists on that piece of land. It is a measurement of the amount of land that is under cultivation as well as the number of times that crops are harvested in a certain area.

The availability of water supply and irrigation infrastructure in some areas of the region under review is contingent on the monsoon's rainfall totals. A total of 2,37,464 acres were exposed to repeated planting during the 2008-2009 fiscal year in the district, which resulted in an intensity of cropping index of 147.30. The proportion is higher than the average for the country.

Noteworthy rise in cropping.

Two of the district's individual blocks have a cropping intensity that is more than 176.0% of the total net sown area. Together, the Dhar block and the Badnawar block make up a continuous zone that extends throughout the whole of the Malwa plateau. The Dhar block has a growth rate of 188.85 percent, while the Badnawar block has a growth rate of 176.78 percent. The plateaus have a topography that is, for the most part, flat, and they are distinguished by the presence of soils that are noticeably black in colour and that have a relatively low degree of slope. The area is home to a substantial portion of irrigated land in its entirety. As a direct result of this, the level of cropping intensity is considerable.

The procedure of cropping has been carried out to a satisfactory degree.

Nalchha and Tirla are the only two of the three blocks listed that have a greater percentage of cropping than the average for the district; Nalchha has 166.41 percent and Tirla has 155.13 percent. On the other hand, in compared to the average for the district, the percentage of land used for agriculture in Sardarpur is somewhat lower, coming in at 141.84 percent. Cropping activity in Sardarpur, which is found in the Dhartaahsil, is at a level 141.84 percent higher than the national average. The figure of Nalchha's cropping intensity, on the other hand, comes in at 166.41 percent, making it the site with the greatest cropping intensity among those that were observed. They are the ones responsible for providing coverage in the east and the northeast areas. Capable of obtaining a performance level that is considered adequate while operating on land. Because of this, the level of cropping pressure in these areas might be described as being moderate.

Table No. 5.1Dhar District: Tehsil-wise Changes in Intensity of Cropping (1988-89 to 2008-09) (Area in Hectares)

S. No.	Tehsils	NSA*	D.C.A.**	% of	NSA	D.C.A.	% of	Change in	
		1988-89	1988-89	NSA	2008-09	2008-09	NSA	Area	%
1	Dhar	116492	32971	28.30	118184	86464	73.16	53493	162.24
2	Badnawar	77078	25211	32.71	78997	60654	76.78	35443	140.58
3	Kukshi	94269	10752	11.40	92956	15041	16.18	4289	39.89
4	Manawar	73393	10403	14.17	73747	23294	31.59	12891	123.92
5	Sardarpur	78077	14677	18.80	77687	32504	41.84	17827	121.46
6	Gandhwani	34073	3459	10.15	34140	9147	26.79	5688	164.44
7	Dharampuri	26108	4291	16.43	26293	10360	39.40	6069	141.43
District		499490	101784	20.38	502004	237464	47.30	135680	133.30

*NSA = Net Sown Area ; **D.C.A. = Double Cropped Area;

The amount of times crops are harvested each year.

The only parts of the neighbourhood that include such neighbourhoods are the southern and western parts of the area. As a direct result of this, there are two marketplaces that are only somewhat competitive. The Narmada Valley and Dharampuri make up the majority (139.40%) of the southern area, followed by the Dahi block (116.26%), the Gandhwani (126.79%), the Bagh (114.98%), and the Kukshi (113.41%). In addition, the territories of Vindhyan Scarp and Kukshi are included within the scope of the southwestern region. Throughout addition, low-intensity agricultural practises are used throughout the territory that is included within the district.

Increases in crop yields provide a significant opportunity for increasing the amount of agricultural land that may be put to productive use. In point of fact, there is a substantial portion of farmland that is not being used. It is very necessary to make sure that critical resources such as water and fertiliser are easily accessible in order to achieve the highest possible level of output. To summarise, the general pattern is not attributable to a single element but rather results from the interaction of a variety of variables, including physical and socioeconomic factors. There is a relationship that can be established between the topography of the area and the percentage of irrigated land and land that is used for double cropping. In general, areas that have access to irrigation systems and have soil that is both flat and productive tend to have greater intensity levels, whereas those that do not have these features tend to have the reverse effect.

Over the course of the last forty years, there has been a notable increase in the number of people living in the state as well as in the district. The issue of growing populations has resulted in a decline in the amount of yearly

net land area that is planted in crops. In this district, each individual inhabitant has, on average, a net sown area of 0.42 acres. The Dhar block has a rating of 0.67 for its per capita net sown area, making it the block with the highest value. Badnawar, Sardarpur, Tirla, and Manawar are not far behind, with a per capita net sown area of 0.46, 0.45, and 0.44 correspondingly. Manawar has the least amount of seeded land per person. Within the five blocks, the net sown area per person ranged anywhere from 0.42 to 0.36 square feet on average. When compared to the other regions under examination, Dahi has the smallest amount of net planted area per person; the figure is at 0.26 acres. Dharampuri and Bankaner report results of 0.29 and 0.36 acres, respectively, placing them in close pursuit of the leader. The usage of Table 2 contributes significantly to the readability of the material that has been provided.

Template for the Survey of Land Use and Acreage

The size of the farm will determine how much of the available area may be dedicated to cultivating various sorts of crops. It is a truth universally understood that greater land holdings make it easier to put into action land management strategies that are both more comprehensive and diverse. In contrast, the goal to optimise land production is not equally relevant to big landowners as it is to marginal and small peasants (Sharma, 1988). This is because large landowners have access to more resources than marginal and small peasants. The primary purpose of this investigation is to assess the many aspects, such as socioeconomic standing, that have an effect on adoption rates. The next chapter will provide a deeper investigation of these components than the one presented here. However, it is important to note that this section only makes a passing reference to the connection between the amount of one's holdings, how land is used, and the caste system. The information that was used in this research was obtained via the process of conducting in-depth interviews in a total of sixteen distinct villages with 640 families who were local farmers.

The total quantity of land owned collectively by the sample farmers is 1,471.91 hectares, of which about 89.4 percent (1,316.45 hectares) is used for agricultural purposes. The remaining 10.60% of the land has not been used for agricultural purposes. According to the findings that are summarised in Table 2, there is a connection that works in the other direction between the holding size and the proportion of land that is cultivated. The fraction of the holding that is farmed reduces as the size of the holding grows. The illustration shows that the marginal property dedicates 94.6 percent of its area particularly to agricultural pursuits. The percentage falls from its highest point of 96.4% for the smallest class to its lowest point of 88.0% for the medium class and then

further drops to its lowest point of 80.8% for the biggest class (over 10 ha). On the other hand, as a holding becomes bigger, a greater part of the land does not get used for agricultural purposes and is thus wasted. In point of fact, marginal and small farmers have the capability of harvesting almost all of the resources that are accessible. According to Table 2, marginal and small farmers are more likely to sow a bigger amount of their land in contrast to medium and large farmers, who sow a smaller piece of their field more often.

Table 2DharDistrict :Landuse by Sample Farmers and Size of Holding

Size class (ha)	Total area (ha)	Net sown area		Area sown more than once		Uncultivated area	
		(ha)	(%)	(ha)	(% of NSA)	(ha)	(%)
Upto 1 ha	96.50	91.50	94.60	60.50	66.20	5.20	5.40
1-2 ha	198.60	191.60	96.40	91.10	47.60	7.10	3.60
2-4 ha	432.70	396.00	91.50	118.20	29.80	36.70	8.50
4-10 ha	496.50	473.50	88.00	76.80	16.20	59.40	12.00
Above 10 ha	247.20	199.70	80.80	82.10	31.10	47.50	19.20
Total	1471.90	1352.10	91.860	454.60	34.50	155.90	10.60

Source: Based on Sample Survey of 640 Households

Utilisation of the Neighbourhood and the Property

According to Table 3, there are different patterns of land use intensity and net sown area that may be seen depending on a person's socioeconomic status. The cause for this phenomena is the association that exists between the social rank of a farmer and the quality of the land that they cultivate. The percentage of total area that is comprised of net planted land that is held by Scheduled tribes is rather low, accounting for just 86.8 percent of the total. This may be explained by the fact that they occupy a position at the bottom of the social hierarchy as well as the fact that they moved through areas that had relatively poor soil conditions. In contrast, rural regions have a far higher percentage of land that is uncultivated. In contrast, a number of towns that are primarily known for their agricultural endeavours have made it a priority to designate a sizeable amount of their property for use in the construction of various types of buildings and infrastructure. Farmers who are members of a variety of socioeconomic strata might be seen living in close proximity to one another. Farmers who belong to the "other community" and "upper castes" have shown substantial breakthroughs in land management and its

optimum use, exceeding the development achieved by farmers from Scheduled tribes. These farmers have exhibited great advancements.

Table 3DharDistrict : Land Use and Community

Community	Total area (ha)	Netsown area		Area sown more than once		Uncultivated area	
		(ha)	(%)	(ha)	(%)	(ha)	(%)
Scheduled Tribe	709.40	616.14	86.8	146.53	23.78	93.26	13.14
Non-scheduled tribe	762.50	735.96	96.52	308.07	41.86	26.54	3.48

Source: Based on Sample Survey of 640 Households

Conclusion

Dhar district in south-western Madhya Pradesh contains hilly, undulating, and plateau terrain. District is triangular. Two regions are separated by the Vindhya mountains. Highest mountain in area is Magaraba. It rises 751.0 metres above sea level. The Narmada plains and valley in the south are thickly inhabited. The district has a mild climate that supports agriculture.

The 2011 Census found 21,84,672 people in the study region, with a fairly unequal population distribution. Most of it is in Dhar, Pithampur, Kukshi, Dhamnod, Rajgarh, Sardarpur, Badnawar, Dharampuri, and Manawar. Mostly due to their physical and economic environment. The population density is 268 people per square kilometre, higher than the state average of 236. Hilly, mountainous, and dissected region with modest to thin population. South-eastern district has Bombay-Agra highway. Pithampur is a Madhya Pradesh industrial centre. Known as "Detroit of Asia".

Agriculture shows the complicated interaction between physical and cultural milieu, or geographical context. Since the goal is to comprehend spatial features of agriculture, the district's geography must be concise. Regional physical characteristics affect the socioeconomic landscape as well. The average farmer can't disregard physical boundaries. Physical environment presents issues and answers. However, they examine the physical environment and aim to maximise its benefits. The physical environment and the farmer, his community, and economics affect the extraction and use of the physical environment for agriculture. New agricultural improvement strategies are examined and accepted in the context of the physical environment, and human factors impact their acceptance.

Terrain and soils affect agricultural land utilisation. Only 61.25 percent of the whole land is net planted, and only 47.30 percent is double cropped. Due to limited net sown land, rural population pressure (291 people per sq. km) is significant. Because of this, net sown area rose 3.08 percent from 487.00 thousand hectares in 1975-76 to 502.00 thousand in 2008-09. Cultural wastelands and other uncultivated regions were reduced, making this practicable. Reclaiming such areas for farming is the major cause of this decrease. Fallow land is also a district trend.

The report suggests relevant corrective actions to enhance agricultural operations and monitor and regulate agricultural modernization. The research suggests alternative strategies to promote balanced agricultural growth and monitor agricultural change in tribal communities. Finally, the study's results are used to suggest ways to regulate, monitor, and reduce tribal agriculture's growing issues.

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