

Chapter - IIIRURAL COMMUNITY AREA :

The term "Rural Community Area" is adopted here, to mean the central village and all the surrounding villages which come under its influence. The sphere of influence is indicated by transport facilities available in the region during the whole year which is the only medium of linkage between the villages.

The central village cannot be fully understood by referring only to its arbitrarily defined administrative area. It has to be interpreted as 'an organic part of a social group'. The central village forms part of an economic, social, cultural, political unit upon which its development depends, e.g. Kosiandra, Bhatpur and Vaana. The problem of defining and analysing the functions and limits of the central village, the unifying relationships with the surrounding area is one of disentangling the regional component and examining the multitude of tributary areas served by and serving the central village. Each group of functions has its particular zone of influence e.g. Vaana has emerged as an administrative unit, i.e. irrigation office (Photo 4), police chowky (Photo 5) and primary health unit (Photo 6) consequently many functional areas have no relationship with each other in their geographical extent, which is often difficult to define. However, they all have a common denominator in their dependence on the central village. We may refer to this area of functional association with the central village as the Rural Community Area.

The concept of the Rural Community Area like all concepts is a mental construct. This concept can only be made specific and definable, as a geographic entity, by reference to the precise & real extent of particular association with the central village. Major determinants of many such associations are transport facilities and the density and movement of population. Meaningful definition of Rural Community Area

could be based on such criteria. But when the extent of minor associations is examined together one can recognize those whose limits coincide and one can pick out zones of similar associations with the central village. e.g. there are three such central place villages in the study area, they are Kosindra, Bhatpur and Vsana. Central villages situated specially on flat plains, having larger population than the surrounding villages. It is not only the size of population, which is important, but also the socio-economic categories of population.

The methodology used to delimit Rural Community Area, is on the basis of the number of establishments and institutions, in the central village and their service area which would cover several villages.

Establishments and Institutions are catering to the different needs of the population, grouped into four categories, i.e.

(1) Economic (2) Public Utilities (3) Social and Cultural and (4) Administrative (Table 2).

As the 'Region' taken up for study is essentially rural in character, the establishments and Institutions have developed in a manner to fulfil its requirements. The development of establishments is slow and gradual.

(1) Economic Activity :

The establishments and institutions which are grouped under economic category are those which contribute to the economy of the village, by way of services to their people. The economic function has been classified into subgroups.

(1) Food, (2) Farm services (3) Small scale industries (4) Metal works (5) Personal services (6) Leather works (7) Cycle repair shop (8) Clothing (9) Garage and oil shop (10) Utensiles (11) Construction (12) Co-operative societies (13) Carpenter and (14) Potter.

The number of services rendered by the above groups i.e. economic activity in the three villages are Kosindra 109, Bhatpur 76 and Vaena 45.

(2) Public Utilities :

The next subgroup comprises of establishments which are for the utility of the population. They are either established by the government or privately. The general amenities of the village such as electricity, telephones, post offices, banks, hospital cum dispensary and veterinary centres are provided by the government. Besides these, there are dispensaries and clinics owned by private persons.

(3) Social and Cultural activities :

Under the group, schools, library, associations both religious and cultural are included. Each village has its own association for religious and other social function. But in the matter of availing of educational facilities, students prefer to come to the central places which are well connected to the villages. As far as the social facilities are concerned, Bhatpur and Kosindra have 15 each and Vaena 13.

(4) Administrative services:

Finally, the administration of the village is carried out by the government offices, like the village Panchayat, village police chowky and Irrigation office. Bhatpur and Kosindra have the panchayat office only while Vaena has all the three.

So summing up, it can be said that the more the number of establishments and institutions, the more the importance of the central villages. The settlement of Kosindra has the maximum number of establishment i.e. 175 followed by Bhatpur 103, and Vaena 73. The sphere of influence of the central villages on the surrounding villages can be gauged by the number of these establishments. The

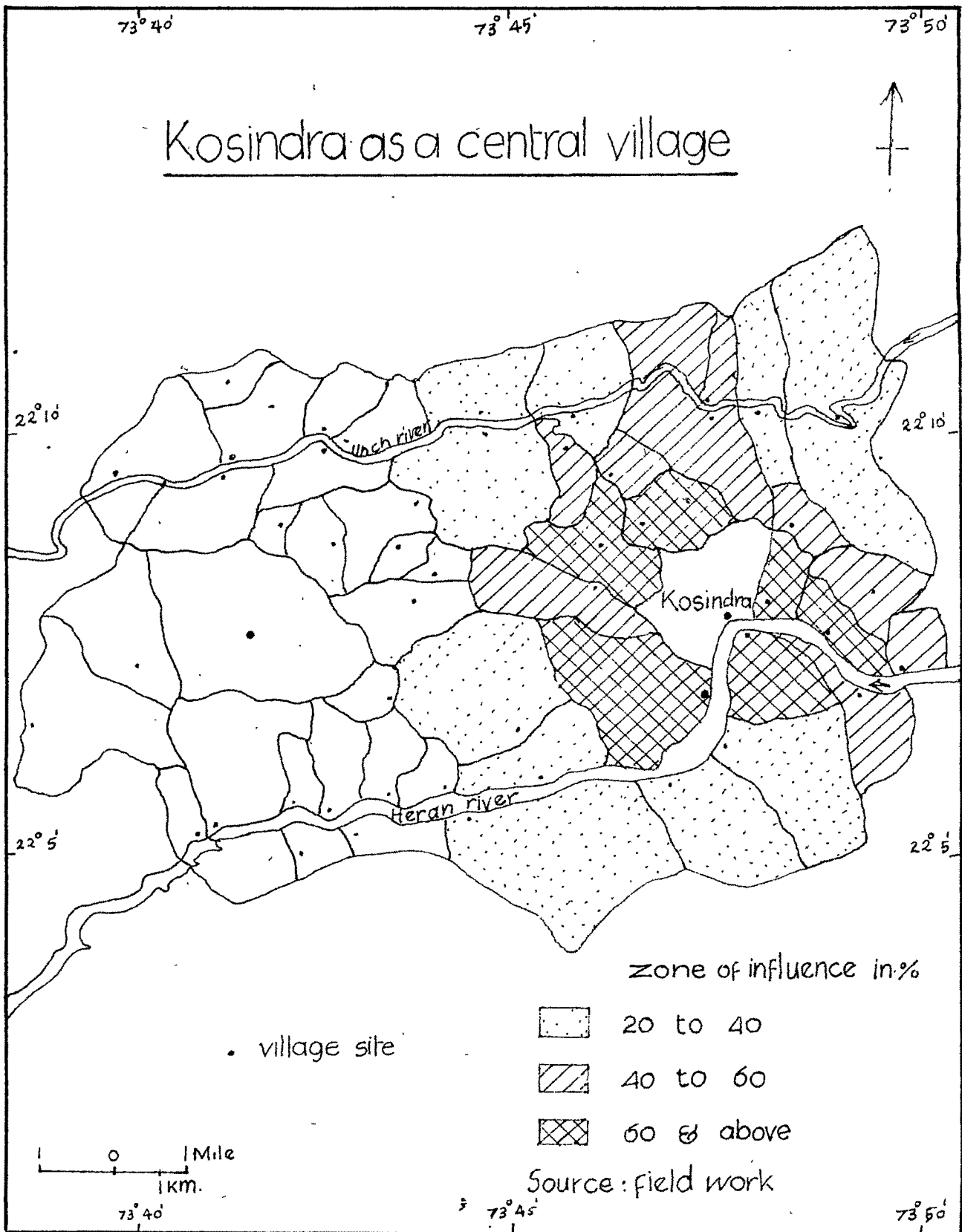
methodology followed here is each main group i.e. economic, public, social and cultural and administrative facilities offered by the central village is given an index of 100. For example, Bhatpur has 42 establishments offering economic facilities which is considered as 100%. Villages which fall in the sub region, avail of the facilities offered by the central villages. But the advantages taken of the facilities of the central villages differ from the village to village. On the basis of the advantages taken by each village, the percentage is calculated and the villages are grouped accordingly 20% to 40%, 40 to 60% and above 60%.

TABLE 1 2 : LIST OF ESTABLISHMENT. INSTITUTION & SERVICES :

S.NO.	MAIN GROUP &	SUB GROUP	TYPES	Kosindra	Bhatpur	Vasna
a) Economy Activity	1.Food		A) Farshan & Tea shops.	5	3	1
			B) Grocery	12	6	10
			C) Vegetable	4	3	3
			D) Pan Galles	10	6	1
			E) Ration shop	1	1	1
	2.Farm Services		A) Co.Operative Society	1	1	1
			B) Agencies for fert- ilizers and pesticides.	2	2	1
	3) Small Scale Indust- ries		A) Flour Mills	5	7	3
			B) Rice Mills	3	3	-
			C) Oil Crushing Mills	2	3	-
			D) Charkha	2	1	-
			E) Matweave work.	1	1	-

S.NO.	MAIN GROUP	SUB GROUP	TYPES	Kosindra	Bhatpur	Vasna
4)	Metal Works.	A)	Gold & silver smith	7	4	1
		B)	Blacksmithy	2	6	2
		C)	Welding & Lathe works.	2	1	-
5)	Personal Service	A)	Hair cutting salon	5	5	2
		B)	Tailoring	13	10	5
6)	Leather Works.	A)	Chapnals and shoes.	3	1	1
7)	Cycle Shop	A)	Repair Shop	2	-	1
8)	Clothing	A)	Cloth shop	7	3	1
9)	Garage & Oil Shop	A)	Repair shop	4	-	-
		B)	Diesel & Oil Shop	2	-	-
10)	Utensils	A)	Utensils shop.	1	-	-
11)	Construction	A)	Brick Kiln	1	-	-
		B)	Cement shop	1	-	-
12)	Co-operative	A)	Cooperative Society of milk	1	1	1
13)	Carpenter	A)	Carpenter	10	8	2
14)	Potter	A)	Pottery	-	-	8

S.NO.	MAIN GROUP	SUB GROUP	TYPES	Kosindra	Bhatpur	Vasna		
I	Economy Activity Total		A)	109	76	45		
b)	Public Utility	1) Govt.	A) Telephone	42	1	1		
			B) Electricity	1	1	1		
			C) Post office	1	1	1		
			D) Bank	2	2	1		
			E) Hospital	-	1	1		
			F) Veterinary Centre	1	1	-		
		1) Private	A) Dispensary & Clinic.	3	4	-		
			Public Utility total			50	11	12
		Social & Cultural activities		1) Schools	A) Balamandir(KG)	1	1	1
					B)Primary	1	1	1
C) Secondary	1				1	1		
D) Higher Secondary	1				1	-		
2) Library & Reading Room.	A) Library			1	1	1		
	6							
3) Clubs	A) Youth Mandal			1	1	1		
	B) Bhajan Mandal for men			1	1	1		
	C) Bhajan mandal for women			1	1	1		
	D) Home guards			1	1	1		
4) Temple	A) Mahadev			1	1	1		
	B) Mataji			2	2	1		
	C) Ramji			1	1	1		
	D) Bhathuji			2	2	1		
5) Mosque	A) Mosque			-	-	1		
c)	Total(Social & Cultural) Act.		15	15	13			



Map: 5

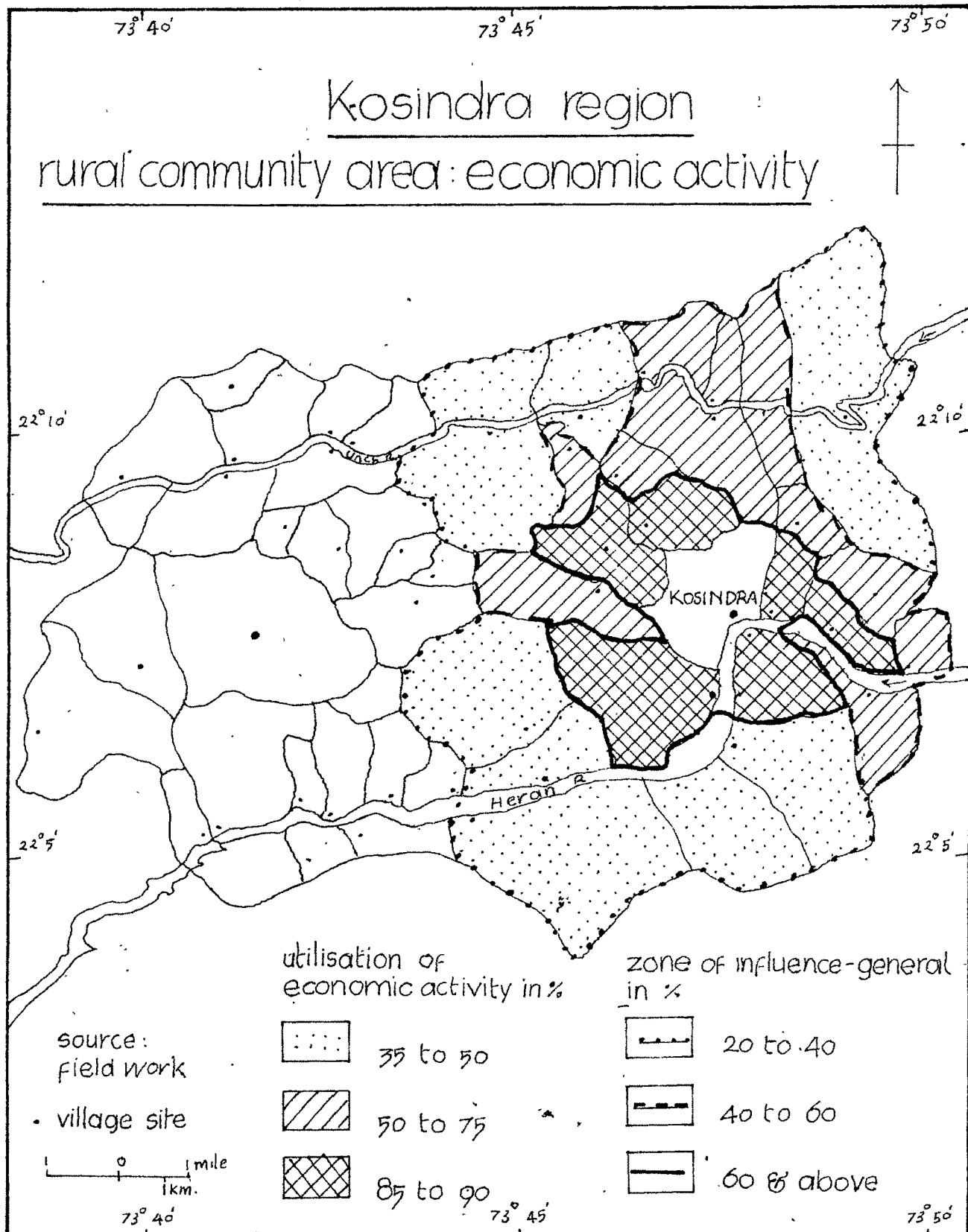
S.NO.	MAIN GROUP	SUB GROUP	TYPES	Kosindra	Bhatpur	Vasna
d)	Administrative Services	1) Govt. Offices	a) Village Panchayat	1	1	1
			b) Village Police Chowky	-	-	1
			c) Irrigation office	-	-	1
d)	Administrative Services (Total)			1	1	3
a to d.	Grand Total			175	103	73

KOSINDRA : (MAP 5, TABLE.2)

There are 26 villages which come under the sphere of influence of the central village Kosindra. The 26 villages are using the 175 facilities of the village of Kosindra in general. Kosindra has special advantage of location than Vasna and Bhatpur since the early years of 1960.^a The bridge (1960) over Ursang river near Bodell (Photo 3) has changed Kosindra into a commercial centre. Before 1960s Kosindra's outlet was only through Bhatpur because Bhatpur has railway facilities (Photo 27). But now the Eastern State Highway No.6 is passing through Kosindra village and this has changed the rural deadlock of Kosindra. Now Kosindra is totally changed due to transport facilities. It has also changed due to the Heran main canal which is passing through it (Photo 21). The canal was constructed in 1957. So the agricultural pattern has changed. Now they are producing cash crops in place of cereals. This change is seen by the establishments and institutions which have come up in the village. There are four main groups of the rural community area.

a) Economic Activity (Map 6 Table 2)

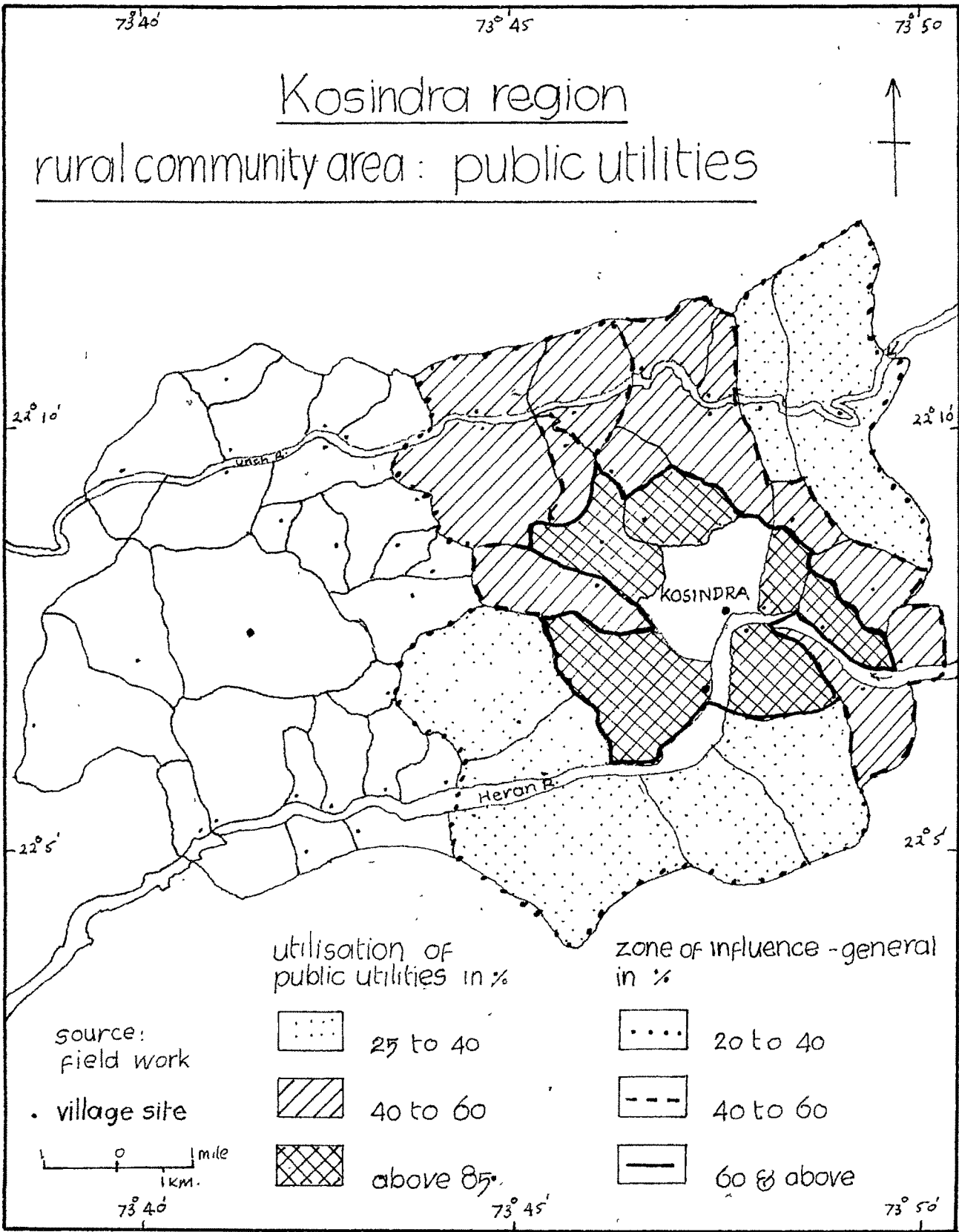
Kosindra has mainly the rural economic group. There are 27 such facilities available in the village which cater to the needs of the rural community e.g. rice mill, goldsmith, blacksmith, carpenter, tailor, barber, ration shop and grocery etc. They are again divided into subgroups and many types.



Map: 6

- 1) Food : It is group of many rural functions e.g. there are 5 snack and sweet meat shops and 12 grocery shops (Photo 18). The people of surrounding villages have no such facilities and so the labourers who come daily to the village for agricultural work on their return, buy their requirements from these grocery shops. There are 10 pan shops (chewing pan, beedi and tobacco shops) and 4 vegetable shops. While fair price shop is only one.
- 2) Farm Services : One is co-operative society which lends money and agricultural needs of the village like implement, seeds, pesticides fertilizers. It is very popular as the farmers are of middle class. There are two agencies for fertilizers and pesticides in the village. Recently, more such facilities are provided because more areas have come under cash crops. The change in the agricultural economy from subsistence to cash crop is seen in the increase in the living standard of the people - they are now own scooters, cycles and tractor.
- 3) Small Scale Industries: There are 13 such facilities, of which 5 are flour mills, 3 rice mills, 2 oil crushing, 2 charkha(machine for separating cotton seed from cotton) and 1 mattress work. Before the machines came into use, all these activities were done manually.
- 4) Metal Works. Metal works are divided into 3 sub groups. It has 7 goldsmith shops because surrounding villages do not have such facilities due to insecurity of the shops in interior villages. The people of the village adhere to the social customs and traditions of giving gold and silver ornaments in the marriage of their children. There are 2 shops of blacksmiths, which are used by the people for agricultural purposes. Recently 2 welding and lathe shops have come because of tractors, scooters and the thoroughfare traffic (Photo 12).
- 5) Personal services: Personal services are 18 in the village, which are also used by the surrounding villages. Tailoring is the main economic functions as such facilities are used more by the people of the surrounding villages. So they are 13 in the village. There are saloon, i.e. hair cutting shops, in the village. There are primary needs required by the village folks (Photo 18).

- 6) Leather Works. There are 3 shops of the chappals and shoes (footwear). There are 2 cycle shops which undertake the repair work. The village Kaeindra has more than 100 cycles which is more than the other two central villages. People of the village are economically sound hence they could afford to buy cycles specially for supervising the fields.
- 7) There are 7 clothing shops: People from the nearby villages purchase clothes here.
- 8) Garage & Oil shops: There are 6 garage and oil shops. Of which 4 are garage shops (Photo 12) because of scooters and tractors. While 2 are oil shops. Other central villages do not have such facilities. Five villages viz, Vasna, Sarghi, Deenan, Rajhodali and Chikhodra used these facilities.
- 9) There are one utensils shop, while other two central place villages do not have such facilities.
- 10) There are 2 construction shops of which brick kiln is one and another is cement shop. People have earned a lot from the cotton and banana crop, so this is reflected in constructions of new houses and housing society in the outskirts of the village (Photo 16), and use of gober gas (Photo 19) as improved amenities.
- 11) There is a co-operative society for milk. This collects milk and sends it to Allahadpura village near Rodali which has a milk storage facility a branch of Saroda Dairy.
- 12) There are 10 carpenter shops which is an important requirement for making agricultural implements like Kadab (Plough) Hal (Hoe) carts and houses for farmers.
- 13) There is no pottery shop because only 1 kilometre away i.e. at Vasna there are 8 such pottery kilns (Photo 9 & 10).



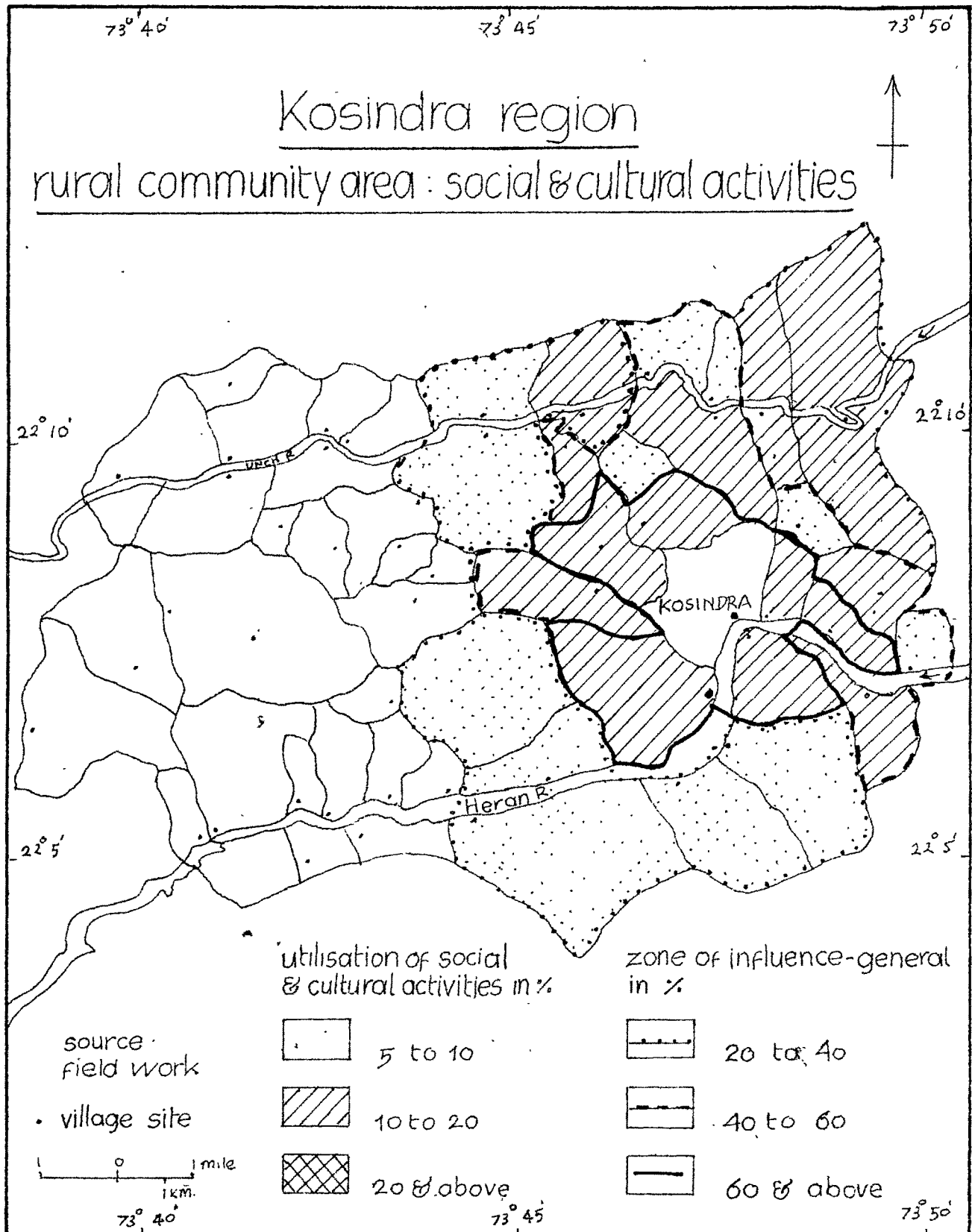
Map: 7

Kosindra has 109 economic facilities which is more than Bhatpur and Vaena central villages (Table 2).

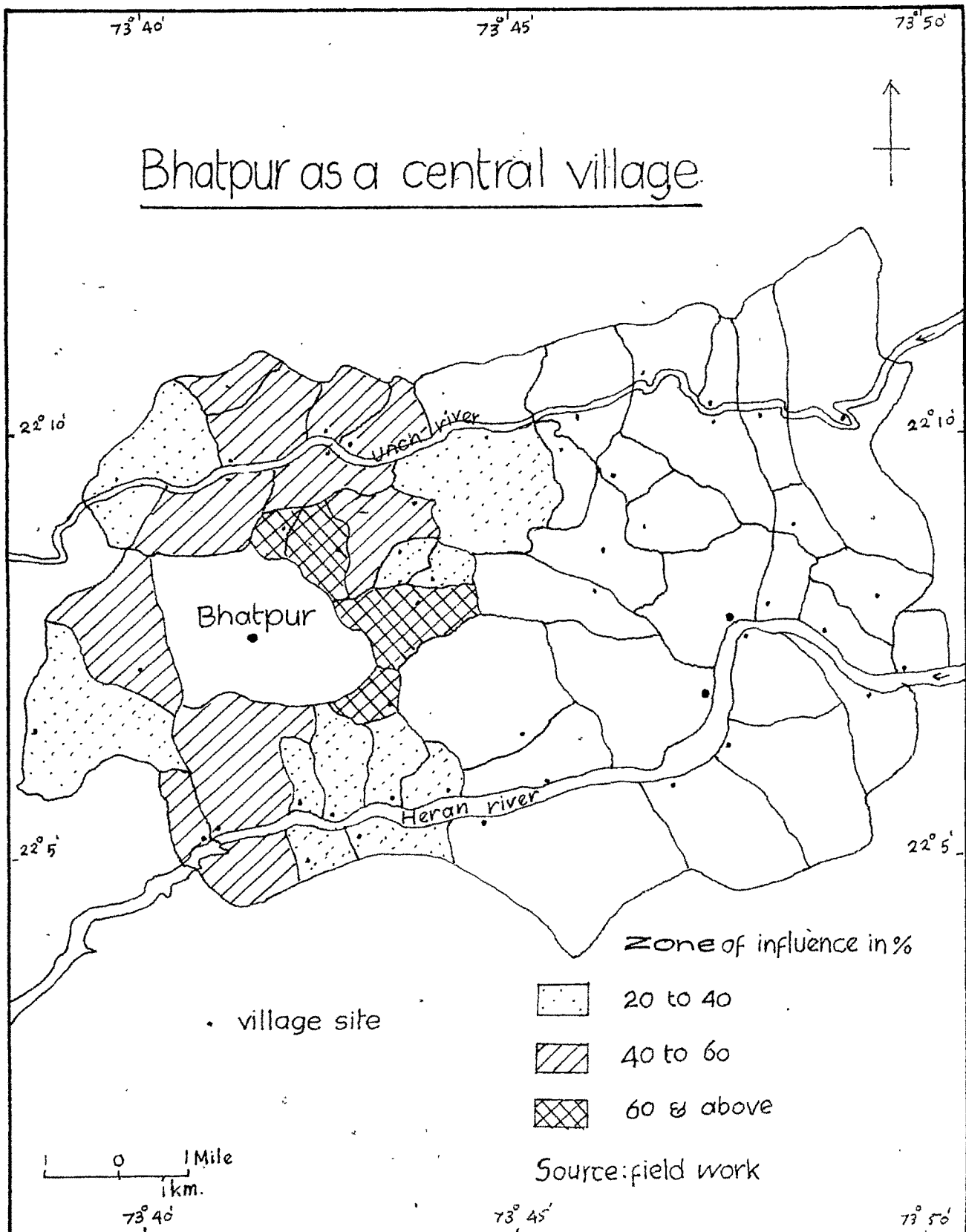
There are 6 villages which use Kosindra's establishments and institutions. They are Vaena, Sarghi, Deseen, Kharada, Chikhodra (Photo 14) and Rajbodali. These villages are under direct influence of Kosindra because of their location and nearness. The people of these villages are economically good. These villages use the economic facilities of Kosindra more than 85% of which Chikhodra, Vaena and Rajbodali using nearly 80% of such facilities of Kosindra i.e. except rationing shop, co-operative society and co-operative society for milk.

b) Public Utilities (Map 7) : There are 50 public utilities with the village. It is divided into two subgroups.

- 1) Government facilities i.e. 47 of which 42 telephone connections are in the village itself. It shows the prosperity of the village. While Vaena has 8 and Bhatpur has only one which is in the post office. There are two banks, one is the co-operative and another is the nationalised bank. People make use of the facilities of loan advanced by the bank for cultivating the cash crop like cotton and banana, which require more investment. It has no government dispensary because formerly the people were forced to go to Bhatpur via Vaena which has public health unit. It has a government ayurvedic dispensary and a veterinary centre for treating the livestock (Photo 13) Post office and electricity centre are in the village. There are three private ayurvedic dispensary. Chikhodra (Photo 14) uses 100% public utilities of Kosindra, while other five villages like Vaena, Rajbodali, Kharada, Sarghi and Deseen use 85% of such facilities. 10 other villages use less than 60% of such facilities. Border villages use 45% of the facilities such as post office, services, veterinary clinic and banks.



Map: 8



Map: 9

- c) Social & Cultural activities (Map 8): There are 15 such facilities in the village, of which schools are very important (Photo 14). It has secondary and higher secondary school. While the surrounding villages do not have such facilities except Vasna, which has only secondary school. Bhajan mandala (religious association) Home guards are included in clubs. There are local recreation clubs, mostly used by all the villages locally.
- d) Administrative Services : Government offices like village panchayat (Photo 15) which is a local organisation, handles the revenue problems of village, drinking water, drainage system, village roads etc. The village panchayat has constructed drainage system for Kosindra a facility which is not provided in the other two central villages.

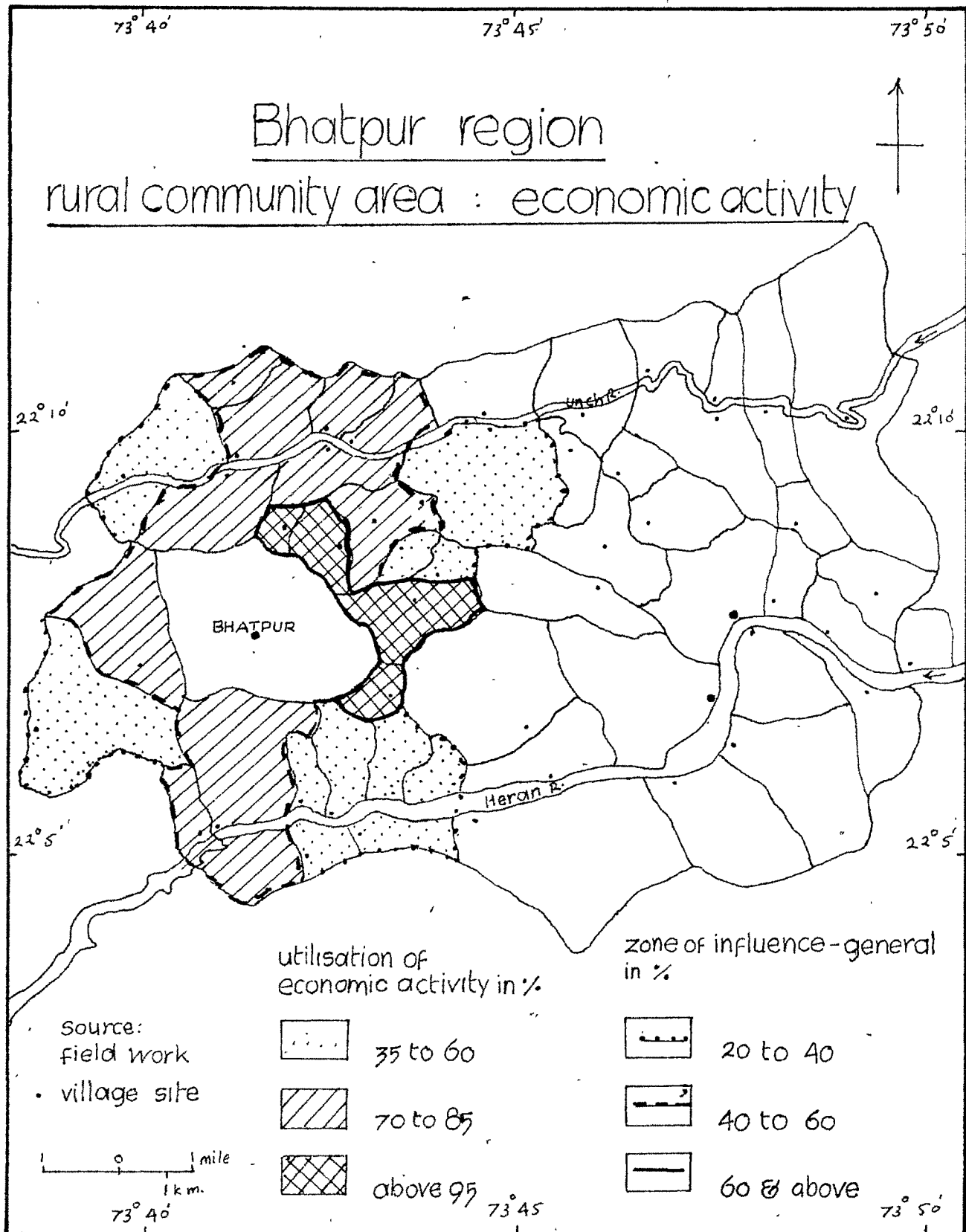
BHATPUR (MAP 9)

Bhatpur a central village in its region, exerts influence on 25 villages around it. The degree of influence varies from one village to the other. Only 4 villages (Kanakuwa, Vagetha, Vatvatia and Kuberpara) to the east of Bhatpur are influenced by it to a level of 60%, 10 villages between 40 to 60% and the remaining 11 villages to 20 to 40%.

The establishments of Bhatpur which serve the villages around it are taken up as indicators for the degree of influence. They are classified into 4 main groups on the basis of the services (a) economic activities (b) Public utilities (c) social and cultural activities and (d) administrative services.

- a) Economic activity (Map 10) There are 7 villages which are influenced by Bhatpur to a degree of more than 80%. These 7 villages use nearly all facilities of Bhatpur except co-operative society, and cycle repairing. Four villages i.e. Kanakuwa, Vagetha, Vatvatia and Kuberpara which are to the east of the village use more than 95% of its facilities, except the co-operative society of Bhatpur.

Food: There are 19 such shops in Bhatpur (Photo 26). There are 3 snacks and tea shops in the village. But people of surrounding villages frequent these shops quite often. Since 1930, these



shops are famous for its speciality "Chawana" (Snacks). Even as late as 1960 people of the other two central villages came over to Bhatpur to buy the snacks, which are prepared by the sweet makers who have migrated from Surat. There are six grocery shops which serve the daily needs of the agricultural labourers who come from the neighbouring villages. The shops get crowded with customers specially in the evenings as labourers come to purchase after receiving their daily wages. Vegetable shops are used by the local people and also by the people of the surrounding villages. Pan shops (shops of betel leaves) which sell beedi (indigenous cigarettes) and pan tobacco to the local people and beedi tobacco are specially used by the agricultural labourers. There is only one fair price shop.

- 2) Farm services : Co-operative society is one, which is not frequented by the people of the surrounding villages. But it is used by the local farmers. There are two private agents who deal in fertilizers and pesticides besides the co-operative society which also sells them. After 1960s with the increase in the growth of cotton specially hybrid variety due to availability of Heran canal water and well water (CO₂, Shanker 4, Shanker 6, Varalaxmi) farmers have been making use of more fertilizers and pesticides. Hence farmers have been taking advantage of the loans advanced by the banks to buy the requirements of agriculture.

- 3) Small scale industries : There are 15 such industries in the village, they are 7 flour mills, 3 rice mills, 3 oil crushing mills, 1 charkha and 1 mattresses work. The villages around Bhatpur have only flour mills. After purchasing grains from the bazaar of Bhatpur, the agricultural labourers, make use of the flour mills available at Bhatpur, get the grains ground and take back with them. The bazaar area is near the railway station and centrally located in Bhatpur. The above mentioned industries are located in the bazaar. There are 3 rice mills because the farmers of the surrounding villages grow rice. Rice is the staple food of the higher castes and jowar, maize are used by the agricultural labourers. There are 3 oil crushing mills in the village. They were

Used more during 1960s because farmers produced groundnuts in place of cotton. Recently til (sesame) is grown as mixed crop with rice so it needs oil crushing mills. Since cotton is an important crop of the region. Cotton mattresses are quite popular here. Earlier Peddlars (Pinjara) from the nearby villages Sankheda and Nasuadi used to come and sell the beds. Now there is a shop which makes mattresses locally.

- 4) Metal works : There are 4 shops of gold smith (Photo 26). People of higher castes use such ornaments for the marriages of their children. While silver ornaments are made for agricultural labourers because such items are cheaper than gold. The gold smith shops are located in the central villages because of security reasons. There are 6 blacksmith shops in the village one of which has the facility of welding also. The agricultural implements and carts are made from iron. Such type of shops are a must in the rural economy. Since machines are little used in farming. Payment is done in kind.
- 5) Personal services : Such services are needed in the rural areas. Hair cutting (Saloons) and tailoring services are located in the bazaar. The payment for haircutting is usually in kind (quantity of grain) fixed for a year according to the number of members in a family. The barbers have a very important role to play in some of the religious and social customs, like marriage and death ceremonies in the community.
- 6) Leather worker The village has only shoe makers shop and two cobblers who mend the shoes on sidewalks (Payment).
- 7) There is no cycle repair shop in the village, because there are only 11 cycles in the village. Roads get muddy in the monsoon season. Kosiandra has more cycles due to all weather roads and economically rich people.
- 8) Cloth shop : There are 3 cloth shops in the village. They are used more in times of emergency specially by the landlords to fulfil certain social customs. People of the surrounding villages often frequent these shops.

9 to
11)

There are no scooter repair garages and oil shops, utensils and construction works in the village. For such purposes, the people from Bhatpur usually go to Sankheda which is about 15 kilometres away.

12)

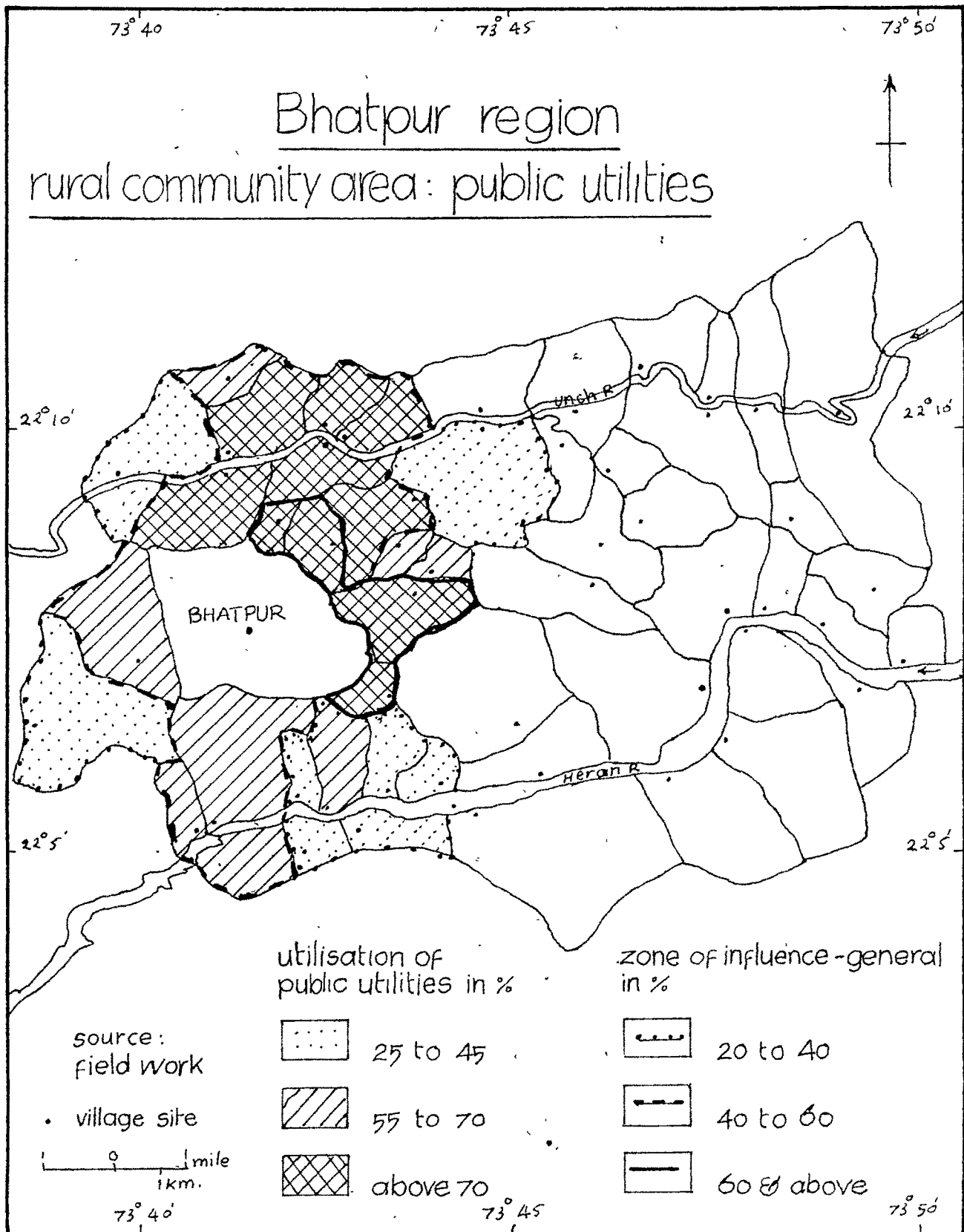
There is a co-operative society for milk in the village (selling of milk per year is Rs.4,74,800 in 1979-80). The milk society of the village has its own building (Photo 22). It is connected with Baroda Dairy. The Baroda Dairy has its own milk collecting centre at Allahadpura near Bodali. Recently it is developed more because of improved facilities of transport and availability of funds every week. Money obtained from sale of milk is very useful to the farmers to buy their weekly requirements. They have taken to sell milk because of the failure of cash crop, requirement of irrigation water, expensive pesticides and fertilizers and uncertainty of rainfall. It is only the eastern part of Bhatpur region which gets the supply of Heron canal water. Groundwater is not suitable for cultivation because of its brackish nature and non availability of perennial water in the well.

13)

There are 8 carpenters shops in the village, which are located in a line in the village. So the street is named Suthar Falia (Carpenter street). Carpenters are very essential in rural economy because agricultural implements, carts, houses are built of wood. So people of the surrounding villages do not have such facilities. So they come to the central village to avail of such facilities. Sometimes the carpenters go to the nearby villages for work. The local landlords pay in kind particularly grains. The amount of payment is calculated according to the number of bullocks possessed by the farmer for example 1 bullock means 10 kg. of grain.

14)

There are no pottery shop in the village, though black earthen vessels are much used in the houses for cooking food. Wood and stalks of cotton, jowar are used as fuel. Potters come to sell the earthen vessels from Sankheda and Vaena. The payment is usually in the form of grains specially rice, maize and pulses.



Map: 11

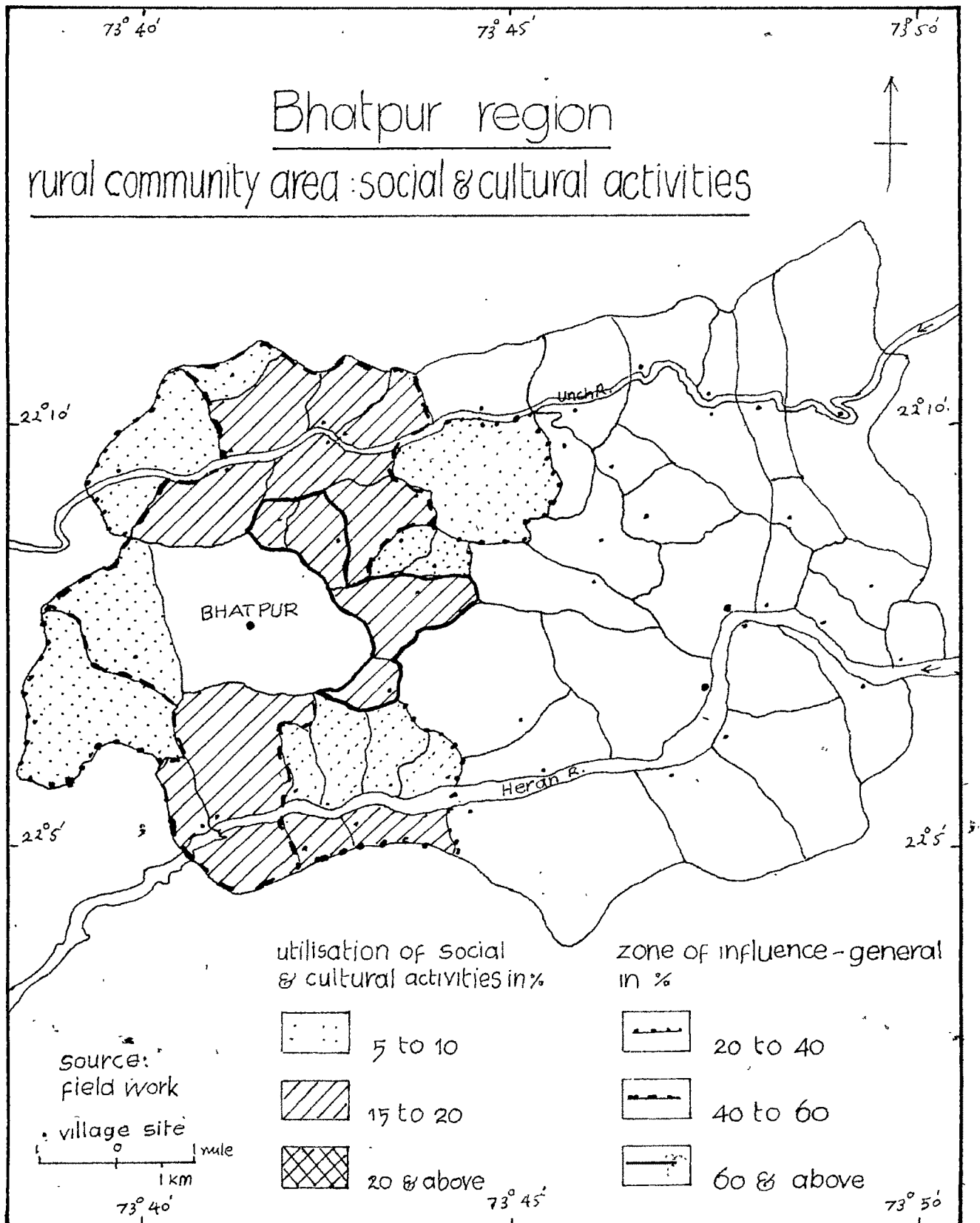
- b) Public Utilities (Map 11): From the point of view of public utilities like private telephone connections, Bhatpur has less facilities than other two central place villages. It shows it is economically more backward than other central villages, Kosindra and Vasna. There are only two banks, i.e. one is co-operative and the other is nationalised one. The branch post office was established in 1962. It serves all the surrounding villages. The mail of the surrounding villages are distributed from here. It has only one telephone connection which is in the post office. Kosindra (42) and Vasna (8) have more telephone connections which are privately owned. This itself shows that they are economically ahead of Bhatpur.

It has an electricity centre which is run by the government.

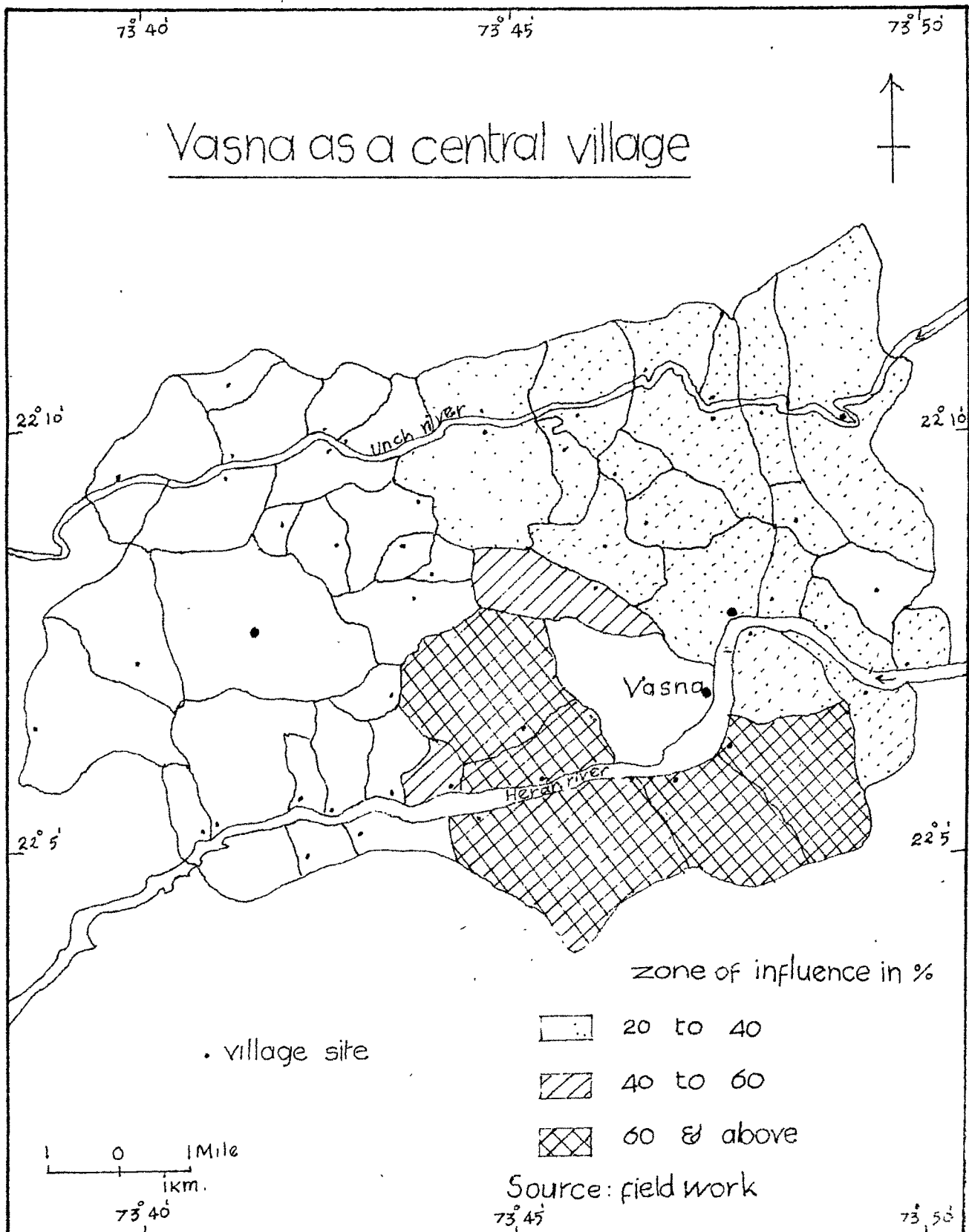
Bhatpur has a primary health unit (Photo 14) which handles about 6000 cases per year. It is run by the district panchayat office of Baroda. With a full fledged medical officer, and 8 staff members. Besides, there is a primary maternity home (Photo 24). Camps for health, family planning and hygiene are conducted by this centre. This is the only health unit in the western part of the study area. There are 4 private clinics (specially ayurvedic) which are used by the low and middle income group of people.

A veterinary centre was established during the fifties. All livestock of the village and surrounding villages use it. It is known as first aid block (300 cases per year). The veterinary centre performs a very important task in rural economy, because it looks after the breed and health of livestock which form wealth of the farmer. Besides, the Baroda Dairy sends veterinary doctor of a higher cadre to treat livestock when necessary.

- c) Social and cultural activities : (Map 12) Bhatpur has a good educational facilities. It has a kinder garden, primary school, secondary and higher secondary school (Photo 23). In 1979-80 there were 451 students in the primary school, while in K.G. there were 65 students. While in secondary and higher secondary school, there were 405 students. The students come from all the surrounding villages for secondary.



Map: 12



Map: 13

and higher secondary school after completing primary education in their villages.

Besides a library in the school, there is also a public library in the village (Photo 26) It has 3059 books in 1979.80.

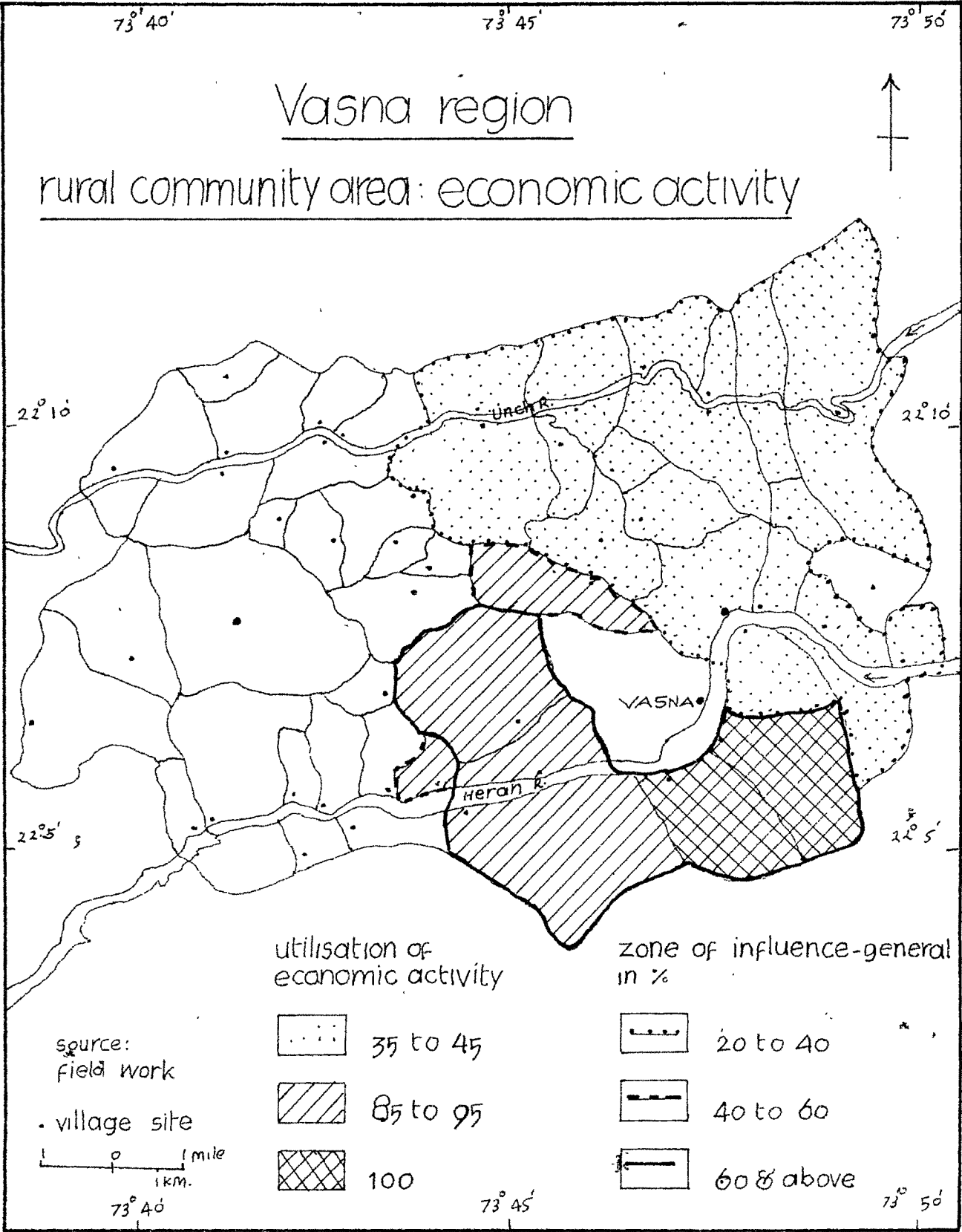
Religious activities are carried out by religious association (Bhajan mandals) for men and women. The bhajan mandal for women is very active during the noon time. There are 6 temples and no mosque in the village. All religious ceremony during the year are performed in the temple.

- d) Administrative unit : There is a village panchayat in the village, (Photo 22). Which looks after the administration of the village. The talati, revenue officer collects the revenue of, from the farmers, village roads, drinking water, electricity are looked after by the administration. As there is no police station in the village, cases are registered at Sankheda or Vaana police chowky. Vaana irrigation office looks after the management of water.

VASNA : (MAP 13)

Vaana as a central village influences 26 villages of the study area. 5 villages are included in the influence of 60% level, and 2 villages are included in 40% level and 19 villages having 20% effects of Vaana. There are also four main groups of influence of rural community area.

- a) Economic activity (Map 14) There are 5 villages which are under the influence of Vaana in the level of 60% and above. They are situated to the west and south of the central village. Kasindra is another central village nearly 1.5 km. from Vaana. So influence is divided between two central villages. i.e. in other words there are villages which are influenced both by Vaana and Kasindra. The 7 villages which are more connected with Vaana and Lachhree, Talati Parvata, Sinhadra, Lunadra, Vadadla and Sarangpur. Sinhadra and Lunadra having 100% influence of Vaana. While Talati, Lachhree and



and Pervata are using more than 93% of Vasna's facilities. This is only due to that Vasna's landlords have their land in these villages. These villages have more of scheduled castes and tribes.

1) Food : There are 16 different shops of food (Photo 10), of which 10 shops are of grocery. This shows that more agricultural labourers are using these shops, as such shops are not seen in other surrounding villages. There are 3 shops of vegetables especially selling banana. Banana is grown in this village extensively because of Heron canal and a number of private wells.

2) Farm services : There is a co-operative society in the village. This is also known as multi purpose co-operative society, which is used by the people of Sinhadra, Lunadra and Vadedla. It used to sell fertilizers, pesticides and cotton. Vasna has only one shop of pesticides and fertilizers. But people buy from Bodali, Kosiandra and Baroda.

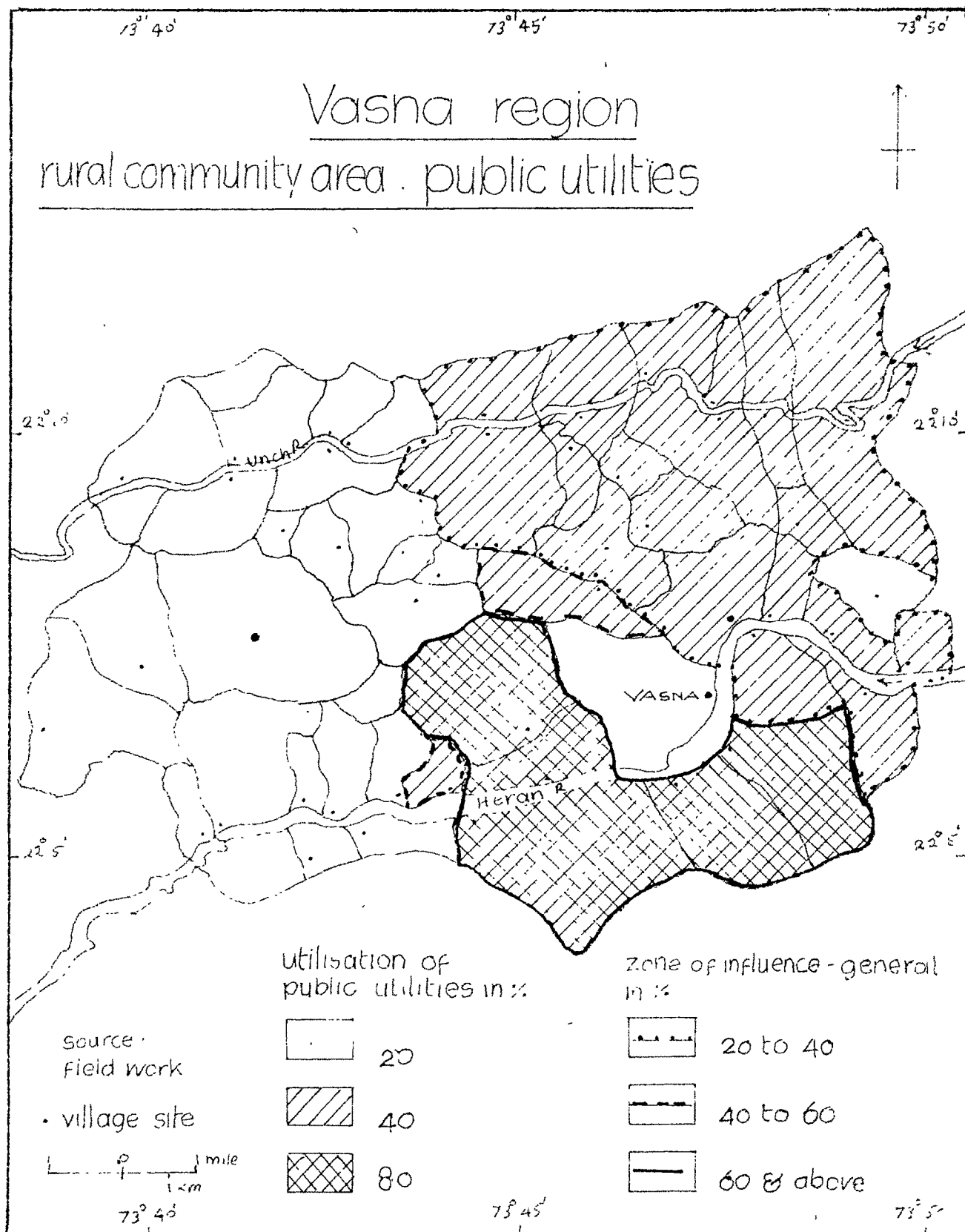
3) Small Scale Industries : There are 3 flour mills, which is essential for grinding grains. Agricultural labourers use these facilities during evening when they return home, after work. The other facilities like rice mills, oil crushing mills, charkha and mattresses works avail of the facilities of Kosiandra which is only 1.5 km. away.

4) Metal Works : There are only 3 metal works. One goldsmith shop and 2 blacksmith shops. People from Vasna also go to Kosiandra for goldsmithy and blacksmithy if needed. Blacksmith works are used for agricultural implement and carts. While 8 tractors are in the village and nearly 70 carts.

5) Personal services : There are 7 such services of which 2 are saloons (Barber shop) and 5 are of tailoring. The surrounding villages make use of such services.

6) There is only one shop of leather work.

7) There is only one cycle shop which repairs the cycles. There are 50 cycles in the village, which are used for supervision of the fields.



Map: 15

8) There is only one cloth store, which is used by outside people (agricultural labourers).

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11) There are no garages and oil shops, utensils and construction.

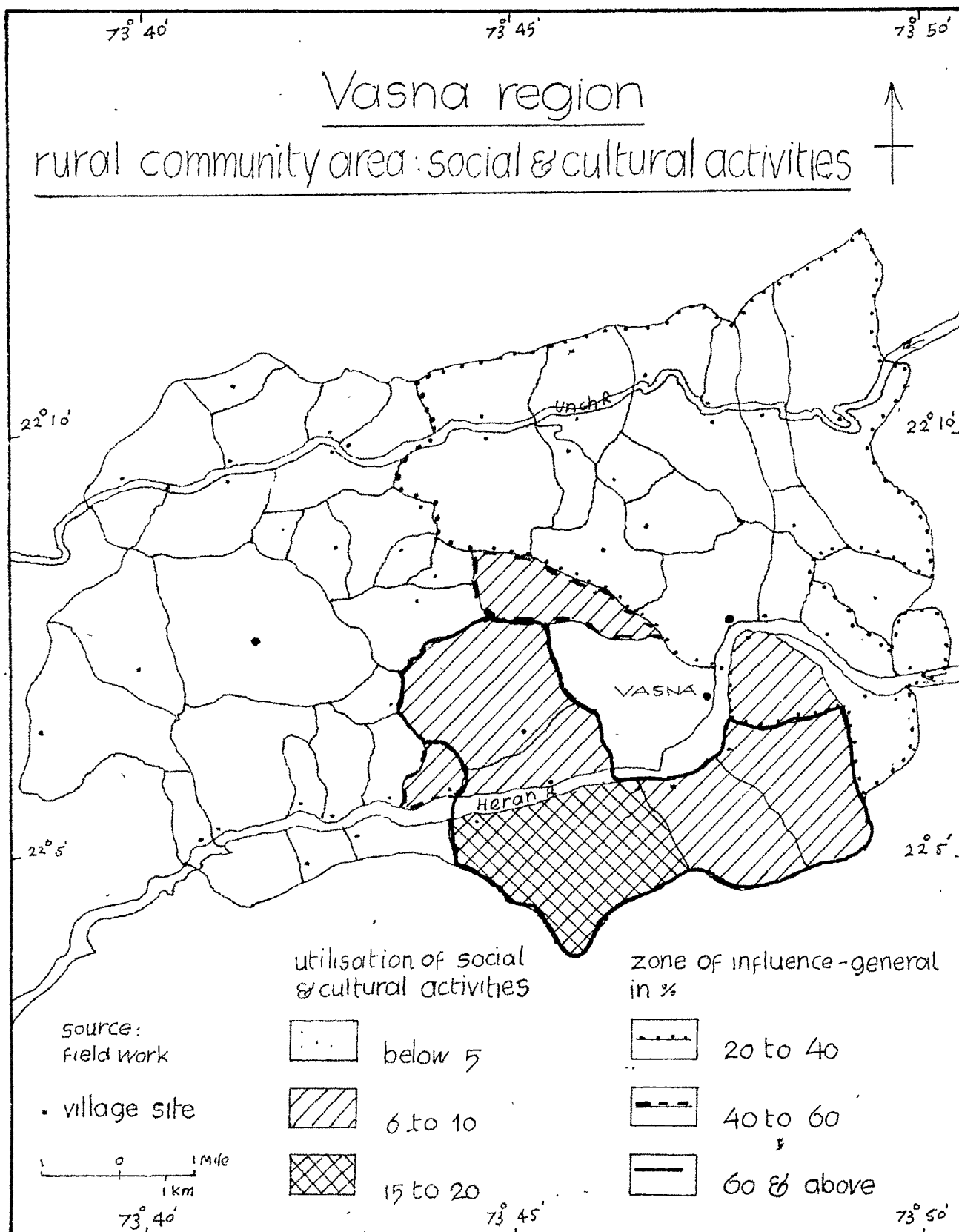
12) Co-operative society for milk is collecting nearly 180 litres per day which is more in monsoon and winter seasons. The milk centre is collecting milk from Lunadra, Sinhadr and Lachhara.

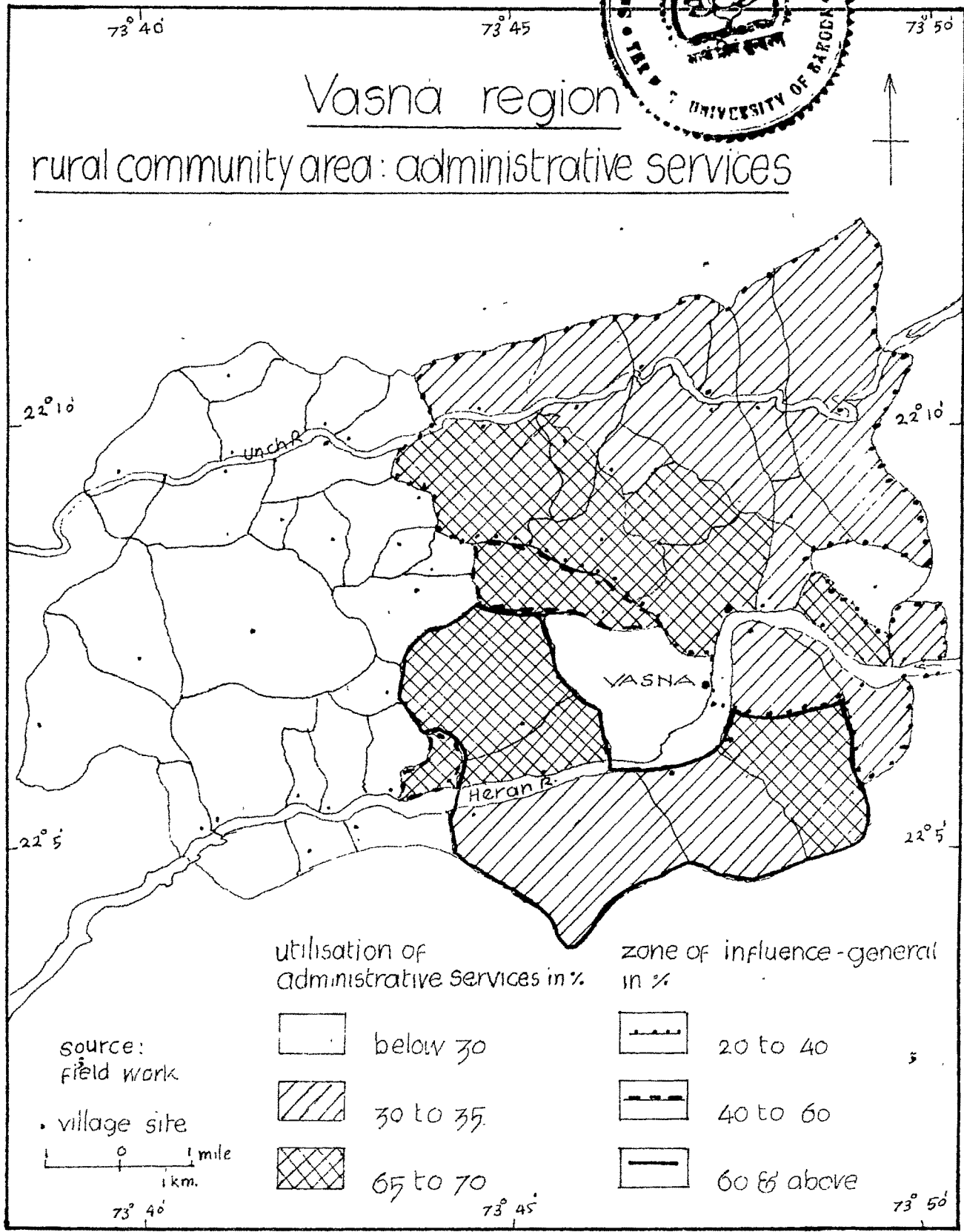
13) There are 2 carpenters in the village. They make and repair agricultural implements and make wooden frames for houses and other furniture. Wood from the nearby forests of Lachhara hills are used.

14) There are 8 pottery shops in the village, which is very important considering the other two central place villages. These pots are carried on donkey backs to the nearby villages and sold there (Photo 9 & 10).

- b) Public Utilities (Map 15): There are 12 government utilities in the villages. Of which 8 having private phone connections. It shows that the village is rich enough to have such facilities. People are earning from cotton and banana cultivation. People are very enterprising. There is a good supply of perennial water of their wells because of a Haran river and Haran canal which passes through the village. There is a bank which is very important (a branch of Bank of Baroda) for advancing loans to the village farmers. It deals in business of nearly Rs.20 lakh per year, lending money to the surrounding villages. The air spray to control, the agricultural pest is done through the bank.

Vasna's importance increased as the government health unit is located here (Photo 6). It handled 6878 cases in 1979-80 and includes family planning unit, vaccination, immunisation, malaria, T.B. and leprosy control unit. There are 9 members on the staff.





Map: 17

of which one is doctor, 3 sisters, 2 peon, one aya, one family planning officer and a vaccinator. There are specially family planning centre. There is a maternity home having 9 beds (Photo 6), which handled 80 cases per year in 1979.80. The T.T. vaccine having used in 1979.80 390 cases. While triple vaccination, 802 cases, while D.T. cases were 595. There were 1444 malaria cases and small pox 402. There were leprosy cases of 1058. Due to this dispensary Vaena has vast influence over other villages even on Kosindra. Kosindra does not have primary health unit, but only ayurvedic unit. Till 1960 Bhatpur was the main outlet for the western villages, so people of Kosindra had to pass through Vaena and thus utilized the services offered by Vaena.

- c) Social & Cultural activities (Map 16): There is a government primary school and secondary school. The secondary school has standard VIII to X. There are 126 students in the school. The number of students are less because of a better school at Kosindra. The surrounding villages of Vaena is further from Kosindra, so students go to Vaena for study. Local students are more in the school because the population consists of more of Patels who send their children for education. The village have its own clubs, i.e. Religious mandala (Bhajan mandala) and other recreational activities. There are 4 temples and a small mosque for the few muslim population which inhabits the area.
- d) Administrative services : (Map 17) This is very important function of this village, because formerly (till 1960) people of Kosindra had to go to Bhatpur and Vaena and these villages have their taluka headquarters at Sankheda. In Vaena there is a village panchayat office, police chowky (Photo 5) and Haren canal irrigation sub office (Photo 4). Agriculturist who utilize canal water for irrigation purposes have to come to Vaena since the irrigation office (Photo 4) is located here, whereas those of the western villages including Bhatpur have to go to Kanakuwa sub office. Thus, Vaena because of location of administrative offices, continues to be an important village, though Kosindra has surpassed it in all other ways.