

Cottage Industries

According to the National Register figures, during the year 1955, there were 3,836 cottage industries units engaged in 75 different crafts in the district employing 7,361 workers which come to about two per cent of the total population of the district. Cotton handloom weaving, brush making, manufacture of stationery articles, bamboo works, pottery, oil *ghanis*, blacksmithy, tailoring and carpentry, are some of the important cottage industries of the district. Their tahsil-wise details are given below:—

Name of tahsil (1)	No. of units (2)	Persons employed (3)	Percentage of population (4)
Gwalior ..	2,808	5,674	1.7
Pichhore ..	509	830	6.0
Bhander ..	519	857	1.6
Gwalior district	3,836	7,361	2.0

Handloom Weaving.—Handloom weaving is one of the most widely practised industries in the district. In almost every town and village of any importance, there are group of weavers. There are about 1,200 handlooms in Gwalior district with an estimated yearly production of 3,35,730 yards valued at Rs. 16 lakhs. It includes seven units in the city of Lashkar with 59 looms in which 45 workers are employed. The looms are of two types—throw-shuttle and fly-shuttle. The earning capacity of a weaver in the district is estimated Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 per month on throw-shuttle and Rs. 50 to 60 per month on fly-shuttle.

Besides, the Madhya Bharat Khadi Sangh, Lashkar, started on 1st July 1949, is engaged in *khadi* production in the district since 1956. The Lashkar Centre of the Sangh produced *khadi* worth Rs. 6,600 in 1956-57 which rose to Rs. 20,000 during the year 1958-59. About 575 persons, including spinners and weavers, are engaged in the industry in the district. The Madhya Bharat Khadi and Gramodyog Board has also undertaken the *khadi* production work through Ambar Charkha.

There were 22 weavers' cooperative societies with 330 members. They had a share capital of Rs. 2,294 and a working capital of Rs. 18,637 according to the figures for 1956. They sold articles worth Rs. 74,000, during that year. The Industries Department started a training-cum-production centre at Bhander in 1951, and a weaving centre under the Community Development at Pichhore for the purpose of introducing improved methods of weaving and modern designs.

These weaving units use yarn of 45 to 245 counts, which is mostly obtained from Messrs Motilal Agarwal Mills, Gwalior. Hand-spun yarn is also used by these weavers. The Government Handloom Centre, Bhander, supplies yarn to the members of the co-operative societies for executing Government orders placed with the society. Dyeing of yarn is mostly got done by the *Karkhanadars* and independent dyers of Gwalior on contract basis.

Independent weavers manufacture *khol*, *daris*, *gamachas*, *koshi-lehanga* cloth, *khes*, towels, khadi, shirting, dhoti, etc. Besides, the *Karkhanadars* produce striped cloth, *dhupchhoan*, bedsheets, dusters, etc. The weaving work is generally done for 10 months in a year. Some of these units produce coarse wool and silk fabrics also which are exported to Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Delhi, Benares and Bombay.

Wood and Furniture Works.—Out of a total of 308 establishments engaged in wood works in the district, the number of furniture making units is about 62. These are in addition to a registered factory of furniture-makers, the K. B. Industries, Gwalior, who employ about 50 workers per day. The units of furniture-makers are scattered all over the town at Lashkar, Morar and the city proper, besides two units of Pichhore, which manufacture furniture against orders. They use mainly local wood for the purpose, but obtain superior *Sagwan* wood for high-class furniture.

Oil Pressing.—In addition to small and big power-crushers, about 200 *kolhus* are being operated in the district for crushing several varieties of oil seeds like linseed, sesamum, rape and mustard, groundnuts and cotton seeds. There are two types of *kolhus* in use for oil seed crushing. Earlier, till 1920, the number of *kolhus* was much larger; in Gwalior city, including Lashkar and Morar alone, there were about 1,200 *kolhus*. The increasing use of machine has steadily reduced their number.

The village *ghanis* are generally fabricated locally. *Neem*, *Babul*, and *Dhak* wood obtained from the local forests is used for making the different parts of the *ghanis*. In Pichhore tahsil, two Wardha type of *ghanis* were fitted in 1955 which are becoming quite popular in the area.

Four Oil producers' Cooperative Credit Societies have been in existence in the district since 1954 though their working has not been satisfactory. The societies, during the year 1955-56, arranged for loans and advances amounting to Rs. 4,200.

Brass and Copper Works.—Besides the Gangwal Foundry Works, about 50 skilled workers of the district are occupied in the work of manufacturing utensils like *tapeli*, *baghona*, *thali*, *kalori* etc., from brass and copper. The making of *tapeli* is a speciality of the Gwalior metal industry.

Leather and Leather Goods.—Besides the Gwalior Leather Factory, about 80 units with 150 workers are engaged in tanning, while about 288 units with 466 workers are engaged in the work of shoe-stitching in the district. The estimated out-put is about 1,35,000 pairs per year, which includes *kisan jooties*, light *jooties*, leather-sole *chappals*, *punjabi*, *salimshahi*, canvas shoes and western footwear. The average monthly earning of a shoe-maker in the district is estimated to be Rs. 50. The women folk generally do the embroidery work on shoes and slippers for which they are usually paid 9 annas per pair.

There are eight Cooperative Credit Societies of leather workers with 141 members, with Rs. 3,574 as share capital and Rs. 447 as reserved fund. In the

year 1956, the societies arranged for a loan of Rs. 7,800 for their members. Following four Cobblers' Cooperative Societies in the district may be mentioned:—

1. Adarsh Harijan Chamar-Ka-Karya Karanewali Sahkari Samiti Mochiauli, Lashkar.
2. Leather Shoe-makers Cooperative Society, Morar.
3. The Charmakar Sangh Ltd., Madhavaganj, Lashkar.
4. The Mochian Cooperative Society, Antri.

Dyeing and Printing.—There are 68 units of dyers and printers in the district which undertake the dyeing and printing of *lihaf*, *jajam*, *chunari*, *sari*, *petticoat*, *palang-posh*, *safa*, etc. Except the *chunari*, all the varieties are usually printed by using blocks which are made of *shisham* or *sagwan* wood. The artisans themselves prepare the black colour and purchase other colours locally. Their total consumption of cloth is estimated at about 180 bales annually during normal days.

A worker engaged in the industry normally earns Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8-0 per day of eight hours; but who undertakes mica printing earns from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per day. Special brass made blocks, zinc paint and mica powder are required for this kind of print.

Stone Carving.—Stone carving is an ancient and reputed craft in this area, and is generally a hereditary profession. At present there are 14 units engaged in this craft in the district. They are generally engaged in carving idols and making *chakala*, *kundi*, *patta*, etc., which are generally used for household purposes.

The requisite quality of red stone is available in the village Odpara, four miles away from Gwalior on Tigra Road. White stone is obtained from Banmor @ Rs. 25 to 30 per 100 square feet.

Bamboo Work.—The workers engaged in bamboo work are scattered throughout the city of Gwalior, but the majority of them live in a colony in the Aryanagar locality. About 150 persons of Basod family are engaged in this profession and they produce baskets, *soopas*, hand fans, bamboo curtains (*chiks*) and *khas tattis*. They also prepare articles of furniture like chairs, sofa-sets, etc. Since the industry does not provide full time work to the craftsmen throughout the year, they are also engaged in the traditional occupation of playing the drum on ceremonial occasions. The women folk work as *dais* or midwives.

Bamboo and *khas* are the raw materials which are available in the district itself. Supplies of bamboo also come from outside districts.

The products are sold mostly locally and their prices are roughly:—

Basket—Rs. 0-2-0 to Rs. 3 each according to size.

Soopas—Rs. 0-6-0 to Rs. 0-8-0 each.

Hand Fans—Rs. 0-1-0 to Rs. 0-2-0 each.

Chiks—Rs. 0-1-6 to 0-4-0 per square foot.

Khas Tattis—Rs. 0-4-0 per square foot.

Chiks and *khas tattis* have a good seasonal demand and are generally prepared against orders.

Cottage Handicrafts.—There are a number of traditional crafts in the district of Gwalior and some families in the Gwalior city have been engaged in such crafts for generations, such as manufacturing toys from waste-paper, cloth, clay, wood and rubber.

Clay and Papier-mache Toys.—Clay and paper pulp toy-making is an important cottage industry of Gwalior. During the year 1955 there were 26 units of artisans undertaking production of paper pulp and clay toys in Gwalior city alone. These cheap and light products in attractive shapes and colours are much in demand both as children's toys and as drawing room decoration. They consist of realistic models of human figures as well as of animals, birds, fruits, vegetables, etc. Some of the craftsmen have recently started making miniatures of ancient temples also. These articles have attracted the attention of buyers in important cities of India and have even found market overseas.

The industry has not so far been organised, and hence the craftsmen are often exploited by middlemen who obtain bulk orders and get the products supplied to them at low prices by advancing money or other raw materials to the artisans. Of late, however, the State Government has been taking interest in the development of this industry, and have provided for giving subsidy and grants-in-aid to their recently organised cooperative society. The Industries Department has engaged an artist who suggests attractive and new designs to be introduced in the models. At the time of the Annual Fair held at Gwalior, every year, a competition is organised by the department and prizes are awarded as an incentive to the craftsmen.

The moulds for making these articles are prepared by local craftsmen out of plaster of paris, and the finishing touches to the articles, including polishing, colouring and varnishing are given by hand. The products are generally sold during festive occasions and *melas* in Gwalior and the surrounding districts.

The common raw materials for clay toys are clay, colours, gum and varnish. Clay is available in Behat, about 10 miles away from Gwalior; colours, gum and varnish are purchased from local markets. Paper pulp is the main raw material for papier-mache industry, which is purchased from local presses.

About 20 full-time and 15 part-time workers are, at present, engaged in the papier-mache industry in the district and they produce articles worth about Rs. 22,000 annually.

Cloth Toys.—Soft, unbreakable toys and dolls made of stuffed cloth are produced at Gwalior and are quite attractive and cheap. This used to be a

part-time craft pursued by women in the lower middle class and poorer families. The art has been encouraged and subsidised by the Industries Department, as a result of which these products have become very popular, and the Government Emporia are purchasing the entire production for sale.

The families engaged in this craft work throughout the whole year, but the sales are seasonal at the time of the Annual Gwalior Fair and other important fairs held in the surrounding districts and during festivals. The raw materials required for the toys such as rags, coloured shining papers, *gota* and bamboo sticks are available locally.

Lacquerware Toys.—Gwalior is famous for its lacquerware toys also. They are made of *Salai* wood which is available in Gwalior district forest at about Rs. seven per maund. Other materials required for the purpose are paints and colours which are purchased locally.

There are, at present, two units engaged in this craft. One of the units engaged in the work in Gwalior is the 'Sunny Toys' which was granted a loan of Rs. 6,000 in the year 1954-55 and an equal amount in 1955-56. They manufacture models of animals, bullock carts, motor trucks, *tongas*, etc. Their quality is highly attractive and they are in demand in important markets of India. They are also sold through State Government Emporia. In 1955, the Department of Industries started conducting a class in lacquerware at Gwalior for training workmen in this craft.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The narrative of the industries in Gwalior district given so far would show that the industrial potential of this area is vast and varied. To these should be added the benefits that are bound to be derived from the Chambal Hydel Scheme, both in terms of power and irrigation. When these become fully available it is certain that the industrial future of Gwalior district will unfold expanding possibilities. Not only will the existing industries be able to augment their capacity and step up their output, but new industries based either on the resources of the district and on the bye-products of some existing industries could be set up.

The immediate possibilities in regard to the development of industry in the district are more for small-scale industries, though it is possible to enlarge the existing large-scale industries usefully by adding to their production capacity, as has been done in case of J. C. Mills and Gwalior Rayon and Silk Manufacturing Co., Gwalior. Messrs. Saund and Co., of New Delhi, are planning to set up a Mopeds Scooter Factory at Gwalior to produce 2,000 Scooters a year at an investment of Rs. 25 lakhs. Among the agriculture based industries it is possible to expand the oilseed crushing industry, especially in view of the important sesamum and linseed crop in the district. The area under oil-seeds in the district in 1957-58 was 38,257 acres. It is also possible to establish a solvent extraction plant which should be able to use about 50 tons of cake per day available from the local *ghanis* and oil mills. Further, inferior grades of sesamum oil and of certain minor seeds such as *Neem* could be utilised for the manufacture of soap.

Similarly, rice bran which is at present being used almost exclusively as cattle feed could be processed after extraction of oil though it is, perhaps, doubtful if it would be an economical unit since Gwalior is not a predominantly rice-growing area. However, paddy straw and linseed straw could be used as raw material in a straw board factory, say, at Dabra where we can get some 28 thousand tons of bagasse as bye-product in the sugar industry.

The resources of the forests in the district could be better exploited, if power is made available. According to the Techno-Economic Survey conducted by the Directorate of Industries in 1958, a plant for manufacturing stationery and other wooden products made out of the soft wood available in the forests could be set up in Gwalior district. It has also been suggested that a paper plant could be set up, if adequate water supply together with supply of power could be ensured.

Other small scale industries that can be set up with advantage are those for the manufacture of sewing machines, bicycles, freewheels, glass factory, small hand tools, etc. To some extent these have been developed after the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Gwalior at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs. This Estate has built 68 sheds out of which 47 have been allotted. Each has been provided with open and built-up space, easy means of transportation, power, water and other facilities. Out of the 47 units that have been allotted accommodation in the Estate 20 have started production. The industries that are till now in position in the Estate are the following:—

Industry (1)	No. of units (2)
Cycle manufacture	4
Sewing machine	1
Wire nails	2
Iron safe	1
Slate factory	1
Leaf spring factory	1
Water-proof paper making	1
Band-saw blades	1
Electric fans	1
Chain manufacture	1
Agricultural Implements	2
Ghamela manufacturing	1
Hosiery factory	3

The industrial development of the area is to some extent linked with the general economic condition of the people. The one acts upon the other and both are mutually inter-dependent.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

In the two industrial centres in the district—Gwalior and Dabra—the labour is well organized in trade unions. The unions are formed mainly according to the industry in which the labour is employed. Thus, the textile industry at Gwalior has the following unions:—

- The Mazdoor Congress, Gwalior.
- The Hosiery Mazdoor Sangh, Gwalior.
- The Mazdoor Sabha, Gwalior.

The first two are affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress while the third is affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress. The labour unions in the district, as elsewhere in the country, fall broadly into two divisions, according to their affiliation to one or the other of those two all-India Organizations of Labour. So, in the Engineering Industry at Gwalior we have two labour unions:—

- Engineering Kamgar Sangh (INTUC).
- Gwalior Engineering Workers' Union (AITUC).

Since Gwalior city has a number of industries, such as pottery, carpet, leather, match factory, etc., labour unions of workers in these factories have been formed, such as:—

- Potteries Mazdoor Sangh.
- Kaleen Karkhana Mazdoor Sangh.
- Match Factory Mazdoor Sangh.
- J. B. Mangharam Biscuit Factory Labour Union.
- Leather Factory Mazdoor Sangh.

All these unions are affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress. All these industries, however, also have rival labour unions which owe allegiance to the All-India Trade Union Congress. Thus the parallel wings of labour organization, each looking upon the other as a kind of rival, run through the entire industrial structure.

Apart from these two major organizations, there is also a Hind Mazdoor Sabha in Gwalior which has its units in the labour force attached to the Public Works Department, Electricity Board, Printing Press, Gangmen and the M. B. Roadways. Among these unions are the following:—

- M. B. Electric Supply Workers Union.
- M. B. Roadways Workers Union.
- P. W. D. Workers Union.
- P. W. D. Irrigation and Time Keepers Union.
- Government Central Press Workers Union.

At Dabra, the second industrial centre in the district there is a Shakkar Mill Mazdoor Sangh which is the representative union for the sugar industry

and is affiliated to the INTUC. In general opposition to this is another union called the Sugar Workers' Union which has its affiliation with the AITUC. Trade unions are springing up in several other employments, such as the municipality, rickshaw drivers, water works, etc.

There are no employers' organizations in the district based on separate industries. There is, however, a Chamber of Commerce at Gwalior which came into existence as long ago as in 1906, but was actually registered in 1912. It became a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in 1940, and has been serving as the forum for the management of industries and trades in the former Gwalior State, and later Madhya Bharat State.

WELFARE OF INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

In the more important industries which are duly organised and registered under the Factories Act, the welfare of labour is regulated under a number of legislative measures. Thus, in industries like textiles, engineering, pottery, transport, the workers are protected in respect of wages, insurance, provident fund and other benefits. The former Gwalior State enacted the Gwalior Factories Act in 1931. Later, in 1942, provisions for setting up a Board of Conciliation and a Court of Industrial Disputes were made in the Act. The State also adopted the following measures of legislation for the improvement of the economic and social conditions of workers:—

1. The Maternity Benefits Act (1942).
2. The Pledging of Children's Labour Act (1942).
3. The Employment of Children Act (1942).
4. The Protection of Children Act (1942).
5. The Employers' Liability Act (1942).
6. The Payment of Wages Act (1943).
7. The Workmen's Compensation Act (1942).

The Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Unions Act were enforced in April 1946 in the important industries in the Gwalior State. The Gwalior Factories Act was amended in 1945-46 reducing the working hours from ten to nine hours a day in all factories. When the Madhya Bharat State was formed in 1948 a common labour policy for the whole State was announced and the Minimum Wages Act, the Provident Fund Act and the Indian Boilers Act were applied to the whole State in 1951-52.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—This Scheme was applied to Gwalior city in January 1955 under which all factory employees earning less than Rs. 400 a month were insured. In 1958-59 the scheme was extended to the families of the insured workers. Facilities of medical care on a restricted scale to the members of the family of insured workers at Gwalior are also being given under the scheme with effect from 15th February 1959. Some 35 factories at Gwalior centre, employing on an average 16,500 workers daily, are insured under Employees' State Insurance Scheme. The statement giving the number

of insured workers, and the number of persons in the families of insured workers receiving benefits is as under:—

Year	New	Old	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Insured Persons			
1955	34,259	1,69,628	2,03,887
1956	45,116	2,25,505	2,70,621
1957	53,762	2,81,038	3,34,800
1958	45,143	2,92,923	3,38,066
1959	49,456	3,25,417	3,74,873
1960	54,423	3,92,644	4,47,067
Families of Insured Persons			
1959	74,218	47,402	1,21,620
1960	95,051	3,31,842	4,26,893

The benefits provided to the insured persons, under the scheme are medical treatment and supply of all types of medicines, indoor treatment, hospitalisation, specialist services, pathological tests, etc.

Following cash benefits are also given under the scheme:—

- (1) Sickness benefits,
- (2) Extended sickness benefits,
- (3) Maternity benefits to the female workers,
- (4) Temporary disablement benefits to the workers getting employer injuries,
- (5) Dependent benefits,
- (6) Supply of denture to the insured persons whose teeth are broke due to employment injury, and
- (7) Artificial limbs at the cost of the Scheme.

Details of various benefits paid in cash at the Gwalior centre during the year 1959 and 1960 are as under:—

Particular Benefits	Amount	
	1959	1960
	(2) Rs.	(3) Rs.
1. Temporary disablement benefits	36,026.77	40,166.16
2. Sickness benefits	3,05,839.25	3,90,013.93
3. Extended sickness benefits	4,820.25	7,895.97
4. Maternity benefits	21,934.92	17,178.24
5. Permanent disablement benefits	9,572.42	15,241.12
6. Dependent benefits	3,689.35	3,682.26

Provident Fund Scheme.—Provident Fund benefits for industrial labour are being given under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, framed under section 5 of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952. All factories falling under the Scheduled Industries, employing 50 or more employees, and having completed first three years of their set-up, or factories employing 20 or more employees and having completed first five years of their set-up, come under the purview of the Scheme. The Employer's contribution to the Provident Fund under the Scheme is 6½ per cent of the basic wages, dearness allowance and other concessions given to a worker. The contribution payable by a worker is equal to that of the employer, with a permission to contribute a higher rate, not exceeding 8½ per cent of the basic wages, dearness allowances, etc. The worker who has completed one year's continuous service is entitled to the privilege of Contributory Provident Fund. There are 16 factories in Gwalior district falling under the Scheduled Industries, viz., Textiles including Carpet Weaving and Silk Textiles, Sugar, Confectionary and Biscuit Making, Potteries, Road Transport, General Engineering, Rice and Oil Mills. About 14,483 workers employed in these factories are getting Provident Fund benefits under the Scheme. The years and dates on which the Provident Fund Scheme was made applicable to different industries under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, are given below:—

Name of the Industries	Date of the application of Scheme
(1)	(2)
1. General Engineering	1st November 1952.
2. Textiles	1st November 1952.
3. Edible Oils and Fats	31st July 1956.

(1)	(2)
4. Sugar	31st July 1956
5. Biscuit Making	30th April 1958.
6. Motor Transport	30th April 1959.
7. Rice Milling	31st December 1960.
8. Refractories (Potteries)	31st July 1956.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act the industrial labour is entitled to payment for losses suffered as a result of accident. Compensation is paid to the family in cases of fatal accidents, and to the worker in cases of disablement, either permanent or temporary. During the period from 1957 to 1961 the Labour Court at Gwalior ordered payment of compensation for fatal accidents amounting to Rs. 25,797 and for disablement amounting to Rs. 1,564.

Industrial Housing Scheme.—In order to provide housing facilities to industrial workers 950 living quarters in five industrial colonies have been constructed in Gwalior under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. Certain large industrial concerns, such as the Jeewajirao Cotton Mills, have their own colonies for workers. The J. C. Mills Colony has over 2,000 quarters with water, light and sanitary arrangements. There is also a canteen which supplies food at concessional rates to the workers.

There are Labour Welfare Centres in almost all the large labour colonies where recreational facilities, including facilities for outdoor games, exist. A full-fledged hospital and a maternity home is attached to the J. C. Mill, Gwalior. A music school, primary school and a high school for the children of the workers have been established in the labour colony.

The Gwalior Sugar Factory, Dabra, runs a canteen on a 'no profit' basis, and provides a club with indoor games and newspapers, a small hospital and a primary school for the children of the workers. There is also a cooperative store and a cooperative dairy for the benefit of the workers of the factory.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Though banking in the sense in which it is understood now is an institution of comparatively recent origin in the district, some of the transactions which fall under the term were in practice from quite early times. Certain Pratihara inscriptions suggest the existence of guilds consisting of persons occupied in the same trade at Gwalior. For instance, the Gwalior inscription refers to the Guild of Oil-millers (*tailikasreni*) and of gardeners (*malikasreni*) who in their corporate capacity made certain gifts to temples. It is further known that the guilds in ancient days used to receive deposits of public money and paid interest on them. It would also appear that they lent money to other members. We could thus imagine the guilds as serving the functions of banks in a limited way. "The guilds, which thus operated as a net-work of banks throughout the length and breadth of the country, must have possessed a coherent organization, sufficient to induce the public to trust large sums of money with them. They must have been of long standing, and their operations, characterised by honesty and fair-dealing; for, otherwise, men would scarcely have made perpetual endowments with them."¹

During the Mughul period Gwalior had become a flourishing commercial and trading centre. *Ain-i-Akbari* refers to the existence of a mint at Gwalior which struck copper coins.² It would seem that payment by bills of exchange or *Hundees* was in practice in this part of the country as elsewhere. When the capital of Gwalior State shifted from Ujjain to Gwalior (Lashkar) in 1810, it naturally led to greater trade and commercial activity in and around Gwalior. This brought into existence a number of Mahajans who lent money on adequate security. Several wealthy Jagirdars and businessmen utilised their surplus money by lending it on interest to traders, agriculturists, etc. There were also a few *Sahukars* who did elementary banking business, like accepting deposits of money and valuables and handling *hundees*.

Rural Indebtedness

The Economic and Industrial Survey Commission appointed by the former Gwalior State Government says in its report published in 1932:—

"Drought of scanty and capricious rainfall, loans on heavy rate of interest, ruinous litigation and extravagant ceremonial rites and traditional customs, communal squabbles, conservatism, illiteracy and high land assessment are the chief causes of the poverty of the agriculturists. A farmer or tenant is steeped in debt. He can shake off his burden only when his crops are bumper and fetch good prices. These factors are dependent upon nature and trade. He fights against seasons, rainfall, locusts and a host of enemies to plentiful harvests and combats against depression in trade."⁴

1. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. 1, pp. 160-61.

2. R. C. Mazumdar, The Corporate life in Ancient India, p. 37.

3. Ain-i-Akbari, Tr. by H. Blochmann, Vol. I, pp. 31-32.

4. Report of the Economic and Industrial Survey Commission, (1932), p. 87.

The list is formidable, and even after making allowances for purely rhetorical effects, the economic situation of the rural population—especially of those who depend on land for their livelihood—was precarious. Some idea of the heavy burden of debt that lay on the villager could be obtained from the heavy rate of interest that he had to pay. The Economic and Industrial Survey Commission's report says that a *Sahukar* in Bhandar tahsil charged an interest of two per cent per month on the loans advanced by him in 1932. This was apparently the more moderate type of money-lender, because instances of rates of interest ranging from 37½ per cent to 75 per cent per annum were by no means uncommon, and a few remorseless Shylocks appeared to have charged as much as 150 per cent per annum. Various factors such as the credit-worthiness of the borrower, the period for which the loan was required, the value of the security etc., decided to what level the rate of interest could be raised.

Loans, not in money but in kind, are also common in the district, especially in the case of loans of seed. Such transactions are governed by what is known as the *Sawai* system, that is, the quantity that is lent is to be returned at the time of the next harvest together with one quarter more. Usually another condition is further added to such transactions, that the peasant should sell his entire produce to the money-lender at a price determined prior to his receiving the loan. This price is generally fixed much below the prevailing harvest price.

It was also a custom among some money-lenders in the district to require the borrower to render free labour in lieu of the interest. Particularly the agricultural labourers and domestic servants would be required to work for the money-lender during a certain period without any wages.

The Settlement Report for 1940 covering the Gird tahsil reveals an interesting picture of the economic status of the different castes that constituted the population at that time. Though this has only a purely historical interest, it shows how money-lending was confined to certain classes of people.

Caste	Amount receivable in Rs.	Amount payable in Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Brahman	78,695	29,775
Rajput	3,800	14,830
Jat	8,025	13,746
Kirar	12,500	13,265
Kamaria	2,060	4,045
Goojar	38,495	28,183
Ahir	1,000	2,420
Vaishya	1,73,200	200

(1)	(2)	(3)
Kayastha	4,200	4,000
Gadaria	700	500
Chamar	1,000	500
Barhi	..	4,000
Raot	..	600
Miscellaneous	6,650	16,366
Total ..	3,30,325	1,32,400

Those described as Vaishyas had the largest surplus, followed by Brahmans, Rajputs, Gujars and others, and it was due to these communities that there was a net surplus of Rs. 1,97,925. But most of the classes which run into debt, as shown by the table, were either peasants or landless labourers and a few of them were village artisans. Though the period of the war brought in some prosperity, the net result in respect of the large masses of peasantry was not one of better living. No doubt the prices of foodgrains rose, and the peasant got a better price for his produce. But the general price-level also rose, and the peasant had to pay a higher price for all his purchases. Thus not only was the cultivator denied the benefit of the higher prices, but the higher cost of living worsened his lot and made him more dependent on the money-lender. The number of professional money-lenders in Gwalior tahsil in the year 1958 was 47, according to registers maintained by money-lenders as required by Money-lenders Act. There is, however, no reliable information about how much money was owed to them.

No economic investigation or survey of rural indebtedness in the district has been conducted so far. But the All India Rural Credit Survey sponsored by the Reserve Bank of India in 1951 throws some light on the state of rural indebtedness. The Committee carried out an empirical survey in the adjoining district of Shivpuri which lies to the south of Gwalior district and has close economic affinities with it. Hence the findings of the Committee in respect of Shivpuri district could, more or less, be considered true of the condition of Gwalior. The Committee came to the conclusion that the proportion of indebted families in Shivpuri district, in the case of cultivating, non-cultivating and all families was 65.3, 36.6 and 60.6 per cent respectively, and the average debt per indebted family in each of the above mentioned categories was Rs. 387, Rs. 261 and Rs. 375, respectively. They calculated the total debt per cultivating family as Rs. 253, out of which Rs. 209 was borrowed from professional money-lenders, and of the rest, Rs. 26 came from Government sources, Rs. 11 from landlords,

while Rs. three was borrowed from cooperative and commercial banks and the remaining Rs. three from relatives. The total debt in the case of non-cultivating family was Rs. 96. Out of this Rs. 88 was borrowed from the professional money-lenders, Rs. four from relatives and Rs. three from landlords. This analysis brings out clearly the immense importance of the money-lender as a credit agency in the field of rural indebtedness.

The *Arhatiya*, or commission agent, is another important factor in the financing of agriculturists. He advances loans to the cultivator against the anticipated crops, which should be sold to him at a predetermined price. Besides, it is customary for him to charge the cultivator brokerage, weighing charges, commission, etc. The cultivator has little choice in the matter, because of his vulnerable position and he perforce accepts the loan with all the disabilities attached to it. The rate of interest usually depended upon the nature of the transaction and the capacity of the borrower to bear it, but was normally never less than 12 per cent, and some times as high as 75 per cent.

Urban Indebtedness

It is not possible to estimate the exact extent of urban indebtedness in the district since no survey has been conducted in this respect. It is, however, known that there were 24 money-lenders in Gird tahsil in 1958 according to the registers maintained under the Money-lenders Act. The number of money-lenders in the urban areas of the district might be many more, since several of them may be practising the trade without registering themselves.

The itinerant *Rohillas* or Afghan *Kistwalas* who lent money to the indigent worker in shops, factories and offices in urban areas were as ubiquitous in this district as in other parts of the country. They usually get their victims among the town-dwellers of small means, and once they have got them in their clutches, it is hardly ever that they get away. The loans they advance carry an interest of one rupee per month for every ten rupees, and before they give the loan a certain sum is deducted from it as miscellaneous charges. They are not fastidious about proper security, nor do they rely on the process of law for recovering the loan. They depend rather on their physical presence, threat and intimidation, and waylay their customers on pay day as they emerge from their places of work and collect their dues.

Lately, resulting from the enforcement of strict legislation the menace of the *Rohilla* money-lender has largely disappeared. The *Mahajans* and *Sahukars* are, however, still able to ply their questionable trade in several places in the district. The petty trader, the needy worker or labourer once caught in their toils can hardly shake himself free. The expanding facilities of modern banking and the growth of cooperative credit have to a large extent curbed the ravages of rapacious money-lenders. Even so, the ease with which they are willing to extend loans tempt the uninitiated who are often put off by the complicated procedure and red-tape associated with Government credit

This is one of the reasons why inspite of the growth of Joint Stock Banks a large amount of business is still carried on by the indigenous bankers in Gwalior district. This is particularly so in the rural areas where agriculture and the internal trade still depend to a large extent on the indigenous bankers, several of whom serve also as middlemen. No doubt under the Agricultural Bank Act, 1909 and the Cooperative Societies Act, 1918 credit facilities were available for cultivators. "The Agricultural Banks used to advance money on easy terms to Zamindars and *Kashtkars* i.e., tenants both for raising annual crops and for land improvement."¹ Insipite of this the villager largely depended on the indegenous bankers and money-lenders for his needs. In the past the money-lenders throve on their trade by ruthless methods of extortion. Every advantage was taken of the debtor's illiteracy and helplessness. But to some extent this evil was counteracted by the legislation enacted to safeguard the interest of the debtors and to regulate the activities of the money-lenders. The Money-Lenders' Act, which received assent in 1950, provided for the registration and licensing of money-lenders, furnishing of periodical statements, maintenance of accounts on prescribed forms and exemption from attachment of certain items of debtors' property. The Debtor's Relief Act, which received assent in 1951 further provided measures to prevent the exploitation of debtors by the money-lenders. Though the law has thus created certain safeguards, it is no doubt true that evil practices and exploitation persist and largely escape the long arm of law.

Joint Stock Banks

Modern banking institutions came into existence in the early part of this century, and began with the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Bengal in Lashkar in 1907. This bank was later on amalgamated with the other presidency banks, viz., the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras in 1920, when Imperial Bank of India Act was passed which led to the formation of the Imperial Bank of India on 27th January 1921. The second bank which opened a branch in Lashkar in or about 1907 was the now defunct Amritsar Bank. A third bank to establish itself at Gwalior was the Alliance Bank of Simla which, however, went into liquidation early in 1923 and its affairs were taken over by the Imperial Bank of India. A branch of the Bharat Bank Ltd., which had its head office at Delhi was opened at Gwalior in the year 1944 but it ceased functioning in the year 1952 and was later amalgamated with the Punjab National Bank Ltd.

All these banks were limited joint stock banks incorporated outside the district. The National and Foreign Banking Corporation, Lashkar, and the Gwalior Bank Ltd., were limited joint stock banks incorporated in Gwalior under the Indian Companies Act. Both these Banks were wound up subsequently. In order to encourage the development of trade and industry in the Gwalior State, a proprietary bank named Krishnaram Baldeo Bank, was established in the year 1916 under the patronage of Maharaja Madhav Rao Sindhia. It was incorporated in Gwalior with an initial capital of Rs. five lakhs as a

1. Report on Cooperative Societies and Banks in Gwalior (1937), p. 5.

proprietary concern. Thus, the banks which are at present operating at Gwalior are the following :—

- (1) State Bank of India.
- (2) Krishnaram Baldeo Bank Private Ltd.
- (3) Punjab National Bank Ltd.
- (4) Central Bank of India Ltd.
- (5) United Commercial Bank Ltd.

State Bank of India.—The State Bank of India, successor to Imperial Bank of India, came into being under the State Bank of India Act, 1955 on 1st July 1955 when the entire undertaking of the Imperial Bank of India was transferred to it. The Gwalior branch falls under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Local Head Office. In addition to transacting all kinds of commercial and foreign banking business, the Bank is the local agent of the Reserve Bank of India and in that capacity handles all the cash receipt and payment pertaining to Government transactions. It also maintains a currency chest and small coins depot. The pilot scheme for rendering financial assistance to small scale industries is in force at this centre.

Krishnaram Baldeo Bank Ltd.—Krishnaram Baldeo Bank Ltd., is the only Joint Stock Commercial Bank, incorporated in Gwalior under the Companies Act of 1956. The Bank was registered on 4th January 1958 to take over as a going concern the business of the Krishnaram Baldeo Bank, a proprietary concern of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior. As mentioned earlier, the proprietary bank was established in 1916 with an initial capital of Rs. five lakhs. The Banking Company has an authorised capital of Rs. one crore, issued and subscribed capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, and paid-up capital of Rs. 25 lakhs. As a Joint Stock Bank, the Company commenced business from 17th April 1958, the date on which it was granted a license by the Reserve Bank of India to carry on banking business in India. It is now also included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Bank is still operating as a single unit but is doing all types of banking business as a regular joint stock commercial bank. The present deposits of the Bank amount to about Rs. 1½ crores.

Punjab National Bank, Ltd.—The Punjab National Bank Ltd., which has its Head Office in New Delhi, opened its first branch in Gwalior district at Naya Bazar, Lashkar, on 13th April 1948, followed by two other branches opened at Sarafa Bazar Lashkar and Morar on 29th August 1948 and 11th May 1948, respectively.

Central Bank of India.—The Central Bank of India Ltd., opened a branch in Gwalior on 18th November 1942. The Head Office of the Bank is in Bombay.

United Commercial Bank, Ltd.—The United Commercial Bank Ltd., is yet another important Joint Stock Bank in the district, which has its headquarters at Calcutta. It has two branches in Gwalior, situated in Naya Bazar and Sarafa and one sub-branch at Dabra. The first branch, that is, Naya Bazar branch started working in February 1946.

Agricultural Banks.—Early in this century the former Government of Gwalior State took steps to make available to the agriculturists advances and loans on reasonable terms so that they may be saved from the necessity to go to rapacious money-lenders. The Government framed detailed rules, terms and conditions on which such loans could be granted and later consolidated them in an enactment known as the Agricultural Bank Act, 1909. Under this Act Agricultural Banks were established in tahsil headquarters to assist cultivators by advancing loans for the purchase of essential machinery, tools and implements, seeds, fertilizers and manures and to meet the expenses incurred for construction of irrigation works. They arranged both long term and short term credit facilities to raise crop and for reclamation of land. The loans were given on easy terms on individual or on collective responsibility. The ordinary rate of interest was 6½ per cent per annum and on advances for machinery it was 3½ per cent per annum.¹ The Administration Report of Gwalior State of 1905-06 published the first statement of accounts of these Banks in the district. The total capital of the Agricultural Banks was Rs. one lakh. The banks continued to do good business till 1925 when they were merged in the Cooperative Banks. The establishment of these banks helped considerably to relieve the cultivators, but did not eliminate the village money-lender. It has been pointed out earlier that the procedural rigidity of the bank transactions and the fact that the bank could not advance money for purposes other than purely productive, say, for marriages festival expenses, etc., enabled the indigenous money-lender to flourish.

Cooperative Societies and Banks

The Cooperative Societies Act 1918 (Gwalior State) was enacted to promote thrift, self-help and mutual assistance "among persons of common economic needs, whose means of income were limited such as agriculturists, artisans, small traders, etc."² Under this Act it was possible to form a cooperative society if ten villagers joined together and subscribed a certain number of shares of the value of Rs. 10 each or Rs. 20 each according to the kind of society they wished to form. The members then drew up a *haukiyat* register of agriculturists and non-agriculturists, and entered each member's credit worthiness, that is, the maximum safe limit upto which a loan could be advanced. The loans were normally advanced for productive purposes and the interest charged was at the rate of 15 per cent per year.

These societies can be classified into two categories, viz., (a) Agricultural Credit Societies, and (b) Non-agricultural Credit Societies.

Agricultural Credit Societies

Agricultural societies form the bulk of the cooperative credit organisation in the district, and are directly related to the bank in the field of rural finance. There are two types of agricultural societies.

1. Primary Credit Societies.
2. Large Sized Credit Societies.

1. Report on Cooperative Societies and Banks in Gwalior, (1937), p. 5.
2. Preamble to the Cooperative Societies Act, 1918.

Primary Credit Societies.—These have mostly a single village as the area of operation, but occasionally hamlets and small villages in the neighbourhood are also included. Their main function is to provide financial accommodation for short term and medium term period, for agricultural purposes, i.e., for seeds fertilizers, live-stock, etc. The societies take loan from the bank at the rate of nine per cent per annum and are wholly dependent on the bank for their resources. The number of such societies in the district was 410 on 30th June 1958.

Large Sized Credit Societies.—These societies were formed in the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. The main aim in organising such societies was to make them self-supporting. They help the agriculturists in all his operations, that is they arrange for the acquisition of seeds, fertilizers, implements and induce agriculturists to market the commodities through marketing societies. These societies, besides taking loans from the Central Bank, accept deposits not only from members but from others also. Starting with only two such societies in the district their number had increased to 11 during the year 1957-58 in different blocks of the district. Four hundred and seventyseven villages with a population of 69,000 agriculturists were organised under these societies.

Detailed figures regarding cooperative societies are given below:—

Agricultural Credit Societies as on 30th June 1958

Societies	No. of Societies	No. of members	Working capital	Loans advanced to members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs.	Rs.
Primary Credit Societies	410	9,307	21,92,651	18,88,830
Large Sized Cooperative Societies	11	2,054	6,23,525	2,83,258

Ware Housing Corporation

With the formation of the Madhya Pradesh Ware Housing Corporation in February 1958, under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act 1956, an additional facility was placed within the reach of cultivator not only for the storage of his produce but for raising loans and advances on easy terms. Under this scheme a warehouse was established at Gwalior in 1959 where agriculturists could store their surplus produce, and at the same time obtain financial assistance from State Banks and other scheduled banks. The procedure is simple. The agriculturists, who deposit their surplus produce at the warehouse, have to pay a small fee to the warehouse which also includes the insurance charges against fire and other accidents in token of this deposit the agriculturist gets a receipt which is called the Warehouse Receipt. This receipt could then be produced before the branch of the State Bank or a scheduled bank in order to get a loan for which he has to fill in an application prescribed by State Bank. The agriculturist gets the loan to the tune of 60 per cent to 75 per cent of the total cost

of goods at a comparatively low rate of interest ranging from five and a half per cent to seven per cent. In 1960 another warehouse was established at Dabra. The stock position, as on 31st March, 1961, of Gwalior warehouse was 3259 maunds.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

There were 29 non-agricultural credit societies in the district in 1958. These were mainly in urban areas. They are not connected with financing any of the agricultural operations. They advance loans to members for various personal requirements, and are not an important factor in the field of cooperation in the district.

Cooperative Banks

Following the establishment of cooperative societies at the district and tahsil headquarters, the formation of cooperative banks at these places and the taking over of the functions of the Agricultural Banks by them was a natural corollary. The main difference between the two was that, whereas the cooperative banks advanced loans only to the cooperative societies and through them to their members, the agricultural banks gave loans to the individual farmer direct. In order not to deprive the farmer of this benefit, the former agricultural banks were allowed to continue even after the Gwalior District Cooperative Bank was established in 1918. The cooperative societies gradually increased in number so that they covered nearly 33 per cent of the total number of villages in the district. It was decided in 1925 to bring in a special statute for registering banks that could deal both with cooperative societies and with individual farmers. Thus an Act known as the Banks Act was passed, and it came into effect on the 1st October 1925, by which the Agricultural Banks Act of 1909 was repealed and the scope of the cooperative banks at district and tahsil level was enlarged so as to include the financing of individual cultivators and zamindars. The assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Banks were transferred to the Cooperative Banks at the district and tahsil headquarters. Subsequently, following the recommendations contained in the Report on Cooperative Societies and Banks (1937), the Bank Act was repealed, and all the district and tahsil banks were brought under the Cooperative Societies Act which was suitably amended. This position continued until 1955 when, after the formation of the Madhya Bharat State, a new legislation, the Madhya Bharat Cooperative Societies Act of 1955, was enacted.

To guide and coordinate the work of central cooperative banks and establish an integrated system of cooperative credit an apex bank named Madhya Bharat State Cooperative Bank Ltd., was established at Gwalior by the amalgamation of the three district cooperative banks of Gird (Gwalior), Ujjain and Indore with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

This Bank, with headquarters at Gwalior, functioned for a short period of slightly over four years from 19th February 1954 to 14th March 1958. The

Bank was an apex cooperative financing agency for the Madhya Bharat State, and all the 24 Central Cooperative Banks were affiliated to it. The chief functions of the Bank were :—

- (i) to accept current savings, call and time deposits from individuals and cooperative institutions;
- (ii) to serve as a balancing centre for all cooperative banks and societies in the former Madhya Bharat State, and
- (iii) to advance loans and cash credits to cooperative central banks.

The Bank was rendering other types of banking service also, e.g., collection of bills, remittance of funds, purchase of Government securities for the constituents etc.

The position of the Bank prior to the date of its ceasing to function, i.e., on 14th March 1958 was as stated below :—

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
1. Paid up share capital ..	20,30,000	1. Cash in hand and at banks	32,55,000
2. Reserve and other funds ..	42,000	2. Investments in Govt. Securities and time deposits.	25,25,000
3. Total deposits with the bank .	51,65,000	3. Loans and advances to central banks.	83,96,000
4. Borrowings from the State Bank of India.	66,67,000	4. Advance against fixed deposits.	5,000
5. Overdrafts from the State Bank of India.	1,79,000	5. Sundries ..	1,70,000
6. Sundries	2,68,000		
Total	1,43,51,000	Total	1,43,51,000

On the formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh on the 1st November 1956, the bank functioned as Apex Cooperative Bank for the Madhya Bharat region of the State. Later the apex banks of the Madhya Bharat region and of the Mahakoshal region were amalgamated into a single society, named the Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Bank Ltd., with its head-office at Jabalpur. The newly formed bank commenced functioning on 15th March 1958 and the former Madhya Bharat State Cooperative Bank Ltd., at Gwalior became a branch office of the new Apex Bank since 15th March 1958. On 30th June 1958 the number of members of the bank was 372 individuals and 480 societies and the working capital amounted to Rs. 29,41,755.46. With this higher working capital the bank has been raised to class 'A' from its previous category of class 'B' bank.

Loans are given to the affiliated societies within the limit fixed under the bye laws of the bank and the rate of interest at present is seven and a half per cent per annum. The primary societies charge interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum from their members. For the years ending June 1957 and 1959 it advanced loan to following numbers of individuals and societies :—

Year	Individuals	Societies
1956-57	1,54,620	9,14,220
1957-58	4,200	14,82,585

The Gwalior branch of the Bank is continuing to accept deposit from individuals and cooperative societies, and to advance loans to the Central Co-operative banks of Madhya Bharat region. The total deposits with the Gwalior branch of the bank aggregated to over Rs. 52,49,000, and the total loans and advances outstanding to the Bank at its Gwalior branch from the Central Co-operative banks amounted to over Rs. 1,34,17,000 on 30th September 1958.

Loans to individuals are advanced only against fixed deposits placed with the Bank to the extent of 80 per cent of the amount of deposited sum. Only a few loans of such type are applied for and, therefore, outstanding under the head of loan are usually found to be small, generally not exceeding Rs. 25,000 in all. Lending to the Central Cooperative banks by the Bank are of frequent nature and substantial amounts of loans of various types are advanced to these banks. Cash accommodation in the form of loans, cash credits and overdrafts is extended to Central Cooperative banks.

Interest on loan account is charged on day to day balance. Interest on clean loans and loans against approved Government securities is charged at a rate corresponding to the Bank rate.

GENERAL AND LIFE INSURANCE

Prior to the establishment of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the life insurance business in the district was in the hands of a few Joint Stock Insurance Companies of an all-India nature, which had branches in the district. All these have now been merged in the Corporation which has taken over all the life insurance business of the different companies. A branch of Life Insurance Corporation was opened at Lashkar (Gwalior) on the 1st September 1956. The jurisdiction of this branch extends to Morena and Datia districts also, while a sub-branch office at Guna is expected to cover Guna and Shivpuri districts. The Gwalior office of the L. I. C. and the sub-branch office at Guna are controlled by the Divisional Office of the Corporation at Indore. It is thus clear that the figures of insurance business of the Gwalior office would not be for the district of Gwalior alone, but would be inclusive of the business in other districts as well. Thus in 1959 the Corporation's branch at Gwalior accepted proposals of the value

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of Rs. 1,39,54,750 and covered risk of Rs. 1,03,48,250 during the year, upto 14th December.

The former Gwalior State introduced a compulsory insurance scheme for the Government servants in the State in 1913. Later, when the Madhya Bharat State was formed, this scheme was merged in the Madhya Bharat Government Life Assurance Scheme which came into force in 1949. Under the rules of this scheme insurance was compulsory for all persons who held a permanent pensionable appointment under the Madhya Bharat Government on the 1st April 1949, and those who entered the permanent pensionable service thereafter.

The general insurance in the district is undertaken by a few Joint Stock Companies which have their branches in the district. Three of these companies have their branches at Gwalior :—

- (1) The New India Assurance Company Ltd.
- (2) The New Asiatic Assurance Company Ltd.
- (3) The Indian Trade and General Insurance Company Ltd.

Apart from these three companies, the local branch office of the Life Insurance Corporation also represents the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company, Ltd. A fair portion of the general insurance business in the district is also transacted by the agents of certain other companies, such as, the Ruby General Insurance Company, Ltd., the Universal General Insurance Company, Ltd., the Vulcan Insurance Company, Ltd., the Sterling General Insurance Company, Ltd., and the Indian Globe Insurance Company, Ltd. A major part of their business is the insurance of motor vehicles.

Coverage of the risk of personal accident continues to remain both in the private and in the public sector. The insurance companies engaged in general insurance business also cover the risk of personal accident including permanent disability and temporary disability. This risk is also covered by Life Insurance Corporation on payment of an additional premium with the Life Insurance Corporation policies. The premium rates of private companies are comparatively less than that of the Life Insurance Corporation.

Some of the large establishments, such as the Madhya Bharat Roadways, which is the biggest fleet-owning concern and some large commercial and industrial enterprises like J. C. Mills Ltd., Gwalior Rayon and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd., J. B. Mangharam and Co., Ltd., and Central India Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., have their own arrangements for insurance against various risks to which their respective personnel are exposed. The total premium income for risk insurance of these firms and the private companies put together would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10 lakhs a year.

STATE ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Since the credit facilities which the banks could provide are, in their very nature, limited in scope, it was necessary to provide other agencies for financing the growing industries. In the former State of Madhya Bharat a beginning was

made in 1951 when the State Financial Corporation Act was passed. But it took some time before 'The Madhya Bharat Financial Corporation' could be set up, and it was actually established in 1955 with its headquarters at Indore. After the formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh the name of the Corporation was changed to 'Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation'.

The main purpose of the Corporation is to supplement the activities of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India by aiding private enterprise through long and medium term credit to qualified industrial small-scale establishments. Since its inception the Corporation has sanctioned and disbursed the following loans to industries in Gwalior district :—

Industries	Loan No.	Sanctioned amount	Loan No.	Disbursed amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Cold storage	3	6,70,000	1	2,50,000
2. Cycle and cycle parts ..	1	1,60,000		Loans not yet lifted
3. Refrigeration and air conditioning	1	5,00,000		Do.

The loans are granted against adequate security, such as first legal mortgage of land, industrial plant, etc., and is advanced in suitable instalments. The loan is repayable in specified number of instalments, not exceeding 20, and interest at present is charged at six per cent per annum.

'State's Industries department also extends financial assistance to small scale and cottage industries. This financial assistance was given during the year 1957 to 1961 to the extent shown below :—

Years	Amount in rupees given to small scale and cottage industries
(1)	(2)
	Rs.
1957-58	2,03,200
1958-59	52,250
1959-60	43,900
1960-61	33,250
Total	3,32,600

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Gwalior had a regular mint for minting its copper currency during the regime of Daulat Rao Sindhia in the beginning of 19th century. The mint seldom struck coins in gold, except for the special purposes. A significant currency reform took place in 1898-99 when the local currency was replaced by British rupees. Referring to this the Administration Report for the period makes the following observations :—

"Since August 1898, when the reforms for the conversion of local currencies into *Kaldar* rupees was initiated, the $4\frac{1}{2}$ districts ($\frac{1}{2}$ of one district settled in Chandori) in which Gwalior rupees alone were current have been resettled in British rupees for a period of seven years on terms very favourable and eagerly accepted by the revenue payers. At the same time, all Gwalior and Chandori coin presented at the local treasuries of the above five districts were exchanged for British rupees at par in the case of the Gwalior coin and at the rate of 112.8 for 100 *Kaldar* for the Chandori coin. Between six and seven lakhs of British rupees were sufficient to purchase all the local coin tendered. The revised system for the collection of revenue in the above districts in the British currency was introduced in November 1898, and the instalments due for November and December were collected with greater ease than had ever before been experienced. Since November, 1898 the Revenue Department has been engaged in the reassessment in British currency of the districts hitherto assessed in the Chandori coin. The new assessment was to have been introduced last May. Arrangements have also been made for the purchase of all Chandori coin tendered at district treasuries. Again since August, 1898 all contracts for customs etc., have to be tendered for in the British coin and all sales of stamps, judicial or documentary, are negotiated in the same currency. Since November 1898 all establishments at Gwalior and Lashkar and in all districts settled in British rupees are paid in the British currency. There only remains the Province of Malwa, where the *Hali* coin is current, and it is hoped that this Province will have been successfully dealt with before the *Sambat* year 1956 (1899-1900) closes".¹ Nevertheless, the State was allowed to issue copper coins which were half anna and one *paisa* pieces. The Gwalior mint stopped functioning in 1948 following the formation of the Madhya Bharat State.

The switch-over to decimal currency and new coinage which took place in April 1957, is steadily gaining ground, and although prices continue to be quoted, especially in rural areas, in the old currency, the decimal system is beginning to take root. This is further assisted by the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Situated astride the main highway leading from Bombay to Agra and Delhi, Gwalior city and the district form an important centre of trade and commerce. The district imported all kinds of commodities—ranging from articles of necessity and daily need to luxury articles and miscellaneous goods. The table given at Appendix XV shows the decadewise consolidated figures of imports and exports to and from Gwalior district for the period 1911 to 1941. It will be seen that the principal items of imports were grains, oils, drugs, wood and fodder, etc. The articles exported from the district also included cattle and leather, oils, metals and ceramics. The pattern of imports appears to have

1. Report on the Administration of Central India Agency, 1898-99, pp. 2-3.

undergone a change with the beginning of the Five Year Development Plans. The table below illustrates how there has been a striking increase in the annual value of certain types of commodities such as diesel oil, chemicals, machinery, etc., during the three years 1956 to 1959.

Annual Value of Imports into Gwalior Town

Items	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Diesel oil, mobil oil, motor spirit etc.	7,41,284	11,36,256	14,21,440
2. Acid and chemicals.	7,60,448	13,81,222	19,61,728
3. Motor accessories, cycle and rickshaw accessories etc.	50,10,160	62,82,893	65,86,676
4. Miscellaneous machinery.	21,29,968	48,31,232	80,82,483
5. Electrical goods.	11,05,472	14,00,064	16,71,117
6. Stationery.	17,31,808	24,27,904	27,67,300
7. Medicines and drugs.	19,11,936	25,16,378	26,31,066

Source—Compiled from figures received from Gwalior Nagar Palika Nigam, Lashkar.

The pattern of exports from the district has also undergone a corresponding change during the period of the last 15 years. Gwalior produces a wide variety of the better class of carpets and crockery, which find a good market in many parts of the country. Further other products such as leather goods, engineering goods, rayon and hosiery products, biscuits and confectionaries are also exported in increasing quantities to different parts of the country and also abroad. Among the other articles which figure in the exports from this district are oilseeds, food grains, pulses, sugar, household utensils, textiles, tiles and clay pipes, stone, iron-ore and other minerals *viz.*, white clay, red earth and ochres, forest products such as gum and catechu, textile machinery, etc.

In the absence of district-wise export statistics, the Rail Borne Trade Statistics given below, collected from the Gwalior Railway Station Returns may throw some light on the probable trend of export trade of this district. It does not provide a full picture because, it does not take into account goods booked from other railway stations in the district nor the road traffic. Besides, the destination of all goods booked from Gwalior railway station may not be outside the district.

Goods Outward in Maunds

Year	Cotton goods	Oil	Other food grains	Hide & Skin	General goods	Railway material	Seeds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1956-57 ..	50561	36920	877831	11868	423840	52562	50561
1957-58 ..	16186	52102	444941	N. A.	261362	63819	65221
1958-59 ..	19005	216637	864948	57869	202957	54132	26631

Regulated Markets

The regulated markets are established to enable agriculturists to bring their produce to be sold by open auction, so that the sellers get the most competitive price. The products are brought by the cultivators and small traders by carts to the *mandis*. The management of these *mandis* is vested in local bodies. In Gwalior district there are three regulated markets—one each in Gwalior, Lashkar and Morar—and are controlled by two 'Mandi Committees' who deal with all local trade matters and act as arbitrators. In order to be self-supporting these committees are authorised to collect licence fees from commission agents and brokers and certain levies on carts, etc.

The Mandi Committee accounts are audited by Government Auditor and they are under statutory obligation to supply information regarding prices, stocks and movements of agricultural produce. The Regulated Markets have helped a great deal in the development of agricultural trade, benefiting both producers and consumers.

The 'Cart Borne Trade' in some of the principal grains and seeds in the Lashkar Mandi for the year ending 31st March 1959 was as follows:—

Items (1)	Maunds (2)
Paddy	1,97,280
Wheat	1,16,125
Gur	18,950
Gram	13,607
Masoor	7,489
Moong	2,760
Rice	3,020
Jowar	1,280
Mustard	760
Sesamum	680
Tur	640

Gwalior is also an important centre for a large wholesale *mandi*, and since the main agricultural produce of this region are paddy, wheat, gram, *jowar*, *bajra*, barley, *moong*, *tur* and other pulses, sesamum, linseed etc., the merchants and traders of this district conduct sizable trade in these commodities. The main wholesale markets in their order of importance are Lashkar, Gwalior, Morar, Dabra and Bhandar. Lashkar is also a main commodity and grocery market and occupies a prominent position in respect of the turn-over of heavy machines, tools and their accessories, apparatus and equipments, and pottery. The Gwalior city market does major business in cotton and pressed goods, textiles, biscuits and confectionary while in Dabra and Morar markets there is a preponderance of sugar, and leather goods respectively.

Generally the agricultural produce is brought directly by the farmers to the grain *mandis* where various commission agents sell them. The commission agents still play a vital role in the *mandis* of Gwalior district. Between the cultivators and commission agents are the village traders who sometimes purchase the produce of various cultivators at the village site during harvest and bring it to the *mandis*, thus saving the agriculturists the worries connected with carriage, etc. The village trader deals with the commission agents (*Arhatiya*) who has to be paid his share of commission, brokerage and certain other incidental charges.

The commission agents in their turn dispose of the produce to wholesale dealers, who then sell the goods to retailers who are the last link in the long chain of intermediaries that connects the actual consumer to the producer.

The retail market is spread widely in the district. Every locality in Greater Gwalior and every town of the district is a retail marketing centre in the sense that articles of daily use such as grain and pulses, grocery, cloth and general merchandise can be had from there. But among all of them Lashkar occupies a significant position in the district. Situated in the vicinity of Bada, in the heart of the city, there are numerous retail shops well-stocked with a variety of goods in each of which some articles of sale preponderate over others. Besides Lashkar, Dabra, Morar and Bhandar are also important retail marketing centres.

The commission agents in their turn dispose of the produce to wholesale a religious festival or pilgrimage with a brisk and varied retailing of goods of all kinds. In rural areas where there is neither a demand nor the facility for a permanent marketing centre the periodical fair is an occasion for the selling of the produce of all the neighbouring villages. The larger villages are centres of *hat*, held either weekly or bi-weekly. At these bazars not only the villagers from all neighbouring places within reach bring their produce and wares, but also the small traders from the towns in the area gather and make their bargains.

There are several places in the district where on certain periods of the year a large-scale fair is held which attracts people not only from the district but even from outside. Some of the more important fairs of this nature are given in the following table:—

S. No.	Name of place	Month in which fair is held	Importance of fairs and specific description	Place where fairs are held
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Bhandar	.. Feb. and March	Ramlila fair—Religious	Bhandar
2	Gwalior	.. August	Chakri fair—Regarding Sports Association.	Hazira
3	Gwalior	.. August	Urs—In memory of the great singer, Tansen.	Hazira

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Morar, Lashkar ..	September	Fair of Ganpati—Religious	
5	Lashkar ..	October	Dussehra—Religious	Jiwaji Chowk
6	Lashkar ..	October	Diwali—Religious	Mela ground
7	Gwalior ..	Dec. 20th to Jan. 10th	Industries fair and agricultural exhibition—	Mela ground
8	Jageshwar ..	July	Religious ..	On the road to Tigra.
9	Bhadawana ..	May	Religious ..	On the road to Singhpur.
10	Bhitarwar ..	Feb. & March	Shivratri fair—Religious	Bhitarwar
11	Pichhore ..	March/April	Harisidh fair—Religious	Devijika Maidan at Pichhore.

By far the most important of the fairs mentioned above is the Annual Industries Fair and Agricultural Exhibition held generally from the 20th December to 10th January each year at Gwalior. Originally instituted by Maharaja Madhav Rao Sindhia to encourage industry and agriculture in his State the fair and exhibition have grown in stature and have assumed an all-India character over the years. Spread over an area of nearly two square miles, with a number of masonry-built structure for running stalls, with all amenities like water and light laid on, this annual *mela* has become a spectacular display of a large variety of agricultural and industrial goods which come from all parts of India for sale and for exhibition. Several state governments, and the Government of India, besides practically all important industries in the private sector, take part in this fair. Thus, though still described as a fair, this annual emporium has now little of the rural quality that is denoted by that word.

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES

There is no Central Cooperative store in the district for carrying on wholesale trade and to affiliate the primary cooperative stores. There are, however, 10 working primary cooperative stores which serve the consumers in the district. Most of them are constituted by the members of an institution or establishment, to serve their needs. The table below gives the names and general nature of their business :—

Name of Cooperative store	Date of registration	Commodities
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Dabra Sugar Mill Cooperative store Ltd., Dabra.	25-5-1942	General Merchandise and Grocery.
2. Victoria College Cooperative Store Ltd., Lashkar.	29-4-1943	Books, Stationery etc.

(1)	(2)	(3)
3. The Gwalior Sale and Purchase Dhan Mill Cooperative Society Ltd., Dabra.	13-2-1947	Fertilizers, Grain, etc.
4. The Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd., Morar.	25-2-1947	Fertilizers, Grain, etc.
5. The Azad Hind Cooperative Store Ltd., Bhitarwar.	27-10-1948	Grocery.
6. The G. R. Medical College, Cooperative Store Ltd., Gwalior.	3-5-1952	Stationery, Books, etc.
7. The Government Extension Training Centre Cooperative Store Ltd. Antri.	8-2-1954	Grocery and Stationery.
8. Railwaymen's Consumers' Store, Ltd., Lashkar.	11-1-1956	General Merchandise.
9. Tilak Nagar Cooperative Store Ltd., Lashkar.	11-1-1956	Grocery.
10. The Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd., Lashkar	11-3-1957	General Goods.

Chamber of Commerce

A Chamber of Commerce was formed in former Gwalior State in 1906 about the same time when the department of Trade and Commerce was established in that State. The Chamber was registered as a limited body in 1912. There were five trade associations affiliated to the Chamber in 1947, and it had a membership of about 69. The opinion of the Chamber used to be invited by Government on important matters affecting trade and commerce, and it served as the forum for expressing the difficulties felt by the profession. In 1940 it became a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. In 1958 there were 14 other Merchants and Trade Associations in Gwalior.

For the dissemination of trade news the following Journals are published at Gwalior :—

1. Monthly Bulletin of the Madhya Pradesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
2. Journal of the Homoeopathic and Biochemic Association.
3. Monthly Journal of the Gwalior Wholesale Cloth Merchants Association.

Labour Organisation

In view of the two industrial centres of Gwalior and Dabra, the district is an important centre for organised labour. The labour unions are affiliated to one or the other of the all-India Labour Organizations, viz., the Indian National Trade Union Congress or the All India Trade Union Congress.

Up to the end of March 1959, there were 41 trade and labour unions in Gwalior district registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, two of which were registered at Dabra and the rest at Gwalior. These unions together have a total membership of 11,515.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Concerning the weights and measures used in former Gwalior State, Capt. Luard gives the following account in the *Gwalior State Gazetteer*:—

"The weights used in the case of precious stones are made of metal usually brass or of earthenware. Besides precious stones, silk, thread, etc., are also weighed by this measure.

8 Khaskhas	...	1 Chanwal.
8 Chanwals	...	1 Ratli.
8 Rattis	...	1 Masha.
12 Mashas	...	1 Tola.
5 Tolas	...	1 Chhatak.

"For articles of bulk, weights of maunds and seers, etc., are made of iron and are flat, round or conical pieces. All heavy articles of bulk, such as grain, fuel, alkali, cotton, drugs, rice, sugar, certain spices and sweetmeats, vegetables and fruits are weighed by these measures.

4 Chhataks	1 Paua.
2 Pauas	1 Adhsera (1 lb.).
2 Adhseras or 4 Pauas	1 Seer.
5 Seers	1 Panseri.
20 Seers.	1 Kham, Maund or Adhaun.
40 Seers or 8 panseries	1 Maund (Pākka Md.).
6 Maundas	1 Mani.

"The measures used for capacity are made of brass, copper and earthenware resembling a cup in shape. Bottles and half-bottles are also used. Milk and wine are generally weighed. Syrups and kerosene oil are also sold by these measures.

2 Chhataks	1 Adhapai.
4 Adhapais	1 Adha or semi-bottle.
2 Adhas	1 Bottle.
20 Bottles	1 Canister.

Apothecaries use the following:—

6 Rattis	1 Dag.
3 Mashas	1 Diram.
4 Mashas	1 Misqal.
14 Mashas	1 Dam.

"Measures called *Paiya* and *Bariya*, made of wood and shaped like a tumbler are used in villages in selling grain, berries, etc.

1 Bariya	2½ Pauas (i.e., 10 Chhataks).
1 Paiya	6 Seers.

"Yard measures are made of iron or bamboo, marked in *Girahs* and *Ungals*. Cloth, cotton and woollen substances are measured by yards* :—

8 Jau	1 Ungal.
4 Ungals	1 Girah.
4 Girahs	1 Bilishta.
2 Bilishtas	1 Hath.
2 Haths	1 Yard.
3 Jau	1 Inch.
12 Inches	1 Foot.
3 feet	1 Yard.

"Silken and cotton thread are often sold by weight. *Lachhas* (bundles) of woollen thread are sold by number. The dozen and *kori* or score are the units in ordinary use."¹ The following surface measures are chiefly used in measuring land; stone, timber and lime are similarly measured².—

3 Gaz	.. .. .	1 Gattha,
20 Gaz or 60 yards—	.. .. .	1 Jarih (chain)

In measuring timber, the following table is used:—

4 Sut	.. .. .	1 pan
4 Pans	.. .. .	1 Tassu
12 Tassus	.. .. .	1 Yard

In measuring surface, the following measures are used:—

20 Anwansi	.. .. .	1 Kachwansi
20 Kachwansi	.. .. .	1 Biswansi
20 Biswansi	.. .. .	1 Biswa
20 Biswas	.. .. .	1 Bigha
1.936 Bighas	.. .. .	1 Acre 3

*Tailors have a yard 18 girhas long made of a cloth.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer pp. 78-79.

2. Square feet are used in measuring in some of the parganas.

3. Gwalior State Gazetteer pp. 79-80.

Under the orders of the former Gwalior State the use of weights and measures which are not made in the State Government Workshops was made a cognizable offence. It was the statutory function of the Mandi Committee to enforce the use of the standard weights and measures in the markets. The Commerce Inspectors also used to check the weights in use whenever they went on tour.

With a view to introducing a uniform system of weights and measures in the country, the Government of India enacted the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, and the State Government enacted the M. P. Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1959. The provisions of the Act, so far as unit of mass was concerned, were introduced in this district for the first time from 1st October 1958, with two years' transitional period in which the old weights could also be used along with the new metric weights. The use of metric weights was later made compulsory in this area from 1st October, 1960. Similarly, the provisions of the Act, so far as the units of capacity measures and length measures are concerned, were introduced respectively, from 1st May 1961 and 1st October 1961, and their use was made compulsory from 1st May, 1962 and 1st October 1962 respectively, after one year's transitional period for each.

Thus the old Weights and Measures have now been replaced in this district by the metric weights, capacity measures and length measures and there is a uniform system of weights and measures throughout this district.

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATIONS

No precise accounts regarding roads and other means of communication in the district upto the 16th century are available, but because of the fact that Gwalior had a long and eventful history, it may be assumed that some major roads must have existed to serve the needs of the region. It is in the 16th century that we have evidence of a systematic road construction in the area around Gwalior. Sher Shah Sur who seized power at Delhi invested the Gwalior fort in 1540, and himself occupied the fort in 1542. The place was an important stronghold of Sher Shah, and was practically considered as the capital of the Sur dynasty. In this context it is interesting that the *Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi* contains the following description of the roads built by Sher Shah:—

"For the convenience in travelling of poor travellers, on every road, at a distance of two *kos*, he made a *sarai*..... On both sides of the highway Sher Shah planted fruit-bearing trees, such as also gave much shade, that in the hot wind travellers might go along under the trees; and if they should stop by the way, might rest and take repose."¹

Road development in the district continued to progress under the Mughul rulers. The *Chahar Gulshan* which was written in the 18th century gives a list of important roads which formed the main highways during the Mughul period. A road passed from Fatehabad in Gwalior to Ujjain where it turned east and met the main route at Doraha in Bhopal State.²

The following account of a journey from Surat to Agra undertaken by William Finch, an English merchant, in 1610 will serve to illustrate how inspite of difficulties long distance travel was possible even in those days.

"At Burhanpur the road left the Tapti and struck north-west for Mandu and Malwa, crossing the Satpura range and the Nerbada river, and then ascending the steep scrap of the Vindhya." The tract was very bad. successive marches being described as 'stony and steep way', 'stony troublesome way' and 'steep way', while the ascent to Mandu was 'up a steep stony mountain having way but for a coach at most'. After Mandu there was one more 'bad stage, and then a good road to Ujjain.'³

From Ujjain the road continued towards Agra via Gwalior. The principal stages⁴ of this route were:—

(1) Surat to Burhanpur—132 *Kos*.

1. Elliot and Dowson, The History of India as told by its own Historians, Vol. IV, PP. 417-18.

2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 81.

3. Quoted in 'Our Roads', p. 20.

4. Tavernier, Travels in India, Vol. I, p. 64.

- (2) Burhanpur to Sironj—101 Kos.
- (3) Sironj to Narwar—51 Kos.
- (4) Narwar to Antri—12 Kos.
- (5) Antri to Gwalior—6 Kos.
- (6) Gwalior to Dholpur—19 Kos.

The road finally terminated at Agra. The well-known traveller Tavernier, who moved about in India between 1640 and 1667, has left a very informative account of his experiences. He makes a reference to this highway and says :—

"The only difficulty of travel in these days is that with the advent of the monsoon traffic is brought to a standstill. During the hot weather, fodder and water were difficult to get and this restricted the range of road travel."¹

This route has also been mentioned by other travellers like Terry, Mandelslo, Thomas Roe, Peter Mundy, etc. In view of the high strategic importance of this trunk road, the construction of the Agra-Bombay road was started in 1840 by the East India Company. The Company received considerable financial contribution from Gwalior State also for its completion. In 1866 after 26 years of construction, this road was handed over to Gwalior State, who undertook its proper maintenance within the State territory. Fortythree miles (68.80 Kilometres) of the Agra-Bombay road runs through Gwalior district. It enters the district at the 67 mile, near Banmor (in Morena district) and leaves the district at mile 109, near Mohana village. The table below indicates the cost of maintenance of the national highways and other roads in the district from 1953 to 1959-60 :—

Serial No.	Year	Mileage of Highways		Cost of Maintenance	
		National Highways	Other roads	National Highways	Other roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Kilo metres	Kilo metres	Rs.	Rs.
1	1953-54	68.80	249.20	92,291	2,26,732
2	1954-55	Do.	Do.	1,08,366	3,97,943
3	1955-56	Do.	Do.	84,984	6,91,990
4	1956-57	Do.	Do.	1,65,329	6,42,848
5	1957-58	Do.	Do.	81,493	5,09,110
6	1958-59	Do.	368.99	30,136	4,73,965
7	1959-60	Do.	Do.	N.A.	N.A.

NOTE.—Figures in column (4) are exclusive of Municipal Roads, Fair weather roads and village roads.

Source.—Executive Engineer, P. W. D., (B & R) Gwalior Division.

1. Tavernier, Travels in India, Vol. I, pp. 61-64.

The present classification of roads is based on the resolution of the Indian Road Congress passed at the Nagpur Session in 1943. It broadly classified the road system into two types: (1) Main Roads consisting of National Highways, State Highways and Major District Roads, which form the main system throughout the length and breadth of the country; and (2) Other Roads consisting of minor District Roads and classified Village Roads, serve the interior of the district connecting rural centres and function as branches and feeders of the main roads.

The following table shows the categorywise distribution of roads in the whole State and in the district of Gwalior on the 31st March, 1959.

Serial No.	Class of Road	Length in the State		Length in the district	
		Miles	Kilometres	Miles	Kilometres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	National Highways	1392.62	2228.00	43.00	68.80
2	State Highways	3271.62	5244.40	71.40	114.24
3	Major District Roads	4331.12	6929.79	69.40	111.04
4	Minor District Roads	4803.90	7686.24	89.75	43.60
5	Village & Community Development Roads	1523.62	2437.79	26.12	41.79
6	Municipal Roads	N. A.	N. A.	43.50	68.60
	Total	15,322.88	24,526.22	343.17	549.07

Source.—1. Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Gwalior (for Col. 5).
2. Statistical Abstract of M. P. 1958-59 (for Col. 3).
3. Municipal Corporation, Gwalior (for item No. 6).

Thus the total length of roads in the district works out to 2.24 per cent of the State's total road length. Taking the 1961 Census figures of the population of the district, namely 6,58,126 we find that for every one lakh of population, there are 52.00 miles of roads as compared with corresponding ratio of 52.14 miles to one lakh population for the State. In relation to the area of the district, we find that every 100 square miles of area is served by 17.42 miles of roads in the district. The corresponding ratio for the whole State is 8.96 miles for 100 square miles.

National Highways

As the word implies, they constitute the main arteries of communications in the country. This district is traversed by one National Highway having a length of 43.00 miles. This forms 3.08 per cent of the total mileage of National Highways in the State.

Serial No.	National Highways	Length	
		Miles	Kilometres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Agra-Bombay Road	43.00	68.80

Source.—Executive Engineer P. W. D., (B. and R.) Gwalior.

This road is in good condition and is maintained by the State Public Works Department on an agency basis. The Central Government gives the State Government $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the cost of maintenance as agency charges. The expenditure on maintenance is met out of the Central Road Fund.

State Highways

The State Highways are all-weather roads in the district which connect important towns. There is a total length of 71.40 miles of highways as shown below:—

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Highways (2)	Length	
		Miles (3)	Kilometres (4)
1	Gwalior—Jhansi Road	32.75	52.40
2	Gwalior—Etawah Road	11.25	18.00
3	Bhander—Bhind Road	18.00	28.85
4	Bhander—Chirgaon Road	9.40	14.99
Total ..		71.40	114.24

Source.—Executive Engineer, P. W. D., (B. and R.) Gwalior.

A length of 32.75 miles of the Gwalior-Jhansi road passes through the district. Out of this length, the surface of 31 miles is asphalted and the rest 1.75 miles is water bound macadam. Dabra is an important place situated on the 28th mile of this road, and about four miles later the road leaves the district, and enters Datia district.

The Gwalior-Etawah road connects Gwalior with an important town of Uttar Pradesh, and is of great commercial value. The total length of the portion passing through the district is 11.25 miles. This entire length is asphalted. The Maharajpur aerodrome is situated on this road. The road leaves the district at Malanpur village which is situated at the 11th mile.

The total mileage constitutes 2.18 per cent of the road length in this State. All roads are in a fairly good condition and are being maintained and repaired by the State Public Works Department.

Major District Roads

These roads connect principal markets and industrial centres with the main road or rail-heads. The following are the four roads in the district which fall in this category, and their total mileage is 69.40.

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Road (2)	Length	
		Miles (3)	Kilo metres (4)
1	Mohanpur—Singhpur Road	13.50	21.60
2	Singhpur—Behat Road	8.65	13.84
3	Dabra—Jangipur Road	9.50	15.20

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	Lashkar—Tigra Road	8.50	13.60
5	Harsi—Bhitwar Road	12.00	19.20
6	Dabra—Bhitwar Road	17.25	27.60
Total ..		69.40	111.04

Source.—Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (B. and R.) Gwalior.

All these roads are metalled and in good condition and are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The road mileage works out to 1.60 per cent of the State's total of Major District Roads.

Minor District Roads

The roads mostly meet the requirement of the rural population of the district. They connect the villages with tahsil headquarters. Gwalior district has 89.75 miles of minor district roads and they form 1.86 per cent of the roads of this category in the State. The following are the minor district roads in the district.

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Road (2)	Length	
		Miles (3)	Kilo metres (4)
1	Aron—Ghatigaon Road	6.25	10.00
2	Ranighati Road	3.62	5.80
3	Naulakha—Saunsa Road	7.12	11.40
4	Harsi—Magroni Road	4.37	7.20
5	Susera Village Road	6.25	10.00
6	Others	62.14	99.40
Total ..		89.75	143.80

Source.—Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B. and R.) Gwalior.

The condition of these roads is fairly satisfactory and they are maintained by the State Public Works Department.

Village and Community Development Roads

Roads built by Community Development Blocks are the only important roads falling under this category. With the inauguration of the Community Development Programme in the district in 1951, roads aggregating to about 26.12 miles have been constructed with the contribution of voluntary labour. They serve as good approach roads for villages, and help to link many villages to the main roads.

Accessibility of Villages.—The average distance of any village from a road is 3.27 miles. The following table shows the road facility in the rural areas of the district:—

Villages		Population		Distance from the road
Number (1)	Percentage (2)	Total (3)	Percentage (4)	
597	72.25	4,16,476	84.4	Within 5 miles.
174	21.85	61,926	12.6	Within 5-10 miles.
48	5.90	14,828	3.0	Within 10-20 miles.

The above table indicates that 72.25 per cent of the villages having 84.4 per cent of the rural population have fairly good road facility and 21.85 per cent of the villages having 12.6 per cent of the population are fairly to inadequately connected, while 5.90 per cent of the villages having 3.00 per cent of the population are not satisfactorily served by the road system. All these roads are maintained by the State Public Works Department.

Apart from these categories of roads there is a total length of 43.50 miles of Gwalior city Municipal roads which are classified under two categories of first and second class roads. First class roads are, broadly speaking, roads which connect the important business and market centres of the city and carry the traffic of main roads. They are of a standard width, properly metalled and regularly repaired. The second class roads are generally feeder roads, passing through lanes and congested, but less important localities. Their width is not standard but varies according to the configuration of the town and they are not as regularly repaired as first class roads.

Vehicles and Conveyances

The principal means of transport in the district are motor vehicles of all kinds, cycles, horse-drawn tongas and bullock carts.

Motor vehicles.—The total number of motor vehicles registered by the Regional Transport Authority, Gwalior, was 4,000 in 1958-59. The table below gives the details of the motor vehicles registered during the last nine years:—

Year	Cars	Buses	Lorries (Trucks)	Motor Cycles	Taxis and Rickshaws	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1950-51..	307	104	105	25	..	49	590
1951-52..	142	43	79	29	..	89	382
1952-53..	126	27	84	26	2	83	348
1953-54..	99	10	78	20	3	58	268
1954-55..	72	49	77	16	..	55	259
1955-56..	122	52	144	36	..	142	496
1956-57..	122	128	24	24	2	139	495
1957-58..	1,082	361	802	203	31	501	2,980
1958-59..	1,204	543	1,169	226	44	704	4,000

NOTE.—(1) Figures do not relate to Gwalior District alone, and are inclusive of other district falling within the jurisdiction of Regional Transport Authority, Gwalior

(2) Figures for last two years are cumulative totals for the previous years.

Source.—Regional Transport Officer, Northern Range, Gwalior.

All the motor vehicles mentioned above are subject to taxation under Motor Vehicles Act. The regional Transport Officer, Gwalior, who is the registering authority under the Act, exercises jurisdiction over the six districts of Gwalior revenue division. The table below gives the taxes realised during the years from 1950-51 to 1958-59 for all the districts falling under the jurisdiction of the Regional Transport Officer.

Year	Receipts from			Private cars & Motor cycles	Licenses & Badges	Fitness Certificates	Total
	Regis- tration	Hire Permits Stage Goods					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1950-51..	4,312	1,63,009	3,76,436	27,462	12,347	3,016	5,88,23
1951-52..	5,660	1,24,420	3,57,234	34,316	13,489	4,006	5,42,888
1952-53..	4,328	1,49,779	4,44,711	38,162	15,828	4,276	6,59,985
1953-54..	3,921	1,63,759	4,87,853	34,635	16,707	3,573	7,04,891
1954-55..	4,300	2,03,023	4,60,103	32,462	15,946	3,836	7,22,670
1955-56..	6,909	2,22,795	5,43,384	37,408	16,667	5,358	8,38,965
1956-57..	7,936	2,40,077	5,49,207	34,899	20,863	6,105	8,66,199
1957-58..	10,255	2,65,685	5,93,169	40,444	41,395	6,569	9,63,641
1958-59..	8,105	4,51,290	5,25,868	76,432	15,037	7,081	10,89,543

Source.—Regional Transport Officer, Northern Range, Gwalior

Bullock-cart.—The bullock-cart is still the basic means of transport, especially in areas where the roads are few and their condition poor. Besides, the bullock-cart fits into the pattern of rural economy. The bullocks not only serve as draught animals but also help the villager in his agricultural operations. A correct enumeration of the number of bullock-carts is not available. But out of about 350 carts which are registered by local bodies in the district, 282 belong to Gwalior city alone. The carts pay a registration fee of Rs. 12 per vehicle per year.

The other means of transport which are popular and within reach of the average resident of the district are horse-drawn tongas and bicycles. The number of tongas registered in municipal areas is about 700 which pay an annual tax of about Rs. 8,400. The number of bicycles in the district is fairly large and they are by no means confined to urban areas. The total number of cycles registered on the 31st March 1960, was about 16,000 and they yield an annual revenue of about Rs. 24,000 to the municipalities.

Public Transport

Public transport by buses in the district is partly in the public sector and partly private. There are about 223 private buses operating in Gwalior Division of the Regional Transport Authority, covering 215 routes which originate from Gwalior. These buses cover a mileage of 10,271 miles of pukka roads and 2,427 miles of *kutch*a roads. Their daily route mileage is 21,178 on pukka roads and 4,854 miles on *kutch*a roads. Besides, there are in all 74 taxis which include seven cars, 67 auto-rickshaws of which 26 are two-seaters, 31 four-seaters and 10 six-seaters.

The State-owned road transport service in the district is the 'Madhya Bharat Roadways', which has its headquarters at Gwalior. The beginning of a State-owned motor transport service can be traced to the first quarter of the present century. In 1916 a small city bus service was started in Gwalior under the management of Gwalior State Trust Ltd., for the development of commerce and industries in Gwalior State. Later on, in 1921, this organization was expanded and called the Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company with a capital of Rs. 19 lakhs. This company served the needs of Gwalior State as well as certain other neighbouring states. It covered many important towns such as, Saharanpur, Dehradun, Mussoorie, Delhi, Indore, Bhopal, Ujjain, Mhow, Sardarpur, Shahpura etc. In April 1946 the company's undertaking in Gwalior and Central India was taken over by the then Gwalior Government and a commercial concern with the changed name of Gwalior and Central India Transport Services Limited, popularly known as G.C.I.T., was established. With the formation of the State of Madhya Bharat the concern was renamed 'Madhya Bharat Roadways' on the 26th January 1950, and was placed under the administrative control of a General Manager.

The capital investment, at the time when the Gwalior and Central India Transport Service, Ltd., was formed separately from the GNIT, in 1946 was Rs. 6,20,500 which rose to Rs. 8,70,500 in 1949. It stood at the peak level of Rs. 141 lakhs in 1958-59. On 31st December 1960, 64 buses of this concern covering 44 routes were operating from Gwalior depot. The following table shows the details relating to Gwalior depot comprising the districts of Gwalior, Bhind and Morena:—

Serial No.	Year	No. of routes	Route mileage	Daily mileage	No. of operating buses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	1958-59	39	2,652	7,346	57
2	1959-60	40	2,880	7,908	60
3	1960-61 (as on 31-12-1960)	44	2,962	8,334	64

NOTE.—Figures are inclusive of Bhind and Morena districts.
Source.—General Manager, M.B. Roadways, Gwalior.

The table below shows the passenger traffic carried by the State-owned buses and the earnings of the Gwalior depot for the last three years.

Year	Passengers carried	Mileage	Traffic earnings Rs.	Average per day		
				Passengers	Mileage	Earnings P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958-59	30,72,820	24,50,690	27,07,550	8,419	6,714	7,418
1959-60	36,21,300	28,24,200	29,35,400	9,894	7,716	8,020
1960-61 (as on 31-12-1960).	29,65,870	21,97,670	22,90,240	10,785	7,991	8,328

NOTE.—Figures are inclusive of Bhind and Morena districts.
Source.—General Manager, M. B. Roadways, Gwalior.

Transport and Roads in Gwalior City

As stated above there are within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Gwalior 43.5 miles of roads (on 31st March 1960) maintained by the Corporation. These roads are classified as first class roads and second class roads. There are 19 miles of road in the city which fall in the category of first class and the rest, 24.5 miles of road, in the second class.

Gwalior was one of the first towns in the country to have a city bus service. The first service was introduced in 1916-17 between Gwalior Railway Station and Morar Cantonment. Since then the city service has steadily grown, so that at present over 4000 passengers are carried by the city bus service every day doing an average run of more than 700 miles each day in the city. Eight buses are plying in the city, and they charge one anna per mile per head for the first two miles, and half anna per head per mile for the subsequent distances.

The following table gives the data regarding their operation in the city:—

Year	No. of routes	Route mileage	Daily scheduled mileage	No. of operating buses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1958-59	3	23	518	6
1959-60	3	23	624	6
1960-61 (as on 31-12-1960)	5	34	824	8

Source.—General Manager, M. B. Roadways, Gwalior.

The five routes scheduled in the city cover all its important sectors, and there are 40 scheduled bus stops. The buses carried 11,65,920 passengers, covered 1,99,990 miles and earned Rs. 1,97,380 during the period from 1st April 1960 to

31st December 1960. The following table gives an idea of the progress during the last three years:—

Serial No.	Year	Passengers carried	Mileage covered	Traffic earnings Rs.	Average per day		
					Passengers	Mileage	Earnings Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	1958-59	10,56,116	1,93,629	1,80,669	2,894	531	495
2	1959-60	13,09,700	2,14,100	2,24,300	3,579	585	613
3	1960-61 (as on 31-12-1960).	11,65,920	1,99,990	1,97,380	4,240	727	715

Source.—General Manager, M. B. Roadways, Gwalior.

Next to the city transport buses, the transport needs of the people of Gwalior are met by a small fleet of taxi cabs consisting of six motor cars and about seventy auto rickshaws having a seating capacity varying from two to six seats each. The other means of transport available in the city are the following:—

Cycles.—They are the chief means of locomotion within the city and are predominantly used by the people belonging to middle class. On 31st December 1960 about 15,894 bicycles were registered by the Municipal Corporation and they paid Rs. 24,421 as tax. The details regarding the previous two years are indicated in the table below.

Horse-driven Tongas.—They are important means of communication in the city. About 650 tongas were registered by the Municipal Corporation on the 31st December 1960 and they brought in a revenue of Rs. 7,800 to the Corporation.

Bullock Carts.—These vehicles are mainly utilised for transporting goods within the city and about 282 bullock-carts were registered with the Municipal Corporation on the 31st December 1960 which fetched a total of Rs. 3,384. The statement below shows the comparative importance of these vehicles:—

Year	Cycles		Tongas		Bullock carts	
	No.	Receipts	No.	Receipts	No.	Receipts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1957-58..	17,600	26,400	600	7,200	200	2,400
1958-59..	14,518	21,777	620	7,440	215	2,580
1959-60..	15,894	24,421	650	7,800	282	3,384
Total	48,012	72,598	1,870	22,440	697	8,364

Year	Others		Total	
	No.	Receipts	No.	Receipts
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Rs.		Rs.
1957-58..	841	5,553	19,241	41,553
1958-59..	758	4,684	16,111	36,481
1959-60..	908	5,928	17,734	41,533
Total	2,507	16,165	53,086	1,19,567

Source.—Municipal Corporation, Gwalior.

RAILWAYS

Gwalior is situated on the Central Railway's Delhi-Bombay main line and is a junction of this railway. It is also the junction and headquarters of the former Scindia State Railway (Narrow gauge). All trains bound for Bombay, Delhi and Madras pass through this station and halt here.

1. **Central Railway (Standard Gauge line—5' 6").**—This railway line is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Central Railway. The history of the laying of the standard gauge railway line may be traced back to the latter half of the 19th century. The Sindhia rulers took a special interest in developing the rail communications in this area and gave every encouragement to the construction of railway in their State. Early in 1872, the Maharaja helped the British by advancing a perpetual loan of Rs. 75 lakhs for the construction of a standard gauge railway line from Gwalior to Agra. Thus, as a result of Sindhia's initiative, the first railway line constructed in the district was the Gwalior-Agra railway, the total cost of which was about Rs. one crore. It was opened for traffic, both passenger and goods, in four stages:—(1) Jhansi to Gwalior on the 1st March 1889, (2) Gwalior to Hetampur on the 20th December 1879, (3) Hetampur to Dholpur on the 5th August 1881, (4) Dholpur to Agra on the 10th January 1878. With the extension of railway lines during the last three quarters of a century, Gwalior has been linked with all important places, like Bhopal (241 miles), Bilaspur (479 miles) and Raipur (548 miles). Similarly, it is well connected with important places in the country, e.g., Delhi (196 miles), Bombay (761 miles), Calcutta (866 miles), Jhansi (60 miles), Agra (73 miles). The standard gauge line (Jhansi-Agra line) enters the district boundary from Jhansi at Dabra which is the headquarters of Pichhore tahsil. The important stations on Jhansi-Gwalior route are Dabra (26 miles from Gwalior), Antpet (20 miles from Gwalior), Antri (14 miles from Gwalior), Sandalpur (10 miles from Gwalior) and Sithouli (five miles from Gwalior). The line proceeds further on Gwalior-Agra route and crosses the district boundary at Banmor and the stations within the district are Birlanagar (1½ miles from Gwalior) and Rairwa (eight miles from Gwalior).

2. **Central Railway (Narrow Gauge line).**—The narrow gauge railway, formerly known as the Scindia State Railway (2'0" gauge), 294 miles in length,

1. History of Indian Railways, 1958, p. 30.

was integrated with the Central Railway on 5th November 1951. This railway system, including Ujjain-Agar Branch, was constructed, maintained, stocked and worked by the Gwalior Durbar. "The Railway was known as the Gwalior Light Railway upto 1940-41. The working of the trains and traffic of the railway was under the control of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company upto 30th June 1913. As a result of the Federal Financial Integration, with effect from the 1st April 1950, the line came to vest in the Government of India."¹ It was placed under the Great Indian Peninsula Railway upto the 5th November 1951, and thereafter under the Central Railway.

This railway line was constructed by Gwalior State in order to develop the natural resources of the hinter land, especially by the transportation of raw materials. Due to the mountainous nature of the track, the construction of the standard guage line was estimated to involve a very heavy expenditure, and therefore, the present narrow gauge (2' wide) was constructed. At present there are three main sections of this line—(i) Gwalior-Shivpuri Section (74.45 miles), (ii) Gwalior-Sheopur Section (121.92 miles) and (iii) Gwalior-Bhind Section (51.93 miles). In addition to these there are two small sidings worked from Gwalior narrow gauge station:—

(1) Gwalior-Kampoo Kothi siding (2.70 miles) and

(2) Gwalior-Morar Cantt. siding (1.65 miles).

Gwalior-Shivpuri Section.—The total length of this section which was opened for traffic on the 2nd December 1899 is 74.45 miles.² This section of the narrow gauge line passes through a somewhat barren countryside, where the spurs of Vindhya hills, rocks and light soil make agriculture difficult. There are very few inhabited villages on the route, and the few that exist are far away from one another. Firewood, grass and stones are the main goods carried by railways in this section. There are eleven stations on this line situated at varying distances from Gwalior, e.g., (1) Ghosipura (2.30 miles), (2) Jiwajiganj (3.34 miles), (3) Panniar (14.59 miles), (4) Naunanda (21.96 miles), (5) Renhat (30.89 miles), (6) Mohana (38.26 miles), (7) Bhangarh (44.22 miles), (8) Chhorepura (50.85 miles), (9) Satanwara (63.68 miles), (10) Mansapuram (72.25 miles) and (11) Shivpuri (74.45 miles). Out of these, the first six stations lie within Gwalior district.

Gwalior-Sheopur Section.—The total length of this line is 121.92 miles. Originally the line was constructed only upto Sabalgarh with the object of providing employment to the people of this region during the famine years. Later on

1. History of Indian Railways, 1958, p. 29.

2. *ibid*, p. 57.

this line was further extended upto Sheopur. The table below shows the stagewise progress of construction of this section:—

Name of section	Date of opening	Mileage	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Gwalior to Jora Alapur ..	1-1-1904	29.44	121.92
Jora Alapur to Sabalgarh ..	1-12-1904	26.05	
Sabalgarh to Birpur ..	1-11-1908	19.55	
Birpur to Sheopur ..	15-6-1909	46.88	

Source—History of Indian Railways, 1958, p. 57.

Passenger traffic is booked only on the Gwalior-Sabalgarh section because beyond Sabalgarh the line passes through a region which is practically uninhabited; partly because water is scarce in the area and the soil is barren. There are 18 stations on Gwalior-Sheopur section, the important among them being Ghosipura (2.30 miles), Motijheel (5.00 miles), Bamaragaon (11.86 miles), and Sabalgarh (57.52 miles). The stations Ghosipura and Motijheel lie within the district.

Gwalior-Bhind Section.—This line which was opened for traffic on the 2nd December 1899, has a total length of 51.93 miles. It traverses the most fertile and thickly populated part of the district. There are eight stations on this line situated at varying distances from Gwalior e.g., Gola-ka-Mandir (2.25 miles), Sanichara (12.35 miles), Rithora Kalan (15.63 miles), Nonera (20.10 miles), Gohad Road (27.30 miles), Soni (37.50 miles), Itehar (44.60 miles) and Bhind (51.93 miles). The Stations Gola-ka-Mandir and Sanichara lie within the district.

Gwalior Kampoo Kothi Siding.—This railway siding was completed and opened for traffic on the 29th November 1925, primarily to serve the needs of the industrial establishments at Kampoo, such as the Gwalior Potteries, the Gwalior Engineering Works, etc., located in this area. The length of this siding is 2.70 miles.

Gwalior-Morar Cantonment Siding.—This siding at one time was of considerable importance because of the military cantonment at Morar which it connected. It has now lost much of its value due to the shifting of most of the military troops from there. The siding was opened for traffic on the 1st November 1924 and has a total mileage of about 1.65 miles.

It is thus clear that the district is fairly well served by railways. The following table shows the existing facilities for communication by rail in the rural areas.

No. of villages	Population (1941 census)	Distance from a railway line
(1)	(2)	(3)
302	3,13,617	Within 5 miles.
271	95,539	Within 5-10 miles.
187	63,263	Within 10-20 miles.
61	20,813	Above 20 miles.

One of the major consequences of the opening of railways in the district was the rapid increase in the movement of goods by rail, which almost trebled in the course of ten years. The principal commodities exported were raw cotton, grain, pulses, hides and skin, leather, sugar, tobacco, wood, etc. The articles imported were coal and coke, cotton, gunny bags, cloth, metal, kerosene oil, salt, machinery, etc.

The table given below shows the traffic carried by rail including the number of passengers carried, and the quantity and value of goods transported on the broad gauge stations in Gwalior district during the period 1948-49 to 1958-59 :—

Year	Passengers carried	Transport of goods (quantity in maunds)	Transport of goods (Value in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1948-49	6,06,266	10,49,297	9,04,749
1949-50	7,80,191	25,39,860	23,90,435
1950-51	8,86,618	17,86,713	16,62,457
1951-52	9,01,880	14,68,012	14,94,409
1952-53	8,60,362	5,81,971	5,85,367
1953-54	8,44,069	12,64,992	12,91,633
1954-55	8,80,316	17,38,185	20,07,686
1955-56	8,40,368	22,27,814	24,81,960
1956-57	9,06,007	29,71,371	27,60,328
1957-58	9,73,405	29,25,938	34,42,595
1958-59	9,24,109	33,26,678	44,84,677
Grand Total ..	94,03,611	2,18,80,831	2,34,46,301

Source.—Divisional Superintendent, Central Railway, Jhansi.

Passengers traffic.—The table shows that during the period under consideration, the highest number of passengers carried was 9,73,405 in the year 1957-58 followed by 9,24,109 in 1958-59 and 9,06,007 in 1956-57. It will be seen that there was considerable fluctuation in the number of passengers from year to year for which it is difficult to ascribe any clear reason.

Goods traffic.—The table also shows the details of goods transported by the railways on the broad gauge system. The largest quantity of goods transported was 33,26,678 maunds in 1958-59 followed by 29,71,371 maunds in 1956-57 and 29,25,938 maunds in 1957-58. In respect of the value of goods transported, it will be seen that the highest value was in 1958-59 when goods worth Rs. 44,84,677 were transported as compared with goods of Rs. 34,42,595 in 1957-58 and Rs. 27,60,328 in 1956-57. Thus there was a steady increase in the value of goods transported from 1952-53 onwards.

On the narrow gauge system the passenger traffic is not considerable. On an average about 1,082 passengers were carried daily during 1959-60. In the same year over three lakhs maunds of goods were carried over the narrow gauge system.

Rail Road Competition.—Competition between rail and road transport in the district is noticeable mainly in respect of goods traffic, especially on the routes Gwalior-Shivpuri and Gwalior-Bhind which have good road connection. One of the reasons for the traders preferring the road transport is that goods are collected and delivered from door to door, and this proves economical on portearage charges, besides being faster and safer. Formerly the Gwalior Light Railway (narrow gauge) was intended primarily to facilitate transport of goods to areas not easily accessible by road, but with the development of roads in the district, the motor-trucks constitute a serious competition to the railways, especially over shorter distances. Long distance goods traffic by road is popular only on the major trunk roads and the national highways, especially during dry seasons. As regards passenger traffic the competition between rail and road is not serious, partly because there is adequate traffic to feed both modes of transport, and partly because the passenger road-traffic is mainly on the feeder-roads leading to rail-heads.

WATER-WAYS, FERRIES, BRIDGES

The important rivers of the district are the Parbati, Vaisali, Sind, Sank, Asan, Sonrekha and Pahuj. None of these rivers is fit for navigation purposes. The river Sank has been impounded at Tigra village by a dam known as Tigra dam. The water-spread of this dam served as a seaplane base for the England-Australia Air Service. The seaplane service was discontinued during World War II and has not been resumed. A few launches of P. W. D. are available for rowing on the lake.

There are three ferries in the district—two across river Sind in Pichhore tahsil and one across river Pahuj in Bhandar tahsil. They operate only during the season when the waters of the rivers are too deep for wading or for temporary pontoon bridges.

As the road system in the district crosses and re-crosses the streams and rivers at several places, there are, in all, 704 bridges and culverts spanning them. Out of these, 271 are on the National Highways, 115 on State Highways, 107 on Major District Roads and 211 on Minor District Roads. These bridges are repaired and maintained by the Public Works Department.

AIR TRANSPORT

Gwalior came on the air map of India in 1937. "During the year under report the Durbar were pleased to accept the proposal of the Government of India to use Madhavasagar Lake as a main stopping place for seaplanes on the Imperial Air Ways Scheme. Accordingly a sea plane base with its colony is under construction at Madhavasagar Lake. The colony is a self contained unit and when completed will cover an area of more than a quarter of square mile."¹ The seaplane service between England and Australia made stop-over here in the pre-war days at Tigra lake which is situated at about 11 miles in the south-west of Lashkar, mainly for refuelling. The lake had a water surface of 7½ square miles and was called 'Madhava Marinodrome'. Its construction was completed in the pre-war years (1937-40) at a cost of Rs. five lakhs. A Meteorological observatory and a Wireless Station were maintained by the Government of India at the seaplane base. During war time, the station was considerably expanded for providing amenities to the large staff which was stationed here to meet the heavy traffic. The seaplane service was discontinued towards the close of the war period.

Gwalior was also a halting station for the aeroplanes of Messrs Tata and Sons, Ltd., which used to land on Maharajpur air field six miles to the north-west of Lashkar. "In connection with the Trans-India Bombay-Delhi Air Service of Messers Tata Sons Ltd., the Durbar were pleased to order the construction of an Aerodrome at Gwalior. The work of constructing a landing ground was completed during the year under report."² This was inaugurated by the Sindhia on 8th November, 1937. The air-field was considerably improved at a cost of Rs. four lakhs by the construction of cement concrete all weather run way to meet the demands of Defence Department of Government of India, so that it could receive all types of air crafts. Wireless station, operational control posts, hangars, workshops and improved shelters, etc., were constructed at the total cost of Rs. 80 lakhs. The entire cost of construction was borne by the former Gwalior State. During World War II, the civilian air services were discontinued but Gwalior was again brought on the air map in the year 1950, when the Air Services of India Ltd., started its weekly passenger service from Delhi to Nagpur. This service was also discontinued in 1957 as the Airlines Company found it uneconomical. On the 2nd December 1959, Gwalior again became an air stop when the Indian Air Lines Corporation introduced its service on the Bombay-Indore-Bhopal-Gwalior-Delhi route. These services operate thrice a week in each direction.

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1937-38, p. 75.
2. *Ibid.*

TRAVEL AND TOURIST FACILITIES

Ever since the time of Sher Shah Sur (1540-54) who opened the Agra-Burhanpur route and built *sarais* on the road side for the comfort of the travellers, the district has made some provision for the convenience of visitors and tourists.

Dak bungalows and rest houses are maintained by various departments, such as the Forest Department, Public Works Department, etc. The Dak bungalows and rest houses are open to the members of the public as well, on payment of prescribed rents. Some of the important ones among them and their location are given in the table below. In addition to these there is also a Circuit House No. 1 at Morar for accommodating important guests of Government, while the Circuit House No. 2 located at Gandhi Road is mainly for senior officers while they tour on duty. All these places in the district are maintained by the Public Works Department.

Serial No	Name of Dak Bungalow, Inspection bungalow or Rest House	Tahsil	Name of the Road	Situation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Bhander ..	Bhander ..	Bhander—Chirgaon Road	(On mile No. 1)
2	Dabra ..	Pichhore ..	Gwalior—Jhansi Road	(On mile No. 28)
3	Ghatigaon ..	Gwalior ..	Agra—Bombay Road	(On mile No. 90)
4	Makoda ..	Pichhore ..	Gwalior—Jhansi Road	(On mile No. 17)
5	Malanpur ..	Gwalior ..	Gwalior—Etawah Road	(On mile No. 11)
6	Mohana ..	Pichhore ..	Agra-Bombay Road (Chambal Mohana Section).	(On mile No. 109)
7	Naiagaon ..	Gwalior ..	Agra—Bombay Road	(On mile No. 83)

Source :—Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (B & R), Gwalior.

Hotels.—It is only in the city of Gwalior that the hotel trade has grown to any extent. Being a tourist centre and the capital of the former Gwalior State and of Madhya Bharat, the city attracted visitors, and a Government-managed hotel was established at Gwalior, with a large and impressive building of its own. This hotel, known formerly as Grand Hotel, and later as Gwalior Hotel, has the modern hotel amenities of a good standard and is situated close to the Gwalior Railway Station. In addition, there are a few other hotels in different parts of the city, such as Laxmi Hotel, Lashkar Hotel, Kailash Lodge, Maharashtra Lodge, Queen's Hotel, Standard Hotel, etc.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

The first regular postal system in Northern India appears to have been introduced under Sher Shah Sur in 1540. He had post offices built at stages of 10 miles and a relay of good Turkish bred horses were placed at each stage to carry official correspondence, parcels etc. Under the Maratha rule these runners were utilized also for carrying private

letters on payment of fixed rate charged according to distance, though their main purpose was to keep up communication between the advancing Maratha armies and their followers and the seat of their Government.

This system continued during the period of the Maratha supremacy in this area, and was later substituted in the Central India States by a system known as 'Brahmani-Dak'. It was purely a private enterprise organized and conducted by certain Brahmins of Jaipur who had established their stations in most of the local states for the purpose. Some of the states paid them a regular contribution for conveying their official communications but the system was mainly supported by the trading community. A postal system, more or less regular, was thus maintained in these parts in the first half of the 19th century. In 1885 a Postal Convention was signed with the British which was further modified in 1888 under which the system of 'Brahmani-Dak' came to an end after having served well nigh for 100 years. By this postal agreement the following conditions were accepted :—

I. That there shall be a mutual interchange of all articles of correspondence including also parcels, money-orders and Indian Postal notes, as well as registered, insured and V. P. articles.

II. That the Gwalior State Post shall use Indian postage labels and Inland Post Cards overprinted with the words 'Gwalior State' and also with the Gwalior Arms. These will be supplied at cost price.

III. That these labels, etc., shall be recognized in payment of postage on any articles posted in any Imperial Post Office or letter-box within the limits of the Gwalior State.

IV. That the rates of postage, rules and regulations for the public in the Gwalior State Post Office shall be the same as those in force in the Imperial Post Office for the time being.

V. That Postal Service correspondence shall be carried free.

VI. That mails shall be mutually carried free over runner's mail cart and Railway lines.

VII. That each department shall keep its collections of unpaid postage, except such as may be collected by the Gwalior State Post Office on unpaid foreign correspondence handed to it for delivery.

VIII. Money-orders and Indian Postal notes shall be sold and paid by the Gwalior State, commission on sales being retained by Gwalior State.

The expansion of the Postal services was accelerated by the First World War, and their steady growth has continued since then. More post offices were opened both in rural and urban areas. In 1945 the Government of India initiated a scheme under which every village having a population of 2,000 and more should have a post office. This target was achieved by 1951. There were 27 post offices in 1954-55, 51 in 1955-56, 57 in 1956-57, 61 in 1957-58 and 63 in 1958-59. The corresponding numbers of combined post and telegraph

offices were seven in 1954-55, eight in 1955-56, and nine in 1956-57. The position on the 31st December 1959 was that there were 63 post offices in the district consisting of one General Post Office, 16 Sub-Post-Offices and 46 branch offices. There were also nine combined post and telegraph offices.

Both postal and banking transactions are carried on at the General Post Office, sub-post offices and few branch post offices. They also provide the following facilities for small savings :—

- (1) Sale of Gift coupons.
- (2) Sale of 12 years National Plan Savings Certificates.
- (3) Post Office Savings Bank Account.
- (4) Sale of Government securities.

For the benefit of the general public, the scheme of Postal Life Insurance has now been extended to the public as well, and insurance policies are accepted at all post offices in the district. Besides, the Post Office Savings Bank account can now be operated by cheque-system.

The first telegraph line in the district was started in 1853. The facilities of telegraph are provided in all important places of the district. The following are the combined Telegraph Offices in the district :—

- (1) Lashkar.
- (2) Bhandar.
- (3) Birlanagar.
- (4) Dabra.
- (5) Gwalior Residency.
- (6) Gwalior Railway Station.
- (7) Morar.
- (8) Pichhore.
- (9) Motimahar.

Telephones.—The permission of the Government of India was obtained in 1904 for the introduction of telephone communication in Gwalior city. In the beginning 14 telephone connections were established between Motimahal, Morar and Lashkar. In 1909 an exchange was established at Shivpuri to which the lines in Lashkar were connected. Later on connections were given to Chorpura and Panniar. In 1915 the service which had so far been reserved for the exclusive use of the State and its officials was made available to the public also. Till 1935 the entire State Telephone system consisted of magneto telephones. In that year the system at Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar was converted into the Central Battery Multiple System. The district does not have an automatic system of telephones. Now the main-exchange at Lashkar (Motimahal) is also controlling the sub-exchanges at Shivpuri, Bhind, Morena and Dabra. Almost all the important places in the city as well as the district are now

linked by telephones. The total number of telephones installed on 31st December 1959 was 859. Out of this 758 are in Lashkar, 61 in Morar and 40 in Dabra. With the development of trunk telephone lines in the country the district was linked in 1935 through telephones with important towns like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, etc. It is roughly calculated that the average number of trunk telephone calls booked from the district is 318 per day and the number of calls received daily is 303.

RADIO AND WIRELESS STATIONS

In the former Gwalior State a tentative attempt was made to establish an experimental Radio Station in Gwalior Fort, but this was given up due to technical difficulties and high cost. The district is at present served by all the northern region stations of All-India Radio as well as by the Bhopal-Indore Stations. At present a 10 KW medium-wave transmitting station is being erected at Gwalior which should be able to cover the entire region satisfactorily. According to the latest available figures upto 1960 there are about 3745 licensed receiving sets in the district.

EMPLOYEES' ORGANIZATIONS

There are four organizations of employees in the fields of transport, railways and post and telegraphs. Out of these two unions are formed by the employees of transport service; one union is formed by the employees of postal services and one union by the railway employees:—

- (i) The M. B. Roadways Workers' Union is formed by the workers of the M. B. Roadways.
- (ii) M. P. Roadways Union is formed by the employees of the private carriers operating in the district.
- (iii) Postal Employees' Union is formed by the employees of the Postal Services and this union is affiliated with the All India Postal Employees Union.
- (iv) Railway Workers' Union is formed by the employees of the Railways. It is also affiliated with the All India Railway Employees Union.

CHAPTER VIII ECONOMIC TRENDS

The purpose of this chapter is to present the economic pattern in which the population of the district is distributed, to show what sections of the people are economically active, what are the broad divisions of avocations which they pursue and to trace the economic changes, if any, that are perceptible in the district as a result of the different development schemes.

According to the Census of 1951 the population of Gwalior district was 5,30,299 persons, of whom 2,49,552 persons, or 47.05 per cent, were dependent on agriculture and 2,80,747, or 52.95 per cent, were dependent on non-agricultural occupations. If you look at the distribution of this population in rural and urban areas, the picture is somewhat similar. There is a rural population of 2,82,341 persons in the district and an urban population of 2,47,958 persons. Thus the population of the district is fairly evenly divided between rural and urban, as well as between agricultural and non-agricultural classes.

The Agricultural classes are further distributed among the three categories of self-supporting, non-earning and earning dependent persons in the following manner :

Agricultural Classes:—

Self-supporting persons	66,040
Non-earning dependents	1,63,731
Earning dependents	19,781
Total ...	2,49,552

Thus only 85,821 persons out of a total of 2,49,552 are gainfully employed in agriculture, and the balance of 1,63,731 persons are non-earning dependents.

The Agricultural classes are again sub-divided in the following four categories:—

(i) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned, and their dependents.	1,62,283
(ii) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependents.	57,558
(iii) Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	25,342
(iv) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	4,369
Total	2,49,552

The persons dependent upon non-agricultural occupations are distributed among self-supporting non-earning dependent and earning dependent persons as follows:—

Non-Agricultural classes:—

Self-supporting persons	...	83,733
Non-earning departments	...	1,89,114
Earning departments	...	7,900
Total	...	2,80,747

Thus, in the non-agricultural sector out of the total number of 2,80,747 persons who were dependent on the different non-agricultural occupations, 91,633 were gainfully employed and the balance of 1,89,114 persons were non-earning dependents.

The persons dependent on the various non-agricultural means of livelihood are further sub-divided into the following four categories of occupations:—

(i) Production other than cultivation	...	81,626
(ii) Commerce	...	53,426
(iii) Transport	...	12,026
(iv) Other services and miscellaneous sources	...	1,33,669
Total	...	2,80,747

If we now examine the livelihood patterns of the population of the district, according to the rural-urban distribution, the total population in the rural area was 2,82,341 (1951 Census) which was made up of 2,39,495 persons dependent on agriculture and 42,846 persons dependent on non-agricultural occupations. Their distribution according to the three classes of self-supporting, non-earning dependent, and earning dependent persons, was as follows:—

Rural Population (2,82,341)

	Agricultural	Non-agricultural
Self-supporting persons	63,472	12,648
Non-earning dependents	1,56,658	28,214
Earning dependents	19,365	1,984
Total	2,39,495	42,846

The total population in the urban area of the district was 2,47,958 persons (1951 Census) which consisted of 2,37,901 persons who were dependent on various non-agricultural occupations and 10,057 persons who were dependent on agri-

culture. The break-up of these figures under the categories of self-supporting, non-earning dependent and earning dependent persons was as follows:—

Urban Population (2,47,958)

	Agricultural	Non-agricultural
Self-supporting persons	2,568	71,085
Non-earning dependents	7,073	1,60,900
Earning dependents	416	5,916
Total	10,057	2,37,901

Thus the picture that these figures present of the livelihood pattern of the district is that, out of a total population of 5,30,299 persons in the district the economically active population numbered 1,77,454 persons, and the balance of 3,52,845 persons were classified as non-earning dependents. Thus roughly one earning person supports two non-earning dependents in the district.

General Level of Prices.—The price level of essential commodities is a fair indication of the economic condition of the district. Gwalior district is in the Wheat Zone, and the two main foodgrains are wheat and *jowar*, with rice as the next important cereal. During the last fifty years the over-all trend of prices of foodgrains has been one of progressive increase. As against the price-level in 1873 when rice sold at Rs. 4.3 as. per maund, wheat at Rs. 2.14 as., gram at Rs. 2.7 as. and *arhardal* at Rs. 2.3 as., the retail prices of these commodities from 1901 to 1920 were as follows.

(In Rs. per maund)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Arhardal	Jowar	Bajra
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	5.739	3.899	2.613	3.607	2.212	2.245
1905	4.994	3.683	2.538	3.687	2.413	2.649
1909	6.319	4.751	2.996	4.02	3.404	3.333
1915	8.889	5.215	3.252	5.168	..	..
1919	8.247	6.614	5.857	4.07	4.938	5.376
1920	8.909	6.579	4.723	7.576	4.296	4.306

Source.—Prices and Wages in India, Government Press, Calcutta, 1922

It is clear that while the prevailing trend was upward, the prices showed a marked spurt following the First World War, and by 1919 the prices were more than double what they had been in 1873. This inflationary trend reached its peak in 1919, after which the recession had begun to set in by 1921. Thereafter the price level was practically stable till about 1929 when the onset of the depression was perceptible. The retail price foodgrain index which stood

at 375 in 1921 and at 217 in 1930 fell to 143 in 1931 and to 181 in 1939. The table given below shows the fluctuations in the prices that were noticeable during the period leading to the high prices that ruled during the Second World War. After a low ebb in prices which prevailed up to about 1939, the prices picked up rapidly partly due to scarcity conditions caused by the War and the consequent control measures :—

(In Rs. per maund)						
Date and year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	Tur
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
29-7-1922	8-0-0 to 13-0-0	6-1-0 to 6-11-0	3-8-0	4-2-0	4-2-0	3-12-0
30-6-1929	6-10-0 to 12-0-0	4-10-0 to 5-14-0	3-14-0	5-0-0	4-1-0	4-10-6
30-6-1933	3-8-0 to 10-0-0	3-0-0 to 3-3-0	1-12-0 to 2-0-0	2-0-0	2-5-0	2-6-0
31-7-1939	4-0-0 to 9-0-0	2-14-0 to 3-4-0	2-10-0	2-8-0	3-0-0	2-12-0
30-6-1945	..Not available	9-8-0	6-0-0	6-0-0	8-0-0	8-0-0

Source.—Gwalior State Gazettes.

At first the rise in prices that became apparent in the early part of the war, was considered to be not altogether a bad thing, especially since the cultivators had suffered badly during the depression of 1933-34 and the following years. But by 1941 there was no room for complacency in the face of the steep rise in the prices of foodgrains. Various measures for rationing and price control were introduced, together with their corollary of procurement. The spiral of rising prices reached its peak in 1951, due partly to serious shortages. Thereafter, however, there appeared a clear downward trend, which was noticeable from about 1952. The table below shows how from 1952 onwards the prices of some of the essential foodgrains on the whole declined. Wheat fell from Rs. 17.16 a maund to Rs. 12.62 a maund, while *jowar* dropped from Rs. 11.51 to Rs. 6.77.

Average Wholesale Prices Recorded at Gwalior City (1952-55)

(In Rs. per maund)				
	1952	1953	1954	1955
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Wheat	17.16	16.66	13.91	12.62
2. Jowar	11.51	10.94	7.88	6.77
3. Bajra	9.91	11.15	9.25	8.23
4. Maize	10.19	10.38	7.87	6.63
5. Gram	15.11	15.54	10.20	7.59

Source.—Statistical Abstract of Madhya Pradesh, 1958-59, p. 256.

The fall of the whole-sale price of wheat was about 25 per cent, while *jowar* registered a 40 per cent decrease, maize a fall of 33 per cent and gram about 30 per cent, during the period from 1952 to 1955. A similar decrease was noticeable in the retail prices also of these commodities.

The stabilisation of the prices of essential foodgrains continued during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan. In fact, the progress of the Second Plan was reflected in the steady decrease in the prices of most of the foodgrains. However, in the years 1958 and 1959, especially in the latter, there was a perceptible rise in the prices, which was soon arrested and the prices subsequently fell in the following year. The table below gives the position in respect of the whole-sale prices in Lashkar market during the month of the March in each of the years from 1956 to 1960 :—

Monthly Average Whole-sale Prices in Lashkar Market in the Month of March

(In Rs. per maund)					
Commodities	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Wheat	15.75	15.75	15.25	19.50	16.00
2. Rice	25.50	26.00	25.00	20.00	24.50
3. Gram	11.75	10.50	10.62	16.87	11.75
4. Maize	9.75	11.25	10.50	12.25	11.62
5. Jowar	11.25	11.25	9.50	13.75	11.75
6. Bajra	11.00	11.25	11.50	14.75	13.62

Source.—Monthly Review of Economic Situation, Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Statistical Abstract of M. P., 1956-57.

Rural Wages.—The wage-level is an indication of the economic efficiency of an area and of the cost of living. The table below shows the trend of monthly wages in Gwalior district for skilled and unskilled labour during the period from 1873 to 1920. The wages show a steep upward trend from about 1915, which is parallel to the rise in the general price level during the same period.

Average Monthly Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Labour in Gwalior (in Rs.)

Year	Able-bodied Agricultural labour	Sycc or House Keeper	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1873	4	5	12
1909	5.62	4 to 5	11.25 to 13.12
1915	7.5	5 to 6	11 to 15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1918	11.25 to 15	5.62 to 7.5	15 to 22.5
1919	15 to 18	7 to 9	20 to 30
1920	15 to 18.75	8 to 10	22.5 to 30

Source.—Prices and Wages in India, Govt. Press, Calcutta, 1922.

The data for an understanding of the wages structure in the area are to be found partly in the Report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, in 1951.

For the purpose of their enquiry this area (covering the territories of the former Madhya Bharat) was divided into four Zones. Out of these, Zone I consisted of the districts of Gwalior-Gird, Morena, Bhind and Shivpuri. The conclusion of this enquiry in respect of this Zone could therefore be taken to represent roughly the position that obtained in Gwalior district. According to this Report, "On an average a family consisted of 4.8 persons, out of whom 2.4 were earners. There were only 2.2 wages earners (1.1 men, 1.0 women and 0.1 children) on an average, the remaining 0.2 earners being engaged in occupations other than wage labour."¹

The average daily wages paid in Zone I were estimated at Rs. 1-8-6 (Rs. 1.53) for a man, and 9 as. 9 ps., (61 nP.) for a woman. The following table gives the average daily wages paid to casual workers:—

Average Daily Wages for Men and Women Casual Workers.

Operation	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Preparatory	1 6 3	0 10 11
Ploughing	1 8 6	0 9 9
Sowing	1 12 9	0 15 3
Transplanting	0 15 9	0 12 4
Weeding	0 14 6	0 10 0
Irrigating	1 1 2	0 14 9
Harvesting	1 12 9	1 3 4
Threshing	1 7 10	0 15 5
All operations	1 9 0	0 15 0
Non-agriculture Labour	1 0 0	0 8 0

1. Report of the Agricultural Enquiry, 1950-51, Vol. VI, p. 56.

The wages were highest for the sowing and harvesting operations partly because of the high demand for labour during these seasons. The daily average wage for men for these operations was Rs. 1-12-9 (Rs. 1.80). In the year 1957 the wage rates for reapers and harvesters were Rs. 2 for male and female labour, and for ploughing operations the daily wage rate was also Rs. 2 for male labour. In the year 1958, the category of workers classified as 'Other Agricultural Labour' received an average daily wage of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.50 for men and women, respectively. In the following year, 1959, both men and women were paid Rs. 1.50 per day, while in the year 1960, the wage rate for men remained at Rs. 1.50, but that for women labour fell to Rs. 1.25 as against the previous year's Rs. 1.50.

The agricultural labour in the olden days used to be paid in kind. Even now in several villages, the labour is paid partly in kind. Labour was generally engaged for particular season and got paid for the season, either on a daily or a weekly basis. It has been reckoned that the agricultural operations kept the male workers busy on an average for 173 days, and the female workers for 108 days.

Urban Wages.—Some idea of wage trends prevailing in the urban area can be had from the rates of minimum wages fixed by the Government in the Scheduled Industries under the Minimum Wages Act. The minimum wages for skilled or unskilled labour in Gwalior district varies in different occupations. In the Rice, Flour, Dal and Oil Mills the skilled labour was paid Rs. 3.50 a day in 1959. The wages of semi-skilled labour was Rs. 2.75 a day. The same rate was paid to labour employed in the Construction or Maintenance of Roads, Buildings and Stone-breaking. In the Bidi industry the labour employed in bidi rolling was paid on a piece work basis. The others were paid on a monthly rate, ranging from Rs. 50 a month for the Bhattiwala to Rs. 75 a month for the Bidi sorter and checker, according to the minimum wages fixed in 1959. The table below shows some of the scheduled employments in which the wages were fixed in 1959, compared with the wages that obtained in 1956:—

Minimum Wages in Some Scheduled Employments in Gwalior, Gird District, 1956-1959.

Name of Industry	Minimum rate of wages as on 1-11-1956	Minimum rate of wages as on 1-11-1959
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Rice, Dal & Flour Mills	Skilled—Rs. 60 p.m. ..	Rs. 3.50 per day
	Semi-skilled—Rs. 40 p.m. ..	Rs. 2.75 per day
	Unskilled—Rs. 30 p.m. ..	Rs. 1.75 per day (Male) Rs. 1.50 per day (Female)
2. Bidi Making	Bidi Maker—Rs. 1.12 per 1000 bidies.	Rs. 1.62 per 1000 bidies
	Bundle Wrapper—Rs. 45 or Rs. 3.25 per lakh.	Rs. 65 p. m.
	Bhattiwala—Rs. 35 p.m. ..	Rs. 50 p. m.

(1)	(2)	(3)
3. Oil Mills	Skilled—Rs. 50 p.m. ..	Rs. 3.50 per day
	Semi-skilled—Rs. 40 p.m. ..	Rs. 2.75 per day
	Unskilled—Rs. 30 p.m. ..	Rs. 1.75 per day (Male) Rs. 1.50 per day (Female)
4. Local Authority ..	Clerk—Rs. 45 p.m. ..	Rs. 75 p.m.
	Peon, Chowkidar, Mali, Lightman, Watchman—Rs. 22 p.m. ..	Rs. 1.75 per day for unskilled male
5 Road Construction ..	Semi-skilled (Male) Rs. 2.50 per day, Female—Rs. 2.50 per day ..	Rs. 2.75 per day (Male) N.A.
	Unskilled (Male)—Rs. 1.50 per day ..	Rs. 1.75 per day
	Female—Rs. 1.25 per day ..	Rs. 1.50 per day
6. Building Operations ..	Skilled (Male)—Rs. 3.50 per day ..	Rs. 3.50 per day
	Semi-skilled (Male)—Rs. 2.25 per day ..	Rs. 2.75 per day
	Unskilled (Male)—Rs. 1.25 per day ..	Rs. 1.75 per day
	Female—Rs. 1.12 per day ..	Rs. 1.50 per day
7. Road Transport ..	Driver—Rs. 75 p.m. ..	Rs. 90 p.m.
	Conductor—Rs. 65 p.m. ..	Rs. 80 p.m.
	Cleaner—Rs. 45 p.m. ..	Rs. 60 p.m.

From the above table it can be seen that even the minimum wage rates fixed for unskilled industrial workers in urban areas were higher than the comparable category of 'Other Agricultural Labour' in rural areas. While in the industries all unskilled male labour got Rs. 1.75 per day as the minimum wage in the year 1959, the daily wages of 'Other Agricultural Labour' in rural areas were Rs. 1.50 in the same year. This indicates that wages in urban areas are generally higher than those in rural areas.

Standard of Living.—Various factors go to make up the standard of living in the district. It has already been pointed out that the economy of Gwalior district is fairly balanced between agricultural and non-agricultural occupations. In respect of agriculture, the total net cropped area per capita rose from .40 acres in 1901 to .83 in 1957-58. Similarly, the total cultivated area increased from .43 to .86 per capita during the same period. The current fallows and waste land decreased during the period from .15 to .003 per capita. Taking the total out-turn from land in Gwalior district, the position in 1952-53 was that 11,643 tons of rice was produced in the district and 27,558 tons of wheat. Agricultural production increased in the subsequent years and stood in 1955 at 12,511 tons of rice, 31,558 tons of wheat and 25,521 tons of jowar.

The district has a total number of 64,756 agricultural holdings, but the majority of them, numbering as many as 32,597 holdings are small holdings each of which is of 5 acres or less in size. Holdings ranging from above five acres to 50 acres each numbered 31,392, which accounted for 48.5 per cent of

the total number of holdings. Holdings of above 50 acres each were only 767 in the district, which form 1.2 per cent of the total number of holdings. The table below illustrates the position according to the 1951 Census :—

Distribution and Size of Land Holdings

Size of Holdings	No. of Holdings	Percentage to total No. of holdings	Area covered (in acres)	As per centage to total area covered by all holdings	Average size of holdings in the group (in acre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(I) Very small holdings up to 1 acre.	7,457	11.5	3,921	0.7	
1 to 2.5 acres ..	11,041	17.0	18,748	3.4	
2.6 to 5 acres ..	14,099	21.8	51,051	9.1	
Total (I) ..	32,597	50.3	73,720	13.2	2.3
(II) Medium size holdings—					
5.1 to 10.0 acres ..	15,666	24.2	1,13,385	20.3	
10.1 to 25.0 acres ..	12,777	19.7	1,92,215	34.3	
25.1 to 50.0 acres ..	2,949	4.6	97,730	17.5	
Total (II) ..	31,392	48.5	4,03,330	72.1	12.8
(III) Very large holdings—					
Above 50 acres ..	767	1.2	82,415	14.7	107.5
Total ..	60,756	100.0	5,59,465	100.0	8.6

Source.—Census of Land Holding, 1953-54.

N. B.—Net area sown during 1953-54 was 4,78,465 acres, 85 per cent of total area under holding.

The pattern of consumption depends largely upon the economic strata to which a family belongs. But it may be generalised that the expenditure on food and clothing take up the bulk of the family budget. It is estimated on an all-India basis that expenditure on food constitutes 60 per cent of the total expenditure in villages, 55 per cent in the towns and 46 per cent in the cities.

Appendix XVI gives the family budget pattern of the district, according to the different income groups. It will be seen that the average monthly expenditure of the family in the income group of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month was Rs. 55-1-1 as against average monthly income of Rs. 35-3-2. For the income group of Rs. 100 to 110 a month, the monthly expenditure was Rs. 98-8-8 as against an average monthly income of Rs. 103-4-10. In the income group of Rs. 150 and above, the average monthly expenditure was Rs. 169-10-1 against an average income of Rs. 180-15-10. The pattern of expenditure was

60.88 per cent on food, 6.83 per cent on fuel and lighting, 3.97 per cent on house rent, 2.02 per cent on household requisites, 13.02 per cent on clothing and allied articles and 13.28 per cent on miscellaneous expenditure. The proportionate expenditure on food varied inversely, and that on clothing and miscellaneous expenditure increased directly with the rise of the income level.

The items of cereal consumed by a majority of the lower income group in Gwalior district included *jowar*, *bajra*, maize, *masur* and *arhardal*. Wheat, rice and vegetables were only occasionally consumed during festivals or certain ceremonies. The items of food of the middle classes normally includes wheat, rice, vegetables and also milk, *ghee* and butter. In the higher income groups the expenditure on other items—house-rent, miscellaneous items, clothing, etc.—tends to increase, with a corresponding decrease in the proportionate expenditure on food.

The cost of living of working classes in Gwalior, taking the base as 1951-100, rose to 113 in 1959. The rise was primarily in the items of food, fuel and lighting. The margin of the rise was steeper than it appears, because the index had fallen to 83 in 1955 before it rose to the level of 113 in 1959. The variation is illustrated in the following table:—

Consumer Price Index Number, 1951-100

Year	General	Food	Fuel lighting	Dwelling	Clothing, Bedding, Footwear	Miscellaneous
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1951	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	99	98	96	100	108	98
1953	95	98	85	100	89	93
1954	87	88	86	100	89	93
1955	83	79	91	100	90	86
1956	98	100	111	100	96	86
1957	98	99	117	100	92	91
1958	104	108	125	100	92	92
1959	113	119	135	100	102	95

Source.—Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Madhya Pradesh.

General Level of Employment:—According to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee which reported on the condition of employment in the agricultural section in Zone I of the former Madhya Bharat, agricultural labour had only a limited scope for employment in Gwalior district. It was estimated that about 83 per cent of the agricultural labour families were casual workers and 17 per cent were attached workers. The agricultural operations kept the male worker busy, on an average, for 173 days in a year and the female worker for 108 days.

Out of the total population of the district approximately one-third could be considered the working population, which is more or less evenly divided between agricultural and non-agricultural occupations. It has been pointed out that according to the 1951 Census, out of a population of 2,49,552 which was dependent on agriculture, there were 85,821 persons who were gainfully employed and the remaining 1,63,731 were non-earning dependents. The non-agricultural sector had a population of 2,80,747 persons, of whom about 91,663 persons were gainfully employed. These persons consisted of both employees and independent workers. According to the Employment Market report of the Directorate of National Employment Service, the number of persons employed in the private sector in Gwalior district, as on the 31st December 1960 was 20,027, and in the public sector it was 20,055 persons. Their occupational distribution is shown in the table below:—

Occupational Distribution of 20,027 Persons Employed in the Private Sector, in Gwalior District on 31-12-1960.

Textiles, including, cotton, silk and miscellaneous	12,345
Food stuffs and Beverages	2,250
Machinery and Electrical Equipment	2,350
Basic metals and their products	260
Educational and Scientific Services	1,084
Trade and Commerce (Miscellaneous)	313
Other occupations	1,425
Total	20,027

Occupational Distribution of 20,055 Persons employed in the Public Sector in Gwalior District on 31-12-1960.

Public services in administration departments of State Govt. Establishments	6,823
Public services in Central Government Establishments	1,753
Educational Services (Technical)	904
Educational Services (non-Technical)	2,625
Medical and Public Health Services	1,252
Transport and Communications	1,195
Manufacturing undertakings	2,509
Construction and buildings	1,515
Other services	1,469
Total	20,055

Source.—Employment Market Report for period ending 31st December 1960, published by the Directorate of National Employment Services, Madhya Pradesh.

Employment Exchanges:—The Employment Exchange at Gwalior was established on 1st October 1945 and the Divisional Labour Officer, Gwalior was appointed as *ex-officio* Manager of this Exchange. From September 1954, a full-fledged Employment Exchange under an Employment Officer was estab-

lished by the Director-General of Resettlement and Employment, Government of India, which was later taken over by the State Government in 1956. In the following table the yearly registrations, placings and the total number on Live Register is given:—

Registrations, Placings and Number on the Live Register			
Year	Registrations	Placings	No. on Live Register
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1952	1,194	143	1,672
1953	4,203	589	1,574
1954	4,293	470	1,880
1955	6,382	594	2,123
1956	5,528	538	1,599
1957	5,066	441	1,943
1958	6,331	355	2,469
1959	6,127	600	2,657

From the above table, it would appear that the number on the Live Register increased faster than what the placings could cope with. The occupational composition with regard to those who were on the Live Register at the end of September, 1959 is given in the table below :—

Description of Occupation	Number on Live Register at the end of September, 1959
(1)	(2)
Professional, Technical & related workers	321
Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers	29
Clerical and related workers	1,061
Craftsmen	147
Other skilled workers	130
Unskilled (Office workers)	649
Unskilled (Other workers)	320
Total	2,657

It would thus appear that the largest number registered was for clerical posts. The uneducated employment seekers are mostly unskilled. Both these factors would indicate a shortage of technical and skilled workers in the district.

The Plan and Community Development.—One of the important factors that have given a purpose and direction to the economic growth of the district, as indeed, of the whole country, is the National Five Year Plan. With the implementation of the First Five Year Plan 1951-1956, followed by the Second Five Year Plan, the activities of the development departments of the Government in Gwalior district were geared to the achievement of certain set targets. In the sphere of agriculture, cooperation, education, rural development, irrigation, cottage industries, etc., the progress during the Plan was conspicuous. For instance, the production of the principal crops rose markedly during the period; in 1955 the production of rice in Gwalior district increased to 12511 tons, wheat rose to 31,558 tons, jowar 25,521 tons, gram 13,953 tons and pulses 18,354 tons.

In order to bring about an all-round development under the Plan in the rural areas the Community Development Scheme and the National Extension Scheme were introduced in selected compact blocks of villages in each district, where a coordinated programme of better farming, education, sanitation, health, road-making, cooperation, etc., was carried out. In Gwalior district three Community Development Blocks were established on the 2nd October 1952 at Dabra, Bhitwar and Morar. A fourth block was opened at Bhandar on the 1st October 1960. The Dabra Block comprises 167 villages covering an area of 368 square miles with a population of 62,381. The Block at Bhitwar consists of 172 villages over an area of 342 square miles and having a population of 63,710 persons. The Morar Community Development Block has 188 villages covering 400 square miles and having 73,709 population. The Block at Bhandar which is a pre-extension Block comprises 158 villages with an area of 252.66 square miles with a population of 51,990.

According to the revised pattern of organising the Community Development Blocks, all development blocks which were N.E.S. blocks on the 31st March 1958 were converted into stage I Blocks, while those which were in an intensive phase on the 31st March 1958, were converted into Stage II Blocks. Under this pattern the Blocks at Dabra, Bhitwar and Morar came under Stage II Blocks. The Bhandar Block which was established on the 1st October 1960 was in the pre-extension stage.

The cumulative expenditure upto 31st March 1958 on the three blocks of Dabra, Bhitwar and Morar was Rs. 55.14 lakhs, and the expenditure for the year 1958-59 on all the three blocks was Rs. 3.77 lakhs, made up of 1.32 lakhs in Dabra block, 1.51 in Bhitwar block and .94 lakh in Morar block. The expenditure on these three blocks up to the 31st December 1960 is shown in the table below :

Expenditure on Community Development Blocks in Gwalior District, 1958-1960.

Blocks	1-4-1958 to 31-3-1959	1-4-1959 to 31-3-1960	1-4-1960 to 31-12-1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in thousand
Morar	0.94	1.10	59,734
Dabra	1.32	1.15	89,959
Bhitwar	1.51	1.18	65,678

As a result of these schemes the physical targets achieved in these Development Blocks included the distribution of 40,414 maunds of improved seeds, of 1,09,630 maunds of chemical fertilisers, the addition of some 10,896 acres of land under irrigation and the opening of 145 new cooperative societies. Through the programme of social education 4,129 adults were made literate, while under the village leaders' training scheme 1,667 villagers were trained.

It might be useful to assess the over-all results of the Plan Schemes in the district in the different spheres of nation-building activities. The increase in the agricultural production, referred to earlier, is brought out in the table below, which shows the increase in the total output as well as in the average yield per acre:—

Crops	1950-51		1958-59	
	Total outturn (in ,000 tons)	Yield per acre in lbs.	Total outturn (in ,000 tons)	Yield per acre in lbs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rice	5.6	390	25.4	1,244
Wheat	41.4	856	69.0	914
Jowar	12.3	354	19.5	621
Gram	25.5	477	49.3	1,002
Tur	..	..	3.1	676

Source.—(1) Season and Crop Report of Madhya Bharat for the Agricultural Years, 1950-51 and 1951-52.

(2) Season and Crop Report of Madhya Pradesh for the year ending 31st May 1959.

The number of cooperative societies increased from 563 to 684 during the First Plan period. Under the educational extension programme free primary education for boys and girls in the age-group 6 to 11 was progressively introduced. During the First Plan 202 primary schools were established in the district with a total strength of 9,146 students.

In regard to Health Schemes a comprehensive programme for the extension of medical facilities was undertaken in the First Plan period. This included the establishment of mobile dispensaries, the carrying-out of anti-malaria campaign in 628 villages, opening of Allopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries and the establishment of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres as well as Primary Health Centres. In addition to these, an Ayurvedic College was established at Gwalior at a cost of Rs. 6.30 lakhs. The achievements of the Plan Schemes in the different spheres of development departments are given in the relevant chapters of this Gazetteer. All that need be pointed out here is that in spite of shortcomings in the execution of the Plan Schemes, despite unavoidable lapses and miscalculations in translating the Plan into reality, the total impact of the last two Five Year Plans on the people of the district and on their economy has been an invigorating one. The Plans have raised the production capacity of the people. They have provided new facilities for development, and opened more avenues of employment. Though an exact evaluation has not yet been

made, it is clear that the Plans have raised the earning capacity of people. More than all these changes, it is noteworthy that the factor of public participation in the development works has grown in the last 10 years. To that extent the Plans may be said to have created the will as well as the means for economic improvement among the people.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

An account of the economic pattern of the district will be incomplete if it does not include, a reference to the several urban and rural occupations which though numerically smaller than the major avocations of the people yet constitute a significant part of the life of the district. These occupations may be briefly grouped under three heads:—

- (i) Public Services—connected with administration, local bodies, education, transport, etc.
- (ii) Private Services—domestic service, barbers, *dhobies*, etc.
- (iii) Traders and shop-keepers.

Employees in Government Services and Local Bodies:—A perusal of the 1951 Census Report shows that the total number of persons in the State Government service was 6,353, of which 5,927 were employed in urban area and 426 in rural area of Gwalior district. The persons in the employment of Union Government were 4,207, of whom 4,130 were in urban area and 77 in rural area. The number of women employees under the State and Union Government Services were 95 and 45 respectively. The total number of persons working in municipalities and local boards was 567 of whom 552 were in urban area and 15 in rural area. The women employees in Local Government Service were 43. The 1951 Census gave a total of 915 persons engaged in Health and Medical Services in the district, of whom 817 persons were employed in urban area and 98 in rural area of the district. Out of the 915 persons in this occupation, 659 were men and 256 women; 206 were unregistered Vaidyas and Hakims, 11 Dentists, 134 Midwives, 5 Vaccinators, 113 Compounders, and 55 Nurses. The number of Allopathic and Ayurvedic private medical practitioners in the district was 201 and 522 respectively.

Education.—The Census of 1951 enumerated 2,229 persons as being directly connected with the educational services. These include professors, lecturers and teachers, and also managers, clerks and the non-teaching staff employed in educational institutions. Their distribution is shown in the table below:—

	Persons	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Professors, Lecturers and Research workers employed in Colleges and Research institutions.	227	208	19
All other Professors, Lecturers and Teachers	1,387	1,137	250
Managers, Clerks and servants of educational and Research institutions including Libraries and Museums	615	556	59

Source.—Gwalior District Census Hand-book, 1951.

Transport, Storage and Communications.—According to 1951 Census, transport by road provided livelihood to 2,056 persons in the district. This figure included the owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven and other vehicles like *palki* etc. There were some 457 bullockcart owners and drivers; 11 taxi owners and drivers; 684 *ekka* owners and drivers, and 132 truck owners and drivers. Besides these about 81 persons were engaged in the loading of asses and camels. There were 82 private motor drivers. *Palledari* and *hamali* in the transport business provided employment to about 282 persons, while service in Government-owned Roadways services employed 326 persons.

There were 1,274 persons working in railway transport including 165 railway porters, gangmen, coolies, etc., and 1,109 other employees. Communication services like Post & Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless employed 375 persons. Besides these, there were 30 persons employed at the Aerodrome. Thus in 1951 the total number of persons engaged in transport, storage and communications was 3,717 of whom 46 were women.

It is estimated that in 1958-59 there were 665 licensed tongas and 903 tonga drivers in the district. There were 3,262 autodrivers. The number of cars in the district was 1,209. There were 44 lorries, 543 buses, 1,169 trucks, 326 motor cycles and 714 tractors.

Domestic services.—All types of domestic services which are paid for, provided occupation for 3,386 persons of whom 559 were women. The number of domestic servants, properly so called, was 2,532, of whom 365 were women. Besides, there were 262 private motor drivers and cleaners, 350 cooks, 169 gardeners and 73 water-men. The total number of barbers, hair dressers, wigmakers, etc., in the district was 923 of whom 32 were women. Laundries and laundry services provided employment to 739 males and 181 females. Apart from *dhobies* who work as independent units, there were also laundries established in the city which are mechanically operated. The dry cleaners and laundries with mechanised vacuum washing machine are usually proprietary concerns which employ workmen on wages.

Legal Profession.—There were 230 persons engaged in the legal profession in 1951. There were 170 lawyers and two of whom were women. The number of petition writers was 60 inclusive of seven females.

Construction and Utility Services.—The construction works and certain maintenance services gave employment to 6,865 persons, of whom nearly 5,784 persons were in Gwalior city. There were 4,682 persons engaged in the construction and maintenance of buildings; 933 on maintenance of roads, bridges and other transport works; 166 in irrigation and other agricultural works; 223 in electric power and gas supply; 148 in domestic and industrial water supply and 713 in sanitary works and services.

There were 651 masons and brick layers; 1,520 stone cutters and dressers; 89 decorators and painters; 2,422 persons in miscellaneous activities of construc-

tion and maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials.

In 1951 there were 4,494 persons described as being engaged in unclassified retail trade in the district. Out of these, 4,302 were men and 192 women and a total of nearly 3,438 of them were working in Gwalior city. The unclassified retail traders comprised the hawkers and street vendors, dealers in drugs and other chemical stores, publishers, booksellers and stationers, and general stores, shop-keepers and persons employed on wages in such shops.

According to the retail trade classification the trade in food stuffs (including beverages and narcotics) engaged 5,743 persons. The retail trade in fuel including petroleum and kerosene oil distributors provided occupation for 478 persons of whom 408 were retail dealers (including hawkers and street vendors) in firewood, charcoal, coal, cow dung and all fuel except petroleum. There were 2,241 retailers in textile and other goods.

Whole-sale traders in food stuffs were 150; while money-lending, banking and other financial business was carried on by 835 persons. It is estimated that there were 844 persons in the district who earned their livelihood by being attached to religious, charitable or private welfare institutions, of whom 791 were men and 53 women. This number includes 465 priests, about 362 persons employed in religious places, burial and burning grounds etc., and 17 managers of institutions rendering charitable and welfare service.

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The origin of the district as a unit of administration in the former Gwalior State dates back to the year 1853 when the State was divided into territorial units called *Prants* (divisions), *Zilas* (districts) and *Parganas* (tahsils). A *Suba*, corresponding to a Collector or Deputy Commissioner in the provinces under British rule at the time, was appointed at the head of each district. He was its chief revenue and administrative officer and was at the same time, the *Zila* Magistrate. The functions of the *Suba* covered a wide range of subjects. As revenue and administrative officer, he was responsible for the collection of revenue, settlement of disputes regarding land, and other matters that might arise between a landlord and a tenant, and for submission of all reports and returns required by the Government. As *Zila* Magistrate, he was entrusted with the charge of police and judicial matters and generally presided over a regular court of civil or criminal jurisdiction. Besides, many other subjects such as forests, customs, sanitation, etc., were also under his charge. In addition he was also the President of the Municipality. In all his work, the *Suba* was subject to control and inspection of the *Sar Suba* (Commissioner), the head of the *Prant*. This position changed in 1903-04 when the *Sar Suba* of Gwalior was abolished and the *Suba* was placed directly under the Board of Revenue. The other two important officials in the district were the magistrate of the first class, who was also the civil judge or *Sadar Amin*, exercising the powers of a First Class Munsiff and the Police Superintendent, who as Chief Police Officer, acted under the *Suba*'s direction.

At the pargana level, the *Suba* was assisted by a Tahsildar who, for a long time, was known by the old name of *Kamavisdar* (literally a stuff-keeper). He was the back-bone of the revenue system; he was to the pargana what the *Suba* was to the district (*zila*), being the principal administrative and revenue officer of the charge. He also exercised judicial powers, being a magistrate of the second class and a civil judge or munsiff of the second grade. He was assisted by a *Naib-Kamavisdar*, who also was a third class magistrate and a third grade munsiff.

At the village level, the revenue work was conducted by a patwari, who formed the base or foundation of the revenue administration. He was the keeper of land records and assisted the tahsil staff in the collection of revenue. It may be of interest to note that the patwaris were remunerated mostly by grants of land until about 1890, when all lands held by them were taken back and in lieu thereof a cess on land revenue was levied, from which they were paid in cash, first quarterly and later monthly.

The functions of the *Suba* underwent many changes from time to time. It has already been mentioned that besides other duties, the revenue, judicial and police functions were combined in him. But experience soon revealed that the

multiplicity of duties entrusted to him led to unsatisfactory results. As the Central India Agency Report for 1886-87 says:—

"The system hitherto followed of entrusting the charge of police and judicial matters as well as all revenue collections to the *Subas* of districts has resulted in a practical failure to carry out any one of these several branches of the administration.

"The police existed merely in name, dacoity and violent crimes were rife throughout all the districts of the State; there was no real protection to life or property, and the principle followed by the district officials appeared to lead to the concealment rather than to the prevention or detection of such crimes.

"In judicial matters the courts of the *Subas* and their assistants¹ were choked with civil and criminal cases which had remained for disposal during many years; the fact that recent enquiries have proved that more than 50,000 cases were pending in the courts of the State is sufficient to show the necessity for reform in the administration of justice.

"The Revenue Department suffered in proportion; there was no proper system of collection, no consideration was given to the cultivating classes, no control was exercised over the zamindars and powerful land-holders; rents were collected with the utmost severity, and without regard to the vicissitudes of bad seasons, short crops and a dwindling population. He was considered the best district official, who contrived to squeeze the largest amount of revenue out of the cultivators; the result of this was that in many of the districts, notably in the northern and north-eastern parganas of Gwalior, villages which were formerly populous and well cultivated are now deserted and their lands lying waste, and the revenue has decreased more than 25 per cent on the receipts of 15 or 20 years ago."¹

Under these disquieting conditions, the reorganisation of the State's judicial system was taken up along with other measures. As a result, by 1886-87, a separate staff of magistrates and munsiffs (civil judges) was appointed for doing criminal and civil work independently of the *Subas*, who were relieved of all judicial and police work and were directed, "to devote their whole energy to the supervision of the requirements of the people in matters connected with land revenue."² It appears, however, that this reform also did not work well for it was soon realized that, "by removing the control of the judiciary and police from the *Subas*, the separation of the executive and judicial functions had been carried out in one direction too completely."³ Therefore, by about 1890 the magisterial powers were restored to them; they were again given control of the police and made responsible for the preservation of law and order and suppression of crime. As a corollary to this, the magistrates and police officers were placed once again under the *Subas*, and the *Zila* Superintendents of Police

1. Report on the Administration of Central India Agency, 1886-87, p. 119.

2. *ibid* p. 119.

3. *ibid* p. 2.

were made Assistant *Subas* in charge of police. Thus, towards the close of the last century, the *Suba* was back in his position as the chief magisterial and police authority in the district. During the reorganization of the police administration in 1903, however, the police was again taken out of the hands of the *Subas* but only to be replaced under them in 1906 when they were made *ex-officio* Assistant Inspectors General of Police in their respective districts.¹ They continued to hold this position in the police hierarchy until the State's merger in Madhya Bharat.

During the first decade of this century, other administrative changes also took place in the district administration. Separate departments of forests and customs were organised in the State in about 1904 and in consequence the *Subas* were relieved of these subjects.² A much more important change came in 1907-08 when following the introduction of a scheme for the separation of the executive from the judiciary, district and pargana officers were appointed for conducting the judicial work under the direct control of the Law Department of the State.³ Although under this scheme, the revenue officers were relieved of the work of a purely judicial nature, sufficient magisterial authority was retained in them to, "preserve their prestige and influence over the public."⁴ The responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in districts continued to be with the *Subas* as District Magistrates, who were invested with magisterial powers under the preventive sections of the Gwalior Criminal Procedure Code and were given exclusive jurisdiction over cases relating to the taking of security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.

But the period that followed saw the gradual enlargement of the functions of the *Subas* again. In 1912-13 the excise administration in the district, which had thus far been attended to by the excise staff independently of the district revenue officers, was placed under the direct supervision of the latter. In the same year, instructions were issued by the Government for the association of revenue officers with the settlement staff in the districts coming under settlement operations. This was followed in the succeeding year by the devolution of control and supervision of the land records work on the Revenue Officers. It may be noted here that till then this ancillary branch of the revenue administration had been directly under the Director of Land Records. To assist the *Subas* in the additional duties of land records, a *Naib-Suba* (Deputy Collector) was posted in each district. The activities of the Agriculture Department in districts were also placed under the control of the *Subas* in 1924-25. The next change came in 1934-35 when the general control of forests in districts was again handed over to the *Subas* by making the District Forest Officers responsible to the former in matters of forest administration.⁵

This position continued more or less unchanged, except that after the outbreak of the last World War, the district revenue officers, as in other parts of

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 119.

2. Report on the Administration of Central India Agency, 1909-10, p. 16.

3. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1907-08, p. 8.

4. *ibid* 1908-09, pp. 47-48.

5. *ibid* 1934-35, p. 69.

the country, were called upon to exercise various regulatory and control functions of Government such as the administration of control on food, civil supplies, housing accommodation, etc.

On the formation of Madhya Bharat, the foregoing position and functions of the *Subas* were not only retained but were also augmented in some respects. For instance, in order to enable them to discharge their ultimate responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, the Government delegated to them in 1949-50 its powers under various security acts, such as the Maintenance of Public Order Act, the Prohibition of Associations Dangerous to the Public Peace Act, etc. At the same time, in order to relieve them of the burden of routine duties, certain powers exercisable by District Magistrates under the Criminal Procedure Code, were conferred on the *Naib-Subas* stationed at district headquarters. In the succeeding year the Government issued comprehensive instructions defining the duties and functions of the *Subas*. According to these instructions, the *Suba*, besides being the head of the district revenue administration and the custodian of law and order in the district, was also to function as the chief representative of the Government, head of the General Administration and the chief co-ordinating authority for the activities of other departments in the district.¹

Then came the First Five-Year Plan. The position occupied by the Collector—as he was designated by this time—in the district was so central that he had to function as the key-stone of the Plan structure in the district. He was made the Chairman of the District Planning Committee which was set up to formulate and implement the Plan. This together with his role as the co-ordinating officer for all developmental activities in the district truly made him, "the pivot on which the district administration turned." This position has continued to the present.

Collectorate

The Collector of Gwalior District has five Deputy Collectors to assist him, three of whom are in charge of sub-divisions. The headquarters of all the sub-divisional officers and of the other two Deputy Collectors are at Gwalior. At the outset it might be useful to depict the organisational set-up of the Collectorate under three main groups of functions of the Collector, *viz.*, (i) land revenue, land records and other cognate matters, (ii) law and order, and (iii) development.

For the administration of the first group of subjects the district is divided into three tahsils *viz.*, Gird, Pichhore and Bhandar. Each tahsil is headed by the Sub-Divisional Officer, who is also the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. There is a Tahsildar in each tahsil, except in the Gird tahsil where two additional Tahsildars have also been provided to cope with the heavy work. The Tahsildars are assisted by Naib-Tahsildars, their number in the Gird, Pichhore and Bhandar tahsils being eight, two and one respectively. At the village level, the revenue and land records work is carried on by patwaris, each of whom is in charge of one or more villages grouped in 265 patwari circles. They are under the immediate

1. Report on the Administration of Madhya Bharat, 1950-51, p. 5.

supervision of 10 revenue inspectors, each in charge of a group of patwari circles. A tahsil-wise break-up of these figures is given below:—

Tahsil	No. of Revenue Inspector Circles	No. of Patwari Circles
(1)	(2)	(3)
Gird	4	92
Pichhore	4	110
Bhander	2	63
	10	265

At the district level, a Superintendent of Land Records and an Assistant Superintendent of Land Records supervise the land records work of the revenue inspectors and patwaris. They are under the administrative control of the Director of Land Records through the Collector.

In the maintenance of law and order, the Collector as District Magistrate is assisted by the magistracy and the police, the two main components of district administration. The former includes the Additional District Magistrate (Executive), who is in immediate charge of Greater Gwalior, the Sub-Divisional Magistrates, all of whom are first class magistrates and the tahsildars, who are second class magistrates. All these officers exercise magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure but their powers are restricted by executive instructions of Government in Chapters VIII, IX and XI of the Code, which relate to prevention of crime and breach of peace, security proceedings, removal of nuisance, supervision and control over investigation of crime upto the stage the accused is challaned in a criminal court, etc. The actual trial of criminal cases is, however, conducted by the officers of the district judiciary, which derives its functions and powers in direct line from the High Court. The judiciary of the district is headed by the District and Sessions Judge and is composed of Additional District and Sessions Judges and Civil Judges. The police force in the district is commanded by the Senior Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by several categories of gazetted and non-gazetted personnel. The organisational set-up of the judiciary and police will be described at some length in the appropriate context below.

In the discharge of his functions relating to developmental activities, the Collector is assisted by a Deputy Collector, who is in charge of the Development Section of the Collectorate. There are five Development Blocks in the district viz., Morar, Dabra, Bhitwar, Bhander and Ghatigaon. Each block is headed by a Block Development Officer, who is provided with a team of Extension officers drawn from eight departments, viz., Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Cooperation, Public Works, Public Health, Social Educa-

tion, Panchayats and Industries. Further down, there are 12 village level workers (including two women workers known as Gramsevikas) attached to each block.

Apart from the three main groups of functions mentioned above, the Collector has many other statutory and non-statutory functions to perform. For example he is also vested with executive and administrative powers in regard to matters pertaining to excise. The excise staff is headed by a District Excise Officer, whose jurisdiction also extends to the district of Morena. He is assisted by three Excise Inspectors and ten Excise Sub-Inspectors in the Gwalior District. For purpose of excise administration, the district is divided into four circles, viz., Greater Gwalior, Gwalior tahsil interior, Pichhore and Bhagder. An Excise Inspector is in charge of the Greater Gwalior circle, where six Excise Sub-Inspectors assist him. Each of the other three circles is in charge of an Excise Sub-Inspector, whose work is supervised by an Excise Inspector in combined charge of all these circles. For the distillery at Lashkar, there is an Excise Inspector and a Sub-Inspector. A Prosecuting Officer of the rank of an Excise Sub-Inspector is also stationed at Gwalior for prosecution of excise cases in courts.

The control of the district treasury and sub-treasuries is also vested in the Collector. For the district treasury at Gwalior, there is a separate Treasury Officer, who is drawn from the cadre of the Madhya Bharat Financial Service, while the tahsil sub-treasuries are in charge of the respective Tahsildars.

The execution of the Registration Act is the responsibility of the Collector. In this work, he is assisted by a Deputy Collector who functions as District Registrar. There is a whole-time Sub-Registrar for the Gwalior town while in the tahsils, the Tahsildars function as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

In addition to the above, many other miscellaneous subjects such as *Muafi* and *Aukaf*¹ Rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan, Food and Civil Supplies, Panchayats, settlement of landless families into colonies, Census operations, Elections, Agriculture, Harijan and Tribal Welfare, etc., are also assigned to the Collector. In the work, relating to agriculture and Harijan Welfare, he is assisted by the District Agricultural Officer and the District Harijan Organizer respectively. In the other functions, one or the other of the Deputy Collectors assists him.

The Collector is also associated with a number of official and non-official committees in the district. Notable among the former is the District Advisory Committee, which was set up in the district in 1958 in pursuance of a general decision of the government. The Collector is the Chairman of this Committee which consists of many non-officials as its members, such as, the local M.L.A.s and M.P.s, the Sarpanchas of Mandal and Kendra Panchayats, the Mayor of the Gwalior Municipal Corporation, the President of the District Congress Commit-

1. *Muafi* is a grant of land free from all obligations as to payment of tribute, service, etc. *Aukaf* means a bequest for religious or charitable purposes.

tee a representative each of labour and industry, the convener of the Gwalior branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, etc. A Deputy Collector works as the Secretary of the Committee. The functions of the Committee are to advise the Collector in respect of problems of a purely local character which affect general public interest. This Committee also discharges all functions of the various Advisory Committees, which had functioned previously in the district such as the District Planning Committee, etc. It also acts as the District Advisory Committee under the Emergency Relief Organizations Scheme and Small Savings Scheme, and is further charged with securing public cooperation in the prohibition policy of the government.

Before describing the organisational set-up of other government agencies at the district level in Gwalior district, it is necessary to mention that the offices of some departments in this district exercise their jurisdiction beyond the limits of the revenue district and sometimes cover one or two other neighbouring districts as well.

Judiciary

Regular civil and criminal courts were established in the former Gwalior State for the first time in 1853. These courts were presided over by *Subas* and other officials until 1907-08 when following the separation of the executive from the judiciary, separate District and Sessions Judges and other Judicial Officers were appointed and placed under the direct control of the Law Department of the State.¹ Before the State merged in Madhya Bharat, the judicial machinery, both civil and criminal, at the district level, was under the control of a District and Sessions Judge. Above him was the High Court of Judicature of Gwalior, which was situated at Lashkar. It was the highest tribunal in the State, subject to an appeal or revision to the Ruler who had appointed a Judicial Committee to hear and determine such cases. At the headquarters of the Gwalior district were the courts of the District and Sessions Judge, City Sub-Judge and a District Sub-Judge. There was a Small Causes Court at Lashkar, which exercised powers in small causes suits upto a certain pecuniary limit within the city's municipal limits. Each tahsil had a Pargana Judicial Officer, who, besides having jurisdiction in civil suits, was also a Second Class Magistrate. A bench of Honorary Magistrates and Honorary Municipal Magistrates with second class and third class powers respectively also functioned at Gwalior.

In Madhya Bharat, there was practically no change in the functions and powers of the judiciary at the district level except that it was directly subordinate to the Madhya Bharat High Court, which was the highest court of appeal in the State. The district of Shivpuri was joined to the Sessions district of Gwalior in 1952. The District and Sessions Judge of this district was assisted at the headquarters by an Additional District and Sessions Judge and Civil Judges Class I and II and in tahsil by Civil Judges class II.

All the Civil Judges also exercised first class magisterial powers. The courts of the Honorary Magistrates and Honorary Municipal Magistrates at Lashkar

1. Although this reform was introduced in 1907-08, it was carried out in its entirety by 1910.

were abolished in 1950. A Municipal Magistrate with first class powers was appointed in 1952 at Lashkar to try offences under the Gwalior Municipal Act. Munsiff Magistrates with second class powers were also appointed at Lashkar to try petty civil and criminal cases but this institution was later abolished.

In the present set-up, which continues to retain its old lineaments, the Gwalior Sessions Division consisting of Gwalior, Shivpuri and Datia districts is headed by a District and Sessions Judge, who has his headquarters at Gwalior. There are five Additional District and Sessions Judges in this division, three of whom reside at Gwalior and the other two at Shivpuri and Datia¹. Of the latter, five are posted at Gwalior and one each of the remaining four has his court at Shivpuri, Kolaras, Karera and Datia. One of the Civil Judges Class II at Gwalior, and the Civil Judge at Karera hold link courts for about 10 days in a month at Bhandar and Pichhore respectively. An Additional District Magistrate (Judicial), who is also City Magistrate Class I, and a Municipal Magistrate Class I, are also posted at Gwalior under this Sessions Division.

Police

Although a separate police staff consisting of *kotwals*, *thanedars*, constables and *chowkidars* was appointed in the former Gwalior State as long ago as 1853, a regular police force was established in the State only in 1889. It was placed under an Inspector General, who was assisted by a Deputy Inspector General, District Superintendents, Court Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The force underwent many processes of reorganisation from time to time. Its administrative hierarchy, at the time of the State's merger in Madhya Bharat, consisted of the Inspector General as the Chief Executive, Deputy Inspector General in charge of ranges and Superintendents in charge of districts. Below the Superintendent in the district were Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. Under this arrangement, the Superintendent of Police, Lashkar, was, however, under the direct supervision of the Inspector General. There was also a District Intelligence staff at the headquarters of each district.

In Madhya Bharat, a District Superintendent of Police and an Additional Superintendent of Police were posted in the Gwalior district. A Superintendent of Police in charge of the Reserved Armed Police was also stationed at Gwalior. The District Intelligence staff at Gwalior was placed under a Zonal Officer of the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The work of the district police was under the immediate supervision of the D.I.G., Northern Range.

After the formation of Madhya Pradesh State the set-up in Gwalior district is that the executive force in the district is headed by the Senior Superintendent of Police, who has a Superintendent of Police in charge of the rural area and four Deputy Superintendents, one of whom is the City Superintendent for Greater Gwalior, while each of the remaining three is in charge of C.I.D., anti-dacoity operational intelligence, and office work, respectively. The Senior Superintendent is under the immediate control of the D.I.G., Northern Range.

1. Datia has been included in this division from 15th August 1961.

who also has his headquarters at Gwalior and whose charge comprise, besides Gwalior, the districts of Bhind, Morena, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna and Vidisha.

The district, including Greater Gwalior, is divided into the following 16 police stations:—

- (1) Kotwali, (2) Janakganj, (3) Indraganj, (4) Madhoganj, (5) Gwalior, (6) Morar, (7) Bijoli, (8) Antri, (9) Pichhore, (10) Dabra, (11) Bhit arwar, (12) Panniar, (13) Ghatigaon, (14) Bhandar, (15) Pandokher, and (16) Behat.

The total strength of these stations is 24 Sub-Inspectors, 52 Head Constables and 454 Constables.

Four more police stations were created in the district in 1957 at Maharajpura, Tigra, Gijora and Karhaiya in connection with anti-dacoity operations. The strength of these stations consist of two Inspectors, four Sub-Inspectors, four Assistant Sub-Inspectors, four Head Constables and 48 Constables.

The District Reserve Police force of Gwalior has a strength of 12 Sub-Inspectors, 80 Head Constables and 334 Constables while the district L.I.B. consists of a Inspector, four Sub-Inspectors, 10 Head Constables and 11 Constables.

To meet the requirements of traffic control in the city a separate squad consisting of a Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and 40 Constables has been provided. The prosecution branch of the district is manned by a prosecuting Inspector, seven Sub-Inspectors, a Head Constable and 14 Constables.

Education

An Education Department was established in the former Gwalior State as early as 1863. It was headed by an Inspector General of Education, who was later assisted by Deputy Inspector General, Circle Inspector of Schools and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools. The Gwalior district along with the former Sheopur district, formed the Gwalior Education Circle.

In Madhya Bharat, the head of this department was designated Director of Education. He was assisted among others, by Deputy Directors at the headquarters, Regional Deputy Directors, District Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. Degree Colleges and some special institutions were, however, under the direct control of the Secretary.

The organisational structure and functions of this department have undergone a change in the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh. The department's activities are now classified into two broad categories, viz., (i) Collegiate, and (ii) non-Collegiate education. The former is under the direct control of the Secretary to Government in the Education Department. This branch is further divided into two sections viz., (a) Technical and (b) non-Technical. For the administration of Polytechnics and other Technical Schools under (a) the Secretary is assisted by a Joint Director of Technical Education while the Engineering Colleges are directly under the Secretary. All the institutions falling under (b), such as Degree Colleges and Post-Graduate Colleges, are also directly administered by the Secretary.

For non-Collegiate education, there is a separate Directorate of Public Instruction. Besides, the Director, it consists, among others of Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, District Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.

Under the present set-up, Gwalior is the headquarters of the Deputy Director, Gwalior Division, whose charge comprises the districts of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri and Datia. For the supervision of primary and middle schools in the Gwalior district, he is assisted by an Inspector of Schools, the latter in his turn, being assisted by a Deputy Inspector. The supervision of other schools and institutions, including the Central Library at Gwalior, is the direct responsibility of the Deputy Director.

Gwalior is also the headquarters of the Regional Inspectress of Schools who, assisted by two Assistant Inspectresses, looks after women's education in the Gwalior Division under the supervision of the Deputy Director.

Public Works

A Public Works Department existed in the former Gwalior State as long ago as in the time of Jayaji Rao Sindhia. Under the Council of Regency (1886-1894) it was controlled by an Engineer-in-Chief, who was also called Chief Engineer. A series of organisational changes were made in this department during the early part of Madhav Rao Sindhia's regime. In 1897 the post of Chief Engineer was abolished and the department was placed under the administrative charge of the Director of Land Records. The department was, however, replaced under the control of a Chief Engineer in 1900 when the State's Irrigation Branch, which was till then under the Land Department, was also transferred to the Public Works Department. The next change was introduced in 1905 when the post of the Chief Engineer was again abolished and each of the two branches of the department dealing with Roads and Buildings and Irrigation, was constituted as a separate department under a Superintending Engineer. Under this arrangement the work of each department was divided into territorial divisions, each under a Sub-Divisional Officer. The Irrigation Department was further divided into sub-divisions and later its staff was so distributed that each district and tahsil had a separate Irrigation Officer. The designation of the Superintending Engineer was subsequently changed to administrative Officer until 1935 when he was re-designated as Chief Engineer.

In 1938 these two departments were again amalgamated to constitute the Public Works Department with the Chief Engineer as the head of the department. He was assisted by Inspecting Engineers of circles (corresponding to the present Superintending Engineers) who, in turn, were assisted by District Engineers posted in each district. Below the district level, there were Sub-Divisional Officers.

In Madhya Bharat this Department was again divided into two separate branches, viz., (i) P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads), and (ii) Irrigation, but both under the administrative control of a common Chief Engineer. For the work of each branch, the State was divided into Circles, each under a Superintending Engineer. The circles were further divided into divisions, some of which

comprised more than one district, with an Executive Engineer in charge of each division, who was assisted by Assistant Engineers and Sub-Divisional Officers.

This organisational structure has continued in Madhya Pradesh except that the two branches, viz., Buildings and Roads and Irrigation, are headed by separate Chief Engineers since 1st November 1956. Under the present set-up, each of the two branches of the department in the Gwalior division is in the charge of an Executive Engineer, whose work is supervised and controlled by his respective Superintending Engineer with headquarters at Gwalior. The jurisdiction of the Superintending Engineer, Buildings and Roads, extends to the Public Works divisions of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri and Guna while that of his counter-part in the Irrigation Branch comprises the Irrigation divisions of Gwalior, Guna, Shajapur and Bhind. The present set-up of each branch in Gwalior Division is given below :—

Buildings and Roads.—This division is split up into five sub-divisions, each under an Assistant Engineer or a Sub-Divisional Officer. The jurisdiction of each of these sub-divisions is indicated below:—

(1) *Gwalior Sub-division (Gwalior headquarters)*—This deals with the maintenance of all roads and buildings in Greater Gwalior.

(2) *District Sub-Division, Gwalior*—The maintenance of all roads and buildings in the Gwalior tahsil (excluding Greater Gwalior), Pichhore tahsil, the Agra-Bombay road (from mile No. 66 to 109) and the construction of new roads, bridges and buildings in the district, outside Greater Gwalior, are assigned to this sub-division.

(3) *Special Works Sub-Division*—This Sub-Division looks after construction work of buildings in Greater Gwalior.

(4) *Electrical and Mechanical Works Sub-Division*—This Sub-Division is in charge of the maintenance and repairs of tools and plants of the department in the Gwalior Circle. Although this sub-division is under the Executive Engineer, its machinery, etc., is supervised by the Executive Engineer (Mechanical and Electrical).

(5) *Datia Sub-Division*—This deals with the maintenance and construction works of all roads and buildings in the Datia district.

Irrigation:—The Irrigation Division, Gwalior, is divided into the following five sub-divisions:—

- (1) Morar Irrigation Sub-Division, Gwalior,
- (2) Irrigation Sub-Division, Gwalior,
- (3) Dabra Sub-Division, Dabra,
- (4) Harsi Construction Sub-Division, Dabra, and
- (5) Minor Irrigation Works Sub-Division, Datia.

Each sub-division is in charge of an Assistant Engineer or a Sub-Divisional Officer.

Public Health

A Medical Department was organised in the former Gwalior State as far back as 1887 to provide relief according to the methods of western medical science.¹ It was headed by a Chief Medical Officer, who was later appointed as the State's Sanitary Commissioner also. On the medical side, he was assisted by Superintendents of Dispensaries, each in charge of a group of districts and Assistant Surgeons at district headquarters. All the civil and military hospitals at Gwalior were placed under the Civil Surgeon, Lashkar. A Woman Superintendent of Maternity Homes supervised the work of maternity homes. On the public health side, the Chief Medical Officer was assisted by a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner until 1947 when a separate Director of Public Health was appointed under the overall charge of the Chief Medical Officer.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat the head of this department was called Director of Health Services. He was assisted by two Deputy Directors, one of whom was posted at Gwalior. Each district was placed under a District Medical Officer, under whom were Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officers in subordinate charge. There was a separate Superintendent in charge of the special hospitals at Gwalior. For public health work, there were two Assistant Directors, who were assisted in each district by a Medical Officer of Health, a Sanitary Inspector and other staff.

Under the existing set-up, a Deputy Director continues to function at Gwalior. His jurisdiction extends to the districts of Gwalior, Morena, Bhind, Shivpuri, Guna and Rajgarh. The District Medical Officer at Gwalior assists him in the work of the Gwalior and Morena districts but he has no jurisdiction over the J. A. Group of Hospitals and some other special institutions at Gwalior, which are under separate Superintendents who work under the immediate control of the Deputy Director. Each of the other hospitals and dispensaries in the district is under a Medical Officer or an Assistant Medical Officer. Since the launching of the Five Year Plans, Primary Health Centres have also been established in the district for providing the rural areas with preventive and curative health service. Each centre is staffed by a medical officer of the rank of Assistant Surgeon, Sanitary Inspector, Health Visitor and a Midwife.

A Medical Officer of Health, assisted by a Sanitary Inspector and Extra Sanitary Inspectors, supervises the public health activities in the district. An Anti-Malaria Unit is also stationed at Gwalior which is headed by the Malaria Medical Officer. His work is supervised by the Assistant Director, Malaria, who also has his headquarters at Gwalior.

Forests

Forestry in the former Gwalior State was organised in a scientific way in 1904 when a separate Forest Department was established with a Conservator of Forests as the head of the department. The executive and protective staff of this department consisted of rangers, sub-rangers, foresters, round guards and guards, who were posted in various ranges and sub-ranges in districts. These ranges were under Assistant Conservators, who were later styled as Divisional Forest Officers. The Gwalior range was, however, under the direct charge

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 121.

of the Conservator. This department was reorganised in 1934-35 when the general control of district forests was handed over to *Subas* and the Divisional Forest Officers were designated as District Forest Officers. Following this the designation of the Conservator also underwent some changes. In 1934-35 he was called Administrative Officer, later as Inspecting Officer and in 1939 the original designation of Conservator was restored.

When Madhya Bharat was formed, the head of this department was designated as Chief Conservator of Forests. The forest areas of the State were divided into territorial circles, each under a Conservator. The circles were divided into forest divisions, each under a Divisional Forest Officer. The Forest Divisions were split up into ranges, sub-ranges and beats, each under the charge of a Ranger, Deputy Ranger and Forest Guard respectively.

This organizational pattern continues in new Madhya Pradesh. At present, the Gwalior Forest Division, headed by the Divisional Forest Officer, comprises the districts of Gwalior and Bhind with headquarters at Gwalior. Among other things, the Divisional Forest Officer is responsible for matters relating to protection, exploitation and regeneration of forests in his charge. There are three forest ranges in the Gwalior district *viz.*, Gwalior, Ghatigaon and Benhat, which are parcelled into the following three sub-ranges and 62 forest beats :—

Range with headquarters	Sub-range with headquarters	Forest Beats
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Gwalior	(1) Antri	9
	(2) Pawa	8
	(3) Raipur	7
	(4) Sousa	5
2. Ghatigaon	(1) Aron	10
	(2) Renhat	8
3. Benhat	(1) Ratwa	7
	(2) Toholi	8
	Total	62

At the headquarters, the Divisional Forest Officer is assisted by an Assistant Conservator of Forests, a forest demarcation ranger and another forest ranger for miscellaneous work.

Gwalior is also the headquarters of the Conservator of Forests, Gwalior Circle. This Circle comprises the forest divisions of Gwalior, Shivpuri, Sheopur, Guna and Tikamgarh.

Veterinary

A Civil Veterinary Department was organised in the former Gwalior State as early as in 1909. After the creation of an Agriculture Department in 1916, it was made a section of that department under a Civil Veterinary

Officer. The Section was separated from the Agriculture Department in 1937-38 when it was amalgamated with the Army Veterinary Section and placed under a Director of Veterinary Department. The Army Veterinary section was detached from this department in 1941, and from this time the head of the department was known as Director of Civil Veterinary Department. In the districts, there were Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of veterinary dispensaries, who were assisted by inoculators and compounders. Their work was supervised by Veterinary Inspectors.

With the formation of Madhya Bharat, the head of this department was designated as Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services. The State was divided into 11 veterinary districts, each district being under the charge of a Veterinary Officer with Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and other staff to assist him. The Fisheries Section also formed a part of this department, and was in the charge of a Fisheries Development Officer who was assisted by Assistant Fisheries Development Officers and other field staff, consisting of Fisheries Wardens and Fishermen.

In the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh, this department's activities in the Gwalior district are under a Veterinary Inspector whose jurisdiction extend to Datia district also. In the Gwalior district, he is assisted by five Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, out of whom two are working as Artificial Insemination Inspectors. There are 14 Veterinary dispensaries in this district. They are looked after by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons who are assisted by Veterinary Compounders.

Gwalior is also the headquarters of the Superintendent of Fisheries for the Gwalior Region. He is assisted in the Gwalior district by two Assistant Fisheries Development Officers.

The work of the Veterinary Inspector and the Superintendent of Fisheries is under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Gwalior Division, who also has his headquarters at Gwalior. A Mobile Unit Dispensary functions at Gwalior under his control.

Agriculture

As observed earlier, the Gwalior State's Agriculture Department was set up in 1916 to improve the general system of agriculture and to impress the Zamindars by practical demonstrations as to how they can make themselves prosperous.¹ The functions of this department were discharged in the districts by Agriculture Assistants, who were under the administrative control of an Agriculture Adviser to Government. The department underwent an important organizational change at the district level in 1924 when, with a view to popularizing and intensifying its activities in rural areas, a scheme was introduced under which every pargana in a district was divided into circles, each of which was placed in charge of a Naib-Tahsildar, who worked under the immediate supervision of the Agriculture Assistant. The Naib-Tahsildar was expected to devote his attention primarily to the improvement of the more

1. Michael Brown, Gwalior To-day, p. 43.

important agricultural crops and to organise demonstration and propaganda centres in his circle. The *Subas* were given necessary powers to control and supervise the work of the Agriculture Assistant who was described as Secretary to the *Suba* in agricultural matters. The Naib-Tahsildars were, however, withdrawn from the Agriculture Department after about a couple of years. The department was again reorganised during the thirties when the designation of the Agriculture Adviser was changed to Director of Agriculture. He was assisted by Deputy Directors and an Assistant Director at the headquarters and by Inspectors of Agriculture in District.

In Madhya Bharat, there was a District Agricultural Officer for one or more districts. He functioned under the overall supervision of the Collector but, for departmental work, he was at the same time subordinate to the Deputy Director of Agriculture posted in each division. Under this set-up, there was a District Agricultural Officer for the districts of Gwalior and Bhind. He was assisted by two Agriculture Assistants and six demonstrators in the Gwalior district.

In the present set-up, there is a separate District Agricultural Officer for the Gwalior district. For work in areas, outside the development blocks, he is provided with two Agriculture Assistants and four Demonstrators. In areas covered by development blocks, Agriculture Extension Officers of the rank of Agriculture Assistants carry out the extension plans of the department with the help of village level workers. The Agriculture Extension Officers function under the Block Development Officers, subject to the technical supervision of their work by the District Agricultural Officer, who, like his predecessor in former Madhya Bharat, is subordinate to both the Collector and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gwalior Division, the latter having his headquarters at Gwalior.

Cooperation

The cooperative movement was started in the Gwalior State in 1916. A separate department, under a Director of Cooperative Societies, was created to look after the organisation and supervision of cooperative banks and societies. The Director was assisted by Deputy Directors, an Assistant Director, a Chief Auditor, Auditors and Inspectors. Later, this staff was augmented by the addition of Circle Officers, who controlled the audit of societies, did propaganda work and distributed loans. During the reorganisation of the department in 1938, the posts of Circle Officers were abolished and instead District Inspectors were appointed in each district. They were assisted by auditors, who were later designated as Sub-Inspectors. In 1939-40, the Director was also appointed as Registrar of Cooperative Societies, and under this designation he functioned as the head of the department from 1944-45 onwards.

In former Madhya Bharat a new department, called the Development Department, was organised in 1948 by the amalgamation of the departments of

Cooperation, Village Panchayats and Rural Uplift, existing in the various covenanting States. This department was headed by the Development Commissioner, who was also Registrar, Cooperative Societies. He was assisted by Regional Deputy Development Commissioners-cum-Deputy Registrars of Cooperative Societies. The work in districts was in the charge of Development Officers-cum-Assistant Registrars of Cooperative Societies, who, in turn, were assisted by Development Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. In August 1956 the Development Department was split up into two separate departments *viz.*, Cooperation and Panchayats. The Cooperative Department was headed by a Registrar of Cooperative Societies, who was assisted by Deputy Registrars for each division and by Assistant Registrars for one or more districts.

Under the present set-up, the work of this department in the Gwalior district is in the charge of an Assistant Registrar, who also looks after the work in Datia district. He is assisted by 9 Inspectors and 14 Sub-Inspectors. The Assistant Registrar functions under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Gwalior Division, Gwalior.

Industries

It has already been mentioned that a Board of Economic Development existed in the former Gwalior State for advising Government on all schemes of economic and industrial development. The work of implementing the Government's industrial policy was, however, looked after by the State's Secretariat Department of Industries, Commerce and Communications, the Secretary of which was also *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Commerce. It was after the formation of Madhya Bharat that a separate Directorate of Industries was established. Besides the Director, it consisted of Assistant Directors or Superintendents of Industries, each in charge of a circle.

In the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh, the work of the Directorate of Industries in the Gwalior district is in the charge of an Assistant Director. The district of Datia is also included in his charge. He is assisted by two Inspectors. Besides performing the usual function of the department, the Assistant Director is also in charge of the State Emporia and the Industrial Estate at Gwalior.

Panchayats

Panchayat Boards were established in the former Gwalior State as early as in 1912. These Boards were designed to provide an inexpensive and speedy machinery to settle petty civil, criminal and revenue cases by members of the public themselves. They functioned as independent units under the administrative control of the respective District and Sessions Judges, and subject to jurisdictional control of the *Subas* and Tahsildars in their areas.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, a broad-based pyramidal structure of rural local self-governing institutions was set up under the Development Commissioner as the head of the department. Under this scheme, all types of panchayats, functioning in the various covenanting States, were replaced by three categories of panchayats, *viz.*, Gram Panchayats, Kendra Panchayats and Mandal Panchayats, the first category forming the base and the third the apex of the structure. These panchayats were made the chief agency for carrying

out rural developmental activities in villages. Village school teachers and gram sevaks were appointed as part-time secretaries of the Gram and Kendra Panchayats, respectively while District Development Officers functioned as Secretaries to the Mandal Panchayats. Apart from these, Nyaya Panchayats were also established under this scheme for trying civil and criminal suits.

In order to establish a unified pattern of panchayats in Madhya Pradesh necessary legislation has been recently enacted and panchayat institutions under this scheme will be established shortly. Meanwhile the structure of local governing institutions broadly as it existed in Madhya Bharat continues in Gwalior district. Besides a Mandal Panchayat, there are five Kendra Panchayats and 169 Gram Panchayats in Gwalior district. There is now a separate Secretary of a gazetted rank for the Mandal Panchayat, Gwalior. All the panchayats function under the overall control of the Collector, who is assisted by a Deputy Collector incharge of the Panchayat section of the Collectorate.

Gwalior is also the headquarters of the Divisional Officer of Panchayats and Social Welfare, Gwalior Division, who works under the Director of Panchayats and Social Welfare. He supervises the working of the panchayats in his charge.

Public Health Engineering

A Sanitary Engineering Department was created in the former Gwalior State in 1934-35 under a Sanitary Engineer, who was also appointed as the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Town Improvement Trust. The department was responsible for the construction and maintenance of water works and drainage systems in Gwalior City and other towns, and for carrying out town improvement work. The Sanitary Engineer was assisted by an Assistant Engineer.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, this organization was integrated with the newly created Public Health Engineering Department. This department was placed under a Sanitary Engineer, who was assisted by three Executive Engineers, stationed at Gwalior, Indore and Ujjain. The Executive Engineer at Gwalior was assisted by a Sub-Divisional Officer and an Assistant Engineer, the latter being in charge of the Water Works of Gwalior city. The Sanitary Engineer was also the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Gwalior Town Improvement Trust. This department was entrusted with the maintenance and improvement of water supply and drainage schemes, preparation and execution of town improvement schemes and urban and industrial housing schemes.

In new Madhya Pradesh the head of this department is designated as Public Health Engineer. The work regarding preparation and execution of housing schemes has been transferred from this department. Under the present set-up Gwalior is the headquarters of two Executive Engineers, one for the Public Health Division and the other for the Project Division. The former is responsible for the maintenance, construction, expansion and improvement of water supply and drainage schemes in the districts of Gwalior, Morena, Bhind, Shivpuri, Guna and Vidisha. The work of this division is divided into two sub-divisions, each in the charge of an Assistant Engineer.

The Project Division looks after the survey and preparation of water supply schemes in the Madhya Bharat region. There is an Assistant Engineer in this division, who is in charge of the Survey Sub-Division.

Electricity

During the regime of the rulers of Gwalior State, there was no separate department for dealing with matters relating to electricity. The Power Houses at Gwalior and other places were run by the Gwalior Electric Supply Company, which was a state-owned commercial concern.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, an Electricity Department was organised. The state was divided into two circles—northern and southern. Each circle was placed under the charge of a Superintending Engineer who was assisted by an Electrical Engineer for each Power House.

This department was merged in the Electricity Board, constituted in new Madhya Pradesh. Under the present set-up of the Board, there is a Divisional Engineer for the Gwalior Division who has his headquarters at Gwalior. This Division comprises the districts of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena and Datia and is staffed by seven Assistant Engineers, two of whom are in charge of generation of the Thermal Power House, Moti Jhil, Gwalior and the Diesel Power House at Lashkar. Each of the remaining five is in charge of (1) distribution, (2) civil works, (3) maintenance, (4) administration and (5) *ad hoc* jobs.

The Divisional Engineer, Gwalior Division, is under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle with headquarters at Bhopal.

Information and Publicity

There were two separate organizations in the former Gwalior State for discharging functions relating to (i) Publicity and (ii) Public relations. The former was under the charge of a Publicity Officer, who was designated as Director of Information in the forties, while the latter was under a Public Relations Officer, whose office was established in 1939-40. The Public Relations Office acted as a medium through which people organised in properly constituted bodies, such as the Sarvjanik Sabha, Anjuman Islam, Praja Hitkarini Mandal, Gwalior State Congress, Kisan and Mazdoor Sabha, etc., presented their grievances before government.

In Madhya Bharat both these organisations were merged in the Directorate of Information. Besides the Director, the Directorate consisted of a Deputy Director, Information Officers, Assistant Information Officers and other staff. Later, District Publicity Officers were also appointed in districts.

Under the existing set-up, Gwalior is the seat of the following offices of the Directorate of Information and Publicity.—

Publications Division.—This is under a Chief Editor who is assisted by an Editor, Assistant Editors, Sub-Editors and other staff. This Division is *inter alia* responsible for the production and publication of three journals namely, *Gram Sudhar*, *Madhya Pradesh Sandesh*, both weeklies and *Pragati*, a monthly magazine.

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(ii) **Regional Publicity Office, Gwalior.**—This is under a Regional Publicity Officer, who is assisted by a Journalist. The Regional Publicity Officer, is primarily in charge of publicity work in the Gwalior district.

Economics and Statistics

In the former Gwalior State there was a Statistics Section in the Department of Industries and Commerce for maintaining statistics in trade and commerce. This Section was under a Superintendent of Statistics, who was designated Director of Statistics from 1939-40. Since that time the scope of the Section was also enlarged so as to include general and other statistics.

In Madhya Bharat this Section was merged into a newly created Department of Economic Intelligence and Statistics, headed by an Economic and Development Adviser, who worked under the administrative control of the Commerce Department. The main functions of this department were to collect, collate, analyse and publish statistical data relating to the economic activities of the various departments. It also advised the Government on economic and statistical matters and exercised control over the State and quasi-State Banks. From 1952 this department was renamed as 'Central Economic and Statistical Organization' and functioned as an attached office of the Cabinet Section of General Administration Department with an Economic and Statistical Intelligence Officer as its head. On the eve of States' reorganization, the name of this office was changed to 'Bureau of Economics and Statistics,' whose head was re-designated as Chief Economic and Statistical Intelligence Officer. He was assisted by Statistical Officers, Investigators, Computers and other staff at the headquarters. Later a District Statistical Officer was appointed in each district.

The Bureau brought out a number of publications, such as *Madhya Bharat in Statistics*, monthly, quarterly and annual statistical bulletins of Madhya Bharat, *Annual Economic Reviews of Madhya Bharat*, etc.

The present set-up of this office in Gwalior district consists of a District Statistical Officer who is assisted by a District Statistical Assistant. This office works under the control of the Director of Economics and Statistics. The District Statistical office prepares the *Annual District Statistical Abstracts*, *Economic Indicators of the District*, monthly reviews of the economic situation and Annual Progress Reports of the Five Year Plans in the district.

Employment Exchange

An Employment Exchange was started in the former State in 1945 and was placed under the Divisional Labour Officer, Gwalior Division, who was appointed its *ex-officio* manager. But an Employment Exchange as a part of the All-India organization was established at Gwalior only in 1952 when a whole-time Employment Exchange Officer was appointed. This Exchange was under the administrative control of the Director-General of Re-settlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, until 31st October 1956

when, along with other exchanges in the State, it was transferred to the Madhya Pradesh Government under the Director of National Employment Service, now designated as Director of Employment and Training, with his headquarters at Jabalpur.

Under the present set-up, the Employment Exchange at Gwalior looks after the work of Gwalior, Morena, Bhind, Shivpuri and Datia districts. It is under an Employment Officer, who is assisted by a Junior Employment Officer and a Statistical Assistant.

The main activities of this organization are:—

- (1) placement function *i.e.*, the "matching of jobs and men" and
- (2) collection of employment market information.

Labour

A labour Section in the Department of Industries and Commerce was created in the former Gwalior State for the first time in 1943. It was staffed by two Labour Officers, one of whom was appointed in the Gwalior Division. In the following year, he was designated as Senior Labour Officer. Subsequently, in 1947, a Labour Commissioner was also appointed. This set-up continued in Madhya Bharat, where the Labour Commissioner was assisted by a Deputy Labour Commissioner, Assistant Labour Commissioners, Labour Officers, Inspector for Minimum Wages, etc. The Deputy Labour Commissioner was posted at Gwalior and was assisted by a Labour Officer.

Under the existing set-up, Gwalior is the headquarters of an Assistant Commissioner of Labour, whose charge comprises the revenue divisions of Gwalior and Bhopal. He is assisted by a Labour Officer in respect of the work of the Gwalior revenue division. Two Inspectors for Minimum Wages and two Inspectors for the enforcement of the Shops and Establishment Act are also provided to assist the Assistant Labour Commissioner.

Sales Tax

The Sales Tax Department in the Madhya Bharat region is of a comparatively recent origin. It was organized in 1950 when sales tax was first introduced in Madhya Bharat State. Its administrative machinery consisted of a Sales Tax Commissioner, as the head of the department, who was assisted by Assistant Commissioners, Sales Tax Officers and other staff. The actual execution of the Sales Tax Act and the collection of the tax were carried out by Sales Tax Officers, who worked as assessing authorities in the respective circles.

Under the present set-up the Gwalior Sales Tax Circle comprises the districts of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena and Datia with headquarters at Gwalior. There are two Sales Tax Officers in this circle, one for Gwalior proper and Dabra, and the other for the remaining areas. The other staff of the Circle includes five Assistant Sales Tax Officers, (three of whom reside at Gwalior) and seven Sales Tax Inspectors.

Gwalior is also the headquarters of two Regional Assistant Sales Tax Commissioners; one for appellate work and the other for administration, inspections and assessment of cases above an annual turn-over of rupees five lakhs.

Their region comprises all the districts of Gwalior revenue division and Shajapur, Rajgarh and Vidisha districts of Bhopal revenue division.

Since Gwalior happens to be the headquarters of the Commissioner of the revenue division of Gwalior and the seat of a Bench of the Madhya Pradesh High Court, it would be relevant to give here a brief account of their organizational set-up.

Commissioner, Gwalior Division

In 1853 the former Gwalior State was divided into three *Prants* or *Sar Subas* (divisions) of Gwalior, Isagarh and Malwa, each under a *Sar Suba* (Commissioner). The *Subas* functioned under the immediate control of the *Sar Suba*. The number of *Prants* was reduced to one in 1903-04 when, following the reorganization of administrative units, only the Malwa *Prant* was retained. Since that time, the State was divided for administrative purposes into two sections, Northern Gwalior and Malwa *Prant*, the former comprising seven districts including Gird Gwalior and the latter comprising four other districts. The system of administration differed in these two sections, in that the district officers in Northern Gwalior were directly under a Board of Revenue while the *Subas* in Malwa *Prant* were responsible to the Board through the *Sar Suba* of that *Prant*. In 1920 a *Sar Suba* for Gwalior *Prant* was again created with headquarters at Shivpuri but only to be abolished three years later along with the abolition of Malwa *Prant*.

The institution of Commissionerships was revived on the formation of Madhya Bharat, which was divided into three Commissioners' divisions, viz., Gwalior, Indore and Ujjain. A Commissioner was appointed for each division and all the revenue officers of the division were placed under him. In 1952 the number of Commissioners' divisions was reduced to two, viz., Northern and Southern divisions and the Commissioners were also associated with general administration. The Northern division with its headquarters at Gwalior, comprised the districts of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri, Guna, Rajgarh and Shajapur.

This position continued until 31st October 1956 when consequent on the formation of new Madhya Pradesh, the state was divided into seven divisions (including the present Gwalior Division) each under the administrative control of a Commissioner. The Gwalior Division comprises the districts of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri, Datia and Guna.

The Commissioner is principally the Head of the Revenue Department in this Division, in which capacity he performs many statutory and non-statutory functions. He hears appeals and applications for revision from the decisions of Collectors under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959. In this work he is assisted by an Additional Commissioner, whenever necessary. The Commissioner also exercises the powers of the Land Reforms Commissioner and Jagir Commissioner of the former Land Reforms Department of Madhya Bharat. In addition, the work of the *Muafi*, *Aukaf* and *Wakf* Departments of the former Gwalior State is looked after by him. He is at the same time responsible for making regular periodical inspections of the offices of all revenue officers in his charge.

The Commissioner exercises, through the District Magistrates, a general control over the administration of his division in all matters concerning the maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, and is specially entrusted with the task of ensuring cooperation between the magistracy and the police.

In the context of the increased tempo of development activities, particularly community development, the Commissioner plays an important role at the divisional level. He is responsible for the supervision of and control over the working of offices concerned with planning and development in his division. Further, he is responsible for the co-ordination and supervision of the activities of the principal officers of the departments in the division with particular reference to planning and development. In the discharge of his functions relating to community development, the Commissioner is assisted by a Development Assistant (of the rank of a Deputy Collector) and an Accounts Officer. The former inspects the working of development blocks while the latter audits their accounts.

The Commissioner is also vested with powers of general supervision over local bodies in the division. Apart from these, the Commissioner, Gwalior division, is associated with several official and non-official committees such as the Chambal Water Utilization Committee, Tansen Festival Committee, Gwalior Fair and Exhibition Committee, the Divisional Soldiers' and Airmen's Board etc.

High Court Bench, Gwalior.

Under the rulers of Gwalior State, Gwalior was the seat of the State's High Court of Judicature. After the formation of Madhya Bharat, a High Court of Judicature, for Madhya Bharat, was constituted with two Benches at Gwalior and Indore. The jurisdiction of the Gwalior Bench comprised the districts of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Guna, Shivpuri, Vidisha and Datia.

Although the principal seat of the High Court in the reorganized State of Madhya Pradesh, is located at Jabalpur, a Bench of the High Court continues to function at Gwalior with the same jurisdiction. Three High Court Judges are posted to this Bench, and a Deputy Registrar assists the Bench in administrative work.

Partly as a result of the exigency arising from the reorganization of States, certain offices of the State Government have had to be located at Gwalior. A brief description of their set-up might be usefully given here for the sake of completeness.

STATE OFFICES

Board of Revenue

Gwalior has been the headquarters of the Revenue Boards of former Gwalior State and Madhya Bharat.

The Revenue Board in Gwalior State was formed in 1896, and consisted, to begin with, of seven members. Subsequently this strength varied from time to time. Out of these, one member was in the charge of revenue appeals while

each of the other members was placed in individual charge of one or more departments, such as, Revenue, Land Records Settlement, Forests, Customs, Mines, Stamps and the like. There were many *ex-officio* Members of the Board, such as the Chief Secretary, the Chief Justice, the Chief Engineer, the Accountant-General, the Inspector General of Police, etc. The Revenue Board was later replaced by a Revenue Bench of Appeals, the function of which was confined to hearing of appeals on the orders of *Suba*. This Bench had two branches, one at Gwalior and the other Ujjain. Revisions and appeals on the decisions of the Revenue Bench could lie to the Judicial Committee of Gwalior State.

The Revenue Board of Madhya Bharat was constituted in 1948 to supervise and control the revenue administration. Besides being the highest body for revenue administration, the Board was also the highest tribunal for appeals and revisions of revenue and settlement cases. Formerly it consisted of three Members, one Senior Member and two Judicial Members. The Senior Member was in charge of the revenue administration while the other two Members heard revenue appeals against the orders of the Commissioners. When the case came before the full bench, the Senior Member presided. The authority and functions of the Board were enlarged in 1952 when its membership was reduced to two. Subject to general control of Government, it was made the highest authority also for district treasuries and sub-treasuries, land records, settlement and stamps. Powers of appointment in respect of subordinate revenue services were also vested in the Board. At the same time, it was also required to be consulted on policy matters affecting irrigation and forests and in legislation affecting agriculturists and revenues of the State.

The constitution of the Board of Revenue in the reorganised state of Madhya Pradesh has undergone a change. At present, it consists of a President and two Members.¹ The Board functions as the highest court of appeal in revenue cases and is the chief controlling revenue authority in the state.

The President of the Board is also the Chairman of the State Transport Authority.

Director of Land Records

The offices of the Director of Land Records existed at Gwalior both in the former Gwalior State and later in Madhya Bharat, as well as at present. The main functions of the Directorate of Land Records are to maintain records and statistics relating to all kinds of lands in the state and to collect and compile various types of data relating to agricultural economy. In this work, the Director is assisted by five Regional Deputy Directors, one of whom is stationed at Gwalior, his charge comprising the districts of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri and Datia. A Statistician and other ancillary staff assist the Director at the headquarters while in the districts, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records. Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris carry out the work.

1. Recently more members have been appointed on the Board on a temporary basis.

The Director of Land Records also functions as the Commissioner of Settlements, in which capacity he is responsible for carrying out all survey and settlement operations in the State. A Survey Officer, with other staff, is provided at the headquarters to assist him in this work. Further, the Director is responsible for carrying out the operations regarding consolidation of land holdings. An Officer of a Deputy Collector's rank, designated as Assistant Consolidation Commissioner, assists him at the headquarters. In the district where consolidation operations are carried on, Consolidation Officers and Inspectors have been provided. Besides, the Director has also been entrusted with the responsibility for executing schemes for settlement of landless families into colonies for which a Colonization Officer has been provided in his office.

There are two Training Schools at Gwalior, one for Revenue Inspectors and the other for Patwaris. These are under the administrative control of the Director of Land Records. The Patwaris Training School has been in existence since the regime of the rulers of the Gwalior State, while the other school was established in December 1955.

Transport Commissioner

A Transport Department, with the Transport Commissioner as the head of the department, was established for the first time in former Madhya Bharat in 1948-49. Later, he was assisted by an Assistant Transport Commissioner. The functions assigned to this department covered all the executive, administrative and revenue duties connected with the control, administration and legislation relating to private and Governmental bus services and vehicles in the State. Two Regional Transport Officers, one each for the Gwalior and Indore regions, assisted him in this work. Each of them also worked as Secretary to the respective Regional Transport Authority, constituted under the Motor Vehicles Act. The Transport Commissioner functioned as the General Manager of the Madhya Bharat Roadways until 1953-54 when the two posts were separated.

In reorganized State of Madhya Pradesh, the Transport Commissioner is assisted at the headquarters by two Deputy Transport Commissioners, one for administration and the other for enforcement. Under the existing set-up of this department, there is a Regional Transport Office at Gwalior under a Regional Transport Officer, who is also the Secretary of the Gwalior Regional Transport Authority. He is also the Taxation Officer and Registering and Licensing Authority under the Motor Vehicles Act for the districts of the Gwalior Revenue Division. He is assisted by a Regional Transport Inspector-cum-Inspector of Motor Vehicles and other staff.

Recently some important organizational changes have been introduced in this department. Although for purposes of the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act, the State is divided into seven regions corresponding to the revenue divisions, three single Member Regional Transport Authorities for all the seven transport regions have been appointed in place of the previous multi-member Regional Transport Authorities. One of these has been constituted at Gwalior.

A single Member Appellate Authority (of the rank of a District Judge) to hear appeals against the orders of the Regional Transport Authorities in the State has also been constituted with headquarters at Gwalior.

Excise Commissioner

The Excise Commissioner is the head of the department dealing with matters relating to state excise, prohibition, etc. He also functions as the Inspector General of Registration, Births and Deaths and Superintendent of Stamps.

In matters relating to excise and prohibition, he is assisted by two Deputy Commissioners and an Assistant Commissioner at the headquarters and four Regional Assistant Commissioners. A Prohibition Propagandist is also attached to his office for prohibition propaganda work in the State. At the district level, he is assisted by a District Excise Officer and other subordinate staff, who work under the overall supervision of the Collector.

On the registration side, the Inspector General is assisted by Inspectors of Registration offices, each in charge of a circle while the work in districts and tahsils is entrusted to District Registrars and Sub-Registrars, respectively.

Inspector General of Municipalities

An Inspectorate General of Municipalities existed in the former Gwalior State. This institution was continued in Madhya Bharat also. In the new State of Madhya Pradesh, this Inspectorate is functioning only in Madhya Bharat region. The Inspector General is assisted by three Assistant Inspectors General, one Enquiry Officer and 17 Inspectors. This Inspectorate exercises control and supervision over all the municipalities in the Madhya Bharat region except the Municipal Corporations of Gwalior and Indore and the city municipalities of Ujjain and Ratlam, which are directly under the control of the Government in the Local Government Department.¹

Examiner of Local Fund Audit Accounts

In former Madhya Bharat, Gwalior was the headquarters of an Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. From 1957 the office of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts for the State of Madhya Pradesh has also been located there. He is assisted by five Regional Assistant Examiners, one of whom is stationed at Gwalior. The main function of this organisation is to audit the accounts of the local bodies and other miscellaneous institutions.

UNION GOVERNMENT OFFICES

The following offices of the Government of India are located at Gwalior. The set-up of these offices is briefly, as follows:—

Office of the Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh

The Accountant General is assisted by four Deputy Accountants General at the headquarters. There are also two branch offices of this office at Bhopal and Nagpur, each in the charge of a Deputy Accountant General. The other establishment of the Accountant General's Office includes Assistant Accounts Officers, Superintendents, Auditors, etc.

¹ This office has since been abolished by Local Govt. Notification dated 24th January 1962.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Superintendent, Central Excise

This office is responsible for the collection of union excise duties within the districts of Gwalior, Morena, Datia, Shivpuri and Bhind. The Superintendent is assisted by Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Preventive Intelligence Inspectors.

Income Tax Office

This office was established in 1950, following the introduction of income tax in former Madhya Bharat. The Gwalior Income Tax Circle comprises the districts of the Gwalior revenue division. It is staffed by four Income Tax Officers, Inspectors and other staff. They are responsible for the assessment and collection of income tax, wealth tax, expenditure tax and gift tax.

Office of the National Sample Survey

This is range office of the Directorate of National Sample Survey, of data in different phases of economy, and (ii) organization of special and *ad hoc* Government of India. It is entrusted with (i) the collection and checking enquiries in various socio-economic fields. The office is headed by an Assistant Director, who is assisted by Investigators, Inspectors, Scrutiny Inspectors, Field Assistants, Statistical Supervisors, etc.

Office of the Area Superintendent, Central Railways

The Scindia State Railway of the former Gwalior State was administered by the Madhya Bharat Government until 1950 when as a result of the Federal Financial Agreement reached between the Governments of India and Madhya Bharat, this railway was transferred to the Central Government. From that time the office of the Scindia State Railway was converted into that of the Area Superintendent, Central Railways and was placed under the jurisdiction of the Jhansi Division of the Central Railways, and this state continues.

Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices

When the postal system of the former Gwalior State was taken over by the Madhya Bharat Government, Gwalior was made the headquarters of one of the Superintendents of Post Offices. In 1950 the Government of India took over the postal system, but the office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, continued to be located at Gwalior. He is responsible for the supervision of all posts, telegraph and public call offices (except the telegraph office at Gwalior) in the districts of Gwalior, Morena, Bhind and Shivpuri.

Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Phones

The jurisdiction of this office covers the telephone line from Agra to Guna along the Bombay-Agra Road. The Sub-Divisional Officer is assisted by Engineering Supervisors and other technical and auxiliary staff.

Office of the Deputy Central Intelligence Officer

A Deputy Central Intelligence Officer is posted at Gwalior, and works under the administrative control of the Central Intelligence Officer, Madhya Pradesh, who has his headquarters at Bhopal. He is assisted by an Inspector.

CHAPTER X

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The earliest authentic reference we have to a revenue assessment in the area now covered by Gwalior district is in the 16th century. According to the *Ain-i-Akbari*, the measured lands in the then Gwalior *Sarkar* (district) were 11,46,465 *bighas*, 6 *biswas* while the revenue demand of the *Sarkar* was 29,683-649 *dams* in money.¹ This suggests that during the reign of Akbar (1542-1605) Todar Mal's system of land revenue settlement was extended to the Gwalior district of those times.² Under this system, all the land was first measured by a uniform standard and the average produce of a *bigha* of land was ascertained. Land was classified into four categories according to soil and fertility, and the gross produce was calculated on the basis of the produce grown during the preceding ten years. The average gross produce thus obtained for any particular piece of land was then commuted into cash on the basis of prices prevailing in the previous 19 years, and one-third of this amount was fixed as the king's share or rent. The assessment so made was intended to be continued for a period of 10 years, but actually it continued indefinitely in the absence of regular revisions.³ The annual fixed rent had to be paid directly by the cultivators to the revenue collectors, but if the village headman was required to assist the authorities in collecting the full rental, he was allowed a certain commission for his services. The important revenue officer was the *Amil* or *Karori*, who supervised the village collections of his district.⁴ The other revenue officers were the *Kanugo*, *Chaudhari*, *Patwari*, etc.

Under the Mughuls, the land was apportioned into *Khalsa* and *Jagir* lands. The former was divided into charges and managed by *Amils* and other State officials, as described above. The rest was divided into blocks, or estates which were made over for life (the grants became hereditary at a later stage) to certain military commanders, ministers and courtiers, who utilised the revenue for their own needs and for the upkeep of a military force which they were required to maintain.⁵

Consequent on the dissolution of the Mughul central power during the early part of the eighteenth century and the growing independence of the imperial *Subas* and other officials, Todar Mal's revenue system fell into decay. By the time the Maratha invasion of the Malwa province took place, the *Khalsa* lands were held on *Ijaredari* or farm system.⁶ Under this system, each village, *pargana* or an entire district was farmed out, and for the collection of its revenue (which, besides land revenue, included other cesses), a person of status was assigned the

whole area or a part of it, for a period ranging between three to ten years. The farmer, generally known as *Ijaredar*, was left free to make arrangements for the cultivation, etc., of the lands and for the recovery of the revenue, provided that he credited the Government demand on the due dates according to the terms of the lease. The *Ijaredar* was not required to furnish to Government a detailed account of the recoveries made by him nor was any Government official posted in the *pargana* to supervise his work. He could, therefore, manage the land leased to him as he liked, and generally he lent money at exorbitant rates of interest and often acted as a merchant-banker, who stood surety for the payment of Government demand and made occasional advances of grain or money to the cultivators. In this way, the *Ijaredar* could squeeze as much money out of the cultivators as possible.

During the early part of the administration of the Council of Regency, which was set up after the death of Maharaja Jankoji Rao (1827-1843), the *Ijaredari* system gradually went into disuse, its place being taken by the *zamindari* system.¹ Henceforth, the land management of big villages was given on contract to land-holders. They were not only required to credit annually the Government demand, but were also required to furnish a rough account of the recoveries made from the cultivators. Lands cultivated by the contractors (*khud kash*) were not assessed, with the result that for the reforms and reclamations expected of them they could exploit any channel of profiteering after meeting the Government demand. On the expiry of the period of a particular lease, it was given to the same holders as far as possible. The assessment of land under the *Ijaredari* system was not high, the proportion assigned to the State being as a rule ranging from one-half to two-fifth of the produce or in some cases as low as one-fourth. But the cesses and dues levied, both ordinary and extraordinary, in those times, more than offset this moderate assessment.²

The *Ijaredari* system was finally abolished in 1853 during the administration of minister Dinkar Rao. He took the first step towards a proper settlement of the land revenue. The persons, who had been previously given leases, were made *zamindars*. The first *zamindari* settlement was effected in the State on *patta-bandi* system in the same year and leases of villages were granted for 12 years. Between 1853 and 1883 three more settlements were made in the State. The settlement of 1870-71, when seven districts, including the district of Gwalior-Gird, were settled for a term of 25 years, was noteworthy.³ This settlement was on the village system and the assessment was based on the annual reports of village *patwaris* of the actual collection made by lease holders during the preceding 10 years. The deed of lease required its holder to sub-let his lands equitably to cultivators, to keep the people satisfied, to prevent robbers or dacoits from settling in the village, "to prohibit the practices of *Suttee* and female infanticide and to report at once an occurrence of this nature."⁴ Nevertheless, these settlements were imperfect in as much as there was no regular

1. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by Jarrett, Vol. II, p. 198.

2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 98.

3. Report of Taxation Enquiry Commission, Vol. III, pp. 181-82.

4. Baden Powell, *Land System of British India*, Vol. I, p. 256.

5. *ibid.*, p. 257.

6. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 98.

1. Madhya Bharat Zamindari Samapti Report, 1949, pp. 9-10.

2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 99.

3. Report on the Administration of Central India Agency, 1871-72, p. V.

4. *ibid.*

survey, no field map, no record of rights, no soil classification, no determined soil rate, etc. In most cases the Government demand was fixed in consultation with the *Lambardars* and Chaudhari Kanungos. The general opinion about the assessment was that it was severe and that the lease holders would not be able to meet the Government demand.¹ In the district of Gwalior-Gird in particular, the settlement fell unequally on the people and required considerable stress of authority to enforce it. As the Central India Agency Report for 1886-87 says :—

“There was no proper system of collection, no consideration was given to the cultivating classes, no control was exercised over the zamindars and powerful land-holders; rents were collected with the utmost severity and without regard to the vicissitudes of bad seasons, short crops and a dwindling population. He was considered the best district official who contrived to squeeze the largest amount of revenue out of the cultivators; the result was that in many of the districts, notably in the northern and northern-eastern parganas of Gwalior, villages which were formerly populous and well cultivated, are now deserted and their lands lying waste, and the revenue has decreased more than 25 per cent on the receipt of the previous 15 or 25 years.”²

To remedy this state of affairs the Council of Regency which had been set up after Jayaji Rao's death, undertook fresh survey and settlement operations throughout the State. In 1887 the survey and settlement of three districts including the Gwalior-Gird district, was commenced under the supervision of a State official who was designated as Settlement Commissioner. Meanwhile, in 1889-90, a scheme was also drawn up by the Council of Regency for the introduction of an improved system of survey and record by patwaris, who were to be trained for maintaining records and maps necessary for future revenue settlements. To execute this scheme a Land Records Department, with Colonel D. G. Pitcher, as Director of Land Records, was established in November 1890. At the same time, it was also decided that pending the organisation and training of patwaris, the other districts should be summarily settled for a short period, for which two more Settlement Commissioners were appointed in the same year.

The survey and settlement operations of the three districts, which were conducted since 1887 were, however, found unsatisfactory, while the summary settlements of the other districts were too elaborate and expensive. Therefore, in 1892-93 these operations were discontinued and the entire task of completing the survey and settlement operations was made over to one single agency, viz, the newly created Land Records Department.³ Among the tahsils taken up for these operations under this arrangement was the Bhandar tahsil (then a tahsil of the former Bhandar district) where the settlement made under the British

1. Report on the Administration of Central India Agency, 1871-72, p. v.
2. *ibid*, 1886-87, p. 119.
3. *ibid*, 1892-93, pp. 2 and 13.

rule had expired in about 1885.¹ Resettlement operations were also commenced in the Gwalior-Gird district, which had been settled in 1870-71 in Gwalior rupees. These operations were completed by 1898. While the term of settlement of the Bhandar tahsil was fixed at 20 years, that of the Gwalior-Gird district was fixed at seven years. The table below shows the area covered and the amount of land revenue assessed at this settlement :—

Name of Tahsil	No. of Villages	Amount of Land Revenue (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Gird	177	1,45,078
Pichhore	203	2,43,376
Bhandar	135	2,31,356
Ghatigaon	144	1,49,614
Total		7,69,424

Source: Tahsil Settlement Reports, 1940.

This settlement was more equitable than those made earlier, since the method of assessment followed at this time was broadly similar to what was being adopted in British India at that time. A cadastral survey was carried out by the patwaris and other revenue officials, who were trained in a special school. Field registers, village records and records of rights were drawn up. There were, however, no soil classification, assessment circles or registers of proprietors' holding.² The rates were based on the quality of soil and local conditions such as rainfall, facility for irrigation, export of produce and the class of cultivators. No regular Settlement Reports were issued for the different districts on this occasion.³

The revision of the settlement in the Gwalior-Gird district (excepting the Bhandar tahsil which had by 1903 become a part of this district) was to have been undertaken in 1904. But on account of the famine of 1899-1900 and successive indifferent years, culminating in another famine in 1905, the work was postponed from time to time until 1908 when new settlement operations were commenced in the district. The work was placed under a Divisional Settlement Officer who was assisted by an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district. The sub-ordinate officials were by then trained in the classification of soils and other matters connected with settlement. The work was taken tahsilwise and the whole operation including the preparation of rent-rate and assessment reports for the tahsils of Gird, Mastura and Pichhore was concluded by 1912.⁴ The new assessment was, however, not introduced until 1913. This was the first settlement in the district which was conducted on scientific principles. Its term was fixed at 20 years.

An important achievement of this settlement was the revision and adjustment of the revenue and rental demand according to the economic condition

1. Report on the Administration of Central India Agency, 1896-97, p. 17.
2. Gwalior Today, pp. 86-94.
3. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 99.
4. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1912-13, p. 38.

of the peasantry who had been impoverished by the famines of 1899 and 1905. Though normally the main object of sanctioning a revision of settlement is the financial gain that is likely to accrue to the State, this was not the case in this settlement. The policy of the Government being to secure the equalisation of the burden of the Government demand, efforts were made to give away where the demand was considered excessive and to levy more where it was considered to have been below the mark.¹ Accordingly the settlement operations in the district (excluding the Bhandar tahsil) resulted in a reduction of land revenue. Against the expiring demand of Rs. 5,38,068 the new demand was fixed at Rs. 4,43,597 as shown in the table below:—

Name of Tahsil	Previous Settlement		Settlement of 1908-12	
	No. of Villages Settled	Amount of Land Revenue Assessed (in Rs.)	No. of Villages Settled	Amount of Land Revenue Assessed (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gird	177	1,45,078	203	1,37,184
Pichhore	203	2,43,376	219	1,73,730
Mastura (Ghatigaon)	144	1,49,614	174	1,32,683
	Total	5,38,068		4,43,597

Source.—Tahsil Settlement Reports and Commissioner of Settlements.

Another important achievement was the preparation of a reliable record of rights such as village map, *Khasra*, *Jamabandi*, the *Wazib ul-Arz*, statement of zamindars, with their respective shares in the profits and liabilities in the village and the like, which was done after proper attestation, verification and check.

The general principles of settlement were later laid down in the Settlement Manual which was brought into force from 1911.² The resettlement of the Bhandar tahsil was taken up in 1916 and completed in 1918. This settlement slightly enhanced the land revenue of the tahsil from Rs. 2,31,356 of the previous assessment to Rs. 2,40,145 and the term of the settlement was fixed at 22 years.³

The revision of the assessment made in the twenty-year settlement of the tahsils of Gird, Mastura and Pichhore which expired in 1930, was not immediately undertaken because of the economic depression that prevailed in the thirties. The survey work in these tahsils was, however, taken in hand from 1st April 1932 and was completed during 1932-33. The settlement operations were resumed in these tahsils during 1939 and 1940 and the entire work including the sanction of the new assessments was completed by 1941. The revisional settlement in the Bhandar tahsil was commenced in 1942 and completed during

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1916-17, p. 52.
2. *ibid*, 1911-12, p. 40.
3. Bhandar Settlement Report.

1945-46. The term of all these settlements was fixed at 30 years. The land revenue demand sanctioned as a result of these settlements is indicated in the following table:—

Name of tahsil	Previous Settlement			New Settlement		
	No. of villages settled	Total average annual proceeds (Rs.)	Amount of land revenue (Rs.)	No. of villages settled	Total average annual proceeds (Rs.)	Amount of land revenue (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Gird	203	2,11,037	1,37,184	216	2,27,419	1,54,001
Pichhore	219	2,89,382	1,73,730	237	3,70,969	2,40,824
Ghatigaon	174	2,11,965	1,32,683	165	2,16,133	1,40,428
Bhandar	135	3,70,655	2,40,445	135	3,77,772	2,46,031
		Total	6,84,042			7,81,284

Source.—Tahsil Settlement Reports and Commissioner of Settlement.

It will be seen from this table that the land revenue demand fixed at this settlement was nearly 65 per cent of the total average annual proceeds of the villages in the district, the remaining being the zamindars' share.

Land Tenures.—Land tenures during the Sindhia regime may be classified under three heads, *viz.*, (1) Guaranteed estates or jagirs, (2) State Jagirs, which were sub-divided into *Istmrari*, *Tankedari*, *Ubari*, *Muafidari*, etc., and (3) Zamindari.

The first category of estates were those which were granted mostly to Rajput chiefs by pre-Maratha rulers and which were continued as such under the rule of the Sindhias, first under a guarantee from the British Government and from 1921 under the suzerainty of the Gwalior Government.¹ The State Jagirs were held directly from the Sindhia Government. Their holders were either members or relations of the ruling family, or officials of standing and men whose families had served the State with distinction. They were classed as *Sardars* of the first and second grade.²

An *Istmrari* meant a grant in consideration of the grantee paying to the Government, a fixed amount or a fixed proportion of his income from the grant. A *Tankedar* meant a person who, in consideration of his holding a village or piece of land, paid to the Government a fixed proportion of the income arising from the grant as tribute. Likewise, an *Ubaridar* paid to the Government a fixed

1. Gwalior Today, p. 16.
2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, pp. 102-03.

amount or a fixed proportion of the income from his holding and was entitled to enjoy the balance.¹ The *Muafidars* paid no revenue, *tanka* or other dues on their holdings. They fell under two main classes, viz., holders of entire tahsils or villages and holders of plots. *Muafis* were also classified as *Dewasthan* or *dharamada* for the upkeep of temples and other religious institutions, and *padarakh* for the support of Brahmins and religious teachers.²

A considerable number of *Istimrari* holdings, the *sanads* for which were found to be defective, were resumed and turned into *Khalsa*. In order to avoid hardship to this class of holders the Government announced a 'New Policy' (*Jadid Usul*), under which such jagirs were restored to the holders on *status quo-ante* subject to the condition that at each succession, the villages would be surveyed by way of revision and the total assessment computed, one-half of which was to be the rent payable by the *Istimrardar* to the Government.³

On the eve of the formation of Madhya Bharat, the jagirs in the Gwalior district comprised 100 villages, representing an area of 1,57,516 acres, with a population of 37,061. The tahsilwise position is shown in the table below:—

Name of tahsil	No. of jagir villages	Area (in acres)	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Gwalior	28	50,614	9,537
2. Pichhore	71	1,05,373	27,261
3. Bhandar	1	1,529	263
Total	100	1,57,516	37,061

Source.—Collector, Gwalior.

The jagir areas were administered by the Jagirdars, some of whom were even granted revenue, judicial, and police powers. Where, however, the holder of a jagir was a minor or widow or had been found guilty of gross mismanagement, disobedience and the like, the jagir was placed under the department of Court of Wards. This department owed its origin to the *Mahkma Sadar Supradanti* which was created in 1881, the name "Court of Wards" being given to it in 1895.

In order to bring about an improvement in the administration of the jagirs managed by the Jagirdars, a separate department was set up in 1908, headed by an officer known as *Muntazim Jagirdaran*.⁴ He had two sub-offices, one at Ujjain and the other at Shivpuri. The jagirs in Gwalior district came under the latter sub-office. Subsequently, in 1937-38 the department of Court of Wards was amalgamated with the department of *Muntazim Jagirdaran* with the latter as

1. Manual for Jagirdars, p. 52.
2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 103.
3. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1909-10, p. 7.
4. *ibid.* 1908-09, p. VII.

the head of the department for both the Jagirs and Court of Wards branches.¹ This set-up continued until the State's merger in Madhya Bharat.

A record of the rights, honours and privileges of each Jagirdar was contained in an official compilation called *Tarikh Jagirdaran* (History of Jagirdars) which was published in 1913. Another compilation named *Qawaid Jagirdaran* (Manual for Jagirdars) was enacted in the following year which was a codified law for regulating the relations between the Government and the Jagirdars.

To ensure a proper land revenue system in the jagir areas, regular survey and settlement operations were undertaken in those areas in the beginning of the present century. The settlement of *Jadid Usul* jagirs and of those jagirs whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 5,000 was done by the Settlement Department at Government expense.² The other Jagirdars were expected to carry out the settlement operations themselves. By about 1940-41, survey and settlement operations in almost all jagir areas were completed along with the settlement of *Khalsa* territory.³

Linked up with the question of settlement was the matter of *Patta bandi* (grant of leases to cultivators) in jagir areas. Here the problem was that Jagirdars often granted *pattas* not according to the settlement or only on short term, although the Jagir Department repeatedly impressed upon them the necessity of complying with the provisions of the revenue laws in this behalf. The result was that soon after responsible Government was introduced in the State, the revenue powers of the Jagirdars, along with their judicial powers, were withdrawn in May 1948.⁴

After the formation of Madhya Bharat the Jagir Courts and Revenue Powers and Police Ordinance (No. 19 of 1948) was promulgated which was later replaced by an Act of the legislature. Similarly the Jagir Land Records Management Ordinance (No. 21 of 1948) was promulgated under which the maintenance of record of rights in jagir areas was taken over by the State and arrangements were made for the appointment of patwaris and preparation of records through the tahsil.⁵ At the same time, in pursuance of the general policy of abolition of intermediaries between the State and the actual tiller of the soil, the Government of India appointed in August 1949, a Committee known as 'The Rajasthan-Madhya Bharat Jagir Enquiry Committee' for examining the question of abolition of the jagirdari system in the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat.⁶ In accordance with the recommendations of this Committee, the M.B. Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1951 (Act No. 28 of 1951), was enacted and brought into force from 7th December, 1951. The implementation of this measure was

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1937-38, p. 9.
2. *ibid.* 1940-41 p. 155.
3. *ibid.* p. 156.
4. Madhya Bharat Bhusudhar Samiti ki Report, 1956, p. 11.
5. Report on the Administration of Madhya Bharat, 1948-49, p. 96.
6. Madhya Bharat Rajaswa Vyavastha Ki Pragati Par Ek Drishti, 1948-54, p. 5.

delayed because some Jagirdars filed a writ petition in the High Court and got an injunction order. The High Court rejected the petition on 4th December 1952 and the State Government issued a notification on the same day resuming the jagir lands. But this could not be acted upon as some Jagirdars filed an appeal in the Supreme Court, and that Court passed an order staying further action in pursuance of the notification. Meanwhile a stalemate had resulted since after the passing of the Abolition of Jagirs Act, the Jagirdars on the one hand, while on the other hand the Government could not collect land revenue in jagir areas in the face of the Supreme Court's stay order. An agreement was later reached between the Government and the Jagirdars' Association by which revenue officials were asked, by the Jagirdars to collect revenue in jagir areas and the amount of revenue so collected was to be paid to them as advance compensation after deducting *tanka* and collection charges at the rate of nine per cent.¹

On the 2nd February 1954, the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal and thereafter the implementation of the Act was taken in hand.² The jagirs thus stood resumed from the 4th December 1952. The consequences of resumption were that all rights of Jagirdars in jagir lands, etc., vested in the State free from all encumbrances. They were, however, allowed to remain in possession of lands cultivated personally by them enjoying the same rights as an occupant has in *ryotwari* land. The Jagirdars' right to recover and levy cesses was abolished and the cultivators made directly liable for the payment of land revenue or rent that they used to pay to the Jagirdars. The Act also made provision for the payment of compensation to the Jagirdars for the loss of their rights.

The Zamindari System

The *Khalsa* villages were held in proprietary rights by zamindars for a term of years agreed on at the time of settlement. Zamindari tenures were sub-divided into zamindari single and zamindari *pattidari*. In the tenure of the zamindari single class, a village was held by one person and in zamindari *pattidari* jointly by two or more persons. In the *pattidari* villages one person was elected from amongst the co-sharers to represent them in all public matters, called *Nambardar*. He was responsible to the Government for the punctual payment of the revenue, proper distribution of profit amongst the co-sharers, etc. He was paid for his services at a certain rate notified at the time of assessment.³

In single zamindari villages the *Nambardars*, and in *pattidari* villages the *Pattidars*, collected the revenue from cultivators after the latter had sold the produce of their harvests and, out of these collections, paid the State demand and dues into the treasury. The zamindars were classed as ordinary and occu-

1. Report on the Administration of Madhya Bharat, 1952-53, p. 18.
2. *ibid*, p. 17; 1953-54, p. 20.
3. Gwalior State Gazetteer, pp. 103-04.

pancy. Those possessing occupancy rights had no right to alienate the holding, and the land passed to their heirs. When no occupancy right existed, the land could be given to any person, but in practice land very seldom failed to pass from father to son whether actual occupancy rights were conceded or not.

The zamindars enjoyed several rights and privileges and were bound by certain obligations, which were embodied in the *Qanoon Mal* (Land Revenue Code) and the Zamindari Manual. These were brought into force from 1904.¹ Up to 1898 no zamindar could sell or mortgage his land. Proprietary rights including powers of sale and mortgage were first granted to him in that year under certain conditions. Thereafter a zamindar, who had been granted proprietary rights, could transfer his land either to another zamindar or, in very special cases, to another person. In no case, however, could such transfer be made to any person who was not a subject of the Gwalior State.²

The zamindari was heritable by heirs of any degree and by adopted heirs according to the caste law of succession and was also partible. It was not liable to attachment, sequestration or sale by the State except under the processes of the law, especially when there was a deliberate evasion or default in the payment of the State dues. If it became necessary to attach a zamindari, an effort was made to find someone, preferably a sub-share holder or tenant in the same village to take over the village in *sipurdagi* for the rest of the settlement term with an option to the zamindar to regain the village at the end of the settlement. Failing *sipurdagi* the next step was to auction the village, but if the auction did not fetch at least 4/5th of the land revenue, the village was taken under departmental management (*Kham*), in which case again the zamindar was free to take back the village under certain conditions. It was only when all these alternatives failed that the zamindari was lost for ever, in favour of the *Sipurdagi-dar* on his paying *nazarana*. The zamindar could, however, continue to hold his *Khud kash* lands under the ex-proprietary tenure, which carried an exemption of two annas in the rupee in rent. If the village had been taken under departmental management (*Kham*) it lapsed to the State.³

A *Sajawal*, who was a paid servant of the state, was put in charge of a *Kham* village. The annual revenue demand from *Kham* villages in the district during 1911-12 to 1917 was between Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 49,000.⁴ Since the management of *Kham* villages did not work satisfactorily, the *ryotwari* system was introduced in these villages under the Ryotwari Act of 1917 and by the year 1925 there were no *Kham* villages left in the district.

No land could be acquired compulsorily in zamindari or *ryotwari* villages by the State except for public purposes under the Land Acquisition Act on payment of compensation.

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1904-05, p. II.
2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 104.
3. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1917-18, p. 73.
4. *ibid*.

It has been stated earlier that nearly one-third of the total average annual proceeds of a village in the State went as the zamindar's share of profit. Moreover, any increase in income accruing in a village during the currency of a settlement, from the extension of cultivation or from enhancements of rents permissible under the law, went wholly into the pocket of the zamindar with a rebate of 10 per cent on the net increase of cultivation during the next settlement.¹

With a view to augmenting the income of the State, a conference consisting of all Ministers, Heads of Departments and Collectors was held by Government in January 1945 and a resolution was passed recommending the replacement of the zamindari system by the *ryotwari* system. Later, a similar demand was voiced in the Praja Sabha and Raj Sabha of the Gwalior State. In pursuance of this, Government appointed a Committee in March 1948 to go into the question of abolition of the zamindari system, but before the Committee could make any progress in its work, in June 1948, the Gwalior State, along with others, was amalgamated to form the State of Madhya Bharat.

The idea of eliminating the intermediaries between the State and the tiller of the soil was pursued by the Madhya Bharat Government which appointed another Committee in January 1949 with this object. The Committee submitted its report in November 1949, one of its recommendations being the abolition of the zamindari system. This recommendation was accepted and the Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act (Act No. 13 of 1951) was enacted and brought into force from the 25th June, 1951. The Act provided, among other things, for the abolition and acquisition by the State from the 2nd October, 1951 of the rights of the proprietors in villages, settled on the zamindari system, free from all encumbrances. A notification was issued on the 3rd September, 1951, whereby all proprietary rights in all villages other than jagir, *muafi* and *ryotwari* villages, passed to and vested in the State.

The zamindars, however, challenged the validity of the Act in the Madhya Bharat High Court and as a result of an inter-locutory order passed by the Court the process of taking physical possession of property vested in the State was stayed. The Act was later up-held and the stay order vacated on the 3rd December 1951 after which the work regarding implementation of the Act was resumed. All zamindari villages having stood vested in the State from the 2nd October 1951, all unoccupied lands therein were taken over by the Collector.

The ex-proprietors were, however, allowed to retain possession of lands under their personal cultivation (*Khud kasht*) under plot proprietary rights and payment of land revenue assessed thereon. Under the Act, the Government was also required to pay to every proprietor, who was divested of proprietary rights, compensation in accordance with certain principles with a proviso that if the amount of compensation was not determined within six months from the date of vesting, an interim payment was to be made equal to 1/10th of the

estimated amount of compensation. A provision was also made in the Act for the payment of rehabilitation grants to zamindars who earned their livelihood wholly or mainly from agriculture and who paid annual land revenue not exceeding Rs. 3,500.¹

For the implementation of the Zamindari Abolition Act, a separate department known as the Land Reforms Department was organised in 1951 with the Land Reforms Commissioner as the Head of the Department. The scope of this department was confined to:—

- (1) Determination and allocation of compensation,
- (2) Assessment of *Khud kasht* land, etc., held by ex-proprietors,
- (3) Adjudication of claims against the proprietors and determination of title to land, and
- (4) Determination of rehabilitation grants to zamindars.²

At the district and tahsil level, Compensation Officers and Deputy Compensation Officers respectively were appointed for determining the amount of compensation to ex-zamindars. Claim officers were appointed for the adjudication of secured debts or claims owed by ex-zamindars. The work of assessment of land revenue in tahsils was entrusted to patwaris, for the supervision of whose task *Girdawars* and *Muharrirs* were appointed under the Land Reforms Department.³

A Jagir Commissioner was appointed for the implementation of the Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1951. Under him were appointed Assistant Compensation Officers at the headquarters of each district. They worked under the supervision of the Collector.

The table below shows the amount of compensation which was payable to the ex-proprietors in the district for the loss of their rights and which has been paid to them up to the 31st December, 1960 :—

Category of ex-proprietor						Amount of compensation payable	Amount of compensation paid upto 3-12-60
(1)						(2)	(3)
						Rs.	Rs.
Zamindars						48,01,614	38,44,114
Jagirdars						11,21,279	8,14,964

An amount of Rs. 21,49,515 was payable to the zamindars as rehabilitation grant, out of which a sum of Rs. 18,57,812 has been paid to them up to the 31st December, 1960.

1. Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act, 1951, Chapter VII.
2. Report on the Administration of Madhya Bharat, 1953-54, p. 20.
3. Madhya Bharat Bhusudhar Samiti Ki Report, 1956, pp. 2-3.

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1917-18, p. 70.

The Land Reforms Department was abolished in 1958 as the work connected with the implementation of the Acts had considerably decreased. The powers of the Land Reforms and Jagir Commissioners have been delegated to the Commissioners of divisions while those of the Compensation and Deputy Compensation Officers have been delegated to the Collectors and Tahsildars respectively.

The Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950, was made applicable in the Jagir and Zamindari villages, and a patel was appointed in each village to collect and pay land revenue into Government treasury. The additional income under land revenue which has accrued in the district as a result of the abolition of zamindari and jagirdari systems can be seen in the following table:—

Annual demand during five years of pre-abolition period		Annual demand in post abolition period	
Year	Rs.	Year	Rs.
1946-47	6,62,015	1951-52	13,36,784
1947-48	6,67,670	1952-53	13,69,532
1948-49	7,02,649	1953-54	19,49,744
1949-50	7,17,295	1954-55	19,49,171
1950-51	7,28,415	1955-56	18,19,279
		1956-57	18,04,447
		1957-58	17,34,773
		1958-59	17,99,987
		1959-60	18,07,378

The table below shows the amount of land which has vested in the State in the district as a result of the abolition of the Zamindari and Jagirdari systems:—

		(in acres)	
		Cultivable	Fallow
Zamindari	..	1,04,079-029	4,22,861-573
Ryotwari	..	3,577-966	32,519-111
Jagirdari	..	35,013-945	41,219-215

Source.—Collector, Gwalior.

PRESENT SYSTEM OF SURVEY, ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE

The thirty-year settlements effected in the district in the forties are still in force and hence no fresh survey operations have been undertaken. For this reason, the whole class of tenants and the outgoing intermediaries in respect of lands settled with them, continue to pay the existing rates of rent and assessment.

The system of collection of land revenue in the period before the abolition of intermediaries has already been indicated earlier. During this period, the demand was paid in four instalments in the year, i.e., on the 15th January, 15th May, 15th June and 15th December, the amount realizable at each instalment being announced by the patwari to the land-holders.¹ Now the land revenue is recovered in two instalments which are due on the 15th January and 15th May of each year. A patel has been appointed in each village or group of villages and it is his responsibility to collect the land revenue, cesses and such other Government dues from the land-holders and deposit them into the Government treasury. In a few villages of the district, gram panchayats have also been authorized to collect land revenue, etc., as an experimental measure. On receiving the land revenue, the patel or gram panchayat grants a receipt for the sum paid in the prescribed form. The revenue can be paid in whole or in instalments and can be paid in cash or may be remitted by money order.

Any land revenue due and not paid on or before the prescribed date becomes an arrear and the person responsible for payment becomes a defaulter. A penalty not exceeding 10 per cent of the amount not paid is imposed on a wilful defaulter. A notice along with a statement of account duly certified by the Collector or the Tahsildar regarding the arrears payable to the Government is served on the defaulter before any process of recovery is undertaken.²

The administrative machinery for dealing with revenue matters in the princely regime varied from time to time. In the 19th century the revenue administration at the State level was conducted by a member of the State's Executive Council. His functions were later entrusted to a Board of Revenue which was formed in March 1896.³ The Board was assisted in its work at the divisional and district level by the *Sar Suba* (Commissioner) and *Suba* (Collector) respectively. Later the Revenue Board and *Sar Subas* were abolished, and till the formation of Madhya Bharat, the Gwalior State's Revenue Administrator. Under the Revenue Minister, there was the *Suba* or a Collector at divisional level. The divisional office consisted of a gradation of officers directly responsible to the Revenue Minister. In each district, there was a *Naib-Suba*, who was responsible for the maintenance of land records. Districts were sub-divided into tahsils and *tappas* (Circles), the former being in charge of Tahsildars and the latter that of Naib-Tahsildars.⁴

Below these were village officials like *Girdawars*, *Kanungos* and *Patwaris*, who actually collected the land revenue, prepared accounts and kept records.

After the State's amalgamation in Madhya Bharat, the structure of the revenue administration at and below the district level remained the same. At the higher level, however, a Board of Revenue was formed for the whole State which was divided into divisions, each under a Commissioner. This position continues.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 101.

2. M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1959, Chapter XI.

3. Report on the Administration of Central India Agency, 1895-96, p. 13.

4. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1941-42, p. 16.

Income from Land Revenue and Special Cesses

Until the beginning of the present century, a certain rebate on the actual assessed revenue was made in the case of each village. The rebate known as *gaonti kharch* was utilised to cover the cost of *nazars* paid to State officials, charitable grants to temples, expenses at festivals and the like. Later the Government abolished this institution and also stopped the payment of *bhets* (due to *Chaudharis* and *Kanungos*) which used to be levied as a percentage on the collected revenue varying from one to four percent per annum. Instead these officials started receiving salaries from the State in lieu of the dues. Formerly the land revenue, that was collected, covered all cesses and under the terms of the lease the State could not make any extra levy. But after the State's merger in Madhya Bharat, a Panchayat cess at the rate of half an anna in the rupee of land revenue was realised along with the land revenue under the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act, 1949 and was subsequently paid to the Panchayats in the district. This is continuing in Madhya Pradesh also. The annual income from land revenue in the district from 1930-31 to 1960-61 is given at table in Appendix XVII.

Tenancy Reform

In former Gwalior State there were two classes of tenants in zamindari areas, viz., (1) *maurusi* or occupancy tenants and (2) *gair maurusi* or tenants-at-will.¹ Although the State had no direct financial relationship with the tenants, they were not entirely left to the tender mercies of the zamindars. To regulate the relations between the zamindars and tenants, a codified law under the title *Qanoon Mal* (Land Revenue Code), had been brought into force from 1904. It not only conferred valuable rights on tenants but also contained provisions for protecting them against arbitrary ejectment, rack-renting and other harassment.² The rent payable by an occupancy tenant was fixed by the Settlement Department at each settlement and one lease for the whole term of settlement was given to each tenant. The rent could not be enhanced except by an order of a competent revenue court on specific grounds and no occupancy tenant could be ejected, except for default in payment of rent, without the court's order. Further, the occupancy right was made heritable. The rent, if unpaid, could be recovered by the zamindar only by prosecuting the debtor in a revenue court and obtaining and enforcing its decree.

In the case of a tenant-at-will, *patta* and *kabooliyat* were compulsory as without them the zamindar could not sue him for rent or ejectment. When the *patta* and *kabooliyat* were executed, each party was bound to conform to their terms. A tenant-at-will could acquire an occupancy right in one or more of the following ways:—

- (a) Continuous occupancy of 12 years;
- (b) If the tenant, sunk and constructed any well or bund in his fields or restored defunct well or bund, he could become occupancy in respect of all land irrigated from the well;

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1917-18, p. 70.
2. Gwalior To-day, pp. 86-94.

- (c) If he broke virgin or fallow land longer than three years he could get occupancy in respect of all such land from the beginning.¹

Apart from the provisions of the *Qanoon Mal*, certain other measures were undertaken from time to time to afford relief to the peasants, such as the remission of some petty cesses. Notable amongst these was the system of *bayai* (a cess payable by a tenant in a bazaar on a transaction in foodgrains), the abolition of which was ordered by the Government in 1914-15.² The *Qanoon Mal* was revised in 1927 and the revised code was brought into force from the 1st July 1927. It marked a considerable improvement upon the previous one. The most important change was the conferral of full proprietary rights on occupancy tenants in respect of their holding.³ Further, it gave increased facilities to tenants-at-will for attaining occupancy status. When the agriculturists were hard hit due to the failure of crops or other reasons, the State used to grant suspension or remission of land revenue. Under the revised Code, the process regarding revenue collection in normal years and suspension and remission of revenue demand in lean years was simplified and liberalized so as to render ejectment for default a rare occurrence.⁴

Owing to trade depression and slump in the grain market during the thirties the income of agriculturists was seriously affected. Besides suspending re-settlement operations, the Government appointed a Rent and Revenue Relief Committee to find out what relief by way of remissions was necessary to meet the emergency, and on the recommendations of the Committee sanctioned liberal remissions in land revenue.

The revision of the *Qanoon Mal* was again taken up and certain amendments were made into it in 1948 and the revised *Qanoon Mal* was allowed to continue in force in the former Gwalior State after the formation of Madhya Bharat. One of the amendments prohibited the eviction of non-occupancy and sub-tenants except in the circumstances in which an occupancy tenant could be evicted.⁵ This, coupled with the anticipated land tenure reforms, prompted some of the zamindars to dispossess non-occupancy tenants and sub-tenants up to a prescribed limit, as a result of which the relations between the zamindars and the tenants became strained. To meet this situation, the Government enacted the Zamindari Management Act, which was brought into effect from the 30th July 1949. It provided for the taking over by the Government of a zamindari about which there were large-scale complaints of illegal ejectments and other acts of high handedness.⁶

The M. B. Zamindari Abolition Act of 1951, besides abolishing the zamindari system, also aimed at giving greater security and additional rights to

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1917-18, p. 70.
2. *ibid*, 1914-15, p. 34.
3. *ibid*, 1926-27, p. 1.
4. *ibid*, p. 2.
5. M. B. Revenue Department File No. 25/1950, p. 81.

the tenants. For instance, every tenant of the ex-zamindar became an occupancy tenant of the land comprised in his holding from the date of vesting. Even a sub-tenant or tenant of a sub-tenant could acquire occupancy rights under specific conditions.¹ It was found after the abolition of the zamindari system that in some cases rents charged from tenants were in excess of the rates fixed in the current settlement. An amendment was, therefore, issued to the Zamindari Abolition Act, in 1954, according to which rent at the village rate assessed in the current settlement was to be charged from every tenant.

In the jagir areas, the *ryotwari* system was predominant. In the *ryotwari* tracts, the tenants' rights broadly fell into the following two classes:—

(1) *Pukhta maurusi* or *Malkana hak* holder who had heritable as well as unrestricted rights of transferring a part or whole of his holding by sale or mortgage and sometimes even by bequest or gift.

(2) *Mamuli maurusi* or *pattedar* peasant who enjoyed heritable rights but whose heritable rights were hedged round by restrictions.

The number of persons falling in the first category was small, while the bulk of the peasants belonged to the second category. This class of tenant could not transfer his land without the permission of Government or the assignee of the village.²

In order to prevent the harassment of tenants by Jagirdars and protect their rights against forcible ejection, the Jagir Tenants' Land Restoration Act, 1949, was enacted to enable the tenants to reacquire their dispossessed lands. Attempts were also made by the Government to rationalize the land revenue and tenancy laws in the *ryotwari* villages. For this purpose the Madhya Bharat Revenue Administration and Ryotwari Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950, was enacted and brought into force from the 15th August 1950. This Act, not only consolidated the position of the tenants in the *ryotwari* areas but conferred occupancy tenant's rights on all those tenants who or whose predecessor's interest had been lawfully recorded as tenants. The Act also introduced certain restrictions on transfer of leases to enable more holdings of an economic size being created in future.³

After the formation of new Madhya Pradesh the whole position regarding land tenures and tenancy reforms in the constituent units was reviewed and, as a result, a unified Land Revenue Code, 1959, was enacted and brought into force from the 2nd October 1959. This Code incorporates all the important features of land reforms such as uniformity of tenures, protection of tenants against arbitrary ejectment, rack-renting and conferring *bhumiswami* rights on them.

In place of multiple tenures existing previously, the Code provides for only one class of tenure holders of lands from the State to be known as *Bhumiswami*.⁴ A *Bhumiswami* shall have rights of transfer subject only to one restriction that such transfer does not either create a holding above a prescribed

1. Madhya Bharat Ki Rajaswa Vyavastha Ki Pragati Par Ek Drishti, p. 4.

2. Patel, G. D., The Indian Land Problem and Legislation, p. 334.

3. *ibid*, p. 335.

4. M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1959, Section 157.

limit or an uneconomic holding below 10 acres. Subject to certain restrictions, he will have full rights over all kinds of trees in his holdings. A *Bhumiswami* has also a right to mortgage his land both by simple or usufructuary mortgage.

The Code protects the rights of sub-tenants who are given the status of occupancy tenants.¹ An occupancy tenant can be conferred *bhumiswami* rights on his paying 15 times the land revenue in five equal instalments. To protect the existing occupancy tenants of *bhumiswami* from being rack-rented, it has been laid down that the maximum rent payable by an occupancy tenant shall not exceed four times the land revenue in the case of irrigated land, three times the land revenue in the case of lands under *bandhas* and two times the land revenue in other cases. No subletting or leasing of land is now permitted except in very emergent cases once in three years or by certain classes of persons such as widows, unmarried women, minors, etc.

The land reforms indicated above affect more the type of tenure than the size of the property. Even so some restrictions have been imposed in this respect. The maximum of individual holdings in respect of future acquisitions was fixed at 50 acres by the former Madhya Bharat Government. In respect of existing holdings, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has enacted a special law, which is known as the Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act. According to this Act, apart from inherited land, no person shall acquire more than 25 standard acres per family consisting of a husband and wife. Additional 5 standard acres have been allowed for dependents upto five to the maximum extent of 25 standard acres depending on the number of dependents i.e., up to 50 standard acres.

Consolidation of Holdings

The *Qanoon Mal* of the Gwalior State provided against fragmentation of holdings in that a tenant's holding could not be transferred if it was less than 25 bighas.

The question of introducing measures for the consolidation of holdings in the State was considered by the Gwalior State Government for the first time in the year 1924, when an officer was deputed to the Punjab to study the working of a similar scheme there. This officer submitted his report to the Government in February 1925 but after protracted consideration, it was decided in 1929 to drop the matter on the plea that the procedure of consolidation of holdings obtainable in the Punjab was impracticable in Gwalior State.² The question was again taken up during the period between 1940 and 1946 when necessary literature and data were collected and studied. However, the matter remained

1. M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1959, Section 185.

2. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1940-41, p. 80.

undecided until the State's amalgamation in the State of Madhya Bharat.¹ The Government of Madhya Bharat too did not undertake any specific legislative or other measures in this direction except that certain provisions against the fragmentation of holdings were made in the M. B. Revenue Administration and Ryotwari Land Revenue and Tenancy Act of 1950.² After the formation of the reorganized Madhya Pradesh the provisions of the Land Revenue Code of old M. P. 1954 (II of 1955), relating to the consolidation of holdings have been incorporated in the Land Revenue Code, 1959, which has been made applicable throughout the State.

Bhoodan

The Bhoodan (land-gift) movement launched in the country in 1951 by Acharya Vinoba Bhave to solve the problem of landless labourers made its impact also in the former Madhya Bharat, which he visited in October 1951. Donations of lands were received by him for distribution to landless persons, the first preference being given to Harijans. To facilitate the work in connection with the Bhoodan movement in the State, the Government of Madhya Bharat enacted the Bhoodan Yagna Act (No. 3 of 1955) in 1955. Under this Act, a Bhoodan Yagna Board was established in the State with head-quarters at Gwalior, and all property, movable or immovable, received in connection with the Bhoodan movement, vested in the Board. The Board was empowered to constitute Tahsil Committees to assist it in its work at the tahsil level. The Board and the Tahsil Committees were given powers to allot lands to landless persons, capable of cultivating it personally or for community purposes. The person, to whom such an allotment was made, held the land subject to certain terms and conditions and after holding the land continuously for 10 years, he could acquire the same rights in it as the Board had.³ This Act continues to be in force in the Madhya Bharat region of the new State of Madhya Pradesh, and the Bhoodan Yagna Board continued to function with its headquarters at Gwalior. Till the end of 1960, the Board had received 3,643 acres of land as Bhoodan in the Gwalior district, out of which 136 acres were distributed.

Apart from the Bhoodan scheme, the Government has also launched its own schemes for the economic uplift of landless persons. All State land not required for common village purposes has been earmarked for distribution to such persons without charging any premium or price. Till the end of 1960, 54,173 acres of land were allotted to landless persons for cultivation in the district. A scheme for the settlement of landless families into colonies is also in operation in the district. Till the end of 1960, 20 such families were colonized and a sum of Rs. 26,000 was advanced to them as loan and another sum of Rs. 32,960 as gratuitous relief by the Government.

Rural Wages and Agricultural Labour

According to the Census of 1951 the population of the district is 5,30,299 out of which 2,82,341 live in rural areas and 2,47,958 in the urban areas. Thus,

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1941-42, p. 79; 1942-43, p. 112 and 1943-44, p. 108.
2. M. B. Revenue Department File No. 25/1950, pp. 31-32.
3. M. B. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955.

out of every 1,000 persons, 532 live in villages. Out of the total population, 2,80,747 are non-agriculturists and 2,49,552 are agriculturists, of whom 25,342 are cultivating labourers without land.¹

An enquiry into the living conditions of agricultural workers in the country was conducted by the Government of India in 1951. For the purpose of this enquiry, the erstwhile Madhya Bharat State was divided into four zones and 24 villages were selected by stratified random sampling from village lists relating to each zone. Village Kathenda in the Pichhore tahsil was selected in the Gwalior district which was included in Zone I. According to this enquiry, the agricultural labourers could be classified as attached and casual, the latter forming the bulk. The enquiry further revealed that the attached labourers are usually engaged for the whole year or during the busy season for a period of six months. They usually receive Rs. 15-0-0 per month or grain of equal value and are allowed two daily meals costing about five annas and other perquisites, viz., a pair of shoes worth Rs. 6.00, a turban and a *dorai* costing Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 6-0-0 respectively which are supplied once during the period of contract. The cash value of the remuneration inclusive of perquisites comes to Rs. 28-4-3. In addition, the worker gets tobacco from the employer for smoking or chewing during working hours. Women and children are not employed as attached workers. The following table² will illustrate the average wage rates in 1938-39 and 1949-50 and the percentage increase during the period in Zone I in respect of certain major agricultural operations:—

Year	Cash Value of Average Daily Wage		
	Men	Women	Children
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Ploughing	
1938-39	0-3-6		
1949-50	1-2-0 (511.3)		
		Sowing	
1938-39	0-3-3	0-2-1	0-1-10
1949-50	1-0-10 (517.9)	0-12-2 (584.2)	0-11-11 (650.0)
		Weeding	
1938-39	0-2-2	0-3-2	0-2-0
1949-50	0-13-9 (634.6)	0-11-2 (515.4)	0-10-11 (545.3)
		Harvesting	
1938-39	0-4-7	0-4-4	0-3-0
1949-50	1-9-0 (545.4)	1-6-7 (521.1)	1-0-5 (547.2)

(Figures within brackets indicate the percentage increase of wages in 1949-50 over the wage rates of 1938-39).

1. Gwalior District Census Hand Book, 1951, p. 6.
2. Madhya Bharat in 1951-1952.

After the formation of new Madhya Pradesh the State Government appointed a Committee in January 1959, under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, for advising it, among other things, in respect of fixation of minimum rates of wages in the scheduled employment of agriculture.¹ The Committee submitted its report in December 1959. According to this Committee, there is a wide variety of practices prevalent in respect of the cultivation of land. The chief amongst them are:—

- (i) cultivation of land by partnership,
- (ii) cultivating the land through "attached" workers, and
- (iii) cultivating the land by casual workers.

The most common system noticed by the Committee is that of partnership between the landowners and the agricultural labour, which is popularly known as 'batai' in the district. The terms and conditions governing this system are generally based on the tradition of sharing the produce of the land, the land-holding partner supplying seeds, bullocks, manure and implements and the other partner supplying labour. This system, however, is losing ground gradually as farm labourers now generally prefer working on daily wages. The system of attached workers is also losing popularity more with the worker than with the farmer.² This is partly because some agricultural labourers are gradually acquiring land themselves. Broadly speaking, the remuneration paid to an attached worker on an average ranges between Rs. 150 and 250 per year. The period of their employment is about 6 to 11 months. In some places, such workers, specially those getting lower wages, are given mid-day meals by the farmers. As regards the casual worker, his general wage rates in M. B. region are between Rs. 1.25 nP. to Rs. 1.75 nP. per day which may even go upto Rs. 3.00 per day. The rates of wages paid to women and child labour are generally lower than those paid to men.³

On the advice of this Committee the Government fixed, in December 1959, the minimum rates of wages payable to workers employed in any employment in agriculture.⁴ For this purpose, the State has been divided into the following three zones:—

Zone I—comprises the areas included within the municipal limits of a corporation or a municipality with a population of 50,000 and above and the places within 5 miles from the limits of such corporation or municipality.

Zone II—comprises all places not included in Zone I but included within the municipal limits of a municipality or a notified area with a population of 5,000 and above and the places within five miles from the limits of such municipality or notified area.

1. Report of the Minimum Wages Fixation and Revision Committee in the Scheduled Employment of Agriculture in Madhya Pradesh, 1959.

2. *ibid*, paras. 20, 22.

3. *ibid*, paras. 25, 29.

4. Labour Department Notification No. 7758-XVI, dated 31-12-1959.

Zone III—comprises all places not included in zones I and II.

The minimum rates of wages fixed are indicated in the table below:—

Class of employees	Rates		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
Casual employees—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adult male	1.35 per day	1.15 per day	0.90 per day.
Adult female	1.15 per day	0.90 per day	0.75 per day.
Adult employees on a monthly contract for a period of one month or more.	30.00 per month	25.00 per month	20.00 per month.

Source.—Labour Department's Notification No. 7758-XVI, dated the 31st December 1959.

Other Sources of Revenue

The fiscal system in the former Gwalior State was different from what obtains today in States. The State being an independent entity in financial matters, all its sources of revenue, were 'State' subjects and as such there was no source of revenue, which could be called 'Central'. The Gwalior Government, however, received from the Central Government its share on account of earnings from railways (other than the Scindia State Railway) which passed through the State's territories.¹ It also received annually from the Centre a sum of Rs. 3.12 lakhs as compensation for the relinquishment of duties on imported salt, the annual production of which was limited in the State to 54,000 maunds by an agreement made with the Central Government in 1878.²

Besides the income from land revenue, the other important sources of revenue of the State were customs and excise, forests, railways, stamps and posts.

Of these, customs and excise were substantial sources of revenue. Customs duties were levied on the import and export of 13 principal commodities on the borders of the State while excise duty was levied on country spirit, hemp drugs and opium.³ Out of the total income of the State, which was about Rs. 3.75 crores during 1947-48, customs and excise alone contributed about Rs. 1.25 crores, land revenue yielding Rs. 1.00 crores.⁴ Further, the income from customs and excise in the Gwalior district was the highest in the State. The table below shows the amount of annual revenue collections from these two sources in the district during the period from 1938-39 to 1945-46:—

Year	Income from customs	Income from excise, (opium, hemp drugs, liquor etc.)	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1938-39	4,07,317	2,67,282	6,74,599
1939-40	4,60,401	2,71,947	7,32,348

1. Quarterly Economic Review of Madhya Bharat, October-December, 1948.

2. Gwalior To-day, p. 94.

3. *ibid*, p. 93.

4. Quarterly Economic Review of Madhya Bharat, October-December, 1948.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1940-41	5,05,846	2,86,619	7,92,465
1941-42	5,40,237	3,43,917	8,84,154
1942-43	4,24,103	4,35,123	8,59,226
1943-44	4,15,382	7,02,327	11,17,709
1944-45	5,49,166	10,49,317	15,98,483
1945-46	9,70,635	7,72,725	17,43,350

One of the reasons for the increase in revenue under excise after 1940-41 was the State's policy of stepping up of the prices of liquor, opium and hemp drugs.

The financial system underwent a series of changes after the State merged in Madhya Bharat. To begin with, all internal customs barriers within the new State were abolished in August 1948, and customs duty was levied only on the borders of the new State's territory. A more important change came after the coming into force of the Constitution of India, when an agreement was reached between the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Bharat in regard to financial integration. Under this agreement, among others the following items of revenue were transferred to the Centre from the 1st April 1950 :—

- (1) Central Excise.
- (2) Opium.
- (3) Railways.
- (4) Posts and Telegraphs.

Further, the inter-State customs duty was abolished progressively over a period of five years and the consequential loss of revenue was made good from alternate sources such as sales-tax, etc. The Indian Income Tax Act, was also adopted in the State from 1st April 1950. This was followed by the imposition of estate duty in the year 1953. The State of Madhya Bharat was assigned its share of Union excise duties, income-tax and estate duty collected within its territories. Thus emerged in the State of Madhya Bharat two types of revenue, Central and State.

The important items of Central revenues are Union excise duties, income tax and estate duty. Some particulars about these are given below :—

Union Excise.—The main excisable commodities in the district are cloth, sugar, tobacco, cement, vegetable non-essential oils, copper, yarn, wireless receiving sets, air conditioning machinery, patent and proprietary medicines, matches and electric fans. Excise duty on cloth, tobacco and sugar was levied under the Madhya Bharat Excise Act until the 1st April, 1950 when these items of revenue were transferred to the Central Government.

The Superintendent of Central Excise, Gwalior, is responsible for the collection of union excise duties in the Gwalior district. The annual receipts in the district from this source from 1949-50 onwards are given below :—

Year	Amount in Rs.
(1)	(2)
1949-50	10,11,904
1950-51	13,22,835
1951-52	14,69,668
1952-53	24,05,765
1953-54	37,53,417
1954-55	50,68,460
1955-56	60,69,279

Income-tax and Estate Duty.—The Indian Income-tax Act is administered in the Gwalior district by the staff of the Gwalior Income-tax Circle. The collection, etc., of estate duty was also entrusted to this staff until 1955-56 when a separate Assistant Controller of Estate Duty (of the rank of an Income-tax officer) was appointed for the M. B. region, first with headquarters at Delhi and from 1959 at Indore. The receipts from income-tax and estate duty in the district from the year 1950-51 to 1959-60 are indicated below :—

Year	Amount in Rs.
*(1)	(2)
1950-51	3,42,984
1951-52	12,03,806
1952-53	25,27,494
1953-54	36,38,897
1954-55	50,43,602
1955-56	52,91,882
1956-57	77,60,068
1957-58	85,88,562
1958-59	78,46,717
1959-60	73,62,454

Certain important sources of State revenues, not already covered, are excise, stamps, forests, registration, sales-tax and taxes on motor vehicles etc. A brief account of the items of taxation and the income from them is given below:—

Excise.—The income under this head is from liquor, opium (until 1-3-1958) and hemp drugs. The M. B. Excise Act of 1949 was enacted during 1949-50 when the Central Opium Acts of 1857 and 1898 and the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1920 were also brought into force. The M. B. Excise Act of 1949 was replaced by an amended Act in 1952. The annual receipts from excise during the period from 1948-49 to 1959-60 are shown below:—

Year	Amount in Rs.
(1)	(2)
1948-49	12,82,001
1949-50	19,40,442
1950-51	20,50,640
1951-52	24,21,223
1952-53	19,79,540
1953-54	20,58,809
1954-55	29,01,040
1955-56	21,12,968
1956-57	20,06,183
1957-58	22,76,604
1958-59	21,45,436
1959-60	22,53,656

Stamps.—The annual income under this head, which is from sale of stamps of various denominations, both judicial and non-judicial, is shown below:—

Year	Amount in Rs.
(1)	(2)
1951-52	8,56,452
1952-53	9,27,350
1953-54	9,03,540
1954-55	5,53,385
1955-56	9,27,957
1956-57	4,97,845
1957-58	4,80,582
1958-59	7,18,553
1959-60	7,65,123

Forests.—As observed earlier, the percentage of forest area to the total geographical area in the Gwalior district is nearly 20 per cent. The forest area is administered by the Divisional Forest Officer, Gwalior Division, which comprises the districts of Gwalior and Bhind. The revenue from forests is derived from timber and other produce removed by Government and consumers, purchasers and from other miscellaneous sources like cattle grazing, etc. The annual income from the forests in the Gwalior Forest Division from the years 1949-50 to 1960-61 is indicated below:—

Year	Amount in Rs.
(1)	(2)
1949-50	1,20,238
1950-51	1,35,567
1951-52	1,58,914
1952-53	1,64,054
1953-54	1,84,560
1954-55	1,86,706
1955-56	2,69,581
1956-57	2,81,222
1957-58	2,10,127
1958-59	2,62,375
1959-60	2,21,538
1960-61	1,49,921

Registration.—The annual income under this head, which is derived from registration fee, copying fee, etc., is shown below:—

Year	Amount in Rs.
(1)	(2)
1952-53	14,835
1953-54	23,715
1954-55	23,691
1955-56	N. A.
1956-57 (from 1-11-56 to 31-1-1957)	7,17,272
1957-58	21,80,671
1958-59	22,45,700
1959-60	24,57,840

Sales-tax.—As stated earlier, sales-tax was first introduced in Madhya Bharat in 1950. The yearly receipts from this item in the district during the years 1950-51 to 1960-61 are shown below :—

Year	Amount in Rs.
(1)	(2)
1950-51	9,06,534
1951-52	18,34,797
1952-53	23,55,959
1953-54	29,21,915
1954-55	26,07,469
1955-56	N. A.
1956-57	35,70,819
1957-58	44,68,450
1958-59	20,37,399
1959-60	25,57,773
1960-61	25,91,575

Taxes on Motor Vehicles etc.—The income under this head is derived from the registration of motor vehicles, issue of licences to drivers and conductors, etc., which are levied under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. This Act is administered by the Transport Department.

The annual receipts from the taxes on vehicles in the Gwalior district from the years 1949-50 to 1960-61 are shown below:—

Year	Amount in Rs.
(1)	(2)
1949-50	6,332
1950-51	98,473
1951-52	47,441
1952-53	31,177
1953-54	38,317
1954-55	5,09,460
1955-56	4,63,360
1956-57	4,95,014
1957-58	2,47,987
1958-59	6,98,686
1959-60	9,35,400
1960-61	15,10,104

CHAPTER XI

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Early History

Though Legislation and Justice as now understood are of a comparatively recent growth, a well-organised system of rendering justice to the aggrieved and administering law and order existed in these parts from very early times. At the base of this system was the ancient rural institution of the panchayat, with the ruler as the final arbiter and dispenser of justice.

"In early days there were no regular courts, and all ordinary cases were decided verbally by the *Jagirdar* and *Ijaredar* in his own holding, only very important cases being dealt with by the Chief. The semi-religious systems inculcated by the Hindu *Shastras* and the Muslim *Koran* were taken as the guide. Capital punishment was exceedingly rare, heavy fines being ordinarily imposed for all crimes as being a more lucrative and satisfactory form of punishment. The fines levied went to the *Jagirdar* or the Chief. Mutilation was a common form of punishment especially on members of the lower classes. Civil suits were usually settled by Panchayat."¹

During the early days of Maratha rule the unsettled state of Central India precluded the employment of any but the most rough and ready measures for dispensing justice. Hence under the early Maratha chiefs there were no written codes of law or a uniformity of procedure though in its general character the law followed in these parts conformed to the system obtaining under the Peshwas. Since the *Jagirdars* and *Ijaredars* under the Maratha rule exercised judicial powers within their estates, they settled the cases that came within their jurisdiction. If any party felt aggrieved at their decision he could take up the case to the ruler, but normally unless he happened to have friends at court or had the resources to gain admittance there, his chances of securing a hearing would be small.

No written records of cases appear to have been kept in those days, though scraps of evidence and occasional depositions have been found among old papers. Bonds for loans and other transactions were, however, formally executed and some of them still exist. Besides, from the evidence available it would appear that heinous crimes were investigated and efforts made to detect the culprits and punish them adequately, reports of such proceedings being always submitted to the ruler.

Most of the civil suits were referred to the panchayats whose decisions were usually accepted by both parties. In case any one side felt aggrieved at the decision of the panchayat it could appeal to the ruler who sometimes called upon both the parties to deposit large sums of money (ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000) as a guarantee of good faith, the loser in the dispute forfeiting this deposit to the State.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 92.

"In 1844 Deo Rao Mama Sahib, when Minister to Maharaj Jayaji Rao established the first regular Court at Lashkar. It was known as the *Huzur Adalat*, or Chief Court. As the *Jagirdars* and *Izavedars* still exercised judicial powers the *Shastri* who presided over this Court as *Mukhtar Nyayadhish* or Chief Justice, only heard cases, and suits for Lashkar and Gwalior and a few surrounding villages. Appeals from the *Nyayadhish* were heard by the Minister."

The judicial system in Gwalior State underwent the first serious examination and reform during the time of the Maharaja's Minister, Sir Dinkar Rao who in 1853 withdrew the judicial powers exercised by the *Jagirdars* and *Izavedars* and placed the *Subas* and the *Kamavisdars* in charge of the judicial administration of the district. The *Suba* exercised judicial powers in the district and was assisted in the pargana by the *Kamavisdar* who was a magistrate of the Second class and a civil judge of the Second grade at the tahsil level. He in turn was assisted by a *Naib-Kamavisdar* who also had the powers of a third class magistrate. As an apex to the judicial system, the Minister established a *Sadar Adalat* or a Chief Court at Lashkar presided over by the Chief Justice and issued elaborate regulations known as *Dastur-ul-amal* for regulating the procedure of the courts.

Below the *Sadar Adalat* was the Court of the *Sar Suba* (Commissioner) known as the *Prant Adalat*. Though this Court was abolished in 1862, it was again revived in 1886 and was invested with both original and appellate jurisdiction. Appeals from the *Suba* Court lay to the *Prant Adalat*. The *Suba* Court at the district level had original jurisdiction and heard appeals from the Pargana Officer's Court. The *Suba* (or Collector) presided over the *Suba* Court while the *Kamavisdar* held the Pargana Officer's Court and exercised original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases. In addition to these, a Court of Small Causes was established at Gwalior in 1886 to try petty civil cases whose value did not exceed Rs. 50. There was a separate Court of the Cantonment Magistrate at Morar established in 1885.

Some idea of the high ideals with which the ruler at the time was prompted in reorganising the judicial system, could be gathered from the note of Maharaja Madhav Rao Sindhia on the nature and duties of the Judicial Officer. Though actual performance might have fallen well below these precepts, they are none-the-less an indication that the exalted conception of the role of the Judiciary was present in their minds. The note says:

"The position of the Judicial Officer is not like the rest of the officers. He is a servant of the Darbar, yet while he presides in his Court, he is independent of all control except that of the laws which he administers. That being so, the Judicial Officer is called upon to recognise, that in the discharge of his duties he is constantly in the Divine presence and being beholden to nobody, is bound to dispense un-adulterated justice. He must

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 92.

realise that his duty is not to consider any public or private expectations, not yield to the influence of power or pelf, not even to follow his personal inclinations. If any Judicial Officer falls short of this standard, no matter how slightly, he is the means and instrument of bringing a slur upon the Darbar. In other words, unless he is absolutely above all the influence just detailed, he must be held to have betrayed a trust and to have proved himself utterly unworthy of his position, not to say, sinned against the poor trusting people who came to him for justice.

"The Judicial Officer should understand that he is not expected to take into account the Darbar's wishes, much less would he be justified in considering the wishes of his relations and friends. He must ever remind himself that his Court-house is a tabernacle and he is the repository of a sacred trust. It certainly is no easy matter to rise to this altitude of impersonality and consequently the Judicial Officer's duties are peculiarly difficult to discharge but, on the other hand, it is a rare privilege to be a Judicial Officer. Be that as it may, until the Judicial Officers of the Darbar attain to this standard of independence and conscientious discharge of their duties, the Darbar Courts will never acquire that reputation for impartiality and independence which is the very essence of their being. What is more, it is an article of religious faith with me that if a Judicial Officer, more than any other officers, fails in giving awards which he believes to be absolutely just according to his lights, he is sure to be overtaken by Divine vengeance. It is often said that Mammon is all-powerful in the world, but Truth and Justice, given the necessary determination, are undoubtedly beyond the power and reach of money. I trust that the opinions I have expressed are alike in accord with the ancient conception of ethics, no less than with the accepted principles of State craft."

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

A scheme for the reform and reorganisation of the Judicial Department in Gwalior State was prepared in 1907 by which the *Subas* were divested of their judicial powers and confined to revenue work. A separate cadre of judicial officers was created independently of the revenue officers for the districts and *Subas*. The District and Sessions Judge at the district level and the *Munsiffs* and Civil Judges at the pargana level were appointed to deal with criminal and civil work. It was, however, felt that if the *Subas* and the revenue officers were wholly divested of all magisterial powers, proper administration while the judiciary was wholly distinct from and independent of the executive, of the district, especially of law and order, could not be ensured. Therefore, it was decided to vest the revenue officers with some magisterial powers. In a circular issued by the Gwalior State Government on 23rd January 1909, the powers and functions of the District Magistrate were defined and the *Suba* was invested with the preventive magisterial powers under the Gwalior Criminal Code of Procedure. Similarly the *Tahsildar* was invested with the preventive

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1910-11, p. p. 17-18.

magisterial powers exercisable by a magistrate of the Second class. Since the *Subas* and the Tahsildars were responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in their respective jurisdictions they were given jurisdiction over cases relating to the taking of security for keeping peace and for good behaviour. In addition, they could try cases which were transferred to their file by the High Court.

Another anomaly in the working of judicial system was removed in 1909 when the Chief Justice who presided over the *Sadar Adalat* was relieved of the administrative duties in the Judicial Department and made free to devote all his time to the work of the High Court. Formerly the Chief Justice had to deal with considerable administrative work in the department such as preparing bills for enactment, giving legal opinion and advice on issues referred to the department by Government and attending to correspondence at the Government level. This interfered with his purely judicial work and therefore under the Durbar orders a separate office of a Judicial Member in charge of *Majlis-i-Khas* was created to deal with all administrative matters thus relieving the Chief Justice of this work.

At Gwalior, besides the Cantonment Magistrate at Morar, a Court of Honorary Magistrate at Lashkar and two Benches of Honorary Municipal Magistrates at Morar and Gwalior were established. The Honorary Magistrates were invested with powers of Third class Magistrate, while the Municipal Magistrate had First class Magistrate's powers and tried cases under the Municipal Act. By the Small Causes Act of 1916 the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court at Gwalior was raised from cases of the value of Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

Thus, the judicial set-up that emerged from the reorganisation of 1907-10, consisted of the High Court at Lashkar which, apart from original cases, heard appeals from the *Prant* Courts of Malwa, Gwalior and Isagarh and from the District and Sessions Court, the Court of the District Sub-Judge at Gwalior and the Courts of the Civil Judges at the tahsils. This set-up continued to function till the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948.

Another measure of reform which was introduced in 1910 was the appointment of a Judicial Committee which would function as the highest judicial authority in the State and hear and determine appeals referred to it from the High Court and from the Revenue Bench. Among the members of the Judicial Committee were the Minister of Law and Justice and one or two others nominated by the ruler. There was a later reconstitution of Judicial Committee in 1942-43, according to which the Committee consisted of two members who were designated as senior and junior members and formed a separate establishment independent of the Law Department.¹ The reconstitution of the Judicial Committee in this form was in consonance with the policy of complete separation of judiciary from the executive.

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1942-43, p. 152.

This position continued until the formation of Madhya Bharat State when the Madhya Bharat High Court of Judicature was created in 1948. The High Court was vested with the Jurisdiction to entertain and dispose of all appeals, revisions and original cases above a certain limit, in accordance with the provisions of law. Two Benches were set up, one at Gwalior and the other at Indore. With the creation of the Madhya Bharat High Court, the Judicial Committee of the former Gwalior State no longer dealt with the appeals from the High Court. However, since a number of old appeals and review applications were pending with the Judicial Committee at the time the Madhya Bharat High Court was formed, a new body was set up called the Nyaya Sabha to dispose of these pending cases.

With the formation of Madhya Bharat, the District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior continued to head the judiciary in the district. Till 1952 his jurisdiction extended only to the revenue district of Gwalior, but thereafter the district of Shivpuri was also added to his charge with an Additional District and Sessions Judge posted at Shivpuri. This position continued after the Reorganisation of States and the formation of Madhya Pradesh. However, the seat of the High Court was shifted from Gwalior to Jabalpur though a Bench was retained at Gwalior. In 1961, the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior was extended to Datia district in addition to Shivpuri. There were five Additional District and Sessions Judges to assist the Gwalior District and Sessions Judge, three of whom were stationed at Gwalior and one each at Datia and Shivpuri.

ORGANISATION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS

The following courts¹ existed in the district in 1945-46 to deal with civil cases :—

1. Court of District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior.
2. Court of District Sub-Judge, Gwalior.
3. Court of City Sub-Judge, Lashkar.
4. Court of City Judicial Officer, Lashkar.
5. Court of Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.
6. Court of Cantonment Magistrate, Lashkar.
7. Court of Sub-Judge, Bhandar.
8. Court of Judicial Officer, Gird, Gwalior.
9. Court of Judicial Officer, Kasba, Gwalior.
10. Court of Judicial Officer, Antri.
11. Court of Judicial Officer, Ghatigaon, Pichhore.
12. Court of Honorary Magistrate, Lashkar.

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1945-46, p. 426.

The District Judge, Gwalior, is the head of the civil courts in the district though he also controls the civil courts of Shivpuri district* which is included in the Gwalior Civil Division.

The District Judge is assisted by other judges of different classes as indicated in the table below :—

Strength of Civil Judiciary, Gwalior 1957 to 1961.

Designation	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
(1) District and Sessions Judge.	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Additional District and Sessions Judge.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	3
(3) Civil Judge I Class.	3	3	2	2	2
(4) Civil Judge II Class.	2	2	4	4	4
(5) Judge, Small Causes Court	1	1	1	1	1

Note :—The post of Judge of Small Causes Court was held as an additional charge by a Civil Judge of I class during 1958-61.

Source :—District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior.

Court of the District Judge.—The highest Court in the district is the District Court and it is presided by the District Judge. The District Judge ordinarily holds his court at Gwalior, the headquarters of the Gwalior Civil District, but he may hold it elsewhere also with previous sanction of the Government. It is the principal court of original civil jurisdiction in this district within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure. He is empowered to try all original suits on proceedings of a civil nature in which the value exceeds Rs. 10,000.

The District Judge exercises various powers under the Civil Procedure Code some of which extend to the whole of Gwalior civil district and some only to Gwalior revenue district. Among the former category, covering the revenue districts of Gwalior and Shivpuri are all civil appeals arising out of suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 10,000, and all other proceedings under any special Act, except as otherwise provided for. His powers within the revenue district of Gwalior only, consist of all civil suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value, all executions and miscellaneous applications arising out of them; all civil regular appeals exceeding Rs. 700 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000 and all miscellaneous civil appeals.

Courts of the Additional District Judge, Gwalior.—There are three Courts of Additional District Judge in Gwalior revenue district :—

(1) Court of the First Additional District Judge.

* Also Datia district since 1961.

(2) Court of the Second Additional District Judge.

(3) Court of the Third Additional District Judge.

The work of the three Additional District and Sessions Judges stationed at Gwalior is distributed fairly evenly and classified under powers exercisable within the whole of Gwalior revenue district, or parts thereof. Their powers are generally co-extensive with those of the District Judge, and they hold their Courts in such place or places in the district and transact their business as may be determined by Government or by the District Judge.

There are six Civil Judges in the district. The jurisdiction of Civil Judges Class I extends to all original suits and proceedings of civil nature in which the value of the property involved does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

The jurisdiction of a Civil Judge Class II extends to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature wherein the subject matter does not exceed in amount or value rupees five thousand. The Civil Judges class I and II are invested with jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for hearing of suits not exceeding rupees five hundred and rupees two hundred respectively.

Appellate Jurisdiction.—Appeals from the subordinate courts lie to the District Judge which is the court of appeal. The District Judge hears and decides all appeals from decrees and orders passed by the subordinate courts from which appeal lies under any law for the time in force. In all suits decided by a Civil Judge in the exercise of his ordinary or special original jurisdiction, of which the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds rupees five thousand, the appeal from his decision lies to the High Court. In all other cases, it lies to the District Judge. The spheres of jurisdiction of the Civil Judges class I and of the Civil Judges class II are clearly differentiated.

Administration of Criminal Justice.

As mentioned earlier, the responsibility for the administration of criminal justice in the district rests on the District and Sessions Judge though the Collector in his capacity as District Magistrate and Assistant Collectors and senior Deputy Collectors in the capacity of Additional District Magistrates also exercise some powers under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Except for such sections all other criminal cases are disposed of by the District and Sessions Judge who is the highest court of criminal justice within the district. A number of other categories of Magistrates are provided to assist him in quick and efficient disposal of cases. The table below shows the strength of Magistracy from 1957 up-to-date :—

Strength of Magistrates (1957-1961)

Designation	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) District Magistrate	1	1	1	1	1
(2) .. Additional District Magistrate	—	—	—	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(3) District and Sessions Judge	1	1	1	1	1
(4) Additional District and Sessions Judge	3	3	3	3	3
(5) Municipal Magistrate Class I	1	1	1	1	1
(6) Magistrate Class I	2	2	2	2	2
(7) Special Railway Magistrate	..	..	1	1	1
(8) Magistrate Class II	..	..	2	1	2

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior

The Court of the District Magistrate.—The history of gradual evolution of the powers of the Collectors as District Magistrate has already been described in another part of this Gazetteer. The District Magistrate tries various criminal cases under sections 100, 107, 109, 110, 113 and 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In practice he delegates most of his powers to his senior subordinates who are designated as Additional District Magistrates. The District Magistrate is not expected to try all types of cases. The Government of India remarked in 1887 that, "the primary function of District Officer lies more in obtaining a complete control over every branch of administration than in trying cases."¹

The District Magistrate generally keeps on his file only those cases in which issues connected with race feeling or caste prejudices are involved. Other miscellaneous criminal suits under the preventive sections are disposed of by the Additional District Magistrates.

Courts of Additional District Magistrates.—There are two courts subordinate to the court of the District Magistrate, which entertain different types of suits filed under the preventive sections of Criminal Procedure Code and try suits which are transferred from the file of the District Magistrates from time to time. The Additional Magistrate (city) holds Mobile Courts to try cases under Motor Vehicles Act. This helps in the control of number of road accidents.

Court of the Sessions Judge, Gwalior.—Gwalior Sessions Division consists of two revenue districts of Gwalior and Shivpuri* and the principal seat of the court is at Gwalior. The Sessions Judge has jurisdiction to hear and dispose of all Sessions cases e.g., criminal appeals, criminal revisions, miscellaneous proceedings and applications arising out of the whole Sessions Division, and special cases that may be allotted by the Government under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. All murder cases are tried by the Sessions

1. Report on Judicial Administration (Criminal) of C. P., 1887, p. 4.
* Also Datia district since 1961.

Judge and murder sentence requires confirmation of the High Court. The District and Sessions Judge functions as a Sessions Judge when trying criminal and as District Judge while trying civil cases.

Court of Additional Sessions Judge.—There are three courts of Additional Sessions Judges in this district. These courts try cases of sessions, criminal appeals, criminal revisions, miscellaneous proceedings, etc., as are made over to them by the District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior. The post of Additional District Judge is a combined one and held by one Judge who acts as Additional Sessions Judge when trying criminal cases and as Additional District Judge when trying civil cases.

Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates.—As shown in the table above, there were five Stipendiary Magistrates, subordinate to the court of Sessions on 1st January 1961. Out of this number, one was a Municipal Magistrate (I class), one Special Railway Magistrate, one Magistrate (I class) and two were Magistrates of Second Class.

Jurisdiction and Powers of Magistrates.—The Municipal Magistrate, First Class, Gwalior is empowered to try cases under the Municipal Act which arise from the Municipal Corporation area comprising Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar. He also holds Mobile Courts. The Special Railway Magistrate, Gwalior is empowered to try cases arising under the Indian Railways Act within Gwalior District. The powers of other Magistrates are also defined clearly. A First Class Magistrate is empowered to award imprisonment upto two years and a fine of Rs. 1,000 only. A Second Class Magistrate is empowered to award an imprisonment of six months and a fine of Rs. 200 only, while Third Class Magistrate can award one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 only.

Panchayat Boards.—Gwalior was one of the first princely states to realize that panchayats could do useful work in the administration of justice. To provide for more expeditious and less expensive machinery, to settle petty disputes by the members of the public themselves the system of Panchayat Boards was introduced in Samvat 1968 (Year 1912).¹ The Government in passing this measure was actuated by the best of motives for the welfare of its subjects. The objects which the Government had in view in passing this Act are briefly given in the preamble which runs :—

"Whereas it is desirable that with a view to—

- diminish the expenses of litigation,
- to afford facilities to the public in the adjustment of their petty disputes,
- to render the principal and more intelligent inhabitants useful and respectable by employing them in administering justice to their neighbours.

Board of Panchayat should be appointed to entertain and determine civil suits and to try criminal cases relating to petty offences."²

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1937-38, p. 138.

2. *ibid.*, 1911-12, p. 79.

The Act aimed at the revival of the ancient village panchayat system. Many initial difficulties had to be faced in giving practical shape to this system but when once they had been overcome and Boards established at convenient centres, they soon proved to be useful institutions. The success of this measure, however, very much depended on the judicious selection of the members of the Boards. The quantity of work both civil and criminal turned out by the Boards steadily increased, and to that extent the ordinary courts were relieved of dealing with petty cases. The number of cases which the parties voluntarily submitted to the Board for arbitration also increased.

"The success of the Boards greatly depends on the morale of the members, i.e., integrity and impartiality with which the members would discharge their duties. If the members would inspire confidence into the public mind by their work, the litigant public are sure to avail of and appreciate their gratuitous services in the cause of justice by submitting their civil disputes, irrespective of money-limit, and thus save themselves the trouble and the expense of fighting out their cases in ordinary courts. I would like the members to realise that by taking upon themselves the duties of administering justice they owe it to themselves to discharge their duties honestly and faithfully and thus render a noble service to the State and their fellow brethren. The greater the confidence they infuse into the public mind the larger would be the number of suits voluntarily referred to them for arbitration."¹

Powers of Panchayat Boards.—The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Boards ordinarily extended to cases up to Rs. 25 in civil suits and Rs. 50 in *Sarsarimal* cases. The parties to a case could, at their own free will and choice, refer to the Board cases irrespective of its money value. The judgements of the Board were final i.e., no appeal or revision on merits lay to ordinary courts. They were also invested with criminal jurisdiction for the trial of following offences:—

- (1) Section 10—Simple Hurt.
- (2) Section 104—Criminal Assault.
- (3) Section 11—Criminal Assault or Wrongful Restraint.
- (4) Section 38—Mischief.
- (5) Section 42—Criminal Trespass.

In 1915 there was a proposal to expand the scope and function in two directions, namely, that (a) the Panchayat Boards be entrusted with civil cases upto Rs. 500 subject to appeal to the courts, and (b) the Panchayat Boards be appointed in the towns such as Lashkar, etc.² But this could not be implemented because to raise their jurisdiction to Rs. 500 subject to right of appeal to ordinary courts would have turned the Boards into Pargana Courts and would have seriously affected the utility of the Boards, for their utility lay in the finality of their judgements. The second proposal of establishing the

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1914-15, p. 69.
2. *ibid.*, 1916-17, p. 66.

Boards in towns was also not free from difficulty, both in regard to details and principle. Thus neither of these modifications was proceeded with.

With the formation of Madhya Bharat a Panchayat Act, No. 58 of Samvat 2006 (year 1949), was enacted. But for a time the old Panchayat Boards continued to function in accordance with the rules of the respective covenanting States. The panchayat elections under the Madhya Bharat Act were held in the district in June 1951. In regard to some vacant seats Government nominated suitable persons under section 15 of the M. B. Panchayat Act. After the conclusion of elections of Sarpanchas and Upsarpanchas the names of all Panchas, Sarpanchas and Upsarpanchas were published in Gazette in November 1951. The panchayats thus constituted, started functioning from the 26th January 1952.

Nyaya Panchayats.—Nyaya Panchayats are judicial bodies in the rural areas, of which 33 exist in Gwalior district. "Nyaya Panchayats have been established for an area of Gram Sewak's Circle. The number of members of a Nyaya Panchayat ranges from 5 to 11. Each member is elected for a population of 500. The Panchas and the Sarpanch of a Nyaya Panchayat are elected by the Panchas of the Village Panchayats of the area from amongst themselves. The candidate for the post of Sarpanch should be able to correspond in writing. The term of a Nyaya Panchayat is one year but it could continue to function until a new Nyaya Panchayat is duly constituted. The Sarpanch or a Panch of a Nyaya Panchayat could be removed by the Collector on certain grounds and such a Sarpanch or Panch is not eligible for election for three years.

"No Nyaya Panchayat could pass an order confining a person to prison. They are empowered to impose a fine up to Rs. 100 but in case of non-payment of fine, imprisonment could not be ordered in lieu thereof by the Nyaya Panchayat. They are empowered to entertain civil suits of certain nature the value of not exceeding 100 rupees, but the State Government is authorised to raise this limit up to rupees 500. With the consent of the parties the Nyaya Panchayat could entertain civil suits prescribed in the Act of whatever value provided that such suits are not collusive. The expenses of the Nyaya Panchayats are borne by the Kendra Panchayats. The most important feature of the Madhya Bharat Act, is in regard to conciliation of disputes. The Act provides for the formation of a Conciliation Board comprising of the Sarpanch of the Nyaya Panchayat and two Panchas, one each nominated by the two contending parties. The function of the Board is to facilitate conciliation between parties in any suit, whether civil or criminal triable by the Nyaya Panchayat of the area concerned. It is statutorily provided that the Nyaya Panchayat should not take cognizance of any dispute unless conciliation proceedings have failed."¹

1. Report of the Rural Local Self Government Committee, M.P. 1957, pp. 78-79.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

A perusal of the following tables will show that in this district the crimes reported and decided related mainly to offences against the public tranquility, murder, attempt at murder, offences affecting life, hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, kidnapping and forcible abduction, theft, criminal breach of trust, cheating, simple trespass, offences relating to local and special laws, offences against contempt of lawful authority or public servants, offences effecting public health, safety and convenience, criminal force and assault and offences relating to documents and falsification of accounts.

The table given below shows the incidence of various crimes in the district during the period 1939-1946:—

Year	No. of Heinous Crimes.	No. of Other Offences.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1939	77	1,201	1,278
1940	57	1,320	1,377
1941	43	1,350	1,393
1942	58	1,380	1,438
1943	95	1,599	1,694
1944	89	1,565	1,654
1945	62	1,358	1,420
1946	97	1,290	1,387

Source.—Reports on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1939-40 to 1945-46.

The table shows that while there has been a fluctuation in the number of crimes during the period, the broad trend indicated a rise. The number rose from 77 in 1939 to 97 in 1946.

Analysis of Offences under the Indian Penal Code

The table below indicates the offences committed under each class during the years 1958 and 1959.

Item	Pending from last year	Reported during the year 1958	Total	Pending from last year	Reported during the year 1959	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Offences against State, Public tranquility, safety & Justice	62	146	208	88	291	379
(2) Serious offences against the person	252	669	921	334	697	1,031
(3) Serious offences against person & property and against property only	108	299	407	140	204	344
(4) Minor offences against the person	66	157	223	22	145	167
(5) Minor offences against property	216	634	850	294	716	1,010
(6) Offences under Special & Local Laws	N.A.	N.A.	5,760	687	6,153	6,840

NOTE.—Figures relate to Gwalior Sessions Division as a whole.

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior.

(1) **Offences against the State Tranquility, Safety and Justice.**—The offences included under the head relate to (1) army and navy, (2) coins, (3) stamps, (4) Government Promissory Notes, (5) currency notes and bank notes, (6) harbouring an offender, (7) against public justice, (8) against lawful authority of public servant, (9) rioting and unlawful assembly, (10) impersonation of a public servant or a soldier, and (11) religion.

The total number of offences for disposal in 1959 under the head was 379 as against 208 in 1958. Out of the total cases for disposal 291 were reported in 1959 while 81 were pending from previous year as against 146 cases reported in 1958 and 62 pending from last year.

(2) **Serious Offences against the Person.**—The classes of crime included under this head are—(1) murder, (2) attempt to murder, (3) culpable homicide, (4) rape by a person other than the husband, (5) unnatural offence, (6) exposure of infants or concealment of births, (7) attempt to aid abetment or suicide, (8) grievous hurt, (9) administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, (10) hurt (11) kidnapping or abduction, (12) extortion, (13) hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty, (14) criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement, and (15) rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.

The total number of offences for disposal under this head in 1959 was 1,031 as against 921 in 1958. Out of the total cases for disposal 697 were reported in 1959 while 334 were pending from last year as against 669 cases reported in 1958 and 252 cases pending from previous year.

(3) **Serious offences against persons and property or against property only.**—The classes of crime included under this head are—(1) dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity, (2) robbery, (3) serious mischief and cognate offences, (4) mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal, (5) lurking house-trespass, etc., (6) connection with gangs of dacoits, robbers and thieves, etc.

The total number of offences for disposal were 344 in 1959 and 407 in 1958. Out of these offences 204 were reported in 1959 and 140 were pending from 1958 while 299 were reported in 1958 and 108 were pending from previous year.

(4) **Minor offences against the Person.**—The following classes of crime are included under this head—(1) wrongful restraint and confinement, (2) rash act causing hurt or endangering life, and (3) intimidation, insult or annoyance.

The total number of offences for disposal was 167 in 1959 as against 223 in 1958. Out of these offences 145 were reported in 1959 and 22 were pending from previous year as against 157 reported in 1958 and 66 pending from previous year.

(5) **Minor offences against property.**—The classes of crime included under this head are—(1) ordinary thefts, (2) cattle thefts, (3) criminal breach of trust,

(4) receiving stolen property, (5) cheating, (6) aggravated trespass, and (7) breaking closed receptacle etc.

The total number of offences for disposal in 1959 was 1,010 as against 850 in 1958. Out of these 716 were reported in 1959 while 294 were pending from last year as against 634 cases reported in 1958 and 216 pending from previous year.

(6) **Offences Under Special and Local Laws.**—Classes of crime included under this head are—(1) Public nuisances, (2) Police Act, (3) Gambling Act, (4) Excise Act, (5) Prohibition Act, (6) Arms Act, (7) Opium Act, (8) Lunacy Act, (9) Post Office Act, (10) Opium Smoking Act, (11) Pakistan Control Orders, (12) Forest Act, (13) Motor Vehicles Act, (14) Dangerous Drugs Act, (15) Telegraph Act, (16) Games Act, (17) Public Safety Act, (18) Cantonment Act, (19) Railway Act, (20) Poison Act, (21) Explosives Act, (22) Slaughter Act, (23) Ferry Act, (24) Press Emergency Powers Act, (25) Highways Act, (26) Scheduled Castes Act, (27) Petroleum Act, (28) Criminal Law Amendment Act, (29) Municipal Act, and (30) Goonda Act.

Thus total number of offences under this head were 6,840 in 1959 as against 5,760 in 1958. Out of these 6,153 were reported in 1959 and 687 were pending from 1958.

Incidence of Cognizable Crimes

The table below indicates that all types of cognizable offences have registered a general rise since 1939-40, the beginning of the Second World War. The number of offences committed has gone up from 1,610 in 1940-41 to 5,169 in 1957-58, 7,867 in 1958-59 and 8,572 in 1959-1960. The number of cases found to be false has also more than proportionately increased from 217 in 1940 to 559 in 1957-58 and 1,241 in 1959-60.

In the number of cases challaned for trial the highest number, namely 8,823 was in 1959-1960 as against 671 in 1940-41. There were, however, 2,129 cases pending in court in 1959-60 as against 303 in 1940-41.

Year	Total No. of offences including pending cases	False cases	Cases challaned for trial	Cases ending in conviction	Cases ending in acquittal	Cases pending in courts	Cases under police investigation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1940-41	2,058	217	671	105	263	303	264
1941-42	2,148	208	709	235	118	356	385
1942-43	2,600	216	866	277	121	468	730
1943-44	2,986	201	994	297	209	488	552
1944-45	2,527	223	954	269	186	499	419
1945-46	2,384	287	900	274	821	392	469

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1957-58	6,388	559	3,732	N.A.	N.A.	1,238	N.A.
1958-59	9,084	1,329	8,781	N.A.	N.A.	1,492	N.A.
1959-60	10,064	1,249	8,823	N.A.	N.A.	2,129	N.A.

Source.—(1) Reports on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1940-41 to 1945-46.

(2) District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior.

The number of persons involved in these crimes and sent up for trial also reveals a corresponding trend. It was the highest, 15,587, in 1959-60 and 11,800 persons in 1957-58. The largest number of persons convicted, namely 6,606, was also in 1959-60 followed by 6,253 in 1958-59 and 4,513 in 1957-58. The number of acquittals was the highest 1,799 in 1957-58, followed by 1,696 in 1958-59 and 1,402 in 1959-60.

Important Classes of Crimes

The Appendix XVIII gives the details of important crimes in the district since 1951.

Dacoity.—The problem of dacoity in Gwalior district, as well as in the adjoining districts of Bhind, Morena and Jhansi (U. P.) is of long standing and is the product partly of historical factors and partly economic. Some of the cases spring from ancient family feuds or disputes. The problem had grown endemic in this area, and called for an all-out effort to root it out. This effort was made from 1957 onwards, and a special anti-dacoity Police force was stationed in the area. The strength of the force in Gwalior district is 2 Inspectors, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 10 Head Constables and 75 Constables. Four new Police Stations were opened at Maharajpura, Tigra, Gijora and Karhaiya. As a result of the intensive campaign carried out in the last three years almost all the notorious gangs including their leaders have been liquidated. Though splinter gangs of these dacoits continue to carry on their depredations sporadically in the region, they are far less in number and are being progressively checkmated and captured.

Robbery.—The offences under this head are also now effectively being controlled by the police. The average number per year of crimes under this head was 31 during the period from 1957 to 1959. Most of these crimes were not of serious nature but consisted mainly of waylaying people on lonely roads and relieving them of their petty belongings.

Riots.—The number of crimes under this head has steadily decreased from 66 in 1951 to 17 in 1956.

Burglary.—This type of crime in the district is usually committed by local criminals. Very few outside criminals are involved in this crime in the district.

Cattle Theft.—This type of crime has been mostly traced to local bad characters. They drive away cattle when they get favourable opportunity and sell them off at Morena, Bhandar, Pichhore etc. As shown in the table this crime is now gradually on the decrease, and fell from 103 in 1957 to 62 in 1956. The average number of the thefts was about 92 per year.

Ordinary Thefts.—The type of thefts falling under the category are cycle-thefts, personal thefts, bazar thefts, ghat and fair thefts, etc. Such crimes are quite common in the district and their average occurrence per year is about 481.

Kidnapping.—There is a comparatively low occurrence of this crime in the district, as only 11 cases on the average occurred during the year. Cases of kidnapping often go in association with dacoity crimes.

ORGANISATION OF THE POLICE FORCE

Until 1853 no distinction existed between the military and the police as the same body of men served in both capacities. A section of the army was set apart for police duties and was called the 'Girai', a name by which police are still known in some districts. The use of terms such as *Barkandaz*, *Kotwal* etc., in old records indicates that there were organised local offices which looked after the safety of the district officials, but their duties were not well defined. The staff of this department were generally paid their salaries and allowances either by the Durbar or by the *Ijaredars*.

At Lashkar a special body of Mewatis was enlisted for watch and ward. In 1853 when the *Ijaredari* system was abolished regular *chowkidars* were appointed. The police regulations of 1853 did not make any distinction between cognisable and non-cognisable offences and they were empowered to arrest suspects in all cases. The police also exercised certain judicial powers. The staff consisted of *chowkidars*, constables, *inamdars* and *kotwals* for the city and *Zila* who were all responsible to the district officers.

A re-organisation of the police force was effected in 1874 and a distinction was also drawn between cognisable and non-cognisable offences. However, police and magisterial powers remained united and the district officers continued to control the police in their charges.

With the reorganisation of the police department in 1889, the judicial powers exercised by the police were withdrawn and the force placed under a *Naib-Diwan* as Inspector-General of Police. At the same time a Deputy Inspector-General and Superintendent, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were appointed and their duties clearly defined. A Police Manual was issued in 1889. In the year 1895, the *Prant* Police was placed under the *Sar-Suba* and the posts of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General were abolished. The *Zila* Superintendent was made Assistant *Suba* in charge of police with limited power of making arrest. During the early part of the 20th century, however, i.e., in 1903, the post of Inspector-General was again revived and the police department was taken out of the hands of the district officials.

The police department underwent another stage of re-organisation when in 1948 the Union of Madhya Bharat was formed by the merger of more than 20 Central Indian States. With the formation of this union, the police force was organised on provincial lines. Each of these States had its own police force with varying organizational set-up. "The Indore and Gwalior States had well established Police force, in the smaller states the standard dropped quite considerably."¹ The Madhya Bharat Police Force was formed by the amalgamation of all these units.

The Police Ordinance *Samvat* 2005, providing for the unification and organisation of Police Force of the Union² was promulgated in November 1948 and was later replaced by an Act in 1949.

In January 1949, the structure of the Gazetted Cadre of the Police Force was finalised. It included one Inspector-General of Police, four Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, 25 Superintendents of Police and 25 Deputy Superintendents of Police. The State was divided into three ranges each under a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. One Deputy Inspector-General of Police was placed in charge of Criminal Investigation Department, the department having been organised on the lines of its counter-parts in the rest of the country. Three officers of the rank of the Superintendent of Police—one in charge of Special Branch, another in charge of Crime Branch and the third in charge of the criminal tribes, assisted the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in charge of this department. Corresponding to the Deputy Inspector-General's ranges the Criminal Investigation Department has three zonal officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.³

Present Organisation

The head of the Police Department of the State is Inspector-General of Police, a post included in the cadre of the Indian Police Service. The State is divided into five ranges (Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern and Central) each of which is under a Deputy Inspector-General. A Deputy Inspector-General is in charge of Special Police Organisation, the Special Branch which deals with political crime, the Criminal Investigation Department which is responsible for the detection of professional crime and criminal organisations of more than local importance, the maintenance of the Finger Print Bureau, and the diffusion of intelligence as to the movements and methods of criminals and the Government Railway Police which is maintained for the prevention and detection of crime on railways. The railways of the State are, for this purpose divided into three sections. Each section is under a Superintendent of Railway Police:—

- (1) Western Section with headquarters at Jabalpur,
- (2) Eastern Section with headquarters at Raipur,
- (3) Indore Section with headquarters at Indore.

At the headquarters of the district there is a Superintendent of Police and subordinate to him Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

1. Report on the General Administration of Madhya Bharat, 1948-49, p. 23.
2. *ibid*, p. 24.
3. *ibid*, p. 25.

each generally in charge of a group of circles. Subordinate to Deputy Superintendents are Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who are divided into Investigating and Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. Below them are the rank and file of constables and head constables. For purposes of police investigation the district is divided into circles, each in the charge of an Inspector, and each circle into station-house areas, in the charge of the senior Sub-Inspector. Village crime is reported at station-house by village watchmen, known as *hotwars* and if of sufficient importance, investigated by the station-house staff under the supervision of the Circle Inspector. The district has a prosecuting Inspector who conducts prosecutions in magisterial courts assisted by a prosecuting Sub-Inspector. The District Magistrate exercises a general control over the activities of the police of this district, but has no power to inflict departmental punishments or to interfere directly in its internal administration.

Strength of the Police Force.—The table below shows the number of police stations and *chowkis* in the district. In 1940-41 there were 12 Police Stations and 30 Officers and 660 men while in 1941-42 the number of *chowkis* was only 33, as five *chowkis* were abolished and the sanctioned strength was raised to 31 officers, the strength of men remaining unchanged. By 1956-57 the sanctioned strength of the force was 48 officers and 1,016 men. This was increased in 1957-58 by 50 per cent in the strength of officers and 6 per cent in the strength of men, the sanctioned strength being 72 officers and 1,080 men. This increase in strength was partly due to the opening of four new police stations and two police outposts and partly due to the concentrated efforts for the eradication of the dacoits' problem from this district. The actual strength in the year was 71 officers and 1,049 men i.e., it was short of the sanctioned strength by one officer and 31 men. In 1959-60 the actual strength of the force was 74 officers and 1,098 men. Thus it is seen that the strength of the Police Force has registered a steady rise since 1940-41.

Strength of Police Force (Gwalior District)

Year	No. of Police Stations	No. of Out posts	No. of Chowkis	Sanctioned Strength	
				Officers	Men
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1940-41	12	..	38	30	660
1941-42	12	..	33	31	660
1942-43	12	..	33	35	661
1943-44	12	..	32	37	667
1944-45	12	1	32	37	676
1945-46	12	..	32	33	670
1956-57	17	3	..	48	1,016
1957-58	20	3	..	72	1,080
1959-60	20	4	N.A.	N.A.	1,098

Sources.—(1) Reports on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1940-41 to 1945-46.
 (2) Reports on Police Administration in M. P., 1956-57 and 1957-58.
 (3) Office of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Gwalior.

The District has a Senior Superintendent of Police as its administrative head who is under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern range, with headquarters at Gwalior. In addition, there is a Superintendent of Police who looks after the rural areas. There are five other gazetted police officers in the district to assist the Senior Superintendent of Police—one Deputy Superintendent is in charge of C. I. D., another of Anti-Dacoity Operational Intelligence, the third in charge of Greater Gwalior and two for general supervision. The category-wise details of the police force as on 31st March 1960, are that there were 67 Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 165 Sergeants and Head Constables and 30 Mounted (cavalry) Constables and 933 Foot Constables, the total of the category was 1,202. While in 1957-58 there were 68 persons holding the posts of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 30 Mounted Constables, 160 Sergeants and Head Constables and 921 Foot Constables—the total strength of the force (officers and men) being 1,184. As against this in 1956-57 there were 48 persons holding the posts of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, 147 Sergeants and Head Constables, 30 Mounted Constables and 839 Foot Constables, the total strength of the force (officers and men) being 1,070.

The Police Force at the district headquarters is divided into following classes:—

(1) **District Executive Force.**—This force is utilised for duty for the general prevention and control of crime in the district. There are 20 Police Stations and four out-posts in the district. The Police Stations situated in Gwalior City are Kotwali, Janakganj, Indraganj, Madhavganj, Gwalior and Morar. The remaining Police Stations are situated at Biroli, Antri, Pichhore, Dabra, Bhitwar, Panniar, Ghatigaon, Bhandar, Pandoker, Behat, Maharajpur, Tigra, Gijora and Karhaiya. The last four police stations were created in 1957 in connection with anti-dacoity operational work.

(2) **Special Armed Force.**—Armed and trained reserves were first introduced in the district during the reign of the former ruler of Gwalior State. In 1957, three battalions of the force were stationed at Gwalior and their strength was as follows:—

Number of S. A. F. in the District Sanctioned Strength		Actual Strength		Vacancies	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
105	2,396	98	2,300	7	96

Source:—Report on Police Administration of Madhya Pradesh for 1957.

(3) **Special Intelligence Branch.**—In this district there is a small section of Local Intelligence Branch consisting of one Inspector, four Sub-Inspectors, 10 Head Constables and 11 Constables. Their duties are to deal with matters relating to political parties, collecting intelligence and to keep a watch over political suspects.

(4) **Prosecution Branch.**—This unit consists of one Prosecuting Inspector, seven Sub-Inspectors, one Head Constable and 14 Constables to deal with prosecution cases in the courts.

(5) **Traffic Branch.**—To meet heavy requirements of controlling the traffic a separate unit for traffic control has been set up which consists of one Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and four Constables. The Municipal Corporation has constructed traffic islands at important road crossings of the city.

(6) **Reserve Police.**—There is a small unit of Reserve Police in the district consisting of 12 Sub-Inspectors, 80 Head Constables and 334 Constables.

There is no separate staff for prohibition and anti-corruption but when necessary the local police station staff is utilised for the work.

(7) **Railway Police.**—There is Railway Police Station at Gwalior Station (for Broad Gauge and Narrow Gauge). The Gwalior Railway Police staff is subordinate to the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. There is a railway police station at Gwalior whose strength is one Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables, three Naiks and 39 Constables, who were utilised for watch and ward duty as well as for escorting trains. This police station is under the jurisdiction of Superintendent of Railway Police, Indore, who in turn is under D.I.G. of Police (Crimes and Railways), Bhopal.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

Administration

Until 1893, jails in the Gwalior State were managed by the Judicial authorities and controlled by the Chief Justice. Since 1893, however, they were placed under a Jail Superintendent, who in turn was subordinate to the Inspector-General of Prisons. This system of administration is being continued today. The Prisons and Jails Manual came into force from the 1st July 1917. The Manual consists of two divisions, one dealing with provisions relating to prisoners and other relating to the internal management of Jails. Some noticeable features of the Manual are :—

- (1) Provision for the establishment of reformatory schools.
- (2) Appointment of official visitors to jails and provision for the appointment of non-official visitors.
- (3) Substitution of an improved remission system in place of the old, and
- (4) Provisions for imparting religious instruction to convicts, and affording the convicts reasonable facilities for observing religious rites.

Location of Jails and Prison Organisation

There is a Central Jail which was established in Lashkar in 1903, which also admitted certain categories of prisoners from the districts of Bhind,

Morena, Shivpuri and Vidisha, who under certain regulations had to be lodged in Central Jail. The following classes of prisoners are lodged in the jail :—

- (1) All casuals and habituals sentenced to below three months and above as well as those sentenced to death from the above districts.
- (2) All casuals and habituals sentenced to below three months in these districts are also transferred to the Central Jail, Lashkar, except from the parganas of Sabalgarh, Shivpuri and Ambah.

Kotwali and Lock-ups.—Besides the district has a Kotwali in the city and lock-ups distributed in the district. The lock-ups are attached to every police station in the district where offenders are kept for over-night custody, when they are produced before the trial magistrate or transferred to the Kotwali.

Organisation and Set-up.—The Central Jail, Gwalior is under the Superintendent of Jail and a senior Jailor, Deputy Jailor and Assistant Jailors are provided to assist him. There is also a technical staff consisting of Weaving Master, Carpentry Instructor and a Tailor, for training the prisoners.

Generally, officers and staff of the jail are provided with residential accommodation within the premises of the jail and admission to the premises is restricted. The City Kotwali and other Police lock-ups are under the Police Department. The Kotwali is under the charge of an Inspector of Police with Head Constables and Constables to assist him. The smaller lock-ups are in the charge of the Station House Officers of the rank of a Sub-Inspector. The Kotwali and the lock-ups are under the administrative charge of magistrates of the area.

Central Jail, Lashkar (Gwalior).—Central Jail, Lashkar (Gwalior) is one of the largest in the State. It is divided into three parts on a functional basis. In the first part is located the jail hospital. In the second part which lies in the centre, the power-looms, mess and the carpentry department are housed. Besides, the mental section is also in this portion. In the third part, the convicted prisoners are kept in a double storied building. Under-trial prisoners are kept in separate sections.

On entering the jail the prisoner's personal clothing is withdrawn and he is provided with jail clothes, bedding and utensils. Prisoners are then given physical check up and then according to their physical capacity or efficiency in a particular type of craft they are transferred to the appropriate department. Here they are offered training in various trades to make them better citizens when they are released from the Jail.

Education.—Two teachers are provided for the education of the prisoners. They also arrange for the recreation of the prisoners in outdoor and indoor games.

In addition to the whole-time teachers literate prisoners teach their fellow prisoners in the night classes held in barracks. Prisoners are encouraged to appear in various public examinations. The examination fees are borne by the Government and books are supplied at Government expense. Literacy amongst the prisoners is encouraged by the grant of special remission to literate prisoners. A Physical Training Inspector is employed in Central Jail, Gwalior who conducts physical training classes. He also trains the warder staff in drill. *Bhajans* and *kirtans* and other devotional programmes are held from time to time. There is a 16 m.m. projector and a magic lantern in this jail, with the aid of which prisoners are shown educational films including feature films. The jail is a member of Central Film Library from where good films are obtained. A radio set is installed in the jail, and prisoners are enabled to listen to news and to other instructive and interesting items of the programme. There is a good jail library which has books on various subjects. Approved newspapers are also supplied to the prisoners.

Vocational Training.—Vocational training is imparted in *niwar*, *dari* and carpet weaving, tailoring, laundrying, printing, carpentry, dyeing and bleaching etc. Small-scale industries as tape and lace making are also taught.

Jail Visitors.—In order to ensure that the rules and regulations for the management of prisoners are duly observed in the jail, visitors are nominated by Government who visit the jail periodically and submit their report to the authorities.

There are two types of visitors, official and non-official. Official visitors include the Director of Health Services, Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Police (C. I. D. and H. Q.), Director of Industries, Commissioner of the Division, District and Sessions Judge, District Magistrate, Sub Divisional Magistrate, Deputy Director of Agriculture and District Education Officer. The Civil Surgeon is an ex-officio visitor in his own sphere and is in overall charge of the health of the inmates of the jail. Besides there are six non-official visitors appointed for a term of three years.

The Central Jail Visitors inspect the buildings, examine the drainage, water supply, the condition of the cooked food and the amount distributed to prisoners and see if there is any over-crowding. They also ensure that the full quota of oil and spices is issued, that prisoners perform their full quota of work, that strict discipline is maintained, remission is given to qualifying prisoners, habituals are separated from others particularly at night, under-trial prisoners are not lodged in the jails for long periods, and female prisoners are thoroughly concealed from the view of male prisoners. They see to it that juvenile, women and adolescent prisoners are kept separately from each other, that every cell is utilised at night, and make sure that there is no undue delay in forwarding appeals to courts, or in the receipt of court's orders on appeals, etc. If the members find any discrepancy an entry is made in the Visitor's Book.

The jail authorities are bound to submit an explanation to the Government and also to rectify the short-comings.

Classification of Prisoners

A prisoner confined in a jail may be (i) convicted criminal prisoner or (ii) a prisoner detained without trial under any law relating to the detention of such prisoners, and (iii) a civil prisoner.

Under-trial prisoners are divided into two classes (i) special class, and (ii) ordinary class. Convicted criminal prisoners are divided into three classes A, B and C.

Prison Population.—The following tables depict the population in Central Jail, Gwalior for the period 1957 to 1959 among the convicts and under-trials :—

Prison Population (1957-59)

Year	Total		Discharged from all causes		Remaining at the end of the year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) Convicts						
1957	915	11	631	6	284	5
1958	1,108	10	799	7	309	3
1959	1,105	7	625	6	480	1
(b) Under-trials						
1957	999	17	823	12	176	5
1958	1,174	14	1,042	12	132	2
1959	1,433	22	1,296	22	137	..

Source.—Superintendent Central Jail, Gwalior.

It will be seen that the highest number under this head was 1,118 in 1958, males being 1,108 and females 10. As against this there were 1,112 prisoners in 1959, males being 1,105 and females 7. In 1957 the number was still lower, males being 915 and females 11.

The highest number of convicts discharged was 806 (799 males; 7 females) as against 637 in 1957, males being 631 and females 6. The number was 631 in 1959, males being 625 and females 6.

The highest number remaining at the end of the year was 481 in 1959—480 being males and one female. As against this number in 1958 there were 312 prisoners out of whom 309 were males and three females. The lowest number was in 1957 out of which 284 were males and five females.

Jail Amenities

The trying court while deciding an under-trial's case mentions the special class to which an under-trial prisoner is entitled in view of the social status, education or habit of life to which he might be accustomed.

'A' class prisoners are allowed to bring their own bed sheets and mattresses of a size approved by the Superintendent of Jail. Mosquito curtains can also be obtained. A chair or stool for each prisoner, shelf for books and a cupboard for clothing are also allowed. In addition, 'A' class prisoners are allowed additional food at their own expense and may use their own feeding utensils if they so desire. They are allowed to read books and literature available in the jail library.

'B' class prisoners are lodged in cells of brick work, built in barracks. They receive their diet according to the scale as fixed for the 'A' class prisoners, but they are not allowed to bring additional food even at their own expense. They are supplied with two handkerchiefs, one comb, a scheduled list of clothing and other articles such as one to three blankets according to season, two bed-sheets, and a few utensils like a brass mug, an aluminium plate, etc.

'A' and 'B' class prisoners who have behaved well may, at their own expense, be permitted to buy such newspapers, periodicals and magazines as have been approved by the Government.

Welfare of Prisoners

A Sudhar Samiti has been established in this jail for encouraging strict observance of the rules by all prisoners and for promoting civic sense among them. The Panchas elected by the prisoners are members of this Samiti. It is entrusted with the task of handling the ration of prisoners, and preparation and distribution of food as also any other duty assigned to them by the Superintendent with the approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Generally, remission in sentence is given to (1) prisoners for good conduct, (2) prison servants, (3) convict officers, (4) prisoners who assist in detecting or preventing breaches of prison discipline, and (5) experts in handicrafts, good workers, etc.

Probation.—The Madhya Pradesh Prison Release on Probation Act is in force from 1954. Any prisoner eligible under this rule makes an application for release. The Probation Officer conducts a preliminary enquiry in respect of such prisoners and submits a report to the Probation Board. The prisoners when released are supervised by the Probation Officer who also helps them to rehabilitate themselves in society.

Jail Industries.—A number of industries were introduced in the Central Jail, Lashkar from time to time, important among them being carpet making, daries, soap making, wool spinning, blanket making and furniture making. The jail is also running a printing press and conducts classes in tailoring, cane work and laundrying.

NUMBER OF CASES IN THE DISTRICT

(I) Criminal Cases—

(1) **Total Number of Offenders Reported.**—The total number of offenders in Gwalior Sessions Division (Gwalior and Shivpuri Revenue districts) reported in 1959 was 2,419 as against 2,107 during 1958 and 1,711 in 1957, while offences under special and local laws in the division were 6,153 in 1959, 5,760 in 1958, and 3,458 in 1957, as shown in the table below:—

S. No.	Nature of Offences	Year		
		1957	1958	1959
(1)	Under I. P. C.,	1,711	2,107	2,419
(2)	Special & Local Laws	3,458	5,760	6,153
(3)	Code of Criminal Procedure (under Chapter VIII)	2,664	2,722	3,037

Note.—Figures relate to Gwalior Sessions Division as a whole.

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior.

Cases Disposed.—The total number of cases disposed by all Magistrates in Gwalior Sessions Division was 7,932 in 1959 as against 7,488 during 1958 and 6,208 during 1957. The number of persons involved in these cases is 15,587, 14,670 and 8,562 in 1959, 1958 and 1957, respectively. The percentage of cases disposed by all Magistrates in the Sessions Division was as under:—

No.	Magistrates	Year		
		1957	1958	1959
1	Additional District Magistrates	17.8	18.1	26.6
2	Stipendiary Magistrates	82.2	81.9	73.4

Note.—Figures relate to Gwalior Sessions Division as a whole.

Source.—District and Sessions Judge Gwalior.

Conviction Under Offences.—The number of accused persons convicted and their percentage in Gwalior Sessions Division was as below:—

No.	Offences	Year					
		1957		1958		1959	
		Conviction	Percentage	Conviction	Percentage	Conviction	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Hurt	104	5.9	174	10.5	176	11.6
2.	Criminal force and assault	38	9.7	31	11.0	16	8.2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3	Other offences under I. P. C. ..	475	11.4	549	11.3	731	13.5
4	Offences under Special and Local Laws	3,930	67.7	5,599	70.7	5,683	67.0
5	All offences	4,513	38.2	6,353	43.3	6,606	42.4

Note.—Figures relate to Gwalior Sessions Division as a whole.
Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior.

Witnesses.—The number of witnesses who attended Magisterial Courts as witnesses was 3,549 in 1959 as against 6,531 in 1958 and 5,262 in 1957. Out of them 194 were discharged without examination in 1959. The total number of witnesses who were paid diet money and travelling expenses was 1,121 in 1959, 1,662 in 1958 and 2,117 in 1957. The total expenditure in the district was Rs. 2,907.11 in 1959, Rs. 4,031.32 in 1958 and Rs. 4,022.26 in 1957.

The average amount per witness was as follows for the last three years:—

Years	Average per head
1957	Rs. 1.88 nP.
1958	Rs. 2.55 nP.
1959	Rs. 2.60 nP.

Note.—Figures for 1957 and 1958 relate to Gwalior Sessions Division.
Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior.

Punishment.—The following table gives the various kinds of punishment awarded to persons during the last three years:—

S. No.	Nature of Punishment	Years		
		1957	1958	1959
1.	Deaths	2	3	1
2.	Transportation for life	13	8	..
3.	Imprisonment (including imprisonment in default of giving security for good behaviour)	386	432	881
4.	Fine	4,513	4,944	5,201
5.	Whipping	..	..	..
6.	Security taken	16	29	62

Note.—Figures for 1957 and 1958 relate to Gwalior Sessions Division as a whole.
Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior.

Fine.—The total amount of fine imposed during the year 1959 was Rs. 33,359.37 as against Rs. 43,273.98 during 1958 and Rs. 33,917.26 during 1957. Out of this Rs. 33,582.37 were realised during 1959 as against Rs. 42,382.98 in 1958 and Rs. 35,349.36 in 1957. The number of persons fined was 5,201 in 1959 as against 4,944 in 1958 and 4,514 in 1957.

Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.—The number of persons whose appeals came up before the Courts of Sessions (from Gwalior Sessions Division) during the year 1959 was 327 as against 431 in 1958 and 316 during 1957. Appeals in which the sentence remained unaltered during the year 1959 were 122 or 37 per cent as against 82 or 19 per cent in 1958 and 74 or 23.8 per cent in 1957.

The following table shows the variation in the average duration of appeals and revisions during the years 1959, 1958 and 1957 in terms of number of days:—

Name of the Court	Appeals			Revisions		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Sessions Judge, Gwalior	82	107	227.1	143	180	181
(2) I Additional Sessions Judge, Gwalior ..	94	176	179.0	219	156	158
(3) II Additional Sessions Judge, Gwalior ..	..	377	66.4	..	388	179.7
(4) III Additional Sessions Judge, Gwalior ..	..	..	116.0	..	..	86.5

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior.

(II) Trial of Miscellaneous and Judicial Civil Suits

The table below gives the details regarding disposal of other suits in the district during the last three years:—

S. No.	Nature of Disposal	Year		
		1957	1958	1959
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1.	Without trial	252	152	157
2.	Ex parte	620	298	551
3.	Admission of claim	8	2	..
4.	Compromised	51	55	31
5.	After full trial	454	320	273
6.	Pending for disposal	455	386	292

Note.—Figures for 1957 relate to Gwalior Civil district as a whole.
Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior.

Duration of Civil Suits.—The table below shows the duration of civil suits disposed under various heads :—

S. No.	Nature of Disposal	Year					
		1957		1958		1959	
		Total No. of Days	Average Duration	Total No. of Days	Average Duration	Total No. of Days	Average Duration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Without trial	31,555	125	19,834	713	22,703	1,028
2	<i>Ex parte</i>	73,537	119	19,249	846	65,363	1,013
3	Admission of claims	649	81	75	375	..	..
4	Compromised	5,278	103	7,449	55	2,379	3,875
5	After full trial	41,669	93	34,420	323	44,780	572

Note.—Figures for 1957 relate to Gwalior Civil District as a whole.
Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior.

Civil Appeals Against Decrees.—For the sake of clarity the disposal of regular and miscellaneous civil appeals in Gwalior district, during the years 1958 and 1959, is shown below in tabular form:—

S. No.	Description of Appeals	Civil Appeals		Miscellaneous Appeals	
		1958	1959	1958	1959
1.	No. of Appeals before the Court—				
	(a) Pending at the beginning of year	544	370	211	111
	(b) Filed during the year	226	362	102	148
	(c) Otherwise received	163	171	73	39
	(d) Total	933	903	391	298
2.	No. of Appeals disposed—				
	(a) Disposed or not prosecuted	39	24	30	20
	(b) Confirmed	232	298	153	112
	(c) Reversed	62	49	24	22
	(d) Otherwise disposed	77	72	24	17
3.	No. of Appeals pending—				
	(a) Total	370	284	122	85
	(b) Over 3 months	199	106	41	52
	(c) Over one year	201	47	53	5

Note.—Figures for 1958 relate to Gwalior Civil District as a whole.
Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Gwalior.

LEGAL PROFESSION AND BAR ASSOCIATIONS

The legal profession came into existence almost simultaneously with the judiciary in the district, since cases could be instituted only through accredited legal practitioner. In *Samvat* 1970 (1914) admission into the ranks of the bar was limited to those who had passed the prescribed examination called the pleadership and Mukhtarship examinations. On the creation of the Legislative and Judicial Department in *Samvat* 1966 (year 1910) the Durbar invested the Legal and Judicial Member with authority to grant or revoke the *Sanads* of Pleders and Mukhtars at his discretion. Owing to the great rush of applications for the grant of *Sanads* it was decided to hold an examination for Pleders and Mukhtars. A notification containing rules for admission and other kindred matters was issued on the 3rd September 1911 in the Government Gazette.

Pleders and Mukhtars were divided into two classes—High Court Pleders and High Court Mukhtars, *Prant* Court Pleders and *Prant* Court Mukhtars, the main distinction between two classes being the disability of the *Prant* Court Pleders and Mukhtars to practise in the High Court.

Besides, Law graduates from Indian and foreign universities and advocates of British Indian High Courts were granted *Sanad* without requiring of them any other test. The Pledership examination and Mukhtarship examination were suspended in 1921 and 1922 to prevent overcrowding and unhealthy competition in the legal profession. In *Samvat* 1980 (1924), the duties and responsibilities of the legal profession were defined clearly. In order to bind the members for the faithful discharge of their duties a form of oath was prescribed and entrants were required to fulfil it.

Bar Association

There are two Bar Associations in this district—one at Gwalior and the other at Bhandar. The Gwalior Bar Association was founded in 1911. The present membership of this association is 146. The membership is open to (a) all advocates, (b) pleaders, and (c) Mukhtars registered by the Government. The Bhandar Bar Association has six members, out of whom three are advocates.

CHAPTER XII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

From an inscription of A. D. 876, we learn that during the time of king Bhoja Pratihara I there was an Executive called *Vara* entrusted with the civic affairs of a town, and that the Board of Gwalior town consisted of three members (*Varikas*)—two of them *Sreshthis* (guild presidents) and one *Sarthavaha* (caravan leader).¹ After the time of the Pratiharas we have no further reference about the organisation or administration of civic affairs in Gwalior district till we come to quite modern times.

We might trace the story of Local Self-Government in the district, as we understand it, to the year 1887 when the Council of Regency that administered the Gwalior State during Madhav Rao Sindhia's minority set up the first municipality at Lashkar.² The Municipal Committee consisted of five members appointed by the Government, but hardly had the Committee entered upon its functions, when it was found unable to work satisfactorily. It was, therefore, abolished and a Secretary appointed by the Durbar to administer the civic affairs. Lashkar town had a population of about 85,000 in 1891, while the neighbouring township of Kampu had 12,000 and the old Gwalior town about 20,000 population.

A new beginning was made in setting up a civic body for Lashkar when the ruler, Madhav Rao Sindhia, assumed ruling powers and got a compilation of Municipal laws prepared for the guidance of the civic administrators. The Lashkar Municipality was reorganised by him in 1898-99, and a General Committee consisting of 63 members selected from among the Sardars and other notable residents of the town was formed. This body began to function in August 1898, with the Maharaja himself as the President of the Committee. A small Managing Committee of 13 members was appointed to serve as the executive body. The Lashkar Municipal Committee had an income of Rs. 61,283 in 1889-90, which rose to Rs. 72,058 in 1899-1900. The population of Lashkar town was 85,748 in 1901.

With the satisfactory working of Lashkar Municipality several schemes of improvement in civil life were taken up, a major scheme being the lighting of Lashkar town by the supply of electric power, for which a sum of Rs. 2,94,000 was sanctioned in 1904-05. Meanwhile, a municipality was set up for the old Gwalior town in October 1904. To stimulate a civic sense and to organise improvement work among the people, the Gwalior Durbar nominated, in 1907-08, a senior member in every circle of wards who would attend to the civic work in his area, ascertain the local needs of the people and give effect to the decisions of the General Committee.

In order to regulate the working and the future administration of the municipalities—and a third municipality for the township of Morar had been formed in October, 1912—a new Municipal Act was passed in 1912 which enlarged the scope and powers of municipal committees, and introduced the elective principle. With the formation of an elected Board, the ruler vacated the presidential chair in 1913, and the two municipalities of Gwalior town and Morar were amalgamated with the Lashkar Municipality. In 1913-14 the municipality framed rules for the registration of births and deaths in the municipal area, but the enforcement of them proved to be defective for a considerable period.

In the light of the working of these local bodies, a Commission was appointed in 1920-21 to study the administration of the municipalities, and suggest measures to improve their working and increase their income, and generally to make them more useful and effective in improving the sanitation, street-lighting, maintenance of roads etc. Following the findings of this Commission, a new Board was constituted in January 1922 consisting of 30 elected and 15 nominated members. Two more municipal committees came into existence in the district, one at Bhandar in 1925 and the other at Pichhore in 1927. A major step taken by the Gwalior Municipal Board was to lay the foundation stone of the new power-house at Motijheel in 1928-29, which was to serve both for pumping the water-supply to the town and also generate power for supplying Lashkar, Morar and old Gwalior. The supply of water was actually commenced in April 1929. In the following year the streets of Morar and certain parts of Lashkar were supplied with electric lighting.

In 1931, however, certain serious irregularities were discovered in the working of the Board, and the Council of Regency, which was in charge of the State administration after the death of Madhav Rao Sindhia, ordered the dissolution of the Board. The *Suba* of Gwalior was asked to take over charge of the Board and function as its Chairman. This was followed by the appointment by the *Majlis-i-Am*, of a Committee consisting of official and non-official members to take up the revision of the Municipal rules. Under this revision the rules were liberalised and a new Board was set up, with 30 elected members and 15 nominated members, the President to be either elected or nominated according to the decision of the Durbar.

The Municipal Act of 1912 was revised in 1936, and a new legislation called the *Qanoon Municipalities* of 1936 was brought into force in June 1937. An important provision of this Act was that the members of the Board were empowered to elect the President, who had hitherto been nominated. A Municipal Committee was established in the growing town of Dabra in 1940, thus making three municipal committees in the district, besides the Gwalior Municipal Board. This position has remained till now except that Gwalior has now become a Municipal Corporation. The income of the Gwalior Municipal Board which rose to Rs. 11,41,540 in 1952-53 further increased to Rs. 14,33,361 in 1953-54.

1. The Age of Imperial Kanauj (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan) p. 239; also A. S. Altekar State and Government in Ancient India, p. 168.

2. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1897-98, p. 42.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the legislation governing municipal committees was reviewed, and a new measure called the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act came into force in January 1954. By this Act all the municipalities in the covenanting States were brought under a uniform system, and they were given well-defined powers and functions. An important feature of the Act was that it did away with the system of nomination of members, and provided for the election of Aldermen, not exceeding one-fourth of the total elected members, by single transferable vote. Special representation was provided for in the Act for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Municipal Board was authorised to sanction its own budget and impose certain taxes.

The Madhya Bharat Municipal Corporation Act, 1956, gave the status of a Municipal Corporation to the Gwalior City Municipality and it came into force on the 30th October, 1956. The area covered by the Corporation is 18.50 square miles with a population of 2,40,397. Under this Act the Gwalior Corporation has a strength of 50 councillors consisting of 34 members elected from 34 city-wards and one each from three double-member *halkas*. In addition to this, 10 Aldermen are elected by the elected members. The Act provides for at least one woman councillor to be elected. The term of the elected members is for four years, while the Mayor of the Corporation is elected each year by the members from amongst themselves. They also elect a Deputy Mayor who presides over the meetings of the Corporation in the absence of the Mayor. In order to help the Corporation in its work there are seven special Consultative Committees, each with a membership of between five to nine councillors. These Consultative Committees look after different branches of the civil activities, such as, public works, education, water works, law, revenue etc. Apart from the Consultative Committees the Corporation elects a Standing Committee, consisting of 10 members and holding office for one year. The Standing Committee functions as an executive committee of the Corporation, and considers the budget estimates and has power to sanction any estimate or contract not exceeding Rs. 25,000. It is vested with the power of appointing a person to a municipal post up to a certain salary limit, and can impose penalties upon the municipal servants.

The Corporation has at its disposal the services of a Commissioner appointed by Government, normally for a renewable period not exceeding five years. The Commissioner is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and controls the other officers and servants of the Corporation except those attached to the Corporation office. The Commissioner has the right to speak and take part in the meetings of the Corporation or of any of its committees, though he has no power to vote. It is the Commissioner's duty to prepare and lay before the Standing Committee the annual budget estimates of the Corporation.

In the actual working of the Corporation, it is organised into different sections, such as, revenue, health, octroi, shops and establishment etc. The Corporation has been vested with the power to impose a schedule of taxes, such as property tax, conservancy tax, water tax etc., and certain cesses.

Financial Resources:—The main sources of revenue for the Corporation are rent, taxes, cesses, levied by the Corporation and loans raised by it. The table below gives the annual income and expenditure of the Gwalior Corporation for the period 1956 to 1960:—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	21,19,720.10	17,31,881.36
1957-58	22,91,819.53	20,56,532.92
1958-59	21,13,447.58	21,28,106.96
1959-60	25,72,503.45	26,09,197.08

MUNICIPALITIES

In the Gwalior district, apart from the Municipal Corporation of Gwalior, there are three municipalities—Dabra (1st Class B), Pichhore (2nd Class B) and Bhandar (2nd class B).

The work of each of these municipalities is carried out by a Council constituted under the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954. The Council consists of elected and selected councillors. The election is made on the basis of adult franchise and selected councillors do not exceed one-fourth of the total number of elected councillors. Special representation is also provided for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on a population basis.

The position of the councillors of the above municipalities is as given below:—

Name	Elected	Selected	Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Col. 2.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Dabra	8	2	0
2. Pichhore	5	1	1
3. Bhandar	8	2	1

Sources:—Office of the Inspector General of Municipalities, Gwalior.

The usual term of the Council is of three years, which can be extended up to a further period of one year by the Inspector General of Municipalities.

The elections to the present Municipal Council of Pichhore were held on the 10th November 1957, after the expiry of the term of office of the previous Board constituted on the 21st June 1954. Similarly, elections for the Bhandar Municipality were held on the 22nd December 1957, but in consequence of a writ filed in the High Court, the elections were declared void on the 9th July, 1959, and fresh elections were held on the 25th December 1960. The elections of the Dabra Municipality took place on the 19th July 1959 and the new Council

has replaced the old one constituted on the 29th June 1955. Under the Act every municipality elects its own President and Vice-President from amongst the Councillors.

According to their status and financial position the municipalities make provisions for their staff in their respective budgets. The Chief Executive Officer and other Executive Officers, such as, Revenue Officer, Tax Inspector, Accountant, Overseer are appointed by the Inspector General of Municipalities and the rest by the municipality under section 43 of the Madhya Bharat Municipal Act, 1954. There are rules and bye-laws for guiding the work of the municipalities.

The municipalities are authorised to sanction their own budgets, if they are balanced. The unbalanced budgets and the budgets of the indebted municipalities have to be sanctioned by the Inspector General of Municipalities. The statement below shows the income and expenditure of the three municipalities during the years 1953-54 to 1959-60:—

Statement Showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities of Dabra, Bhandar and Pichhore.

Year	Dabra		Bhandar		Pichhore	
	Income (In Rupees)	Expenditure (In Rupees)	Income (In Rupees)	Expenditure (In Rupees)	Income (In Rupees)	Expenditure (In Rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1953-54	58,834.67	50,897.77	10,736.95	11,816.62	7,731.15	7,656.06
1954-55	66,849.59	59,524.65	10,699.23	8,414.59	8,386.37	11,081.91
1955-56	71,763.83	66,200.92	15,468.45	14,034.41	16,427.06	18,474.26
1956-57	1,10,759.39	78,691.69	16,849.83	15,240.10	26,706.02	10,726.44
1957-58	1,41,041.73	84,324.35	26,563.73	18,954.57	18,824.09	5,142.23
1958-59	1,47,181.30	1,75,690.49	25,528.43	19,933.70	22,371.27	13,933.90
1959-60	1,61,491.12	1,20,095.29	32,453.16	23,428.97	25,613.63	25,255.29

Source:—Office of the Inspector General of Municipalities, Gwalior.

The main functions of these municipalities are to make adequate provision within their areas for lighting, sanitation, public vaccination and other essential civil amenities, such as parks, public lavatories etc. Their sources of income are taxes, fees, rents etc. The main taxes that can be levied by these municipalities are house tax, octroi, professional tax, terminal tax, wheel tax, etc. It will be evident from the table of income and expenditure above that the income of all these municipalities has been steadily rising. Under the Municipalities Act, 1954, those municipalities whose annual income exceeds Rs. 75,000 are categorised as Class I municipalities. Accordingly, Dabra Municipality has been raised to the status of First Class Municipality.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT

During the year 1917-18, Madhav Rao Sindhia decided to prepare a scheme for town improvement and further extension of the city, as a result of which the Town Improvement Act was introduced in Lashkar during the same year,

and the widening and improving the road and bridge at Jinsi in Lashkar was started. As there was no provision in the Gwalior Land Acquisition Act relating to the acquisition of land by the Municipal Board, the Act was amended during the year 1920, and it was provided that the Chairman of the Board should act as the Land Acquisition Officer in such cases and that appeals against his awards of compensation should lie to the *Prant* Judge, who exercised powers similar to those of Sessions and District Judge.

The Town Improvement Trust, constituted under the Act, was also responsible for preparing town extension schemes to prevent haphazard development of places which were growing rapidly. It carried out surveys of places in the town to obtain reliable material on which the preparation of tentative master plans could be undertaken for town extension, improvement and water-supply, drainage works, roads and housing. After the formation of Madhya Bharat, the Madhya Bharat Town Improvement Trust Act, 1956, was passed and the Gwalior Improvement Trust was formed under the Act. The Collector, Gwalior, is the ex-officio Chairman of the Trust, which includes the Mayor and two members of the Corporation and three members from the public, as its members. It has a permanent Secretary and an Engineer to assist in its work.

The Improvement Trust has undertaken several schemes for developing the environs of the city so as to provide for the increasing population and the growing demand for accommodation with the necessary amenities, such as, water-supply, sanitation and roads, etc. The following are some of these schemes:—

Old Hathikhana Development Schemes.—This area situated on the New Road, Lashkar, which had been an insanitary spot was taken up for development. The Town Improvement Trust drew up a scheme for developing the land for house construction and for laying roads, open drains, sewerlines and water mains etc. Thus 30 plots were made available for houses which have been sold to the public and the construction of houses has been completed.

Dufferin Sarai and Statue of Jhansi ki Rani Development Schemes.—This piece of land, which is in the neighbourhood of the Memorial to the Rani of Jhansi, has been taken up by the Trust for development and it has been laid out attractively, with all the amenities of modern life.

Another stretch of land situated by the side of Gwalior Road which goes from Phool Bagh to Noorganj, Gwalior, has been taken up for proper development and for building sites. With the building up of this area the towns of old Gwalior and Lashkar have been linked with each other.

Sardar Garud Saheb's Bada Development Schemes.—The land situated behind the High Court Buildings, Lashkar, had been used for cultivation, and led to insanitary conditions in the centre of the city.

Therefore, a scheme for developing this land for the expansion of the city was prepared and has been carried out. The amount spent on these schemes is Rs. 3,74,988. Besides, the Trust has three other schemes—the development scheme of Lalitpur area behind Victoria College, the development scheme of Champa Bagh land situated on the New Road, Lashkar, and the development scheme of the land between Gandhi Road and Station Road at Race Course, Gwalior. Further, a scheme for the development of model town on Jhansi Road has also been sanctioned and is under execution.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Water Works.—The Irwin Power House at Motijheel, situated at a distance of about five miles from Lashkar, and designed to serve the double purpose of supplying water and electric power to the three towns of Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar was completed in the year 1930, and the supply of water to consumers was started in the month of April of the same year. By the end of the year 1930-31 about 1,450 private connections were effected, and in 1933, additional water mains were laid in Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar and the number of private connections increased to about 2,500. During the year 1932-33, a cooling tank was added to the Power House to ensure continued operation. The Water Works, maintained by the Municipal Board up to 17th September 1932, were transferred to the Commerce Department of the State Government and was placed under the technical control of the Executive Engineer. The duty of running the Water-Works was entrusted to the Electric Supply Co., Lashkar, during the same year. The position now is that the Water Works are under the control of the Public Health Engineering Department and the Executive Engineer, Gwalior, holds it in his jurisdiction. The source of water-supply is the Tigma Reservoir situated at a distance of 11 miles from Motijheel, whence the water is brought through a canal. The canal water is first filtered by means of a rapid gravity filtration plant, and to safeguard against water-borne diseases, the filtered water is further treated with chlorine gas generated on the spot by electrolysis. The filtered water is then pumped to a height of about 220 feet into a service reservoir on Rakkas Hill and distributed to the city by gravitation through steel and cast iron pipes of two main branches—one leading to the city of Lashkar and the other to Morar via Gwalior, including the Mill area. The power for the pump is supplied from the Irwin Power House located nearby in which the High Lift Pumping sets are installed. The scheme was designed originally for a total population of 1,50,000 at the rate of supply of 30 gallons per capita per day. The capacity of the reservoir was 4.5 million gallons which was sufficient for one day's supply. With the increase in population, the improvement and extension work of the Water Works were undertaken during the year 1938-39, 1943, 1950, and in the First Five Year Plan period more filters were added and a reserve tank of about 40 million gallons' capacity was constructed, which has a capacity of storing raw water for meeting the demand for about five days in cases of canal closures or breaches etc. A high level R. C. C.

reservoir of five lakh gallons' capacity near Gorkhi was also constructed. Apart from this, the 24" main, supplying Lashkar area, was replaced by a 30" main upto Hanuman Chowkhatta, and various sizes of additional mains laid throughout Greater Gwalior.

After these additions and improvements the capacity of the plant has been increased and now it is just enough to provide a supply of 30 gallons per capita per day for a total population of three lakhs. About 7.5 million gallons of water is being pumped daily and supplied regularly to about 12,000 connections.

Drainage:—The Municipal drainage system in Gwalior was substantially completed in 1935 when a scheme costing Rs. 27,35,859 was executed. The drainage scheme included the construction of open drains and underground sewers in about 125 miles length, 31 penstock gates and disposal plant including pumping pit, sludge elevators and screens. This system was supplemented from time to time to meet the requirements of the further growth of the city.

District and Pargana Boards

The local bodies, known as District Board and Pargana Board, were instituted in Gird district in the year 1919 at the district and pargana levels, with a view to securing the association of local representatives and leading non-officials, and enlisting their cooperation in such matters of administration as directly affected the material well being of the people. The *Suba* (District Collector) was the President of the District Board, while the Tahsildars were the Presidents of the Pargana (Local) Boards within their jurisdiction. But the majority of the Boards had a sterile existence and they were not able even to utilise the full amount of Government grant. They were, therefore, transferred under the Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government Department, under Durbar Order dated the 10th October, 1940. This department constituted a Central Rural Uplift Board to supervise these boards; but this change also apparently served little purpose. Ultimately, the Central Board also was dissolved during May, 1948, after the establishment of a high power 15 member Committee with the Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government as Chairman. The District and Pargana Boards were abolished after the implementation of the M. B. Panchayat Act, on 26th January 1952, throughout the whole State, and some of its functions and powers were entrusted to Village Panchayats. During their existence the Local Boards were responsible for the provision of potable water-supply, maintenance of cattle pounds, irrigation works, care of unclaimed and disabled cows, agricultural improvements and arrangements for local fairs.

PANCHAYATS

The panchayat is the basic institution of Local Government and the foundation of all decentralised administration. We have reason to believe that these rural institutions flourished and reached a high degree of development in our country in ancient times and not only regulated the civic life of the village, but served to settle disputes by arbitration. During the British regime, the

panchayats suffered an eclipse, because the Government authority was vested in officials appointed by the Provincial or State Governments. The Princely rulers of Gwalior State, however, were among the few to realise that panchayats could still do useful work in the modern world and Maharaja Madhav Rao Sindhia ordered Panchayat Boards to be set up in the State in 1912. In the beginning, the Panchayat Boards were working under the Law Department; but they were transferred later to the Department of Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government on 10th October 1940. By that time these Boards had been functioning as active units under the administrative control of the District and Sessions Judge of the respective divisions subject to the jurisdictional control of the *Subas* (Collectors) and Tahsildars in their respective areas. By the time we got our Independence, the panchayat movement had considerably developed and the institution was handed down to the Madhya Bharat State. Immediately after the formation of the Madhya Bharat Union, the State Government gave considerable attention to the development of panchayats and with a view to achieving uniformity in this respect, brought into force the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act, 1949, under which panchayats were effectively organised and entrusted with wider powers and functions. The panchayats organised under the above Act, started functioning from the 26th January, 1952. This Act is still in force in Gwalior district pending the enforcement of the recent Panchayat Legislation which was passed in 1961. At present, there are 169 Gram Panchayats, five Kendra Panchayats and one Mandal Panchayat in the district.

Organization and Structure.—The Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act, 1949, provides for a three-tier structure of the panchayats in the district. Under this arrangement there are, in Gwalior district, Gram Panchayats, Kendra Panchayats and Mandal Panchayat. A Gram Panchayat constituted for every village or a convenient group of villages forms the base of this edifice. The general rule in this respect is that the area of a Gram Panchayat should roughly coincide with the *patwari halka*. A Kendra Panchayat is established over a convenient group of Gram Panchayats, approximately in every National Extension Service Block, or, in case there are no National Extension Service Blocks in the area, its jurisdiction would roughly correspond to the area of a prospective block. A Mandal Panchayat was constituted at the district level and served as the apex of this structure.

The Gram Panchas are elected directly by the voters on the basis of adult franchise by secret ballot. The number of Panchas in a Gram Panchayat varies according to the population, subject to the minimum of five and maximum of 15, there being one member for approximately every 200 persons. Seats for Harijans and Adivasis are reserved in proportion to their number in the total number of voters. One Mahila Panch is also included in the panchayats. The term of a Gram Panchayat is three years. Panchas elect their Sarpanch and Up-sarpanch from amongst themselves and their term is also three years. The Sarpanchas preside over meetings, supervise the financial and administrative activities of the panchayat, collect taxes and make arrangement for the safety of panchayat property. They are empowered to take immediate action

in emergencies, such as, when epidemic prevails in the area, in anticipation of sanction.

The members of the Kendra Panchayat and Mandal Panchayat are indirectly elected. One representative from each Gram Panchayat is sent to its Kendra Panchayat and all Sarpanchas of Kendra Panchayats, besides two elected members from each Kendra Panchayat, are the members of the Mandal Panchayat. One Mahila and one Harijan are also co-opted as members of the Mandal Panchayat. At present, there are 17 members in the Mandal Panchayat of Gwalior.

Nyaya Panchayat.—With a view to providing the villages with cheaper, speedier and simpler justice and training them for the administration of justice, Nyaya Panchayats have also been established for an area of each Gram Sewak's Circle in the district. The number of members of a Nyaya Panchayat ranges from 5 to 11 and each member is elected for a population of 500. The term of a Nyaya Panchayat is one year, but it can continue to function until a new Nyaya Panchayat is duly constituted. The Panchas and the Sarpanch of a Nyaya Panchayat are elected by the Panchas of the Gram Panchayats of the area from amongst themselves. There are at present 33 Nyaya Panchayats functioning from the 26th January, 1952, in Gwalior district. The Nyaya Panchayats are authorised to hear civil cases involving sums up to rupees one hundred only and have also certain powers to hear criminal cases. The functions and working of these Nyaya Panchayats have been described in an earlier chapter.

Functions and Powers.—The functions of panchayats (excluding Nyaya Panchayats) are divided into two categories (i) obligatory, and (ii) discretionary. Municipal functions of an ordinary nature are classed as obligatory, such as, general conservancy, construction and maintenance of village roads, provision for potable water, regulating any new construction and removing possible encroachments, measures for preventing the spread of infectious and contagious diseases, supervision of burial and cremation grounds management of weekly markets, fire fighting arrangements, collecting and recording important statistics, e.g., births, deaths, marriages, cattle census, etc., management of cattle pounds, providing for adult education, agricultural improvement, cattle improvement, spread of cooperation, development of cottage and village industries and other work of a similar nature.

The functions which have a financial bearing and which are bound to vary according to local conditions are categorised as discretionary, such as management of *Sarais*, *Dharmashalas*, road-side plantations, street lighting, village libraries and reading rooms, clubs and *Vyayamshalas*, slaughter houses, public latrines and other similar works.

Functions similar in kind, but of a superior nature, are assigned to Kendra Panchayats and the Mandal Panchayat, the main function being that of co-ordinating, supervising and guiding the activities of the subordinate panchayats.

The following list will give an idea of the functions of Kendra Panchayats and the Mandal Panchayat:—

Kendra Panchayat

- (i) **Obligatory.**—Organisation for facilitating sale and purchase of goods, preparing plans for the alround development of Kendra Panchayat area, construction of more important roads, etc.
- (ii) **Discretionary.**—Providing for the relief of destitutes, castration of animals, regulating the dangerous and injurious trades, dealing with cattle disposal, popularising improved seeds and improved agricultural implements etc.

Mandal Panchayat

- (i) **Obligatory.**—Management of Primary schools, hospitals, Veterinary hospitals (if such institutions are transferred by the Government); management of *ghats*, public ferries, fairs, agricultural and industrial shows, relief measures on the occasion of some natural calamities, famine or fire, and regulating markets and *hats*.
- (ii) **Discretionary.**—Management of leper asylums and homes for destitutes, blinds, crippled, lames, orphans, establishment of Maternity homes and Child Welfare Centres etc.

The budget of a Gram Panchayat is considered in the meeting of all the electors of the area before being submitted to the Kendra Panchayat. It is passed by the Deputy Collector of the concerned area.

There is an effective system of audit of accounts of panchayats, in the district, so that public money is not misused or frittered away. The accounts of the Mandal Panchayat are audited by the Local Fund Audit Department and those of the rest of the panchayats by the departmental auditors and sub-auditors. One auditor for the whole district and one sub-auditor for every block area have been provided by the department for the audit work.

Powers.—

- (1) The panchayats in performance of their duties are competent to direct any person to carry out their orders;
- (2) In case of non-compliance they may get the necessary work done and recover the expense so incurred from the persons concerned;
- (3) They may also impose the compounding fee for unauthorised constructions;
- (4) In case of disobedience of orders, they may inflict a fine upto Rs. 10 in one case, and if the act of disobedience continues, a further daily fine at the rate of not more than one rupee per day;
- (5) They may, if they so choose, refer such a case to the Nyaya Panchayat, if they think it is likely to have the desired deterrent effect;

Financial Resources.—

The following are the main sources of revenue:—

- (1) The proceeds of the different kinds of taxes;
- (2) The grants-in-aid by the Government;
- (3) The sale proceeds of dirt, dung or refuse, including dead cattle;
- (4) Amount of fines imposed and collected;
- (5) Amounts placed at the credit of the Panchayats under the order of the court.

Categories of Taxes.—The taxes to be levied by the panchayats are also categorised as obligatory and discretionary. Taxes on land revenue, buildings and labour are the only obligatory taxes. A cess on land revenue or rent of land, as assessed at the rate of half an anna per rupee by every holder of land is collected by the Government through the Revenue Department and paid to the Directorate of Panchayats for distribution. The whole amount is distributed among the Gram Panchayats in proportion to the amount of land revenue realised from their respective villages.

A tax on all buildings is to be assessed by the concerning Gram Panchayat within the maximum and minimum limits fixed by the Directorate of Panchayats. But it is realisable only in those cases where the amount of the tax on building exceeds that of the cess on land revenue or rent of land and only to the extent of the excess amount.

A labour tax is to be paid by every able-bodied male villager of 21 years to 50 years of age at the rate of five days' labour in one year. Eight hours labour constitutes one day. It is to be paid in the form of labour; but if a person desires to pay it in cash, he is required to pay double the amount of equivalent wages determined by the Gram Panchayat.

Discretionary Taxes.—The discretionary taxes can be levied by the Gram Panchayats, Kendra Panchayats or Mandal Panchayat only with the prior sanction of the Government. To name but a few of these taxes, tolls on vehicles plying for hire and on pack animals; fees on registering the sales of animals in any market or fair; fees for *Sarais*, *Dharmashalas* and rest houses; wheel tax, water rate, lighting rate, drainage fee, licence fee on brokers, commission agents etc., and other taxes of similar nature. The same tax cannot be levied simultaneously by two types of panchayats within the same area, and if such an occasion arises, the tax imposed by the superior panchayat remains operative and that imposed by the subordinate panchayats is automatically cancelled. Besides, panchayats get some revenue from periodical fairs and markets held within their area.

Grant-in-aid by the Government.—The Government is required to pay an annual grant in aid to the panchayats at the rate of half an anna per rupee on the amount of the total land revenue assessed in the preceding year. This

amount is divided in three equal parts, one part goes to the Mandal Panchayat, one to the Kendra Panchayats and one to the Gram Panchayats. Besides, Government gives 50 per cent grant for all development works and 75 per cent grant for water-supply schemes, and 50 per cent grant is received from the Panchayat Department for development works. A suitable grant is also sanctioned in the beginning to the panchayats to enable them to meet their initial expenses.

Development Schemes.—In the sphere of local development schemes, the panchayats are entitled, by their very nature, to play a significant part, particularly in evoking voluntary participation by the villagers in terms of labour or cash contribution in the different construction works. The Gram Panchayats in Gwalior district have shown satisfactory results in this respect during the First Five Year Plan and in the Second Plan. They carried out the construction of 214 wells for which State Government contributed Rs. 1,47,357 during the First Plan. They also built 30 panchayat bhavans and 22 school buildings. For these works Government assistance to the extent of 50 per cent was paid to the panchayats. They also completed the construction of 19 village roads for which Government gave a contribution of Rs. 1,56,050, and built 16 bridges and culverts. Some notable roads completed by the Gram Panchayats were the Rani Ghati road, which was completed during 1959 with voluntary labour by the people and grant from Government. Another road, the Gijora Ghati road was constructed through difficult terrain largely through the labour of the villagers led by the local Gram Panchayats.

CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The story of the educational development in Gwalior goes as far back as the beginning of the eighth century A. D. There are references in ancient literature which suggest that there existed a University at Padmavati (modern Padam-Pawaya) which had a reputation for learning and scholarship. A historical allusion to it occurs in *Malti Madhav* of Bhavabhuti, the renowned Sanskrit dramatist, who is believed to have lived in the early years of the eighth century A. D.¹ The play tells us that Madhav (the hero of the play) was sent to Padmavati by his father from Kundinapura, a town in Vidarbha, where he was a minister of the local king, to study the science of logic (*anvishikividyā*). This would show that, if the Padmavati referred to is the same as the one identified in Gwalior district, in Bhavabhuti's time the area near the present Gwalior was an important seat of learning, to which students flocked even from distant parts of the country.

No further evidence is available in historical works to denote the type and extent of educational institutions in the ancient times. But Gwalior may be presumed to have retained its intellectual position for it emerges again as a place of culture towards the close of the 14th century under the Tomara rulers.

The founder of Tomara dynasty was Bir Singh Deo (1398 A. D.) who is reputed to be a learned man. Virama Deo, the third in the line of succession, encouraged art and letters. His interest in literature is evident from the patronage extended to authors of repute and merit. The most shining light in his literary coterie was Nayachandra Suri, who composed an epic poem devoted to a fulsome panegyric of the redoubtable Rajput chieftain Hammira Deo. Some of the other Jain writers, notably Svayambhu and Pushpadanta, have also left us some literary works. The ruler appears not only to have patronised literature himself, but also stimulated patronage in others. His example was emulated by his nobility and one of his ministers, Kushraj Jain, got an epic written in Sanskrit by Padmanabha, a Kayastha by caste. His reign is further remembered for the impetus given to education by the rise of Jainism in Gwalior and Sonagiri, situated close by.

The next ruler, Dungar Singh Tomara, was not only great in warlike exploits but equally great in the arts of peace, which 'bath her victories no less renowned than war'. During his time there lived at Gwalior a renowned *Apabhramsa* writer Padmavatipuraval Raidhu, who has composed about forty works. Other writers of note were Vibudh-Sridhar, and Thalu Kayastha, who have written *Bhavishyadattacharita* and *Sukumalcharita*, respectively.

1. Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report 1915-16, p. 101; also M. B. Garde, *Padmavati*, p. 6.

Kalyan Singh, who succeeded Dungar Singh, showed promise not only of brilliant attainments but also of an enlightened educational policy. His name is generally associated with the authorship of *Anangrang*, a well-known work on eroticism but his authorship of this work is not free from doubt, and one cannot exclude the possibility that some literary protege may have lent an obliging hand in writing it.

The doyen of this dynasty was Raja Man Singh, whose claim to be remembered rests not merely on the fact that he considerably strengthened his patrimony, but still more on the enlightened character of his government and his liberal patronage of learning. The Tomara chieftain was a connoisseur of music and Gwalior became pre-eminent as the home of music and the arts and the seat of some of the finest musicians of India. His death plunged the region into anarchy and disorder that transferred the sceptre from Tomaras to Muslims.

The Sultans of Delhi, and even their successors, the Mughuls, continued the good tradition. As elsewhere, education during this period was more or less in the hands of religious leaders and institutions. The seats of higher learning, called *Madarsas* were essentially schools of theology, with auxiliary linguistic studies. It is mentioned that Babur paid a visit to the *Madarsa* of Rahimdad, the Lodi governor of Gwalior fort.¹ Besides the *Madarsas*, there existed *Makhtabs* to provide primary and lower secondary education. Such schools, according to Della Valle, were found in almost every town and village in the time of Jahangir. With the advent of Muslims in Gwalior, the city became a seat of Islamic religious learning. Muhammad Ghaus, whose mausoleum stands near the hill fortress and attracts a large number of pilgrims, was the most celebrated *Sufi* saint of his time. His fame as a teacher was widespread and his disciples included well-known celebrities like Tansen.

The historic city seems to have retained its position of pre-eminence in the cultural sphere till the end of the Mughul period, after which its political destiny was guided by the Sindhias. In the time of Aurangzeb it was apparently one of the greatest centres of culture in the whole of the northern India, for Faqirullah Khan, the Mughul Governor of Kashmir, has idealised Gwalior in the musical treatise *Ragdarpan* describing it as the 'Shiraz of India'.²

From this necessarily short and sketchy account one fact emerges clearly, that even in the ancient and medieval periods there existed a tradition of education and culture in Gwalior district. As one enters the dawn of the modern period, there is a certain degree of unsettlement in the early Maratha period, and it is not clear how education thrived at that time. As elsewhere, education appears to have remained in the hands of religious leaders or institutions. But one factor which was destined to have a lasting influence on the entire structure of education in the country, namely, the rise of the British power could not but affect the shape of educational growth in these territories.

As the East India Company's trade and power grew and the Company insensibly began to transform itself from a trader into a ruler, the question of providing education for its subjects came up before the Directors. In 1813

1. Baburnama, Tr. by Beveridge, Vol. II, p. 610.

2. Dwivedi, H. D., Man Singh Aur Man Kutohal (Hindi), p. 91.

while renewing the Charter, the Directors approved the 43rd section which contained the provision, "that a sum of not less than one lac of rupees in each year shall be set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British Territories in India."¹

The above decision was a turning point in the development of education in the country, since it translated education into a state enterprise, and not only paved way for its development in the British India but also influenced the course of its advancement in the princely states which bordered on the British-held territories. In conformity with the general trend the Gwalior Durbar adopted education as a State responsibility, and the first modern school was opened in 1846 in a locality, now called Janakganj. The subjects provided in the Lashkar *Madarsa*, as it was called, were Marathi, Hindi, *Veda* and Astrology.

With Dinkar Rao Rajwade, the energetic Minister of Sindhia, opens a new chapter in the history of education in the district. During the period of his ministry (1852-59) the teaching of English was encouraged, and steps were taken for its extension in the State. In 1854 provision was made to teach English in Lashkar *Madarsa*. He further announced on 18th April, 1857, that all villages with over 2,000 inhabitants would have schools, the fees to depend on the boy's capacity to pay. Teachers were to be paid from four to five rupees a month.

Though the Minister, Dinkar Rao Rajwade resigned in 1859, the policy of educational expansion initiated by him was carried forward by those who came after him. An important milestone in this development was the formation of a Department of Education under Sir Michael Filose in 1863. The department had a budgetted grant of Rs. 26,000 per annum. He organised education on scientific lines and patronised study of modern subjects. Another activity encouraged by him was the learning of oriental languages. Sanskrit scholars were appointed in the Lashkar School and arrangements were made to teach *Jyotish*, *Nyaya*, *Vyakaran* and the *Vedas*.

the following table shows the state of education in *zila* Gwalior-Gird for the years 1870-73:—

	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73
1. Number of schools ..	5	5	5
2. Number of scholars ..	755	814	825
3. Expenditure in rupees ..	938-8-0	954-8-0	954-8-0

Source:—Report on the Administration of Central India Agency, 1871-72 and 1872-73.

1. Ramsay Muir, The Making of British India, pp. 296-97.

In 1886 Jayaji Rao died, leaving the administration to the care of a Council of Regency (1886-94) during the minority of his son Madhav Rao Sindhia. Nawab Ghulam Ahmad Ahmadi was then the Member of Council for Education, and in March 1885 he appointed Pandit Prannath, who was then serving in the Canning College, Lucknow, to consider the expansion and the raising of the status of the Lashkar School. Pandit Prannath submitted his report on 10th July 1887, and, as a consequence, the institution was upgraded into a High School in the next year. The first batch of candidates was sent for the Middle Examination in 1887, and the first batch of students for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University in 1889. Next year at the request of Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor General, Lashkar Madarsa was raised to an Intermediate College and the first batch of candidates for that examination appeared in 1892. Meanwhile the foundation-stone for a new building was laid in 1887, and to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Queen Victoria, the college was named after her. It was Lord Curzon who declared the building formally open in 1899, by which time degree classes had been opened in the college.

It was about this time that the Council of Regency passed an Educational Manual which divided the State into two circles, the northern circle comprising Gwalior and Esagarh and the southern circle including Malwa Prant. The former was placed directly under the charge of the Education Department, while Principal Dhekne of Madhav College, Ujjain, looked after the southern circle under the supervision of Sir Michael Filose, then acting as *Sar Suba* of Malwa. The schools were further categorised into four grades, namely, the Lower Primary, Upper Primary, Anglo-Vernacular and High School. For purposes of supervision of these schools Inspectors were appointed. Boarding houses were also established, where necessary.

The 31 years between the assumption of ruling powers by Madhav Rao Sindhia in 1894 and his death in Paris in 1925 form an important period in the history of education in the district. This was a period both of quantitative expansion in education and of experiments in its form and content. Some of the experiments were important, if not for their lasting achievements, at least for the impetus and a new start they gave to general education.

The first in chronology was the creation of a new office of the Inspector-General of Education in 1895, to which Mr. J.W.D. Johnstone of the Indian Education Service was appointed. Next followed in September, 1898, the opening of the Sardars School for the education of the sons of the State aristocracy. A little later, another institution called the Military School was started in Kampoo Kothi to impart instruction in military work. Subsequently, in 1909-10, the Military School amalgamated with the Sardars School when it was shifted from Jafvihar to the Gwalior fort.

Besides these, a Service School was started in 1900-01 in order to equip the state services with trained personnel. This institution was divided into different sections or classes on the basis of the category of service personnel for

whom they were intended, such as, Clerical classes, Police classes, Postal classes, Kanungo and Patwari classes, and Custom Training classes etc. In order to give them practical experience in the field, Susera village was constituted the headquarters of a miniature *Suba* or district and seven villages in the vicinity were attached to it as tahsils. The Administration Report for 1900-01 says that 'the *Suba* resides at Susera, and has an office establishment sufficient for small district and each of the villages has a *Kamavisdar* and a *Naib-Kamavisdar*. They perform duties of Revenue, Judicial, Education, Census etc., usually performed by district officers within the limits of their respective villages'.

The year 1903 saw the opening of Regimental Schools at Lashkar and Morar. These were followed by 'self-supporting' schools in villages which were too small to have a regular school. Teaching in such schools was made the responsibility of the local priest paid by landlords. But this experiment did not prove fruitful mainly owing to the general apathy of the local people, with the result that by 1906 these schools began to wither away.

In 1905 a start was made in industrial education and a 'Technical Institute' was started at Gwalior.

Other reforms which owe their inception to Mr. Johnstone (1895-1911) were (1) a series of changes in the courses of study for Primary and Middle classes (2) the institution of a new examination whereby English Middle Examination of U. P. and Central India was replaced by the Gwalior State School Examinations in 1903, and (3) the introduction of moral education where teachers volunteered to take up this work.

Mr. Johnstone retired in May, 1911, and he was succeeded by Mr. H. M. Bull who laid more stress on rural education. In response to a growing demand for trained staff, he started a Normal School in 1912—the first of its kind in Gwalior district. His other achievements were the opening of an Ayurvedic School in 1915, and four years later another school for boys whose mother tongue was Marathi. This school expanded in course of time, and is now called Jiwaji Rao Intermediate College.

In succeeding years two vital decisions were taken concerning education. The vernacular education was made free in the State, while in schools where English was taught, only a nominal fee was charged. Equally significant was the other decision relating to the creation of a permanent 'Education Fund', which ensured the financing of the educational activities on a sound basis. This provided that expenditure of education in future should be charged to the interest accruing from the Education Fund, and three-fourths of the income thus derived was reserved for Primary education and one-fourth for grants to schools and other schemes.

No retrospect of education in Gwalior will be complete without quoting the views* of Madhav Rao Sindhia on the aims of education. He says: "The essential characteristic of successful education is the inculcation of proper feelings. The product of such an education should be loyal to himself, to his

*Extracts from his speech delivered on 22nd April, 1911, at Victoria College.

country and to the Government under whose auspices he has received his education; respecting himself, by exerting his utmost honourably to do himself well in the world, respecting the cherished and honoured traditions of his country and living his life for the progress of his race and the benefit of his mother land."

As for the teachers, "the province of a teacher is not merely to enlighten the brain, but by his own example and habits, as well as by the exercise of sane judgement, nice discrimination, sweet tact and firm resolution to form the character of students and to make men of them."

During the time of the Regency (1925-36) Gwalior took further strides in the field of education. Different courses upto graduate standard were started in arts and science at Victoria College. Another noteworthy feature of this period was the opening of new schools by the State Jagirdars at Pahargarh, Pohri and other places.

In 1927 the library movement in the district received a fillip by the establishment of the Central Library. Six years later i.e., in 1933, the Sardars' School started in 1898, was recognised as a modern residential Public School and renamed Scindia School.

With the forties of this century we enter an era of many-sided expansion in the field of education, especially after the formation of Madhya Bharat and subsequently after the Reorganization of States in 1956. During the First and Second Five-Year Plans, education made rapid progress in the district and the story of this development will be told in the relevant sections that follow in this chapter.

Organization and set up.—The over-all control of educational activity in district, barring the collegiate and technical education, is in the administrative charge of a Deputy Director of Education who has jurisdiction over five districts, viz., Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri and Guna. Under him is one Inspector of Schools in each district, who controls and administers the educational institutions. In carrying out his duties of inspection and control, the Inspector of Schools is assisted by eight Assistant Inspectors who are responsible for the superintendence of Primary schools.

These officers look after all schools, except girl schools, which are under the charge of a Regional Inspectress for Girls Schools with headquarters at Gwalior. For administrative purposes she works under the direct control of the Deputy Director. In her work she is assisted by two Assistant Inspectresses of Schools who inspect Primary schools. The office of the Registrar, Departmental Examinations, is also located in Gwalior.

LITERACY

The number of literates in Gwalior district according to the census of 1911 was 18,490 of whom 17,746 were males and 744 females. This gives a

percentage of 10.62 males as literate and 0.51 female literates, the total percentage of literates to the population being 5.91. According to 1921 census, there was a slight improvement both in respect of literacy among males and females, the former being 12.25 per cent and the latter 2.01 and the percentage of the literates to the total population being 7.60. Though these figures some what decreased in the next census enumeration of 1931, which revealed 12.36 males as literates and 1.98 females, the numbers showed an increase in subsequent census enumerations. In 1941 there were 17.55 per cent males and 4.65 per cent females enumerated as literate, while the corresponding figures for 1951 were 22.80 and 7.40 respectively.

According to the figures of the 1961 census, out of a population of 657,876 in Gwalior district, the number of literates was 183,336 of whom 137,989 were males and 45,347 were females, which give a percentage of 39.00 males, 14.91 for females, and the number of total literates being 27.87 per cent of the total population. The table below gives the position :—

Year	Population			No. of Literates			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1911	167084	145591	312675	17746	744	18490	10.62	0.51	5.91
1921	178371	148095	326466	21859	2979	24838	12.25	2.01	7.60
1931	197935	166871	364806	24480	3318	27798	12.36	1.98	7.62
1941	266969	226263	493232	46865	10536	57401	17.55	4.65	11.64
1951	280416	249903	530319	62937	18485	81422	22.80	7.40	15.51
1961	353813	304063	657876	137989	45347	183336	39.00	14.91	27.87

In the 1951 census report the livelihood classes have been broadly classified into two, agricultural and non agricultural classes. If we examine the literacy and educational standards of all these classes, it makes a very interesting study. The statistics that follow give literacy by educational standards and livelihood classes in Gwalior district.

Educational Standard	Agricultural classes		Non-Agricultural classes	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Literate,	12,269	882	35,662	9,537
Middle Schools	774	57	6,602	908
Matric S.L.C. H. S.	218	30	5,214	394
Inter in Arts and Science	98	4	1,431	196
Graduates Art/Science	52	8	936	81
Post Graduates Arts/Science	36	..	248	23

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Teaching	8	..	157	50
Engineering	2	..	44	1
Agriculture	1	..	9	..
Veterinary	..	..	7	..
Commerce	26	..	112	1
Legal	26	..	270	4
Medical	7	..	111	9
Others	40	5	334	166
Total:--All Educational Standards	13,557	986	51,143	11,370

As regards literacy, the agricultural classes have very much lagged behind the non-agricultural classes. This was in a considerable degree due to their economic set-up. It is also apparent in the technical branches of education, like Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary, Law, Commerce etc., where women seem to take no interest. The chief avocation for educated women appears to be that of a teacher and doctor.

Women Education.—The beginning of education for girls in Gwalior district could be traced to the closing years of the last century. Earlier, there is little evidence of there having been institutions for the formal education of girls in the district, though some traditional form of instruction may have continued to exist.

In the neighbouring British territories it was not till 1854 that the authorities realised that by encouraging female education, 'a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the education and moral life of the people than by the education of men'.

To Pandit Prannath goes the credit of opening the first Girls School in Gwalior, sometime in August 1898, with a handful of girls on the roll. The number soon increased and the school was transferred to another site, now occupied by Janakganj hospital. The accommodation here, too, proved inadequate and Mr. Johnstone, the then Inspector-General of Education, shifted it to another building in the Sarkari Pichhadi bada where it was formally opened by the Ruler on 18th November, 1898, and was named Maharani Girls School. In the same year another girls school was opened at Morar.

These events synchronised with the inception of an organisation called the Kanya Dharma Vardhini Sabha. Like other societies, which rose in the wake of the Indian Renaissance, the Sabha was also a social service voluntary organisation in the beginning. In course of time it attracted State recognition, assistance and patronage.

The chief object of the Sabha was promotion of education among women which it attempted to serve in a variety of ways. It published text books

written by distinguished authors. It provided inducement to girls by offering rewards, and according to an approved scale, Rs. 30 were given for the marriage of girls who had passed Prathmic examination and Rs. 50 for the marriage of a matriculate girl. A quarterly magazine called *Mahila*, devoted to topics of feminine interest was started. It sponsored a Home Female Education Scheme with the object of providing education for adult *pardanasheen* women. It also did considerable pioneering work in opening a chain of schools, and one of such schools established in 1898, later came to be known as the Kamla Raje Girls College. In 1900-01 the post of a Lady Superintendent of Girls School was created, and its first incumbent was Miss Florence Hope Tasca. She arranged to get a trained teacher from N. W. Provinces appointed in each of the Girls Schools at Gwalior and Morar. Next year a girls school was opened at Bhandar.

At about this time there occurred a clear downward trend in women's education in the district, for instance, the number of school-going girls in the Maharani School alone decreased by over 100 girls. The Administration Report (1901-02) says that this was 'chiefly owing to the discontinuance of the previous practice of giving every girl a prize or present and those who have remained are anxious to learn even without such material rewards.' The Government, assisted by the Kanya Dharma Vardhini Sabha, took vigorous action to retrieve the position. Public meetings were held and exhibitions of the handicraft on work done by girls were arranged. Leading citizens from different localities were associated with the Sabha in the hope that they would induce people of their respective locality to send their daughters to school. Steps were also taken to improve education in all its aspects. Attention was first paid to primary stage, and the kindergarten system of education was introduced in Lashkar, Morar and Gwalior Schools. One curious device that was adopted to induce better attendance in the girls' schools was to give cash rewards to maid servants who succeeded in bringing the largest number of girls to school. Besides these, a few teachers were asked to educate their wives with an assurance that they would be given all facilities if they succeeded in starting a girls school. In addition to these measures a new society, named Shri Shiksha Pracharini Sabha, mainly composed of teachers, was formed in 1907 for the promotion of education amongst women.

A reference should be made in this context to the work done by another institution, the Adhyapika Shikshana Shala, which was originally a Widows' Training class attached to the Maharani Girls School. This was later converted into an independent institution, the Sewa Sadan, on 11th July 1914. Subsequently the name was changed and the Sadan was again called Adhyapika Shikshana Shala. The institution provided training to women and held two examinations which were later managed by the Education Department.

In July, 1912, Pandit Prannath was appointed as Deputy Inspector-General of Education and was specially entrusted with women's education with a budgetted grant of Rs. 60,000 per annum. He did valuable service for the

cause of women's education. During his time all the districts had at least a girls school, and higher examinations in some of them were also introduced. As mark of recognition of his services he was given the title of *Sabha-bhushan* and when he retired, the Sabha decided to perpetuate his memory by naming the first girls boarding house after him.

In the meantime momentous changes in political field brought about a general awakening among the masses. This accelerated the pace of female education in Gwalior as shown by the increase in number of institutions and students. In 1947, there were 27 Primary schools, four Middle schools, two High schools, one Degree college exclusively devoted to girls. By 1956, 71 new Primary schools were opened and two Primary schools were raised to the Middle school. The amount spent in construction of schools etc., was Rs. 62,068.

In the Second Plan period two new Primary schools were opened, five Primary schools and one Middle School were up-graded, and six Girls High Schools and one Middle school in Dabra were converted into Higher Secondary schools. One of the projects in the building programme completed during this period was the construction of quarters at a cost of Rs. 17,500.

The following table shows the growth of female education in Gwalior district since 1947 :—

Scheme	1947		1951		1956		1961	
	Institu- tions	Pupils	Institu- tions	Pupils	Institu- tions	Pupils	Institu- tions	Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Primary Education (including nursery classes)	27	2,711	41	5,605	107	10,683	108	1,471
2. Secondary Education	6	658	10	1,287	13	1,883	16	3,372
3. Collegiate Education	1	73	1	154	1	640	1	722

Spread of Education among Backward Classes and Tribes.—Though the social disabilities of backward sections of society have attracted the attention of reformers for sometime, it is only in fairly recent times that organised efforts were made to remove them. As a consequence of the social and political awakening that began in the early part of the century, mainly under the inspired leadership of Gandhiji, a movement for the emancipation of the backward and socially handicapped classes spread all over the country.

As early as 1911, the Gwalior Durbar took steps in the direction of providing facilities for the education of these classes. Facilities were provided for the education of the backward tribes and castes by opening Harijan and Adivasi

schools including a girls school at Lashkar. Demands for extension of educational facilities grew with each succeeding year and became more insistent after the attainment of independence. In 1948 all Harijan and Adivasi students were granted full fee concession in government schools. They were also given stipends for the purchase of books, stationery etc., and for the payment of examination fees.

During 1954-56 a grant of Rs. 14,000 was given to the Scindia School for the education of Harijan and Adivasi children. From 1956-57, seven students were being provided free education under this scheme, for which the Scindia School was given an annual grant of Rs. 11,200.

The statement below gives particulars of the number of scholarship-holders and the annual expenditure incurred during the years 1958-61 :—

Year	Number of scholarship holders			Expenditure (In Rupees)		
	Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Collegiate Stage	Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Collegiate Stage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958-59	283	1,191	50	2,404	79,549	17,421
1959-60	507	1,309	N. A.	3,696	70,814	N. A.
1960-61	635	1,532	164	4,702	96,796	23,119

Source —District Inspector of Schools, Gwalior.

GENERAL EDUCATION

The progress in the number of educational institutions and in the number of students enrolled in all categories of schools and colleges during the period 1947-1961, is shown in the table given below :—

Schemes	Number of Institutions				Number of Students			
	1947	1951	1956	1961	1947	1951	1956	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Primary Education (including nursery classes)	297	282	622	718	14,277	20,848	31,766	53,112
2. Secondary Education	26	30	59	94	5,017	5,988	9,233	15,365
3. Collegiate Education	2	2	2	4	363	739	1,508	2,534
4. Technical	2	1	2	3	60	75	249	626
5. Miscellaneous ..	10	11	15	17	808	1,480	1,526	2,269

Source : —District Inspector of Schools, Gwalior.

Pre-Primary Education.—Pre-Primary schools provide educational facilities for children up to the age of six years. Since 1947 the growth of Pre-Primary education has recorded a steady progress. In 1947 there were two nursery schools with 106 pupils and eight teachers; in 1961 the number stood at 22,2176 and 95 respectively, and the expenditure increased from Rs. 12.80 to Rs. 157.40 thousands.

Primary Education (I to V class).—Under the Madhya Bharat Municipal Corporation Act, the Gwalior Corporation is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of Primary schools within the municipal limits. But since the Corporation was established in 1956, it has not yet started discharging these duties. Consequently the majority of the Primary schools in Gwalior are still managed by the Government. Private enterprise is also encouraged and the number of aided institutions in 1961 was 26. The Primary education has made rapid strides in recent times and this is shown by the fact that while in 1947 there were 295 schools with an enrolment of 14,171 pupils, the number rose in 1956 to 612 schools and 31,189 pupils, and in 1961 to 696 schools and 50,936 pupils, with a total expenditure of Rs. 15.12 lakhs. There had been a corresponding increase in the number of teachers. In the year 1961 there were 1,612 teachers as against 1,031 in 1956, and 618 in 1947.

The teacher-pupil ratio, as it stood in Primary stage in 1960-61, was 1 to 31.

Compulsory Primary Education Scheme.—The Constitution of India enjoins on each State the obligation to introduce free and compulsory education for all children. The objectives that have prompted the educational policy in this respect have been summarized in what was described as a Charter for education in the former Madhya Pradesh State.

“An endeavour shall be made to provide every child with a satisfactory education. This education should be such as to guarantee the child the opportunity to develop and maintain a healthy body and balanced personality, to acquire skills needed as tools of learning, to get a good start in understanding and appreciating nature and the social world, to participate happily in home and community life, to work and play with others, and to enjoy and use music, art, literature and handicrafts.”

The initial efforts in this direction resulted in the enactment of Madhya Bharat Compulsory Primary Education Act (No. 64 of 1949), and as a consequence the compulsory education was introduced in selected areas. At present two pilot projects are working in and round about Gwalior and Dabra. To ensure proper attendance, Attendance Officers have been appointed.

The statistical position of compulsory education during the quinquennium 1956-61 is shown below:—

year	Institutions	Enrolment			Staff		Expenditure (in lakhs) Rs.
		Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1956-57	213	10,264	449	10,713	389	—	3.54
1957-58	213	11,599	411	12,010	392	—	3.28
1958-59	213	11,723	432	12,155	398	—	3.30
1959-60	213	12,286	864	13,150	399	10	3.50
1960-61	213*	13,325	1,897	15,222	443	24	3.60

*Of the 213 schools in 1960-61, 127 were single-teacher schools.

The foregoing table shows that the quantitative progress of compulsory education has been tardy. This is owing partly to the absence of total compulsion and partly to the financial limitations. According to an estimate only 43,450 out of 66,287 children were enrolled in 1958. The percentage of children in school as compared to the total number of children in the age-group 6-11 was 65.54.

Basic Education.—Basic education, which is an adaptation of the Wardha Scheme put forward by Mahatma Gandhi in 1937, is now accepted by the Government as the approved pattern of primary and middle school education throughout the State, and all existing schools are being gradually transformed into Basic schools (Junior Basic from 6 to 11 and Senior Basic from 12 to 14 years of age). The Basic system sets out an activity curriculum in which learning is correlated with a skilled vocation like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, book-craft, leather-work and domestic craft etc. The conversion of the existing Primary schools into Basic, the opening of new Basic schools, the introduction of creative activity into the curriculum, the preparation of suitable literature, and above all, orientation of teachers in the ideology and methods of Basic education, are being carried out according to the recommendations of the State Board for Basic Education appointed in 1958.

In Gwalior district there were, in 1959-60, 88 Junior Basic schools with 184 teachers in charge of 5,416 boys and 349 girls, and involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.10 lakhs. The number of Basic trained teachers was 131.

Secondary Education.—The Secondary stage (class VI to XI) covers various types of institutions—Middle school, High school, Higher Secondary school, and Intermediate college. In accordance with the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission steps were taken to convert all High

schools into Higher Secondary schools and upgrade Intermediate colleges to degree colleges in the State. Accordingly there are only one High school and two Intermediate colleges now left in the district. The details of the growth of Secondary education are given below :—

Stage	1947		1951		1956		1961	
	Institu- tions	Pupils	Institu- tions	Pupils	Institu- tions	Pupils	Institu- tion	Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Middle School	20	4,225	22	3,868	43	5,396	67	8,627
High School	5	729	6	1,678	13	2,689	1	175
Higher Secondary/Multi- Purpose Higher Second- ary School.	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	6,378
Inter College	1	63	2	442	3	1,148	2	185

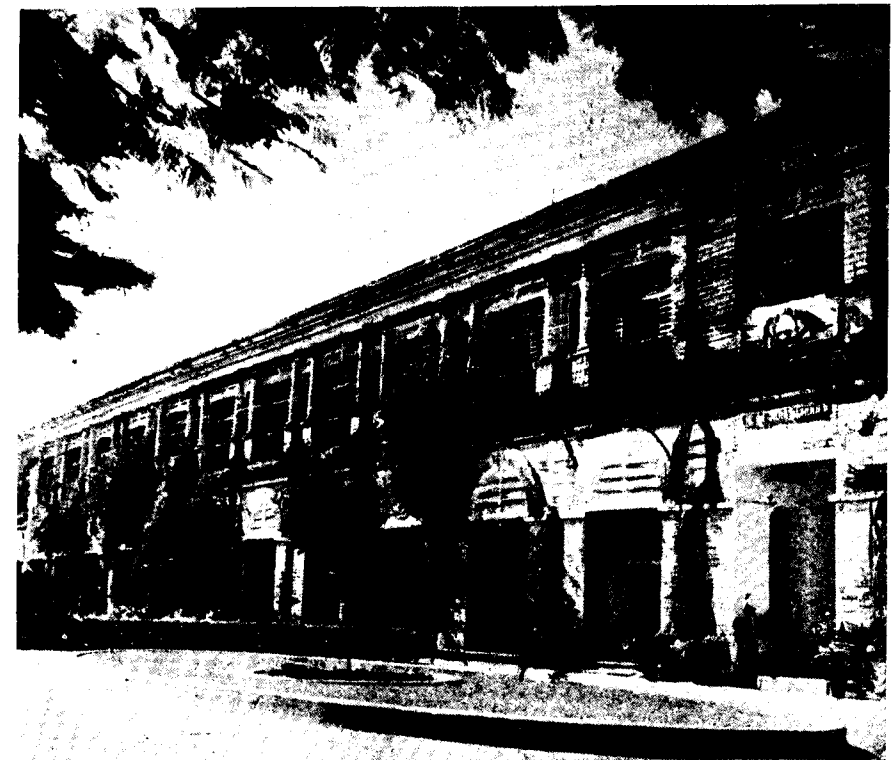
In the year 1960-61 there were, in Gwalior district, 94 Secondary schools with an enrolment of 15,365 (11,993 boys; 3,372 girls). The number of schools run by the private bodies was 24.

The number of teachers in Secondary schools was 1,588, of whom 1,056 were men (338 trained ; 718 untrained) and 532 women (199 trained ; 333 untrained). The teacher-pupil ratio was 1 to 9, and the total expenditure on Secondary education was Rs. 33.02 lakhs.

In the sphere of Secondary education two private institutions deserve special mention. The Scindia School, situated on the hill fortress of Gwalior, is a residential school for boys with a provision for education up to the Intermediate stage. Originally founded by Madhav Rao Sindhia in 1867, the school was completely re-organised in 1933 to enable it to incorporate the more important and healthier features of the English Public schools and to integrate that education with the Indian environment. Since then, the school has grown in size and scope of work so that it now has five sections and 450 boys on the roll, offering rich opportunities for the many-sided development of the students' personality. Managed by a Board of Governors, it is affiliated to the Madhya Pradesh Board of Secondary Education and is also placed in the list of approved schools of the Cambridge University Syndicate. It happens to be one of the founder members of the Indian Public Schools' Conference held in 1939.

The other institution, Scindia Kanya Vidyalaya, functioning since 1956, is a residential school for girls and is managed by the Scindia Education Society. It prepares girls for Higher Secondary Examinations through Hindi medium and Senior Cambridge through English medium.

Training of Teachers.—Prior to the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 there was only one institution for training of teachers in Gwalior district. With



Scindia School



Maharani Laxmibai Arts and Commerce College

the steady increase in enrolment the need for more trained teachers was felt, and this led to a quickening of efforts to open new institutions, and by 1961, Gwalior had four training institutions with an annual intake capacity of about 375. At present there is one Post-graduate Basic Training College, one Basic Training College (Women) and two Basic Training Schools, one exclusively for men and the other for women.

The total number of teachers in 1960-61 was 3,262, of whom 1,707 were at the Primary and 1,555 at the Secondary stage. The number of trained teachers at both stages was 780 and 584 respectively. Thus the trained staff works out to about 41 per cent of the total number of teachers.

National Cadet Corps, Scouting and Auxiliary Cadet • Corps .— The N.C.C. Scheme, which began with 154 members in M.L.B. College in 1949, has made steady progress. The A.C.C. Scheme, in 1960-61, covered nine institutions and had 90 trained teachers (66 men; 24 women) and 4,542 cadets (3,507 boys; 1,035 girls). In the same year there were in the district 500 Boy Scouts and 500 Girl Guides.

Collegiate Education .— Since 1947 the progress of Collegiate education in Gwalior has been substantial. There has been an increase of 150 per cent in the number of institutions, 603 per cent increase in enrolment—from 363 in 1947 to 2,554 in 1960—and 798 per cent increase in the annual expenditure—from Rs. 1.57 to 14.15 lakhs—during the same period. There are at present five Colleges, three government and two private, affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain.

Maharani Laxmi Bai College, Gwalior .— The Maharani Laxmi Bai College, Gwalior, as it is known today or Victoria College as it was formerly known, has had an eventful history stretching over a period of 115 years. It began as the Lashkar *Madarsa* which was first housed in Khasgi-wala's bada in 1846, and then after first shifting to Lagad Sahib's bada it was finally built as Janakganj School on the site where the present institution of that name stands. The foundation stone of the present building was laid, and the campus developed in 1887 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of Victoria, the Queen Empress. Designed by Harris and Lake, the State architects, the building represents a blending of the Indo-Saracenic style and illustrates exquisite carvings on the renowned Gwalior stone. It was formally opened along with the Jaya Arogya Hospital, on 30th November 1899, by Lord Curzon, the then Governor-General and Viceroy in India.

Its first Admission Register was opened on 2nd August 1887, and students were taught for the Entrance Examination. Two years later the University granted affiliation to the college for the Intermediate Examination and the first batch of candidates appeared in 1892. By the year 1893, the B.A. class was added, and in 1902 the first year of the B.Sc., was opened. For sometime from

1927 the science classes were shifted to Jinsi building, now housing the High Court. In 1931 the college started admitting girls also for the degree courses.

A special place was given to the teaching of languages in the college when in 1933 degree classes in Hindi, Marathi and Urdu were opened. The institution became a first grade college when post-graduate classes were opened in the principal Arts and Science subjects in July, 1948. In 1956-57 post-graduate instruction in Commerce was started. The college was named after Maharani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi to mark the centenary of that warrior-Queen in 1958.

This college which had started as a *Madarsa* with four students had on the roll more than 2,500 students studying different subjects, both Arts and Science. Early in 1961, the college was bifurcated—one teaching Arts and Commerce subjects, and the other teaching Science—because it was felt that too large a number of students in a single college was both unwieldy and detrimental to discipline.

Kamla Raje Girls College, Gwalior.—The Kamla Raje Girls College developed out of the Kampoo Model School, started in 1898 by the Kanya Dharam Vardhini Sabha as an indigenous private effort to educate women. It progressed rapidly under the fostering care of Pandit Prannath, who lived in the same building where this school was located. It was named Maharaj Kumari Kanya Pathshala in commemoration of the visit of princess Kamla Raje in November 1915, when she was only a child of 11 months. It became a High school in 1931-32 and six years later expanded into an Intermediate college. In 1939 it was permitted to start B. A. classes affiliated to the University of Agra. Although the College Section was upgraded, the High school section remained separate and was continued to be called Maharaj Kumari Girls High School till 1944-45 when it was re-designated as the Padma Vidyalaya. In 1956 arrangements for the teaching of science subjects upto B.Sc., standard were made and hostel accommodation was also provided.

Madhav Mahavidyalaya and Parvati Bai Gokhale Vigyan Mahavidyalaya.—The Madhav Mahavidyalaya, which was originally known as P.G.V. Inter College, was raised to the status of a degree college in Arts, Commerce and Law in 1957. It is an aided institution managed by the Madhya Bharat Education Society, which also runs the Parvati Bai Gokhale Vigyan Mahavidyalaya and other institutions. This Society, formerly called the Gwalior Education Society, came into being in 1937 under the guidance of its founder Shri S. G. Gokhale, to whose munificence these institutions owed their birth.

Summing up the over-all picture of general education in Gwalior district, as it obtained in 1960-61, there were 816 educational institutions imparting instruction to 52,221 boys and 18,810 girls at a total cost of Rs. 63.87 lakhs.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

The district has provision for a wide variety of professional and technical education. Classes in Law were started in Victoria College (now M.L.B. College) as early as 1893. The College provided instruction for the B.Com. degree and later the post-graduate classes for the M.Com. degree were also started.

Medical Education.—The Gajra Raja Medical College, Lashkar, was started by the late Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Sindhia to perpetuate the memory of his mother Maharani Gajra Raja. It provides instructions for the M.B.B.S., and post-graduate degree in Surgery, Medicine, Pathology, Pharmacology and Gynaecology and other subjects. The foundation stone of the college was laid on 21st November, 1945 by Lord Wavell, the then Viceroy in India. The college started functioning from the 1st August, 1946, but the new building was occupied only after the opening ceremony was performed by the late Vallabhbhai Patel in December 1948. There are 12 departments, *viz.*, Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology, Social and Preventive Medicine, Surgery, Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Radiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Experimental Surgery and Ophthalmology. Special treatment is provided in Radium and Deep X-ray therapy, Neuro-Surgery, and Plastic Surgery.

The total number of enrolment in 1961 was 464 in M.B.B.S., and 44 in post-graduate classes.

The Government Ayurvedic College, Gwalior.—This College, which was started in 1949, provides for teaching courses of study leading up to A.V.M.S., of Indian Medicine Board, Madhya Bharat Region, Gwalior, and B. A. M. S. of Vikram University, Ujjain. It is under the control of a Deputy Director of Ayurveda in the Health Department. The college has its own library and provides hostel accommodation for 24 students.

Agricultural Education.—The Agriculture College at Gwalior, founded in 1950, is run as a government institution under the Department of Agriculture. It is situated about half a mile from the Railway Station opposite the Mela grounds on an estate comprising the main building, hostels, engineering workshop, research institute, orchard, dairy and experimental farms extending over an area of 260 acres. The Agro-Economic Research Centre for Central India is also located here. The college provides courses of study up to M.Sc. (Ag.), covering a period of six years. The library contains more than 5,500 books and subscribes for about 70 scientific periodicals. A hostel is attached to it. The number of students during the year ending March, 1961, was 329.

Adjoining the Agriculture College is the Krishi Vidyalaya which was established in 1947. It is also managed by the Agriculture Department and conducts a two years' Diploma Course. At present the Vidyalaya provides hostel facilities for 25 students.

Physical Education.—Physical training forms an integral part of any system of education. Facilities for physical education in Gwalior district have been provided in an aided institution in addition to those existing in all teacher's training institutions. Recently the Government of India has established a National College of Physical Education at Gwalior with a view to developing leadership in the field of physical education, sports and recreation. It was inaugurated on 17th August, 1957 and is named after the Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi, who fell in battle at Gwalior. The college is situated in the old Race-Course area and the Polo-grounds which Maharaja Sindhia gifted to the institution. The college gives instruction leading to a degree in Physical Education, and is affiliated to Vikram University, Ujjain. A well-stocked and modern library in the subject is being built up and there is residential accommodation for boys.

Technical Education.—The technical education has made conspicuous progress in the district during two Plan periods. There is at present a private college of Engineering, one Government Polytechnic and a Junior Technical School.

The Madhav Engineering College was started in 1957 mainly through the efforts of late Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Sindhia, to whose munificent donation it owes its birth. The college is temporarily housed in the old Residency buildings. New college buildings are under construction on Motilal Nehru Road on an extensive piece of land east of Mela Ground. The college offers instruction for a five years' integrated course leading to B.Sc., (Eng.) degree of the Vikram University in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering.

The technical education below the degree level is co-ordinated by the State Board of Technical Education which advises the Government in all matters pertaining to technical education in the State.

The Central Technical Institute, Gwalior, started in March 1905, is now a Government Polytechnic, teaching courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, besides a Diploma in Textile Technology of three years' duration.

The Junior Technical School, Gwalior, provides instruction in different trade components for a period of three years.

Besides, there is a Leather Technological Institute at Morar, which started functioning since 29th October 1956, and is at present training technical personnel for leather manufacturing trade. The institute provides Post-Matriculate two years' Diploma Course in Leather Technology and also awards a Diploma in Leather Manufacture Course. It is under the management of Education Department.

SCHOOLS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF FINE ARTS

The history of the Gwalior School of Music commences with the reign of **Raja Man Singh Tomar in the 15th century A.D. or even earlier.** For, there is an interesting reference to its growth in this region, in the introductory chapter of Ferishta's History¹, which states that Malchund, a legendary figure of Malwa, brought music from south to Gwalior. He writes, "The science of music, also, was introduced into Hindustan by Malchund who brought it during his expedition to the country of Tullinga. Malchund, long after, resided at Gwalior, and the descendants of the Tullingy musicians spread from that place over the North of India". This would suggest that musical traditions in Gwalior had an ancient past spread over the several centuries, and that long before the reign of Man Singh Tomara, Gwalior had become a centre of music in the country. The earliest historical evidence about the contribution of the House of Tomaras to the development of music is furnished by Khwaja Nizamuddin Ahmed in *Tabkat-i-Akbari* which refers to an exchange of musical literature between Dungar Singh Tomara and Zain-ul-Abidin of Kashmir.² But it was the next ruler Raja Man Singh, who was a great connoisseur of music. In his musical pursuits the ruler was ably assisted by one of his consorts, Mrignayani, whose memory is perpetuated in the form of four musical modes (*Sankirnaragas*) which are called after her as *Gujari*, *Bahul-Gujari*, *Mal-Gujari* and *Mangal-Gujari*. The Tomara chieftain is also credited with the authorship of a musical composition, *Mankutuhul*, later translated into Persian by Faqirullah Khan, a manuscript of which is extant in the Raza Library, Rampur, U. P. The treatise is said to contain an account of the musical conference organised under the orders of Man Singh, a fact which is corroborated by Abul Fazl who says that four of Raja's artists, Nayak, Bakshu, Macchu and Bhanu formed a collection of songs suited to the tastes of every class of people.³ The royal court was adorned by a galaxy of musicians and we find a mention of Bikshoo, Dhondie, and Charjoo who contributed a new type of *Malhar* to the stock of melodies called after their respective names as *Bikshoo-ki-Malhar*, *Dhondia-ki-Malhar* and *Charjoo-ki-Malhar*.⁴ Of these, the most notable was Bikshoo who adorned the Tomara court till 1518 A.D. When Man Singh's son and successor, Vikramaditya Tomara, lost his throne, Bikshoo went to Raja Kirat of Kalinjar and shortly afterwards passed into the service of Sultan Bahadur of Gujarat.

The Gwalior School is characterised by various musical styles, viz., *Dhrupad*, *Dhamar*, *Khyal*, *Tappas*, *Thumaris*, *Dadras*, *Ledas*, *Gazals*, *Taranas*, *Triwats* and *Chaturang*. It is in these styles that Gwalior played a prominent role in the past. The special achievement of the School of Music fostered by Raja Man Singh is believed to be his adaptation of the popular

1. Tarikh-i-Ferishta, Tr. by Briggs, Vol. 1. p. LXVI.

2. Tabkat-i-Akbari, Tr. by B. De., Vol. III, pp. 659-60.

3. Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. II, p. 251.

4. O. C. Ganguly, Ragas and Raginis, p. 63.

folk music of North India and by chastening its transformation into a rich variegated music of the country in which folk rhythms, classical forms and the traditional variations of music, found a new and vigorous expression. This school laid the basis of a musical mode called *Dhrupad* which subsequently acquired popularity with the magic touch of Tansen.

Tansen was the leading court musician in the court of Emperor Akbar. He was born in a Brahman family at Behat, and like many of his contemporary celebrities, received his musical education at Gwalior. Early in his youth he learnt music under the guidance of Hari Das Swami Dagur, a saint musician of Vrindaban. Later Tansen embraced Islam, assumed or was given the title *Mirza*, and died late in April 1589 at Gwalior where his tomb still stands. In vocal music Tansen was reported to have been peerless. Abul Fazl declares that a 'singer like him has not been in India for the last thousand years'.¹ Legend claims that his singing not only made trees swing and rocks sway to his tune, but lighted lamps and made clouds dissolve into rains. There are legends that the *Deepak rag*, once sung by him in Akbar's court scalded the singer's body. He introduced several pleasing innovations by making unorthodox variations of old forms. He was the first to use *Komal Gandhara* and both varieties of *Nishada* into *Raga Malhar*. Likewise he was the inventor of *Mian-ki-Todi*. It is an indication of the magnitude of the contribution of Gwalior to music during the Mughul period, that out of the 36 names of great musicians mentioned in *Ain-i-Akbari* 16 persons including Tansen hailed from Gwalior.²

The music tradition continued in Gwalior, under the Sindhias as well. Under their liberal patronage the first orthodox school of *Khyal* style came into being. The Gwalior style, also called *Lashkar Gayaki*, was first established by the celebrated brothers Haddu Khan, Hassu Khan and Nathu Khan. This triumvirate is said to have learnt music from Bare Muhammad Khan of Tilwandi, who was a court musician of Daulat Rao Sindhia. Subsequently the three brothers evolved a new style of *Khyal* of faster movement, combining *Kalawant* and *Qawwali* style. The court musician in the reign of Jayaji Rao was Vaman Bua. Among the descendants and pupils of Haddu Khan and Hassu Khan, their sons Rahmat Khan and Nisar Husain Khan, made a name for themselves nearly a quarter of a century ago. Apart from these two, Shankar Pandit, who was a disciple of these famous musicians, also attained great popularity in recent times. His son Krishna Rao Pandit, who is running Shankar Gandharva Vidyalaya, in Gwalior, is a gifted musician. Raja Bhaiya of Poonchwale, a pupil of Shankar Pandit, is also a good *Khyalist*.

In the field of instrumental music, there have been a few outstanding artists whose reputation extended beyond the Gwalior region. Ganpat Rao Shinde, popularly known as Bhaiyaji, was a master of the somewhat maligned instrument, the harmonium. He was called a prince among harmonium players. He was a scion of the royal family, and for the sake of music he not

1. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by Blochmann, Vol. I, p. LXVI.

2. *ibid*, p. 612.

only gave up his rights but also wandered like a pilgrim all over India. Among *Sitarists* Fazal Hussain of Gwalior was known all over Northern India.

Madhav Rao Sindhia, continuing the traditions of his predecessors, started in January 1918 a Music school at Gwalior which was later expanded into a Music college in 1919. The Madhav Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, affiliated to the Khairagarh Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, teaches music leading up to Sangeet Madhyama, Ratna and Nipun (1st to 7th years). Besides the Music college, there are four more music schools in Gwalior, which are receiving regular aid from the Education Department.

Painting.—Education in the fine-arts is provided in the Government College of Fine Arts, Sanatandharma Mandir road, Lashkar. Started in 1954, the college was first located in the building of Janakganj High School, from where it has recently been transferred to its own premises. It is affiliated to Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, and instructs the students to qualify for the Diploma course of Bombay. It had in 1959-60 about 150 students on roll.

The Lalit Kala Kendra, Gwalior, is an aided institution which gives instruction and training in dancing. It is affiliated to the Khairagarh University.

ORIENTAL SCHOOLS

Although Oriental learning must have flourished in Gwalior from ancient times—and the academic tradition of Padmavati has already been noticed—it was in the time of the Tomaras that we have evidence of Gwalior being an important seat of Jain learning. The Tomara epigraphs indicate a high stage of proficiency in Sanskrit language which is presumably the result of a sound system of classical education.

As elsewhere, the teaching of Sanskrit in Gwalior was provided in indigenous schools or *pathshalas* mainly financed by the people. It was only during the reign of Jayaji Rao that arrangements were made by the State to teach *Jyotish*, *Nyaya*, *Vyakarana* and the *Vedas*. The cause of Oriental studies further advanced in 1887, when Pandit Prannath arranged to send candidates for various examinations conducted by the Banares Sanskrit College and the Prathma and Visharad examinations of the Panjab University. The first batch of candidates for the Prathma and Visharad examinations appeared in 1889 and for the Shastri examination of the same University in 1892. Another step in the advancement of Sanskrit studies was taken in 1899, when the permission was secured from the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces to send candidates for the Acharya examination.

In 1931, the Sanskrit school at Gwalior was upgraded into a college and was housed in Huzurat Paiga from where it later shifted to Janakganj. The college is now affiliated to the Sanskrit University, Varanasi, as well as to the Vangiya Sanskrit Siksha Parishad, Calcutta, for various examinations. It also

provides teaching of *Vedas* on traditional lines. Education is given free here. The college has a hostel attached to it.

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

The provision for the education of the handicapped in the district is made in Madhav Andhashram, Gwalior. Founded in 1914, it is now a registered private institution which provides free school education to blind children. The course of training tries to fit the students for the occupation for which they possess skill and aptitude, so as to make them self-dependent for their living. The institution is financed by grants-in-aid received from Education and Panchayat and Social Welfare Departments of Madhya Pradesh Government and also from the Central Social Welfare Board. The total number of inmates in 1961 was 37. The institution has a hostel attached to it.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Though Social Education as it is understood now, consisting of a many-sided instruction in literacy, social health and hygiene, citizenship, and recreation is of recent origin, an earlier attempt in this direction was made in 1914 when the Gwalior Durbar appointed *Upadeshaks* to educate the masses. The method followed by them was to adapt the traditional forms of *Katha*, *Bhajan* and religious discourses for the purpose of instruction. Today, its programme is put through literacy classes, community centres, Sewa-Dals or Farmer's clubs, Mahila-samitis and libraries, which are an essential agency of mass education.

Prior to September 1954, the work of Social Education was being looked after by the Education Department, but it is now managed by the Social Welfare Department. A Deputy Inspector of Social Education with headquarters at Gwalior, is in-charge of this work in Gwalior, Bhind and Morena districts. He is assisted by Social Education Organisers in Development Blocks and the Panchayat Inspectors in non-Block areas. At the village level there are teachers, some of whom are employed part-time in this programme of social uplift.

Adult Education.—Adult literacy forms a major part of Social Education. With the progress of democracy an average adult has become an important factor in politics, and this education is regarded as essential for national regeneration. The following table gives the position of illiteracy among adults in 1951, and reveals the magnitude of the problem:—

Total Population	Rural			Total Popula- tion.	Urban		
	No. of Illiterates		Percent- age of illiteracy		No. of Illiterates		Percentage of Illiteracy
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
18,583	8,986	8,165	92	14,377	3,693	6,084	68

Gwalior district in 1960-61 had 53 literacy centres with 1,381 students and 53 teachers maintained at a cost of Rs. 26,350. During the same year, 19 libraries containing 1,520 books were maintained. In order to help neo-literates in retaining their literacy, a Follow-up Programme consisting of community listening, *Kisan Melas*, Dance and Drama festivals, Film shows etc., is carried out regularly in the Development Blocks.

CULTURAL, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

In keeping with the cultural traditions of Gwalior a large number of literary and scientific societies have been in existence there. Of these, 11 associations are affiliated to the Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad, Gwalior, through which grants are given to them by the Government. The names of these associations are: Cultural Society, Kalakar Mandal, Tansen Sangeet Samiti, Artists Combine, Sahitya Sadhana Sansad, Madhya Bharatiya Hindi Sahitya Sabha, Hindi Sahitya Goshti, Shilpa Kala Sangh, Swarna Kala Sangh, Sharda Upasak Mandal and Lalit Kala Kendra.

The Madhya Bharat Kala Parishad—now known as Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad, started functioning from June 1952. Since then it has endeavoured to promote the study and propagation of literature, painting, sculpture, architecture and other fine arts. It also co-ordinates activities of local societies and is affiliated to the National Academies. It encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and gives awards to outstanding writings or paintings. Other activities, sponsored directly or indirectly by the Kala Parishad, aim, not only at the preservation of ancient art and culture but also their enrichment through the agency of music conferences, dance and drama festivals, symposiums, and periodical Art Exhibitions. There is an Art gallery attached to the Kala Parishad.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS

Libraries.—Out of 84 libraries in the district, 22 library-cum-reading rooms are working part-time and 16 are full-time. Of these the Central library, Lashkar, deserves special mention. It is a State-managed library established in 1927 under the control of the Education Department. Annually it receives a recurring grant of Rs. 20,000. It contains about 64,187 volumes, and complete sets of many Indian and foreign magazines. The number of daily newspapers and periodicals received is 180. The average daily attendance of readers in the reading room is about 300. A children's library-cum-museum is located here. A training class in Library Science of four months duration to train the school librarians has also been started in this institution since 1958. Apart from this, an Integrated Library Service is provided at Dabra, which serves 50 villages in the vicinity. There is also a library at Bhander, named Gandhi Vachan Mandir.

The Archaeological Museum, Gwalior Fort.—With the creation of the department of Archaeology in 1913 by the Maharaja Madhav Rao Sindhia, it was decided to establish a museum in Gwalior. The Gwalior Durbar ordered

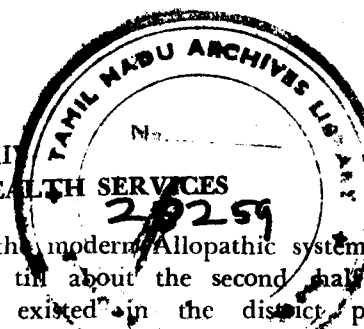
that various pieces of antiquarian interest lying scattered all over the State should be collected, and in 1920 all these architectural finds were classified and arranged in the Gujari Mahal. The museum is mainly archaeological and the collection comprises sculptures, stone pillars and capitals, terra-cotta objects, lithic inscriptions and copper plates, inscribed seals, metal images, coins discovered at Pawaya, Vidisha and Maheshwar, fine copies of frescoes at Bagh caves and a collection of Rajput and Mughul paintings. There is also a good library attached to it. The museum is under the charge of a curator.

The State Museum, Jamna Bagh.—This museum was established by Maharaja Madhav Rao in 1910 and was housed in one of the spacious wings of the palace. It was first organised as a Zoological Museum and was later shifted to the present building called Jamna Bagh Kothi on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Gwalior in 1922. The exhibits fall under nine main heads—Natural history, Armoury, Art, Coins, Ivory and Wood, Brass, Forest Products, Corals and Geology. It is under the charge of an officer of the Gwalior Corporation.

Botanical and Zoological Gardens.—In the district there is no botanical garden. The M.L.B. College, Gwalior, where Botany is one of the subjects taught and the Agriculture College, have their own botanical gardens which are used principally for academic purposes.

There is a small zoological garden in Phoolbagh compound, formerly known as King George Park. The zoo along with the park was opened to the public in 1922. It is managed by the Gwalior Corporation.

CHAPTER XI
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES



There is little evidence to show that the modern Allopathic system of medicine was practised in Gwalior district till about the second half of the 19th century. Whatever medical aid existed in the district prior to this was of the traditional Ayurvedic or Unani system; apart from certain crude, empirical treatment of illness in vogue among the people in villages such as branding the ailing part of the body with red hot iron pieces. The increasing contact with British and French officers in Gwalior State gradually brought the use of the Western systems of medicine into the region, especially in the Cantonment areas, though it would appear that the early British Officers were reluctant to introduce the Allopathic system of medicine on any wide scale. An official letter of the Gwalior State dated the 7th November 1846 observes—"The Durbar contemplated the establishment of a dispensary at Gwalior under the superintendence of the Residency Surgeon. Lord Hardinge's Government regarded the circumstances as a proof of the regard of Sindhia's Government for the welfare of its subjects. His Lordship expressed his willingness to supply the institution with such European medicines and instruments as were absolutely necessary, but was of the opinion that the introduction of native drugs into the dispensary should be encouraged as much as possible."

The dispensary referred to here could perhaps be identified with the charitable dispensary that existed at Lashkar staffed by an Indian doctor and under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon. The dispensary was maintained by the Ruler at a cost of Rs. 3,200 a year and was situated at Phoolbagh, about five miles from Morar. During 1873-74 this dispensary was removed to a building in Naulakha, which was later found to be at an inconvenient distance both from the capital and the Cantonment of Morar. Consequently, during 1886-87, it was shifted to a more convenient locality in Lashkar so as to make it easily accessible to the people.

Another charitable dispensary existed in the Sadar Bazar of the Morar Cantonment under the charge of the Staff Assistant Surgeon. This too was under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon who, however, had little time to give any effective aid to either of these dispensaries, since he was a regimental officer in the Cantonment. It received no aid from the Ruler and was kept up by private subscriptions from the European and the Indian communities. At this dispensary subsistence and medicines were given free to all except well-to-do people who were charged their actual cost.

The areas of Lashkar, Morar and the neighbouring villages were subject to periodical scourges of epidemics and pestilence in the latter part of the last century on account of the neglected sanitation of the area. To remedy

1. Talboys Wheeler, Summary of Affairs of the Maratha States (1627-1856), p. 275.

the situation the impounded waters of a dam on Morar river at the north-eastern limits of the Cantonment were drained off in 1870, but this did not appear to improve the situation materially.

In 1878-79 there was an out-break of cholera among the troops at Morar. In 1884-85 it appeared in a severe form at Lashkar. There were also visitations of small-pox during 1881-82, 1882-83 and 1884-85. Attempts were made to carry out general vaccination but the progress was unsatisfactory partly because people refused to take their children to the charitable dispensaries for vaccination and partly due to the inability of these small dispensaries to cope with the task. It was increasingly realised that action should be taken to employ a competent medical officer to develop the dispensaries, improve sanitation and push forward vaccination in the territory of the Gwalior State. As a result, a Medical Department was organised in the Gwalior State in 1887 by Col. A. M. Crofts, I. M. S., who had been earlier appointed guardian and medical officer to the Ruler, Maharaja Madhav Rao Sindhia. Western methods of surgery and medicine began to be introduced in the State from that time onwards. For a considerable time there was a strong prejudice among the people against Western medicines and inadequate education and means of communication prevented an early dissolution of these prejudices. Nevertheless a modest beginning was made with half a dozen dispensaries and as these gained in popularity, new hospitals and dispensaries were opened in succeeding years. In 1887 a temporary hospital, called the Jayaji Rao Memorial Hospital, was established in Lashkar for the treatment of women and children. To accommodate the increasing number of in-patients at this hospital, a large and convenient building to accommodate 150 in-patients was built in 1893-94 at a cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs and the work carried on in the temporary hospital was transferred to it. The hospital was formally opened in November 1899 by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India and later came to be known as the Jaya Arogya Hospital, Lashkar. In 1887 a dispensary was also opened at Bhandar.

In 1895-96, the Medical Department was strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Medical Officer who, during the touring season, was employed in the control of vaccination, in the inspection of district dispensaries and in affording surgical aid among the people in the outlying areas. In 1906-07 a new dispensary was opened in the Lashkar city for the treatment of women and children. Medicines were also distributed through the agency of vaccinators, the police and district officials.

In order to regulate the increasing work of the department and introduce a uniform system of working at the various institutions, a Medical Manual was prepared and was brought into force from the 1st November, 1911.

VITAL STATISTICS

The registration of vital statistics in the Gwalior State was voluntary and though an attempt was made to maintain statistics of births and

deaths in Lashkar and Morar, in the absence of any statutory obligation the registration of births and deaths was incomplete. It was only on the 18th January 1913 that by a Government Gazette Notification instructions for the collection and maintenance of vital statistics were issued and incorporated in the Police Manual. But even these instructions did not appear to have improved the position, so that the Gwalior State Census Report of 1931 observes that the value of vital statistics in the State is negligible.

The variation in the population provides an indication of the increase or decrease in the population of the district during the inter-censal period. These figures would reflect the natural growth of population as well as the increase through immigration. They would also reflect the effect of large scale epidemics: —

Year	Persons	Increase or decrease	Percentage of variation
1901	3,93,738	..	..
1911	3,21,025	—72,758	—18.47
1921	3,34,139	+13,114	+4.08
1931	3,72,393	+38,164	+11.42
1941	4,49,919	+77,616	+20.84
1951	5,30,299	+80,380	+17.86

The fall in the population of the district in the inter-censal period of 1901-11 by 18.47 per cent could partly be attributed to the heavy mortality caused by plague, famine and malaria that affected the district. Similarly, the comparatively small increase, during the decade 1911-21, of 4.08 per cent could be the result of the plague of 1911-12, 1917-18 and influenza of 1918-19. In the decade 1921-31 the population increased by 11.42 per cent, and this trend was maintained in subsequent years.

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT

The most common diseases, as shown by the kind of patients who sought relief and treatment at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the district, were malaria fevers, diseases of the eye and skin, diseases of the digestive, respiratory and nervous systems, rheumatic fevers, venereal diseases, etc. Apart from these, the epidemics of cholera, small-pox, influenza and plague were also prevalent in varying degrees in the district.

Malaria.—The prevalence of malarial fevers in the rural areas on the cessation of rains, particularly after a famine, has been the general rule in the district. After the great famine of 1899-1901 malaria raged over the greater part of the district and caused a high death rate among all classes of people. Since then, almost every year, it has claimed the largest number of the sick in the district. In 1908-09, its prevalence was so great that not less than one of every four patients suffered from this disease. In 1915-16, it was responsible for a large number of deaths. In recent years there has been a steady decline in the incidence of this disease owing to anti-malarial measures and other factors.

To check the disease, quinine and cinchona tablets were sold to the public at a nominal cost at medical institutions and through the agency of patwaris, post-offices and Panchayat Boards. In 1922-23, the manufacture of these tablets was started at the Civil Medical Stores, Gwalior. The sale of these tablets was continued through the usual agencies but it did not meet with much success. Propaganda work regarding anti-malarial measures was also done at Health Shows held from time to time. After the formation of Madhya Bharat, anti-malarial measures, both preventive and curative, were intensified. Under the National Malaria Control Programme, a separate Anti-Malaria Unit, under an Anti-Malaria Officer, assisted by a Public Health Chemist and a Drug Analyst, was started in the district. The chief function of this unit was to carry out mass D.D.T. spraying of houses for the destruction of mosquitos and flies particularly in hyper-endemic areas, and to distribute free of charge, in the affected areas, anti-malaria tablets like paludrine, mapacrine, resochine, etc. The table below gives the work done in this direction during years 1958 to 1960:—

Year	No. of villages in which D. D. T. spraying was done	No. of tablets distributed
(1)	(2)	(3)
1958-59	1,729	4,445
1959-60	1,919	11,000

Source:—Malaria Medical Officer, Gwalior.

Eye Relief Camps.—Even during the regime under Sindhia Rulers an attempt was made to render treatment for eye diseases with the help of a Travelling Dispensary in the district, apart from the aid available at medical institutions. After the formation of the Union of Madhya Bharat, more concerted efforts were made for extending facilities for such treatment in the rural areas. From the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan, a number of eye relief

camps were organized in the district. Between six to eight such camps were organized annually in the rural areas where, under the supervision of an eye specialist, treatment was given for eye troubles. The number of patients treated and operations performed at these camps during the First Plan period is shown in the following tables:—

Details of Patients			
Year	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1951-52	10	26,221	26,231
1952-53	19	46,421	46,440
1953-54	7	53,219	53,226
1954-55	60	46,797	46,857
1955-56	947	1,06,777	1,07,724
Total ..	1,043	2,79,435	2,80,478

Details of Operations			
Year	Major	Minor	Total
1951-52	42	130	172
1952-53	36	141	177
1953-54	102	26	128
1954-55	187	152	339
1955-56	152	67	221
1956-57	20	22	42

Tuberculosis.—In order to combat the incidence of tuberculosis in the district, a T. B. Clinic was started at the J. A. Hospital, Gwalior, in the year 1941. A separate T. B. Ward with 20 beds was also constructed in the compound of this hospital in 1945-46, which has now been enlarged to a bed-strength of 104. In addition to these, a T. B. Hospital (known as the Gajra Raja T. B. Hospital), with 60 beds has been constructed at Gwalior during 1957-58 and is attached to the G. R. Medical College, Gwalior.

A number of preventive measures against tuberculosis are also under way. Under the auspices of the World Health Organization and the International Anti T. B. Campaign, mass B. C. G., vaccination and tuberculin tests have been started in the district from 1950. Up to 1952-53, the T. B. institutions in the district had treated a total number of 77,959 patients, including 2,997 who were treated during the single year 1952-53. The amount of work done by the

B. C. G. vaccination and tuberculin test teams during the period from 1950-51 to 1955-56 is shown below:—

Year	No. of persons tested with tuberculin.	No. of persons vaccinated with B. C. G.
1950-51	25,490	6,654
1951-52	1,96,348	45,036
1952-53	5,925	1,487
1953-54	99,933	24,710
1954-55	42,576	13,448
1955-56	44,284	19,942

Source:—Deputy Director, Health Services, Gwalior.

For early detection of T. B. cases, a mass chest radiography unit has been operating in the district since 1956. A scheme for the training of T. B. Health Visitors has also been launched since 1956-57. During that year ten such Visitors were trained at an expenditure of about Rs. 16,000.

Epidemics.—During the last decade of the 19th century and the first decade of the present century, the district was swept by waves of epidemic diseases which took a heavy toll of life. A systematic effort to check this menace was begun in 1909-10, as a result of which the ravages done by these epidemics were gradually reduced. An Epidemic Manual was compiled in 1910-11, which was later revised in 1923-24, particularly in respect of the rules relating to rural areas. Later, the enactment of a statutory measure for the control etc., of epidemic diseases was taken up and the Gwalior Epidemic Diseases Act of 1942 was enforced from the 3rd August, 1942. After the formation of Madhya Bharat, a unified enactment, called the Epidemic Diseases Act, was passed during 1948-49. It was later replaced by an Act of the Government of India.

Cholera.—Cholera usually appears at the setting in of the rains and is generally prevalent from July to November. It has never been totally absent from the district and there have been only a few years in which it did not claim some deaths. During the second half of the last century, it was by far the most dreaded epidemic and used to take a heavy toll of life. In the last decade of the century, it was prevalent almost throughout in an epidemic form. In the first decade of the present century, it broke out generally in a mild form in 1900, 1901, 1903-04, 1905-06 and 1906-07. During the second decade, it appeared in 1913-14, 1914-15, 1918 and 1919-20, the last visitation having caused 640 attacks and 476 deaths in Lashkar city alone. In the third decade, it occurred only in a mild form during 1926-27, 1928-29 and

1929-30. In the following decade, it broke out during 1930-31, 1932 and 1935-36, while in the subsequent decades it appeared almost every year in an epidemic form. During the period from 1951-52 to 1955-56 the number of seizures and deaths from this epidemic was as follows:—

Year (1)	Seizures (2)	Deaths (3)
1951-52	13	6
1952-53	97	49
1953-54	194	53
1954-55	..	..
1955-56	24	10
Total	328	118

It will thus be seen that except for 1953-54, during recent years the incidence of this epidemic has been low. After 1956-57 the severity of this disease was negligible.

On receipt of information about the out-break of cholera, special arrangements are made to admit patients in isolation wards. Mass inoculation and disinfection work is started by the health staff with the help of the local authorities. Emergency regulations are also enforced, accompanied by propaganda through pamphlets, magic lantern slides, health talks, etc.,

Small-Pox.—May and June are the most fertile months for this disease while November is the least responsive. Like cholera, it has also never been totally absent from the district. It appeared in Lashkar, though not in the form of an epidemic, in 1881-82, 1882-83, and 1884-85. It raged in 1905-06 in a severe form at many of the famine relief camps. In 1911-12, it appeared in an equally severe epidemic form and was responsible for 713 attacks and 153 deaths in Lashkar alone. It recurred in the form of an epidemic during 1912-13, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1935-36 and 1944-45.

An indication of the prevalence of this disease during the period from 1951-52 to 1957-58 is given in the following table:—

Year (1)	Seizures (2)	Deaths (3)
1951-52	25	4
1952-53	8	3
1953-54	91	46
1954-55	215	67
1955-56	63	13
1956-57	111	16
1957-58	118	35

Source:—Deputy Director, Health Services, Gwalior.

It is thus evident that this disease continues to afflict the district every year though, it has been brought under control.

Vaccination.—The only so far known preventive measure against small-pox is vaccination. During the second half of the 19th century, the British Residents impressed upon the ruler of the Gwalior State, the necessity of popularising vaccination. Some attempt was made in this direction but on account of poor response from the people the progress was not satisfactory. With the organization of a separate Medical Department in 1887, vaccination was organized in a regular manner. The practice of carrying on vaccination work in villages was, however, not satisfactory. The vaccinator had to go from house to house, and chase the children and their parents. During 1910-11, a Vaccination Manual was compiled. In 1920-21, a depot for the manufacture of vaccine lymph was established at Shivpuri. It was the only well-equipped institution of its kind in the Central India for the manufacture of vaccine. This depot was later shifted to Gwalior, but at present it is located at Manpur in the Indore district. A class for training vaccinators was also organized in 1923-24. In spite of these measures, vaccination work could not be pushed forward on an adequate scale. It was, therefore, decided to introduce a legislative measure on the subject, and in 1940-41 the Gwalior Vaccination Bill was drafted and published for eliciting public opinion. It was passed into law subsequently and enforced from the 30th August 1942. Under this enactment vaccination of all children and revaccination of grown-ups and adults was prescribed as a measure for personal protection. During the period from 1951-52 to 1959-60 the number of primary and secondary vaccinations was as follows:—

Year (1)	Primary (2)	Revaccination (3)	Total (4)
1951-52	9,475	1,485	10,960
1952-53	11,222	2,449	13,671
1953-54	22,452	N. A.	22,452
1954-55	24,322	1,296	25,618
1955-56	24,819	2,092	26,911
1956-57	10,995	4,081	15,076
1957-58	22,055	4,322	26,377
1958-59	10,628	808	11,436
1959-60	10,304	1,804	12,108

Source :—Deputy Director, Health Services, Gwalior.

In the affected and threatened areas, mass vaccination and revaccination campaign is carried out by employing extra vaccinators. Propaganda is also carried on by means of magic lantern slides, leaflets, posters and talks.

Influenza.—The present generation in Gwalior district perhaps still remembers the year 1918-19 as the year of the great influenza epidemic, which

swept over not only their district but also the greater part of Northern India, taking a heavy toll of life. The epidemic raged in the Gwalior district throughout the year of 1918.

Subsequently, for about four decades, influenza was not heard of as an epidemic, but the year 1957 witnessed another widespread scourge of this epidemic. It broke out in the city of Gwalior in the month of June and lasted till September of that year. For a time, all educational institutions and cinemas had to be closed down in order to check the spread of infection. The total number of seizures in the district was 24,141 of which 23,637 were in Greater Gwalior alone. There was no death.

Plague.—Bubonic plague made its first appearance in the Gwalior State during 1896-97. It reappeared in 1903 in the town of Lashkar. In 1904-05, it occurred in the form of a severe epidemic at Lashkar and Morar and lasted for about six months, the disease having been responsible for 293 attacks and 241 deaths. At this time, the Residency villages, which were in close proximity to Morar, were also affected by it. After a few fatal cases, the Resident and the Residency Surgeon succeeded in persuading the villagers to leave their houses and live out in the open. The disease was then soon controlled and after some six weeks, the inhabitants were allowed to return to their homes. Preparations for wholesale inoculations were made but very few people would come forward to take it. The disease was again prevalent in a virulent form from December 1910 to April 1911 at Lashkar and Morar and other places, and reappeared again in 1917-18 and raged throughout the year. Considering the serious proportions of this scourge, which had raged almost periodically, a plague conference was convened at Indore in April 1918 at the invitation of His Highness Holkar to take measures for the better control of this epidemic and more efficient cooperation amongst the various Central India States. As a result of the measures, both preventive and curative, taken after this conference, the epidemic has practically disappeared from the region, and Gwalior district has been free from it.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Organization of the Medical Department

From its inception in 1887 until the merger of the Gwalior State in the former union of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the Medical Department of the State was under a Chief Medical Officer, stationed at Gwalior, who carried on the administration with the help of the staff given to him. There were Superintendents of Dispensaries under him, who inspected and exercised control over the hospitals and dispensaries in their respective circles, which comprised a group of districts. There was also a Lady Superintendent to inspect the Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres. All the Civil and Military hospitals at the State headquarters were placed under the Civil Surgeon, Lashkar, who also used to work as a Personal Assistant to the Chief Medical Officer.

In 1935-36, Assistant Surgeons and Lady Assistant Surgeons were provided at the district headquarters. The charge of dispensaries in the districts was

held by Sub-Assistant Surgeons while *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* held charge of the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. With the formation of the Madhya Bharat Union in June 1948, the Medical Department of the Union was organised on the lines of the Medical Departments in other Provinces of India, with the Director of Health Services as the Head of the Department. Under this set-up, which continues in the new State also, there is a District Medical Officer in the Gwalior district, who is also in charge of the Morena district, and a Superintendent for the J. A. Group of Hospitals at Gwalior. Under the District Medical Officer, there are Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officers in subordinate charge. Gwalior is also the headquarters of the Deputy Director, Health Services and Assistant Director, Malaria. The Superintendent, J. A. Group of Hospitals, Gwalior, functions directly under the Director of Health Services while the District Medical Officers of Gwalior, Bhind, Shivpuri, Guna and Rajgarh, Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Gwalior, and the Lady Superintendent, Maternity Homes, are administratively under the Deputy Director of the Northern Division.

The Jaya Arogya Hospital, Lashkar.—This hospital was the premier medical institution in the former Gwalior State and occupies an important position among the institutions of medical service in the district. Originally known as the Jayaji Rao Memorial Hospital, it was founded in 1893-94 by Maharaja Madhav Rao Sindhia in memory of his father Jayaji Rao Sindhia and was formally opened in November 1899 by Lord Curzon, who was then Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The building of the hospital was constructed at a cost of about 4.50 lakhs of rupees and initially provided accommodation for 150 indoor patients. During the past six decades, there has been a phenomenal development of this institution. Its present bed-strength is 306 and the hospital is fully equipped with modern and up-to-date instruments and equipment. There is a special maternity ward in a separate building with 40 beds. The X-ray Department, the Gajra Raja Surgico-Radiological and Pathological Institute and the Operation Theatre, both equipped with most modern apparatus, are located in a separate building. The out-patients' department of the Hospital i.e., the Madhav Dispensary, is also housed in a separate building and has medical, surgical, pathological and other sections, each in the charge of a Medical Officer.

This Hospital, along with other medical institutions at Gwalior, provides teaching facilities to the medical students, both under-graduates and post-graduates, and provides training facilities for Compounders, Nurses, Mid-wives, Health Visitors and Radiographers.

During the period of the First Plan, a number of new schemes were introduced in this Hospital. A Medico-Social Worker has been appointed, whose duty is to help the patients who come to the hospital for aid and treatment. Likewise, an Occupational Therapy Worker has been appointed, whose

function is to rehabilitate the partial or total invalids according to their state. Recently, radio sets and head-phones have been installed at this hospital for the recreation of indoor patients.

The staff of this hospital consists of a Superintendent and 11 wholetime doctors consisting of physicians, surgeons and others. The number of doctors on the house staff is 42 and there are 11 sisters and 35 nurses.

Kamla Raja Women's Hospital, Lashkar.—In order to provide adequate medical aid to the large number of women and child patients, who could not be accommodated in the building of the J. A. Hospital, His Highness Jiwaji Rao Sindhia donated a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs in 1939 for the construction of a separate hospital for women and children in memory of his sister, the late princess Kamla Raja Sindhia. Its foundation stone was laid in 1941-42 by the Marchioness of Linlithgow. The construction of the hospital building was completed in 1950 and at that time it provided accommodation for 250 patients. Its present bed-strength is 323, out of which 50 beds were provided during 1956-57 at a cost of Rs. 20,000. The opening ceremony of this hospital was performed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, on the 1st December 1952.

The staff of this hospital is headed by a Superintendent, who is assisted by seven doctors, four sisters and 11 staff nurses. The medical relief afforded at this and the J. A. Hospital during the period from 1953 to 1959 is shown below:—

Year	No. of Out-door patients treated	No. of Indoor patients treated	Total
1953	3,90,219	1,23,429	5,13,648
1954	4,22,148	1,57,146	5,79,294
1955	5,17,730	1,44,949	6,62,679
1956	3,50,750	1,98,300	5,49,056
1957	3,05,598	2,16,928	5,22,526
1958	4,42,117	2,21,516	6,63,690
1959	4,04,231	2,43,608	6,47,829

Source:—Superintendent, J. A. Group of Hospitals, Gwalior.

In addition to these hospitals, there are the following hospitals and dispensaries in the district. The number of doctors and nurses provided in them, as it stood in 1959-60, is indicated against each hospital:—

Name of hospital/dispensary	Doctors	Nurses
(1) Janakganj Civil Hospital ..	3	2
(2) Morar Civil Hospital ..	3	3
(3) Gwalior Civil Hospital ..	2	2
(4) Gwalior Fort Civil Dispensary.	1	1
(5) Dabra Civil Hospital ..	2	..
(6) Bhandar Civil Hospital ..	1	..

These institutions are under the administrative control of the District Medical Officer, Gwalior, and have been provided with most of the modern instruments during the Plan period.

Departmental Hospitals.—The Ministry of Defence has one of its Military Hospitals in the Morar Cantonment and another hospital known as the Brigade Hospital in Kampoo for the military personnel and members of their families. Similarly, there is a Police Hospital in the Reserve Police Lines for members of the police force. The Central Railways have their own hospital for the treatment of their employees and their families.

The Mental Hospital, Lashkar.—A Mental Hospital was opened at Lashkar near the Central Jail on the 20th January 1920 and was for some time in the charge of the Superintendent of Dispensaries, Gird Circle, who had received special training in mental diseases. The number of lunatics admitted in that year was 24 of whom six were cured and two died, leaving 16 in the Asylum. In order to regulate the work of the institution on proper lines, the Mental Patients and Mental Hospitals Act of 1945 was passed and brought into force from the 29th December 1945.

At the beginning of year 1956, there were 153 patients (100 males and 53 females) in the hospital. In all, 172 new patients (135 males and 37 females), were admitted during the year as compared to 245 (166 males and 79 females) admitted during the previous year. Out of the total of 325 patients, 71 (53 males and 18 females) were discharged with complete remission, 70 (50 males and 20 females), were discharged in an improved condition, 18 (15 males and 3 females) were otherwise discharged, one escaped and 9 (5 males and 4 females) died.

The hospital is headed by a Superintendent, who is assisted by three doctors one sister, one working nurse, two compounders, 28 warders, and other staff. During 1956-57, this hospital was reorganised, and a building for therapy treatment was constructed.

Anti-rabies Treatment Centre.—In order that indigent persons bitten by rabid animals may receive the benefit of treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, arrangements to send such persons there at State expense were made in the Gwalior State in the year 1912 and rules were made authorising certain medical and judicial officers to issue necessary certificates to deserving patients for receiving this treatment free. This was, however, not found to be a satisfactory arrangement. A medical officer was, therefore, sent to Kasauli in 1930-31 for training in the technique of anti-rabies treatment. In the following year, an anti-rabies treatment Centre was opened at the J. A. Hospital and it was later formally recognised. The number of patients treated at this Centre during the period from 1957 to 1960 is given below:—

Years	No. of persons treated
1957	2,496
1958	2,662
1959	2,807
1960	3,315

Gajra Raja Mercy Home, Morar.—This is a Leprosy Centre and was established in the year 1946. The following table gives statistical information about the number of inmates treated in this home during the period from 1951-52 to 1955-56.

Year	No. of inmates admitted during the year	No. of inmates discharged after recovery	No. of inmates who died	No. of inmates who left the Home otherwise
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1951-52	80	13	6	20
1952-53	27	10	4	11
1953-54	38	33	8	3
1954-55	30	9	6	18
1955-56	43	12	6	17
1956-57	31	6	1	24
1957-58	74	28	7	42
1958-59	56	22	8	32
1959-60	56	10	11	32

Source :—Superintendent, J. A. Group of Hospitals, Gwalior.

A Leprosy Clinic under a Leper Specialist has also been set up at the Janakganj Hospital, Lashkar, in 1954-55.

Training of Nurses.—A scheme for the training of nurses was sanctioned in 1931, and a training class for probationer nurses was opened at the J. A. Hospital and was recognised by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Council. A nursing school continues to train nurses at the J. A. Hospital. With a view to minimizing the categories of Nursing staff and in order to integrate preventive and curative services, it has recently been decided to give the nurses a public health bias, so that they might work in hospitals, Primary Health Centres, School Health Services, etc. With this end in view, a course in Public Health has been introduced in the Nursing curriculum at this and other Nursing schools. During 1959, 26 candidates were admitted for training as nurses and 19 were qualified.

Sanitary Inspectors' Classes.—Since 1955, a centre for the training of Sanitary Inspectors was established at the G. R. Medical College, Gwalior, with accommodation for 45 candidates. In that year 20 candidates were admitted for training. This number rose to 45 in 1959.

Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwives Training Centres.—The existing centre for working nurses and midwives at Gwalior was up-graded in 1956, and in its place the training of Nurse-cum-midwives was started in 1958. One more centre of this kind was established at Morar in 1958-59. During 1959, there were 36 trainees, of whom 12 passed the qualifying examination.

Ambulance and Red Cross Work.—A Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association was started in Gwalior State in the year 1910 and classes for training in first aid and ambulance were organized with the cooperation of the Education Department. Since then, the Centre has shown steady progress year by year, both in the number of candidates trained in ambulance as well as in the number of its life members. There is a sub-centre of this Association at Antri.

In 1936, a scheme for the expansion of the work of this Centre and that of the Indian Red Cross Society was sanctioned by Her Highness the Maharani, who was the President of the Centre, for which a sum of Rs. 91,591, refunded by the Silver Jubilee Fund as the share of the Gwalior State, was made available. The Indian Red Cross Society started its branch in the Gwalior State in the year 1934 with the object of promoting maternal and infant welfare supplying comforts to patients in the hospitals, training of nurses, midwives and health visitors, care of T. B. patients and encouraging popular health education. In 1948, this branch and the branches of the other covenanting States of Madhya Bharat were merged to form a Provincial Branch with 11 sub-branches. One sub-branch was formed in the Gwalior district with the District Medical Officer as its Secretary. This sub-branch works in cooperation with the St. John Ambulance Association Centre at Gwalior.

Blood Bank Centre, J. A. Hospital, Lashkar.—This Centre was opened in the year 1951. During 1956 to 1960, it collected blood as indicated in the table below:—

Year	Blood collection in C. C.
1956	1,63,140
1957	1,89,800
1958	1,69,950
1959	1,77,500
1960	2,25,600

Source :—Principal, Medical College, Gwalior.

Medical Facilities in Rural Areas

Facilities for medical aid in the rural areas of the district, both for ordinary and epidemic diseases, have been always inadequate. During the third decade of the present century, a travelling dispensary functioned in the Gird district and it rendered medical aid in the interior. A few Jagir dispensaries also existed at the jagir headquarters which served the neighbourhood. Facilities also existed for the supply, through post offices and Panchayat Boards, of quinine and cinchona tablets in rural areas at a nominal cost. But the relief rendered by these agencies was hardly adequate to meet even a fraction of the demand. Prior to the launching of the First Five-Year Plan, the Gwalior district had only three hospitals (439 beds), five graded dispensaries (13 beds) and 11 Ayurvedic dispensaries. Besides these, the other institutions at Gwalior, such as the Gajra Raja Medical College, Government Medical Stores, Mental Hospital, Ayurvedic College, Ayurvedic Pharmacy and the Gajra Raja Mercy Home (Morar), etc., also afforded medical relief. However, the relief rendered by all these institutions was confined mostly to urban areas. Special attention was, therefore, paid in the First Five-Year Plan to the provision of medical facilities to the rural population. As a result, during the First Plan period, four Ayurvedic dispensaries were established at the following villages at a cost of Rs. 33,759 :—

Village	Tahsil
(1) Sukulahari	Pichhore
(2) Patai	Gwalior
(3) Badera Supan	Bhander
(4) Sankhni	Pichhore

These dispensaries are under the charge of *Vaidyas*, who were expected to tour within a radius of five miles for attending to the people of the surrounding villages. A graded Allopathic dispensary was also opened at Pichhore during the same period.

For making medical relief readily available in villages, which are situated far away from hospitals and dispensaries and which have a population of 1,000 and above, a scheme for the supply of medicine chests was also started. During the First Plan period, 155 such chests were supplied. The responsibility for the distribution of the medicines was entrusted to the village panchayats. An Inspector was appointed for supervising the proper use of these chests and their refilling, which is generally done thrice a year. Apart from these facilities, two primary health centres have been established during the First Plan period at the N.E.S. Block Centres of Dabra and Bhitwarwar. These centres have been established for providing the rural areas with preventive and curative health services. A primary health centre is provided with a Sanitary Inspector, Health Visitor and a Midwife. The village level worker, who is trained in public health work, is also provided with a portable medicine chest containing simple medicines of known therapeutic value.

Maternity and Child Welfare

As the facilities for general medical and surgical treatment, started in the second half of the last century, began to be availed of and appreciated by the public, it was felt that proper medical help in maternity cases could also be made available to the people. For this purpose, a class for training indigenous *dais* in maternity work was started in April 1902 at the Women's Ward of the J. A. Hospital, Lashkar, under the auspices of the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund. To begin with, till about 1920, the response to this class was not satisfactory but gradually they began to attract trainees, and the classes gained in their usefulness. This training centre continues to train *dais*, and during the First Five-Year Plan period 88 *dais* received training at this centre.

A special *Dais'* class, added by the Economic Development Fund, was also opened at the J. A. Hospital in 1921-22 for training educated ladies who could supervise the work of the *dais* in the district. These *dais* helped in extending maternity relief by attending to labour cases, teaching village *dais* about cleanliness and other hygienic principles, organising child welfare centres, etc. For helping the poor, maternity sets were also issued from time to time to hospitals, dispensaries and persons, who volunteered to take up the work.

Until about 1920, the death rate was abnormally large among infants and children, due mainly to defective and unclean ways of conducting labour. Apart from the steps mentioned above, a child welfare movement was also launched, due largely to the pioneering work done by Mrs. G. Stephens, who after being transferred from the J. A. Hospital to the Palace, took up in 1920, as a labour of love, the child welfare work at the Janakganj Female Dispensary, Lashkar. This Child Welfare Clinic was the first of its kind started in Gwalior State.

A Sabha, known as the Jija Maharaj Balrakshak Sabha (named after Her Highness Jija Maharani Sahiba) was established in the year 1924 with the object of reducing maternal and infant mortality by propaganda about maternity and child welfare, by starting ante-natal and post-natal clinics, infant welfare centres, maternity homes and organising health and baby weeks at various

places. Under the auspices of the Sabha, baby weeks and health exhibitions were held every year at Lashkar and other places. These exhibitions were organised by the medical and sanitary staff.

A maternity ward already existed at the J. A. Hospital, Gwalior. In addition, a maternity home was opened in the city at Laxmiganj on the 1st January 1928. One of the activities of this institution was to train Maternity Health Visitors. A training class financed by the Jija Maharaj Memorial Fund was accordingly started in 1930-31. The Health Visitors regularly visited private houses and tendered advice and guidance in connection with the health and hygiene of expectant mothers. In the next year, however, owing to paucity of funds the scheme of appointing more Health Visitors was held in abeyance, but the class was later revived in the year 1944 and has been continuing since then. Special emphasis was given to the training of Maternity Health Visitors in the First Five-Year Plan of the district. During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 48,000 was spent on the scheme, and ten visitors were trained.

By 1929-30, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were opened at Madhoganj, Morar and Lashkar. In the following year, a Child Welfare centre at Janakganj Female Dispensary and a maternity home at Bhandar were opened. Before the First Five-Year Plan commenced, the following five maternity homes with 76 bed-strength existed in the district:—

- (1) Laxmiganj Maternity Home.
- (2) Laxmibai Sitole Maternity Home Madhoganj, Lashkar.
- (3) Morar Maternity Home.
- (4) Gwalior Maternity Home.
- (5) Maternity Home, Bhandar.

During the First Plan period, a maternity home was opened at Dabra in the Pichhore tahsil. Fifty additional beds in the maternity ward of the Kamla Raja Hospital, Gwalior, have also been provided during 1956-57 at a cost of Rs. 20,000.

Skimmed milk powder received from the U.N.I.C.E.F., and the Red Cross Society is also freely distributed at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres to poor and under-nourished children up to 12 years of age and to expectant and nursing mothers. Priority is given to those children, who suffer from rickets and mal-nutrition, etc., and the children are selected on the basis of a family income not exceeding Rs. 40 per month.

As it is still not possible to extend institutional or domiciliary midwifery services by trained attendants to the entire population, the large bulk of midwifery services in villages continue to be rendered by indigenous *dais*. It has, therefore, been decided to orient them in principles of asepsis and other essential techniques so as to enable them to provide safe maternity services. For this purpose, a training centre has been opened at Dabra from 1958. During this year 20 indigenous *dais* were given such training.

Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals

In addition to the Allopathic hospitals and dispensaries, the practice of the indigenous systems of medicine was made systematic and popular in the former Gwalior State. For this purpose a pharmacopoeia of indigenous drugs was compiled and circulated in 1918-19. A reward to the extent of Rs. 1,000 was announced for any Medical Officer who brought to the notice of the Chief Medical Officer any indigenous drug of a special nature. The hospitals and dispensaries were encouraged to use indigenous drugs, wherever possible. On the basis of a study of local herbs, a small book called 'The Medicinal Plants in Gwalior' was compiled in 1924-25. Medical Officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries were supplied with copies of this book, which together with 'The Gwalior Indigenous Drugs and Pharmacopoeia' were to serve the main authority for indigenous medicines. The Medical Officers were required to treat on scientific lines a certain number of patients with these drugs, which were prepared at the Allopathic hospitals.

One of the special features of the administration of the Medical Department of the former Gwalior State was to give State patronage to Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic system. As far back as the year 1930, the Municipal Committee, Lashkar, had an Ayurvedic dispensary with branches at Gwalior and Morar. This dispensary received grant-in-aid from the Government. In order to select qualified *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* a departmental examination was held in 1926-27 with the help of the *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* of Lashkar.

In 1927-28, an Ayurvedic dispensary was opened at Pichhore. A pharmacy for the preparation and supply of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines also functioned at Lashkar as a limited concern which also treated patients who came there. In 1930, it was placed under the supervision of the *Vaidya* of the Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary, Lashkar. After the formation of the former Union of Madhya Bharat, this pharmacy and the pharmacy at Indore were amalgamated into one and a new Central Pharmacy was established at Gwalior where standardised medicines are prepared and distributed. During 1956-57, this pharmacy was re-organised at a cost of Rs. 24,000.

During the period of the First and the Second Five-Year Plans, Gwalior district has registered considerable progress in the opening of Ayurvedic institutions. An Ayurvedic College Hospital, with 25 bed-strength, was opened at Lashkar at a cost of Rs. 1,16,695. At first this hospital was housed in a rented building but now it has a separate building constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,37,000. In 1956-57, 25 additional beds have been provided and an outdoor dispensary has been attached to this hospital. In the same year the Principal of the Ayurvedic College, Gwalior, was deputed to undergo training at the Central Institute of Research in Indigenous systems of Medicine, Jamnagar, so that post-graduate training might be started at Gwalior for *Vaidyas* in Ayurveda.

During 1959-60, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries existed at the following places in Gwalior district:—

Tahsil	Villages
Gird	Ghatigaon, Purani Chhawni, Karahiya, Barai, Aron, Mohana, Behata, Patai
Bhander	Gondan, Sarsai, Badera Supan
Pichhore	Bhitarwar, Sakhni, Magrorā, Bilaua, Cheenor, Sukulahari, Amrol, Hastanapur

Source.—District Medical Officer, Gwalior.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

There are no private hospitals and nursing homes in the district, except that one private practitioner at Lashkar runs a dispensary where indoor patients are treated. A branch of the Indian Medical Association exists at Gwalior, having a membership of 37. The number of medical practitioners in the district, practising Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines is given in the table below:—

	Private Practice	In Govt. Service
(1) Allopathic doctors	33	74
(2) Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners	522	30
Total ..	555	104

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH CENTRES

Nutrition Research.—Research work in nutrition was taken up in the Gwalior State as early as in 1936-37 when two medical officers were sent out for training in this work. The patients' diet was regulated in the hospitals according to the nutrition chart prepared by these officers. From 1954-55, a special nutrition centre has been established at the J. A. Hospital, Lashkar, under a Dietician. He looks after the kitchen of the Hospital and gets special diets prepared according to the needs of the patients and also gives advice regarding the diet of patients suffering from various diseases. In addition, he gives training in nutrition studies to the students of the G. R. Medical College, Gwalior.

The Gwalior Medical Association.—For discussing medical and scientific subjects and demonstrating interesting cases, a Medical Association was formed at Gwalior at the beginning of the year 1923. In 1931-32 it was decided to start a half-yearly magazine of the Association, which started publication in the next year.

In 1947 this Association was merged with the Madhya Bharat Medical Association and in 1956 with the Madhya Pradesh Medical Association.

Family Planning.—As a result of the growth of population studies carried out in the country, the question of the limitation of family received earnest attention. One result of this was the increasing emphasis on the need for family planning. With the help of the Government of India, the scheme for family planning was undertaken by the Medical Departments in different States. At Gwalior this was started in 1955, with the establishment of Family Planning Clinics.

Family planning clinics are classified into three categories, viz:—

- (1) Family planning clinics attached to teaching institutions for Nurses, Health Visitors and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.
- (2) Urban Family planning clinics.
- (3) Rural Family planning clinics.

In Gwalior district, one Urban Family planning clinic was established at Gwalior in 1955. It was upgraded to a clinic attached to a teaching institution in 1959. The Mahila Mandal, Gwalior established an Urban Family planning clinic in the year 1959, with financial assistance from the Government of India.

A Family planning clinic was opened at the J. C. Mills, Gwalior, with the assistance of the Government of India.

The number of rural Family planning clinics established in the district and the institutions to which they are attached is given below:—

Year	Number established	Institutions to which attached.
1958-59	3	Primary Health Centres.
1959-60	2	Attached to Hospitals and Dispensaries.
1960-61	4	do.

In order to man these centres, six doctors and six social workers were trained at the Family Planning Clinic, J. A. Hospital, Gwalior, in 1955. Further, four Family planning orientation training camps were held during 1960-61, and the Government of India appointed an honorary official-in-charge of Family Planning education for Gwalior.

SANITATION

Administrative Set-up.—The overall responsibility for the maintenance of public health in both the urban and rural areas of the districts is that of the Medical and Public Health Department. In the urban areas, this is primarily the responsibility of the municipal committees. The city of Lashkar had a Municipal Committee as far back as in the year 1887 and for a time, a Medical officer of the mofussil acted as a part-time Health Officer. On the 1st May 1918 the Town Improvement Act, was brought into force in the Gwalior State and under it, an Improvement Trust was created for the city of Gwalior. One of the functions of this Trust was to improve the sanitation of Lashkar and other towns by opening out congested areas.

The administrative set-up for the rural areas has, however, varied from time to time. For quite a long time, one of the duties of the Pargana Revenue Officers in the Gwalior State was to ensure cleanliness and sanitation of villages and to provide at State expense the means of water supply where it was scarce. In 1908-09, the Superintendents of Dispensaries in the Circle were made *ex-officio* Sanitary or Health Officers of their circles. Later, with the introduction of the Medical Manual in the year 1911, sanitation formed one of the additional duties of the Chief Medical Officer. In 1915-16, he was appointed an *ex-officio* member of the Revenue Board for co-ordinating the work of Pargana Revenue Officers in the matter of rural sanitation. Village Sanitation Committees were also formed in 1923-24 for improving sanitary condition of villages.

It was, however, soon recognised that a separate organisation for carrying out sanitary measures systematically and on scientific principles was very necessary. Accordingly a new scheme was sanctioned in 1926, under which a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was appointed to assist the Chief Medical Officer in the discharge of his duties of Sanitary Commissioner. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner did a considerable amount of propaganda work in villages in regard to public health and sanitation. A scheme to re-organise the Village Sanitation Department was again considered in the year 1944-45 and as a result, a separate Public Health Department with a Director of Public Health under the Chief Medical Officer was established on the 1st April 1947. The functions of the new Department were to look after village sanitation, maternity and child welfare, health education and propaganda, anti-malaria campaign, epidemics, etc.

On the formation of the Union of Madhya Bharat, the Public Health Department was again reorganised and placed under the charge of the Director of Health Services. Under this set-up, there was a Medical Officer of Health, a Sanitary Inspector and five extra Sanitary Inspectors for the supervision of public health activities in the Gwalior district. An Anti-Malaria Unit, with the necessary staff, was attached to the district while for maternity and child

welfare work, health visitors were posted, and travelling dispensaries were provided. This organisation broadly continues to function after the formation of Madhya Pradesh.

As one of the measures for counter-acting the ravages caused by epidemic diseases in the first decade of this century, the Chief Medical Officer was asked to devise measures for improving sanitation. To assist the people in this matter, a hand-book was got prepared, written in easily intelligible language, describing the rules of sanitation and giving general hints on healthy living. Thus a Sanitation Manual was got prepared in 1910-11. During the first and second decades, the Municipal Committees of Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar were actively busy in improving the sanitation of the city, clearing up unhealthy areas, improving drains, conservancy arrangements and shifting of burning and burial grounds out-side the city, etc.

A chlorine generating apparatus was purchased by the State in 1923-24 and thereafter chlorogen required for local use was manufactured at Lashkar. The Municipal Committees of Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar adopted the method of burning refuse and filth by means of incinerators or burying them in trenches.

Water Works, Lashkar :—The first scheme for the supply of water to Lashkar was drawn up in the year 1906 when plans were made to supply water from the Ramova Reservoir and the Sank River. It was, however, not until 1926 that the Council of Regency sanctioned the construction of water works which would draw its supplies from the Tigra Irrigation Reservoir, 11 miles from the capital. The foundation stone of the Power House was laid in 1929 by Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India, and the scheme was completed the following year, water being supplied to Lashkar early in May. The water from the Tigra Reservoir is carried by the Tigra canal up to Motijheel, where it is filtered and chlorinated. Thereafter it is pumped up to the Service Reservoir on the Rakkas Hill from where it is distributed to the city.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, the water works was greatly expanded for enabling it to meet the demand of the growing population of Greater Gwalior. Besides effecting a number of major and minor improvements to the water works, two filters and two high lifts have recently been erected at a cost of about Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The capacity of the filtration plant at Motijheel has been further augmented in the Second Plan and the 24" pipe-line replaced by 30" pipes, the total cost being Rs. 24.21 lakhs.

Drainage.—Lashkar's drainage system was first discussed in 1906 when the first water supply scheme was being drawn up. The scheme of construction was not, however, sanctioned until 1926, the construction commencing the following year. The scheme provides open drains throughout the city for the removal of sullage water, flush urinals and latrines, pail depots and incinerators. The main scheme was completed by the beginning of 1936 at a total cost of Rs. 25.5 lakhs. Later, drainage works were also completed in Gwalior and Morar, the work at the latter place costing Rs. 1,63,564.

The Sewage Disposal Plant, which was established in 1932-33, is located three miles beyond old Gwalior and there is a sewage farm of 500 acres for the disposal of sewage by land treatment. A similar farm was set up at Morar in 1935-36. During the same year, the Morar Drainage system and the underground drainage system of the Gwalior Mela ground were also completed.

Until 1912-13, sanitation in villages had not made sufficient start in the district. Later on, the Circle Superintendents of Dispensaries visited many villages to take special note of the source of water supply. It was found that mostly on account of carelessness in the matter of drinking water, many diseases (including epidemics) occurred in the villages. With a view to stopping this evil, construction of parapet walls to wells and their disinfection with potassium permanganate and chlorogen was undertaken from 1922-23. Entrance to step-wells was closed and construction of such wells in future was discouraged.

As a result of the scheme, approved in 1926, operations were planned in two directions. Construction of wells was undertaken in the first instance. At the same time, an organised extensive propaganda was carried out to awaken in village people a sense of the value of clean and healthy surroundings, giving them lessons on scientific and practical ways for the prevention of epidemics and preservation of health.

After about six years, the whole scheme was reviewed and a committee was appointed to examine what further action was necessary. The committee submitted its recommendations which included steps to provide adequate drinking water facilities in villages. It was decided to sink new wells and restore old ones, and the execution of these works was entrusted to the District Boards. Engineers of the Irrigation Department were asked to supervise these works and Superintendents of dispensaries were made responsible to see that the wells were dug according to correct sanitary principles.

A set of simple rules was drafted in 1930-31 for regulating the activities of Naib-Tahsildars and Sanitary Committees. These were later followed by the Village Sanitation Act. In 1935 the scheme of village sanitation was reorganised and a pilot project was started in Gird district at a cost of Rs. 25,000.

In the former Madhya Bharat, the activities of the Department included mass anti-cholera inoculation, disinfection of wells and other sources of water supply, vaccination and re-vaccination against small-pox, anti-malaria measures, health propaganda in important fairs through lectures, magic lantern shows, distribution of leaflets, film shows, and exhibition of health charts and models etc. Mobile units were also started for carrying out health propaganda and setting up health exhibition during different village fairs. In order to spread health propaganda and education, a Health Propaganda Unit was organised in the district under the District Medical Officer.

CHAPTER XV

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

It was not until the pace of industrialisation had quickened in the country leading to an increase in the labour force and a consequent emergence of labour problems that the measures for the amelioration of labour were seriously thought of. Till about 1943 the problems of labour in Gwalior State did not assume any large proportion, and no need was felt for a separate administrative machinery for dealing with them. The subject was dealt with by the Department of Customs and Excise. The Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Gwalior Division, functioned as *ex-officio* Labour Officer in the division. Besides, there were separate Inspectorates of Commerce, Boilers and Factories, under the Department of Industries, Commerce and Communications.

It was by about 1943 that several measures of labour legislation were brought into force in Gwalior State. The Workmen's Compensation Act and the Maternity Benefits Act were enforced in 1942. A separate Labour Section was organised in 1943 as a part of the Department of Industries, Commerce and Communications, and a whole-time Labour Officer was appointed for the Gwalior division, who became later known as Senior Labour Officer. He functioned as the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Maternity Benefits, and was also the Registrar of Trade Unions and the legal authority to hear and decide cases under the Payment of Wages Act, Gwalior State, Samvat 1998 (1941). In 1945 an Industrial Court was constituted at Gwalior consisting of a Judge of the High Court as President and two others as Members, under the Industrial Disputes Act, Gwalior State, Samvat 2002 (1945). The Member, Revenue Bench Appeal was appointed Conciliator under the Act for Gwalior division. Later, in 1947, a Labour Commissioner was appointed, as head of the department in charge of the Labour Section.

When Gwalior district came under Madhya Bharat a Deputy Commissioner of Labour was posted at Gwalior who also performed the duties of the Registrar of Trade Unions. He later got a Labour Officer and an Inspector of Minimum Wages to work under him. The present set-up in the district is that an Assistant Labour Commissioner is at Gwalior who looks after labour matters of both the revenue divisions of Gwalior and Bhopal. At the headquarters he is assisted by a Labour Officer for Gwalior division, a Minimum Wages Inspector and a Shops and Establishments Inspector. There is also a Senior Inspector of Factories stationed at Gwalior.

The former Gwalior State had passed a number of laws for the safety and welfare of labour. As early as 1931, a Factories Act had been enacted and brought into force. Among the legislative measures that were enacted in the

forties, apart from the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Maternity Benefits Act mentioned earlier, were:—

- The Payment of Wages Act.
- The Pledging of Children's Labour Act.
- The Employment of Children's Act.
- The Protection of Children Act.
- The Employers' Liability Act.

The Factories Act was amended in 1946 by which the hours of work in all factories in the State were reduced from ten to nine hours a day. In the same year the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Unions Act, which had been enacted in the previous year, were made applicable to some important industries.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat not only were measures initiated for the social security and welfare of the working classes, but a uniform labour legislation was made applicable throughout the Union of Madhya Bharat by adapting the following nine labour laws which had been enacted by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay:—

- (1) The Indian Industrial Employments (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
- (2) The Indian Factories Act, 1934 (later replaced by Act. No. LXIII of 1948).
- (3) The Indian Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
- (4) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
- (5) The Bombay Maternity Benefits Act, 1929.
- (6) The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
- (7) The Indian Cotton, Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.
- (8) The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1947.
- (9) The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.

The Indian Industrial Employments (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, requires the employer of every individual establishment in which one hundred and more workers are employed to submit to the certifying officer for certification, a draft standing orders proposed for adoption in his industrial establishment. The certifying officer sees that the draft standing orders contain provisions relating to the terms of service for the workers in conformity with the model standing orders framed by the State Government under the Act. By 1951-52 such standing orders were finalised in respect of the following industries of the district:—

- (1) Gwalior Potteries.
- (2) Madhya Bharat Roadways.
- (3) East India Carpet Factory, Gwalior.

- (4) J. B. Mangharam and Company, Gwalior,
- (5) Imperial Match Company, Gwalior,
- (6) Modern Printing Press, Gwalior.

During the same year, standing orders under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act were framed for the Dabra Sugar Factory and the Motilal Agrawal Mills, Gwalior.

The establishments under textile, sugar, oil, engineering and hosiery industries were governed by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, while the other industries were governed by the Indian Industrial Disputes Act, which was made applicable in 1950. This latter Act provides for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes and prohibits strikes and lock-out in Public Utility Services without due notice. The motor transport services, municipality, etc., were declared to be Public Utility Services under this Act. More legislative measures were undertaken in 1951-52 when the following Central Acts were also applied in the State:—

- (1) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- (2) The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.
- (3) The Indian Boilers Act, 1923, and
- (4) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

This was followed by the standardization of wages for the operatives in textile mills. In respect of the sugar industry, the minimum monthly wage and dearness allowance was fixed at Rs. 26 and Rs. 25, respectively. The Shops and Establishment Act, which was enacted in 1952 was later replaced in 1958 when the M. P. Shops and Establishment Act, 1958 was brought into force with effect from 1st January 1959. This provides many benefits to the employees in shops etc., more or less similar to those provided to the workers under the Factories Act, in respect of hours of work, weekly holidays, etc. In Greater Gwalior, this Act is administered by the Municipal Corporation with the aid of three Inspectors.

Another important scheme introduced by the Madhya Bharat Government was the organisation of a separate judiciary for deciding labour disputes. Under this scheme, an Industrial Court was established and located at Indore in 1949-50, when a Labour Court was also constituted at Gwalior and other places under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. These Courts continue to function. The Judge of the Labour Court at Gwalior also discharges the functions of the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act. He is at the same time an authority under the Payment of Wages Act and the Minimum Wages Act. He is the Judge of the Employees' State Insurance Court as well. The decisions of this court under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act are appealable to the Industrial Court while in respect of others an appeal lies only to the High Court. The total number of cases received and disposed of,

and the amount of compensation ordered to be paid by this court during the years 1957 to 1959 are shown below:—

Year	Balance of cases carried forward from the previous year	No. of cases received during the year	Total number for disposal	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases pending	Amount of compensation ordered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Under Bombay Industrial Relations Act						
						Rs. nP
1957	126	153	279	125	154	..
1958	154	129	283	152	131	..
1959	131	76	207	124	83	..
Under Workmen's Compensation Act						
1957	10	4	14	9	5	8,058.75
1958	5	7	12	6	6	7,045.00
1959	6	10	16	10	6	14,300.00
Under Payment of Wages Act						
1957	10	10	20	7	13	382.62
1958	13	14	27	14	13	252.67
1959	13	16	29	17	12	11,719.08
Under Minimum Wages Act						
1957	6	..	6	6	..	372.00
1958	..	1	1	..	1	..
1959	1	3	4	1	3	1,519.00
Under Employees' State Insurance Act						
1957	2	4	6	2	4	..
1958	4	6	10	4	6	..
1959	6	6	12	3	9	..

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Under the Act payment of compensation has been made obligatory for injuries received during employment, occupational diseases and deaths resulting from such injuries and diseases. Employees earning up to Rs. 400 are covered by the Act, which is administered by the Commissioner appointed by State Government. In areas in which the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been implemented, the payment of workmen's compensation is the responsibility of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. At the Labour Court, Gwalior, the compensation paid under this Act to workers from April 1957 to July 1961 amounted to Rs. 25,797 for fatal accident and Rs. 1,564 for disablement.

Maternity Benefit Act.—Provision has been made under this Act, for the payment of a cash benefit to women for specified periods before and after child birth, a compulsory period of rest after delivery and also before delivery if notice is given. The Act lays down a qualifying period for the earning of the benefit. The Employees' State Insurance Act 1948, also regulates payment of maternity benefits. Sixty-one factories in Gwalior district were covered by this Act in 1958. The number brought under the Act in 1959 was 58.

Worker's Participation in Management.—Apart from legislative measures for the welfare and benefit of labour, a major reform considered beneficial for harmonious industrial relations and for the development of a deeper attachment in the labour to the industry in which they worked, was the creation of workers' participation in industrial management. A study group set up to report on the question of workers' participation in management published its report at the end of May 1957, which recommended among other measures, that the Government of India should put through enabling legislation to direct selected industries to operate schemes relating to workers' participation in management.

The Indian Labour Conference, which met in July 1957, appointed a tripartite Committee to compile a list of major industries in the public and private sectors in which workers' participation in management could be introduced. The Conference which included representatives of All-India Federation of Employees and Employers, State Government and the Central Government, compiled a list early in August. Under this scheme there would be a Joint Council of Management with six representatives of the workers, four from amongst the employees of the Mill and two to be non-workers nominated by the representative Union. In the public sector the scheme has been introduced in the Gwalior Leather, Tannery and Tent Factory, Morar, as a result of an agreement between the management and the union on the 31st January 1958.

Technical Training Scheme.—Another direction in which the efficiency and interest of the worker has been sought to be promoted, is by providing facilities for training and education for the industrial labour.

As a part of the Craftsmen Training Scheme launched by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Technical Training Programme in the State was entrusted to the Labour Department in April 1957 under a contributory scheme according to which the total expenditure is shareable in the ratio of 60:40 between Central and State Governments respectively. Under the Scheme following measures have been taken in Gwalior district:—

(i) **Industrial Training Institute, Gwalior.**—An Industrial Training Institute was established at Gwalior in July 1958 for which an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs was provided in the Second Plan. In the Institute, training is imparted in seven trades, viz., Draughtsmen (Mech.), Fitter, Machinist, Welder, Turner, Blacksmith and Moulding. In both the first and second shifts 132 seats have been sanctioned. After passing out from the Institute, the trainees were sent

for receiving training in the various industrial establishments like the Bhilai Steel Plant, Heavy Electricals Goods Factory, Bhopal, Ordinance Factories, Jabalpur and M. P. Electricity Board etc.

(ii) **National Apprenticeship Training Centre, Gwalior.**—In order to train more technical personnel, a National Apprenticeship Training Centre has been started at Gwalior from 1959. This is under a centrally sponsored scheme and 60 per cent of the expenditure is borne by the Director General of Resettlement and Employment, Government of India. The trainees of this Centre are given training in different trades, such as Draughtsmanship, Machineman, Smithy, Carpentry etc., by placing them, in the bigger industrial undertaking at Gwalior like CIMCO, the J. C. Mills, Gwalior Engineering Works etc. After a written test and an interview 72 trainees were selected and training was started from 15th January, 1959. As against the sanctioned strength of 90 seats, there were 39 apprentices on roll in March 1959.

(iii) **Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.**—In order to improve theoretical knowledge of the industrial workers in regard to their jobs and to equip them for promotion to higher posts a post-employment training in workers' evening classes has been started at the school building of the J. C. Mills. During the year 1957-58 an amount of Rs. 5,390 was sanctioned for this purpose. The number of sanctioned seats for 1958-59 was 25 as against which 17 trainees were on roll. The cost of running the entire project for the period from 1957 to 1961 was estimated at Rs. 28,980.

The following table would show the financial and physical targets fixed for all the above three schemes:—

S. No.	Name of the scheme	Yearly physical target (No. of trainees)	State Government Financial Target 1958-59	State Govt. Financial Target 1959-60	State Govt. Financial Target 1960-61	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Industrial Training Institute	264	1.89 lakhs	1.62 lakhs	1.65 lakhs	This is a centrally sponsored scheme and 60 per cent expenditure is borne by the Central Govt. while 40 per cent by State Govt.
2.	National Apprenticeship Training Centre.	90	0.31 lakhs	0.28 lakhs	0.243 lakhs	do.
3.	Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.	25	0.044 lakhs	0.032 lakhs	0.02 lakhs	do.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—During 1954-55, the State Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 43,000 for establishing a Health Centre at Gwalior to look after the entire medical needs of the women and children of workers. During the First Plan period a sum of Rs. 12,820 was spent on this project. After re-organisation of States, the health centre with 20 bed Maternity Ward was started on 26th January 1957 at Gwalior. The funds for Maternity Ward were provided by the Health Department of the State.

While the schemes described above for the preservation of the interests of Labour generally are within the province of Government's attention and care, there has been some effort on the part of others as well, employers, organisation of employees, public bodies, for providing amenities and welfare services to the industrial workers. In Gwalior district the pioneer in this field was the Jiwajirao Cotton Mills Ltd., Gwalior, which established some time in the thirties an association called the Shramjivi Hitkarini Sanstha. This body was composed of ten representatives of the employees and two of the mill authorities. It ran schools for children and adults and provided a number of other facilities such as a library, hospital, maternity home, gymnasiums, rest houses and a Labourers' Bank. The association also worked for the uplift of labourers by campaigning against social evils. Although this association as such does not now exist, the J. C. Mills continue to run all the above institutions except the hospital, which has been closed since the Employees' State Insurance Scheme came into operation. Besides, there is also a well managed canteen in the Mills. From 1950-51, a cinema theatre has also been installed there for the workers.

Apart from the efforts of the employers in this direction certain labour unions have also started some labour welfare centres. There were three such centres in the Gwalior city, namely at Sewanagar, Industrial Area Colony and at Gauspura until 1959, when the centre at Gauspura was discontinued. In its place, two branches have been started of the Centre at the Industrial Area Colony. All labour welfare centres are run by the Gwalior Mazdoor Congress, which also receives from the Government an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 7,500 for this purpose. The Centre at Sewanagar has many educational, cultural and recreational activities such as primary schools, sewing and embroidery classes for women, a reading room and a library, a homeopathic dispensary, indoor and outdoor games and radio programmes. An *akhada* building has recently been constructed at this Centre out of the money and labour contributed by the workers. The centres at the Industrial Area Colony provided newspapers, indoor and outdoor games, radio, programmes, film shows and dramas only until 1959 when a music school, primary schools and a Shishu Mandir were also started there. *Akhadas* and *Sewadal* rallies are also organized at these centres particularly at the time of the celebration of festivals of national importance.

Another labour welfare centre has been established at Dabra from 1956-57. It is run by the Shakkar Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Dabra which receives an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,500 from the Government. The Centre attracts

workers in the crushing season only, i.e., from November to April-May. It also provides educational and recreational facilities in the form of indoor games, newspapers, dramas and night classes for adult workers. A small dispensary, a primary school and a labour canteen are also run by this Centre.

The Labour Department has powers of supervision and control over the activities of those centres, which receive grant-in-aid from the Government.

PROHIBITION

Although Gwalior is a wet district, there have been attempts made by different agencies in the past to introduce partial prohibition. The noteworthy attempt in this direction was made in 1946 when the Raj Sabha of the former Gwalior State passed a resolution recommending to the Government the introduction of prohibition in three districts of Gwalior State including the Gwalior district. This attempt, however, failed partly because the Government was unable to forego the excise revenue. For the same reason, the Government of Madhya Bharat also could not introduce this measure although it was committed to the all-India policy of gradual extension of prohibition in the State. This position continues to the present.

At the same time temperance measures, the forerunner of prohibition, have been undertaken by the Government from time to time. These include the imposition of several restrictions in the way of getting drinks by reducing the proof gallons, and the gradual closure of liquor shops, etc. For example, the strength of 'Masala' liquor, which was 20 under proof until 1949-50, was reduced to 25 under proof in the succeeding year. Likewise from 1st April 1958 the strength of 'Dabra' liquor, was reduced from 35 under proof to 45 under proof. In the following year 'Asha' liquor, which was consumed mostly in the rural areas in this district, was banned. The number of liquor shops has also been progressively reduced, nine such shops having been closed in 1958-59.

Apart from these measures, propaganda in favour of prohibition is also conducted by official and non-official agencies. This includes the observance of 'Prohibition Week', when concentrated propaganda is carried out through processions, meetings, film-shows, literary competitions etc.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND TRIBES

According to the Census of 1951, 19.6 per cent of the total population of the Gwalior district, namely 1,04,340 persons belong to the Scheduled Castes (Harijans) while 10,981 (2.07 per cent) belong to the Scheduled Tribes (Adivasis).

A separate organisation for dealing with Harijan Welfare work existed in the former Gwalior State, where a Welfare Officer for Depressed Classes and District Harijan Organizers were appointed at the State and District levels respectively. After the formation of Madhya Bharat, a new Department, called the Harijan and Adivasi Uplift Department, was created to look after the

social, economic and educational advancement of the Harijan and Adivasi population. This Department was, however, merged in the Development Department in 1950-51. Under this arrangement, the execution of welfare schemes for Harijans and Adivasis was entrusted at the district level to the Collector, who was assisted by the District Development Officer and District Harijan Organiser, the latter in turn being assisted by a Tahsil Harijan Sewak for each tahsil. Although in Madhya Pradesh, the Directorate of Tribal Welfare and Social Welfare are in charge of Harijan and Tribal Welfare work at the State level, the District Harijan Organizer continues to function in the Gwalior district under the supervision of the Collector. He is assisted by three Tahsil Harijan Sewaks, one for each tahsil.

The Government of the former Gwalior State had undertaken several measures for the uplift of Harijans. As early as the thirties, Harijan and Adivasi Schools, including a Harijan Girls School at Gwalior, were established for providing special educational facilities for the children of backward classes. A special grant of Rs. 15,000 was also sanctioned by the Government in 1940-41 for Harijan welfare activities, a part of which was placed at the disposal of the Gwalior Harijan Sewak Sangh to be spent on scholarships, books, stationery and hostel facilities for Harijan boys and girls. A further step was taken in 1945, when the Ruler made an announcement, throwing open to Harijans all State temples, Government schools, wells and other public places. In the same year Harijans were also granted the same rights of citizenship as were enjoyed by the caste Hindus in the State. At the same time, some Harijans were nominated to the State's Praja Sabha and the District and Pargana Boards. This was followed by an important reform in 1947 when a legislative measure, called the Harijan Disability Removal Act, was enacted in the State for the removal of the civil and social disabilities of the Harijans. In the period that has followed a series of measures have been undertaken for the amelioration of the social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. To begin with, after the formation of Madhya Bharat, a unified legislation called the Harijan Social Disabilities Removal Act was passed during 1948-49, which made it an offence to discriminate between Harijans and non-Harijans, in social occupations, employment, places of entertainment, business, etc. This Act later stood repealed after the coming into force from 1st June 1955 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, passed by the Indian Parliament.

The other measures for the welfare of Backward classes may be classified under three broad heads, viz., education, economic and public health:—

Education.—All Harijan and Adivasi students have been granted full exemption from tuition fees in all Government educational institutions, since 1948-49. They are also offered scholarships and stipends, books, examination fees etc. The table below shows the expenditure over these items and the

number of students, who have availed of these facilities in the Gwalior district:—

Year	Total amount spent on scholarships, examination fees, books etc. for Harijans	No. of Harijan students benefitted	Total amount spent on scholarships, examination fees, books etc., for Adivasis	No. of Adivasi students benefitted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.		Rs.	
1949-50	15,176	N. A.	240	N. A.
1950-51	10,161	N. A.	260	23
1951-52	18,268	721	590	33
1952-53	32,192	1,730	998	41
1953-54	69,863	3,845	1,624	N. A.
1954-55	47,696	for both Harijans and Adivasis		N. A.
1955-56	67,429	"	"	N. A.
1956-57	50,260	228	5,585	50
1957-58	74,723	657	for both Harijans and Adivasis	
1958-59	67,015	729	204	7
1959-60	37,192	916	150	23
Total	4,89,975	8,826	9,651	177

It may be noted here that from 1959-60, scholarships have been discontinued to Scheduled Caste students, studying in classes I to V. Apart from these facilities, the Government sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 14,000 to the Scindia School, Gwalior, during 1954-55 and 1955-56 for giving free education to the children of Harijans and Adivasis. From the session of 1956-57, however, seven seats have been earmarked in this school for these classes, for which the school gets an annual grant of Rs. 11,200 (Rs. 1,600 per student) from the Government.

Jeewan Vikas Kendras.—During the First Five-Year Plan period, educational facilities were provided for Harijan adults as well. For this purpose, four *Jeewan Vikas Kendras* were established at Mohna, Ghatigaon, Chandrol and Billauwa. Each Kendra covered a group of about 25-30 villages and was under the charge of a Harijan Sewak. Under each *Kendra*, three adult education centres were opened. In all, 516 persons were made literate at these centres up to March 1956. During the period from 1952-53 to 1955-56, an expenditure of Rs. 19,361 was incurred on these *Kendras*. In April, 1956, however, the scheme of *Jeewan Vikas Kendras* was discontinued.

Harijan Sanskar Kendra.—With a view to improving the social environments of Harijans, a *Sanskar Kendra* has been established at Dabra in 1956-57, on which an amount of Rs. 5,000 was spent till the end of 1959. This institution is in the charge of a Social Worker, who is assisted by a Lady Social Worker

and an assistant. This staff undertakes propaganda against untouchability, attends to drinking water facilities, sanitation and other problems of the Harijans. A *Balwadi* for the children of caste Hindus and Harijans has also been started at this *Kendra* where mid-day meals are provided to them. The number of children at this *Balwadi* towards the end of 1959 was 32.

Harijan Balwadi.—In order to educate Harijan children on the lines of the Montessori system a Harijan *Balwadi* was established at village Billaui in the Pichhore tahsil during the First Plan period. Children between the ages of three and six are admitted there and are given mid-day meals. Till the end of First Plan period 43 Harijan boys and 47 girls had been educated at this *Balwadi* while in 1956-57, 11 boys and 25 girls were on roll. A separate building has recently been constructed for this institution at a cost of Rs. 2,500.

Adult Education Centres for Adivasis.—Two Adivasi Adult Education Centres have also been started for Adivasis from 1950-51 at Aron and Harsi in the Gwalior and Pichhore tahsils, respectively. During the First Plan Period, 80 Adivasi adults benefitted from these centres.

Technical Education.—A scheme has been launched to provide facilities for technical education to the Adivasis. Under this scheme, a Vocational Training Institute has been started at Mohna from 1953-54, where admission is given to Adivasi boys. The Institute provides training in crafts, such as carpentry, bamboo work and the like, and has a capacity of 12 seats. Each trainee is given a stipend of Rs. 15 per month. Two instructors, one for carpentry and other for bamboo work have been appointed in this Institute. During 1959-60, there were 12 trainees on roll—6 for carpentry and 6 for bamboo work.

Hostels.—Two non-official organisations, viz., the Harijan Sewak Sangh and the Seharia Sewak Sangh, are running hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Gwalior and Mohna respectively. Each hostel has a capacity of 20 seats and receives an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 4,800 from the Government. The Government is also running a Harijan hostel at Bhandar. Besides meeting the boarding and lodging expenses of the students, the Government also provides them with clothing, bedding, etc.

The problem of landlessness among the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being tackled by the Government and by the Bhoodan Board, which have distributed lands to them for cultivation purposes. The achievements of this scheme till the end of 1959 are given in the table below:—

Class	Number of families benefitted	Acres
(1)	(2)	(3)
Adivasis	2,443	581.17
Harijans	2,645	550.62
Total	5,088	1,131.79

For utilising the lands granted to them monetary grants are also made available by the Government to each recipient family.

Colonization.—Colonization work of Scheduled Tribes has been taken up under a centrally sponsored scheme, under which 200 families are to be settled on land each year in colonies, and they are to be given all facilities necessary to make a start as agriculturists. Each family gets a subsidy of Rs. 850 for meeting the expenses on purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements and for the construction of huts, and a sum of Rs. 300 is given as development charges. Colonization work has been undertaken at village Hastanapur in the Gird tahsil, where 20 have been settled so far. A sum of Rs. 58,960 has been spent on this project while about 800 acres of land have been allotted.

Co-operative Societies.—In order to give economic security to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and relieve them from the clutches of various types of middlemen, the cooperative movement has been developed among these classes. As a result, the following three cooperative societies (two for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes) were organized during the First Plan period and a sum of Rs. 1,150 was spent on them:—

- (1) Adarsh Harijan Charkar Cooperative Society, Gwalior.
- (2) Guricharm Sale Purchase Cooperative Society, Lashkar.
- (3) Seharia Cooperative Society, Aron.

These societies are also given subsidies by the Government.

Piggery Scheme for Scheduled Castes.—The sweepers are generally interested in rearing pigs and slaughtering them for table use, but their methods are primitive. In order to improve the breed of pigs and to slaughter them scientifically, a Piggery Centre has been set up in the Gwalior City at Kampoo since 1959. Five gilts of Berkshire are maintained at this Centre for improving the breed of pigs. Apart from improving the pig population, this scheme will also open a new trade in pig-skins. A sum of Rs. 7,250 was spent till 1959 on this project, which has been sponsored by the Central Government.

Public Health.—For providing adequate water-supply to the Harijans, a scheme has been introduced for the sinking of wells. The number of wells sunk and the amount spent on them till 1958-59 in the district are shown below:—

Year	Number of wells sunk	Amount spent in Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1951-52	N. A.	3,185
1952-53	3	3,114
1953-54	7	2,641
1954-55	14	5,400

(1)	(2)	(3)
1955-56	7	4,426
1956-57	2	2,000
1957-58	13	6,000
	(3 for Harijan plus 10 for Sched- uled Tribes).	
1958-59	2	4,000
Total	48	30,766

Since 1954-55, these wells are sunk through the agency of the Mandal Gram Panchayat, to whom a grant is sanctioned every year.

Other Measures.—Apart from these measures, special safeguards have also been provided in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of representation in the Union and State Legislatures. Besides, they are given special preference in appointment to public services. The Madhya Bharat Government had issued orders reserving ten per cent posts in Government services and relaxing the age limit for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for entry into Government service. The Madhya Pradesh Government has raised the percentage of reservation as shown below:—

Class of Service	Percentage for Scheduled Castes	Percentage for Scheduled Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)
I and II	15	18
III and IV	16	20

Efforts to improve the condition of Harijans and Adivasis are also made by certain non-official agencies. Prominent among them is the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh, a branch of which was organized in the Gwalior State as early as in 1932. This branch was later merged in the Madhya Bharat Harijan Sewak Sangh. The following other institutions are doing Harijan Welfare work in the district:—

- (1) Madhya Bharat Depressed Classes League, Madhoganj, Lashkar.
- (2) District Depressed Classes League, Gwalior.
- (3) Gandhi Club, Lashkar.
- (4) Depressed Classes League, Morar.
- (5) Balmiki Azad Club, Lashkar.

These institutions receive financial assistance from the Government from time to time.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

It was a practice with the rulers of the Gwalior State to sanction cash grants or plots of rent-free lands for the rendering of specific services or for

charitable, religious and other similar purposes. Such grants were generally termed as *muafis* while the grantees were called *muafidars*. Grants, which were specially sanctioned for the performance of duties pertaining to places of worship, were called *deosthan muafis* while those made for other religious duties were called *dharmadyas*. A separate department, called the Muafi Department, was established in 1861 to look after and exercise control over the *muafidars*. This Department was headed by a Muafi Commissioner, who was assisted by Muafi Officers.

Besides, *muafis*, the State was also maintaining a number of charitable institutions within and outside its territories, such as *anna chhatras* (charitable feeding establishments), *shidas* (doles), temples, etc. During the first decade of this century, there were two *anna chhatras* at Gwalior, one for the Brahmins and the other for *Sanyasis*, where relief in the form of free cooked food was given to the *bonafide* poor and needy persons. *Anna chhatras* were also maintained at other important religious places in the country, *viz.*, Mathura, Vrindaban, Allahabad, Benaras, Gaya etc., while *shidas* were distributed not only at Gwalior, but also in certain pilgrim centres outside the State. For the administration of these institutions, another Department, called the Sansthan Department, was set up in about 1904-05. This department was under the direct control of the then Dowager Maharani until 1910, when it was amalgamated with the Muafi Department. The year 1914-15 witnessed the creation of yet another department, *viz.*, the Aukafs (Religious Endowments) Department, under which a Central Aukaf Committee, consisting of 30 members, was appointed. This department dealt with religious endowments received either in cash or kind from the State or with such other private and public endowments as were placed under its management. This department was also responsible for the maintenance and proper upkeep of public places of worship which received grants either in cash or land from the State. The work of supervising and inspecting the temples in the city of Lashkar was performed by a Temple Inspector. In the mofussil, the work of this department was carried on by District and Pargana Aukaf Committees, in which the different religious sects were represented. These committees, which functioned under the presidentship of District and Pargana Officers, collected subscriptions and utilized them towards repairing and restoring places of worship. They were invested with powers of receiving grants or cash allowances from the Government and of discontinuing the grant in cases where mismanagement of places of worship was detected. The scope of the Aukaf Department was enlarged in 1934-35 when the administration of land and cash *muafis* relating to *deosthans* was also transferred to it. The department underwent another organizational change in 1937 when it was made a section of the Muafi Department. At the same time, the Central Aukaf Committee was also abolished and its functions and powers were vested in the Muafi Commissioner, who was assisted by a Muafi Officer in each district. The subordinate Aukaf Committees were, however, continued. In Madhya Bharat, a unified machinery for the administration of charities and *muafis* was organized under the Revenue Department. Under this arrangement, the powers of the Muafi Officers were delegated to the Collectors. At the higher level the *muafi* administration was divided into

two divisions, viz. Gwalior and Indore, the former with headquarters at Shivpuri and the latter at Indore, each division being placed under the charge of the respective Commissioner. A Muafi Officer assisted the Commissioner in this work. The Aukaf Section of the former Gwalior State was placed under a separate officer, who also had his headquarters at Shivpuri. The offices of the Muafi Officer and the Aukaf Officer were shifted from Shivpuri to Gwalior in 1954 when they were attached to the office of the Commissioner, Gwalior Division. Under the present set-up, these two offices have been abolished and the *muafi* and *aukaf* work is looked after by the Commissioner and the Collector at the divisional and district level respectively.

Legislative measures have been taken from time to time for the control, etc., of religious and charitable endowments. A beginning was made in 1914 when the Religious Endowment Act was enacted and brought into force. It provided for the registration of all endowments to places of worship in a court. This was followed by the enactment of the Charitable Endowments Act, which was brought into force from 1916. This Act provided for the control and administration by the Government of charitable trusts, which were created by members of the public and which were voluntarily placed at its disposal by the donor. The Religious Endowment Act of 1914 was subsequently amended and the revised Act was brought into force from 1927. In Madhya Bharat the Central Charitable Endowments Act of 1890 was applied for the control, etc., of charitable endowments. The Finance Secretary to the Government functioned as the *ex-officio* Treasurer of Charitable Endowments until August, 1954, when the Revenue Secretary held this office. This position continued till 31st October 1956, when the Finance Secretary to the Madhya Pradesh Government was appointed as the *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Among the other charitable funds and trusts in the Gwalior district, the following deserve a mention since they are properly vested with the Treasurer under the Charitable Endowments Act:—

(i) Madhav Orphanage Fund.—This Fund was founded in 1907 out of public subscriptions, which were raised to make the providential escape of Madhav Rao Sindhia from a rail accident. In memory of this occasion an orphanage, called the Madhav Orphanage, was established at Laxmiganj in Lashkar in the same year. According to the audit report for 1954-55, this orphanage owns a capital of Rs. 1,55,821, on which an annual interest of Rs. 4,797 is earned. The institution also receives an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Muafi Department.

(ii) Madhya Bharat Post War Services Reconstruction Fund.—This Fund was founded by the Government of India in 1945 for the collective benefit of those persons, who had served in the ranks or as non-combatants in the Defence Services during the Second World War. The share received by the former Madhya Bharat Government out of this Fund was Rs. 8,16,655 while its cash balance on the 1st November 1956, stood at Rs. 3,47,933. A Committee of

administration, with the Governor as Chairman and four others as members, has been constituted for the administration of this Fund. The activities of this Fund in the Gwalior Division consist of grant of loans for the purchase of sewing machines, opening of grocery shops etc., for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, financial assistance for the education of their children, free grants to Agricultural Cooperative Society formed by them for the purchase of bullocks etc.

The accounts of both these funds are subject to audit by the Local Fund Audit Department.

The following charitable funds in the district are only held in deposit by the Treasurer on behalf of their administration and trustees:—

- (1) Jija Maharaja Memorial Fund.
- (2) King Edward Memorial Trust, Gwalior.
- (3) Madhav Maharaja Scholarship Fund.
- (4) Jija Maharaja Bal Rakshak Sabha.
- (5) St. John's Ambulance Fund, Gwalior Branch.
- (6) Madhav Maharaja Memorial Fund.
- (7) Silver Jubilee Fund.
- (8) King Edward Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

The following two special funds were also established by the rulers of the Gwalior State:—

Gangajali Fund.—The origin of this Fund dates back practically to the time when the Sindhia dynasty was established in Malwa. It was a custom, with the rulers of this dynasty to deposit ceremonially, on every Dussera Day, some substantial money into a secret reserve, called the *Gangajali* Treasury, the money so deposited being further known as '*Gangajali Fund*'. In this way, several lakhs of rupees were accumulated into this Fund, from which withdrawals were permissible only under the personal orders of ruler, and even so, only on occasions of grave emergency. Further, the Fund was treated as a sacred deposit of money, and to touch it in normal times was considered to be a sin.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, the authority to control the administration of this Fund was first vested exclusively in the Rajpramukh and from 1954 in a Board of Trustees, which was constituted under the Madhya Bharat Gangajali Fund Trust Act, 1954. At the time of the formation of the trust in 1954, the balance in this Fund was Rs. 1.69 crores. The income from this Fund could be utilised for the promotion and implementation of schemes relating to (a) famine relief, (b) medical relief, and (c) education, for the benefit of those people who inhabit the territories of the former Gwalior State. The cash balance of this Fund on the 31st December, 1959 was Rs. 12.70 lakhs.

Aukaf fund.—The origin of this Fund can be traced to a Deosthan Trust, which was founded with a donation of 15 lakhs of rupees by the Ruler, who made another donation of a similar amount later. The expenses of the Aukaf Department were met from the interest on these donations and also from an annual grant of Rs. 20,000 given by the Ruler. Income from all unclaimed property in the State was also assigned for Aukaf work. Apart from these sources of income, cash and land grants, when resumed by the State for want of proper *sanads*, were also transferred to the Aukaf Department. The collections from all these sources constituted the Aukaf Fund, which was managed by the Accountant-General until 1919-20 when it was entrusted to a Board of Trustees. At present, the balance of the Aukaf Fund is about 35 lakhs of rupees. Its investment work is entrusted to the Finance Department while its administration rests with the Home Department. A Board of Trustees, with the Deputy Home Minister as President and five others as members, has recently been constituted for the management of this Fund.

Muafis, etc.—At present there are 794 *Muafis* in the Gwalior district. A sum of Rs. 4,10,576 is distributed to them as grants for the performance of religious functions. The Government also maintains two *anna chhatras*—one at Deokho in the Gwalior district and the other at Bhoorakho in the Shivpuri district. According to the budget for 1959-60 of the Aukaf Section of the territories of the ex-Gwalior State, the receipts of this section are of the order of Rs. 1,65,000 while its expenditure is about the same. Distribution of cash allowances, grants to various *pujaris* is the principal item of expenditure, which amounts to Rs. 1,49,000. There are at present 500 cash grant-holders in the Gwalior district, to whom a sum of Rs. 32,417 was distributed in 1959-60 for performing worship in temples.

CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS Representation in Legislatures

Although legislatures, in the modern sense, did not exist in the former Gwalior State, the Rulers of the State had adopted certain measures, from time to time, to associate the people in the framing of laws and in other matters of administration. The first step in this direction was taken as early as in 1906, when a nominated body with ten members, called the *Majlis-i-Khas*, was created with the primary object of advising the Ruler in matters of legislation. Later in 1912, another nominated body called the *Majlis-i-Kanoon*, was formed which consisted of all members of the *Majlis-i-Khas* and any number of additional members—official and non-officials—representing various classes and interests such as jagirdars, land-owners, bankers, mill-owners, etc. It was an expert body for advising Government on legislation. A further step was taken in 1921, when, side by side with the *Majlis-i-Kanoon*, another body called the *Majlis-i-Am* (Representative Assembly) was constituted. It was composed among others, of all the members of the *Majlis-i-Kanoon* and 63 non-official members, the latter having a majority over the official members, who had no vote. All the non-official members, except those representing the graduates, were indirectly elected by various institutions representing diverse interests such as District Boards, Municipalities, Aukaf Committees, Associations of Jagirdars and money-lenders, Chamber of Commerce, etc. The *Majlis-i-Am* could express its views, in the form of resolutions, on bills referred to it by Government but the resolutions had to be submitted to the Ruler, who was not bound to accept them.

An important constitutional advance was made in June 1939, when the Ruler made an announcement regarding the replacement of the *Majlis-i-Am* and *Majlis-i-Kanoon* by a bi-cameral legislature, to be known as Praja Sabha and Samant Sabha (later renamed Raj Sabha). These houses were given more opportunities for influencing the Government, in that, besides their legislative functions, they were also given powers to ask questions and supplementaries and discuss the budget. This announcement was followed by the appointment of a Franchise Committee in the same year, which was entrusted with the task of delimitation of constituencies in such a manner that no section of the people was left unrepresented and the franchise was extended up to 20 per cent of the adult population. On the recommendations of this Committee, the State was divided into two kinds of constituencies, *viz.*, special and territorial, the former representing various interests such as trade and commerce, industries, jagirdars etc., and the latter, which was further divided into urban and rural, representing the people of the State. The elections to the Praja Sabha and the Raj Sabha could, however, be held only in 1945, when the former had a strength of 90 members, of whom 55 were directly elected while the remaining 35, including 15 officials, were nominated. The Raj Sabha was composed of

40 members, out of whom 20 were directly elected and the rest, including 12 officials, were nominated. Under this composition of the two houses, the constituencies covering the Gwalior district were as shown below:—

Praja Sabha			Raj Sabha		
Territorial		Special interests	Territorial		Special interest
Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Lashkar city North-East.	1. Gird Tahsil.	1. The Chamber of Commerce and all Mandi Committees of the State.	1. Lashkar City East.	1. Gird district.	1. Trade and Industries Northern Division including the Chamber of Commerce, all Mandi Committees, Mill and Factory Owners of Gird, Bhind Morena, Sheopur Shivpuri and Guna districts.
	2. Pichhore Tahsil.	2. All the Mill and Factory Owners of the State.	2. Lashkar City West.		
2. Lashkar city South-West.	3. Ghatigaon Tahsil.	3. All the Mill and Labour of the State.			2. Northern Division Jagirdar, including all Jagirdars of Gird, Bhind, Morena, Sheopur, Shivpuri and Guna districts.
3. Towns of Gird, Bhind and Morena districts.	4. Bhandar Tahsil.	4. Northern Division Jagirdars including Jagirdar of Gird, Bhind, Morena, Sheopur, Shivpuri and Guna districts.			

The system of bi-cameral legislature continued until April 1948, when following the formation of an interim responsible Government in January of that year, the Raj Sabha was abolished and the Praja Sabha functioned as a uni-cameral legislature with some change in its composition. Under this arrangement, it consisted of 90 members, of whom, 75 were the elected members of previous two houses, and the other 15 were co-opted for representing Muslims, backward classes, women and labour.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, an interim Legislative Assembly consisting of 75 members was constituted, among whom 40 members were elected by the Gwalior Praja Sabha in accordance with the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. This position continued until the general elections of 1952 when, following the division of the State into territorial constituencies, the district was split up into five constituencies (including one double-member constituency), from which six members were chosen by direct election to the Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly. There was no change in this position in the elections of 1957 except that the areas of the constituencies were slightly readjusted. The names, extent etc.,

of these constituencies during the elections of 1952 and 1957 are given in the table below:—

1952				1957			
Name of constituency	Extent of constituency	Total number of seats	Seats reserved for scheduled castes	Name of constituency	Extent of constituency	Total number of seats	Seats reserved for scheduled castes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Ghatigaon.	Ghatigaon and Gird Tahsils (excluding the specified villages).	1	..	1. Pichhore	Pichhore and Bhandar Tahsils.	2	..
				2. Gird	Gird Tahsil (excluding Greater Gwalior.)	1	..
2. Lashkar	Municipality Halka Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and Kampoo Brigade area.	1	..	3. Lashkar	Corporation Halka Nos. 6 to 18 and Kota area of Greater Gwalior.	1	..
3. Gwalior	Gwalior Municipality area, Lashkar municipal area, Halka Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Phool bag, Jai Arogya Hospital, Gwalior Fort and Dongerpur area of Greater Gwalior.	1	..	4. Morar	Corporation Halka Nos. 19 to 24 and 30 to 34 and Morar Cantonment area of Greater Gwalior.	1	..
4. Morar	Greater Gwalior (excluding Lashkar and Gwalior Municipal area, Jai-Arogya Hospital, Kampoo Bridgade, Phool bag, Gwalior Fort and Dongerpur area) and specified villages of Gird Tahsil.	1	..	5. Gwalior	Corporation Halka Nos. 5 to 25 and Dairy Farm area of Greater Gwalior.	1	..
5. Pichhore-Bhandar.	Pichhore and Bhandar Tahsils.	2	1				
Total	..	6	1	Total	..	6	1

Following the recent splitting up of all double-member constituencies in the country by the Election Commission, the double-member constituency of

Pichhore has been abolished and replaced by two single-member constituencies, one comprising the Pichhore tahsil excluding a few patwari circles and the other comprising the Bhandar tahsil plus the excluded patwari circles of the Pichhore tahsil. The latter is a reserved seat for Scheduled Castes. So much about the representation of the district in the State Legislature.

The Gwalior State was represented in the Central Legislature for the first time in 1947, when four persons were chosen to represent the State in the Constituent Assembly. Of these, three were elected by the non-official members of the Praja Sabha and Raj Sabha, while the fourth was nominated by the Ruler. Later, after the formation of Madhya Bharat three members were elected to represent the Union in Constituent Assembly. This position continued until the general elections of 1952 when the State of Madhya Bharat was divided into territorial constituencies for purposes of elections to the Lok Sabha (House of the People). Under this arrangement, the Gwalior district was covered by two constituencies, viz., Gwalior and Morena-Bhind. The former comprised the areas of Greater Gwalior, Gird and Ghatigoan tahsils and the Shivpuri district (excluding the Pohri tahsil), while the latter was composed of the Pichhore and Bhandar tahsils, Morena and Bhind districts and the Pohri tahsil of the Shivpuri district. Three members were elected from these constituencies, one from the Gwalior constituency and two from the other constituency, one of them being a member of the Scheduled Castes. This position underwent a change in 1957 when following the recommendations of the Delimitation Commission, only a double member constituency for Gwalior was retained. Its area comprised the entire districts of Gwalior and Bhind and the district of Morena excluding the tahsil of Sheopur, Bijaypur and Sabalgarh and patwari circle nos. 25 to 33 and 66 to 72 in the Jaura tahsil. This constituency has recently been abolished and instead two single member constituencies have been created, one comprising the Gwalior district and a part of the Bhind District, and the other comprising the remaining portion of Bhind district and a part of the Morena district. The latter is a reserved seat for Scheduled Castes.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Organised political parties as we understand them now are of comparatively recent growth in the district and could be said to have existed in an incipient form in the thirties. Earlier in the century, in the first decade, there were, however, a few groups of persons who formed themselves into various secret societies with the ostensible object of rousing the political consciousness of the people. Two such societies came into existence at Gwalior in 1907, one called the Nava Bharat and the other the Abhinava Bharat. Their immediate political objective was to replace the rule of the Maharaja by a republican form of Government. The Abhinava Bharat appeared to have certain political affiliation with a similar society at Nasik which was led by Shri V. D. Savarkar. The members of the two societies at Gwalior were mainly youths, and they did propaganda among students preaching *Swadeshi* and also indulged in certain experiments in the making of crude bombs. These activities soon came to the notice of the Gwalior Government and 38 persons

from both the societies were arrested and prosecuted for sedition. After the trial by a Special Tribunal in August 1909, most of these persons were sentenced to various degrees of punishment ranging from transportation for life to rigorous imprisonment for three months. This trial was followed by firm action by the Gwalior Government to put down all manner of political activity in the State with the result that until about 1930 political life in the district may be said to have been non-existent.

A curious episode in 1929 related to the attempt by some members, of what was known as the Hindustan Socialist Republic Army led by Chandra-shekhar Azad, to seek support to their cause in Gwalior and refuge for some of their men fleeing from the long arm of law which pursued them, following the assassination of Assistant Superintendent of Police of Lahore. The men were, however, arrested and sentenced, and this society made little headway in Gwalior.

By about 1930, the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in all parts of what was known as British India. The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress which met at Allahabad in June 1930, called upon all people in general, and the organizations under the Congress in particular, to bring about a complete boycott of British goods. The country-wide movement had its repercussions in Gwalior. In response to the call of the Indian National Congress certain associations were formed at Gwalior such as the Swadeshi Vastu Pracharak Mandal, the Videshi Bahishkar Mandal, the Khadi Prachar Samiti, etc. They held public meetings, lit bonfires of foreign cloth and carried out propaganda. The Gwalior State Government, however, came down on these activities with a heavy hand and promulgated an Ordinance in October 1930, banning all political activities.

Meanwhile the All India States Peoples' Conference had been organised in the country, with the sympathy and under the implicit guidance of the Indian National Congress. The chief aim of this conference was to win responsible Government for the people of the Indian States through representative institutions. A movement for achieving this object was, however, to be initiated by the people of the States themselves, by creating suitable organizations and drawing up their own programmes. It was against this background that some political workers of the Central India region met at Khandwa in 1932 and formed a body known as the Madhya Bharat Deshi Rajya Lok Parishad which was intended to represent the people of the various Princely States in Central India, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. This Parishad participated in the meetings of the All India States People's Conference.

As a part of this concerted move to establish political organization of the States' people in the different Princely States, some political workers of Gwalior approached the Gwalior State Government with an application for registering a party to be called Gwalior Rajya Praja Mandal, but the Government was in no mood to countenance such a move. The application was rejected. Thereupon the sponsors of this scheme decided to join the Sarvajanic Sabha of

Ujjain which had been functioning as a registered society in the sphere of cultural and social activities since 1917. But now with the accession of members actively engaged in political work, the Sabha progressively became the chief political party in Gwalior State. The Sabha was strengthened by organising branches at the district and tahsil level in the State, and the first plenary session met in November 1938 when its constitution was amended so as to make it an All State Movement with the object of attaining full responsible Government within a period of five years. From now onwards the Sabha became the main political party in Gwalior, and the spear-head of the peoples' movement for political reform.

To meet the growing pressure of the demand for political reform, the Gwalior Government made a declaration on the 14th June 1939, announcing certain constitutional reforms, the nature and extent of which have been described in an earlier chapter. The Working Committee of the Sarvajanik Sabha met soon after the Government made the declaration and decided to non-cooperate with Government in the proposed constitutional reforms. At the second session of the Sabha held at Lashkar in November 1939, they adopted a resolution to boycott both the reforms and the Franchise Committee that had been set up. They further decided to revise the Sabha constitution so as to bring it in line with the Indian National Congress.

Meanwhile, on the one hand the implementation of the reforms proposed by Government got delayed, partly because of the out-break of the World War, and on the other the demand of the Sabha for full responsible Government became more insistent. At a meeting held at Vidisha in August 1942 the Central Committee of the Sabha reiterated the demand for responsible Government and resolved that if the demand was not met by the 30th August they would commence a non-violent mass agitation. The Gwalior Government met this with large scale arrests of the leaders of the Sabha. A settlement was, however, arrived at between the Sabha and the Government by the end of June 1943, and the arrested leaders were released.

When ultimately the elections to the Praja Sabha and Raj Sabha under the reforms announced by the Government took place in 1946, the Sarvajanik Sabha won all the three urban seats to the Praja Sabha from Gwalior district, and also won three out of the four rural seats from the district. The Sabha also won both the urban seats for the Raj Sabha, but did not contest the rural seat for this house. The Sabha had thus become an effective political party, having a decisive voice in the constitutional affairs in the State.

At the sixth session of the Sabha held at Shivpuri in March 1946 they decided to change the name of the party to Gwalior State Congress and get formally affiliated to the All India States People's Conference. Following this, the next annual session of the All India States People's Conference was held at Gwalior in April 1947, and was attended, among others, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This, incidentally, provided an opportunity to the Ruler to discuss with Pandit Nehru some of the problems facing the State.

Events began to move rapidly in 1947 and culminated in the achievement of India's independence in August that year. The Princely States could no longer resist the tide of events, and the Ruler revised the composition of the Praja Sabha, including in it all the elected members of the old bi-cameral legislature, and 15 others co-opted by the elected members. The State Congress which had a majority in the legislature was invited by the Ruler to form an interim Government consisting of nine elected Ministers with a Chief Minister, and two Ministers nominated by the Ruler. A proclamation was issued on 20th January 1948 announcing the establishment of responsible Government, and the new Ministers were sworn in on the 21st January 1948.

When the Union of Madhya Bharat was formed, a majority in the new legislature of Madhya Bharat was from the State Congress party. Thereafter the former Gwalior State Congress ceased to be a separate body, and merged in the Indian National Congress, with a party set-up at the provincial and district levels, as in the rest of India.

In the elections of 1951-52 the Congress party contested all the six seats for the Legislative Assembly from Gwalior district and captured four seats. The party won two out of the total of three seats for the Lok Sabha. In the general elections of 1957 the party improved upon its previous result by capturing five out of the six seats for the Legislative Assembly, and both the seats for the Lok Sabha. In the elections of 1962, the Congress party captured five out of the six seats for the Legislative Assembly and the only seat for the Lok Sabha. It lost the seat of Dabra constituency.

Hindu Mahasabha

Though a branch of Hindu Sabha existed as early as in 1931, it soon became defunct, and it was only in 1938 that the Sabha was revived following the visit of Shri V. D. Savarkar to Gwalior. The party organised physical training for its members in a quasi-military fashion, and in regard to political issues generally took up a position opposed to any compromise for bringing about communal unity. It was not till the elections of 1951-52 that the Hindu Sabha, which had by then become a part of the All India Hindu Mahasabha, worse in the general elections of 1957 in which, though it contested all the six seats for the State Assembly and both the seats for Lok Sabha, they did not emerged actively in politics in the district. The party was able to win two seats for the State Assembly and both the seats for Lok Sabha, they did not win any one of these seats. A similar fate befell the party in the elections of 1962, also when it contested five seats out of six for the Legislative Assembly, and one seat for the Lok Sabha, but failed to win any of these seats.

Apart from the Hindu Mahasabha, two other parties of local importance deserve mention. One was the Rajput Sewa Sangh which was formed in 1939, and took part in the elections of 1945, winning one seat. But when the Government declared this party alongwith other communal organizations unlawful in 1948, the party ceased to exist and was not revived. The other party was the

Praja Hitkari Mandal which was formed in 1942, and contested the State elections of 1945, in which it won a seat for the Praja Sabha from Bhandar. The party has ceased to exist.

Anjuman-i-Islam

The Anjuman-i-Islam which was originally formed in 1902 to promote the interests of the Muslim Community, began to take interest in politics from about 1939 and it held meetings at Lashkar in February 1940 and agitated for 33 per cent representation in services and local bodies and wanted Urdu in Hindi script to be adopted in courts, offices and the country. It also demanded a separate electorate for the Muslims. Thereafter, it became identified with the Muslim League.

Muslim League

In order to start a branch of the Muslim League at Lashkar, secret meetings of the Muslims of Lashkar were held on 23rd and 25th April 1939. A branch of the Muslim League was also established at Gwalior. But the League as a separate entity, could not make any headway. Ultimately, in the month of February 1948, Gwalior Government declared Muslim League, the Khaksars and the Muslim National Guards as unlawful organizations, along with other similar communal organizations.

Communist Party of India

As early as on 21st January 1943, the Communist Party was in existence at Lashkar. The party was reorganised as a branch of the Communist Party of India after the session of Sarvajanik Sabha at Shivpuri in 1946, with the addition of some dissentient members who had left the Sarvajanik Sabha. Its strength was mainly in industrial areas and among the peasant class. As a branch of National Party it set up two candidates for Legislative Assembly out of six seats and two candidates for the Lok Sabha out of three seats in the elections of 1951-52. But it failed to win any seat. In the elections of 1957 it captured one seat of the Legislative Assembly. The party did not contest the election to the Lok Sabha. The Communist Party set up three candidates for Legislative Assembly out of six seats but it failed to win any seat in the elections of 1962. The party did not contest the elections to the Lok Sabha.

Socialist Party

The Socialist Party had previously worked with the Congress Party, but after 1948, it set up separate party units in this area. As a branch of the All India Socialist Party, it set up five candidates for the Legislative Assembly out of six seats and two candidates for the Lok Sabha out of three seats in the elections of 1951-52. But it failed to capture even a single seat. After the election, it joined the P.S.P. (Praja Socialist Party) alongwith the K.M.P.F. (Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party), but again became an independent party in 1956. It kept itself aloof from the elections of 1957, but has been recently active again in politics. In the elections of 1962, the Socialist Party set up four candidates for Legislative

Assembly out of the six seats and one candidate against the only seat in the district for the Lok Sabha. But it failed to capture any of these seats.

Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party

This party had then recently come into existence and contested two seats out of six for the Legislative Assembly and one seat out of three for the Lok Sabha in the general elections of 1951-52. But it did not win a seat. Soon after the elections it merged in Praja Socialist Party alongwith Socialist Party.

Bharatiya Jan Sangh

A branch of this all-India political party was established in the district just after its inauguration was announced at the end of October 1951, at a convention in New Delhi. It has its Mandal Samitis at Gwalior, Lashkar, Morar and Dabra. In the elections of 1951-52, it set up one candidate for the Legislative Assembly out of six seats in the district, but lost it. The party took an active part in Jammu-Kashmir Movement and sent about 100 volunteers to Jammu for *Satyagraha* in 1953. In the elections of 1957, it contested two seats of Legislative Assembly out of six, and both the seats of the Lok Sabha in the district, but again it could not win a seat either in the State or in the Union Legislature.

In the elections of 1962, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, set up four candidates for Legislative Assembly and one candidate for the only seat in the district for the Lok Sabha. But it lost all these seats.

Praja Socialist Party

A branch of Praja Socialist Party was established in the district after first general elections by the merger of the Socialist Party and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party in 1952. In the elections of 1957, it contested three seats out of the six for the Legislative Assembly and both the seats for Lok Sabha, but it could not capture any seat. For the Legislative Assembly, the Congress Party and Hindu Mahasabha, both polled more votes than the Praja Socialist Party while in the elections to the Parliament only the Congress Party got more votes than Praja Socialist Party. The Praja Socialist Party contested all the six seats in the district for Legislative Assembly in the general elections of 1962. But it could not capture any seat.

Swatantra Party

A branch of this party, was recently established in the district and it set up four candidates for the Legislative Assembly in the general elections of 1962, but it failed to capture even a single seat out of these.

NEWSPAPERS

The Progress of Journalism

Due to the initiative of His Highness Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia a weekly *Akhbar Gwalior* was started in 1851, printed in litho, under the direct patronage of Government. It was devoted exclusively to the news of the State. After seven days, the paper was renamed the *Gwalior Gazette* which remained unchanged and continued without a competitor until 31st December, 1904. It was at first published in Hindi and Urdu, but later exclusively in Urdu till 1904.¹ Early in January, 1905, the *Gwalior Gazette* was divided into two journals, one being named the *Gwalior State Gazette* and the other the *Jayaji Pratap*. The former was in both Hindi and English, while the latter being of a literary nature was in Hindi, and had one English edition as well.

Later, in September 1910, two commercial monthlies, one in Hindi and another in English, called the *Gwalior Vyapar Samachar* and the *Gwalior Commercial Journal* respectively, were also brought out by the Government. Both these periodicals, however, ceased publication on 1st July 1912, and were absorbed in the *Jayaji Pratap* which later became a daily.

Thus, during the first decade of the 20th century there were in all four newspapers published by the Government. Non-official journalism was absent in Gwalior, though two distinguished writers of Gwalior, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi and Madhav Sidhnath Agarkar, migrated from Gwalior, and the former started in the year 1910, a weekly Hindi paper *Pratap* from Kanpur, while Agarkar started the *Svarajya* from Khandwa.

Partly due to Standing Durbar Orders prescribing certain restrictions on the starting of journals, and partly because of limited reading public, the growth of journalism in the district was not very conspicuous. In 1921 *Samaya*, a Hindi monthly with a fortnightly edition, was sponsored by Shri Shyamlal Pandviya, but later this paper was printed and published from Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh. Another weekly *Jivan* was started in 1940, by Shri Jagannath Prasad Milind.

During this early period, newspapers did not seem to have come in conflict with Government. Journalism generally concerned itself with literary, social and religious subjects. But the Proclamation of 14th June 1939, regarding constitutional reforms, followed by the announcement of 30th September, 1941, stimulated journalism of a more topical nature. In July 1941, a monthly, *Gwalior Law Reporter* made its appearance. Shri Ramachandra Moreshwar Karkarey was its editor and publisher. Then came into existence a weekly *Praja Pukar*, while *Naya Hind*, daily, which had been started from Ujjain, was shifted to Gwalior in 1946, and continued up to 1950. *Nava Prabhat*, a Hindi daily, owned by the Hindustan Journals Ltd., came into existence in 1948.

¹ Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 121.

A religious and philosophical monthly *Maruti Sanjivan* was started in 1949, followed by *Prakriti*, a monthly devoted to Naturopathy, in 1950. The *Madhya Bharat Prakash*, a Hindi daily, made its appearance and the *Jayaji Pratap* was converted into *Madhya Bharat Sandesh* during the same year.

In recent times there has been a striking growth of journals in the district. As regards dailies, *Hamari Awaz* and *Bharat Bhoomi* in 1952; *Mashal* in 1953; *Madhya Pradesh Samachar* and *Madhya Pradesh* in 1956; *Rajhans* and *Madhya Pradesh Times* in 1959 and *Jan Pravah*, *Sandhyakalin Gwalior Samachar* and *Karmath* in 1960, made their appearance. Out of these *Mashal*, *Madhya Pradesh Samachar* and *Madhya Pradesh* soon ceased publication.

Weeklies

Two weeklies, viz., *Law Weekly Notes* in English and *Mangal Prabhat* in Hindi were started in 1952 and 1953 respectively. The year 1956 witnessed the publication of five weeklies. *Gram Sudhar*, a Hindi weekly, published by the former Indore State since 1946, started as a Government publication from Gwalior. It served as a useful medium for rural uplift and social welfare. *Madhya Bharat Sandesh* was re-named *Madhya Pradesh Sandesh* after November 1956. The other three weeklies of the year were, viz., *Rajput Jagat*, *Rajhans* and *Gwalior Textile News*.

On 30th June, 1961 there were 35 newspapers and periodicals in circulation published in Gwalior district. Among these, nine were dailies, seven weeklies, 18 monthlies and one quarterly. According to their linguistic classification, there were 29 Hindi, four bi-linguals, one Urdu and one English.

Dailies

All the dailies, *Bharat Bhoomi*, *Hamari Awaz*, *Jan Pravah*, *Karmath*, *Madhya Bharat Prakash*, *Madhya Pradesh Times*, *Nava Prabhat*, *Rajhans* and *Sandhyakalin Gwalior Samachar* were published in Hindi. Out of these, the *Nava Prabhat* owned by the Hindustan Journals Ltd., was the earliest newspaper, which appeared in 1948.

Weeklies

Three weeklies, viz., the *Cloth Dalal Market Report*, *Gwalior Textile Samachar*, the *Vyapar Samachar*, catered to the needs of business class, whereas, the *Rajput* supported Rajputs. *Gram Sudhar* which was devoted to rural uplift and *Madhya Pradesh Sandesh* were the publications of the Information and Publicity Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh. There were two more weeklies, the *Manav* and the *Yatayat Samachar*. All the weeklies were published in Hindi.

Monthlies

The *Revenue Nirnaya*, the *Jabalpur Law Journal*, the *Madhya Pradesh Law Journal*, all the three bi-linguals (English-Hindi) and the

Supreme Court Cases published in English have done commendable work in the sphere of law reporting. *Pragati* was a publication of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. *Manzil* was the only periodical published in Urdu. The *Madhya Pradesh Vastra Vyapar Patrika*, *Vaniya*, *Madhya Pradesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry Patrika*, *Volunteer*, *Kori Samaj Utthan*, were devoted to particular class or sect. *Prakriti* dealt with Naturopathy and *Maruti Sanjeevan* was devoted to religion. *Khilauna* was meant for children and *Mahila Sandesh* served the cause of women. *Kisani Samachar* was a publication of the Agriculture Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The other magazines published in the district were *Abha*, *Aryavarta*, *Chhatrani*, and *Narmada*.

Among the all India English newspapers the *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi), the *Times of India* (Bombay and Delhi), the *Statesman* (Delhi), the *Indian Express* (Delhi), *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) are widely read in the district. The *Hitarada* and the *Madhya Pradesh Chronicle*, published from Bhopal, are the English daily newspapers which have wide circulation in the district.

Among the all-India English newspapers the *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi), the *Vir Arjun* (Delhi)—all extra-State newspapers and the *Nav Bharat* (Bhopal) of the State have a wide Hindi reading public. Two weeklies, i.e., the *Dharam Yug* (Bombay) and the *Hindustan* (Delhi), were widely circulated. The *Sarita* (Delhi), the *Navneet* (Bombay) and the *Saraswati* (Allahabad), all monthlies, maintained a steady circulation. The Hindi monthlies, the *Ajkal*, the *Bal Bharti* and the *Yojana*, a fortnightly published by the Government of India continued to be popular among the intelligentsia of the district. *Lok Satta* (Bombay), a daily, catered to the needs of Marathi reading public.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

The voluntary organizations engaged in different spheres of Social Service in Greater Gwalior, can be divided into the following categories:—

1. Orphanages and Rescue Homes,
2. Women's Organisations,
3. Children's Organisations, and
4. Miscellaneous Organisations.

1. Orphanages and Rescue Homes

The Madhav Orphanage.—This institution was established for the maintenance and education of orphans (both boys and girls) in commemoration of the miraculous escape of His Highness the Maharaja Madhav Rao Sindhia in a train accident on 26th October, 1907. It provides for the boarding and lodging of orphans and runs a small library and a craft school. It also has a Foundling Home.

Anathashram, Morar.—This was established in 1928 in order to provide shelter to orphans and educate them and try to make them good citizens. This institution also shelters destitutes and widows and other homeless women who need protection. The main sources of its income are the subscriptions, Government aid, rent receipts from its immovable property and donations. Six Ashrams in the district are run and managed by an elected Managing Committee.

Madhav Andhashram.—It was established in 1914, and was reorganised on modern lines in 1955. This institution has, as its aims and objects, the care of the deaf and blind. It runs a school to teach the blind according to the Braille System. Besides reading and writing, training is given in handicrafts also, such as, cane work, weaving, etc. The institution also imparts training in vocal and instrumental music. There is a boarding house attached to the institution.

The main source of its income is grant-in-aid from Government, and from other semi-Government bodies. Subscriptions and donations are also received to maintain this institution. Another source of income is through the sale of articles made by the inmates of the institution. The institution is run and managed by an elected working committee.

2. Women's Organisations

J. D. Nari Udyog Shala.—This Udyog Shala was established in 1948. It gives training in sewing and crafts to those ladies and girls who are illiterate and have no vocation of their own and enables them to earn their livelihood. It is a training-cum-teaching centre in sewing and craft.

The main source of income of this institution is the fees collected from students and donations. Approximately 300 ladies and girls are annually benefitted by the Udyog Shala.

Gwalior Mahila Mandal.—It was established in 1930 in Morar, as a branch of the All-India Women's Conference. It organises many-sided activities and is supported by persons of all castes and creeds. Three Montessori Schools for children are run under the auspices of this Mandal. A hostel for deserted and destitute women with free educational facilities, boarding and lodging has also been opened. This Mandal has also opened a primary school in a nearby village 'Ghosipura' and is carrying on the work of Women Small Savings Campaign and Family Planning. About 150 women and 350 children are annually benefited by this institution. It runs a Nari Udyog Mandal, and sponsors a scheme for providing home education for adult women.

Kanyadharam Vardhani Sabha.—This is one of the earliest institutions of this kind in Gwalior, established under the patronage of Madhav Rao Sindhia in 1898. It has played a great part in the sphere of female education in Gwalior. It soon gathered sufficient funds to carry on an extensive campaign for spreading education among women in the whole State. Since there was dearth of suitable text-books for girls, the Sabha undertook the work of getting

suitable text-books written by distinguished authors and published them. It had established its branches in almost all important towns in the State; but after the formation of Madhya Bharat State, the work of this Sabha was confined to Greater Gwalior. The girls were given scholarships and a hostel was also built for accommodating girls from outside Lashkar. This hostel was later handed over to the Government. This Sabha also started training schools for women, which were later on taken over by the Government.

Shakti Vardhani Sabha:—Founded in 1923, it has its aims and objects the progress of women and children. Its main sphere of work is in the labour area, and it also runs a primary school for children. It is affiliated to All-India Women's Conference.

3. Children's Organisations

There has been little organised activity for child welfare in Gwalior in the early years. But in recent times, after 1952, special attention was being given to the welfare of children.

Balkan Ji Bari:—This institution was established, in 1952, as a branch affiliated to the Bhartiya Balkan Ji Bari, an all-India Organisation. Children between the age of 6 and 14 are enrolled as members and they are provided with the facilities for indoor and outdoor games and other literary and cultural activities. It provides articles of gymnasium for the children. It was formally inaugurated in 1954.

Bal Vikas Samiti:—This is also an institution affiliated to an all-India body for child welfare—the Indian Council of Child Welfare. It was established in 1952, and conducts social, cultural and educational activities for children.

It has four branches in the shape of Bal Vikas Pathshala (pre-primary classes), Bal Vikas Harijan Pathshala, Bal Vikas Vachnalaya and Bal Vikas Vyayamshala. All these branches are located in areas where backward class people predominate with the result that Harijans are largely benefited by it.

4. Miscellaneous Organisations

There are certain other organizations whose activities are not confined to any particular caste or creed and have played a significant part in the movement that may be described as Indian Renaissance. The following are some, whose activities find place in Gwalior district.

Arya Samaj:—Founded in 1882, it is affiliated to the all-India body of Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha. As elsewhere, this organisation was active in Gwalior, carrying on a campaign against social evils—early marriage, untouchability etc.—and preached widow-marriage, encouraged education of women. Orphanages were also opened by this institution, besides opening of educational institutions. It has its branches in Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar

and runs among other institutions, the Anathashram, Morar, Dayanand Arya Vidyalaya and Arya Pathshala.

Boy Scouts and Girls Guides.—The Scout Movement and Girls Guides Movement was started in Gwalior in 1925. This movement has recently been replaced to a large extent by the National Cadet Corps in the educational institutions as a system of training and discipline. The Movement is being financed by the State Government besides its income from registration fee, affiliation fee and interest and donations. The annual income of Gwalior branch comes to more than Rs. 10,000 and it has a membership of 1,098 of which 428 are boys, 286 girls and 384 children.

Maharudra Mandal.—It was founded in 1905 and has a long and admirable record of social service. Its aims and objects are educational, social and economic development of the society through various means.

The Mandal runs one higher secondary school, one primary school and one Music Vidyalaya (both vocal and instrumental). It also runs a public reading room, and organisation of games, tournaments, exhibitions and cultural activities, and celebration of national days and birthdays of national leaders are also included in its programme.

Achyutanand Bal Samvardhan Mandal (Achyutanand Vyayamshala).—This vyayamshala was established in the year 1860. It was established with the aim of popularising and imparting training in physical and recreational activities amongst men and women. There are 111 men and 45 women as its members, besides about 100 subscribing members.

Originally started as the *akhada* of a well known exponent of Yoga, Achyutanand Swami, it was later registered in 1942 and its management was taken over by a Managing Committee. Since its inception, this vyayamshala has been doing good work among the youths as well as children, irrespective of caste or creed, in imparting physical training and affording facilities for recreation without any fees. It has maintained a gymnasium hall, an *akhada*, a swimming pool, etc.

Bhoodan Yagna Parishad.—With the aim of creating a feeling of fellowship in the society as a whole, maximum utilisation of human labour through co-operative and voluntary efforts, just distribution of land, provision of land to the landless and for encouraging community village life, Bhoodan Yagna Parishad was established in Gwalior in July 1955, under the Bhoodan Act of 1955. It has a Board consisting of 11 members who manage its work.

Madhya Pradesh Jatav Sabha.—It is a non-political organisation established in 1932 under the name of Madhya Bharat Jatav Sabha. After the merger of Madhya Bharat into Madhya Pradesh in 1956, the name of the organisation was changed to Madhya Pradesh Jatav Sabha. This organisation aims at improving the lot of Harijans and backward classes economically, culturally, educationally and socially. It has a membership of about 10,000 out of which 9,000

are males and 1,000 females. This organisation has two *Pracharaks* in its employment who move about in the district propagating its aims and objects and helping the Harijans, wherever required. There is also an organisation of Jatavs known as 'Madhya Pradesh Jatav Vir Dal', affiliated to it, which organises the Jatav youths and works for the uplift of the scheduled caste persons. It arranges social and cultural programmes.

Madhya Bharat Educational Society, Gwalior.—Madhya Bharat Educational Society, Gwalior, was established in 1937 with its office at P. G. V. Inter College, Lashkar, Gwalior. The object of this society is to impart education by starting and conducting educational institutions in Gwalior. It is a registered organisation and is run by a governing body. This Society is conducting the Parvati Bai Gokhale College and Madhav Mahavidyalaya. The former college was started in July 1941 while the latter in October 1957. These institutions are run by Government grant, subscriptions and public donations, besides the fees collected from the students. More than 800 students including 66 girl students, are getting their education in the Parvati Bai Gokhale College, while about 500 students are on roll of the Madhav Mahavidyalaya.

Bharat Sewak Samaj.—In Gwalior district, Bharat Sewak Samaj was established in the year 1955. At Gwalior there are regional, district and town offices, and the organisation exists at tahsil level also. It has been organising annual camps from 1955 onwards. The number of camps that have been run up to February 1962, was 23 in which 1,150 persons participated. During camp period every member gives *shramdan* towards construction of school buildings, roads, soak-pits, compost pits, village sanitation, etc. Besides, emphasis is also laid on social welfare activities. The *shramdan* work which has been continuing at Golharghati for the last three years deserves special mention. When the work is completed the villages of that area will be directly linked with the Agra-Bombay Road and thus the distance to Gwalior will also be reduced by 30 miles.

Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.—A fullfledged branch of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India has been functioning at Gwalior. The aims and objects of the Association are to encourage and establish the highest standards of morality and family life; to uphold a high moral standard for men and women in matters relating to sex behaviour; to eradicate commercialised vice in all its forms; to promote education for family life; to combat venereal diseases and the conditions which promote them and to educate public opinion for creating proper social hygienic conditions. As regards its activities, the branch has been engaged mainly in the rescue and rehabilitation work. A Vigilance Committee is also working under it. Due to the efforts made by the workers of the Association, girls of the Beria community are now taking to settled married life. The Association also publishes literature, pictorial exhibits and other material for educating public opinion.

CHAPTER XVII PLACES OF INTEREST

Amrol

Amrol (26° 1' N.; 78° 11' E., Tahsil Pichhore), a small village about eight miles to the south-west of Antri by cart track, has architectural remnants dating back to 8th-9th century A.D. It is also reached by a longer but better route via Harsi canal bank road which branches off from the Gwalior-Jhansi road near Tekanpur. Close to Amrol are located three groups of dilapidated temples. The largest group, about six furlongs to the north-west of the village, consists of two mounds which probably mark the site of a temple now extinct. To the north of one of the two mounds stands the temple of Rameshvar Mahadeva. This temple is in a good condition but a part of the *Shikhar* appears to have been lost, and it was replaced by a brick-built dome in later times. The temple is apparently ancient, and could be assigned to early medieval period on architectural grounds. The other mound is called Ganesh Pahadi from an idol of Ganesh 2½ feet × 3¼ feet lying on it. The site is strewn with fragments of stone sculptures.

About a quarter of a mile to the south-east of Amrol is situated another Hindu temple known as Dane-Baba-Ki-Marhi. The third group of monuments consists of a shrine sheltering a large idol of a goddess locally called Behmata. Judging from the scattered remains of Jain images in the neighbourhood, it was probably built on the site of a large Jain temple of medieval age.

The area of the village according to the 1951 census is 3,144 acres; its population 1386, consisting of 715 males and 671 females. It has a Post and Telegraph Office, a Primary School, a Middle School and an Ayurvedic Dispensary.

Antri

Antri (26° 3' N.; 78° 15' E.; Tahsil Pichhore; Station on Central Railway) is reached by a road which branches off the Gwalior-Jhansi Road at Makoda, about three miles from Antri. There is a Dak Bungalow at Makoda at mile No. 17. The town was originally called Antkapuri (signifying a village lying at the foot of a mountain) owing to its situation below the Gajne hill between Gwalior and Narwar, and is said to have been populated about 1,500 years ago. It contains two large sized tanks and a temple dedicated to Turka Golki Mata. On the hill in the vicinity of a cave is the *dargah* marking the spot where Abul-Fazl is said to have been murdered by Birsingh Deo of Orchha in August, 1602 A. D. at the instigation of Salim, the eldest son of Akbar.

The area of the town according to 1951 census is 5,439 acres; its population 4,056, consisting of 2,057 males and 1,999 females. It has a Post and Telegraph Office, a Police Station, a Civil Dispensary, a Family Planning Centre, a Primary and a Middle School and a Branch library. The Gram Sewak and Gram Sevika Training Centres and Village Pottery Centres are located here. A weekly *hat* meets on every Sunday.

Barai

Barai (26° 7' N.; 78° 3' E., Tahsil Gird. Station on Central Railway), a small town about three miles from Panniar, has two groups of ruined Jain temples.

In the north of the village stands a group of two temples, one sheltering a colossal image of a Jina while the other is made of three closely built shrines containing smaller images. The other group, situated on the hill to the south of village, consists of four shrines standing in a line and shelters big stone idols of Jain Tirthankara. On the pedestal of one of these images is an inscription dated V. S. 1529 (A. D. 1472) which refers to Maharaja Kirti Singh Tomara of Gwalior. Numerous sati stones with crude carvings are seen scattered about the place. There is an old theatre known as Ras-Lilaghar with traces of ruined rooms built round a circular open ground lined at intervals with lamp posts surmounted with small cupolas, resembling in style the cupolas of Man Mandir in Gwalior Fort.

The area of the town, according to 1951 Census, is 13,111 acres; its population of 3,533 comprises 1,831 males and 1,702 females. It has a Post and Telegraph Office, a Primary School, a Middle School and an Ayurvedic Dispensary.

Behat

Behat (26° 11' N; 78° 35' E., Tahsil Gird) is believed to be the birthplace of Tansen, "the Orpheus of India", and his seat is shown on a platform near two temples, one dedicated to Shiva and the other to Hanuman. At this spot, the legend says Tansen did penance before Shiva and prayed for the removal of the defect in his speech. The story goes that God bestowed on him the gift of music and it is said that so irresistible was his music that the temple swayed to his song, and consequently its walls are said to have inclined at an angle.

The village appears to have been a place of importance in the time of the Jat Ranas of Gohad who made it their headquarters in 17th—18th century A.D. There are remains of a *garhi* in the heart of the village. Towards south-west of village, standing on a hill, is a well-preserved building known as Rana's *Baithak* which has some architectural pretensions.

According to the Census of 1951 the area of the village is 3,829 acres and its population is 1,501, which consists of 811 males and 690 females. It has a Post and Telegraph Office, a Primary and a Middle School, a Police Station and an Ayurvedic Dispensary.

Bhander

Bhander (25° 44' N.; 78° 45' E., Dakbungalow on Bhander-Chirgaon road Tahsil Bhander), situated on a metalled road which connects it with the nearest railway station Chirgaon on Central Railway, is a municipal town and the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name. The town is picturesquely set between the Pahuj river and a large lake formed by damming one of its tributaries. The site is evidently an old one, but the ancient city, it is said, had been swallowed up in an earthquake. Tradition states that the early name of the town was Bhandakapura and was the habitation of king Yavanashva mentioned in the *Mahabharat*. On the extensive hill lying between the Pahuj and the town are signs of former habitation including foundations, tanks, wells and a mosque built of temple remains. The town belonged

to the Malwa Sultans in the 15th century. In Akbar's time it was the headquarters of a *Mahal* in the *Sarkar* of Irij in the *Subah* of Agra. In the rebellion of Raja Jhujhar Singh of Orchha (1634 A.D.) the Imperial armies assembled at this place before advancing on Orchha. In the 17th century it was included in Orchha. It fell to Sindhia in 1748 and was in 1848 included in territory assigned for the upkeep of the Gwalior Contingent. In 1860 it was included in the land ceded in full sovereignty. It was restored to Sindhia in 1886 in the exchange of Morar and Jhansi.

There is a big tank called Son Bhadra or Son Tallaiya on the top of the hill which is about 300 feet high. The Son Tallaiya, so the legend goes, marks the spot where Raja Bhoj Nath and Yudhisthira performed Horse sacrifice and the tank was formed where the hoofs of a *Shyamkaran* horse stamped the ground.

Near it stands the temple of Laxman Bala which has recently been repaired. The managing committee of the temple arranges annually a fair at Son Tallaiya on *Bhadovadi Ekadashi*. About one and a half miles from Bhander town at Ramgarh there is a temple of Mahakali Devi which was constructed by a ruler of Datia for the satisfaction of his religious urge. A fair is held on *Vaisakh Krishna Ashtami* and *Navmi* when a procession is taken out by devotees carrying red flags and singing devotional songs. There are also a few relics of a Muslim saint, called Baba Kapur of Gwalior, who was credited with miraculous powers. The saint is said to have originally lived at Bhander where his descendants still continue to live. After having lived here for fifty years Baba Kapur left for Gwalior where his tomb is held in veneration.

The area of the town, according to 1951 Census, was 411 acres; its population 4,767, consisting of 2,435 males and 2,332 females. It has a Post and Telegraph Office, a Police Station, a Civil Hospital, a Maternity Home and one Higher Secondary School. It has also a grain *mandi* and considerable trade in wheat, *jowar* and gram is carried on. The important small scale industries are pottery, fire works, handloom weaving, dyeing, printing and bamboo basket-making. A Government Handloom Centre is also located here.

Bhitarwar

Bhitarwar (25° 48' N; 78° 9' E., Tahsil Pichhore) is situated on the river Parbati, 19 miles west of Dabra station on a fair-weather road. Its foundation dates back to some 250 years, when the village was colonised by Kirars who still abound in the locality. The part of the village between the river Parbati and the hills is considered as *Bhitar* (inner part) while the part on the other side of the hill is regarded as *Bahar* (outer part). The fort of Bhitarwar stands picturesquely on the northern part of the hill, overlooking the river Parbati. It is said to have been built by Bhairaj Shah, a Jat chief, some time in 17th-18th Century A. D. Tieffenthaler mentions the fort as built of stone. It consists of three separate enclosures, built in a line at different levels. The southern enclosure, which abuts on the river, has a step-well fed with water from the river by means of a channel cut through a rock. The

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central enclosure contains a few residential buildings which are now in total ruins. The northern enclosure, situated on the highest level, has suffered most in wars. On the other side of the same hill stands another fort called Lachhamangarh. Smaller in dimension, it was probably built by the same Jat chief who built the Bhitwar fort. At the southern extremity of the fort is a bathing ghat with a two-storeyed pavilion.

The area of the village according to 1951 Census is 3,077 acres; its population 1,678, consisting of 924 males and 754 females. There is a Police Station, a Post and Telegraph Office and a Co-operative Bank. The offices of the Block Development Officer and Sugarcane Inspector are located here. Medical facilities include a Family Planning Centre, an Ayurvedic Dispensary and a Public Health Centre. It has also Primary and Middle Schools and a branch Library. A weekly *hat* on Monday and a religious fair meet here during the month of January for fifteen days.

Chet.

Chet (25° 57' N; 78° 4' E., Tahsil Gird) a small village about five miles north of Karhaiya on the Bhitwar-Harsi road, has remnants of Jain temples of about 11th-12th Century. Outside the village and on the slope of a hill there is a Jain shrine on a raised platform. The structure crowned with a *Shikhar* of Indo-Aryan style is well preserved while the *Sabhamandapa* shows later repairs. The door frame bears carvings which compare well with those of Sasbahu temple at Gwalior Fort. The enshrined idol is a large sculpture of Shantinath, a little more than 10 feet high, but slightly damaged on hands and face. Higher up on the hill are ruins of a group of shrines, three of them in a row facing east while the rest face north. The memorial pillars lying loose have inscriptions bearing dates. One of them dated V. S. 1183 mentions names of Jain preceptors and their disciples while another records the installation of a Jain image by Vrishabha Sen. Down below the hill stands an isolated group of two large idols of Jain Tirthankars about double the height of a man. Both of them are half buried in earth and a correct identification is not possible as the distinctive marks are now obliterated.

The area of the village according to the 1951 Census is 3,119 acres; its population 83, consisting of 42 males and 41 females.

Dabra

Dabra (25° 54' N; 78° 23' E., Tahsil Pichhore; Station on Central Railway, Dakbungalow on Gwalior-Jhansi road), a municipal town and tahsil headquarters, is 27 miles south of Gwalior on the Gwalior-Jhansi road. It is the centre of an N. E. S. Block of the same name which consists of 167 villages with a population of 6381. The total area of the Block is 368 square miles. It is a big grain *mandi* and the volume of trade is quite large. A number of rice and bone mills and small factories are situated in the town. The Gwalior Sugar Factory is the main industrial establishment located here. It has a Post and Telegraph Office, a Police Station, two Primary Schools, two Middle Schools, one Higher Secondary School and a branch library. In addition there is one Leather Tanning Centre, an Oil Pressing Centre and a Sheet Metal and mechanised Cottage Industries Centre. Medical facilities include a Civil Hospital, a Maternity Home, and a Family Planning Centre.

Devari

Devari (25° 50' N. 78° 20' E., Tahsil Pichhore), a small village situated about three miles from Chitauli on the Mastura canal has some remarkable stone sculptures and carvings whose dates range from 10th to 12th Century A. D. The subjects depicted are gods and goddesses of the Hindu pantheon. The area of the village, according to 1951 Census is 1677 acres. A Government Primary School and a branch Post Office is situated here.

Deokho

Deokho (26° 10' N. 78° 2' E., Tahsil Gird), is about 10 miles from Gwalior on Lashkar-Tigra road. It is a well known Shikar resort abounding in partridges, hare and other game and even tiger is not unknown. There is a temple on the extreme summit of the hill which is surrounded by forests on all sides.

Dundapura

Dundapura (26° 20' N. 77° 0' E., Tahsil Gird), a village three miles by foot-path to the north-east of Pawa (26° 10' N. 78° 0' E.), a game resort south-west of Lashkar, is also reached by cart track from Panniar railway station from where it is about eight miles. The place seems to be inhabited for the last 800-900 years, for there are on the banks of river at least three uninscribed memorial pillars of warriors killed in a battle, about 10th-11th Century A. D. Nearby there are ruins of a small Shiva temple of which the platform, a few carved beams, and four or five Shiva *lingas* are all that remain. There is also a ruined Jain temple closeby. The idol is a seated Jaina which is now lying outside the temple and appears to belong to the 11th Century. The shrine is now lost, only the *Sabhamandapa* and porch remain with two door frames, one leading to the shrine and other to the hall. One of the pillars of this temple has a short pilgrim's record dated V. S. 1598.

A mile to the north of the village on a boulder embedded in the river bank a few shallow letters in Devanagiri characters have been carved among which a date may be read as V. S. 1572.

The village appears to have been flourishing about 150 years back as testified by originally well built but now desolated houses, a big *Haveli* and a temple of Rama both built by former Rajput zamindars. It stands on the slope of a hill bordered by a dense jungle, overlooking the Sank river, the situation being very picturesque when the river is flooded during the rains. The area of the village according to the 1951 Census is 9,485 acres; its population 185 consisting of 113 males and 72 females.

Gwalior

Gwalior city (Area 2,810 acres; Population 2,41,577; Altitude 697 ft. above sea level; Temperature winter 42°F (Minimum) 114°F (Maximum); Average rainfall 30"; Dakbungalow and Circuit House; Railway Station), is known on account of its old historical associations, its picturesque surroundings, and its importance as a great cultural, industrial, and political centre in Madhya Pradesh. The City of Gwalior is composed of three different localities viz, old Gwalior, which lies to the north of hill fortress and is vivid with memorials of medieval chivalry; Lashkar, which sprung upon the south of

the Fort out of a military camp or *Lashkar* of Daulat Rao Sindhia after 1810 A. D. and Morar, lying towards east of the Fort, which was formerly a British cantonment.

Gwalior was the metropolitan town of the former Gwalior State and continued to be the winter capital of Madhya Bharat till the formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956. It is a very important administrative centre and is the headquarters of the revenue division of Gwalior.

The important places of interest in Gwalior city may be described by taking, as the starting point, the Gwalior Railway Station. From here a mile further ahead lies the ancient town of Gwalior at the foot of the celebrated fort of the same name. Gwalior is alluded to in epigraphical records as Gopagiri, Gopadri and Gopachal Durg of which, undoubtedly, the present name is a corruption. In the 9th Century, Gwalior was a part of the Gurjara Pratihara empire and its affairs were managed by a *Kottapala*. It attracted attention of travellers on account of its situation on the main route from Deccan and is mentioned by Ibn-Battuta, who calls it 'a fine town of white hewn stone, no wood being used except in doors'. Mandelslo (1638), Terry (1655), Tavernier (1670), Tieffenthaler (1765), and others also have referred to it.

This ancient part of the city is studded with monuments and palaces that have defied the ravages of time and still stand out in all their strength and charm. The Jama Masjid, built of fine red sandstone, is an exquisite example of later Mughul style. The main building was erected in the time of Jahangir and later a new end was added by Motamid Khan, Governor of Gwalior, in 1665.

The mosque of Khandola Khan, his tomb and that of his son Naziri Khan, as well as several other tombs, are remarkable for the excellent carved stone with which they were decorated, much of the pierced screen work being of unusual beauty.

To the east of the town stands the mausoleum of Muhammad Ghaus, a very fine example of early Mughul architecture. It is built in the form of a square with hexagonal towers at its corners surmounted by small domes. The body of the building is enclosed on all sides by carved stone lattices of elaborate and delicate design, the whole being crowned by a large dome which was once inlaid with blue glazed tiles. Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus*, whose body lies within, was a well-known Muslim saint in sixteenth century.

Close by the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus stands the more modest, but perhaps better known tomb of the great musician, Tansen. It is a rectangular, elevated platform, with a pillared gallery in the centre of which lies the tomb. The whole structure is surmounted by a carved dome. Here annually is held an *Urs* in honour of Tansen, at which renowned musicians from all parts of the country come and pay their respect to the maestro.

The fortress of Gwalior, aptly called by the author of *Taj-ul-Maasir*, the 'pearl in the necklace of the castles of Hind', stands on a long and narrow rocky hill of sandstone which rises abruptly 300 ft. above the surrounding country.

*An account of his life is given in Badauni's *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*, Vol. I, pp. 445-59 and Abul Fazl's *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, p. 455.

It is a mile and three quarters long, running north to south, and varies in width from 600 ft. to 2,800 ft. east to west.

In some places the cliff overhangs and in others, where the hill sides are less precipitous, they are scarped. The walls of the fortress are 30 to 35 feet high with the rock below them steeply scarped down to a sloping glacis of crumbling basalt. As seen from the north its view is most imposing, a long line of battlements which crown the steep scarp on the east is broken only by lofty towers and fretted domes of the noble palace of Raja Man Singh. At the northern end, where the rock has been quarried for ages the jagged mass of the overhanging cliff seem ready to fall upon the city beneath them. Midway over all towers the giant form of a massive temple, grey with the moss of ages. On the western side of the hill is a deep wedge shaped gorge, called the Urwahi valley, and two winding entrances flanked by loop-holed bastions.

There is a local tradition that Gwalior fort was constructed by Suraj Sen, who was cured of his leprosy by an ascetic called Gwalipa.¹ This tradition has no corroborative evidence, but it certainly dates from the time of the Kachhapaghata or Kachhwaha dynasty. The first historical holders of the fort were the Huna adventurers, Toramana and his son Mihirkula, during whose rule a Sun temple was constructed. Three hundred and fifty years later, Gwalior was a part of the kingdom of Kanauj, then under the powerful Pratihara king, Mihira Bhoja, whose two inscriptions have been found in the Chaturbhuj temple.

Towards the end of the 10th century A. D. Vajradaman of the Rajput Kachhawaha dynasty captured the region from the Pratihara ruler of Kanauj. The Kachhawahas ruled over Gwalior for nearly two centuries, patronising the arts of peace and many temples in the fort and in the neighbouring countryside date from their time. The Kachhawaha rule was supplanted by another line of Pratiharas who retained it until 1232 A. D. in which year Iltutmish besieged the fort and reduced it after a prolonged struggle.

From this time onwards the Muslims continued to retain it with few short interruptions till the end of 14th century. During the confusion caused by Timur's invasion it was again seized by Tomara Rajputs, who raised Gwalior to great eminence. They ruled for more than a hundred years but it was recaptured by Ibrahim Lodi in 1516 A. D. and thereafter passed over to the Mughuls when the latter supplanted the Lodi dynasty at Delhi.

After Humayun's exile, the fort surrendered to Sher Shah whose successors made it the capital of their empire. In 1559 A. D. Gwalior was recovered for Akbar and it became the chief town of one of the *Sarkars* of the *Subah* of Agra. The *Gwalior-nama* gives the names of the Governors of the fort under Mughul emperors.

In 1755 the Marathas conquered the fort but in the confusion that followed after the battle of Panipat in 1761, it was seized by the Jat chief Lokendra Singh of Gohad. The connection of the Gwalior fort with the Sindhia family

1. See narrative in Chapter I.

dated from 1777 when the Peshwas entrusted it to Mahadji Sindhia. Sindhia held possession till 1780 when Major Popham captured the fort by surprise and handed over the fortress to Chhatrapati Singh, the Rana of Gohad. The Marathas retook the fort in 1783 under Khanderao Hari, Mahadji Sindhia's general, after a protracted struggle.

During Daulat Rao Sindhia's war with the British, in the early years of the 19th century it was again captured by General White (1804), but on this occasion the British, after occupying it for about a year, restored it to Sindhia by the Treaty of 1805. Mundy and Archer, who visited the fort in 1829 with Lord Combermere have left good descriptions of their visit, that of the former being particularly graphic. Among other things he notes that Sindhia's gunners were all Armenians.

After the battle of Maharajpur in 1844, the British forces again occupied the fortress, but in 1853 when Maharaja Jayaji Rao came of age, it was made over to Sindhia who held it till the rising of 1857 when the Maharaja fled to Agra, leaving his capital to the rebels. In the following year it was retaken by Sir Hugh Rose, and it remained in British occupation till 1886, when together with Morar cantonment it was finally restored to Sindhia in exchange for Jhansi. Since then, the fort has been uninterruptedly with the Sindhias till 1948, when the Central India States formed the Union of Madhya Bharat, which later merged into Madhya Pradesh in 1956.

The Gwalior fort contains various objects of historical and antiquarian interest. Today two roads climb up to the fort—one to the Gwalior Gate on the east and the other to the Urwahi Gate on the west. The first path is defended by five gates, placed at strategic points along its course. Originally there were two more gates but they have been removed. Of these gates, three deserve special mention. The lowest gate, built in Muhammadan style and known as the Gwalior or *Alamgiri Darwaza*, was erected in 1660 by Motamid Khan, Governor of the fort. In the time of Aurangzeb the yard into which it leads was used by the *Qazi* as a court and is still called the Kachahari. The gate next above it, called the Badal Mahal Gate, was built in the fifteenth century during Tomara rule and is named after Badal Singh, a brother of Kalyan Mal and uncle of the famous Raja Man Singh. It is flanked by round towers on either side and is defended by two-leaved doors. It is also known as Hindola Gate.

Bhairon Gate, which commanded the road between the Hindola and Ganesh Gates, no longer exists. The Ganesh Gate, built by Dungar Singh is a plain doorway in the Hindu style. Near it is the outwork called the Kabutar Khana or Pigeon house, containing a tank known as the Nursagar. A short way up the ascent from this gate, once stood the shrine of Gwalipa, the tutelary saint of the hill. This was pulled down by Motamid Khan, Governor of the fort in 1664, and replaced by a small mosque, as stated in an inscription. The tiny Hindu shrine which is now seen beside the mosque seems to have been erected later to commemorate the site of the original temple.

The Lakshmana Gate which also represents the Hindu style is perhaps as old as the adjoining ninth century rock sculptures. It suffered considerably

from Muslim onslaught, and was subsequently repaired during the Tomara rule and named after Lakshmana, a son of the founder of dynasty. This is evidenced by the fact that some of the stones have been reset upside down, with the *Kirtimukhas* or sculptured faces upon them inverted.

The hill on the right, as one proceeds further up, has numerous sculptures hewn in living rock, both Brahmanical and Jain. The large defaced sculpture in front of the Lakshmana Gate represents Siva in his terrific form, holding out overhead a canopy of the hide of an elephant. The group contains figures of Vishnu, Surya and goddess Mahishamardini along with a large number of Shivalingas. All the Brahmanical sculptures which are now very much worn out are attributable to 9th century A.D.

The Hathia Paur Gate concludes the series as the inner Hawa Paur has been removed. The gate is so called from the life-size stone figure of an elephant which once adorned the gate. It formed part of the eastern facade of Raja Man Singh's palace as shown by the similarity in style. This figure of elephant was noted by Ibn Battuta and Babur and apparently stood in 1610 when Finch visited the fort.

The second approach road on the west is protected by two gates, the lower of which is known as the Urwahi gate and forms part of the outer defence work constructed by Iltutmish in the 13th century. The upper gateway has no name.

The notable monuments to be seen here are the gigantic Jain sculptures carved along the rock-face of the fort. Many of these bear dated inscriptions which show that they were carved during the regime of Tomara prince Dungar Singh. These sculptures, which are in five groups, represent the nude figures of some of the 24 Tirthankaras or Jain pontiffs in standing and seated postures. The largest of them, some 57 feet high, is a standing image of Adinath seen on the left about half way down the Urwahi slope. These Jain sculptures of Gwalior are unique in north India, both on account of their number and size.

The fort possesses numerous tanks, besides two rock-cut cisterns and a number of wells. Most of these tanks seem to have been originally quarries which supplied stone for the construction of the various buildings on the hill and subsequently improved to serve as reservoirs of water. The names of the principal tanks are Johar Tal, Surajkund, Mansarover, Gangola Tal, Ekkhamba Tal, Katora Tal, Rani Tal and Chedi Tal. The Johar Tal owes its name to *jauhar* or the self-immolation performed by the Rajput ladies at the time of its conquest by Iltutmish in 1232 A.D. There are two cisterns named Anar Baodi and Sarad Baodi, and a well named Assikhamba. These reservoirs provide an un-failing supply of water, a very unusual feature in Indian hill-fortresses, which have on most occasions fallen when besieged owing to the want of this essential element. Tavernier observed how these tanks contributed to the impregnability of the fortress.

There are various monuments in the fort, including six palaces, four Hindu and two Muslim. The pride of place among these is taken by Man Singh's palace, which Fergusson has described 'as the most remarkable and interesting example of Hindu palaces of an early age in India'. It is a magnificent building of two storeys above and two below ground level in the eastern part overhanging the cliff. It was in these underground dungeons that the ill-fated royal prisoners met with various ingenious forms of death. The palace is rectangular in shape about 300 feet long north to south, and 160 feet wide east to west. The vast eastern front consists of a wall of hewn sandstone rocks, relieved at the top by an ornamental frieze of coloured tiles, and at intervals along the front by massive round towers crowned with graceful domes; and connected together by a singularly beautiful balustrade of delicately fretted stonework. The southern front of somewhat similar design is more richly decorated. Here, in addition to its bold string courses and continuous blind arcade, the whole wall surface is embellished with enamelled tiles and mosaics of many hues, blue, green, gold, forming bands of conventional figures of men, elephants, tigers, peacocks and trees, and thus imparting an effect of unsurpassed charm and strength. The interior of the building, which is much more ornate, consists of two open courtyards surrounded by suites of rooms whose ceilings are worked in a variety of designs.

The palace next in order of elegance is the Gujari Mahal built by Man Singh for his favourite Queen Mrignayani who was a Gujari by caste. There is a delightful legend to the effect that Raja Man Singh was one day hunting near the village of Rai to the north-east of the fort when he encountered the lovely Mrignayani out in the field. The King at once fell in love and asked her to marry him, but she would give her consent only if the king brought the waters that flowed by her beloved village to the abode he wished her to occupy. The enamoured monarch, so it is said, built an underground channel the traces of which are still to be seen.

This two-storeyed palace of cut-stone work, 332 feet $\times$ 196 feet, has in the interior a spacious courtyard surrounded by small rooms with carved brackets and arched door openings. Its plain and massive exterior is relieved by domed turrets, a line of delightful curved brackets supporting the eaves, with a few horizontal mouldings once inlaid with enamelled tiles.

Just outside the palace is a small cemetery containing the graves of some Europeans who died in the fort. The remaining Hindu palaces, Karan Mandir and Vikram Mandir, are of little interest, while the two Muslim palaces, Jehangir Mahal and Shahjahani Mahal, are poor structures, built of rubble and plaster.

Of many temples and shrines which still stand on the fort, three deserve special mention. The twin structures which are known as Sas-Bahu temple occupy a picturesque position on the eastern rampart. Sas-Bahu, which means

'Mother-in-law and Daughter-in-law', is a popular name generally given to similar objects standing side by side. These temples are Hindu and not Jain as commonly believed, and this is proved beyond doubt by sculptures and by a Kachhawaha inscription on one of them.

The larger Sas-Bahu temple consists of a central square hall flanked on three sides by porches and on the fourth by the adytum which is now vacant. In the centre is a square dais at each corner of which there is a sturdy pier to support the central ceiling. The ceiling is a richly carved dome rising from a square base of four architraves into an octagon and further into diminishing circles one above another. The outer facing of the shrine, and its spire which must have soared up nearly 100 feet in height, has disappeared. The doorway is ornamented with a profusion of sculptures which hardly leaves a space uncarved. The temple is dedicated to Vishnu and bears an inscription which mentions its erection in 1093 A. D.

The smaller Sas-Bahu is of smaller dimensions and is a fine specimen of the ornate style of temple architecture of Medieval India. The building is only a part of its original structure, the shrine having now disappeared altogether.

The third temple of interest is now called the Teli-Ka-Mandir. It is the loftiest of all the existing buildings in the fort, nearly over 100 feet in height. It is a Pratihara Vishnu temple of 9th century peculiar in plan and design. The form of roof is Dravidian, while the decorative details have all Indo-Aryan characteristics of Northern India. It is thus an interesting example of temple architecture, where both the Dravidian and Indo-Aryan styles meet. The original name seems to have been Telangana Mandir, which has now become corrupted to Teli-Ka-Mandir.

The remaining Hindu shrines are those of Suryadev, Jayanti-Thora, Mata-devi, Dhondadev and Mahadev. The Suryadev shrine is modern, but it probably marks the site of an old temple of Surya which, as we know, was built by one Matricheta in the 15th regnal year of the Huna conqueror Mihirkula (circa 525 A.D.). The Matadevi temple situated near the south-east corner of the Surajkund tank is in ruined condition. The dome which now surmounts the shrine is modern. From the style of sculptures the temple is assigned to 12th century A.D. Another rock-cut shrine crowned with a shikhar shelters an image of Chaturbhuja, the four-armed Vishnu. It bears two inscriptions dated V. S. 932 and 933, the former referring to its construction by Alla, son of Vailabhata in the reign of Ramdeva of Kanauj.

Two miles south of the hill-fortress, in a horse-shoe shaped valley opening eastwards lies Lashkar, the former capital of the Gwalior State. It is picturesquely situated in $26^{\circ} 12' N$; $78^{\circ} 15' E$, and covers an area of 4,280 acres with a population, excluding Gwalior and Morar, of nearly 142,443. Its foundations were laid by Daulat Rao Sindhia in 1810, when, after wresting the territory from his vassal Ambaji Ingle, fixed on this spot his military camp or *Lashkar*, from which it derives its present name. A year or so later a few buildings were



Teli-ka-Mandir

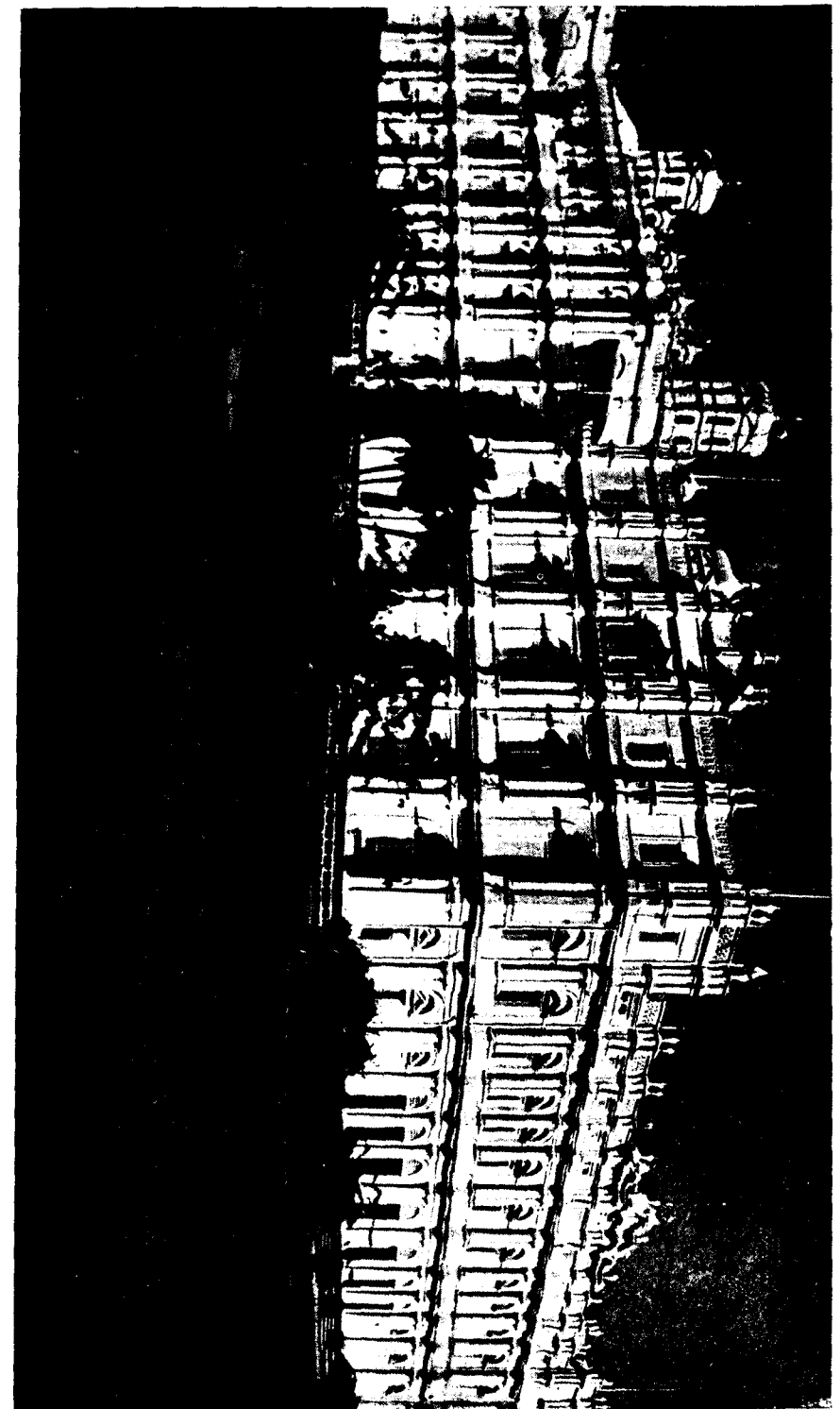
erected, notably the old palace, now called Maharajwada. Even in 1818, however, it was little more than a great encampment as the following description by an eye-witness shows:—"It (Lashkar) presents the appearance of an immense village, or rather collection of villages, with about a dozen chunamed (stucco) buildings, shapeless, coarse, without any air of ornament..... and here and there many small trees and hedges of the milk plant, all of quick growth and late planting but yet giving the whole a fixed and settled aspect.....At the second gaze, however, you see interspersed many tents and palls, flags and pennons, in some parts hutted lines and piles or arms.....in one range a large regular park of artillery, in all open spaces horses picketed, strings of camels and a few stately elephants. On the skirts of this large mass a few stately and more regular encampments belonging to particular chiefs with their followers, better armed and mounted. The sounds too of neighings of horses, drums and fire-arms, and occasionally the piercing trump of an elephant mingled in the confusion with the hum of a population loud, busy and tumultuous, convincingly tell you that the trade here is war, the manufacture one of arms."¹ The sites of these encampments are still marked by names such as Mahadik-ki-goth, Nimbalkar-ki-goth, etc. By 1829, however, the city had assumed a more settled appearance, the main street having many large houses built of stone.

A little beyond the station, near the massive stone road bridge, is a walled enclosure called Phoolbagh which contains residential palaces, a museum and other buildings. Inside this is situated the Gandhi Park which is an attractive beauty spot. The gardens are artistically laid out and possess tall, majestic trees as well as innumerable varieties of plants and flowers. The park was laid out by Madhav Rao Sindhia and was opened by Prince of Wales when he visited Gwalior in February 1922. An unfailing attraction for the visitors is a Zoological park where different specimens of animals and birds have been kept. It has a museum which contains a collection of coins, curios, stuffed birds and other varied exhibits of natural history. Within the premises of the same enclosure, amidst attractive surroundings, stands a statue set in a marble canopy, of Maharani Sakhya Raja, popularly called Jeeja Maharaj. Another distinctive feature of this park is a Hindu Temple, a Muslim Mosque, a Sikh Gurudwara and a Theosophical Lodge—all built by the State as an expression of its catholicity in religious matters.

Another noteworthy edifice is the Jai Vilas palace, built in 1872-74 at a cost of about Rs. 19 lacs for the residence of the Sindhias. It stands in an extensive park abounding in shady trees and pleasant roads, with here and there artificial lakes, grassy lawns, and flower beds which lend colour and beauty to the scene. The area of the palace is 12,40,771 square feet, exclusive of the inner square which is 321 feet $\times$ 321½ feet. Its architect and builder was Sir Michael Filose, who skillfully designed it on the plan of an Italian Palazzo. It combines in its construction three distinct styles of architecture. The ground floor is in Tuscan style, the first floor represents the Italian design and the topmost storey the Corinthian. The palace is an imposing structure of sandstone, painted with

1. Sketches of India by an Officer for Fire Side Travellers, P. 254.

Jai Vilas Palace





Moti Mahal

dazzling whitewash, which from a distance gives an illusion of marble. The main entrances of the palace are by two covered porticos east and west of the centre of the south facade. The crystal staircase leads to a south veranda whose view is bounded by a low range of hills. Immediately below is placed a huge bronze cannon found on a hill near the town of Vidisha a piece of ordnance cast in the year 1602 A.D. The Durbar Hall (Majh-Ghar) is a beautifully proportioned chamber, 97' 8" in length, 50' wide and 41' in height, Corinthian in style, and decorated in cream and gold. The magnificent arched roof, a triumph of the builder's art, bears the weight of two enormous crystal chandeliers. Curtains of gold plush drape the doors, over which painted cherubs, deport themselves in groups, while several huge mirrors on the walls multiply the gorgeous beauties of the scene. All this mass of shining dazzling blaze of colour set off by the white and gold decoration, is enhanced by a red carpet—a master piece of size and beauty made in Gwalior Jail.

The Motimahar palace, once the Secretariat of Madhya Bharat now houses offices of different departments of the State. Some of its rooms are inlaid with mosaic works of coloured glass and decorated with mural paintings which represent scenes from Hindu mythology, the 'Ragas' and 'Raginis' and also scenes from the ceremonial durbars, and processions of Maharaja Jayaji Rao.

Other noteworthy buildings in the city are Kampoo Kothi and Imambara. The Kampoo Kothi is an old residential palace, the major portion of which is now occupied by educational institution. It is remarkable for the paintings on its ceilings and walls. Nearby is the Imam Bada built for seating the Maharaja's *Tazia* during the Muharram festival.

From Kampoo a road leads to Jayaji Chowk, also known as *Gorkhi* or *Bada*. The Jayaji Chowk, the biggest square in the heart of the city of Lashkar, takes its name from a bronze statue of Maharaja Jayaji Rao standing in the centre of a high pedestal under a pointed spire. It is the busiest part of the city surrounded as it is by the Government Press, Vegetable market and the *Gorkhi*, in a portion of which are situated the offices of District Magistrate and the Sub-Treasury, the General Post Office and the Municipal office, a newly constructed Refugees' market, the Krishnaram Baldeo Bank and the Apex Bank and the branch of the State Bank of India.

Other localities worth mentioning are Didwana Oli or quarter occupied by Marwari merchants from Didwana, Daulatganj, Dal Bazar, Naya Bazar, Janakganj, Patankar-ka-Bazar and Chhatri Bazar. The last locality contains Chhatris of the Sindhias, not including, however, the great Mahadji Sindhia who died near Poona. Of these the most charming and the most ornate is the cenotaph under which reposes the ashes of Jayaji Rao. This massive oblong structure of sandstone, some forty feet high is finely carved on the outside with mythological devices and is surrounded by a cupola which imparts to it the appearance of a large Hindu temple.

Beyond Sarafa comes the Patankar Bazar near which are seen buildings of Madhya Pradesh High Court, built in Ionic-Grecian style and formerly known

as Jinsi building. Further up is the Indarganj square also known as Kala-Ghora owing to the statue of Madhav Rao Sindhia. Across the square are situated the buildings of Chamber of Commerce, Sanatan Dharma Mandal and Gyan Mandir.

From there a route leads to the Railway station, passing through Jayandra ganj and Shinde-ki Chhaoni. On the way, a little towards the west of Park Hotel, stands another memorial, sheltering the mortal remains of Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi whose chivalry has been praised even by her enemies. The platform marks the site where her body was cremated in a stack of hay by a band of devoted followers.

Further ahead is the Morar road, leading to Morar, the third component part of Greater Gwalior. About half a mile from the Grand Hotel on the right of the main road is the old Race Course, now used for games and athletic meets. On the left is the building of Agriculture College. A little ahead are the Mela grounds with permanent structures for holding an annual cattle fair and exhibitions.

Morar

Morar (26° 14' N; 78° 16' E., Tahsil Gird, area 12,700 acres; population 15,700, Station on Gwalior-Bhind section of Central Railway) situated on the Morar river, a small tributary to Vaisali, is a component part of Gwalior city. It was founded in 1844 as a cantonment for the Gwalior contingent and is now the Station Headquarters of a Unit of the Army. In recent times it has become a big trading centre, especially for grains. There are three large European cemeteries near the station. About a mile towards north is situated the Morar dam. On the banks of the river below is a small garden which provides a popular resort for the evening.

Harsi

Harsi (25° 46' N. 78° 1' E., Tahsil Gird, D. B. near the dam), situated fifty eight miles from Gwalior is famous for an irrigation dam of the same name. The dam impounds Parbati river at the point where it leaves the hill. The reservoir thus formed is the biggest in the district and has a storage capacity of 1234 million cubic feet, the catchment area being 726 square miles. The main dam is rubble faced and has a length of 6580 feet.

The area of the village according to 1951 Census is 5230 acres. Its population is 633 which comprises 309 males and 324 females.

Himmatgarh

Himmatgarh (26° 3' N. 78° 7' E., Tahsil Pichhore), is noted for a hill fortress situated on an isolated rock about 100 feet in height at the southern mouth of the long Panniar Pass, which lies between Narwar and Gwalior. It is about 1,200 ft. in length from north to south, but its breadth is not more than 250 ft. in the widest part. It is approached by a steep zig-zag path on the west side, and the rock is scarped all round.

This Jat fort seems to be contemporaneous with the forts of Pichhore and Bhitwar. The fortification wall and bastions are intact but the residential

buildings and the temple of a goddess are in a ruined condition. There is a masonry tank, oblong in shape and covered on top. Five old unserviceable guns lie within the fort. The area of the village according to 1951 Census is 562 acres. Its population numbering 339 includes 185 males and 154 females.

Jakhoda

Jakhoda (26° 10' N.; 77° 30' E., Tahsil Pichhore) is a village about one mile south-east of Dande-ki-Khidak which is 10 miles south-west of Ghatigaon on Agra-Bombay road. It was a Mahal in the Gwalior Sarkar during the Mughul period. Abul Fazl in *Ain-i-Akbari* mentions of a fort there which is obviously the ruined garhi on the hill overlooking the village. It seems to have been built by Gujar Thakurs earlier in the sixteenth century who resided in that region then. Even today the village is populated by Gujars. Towards north of the village stands a Shiva temple in total ruin. Close to it lie several Sati stones with illegible inscriptions, one of which is dated V. S. 1475 and another refers to Devi Jasodda, probably the name of a Sati.

The area of the village according to 1951 Census was 19,571 acres; its population 1,239 consisting of 673 males and 566 females. A primary school managed by Government is situated here.

Karhaiya

Karhaiya (25° 54' N.; 78° 3' E., Tahsil Pichhore) a village on the Bhitwar-Harsi road has a garhi in dilapidated condition. It is said to have been built by Parmara Rajputs in 17th-18th century A. D. There is a seven-storeyed tower about three miles north-west of village in a cavern. It is built of stone masonry for an observation post and bears an inscription dated V. S. 1864 (1807 A.D.). In the vicinity there are several temples, viz., Makara-dhvaja, Bankhandeshvar Mahadeo, Goleshvar Mahadeo, which are embowered by trees and plentifully supplied with water. There is a memorial pillar near Goleshvar Mahadeo with sculptured panels representing warriors killed in battle.

The area of the village, according to the 1951 Census is 8,655 acres. Its population of 1,853 consists of 981 males and 872 females. It has a Primary and Middle School, a Police Station, a branch Post Office, an Ayurvedic Dispensary and a branch Library. A weekly *haat* meets here on every Monday.

Lashkar (See Gwalior)

Maharajpur.

Maharajpur (26° 16' N. 78° 17' E. Tahsil Pichhore) is noted for a battle fought on December 29, 1843, between the forces of the East Indian Company and the Sindhia.

There is a tomb in the shape of pavilion marking a common grave for all the dead British soldiers while two tombs placed near the Mughul bridge on Asan river shelters remains of General Churdrik, C. B., and Lt. Col. Edward Sanders of Bengal Engineers.

The area of the place, according to 1951 Census is 1,131 acres; its population 369, consisting of 216 males and 153 females. An aerodrome has been constructed here.

Mastura

Mastura ($25^{\circ} 49' N.$ $78^{\circ} 4' E.$ Tahsil Pichhore), situated 25 miles west of Dabra station, was the headquarters of the Pargana Mastura, Zila Gwalior-Gird. There is a small fort built by a Jat chief Bhairaj Shah in 18th century. His beautiful *Chhatra* still stands outside the village in a good state of preservation. The fort is built on a plane with three lines of fortified walls which are further strengthened with two moats around them. Inside the fort only two buildings are now well preserved. One of these is a single-storeyed building called *Kachhari* and the other one called Zanana Mahal, is a double-storeyed edifice built of red sandstone.

The area of the village according to 1951 Census is 2,968 acres ; its population 978 consisting of 526 males and 452 females. A Primary School, a branch Post and Telegraph office and a Public Health Sub-Centre are located here.

Morar (See Gwalior)**Nagda**

Nagda ($26^{\circ} 12' N.$ $78^{\circ} 1' E.$ Tahsil Gird) is an old village situated 11 miles west of Lashkar on the Sank river. The remains of several old buildings are to be seen here. A temple of Narkeshwar Mahadeo, containing a perennial stream in it, is of considerable local reputation. This village is said to have been the home of Mrignayani, the favourite Gujar queen of Raja Man Singh Tomara of Gwalior. The area of the village according to 1951 Census is 1,183 acres.

Panniar

Panniar ($26^{\circ} 6' N.$ $78^{\circ} 4' E.$ Tahsil Gird, Railway Station on Central Railway), also spelt as Panihar, is a small village 15 miles from Lashkar on the Agra-Bombay road. Originally it was called *Pani-ka-har* (a garland of water). Its history is connected with that village of Barai, two miles south to it. The tract in which these villages lie was originally given by the Narwar Raja to one Kone Rao, whose daughter he had married, as her dowry. It was at that time overgrown by jungle, which was cleared with the help of the men of the Barai caste. For over two centuries the descendants of Kone Rao held this land. In 1869 the two sons of Raja Suraj Singh, Raghunath Singh and Jagannath Singh quarrelled and the latter was forced to start a separate village and founded Pani-ka-har, where he built a fort. In 1765 the village passed into the hands of Mahadji Sindhia. In 1803 these villages fell to Raja Kirat Singh of Gohad. In 1805 A. D. they again came into the Sindhia's possession. In 1843 during the disturbance at Gwalior an action was fought here on 29th December by Colonel Grey. The fight was a most stubborn one, but resulted in the complete defeat of the Maratha forces. There is a memorial pillar marking the site of the battle field in the pass with an inscription dated 1843. An old fort partially in ruins stands near the village. It contains a temple of Bhowra from which an

underground passage leads to a subterranean hall 180 feet long. A considerable iron smelting industry flourished here in former days.

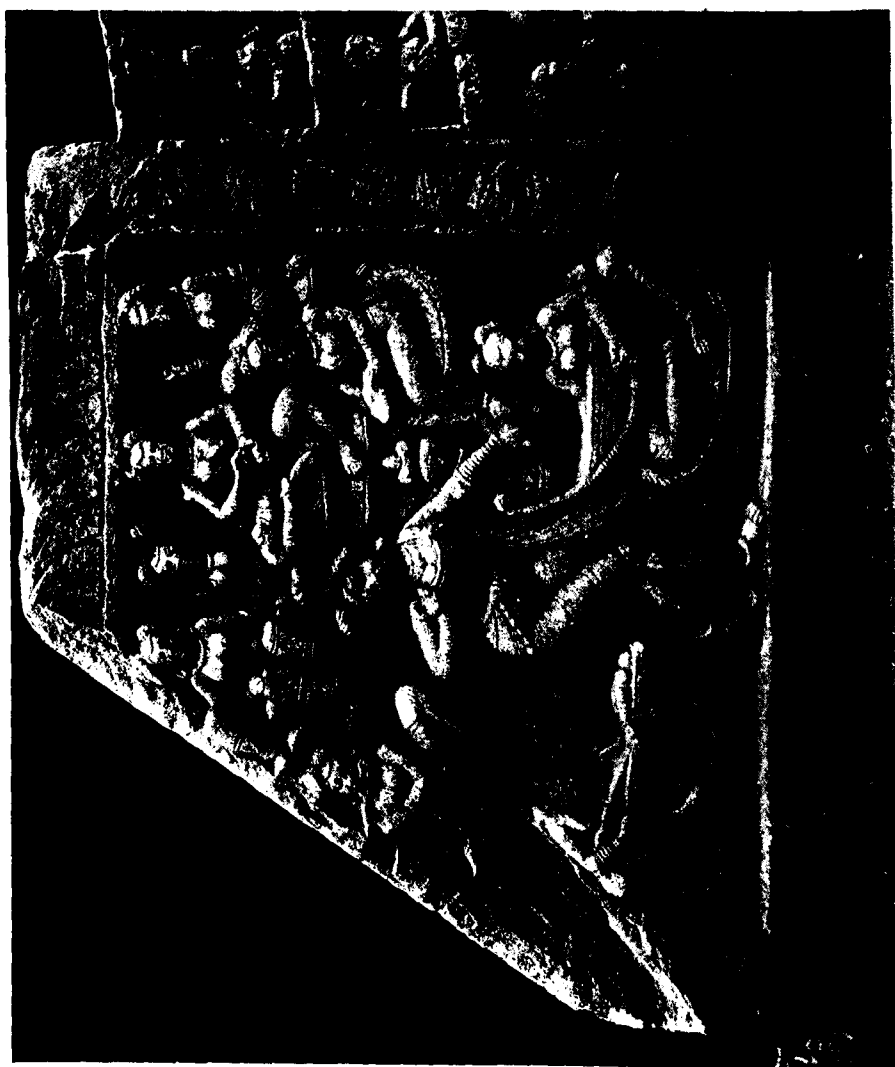
The area of the village according to 1951 Census is 6,218 acres; its population 1,735 consisting of 902 males and 833 females. It has a Primary and Middle School, a Post and Telegraph branch office and a Police Station.

Pawaya

Pawaya (25° 46' N. 78° 17' E. Tahsil Picchore) is a small village 42 miles to the south-west of Gwalior and is reached by a cart track from Dabra which stands on the Gwalior-Jhansi road. There is a Dak Bunglow at Dabra which is a station on the Central Railway. Pawaya, which is situated on the confluence of rivers Sind and Parbati, has been indentified with the ancient city of Padmavati on the basis of literary and archaeological data.

Its early history is derived mainly from archaeological sources. The Khajuraho inscription dated V. S. 1058 (1000-1001 A. D.) assigns the foundations of Padmavati to sometime between the Krita and Treta aeons to a king of Padama dynasty. The city Padmavati is mentioned in the *Vishnu Purana* as being one of the three capitals of the Nagas, the other two being Kantipuri and Mathura. This is corroborated by the *Vayu Purana* which mentions two houses of the Nagas—one at Padmavati and the other at Mathura, the number of kings at each of the places being nine and seven respectively. An epigraphic record found at Pawaya proves the existence of Naga rule at the beginning of the first century A. D. The Naga dynasty came to an end about the middle of the 4th century A. D., when their kingdom was absorbed in the Gupta empire. Padmavati is mentioned in the *Harshacharita* of Bana. A fuller allusion to it occurs in *Malati Madhavi* by the well-known Sanskrit dramatist Bhavabhuti, who has given us a description of the geographical surroundings of the city with remarkable minuteness. It had also a University which attracted students from distant places such as Vidarbha. During the Medieval period it was under the sway of various Rajput and Muhammadan dynasties ruling over Narwar which is about 25 miles to the west. In 1506 Sikandar Lodi conquered Narwar, and Pawaya was made the headquarters of a district. Safdar Khan, who was perhaps the first governor, is said to have improved upon a fort built by Paramars and called it Askandarabad as recorded in a Persian inscription. Jahangir, the Mughul emperor, gave this tract as a gift to Birsingh Deo of Orchha for his loyal services. The Bundela chieftain built a two-storeyed temple of Shiva, called Dhumesvar Mahadev, which stands like a sentinel on the rocky bank near a waterfall in the river. Overlooking the waterfall is a huge masonry platform, locally known as Nau-chawki which is traditionally connected with the name of Prithviraj Chauhan.

The ancient site has been excavated in four instalments in the year 1925, 1934, 1940 and 1941. The place has yielded numerous antiquities ranging in date from 1st to 8th centuries A.D. Of these the life size statue of Yakasha Manibhadra with a Brahmi inscription of about 1st century A. D. is the most



Pawaya—Stone Panel Depicting Dance and Music Scene

noteworthy. Other important finds are an image of four-armed Vishnu, a double-faced sun capital, the statue of a Naga king, a palm capital, and a large carved fragment of a huge gateway lintel containing in relief, scenes from the Hindu mythology and a dance accompanied by music.

One of the mounds, standing near the northern bank of the river has revealed an interesting terraced brick structure consisting of three platforms, placed one above the other, receding in suitable proportion. It seems that the top platform once supported superstructure, which should have been the shrine proper, the remains of which are not traceable now. The two other platforms below probably served the purpose of a path of circumambulation or *Pradakshina-path* all around the structure. The shrine was sacred to Vishnu as evidenced by the discovery of an image of that god as well as other terracotta figures depicting Brahmanical subjects. The whole structure has a remarkable resemblance to the terraced brick-temple of Ram Nagar in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh. The site has also yielded a number of beautifully modelled terracotta figures and figurines which, probably, once adorned the side-walls of the temple. They are mostly fragments and none was found *in situ*. They consist of numerous human busts and heads with beautiful expressions, and fine arrangements of hair. On stylistic ground these antiquities can be safely assigned to the Gupta period. A number of coins picked up from the surface of the ruins have been collected and are now preserved in the Gwalior archaeological museum.

The area of the village according to 1951 Census is 2,342 acres; its population 617 consisting of 317 males and 300 females. A Primary School and a small local museum are located here. An annual religious fair is held here during *Shivaratri* which continues for fifteen days.

Pichhore

Pichhore (25° 57' N.; 78° 26' E., D. B. on Sipri-Jhansi road; Tahsil Pichhore), a municipal town 23 miles south of Lashkar, is the headquarters of Tahsil Pichhore. It was originally called Kawalpur. A *garhi* popularly believed to be built by Raja Man Singh stands on the Basantinaka. It now contains six mosques and several temples. In one of the caverns of the fort there is a temple of a goddess, locally called Harsidhhi Mata Ka Mandir, which is the site of an annual fair in month of Chaitra. There is also a *Chhatra* of Hamira whose identity is not known. A brick-built building in ruins was probably used as a *Kachhari* or Durbar Hall. There is a room in the tahsil premises, which has a few wall-paintings. In the market area there stands a circular tower 33' high and 20' 9" in circumference. About five furlongs from the town lies a tank about 100 years old and is known as Kalindri-ka-Talao.

The area of the village according to 1951 Census is 1291 acres; its population 4,060 consisting of 2,110 males and 1,950 females. There is one Higher Secondary School and a number of Primary and Middle Schools. A Civil

Hospital and a Post and Telegraph Office is located here. It is a wool-producing centre, exporting raw and spun wool. A weekly *hat* on Wednesday and an annual cattle fair in Vaishakh is held here.

Salbye

Salbye (25° 52' N.; 78° 18' E., Tahsil Pichhore), situated 10 miles west of Pichhore on the Dabra-Bhitarwar road, is known in history on account of a treaty concluded between East India Company and Mahadji Sindhia in 1782. The village belonged originally to the Bhadoria Rajputs. In 1751 Raja Badan Singh held the Salbye fort against the Maratha forces for six months, when he was killed and the garrison captured, the village passing into the hands of Sindhia. On a hillock south-west of the village stands a *garhi* in dilapidated condition, built by a Jat chief, probably in 16th-17th century A. D. The fort consists of a double fortification wall strengthened by round bastions and is entered through two gates called Hathi Darwaja and Sadar Darwaja.

The area of the village, according to 1951 Census is 3,257 acres and its population is 1,230 which consists of 632 males and 598 females. It has a Post and Telegraph Office, a Primary and Middle School and a branch library.

Sujwaya

Sujwaya (26° 12' N. 78° 4' E. Tahsil Gird), a village about two miles south-west of Tigra (26° 13' N; 78° 5' E.), which is 11 miles by an all-weather road to the west of Lashkar, has groups of temples of about the 11th century A. D. The larger group stands on the slope of a hill to the north of village Malipura (26° 11' N.; 78° 3' E.), which once formed an adjunct of Sujwaya. One of the temples is dedicated to Shiva as it enshrines an image of Shiva and Patwari seated on Nandi. Two large ceiling slabs with large lotus motif carved on them are lying here. The other temples are of Jain Tirthankars. The object worth noting in these ruins is an upper fragment of a pillar 6' 5" long and 15" in diameter. The existing shaft is round but the base was probably four-sided. About two furlongs to the north of this group are two modern *madhis*. The bigger one has an old memorial pillar of the 11th century A. D., with usual carvings and it shelters a modern image of Hanuman. Nearby is the smaller *madhi* with an image of the ten-armed Kali. A tall stone post with a panel depicting a cow and a calf is also placed close-by. On the bank of the *nalla* there are ruins of another group of Jain temples standing on a prominence.

According to the Census of 1951, the area of the village is 2,453 acres and its population is 278 which comprises equal number of males and females. A Primary School is located here.

Tekanpur

Tekanpur (25° 59' N.; 78° 21' E., Tahsil Pichhore), situated 19 miles from Lashkar on Gwalior-Dabra road, has an irrigation dam. Its construction was started in 1860 and was completed in 1910. Near the dam is the

Kothi of Maharaja Sindhia called Jahaj Mahal. Facilities for boating are available here.

Its area according to 1951 Census is 1,468 acres and its population 627 consisting of 315 males and 312 females. A Primary School and a branch library are located here. A religious fair is held here for a day at the time of *Shivaratri*.

Tigra

Tigra ($26^{\circ} 13' N$; $78^{\circ} 5' E$, Tahsil Gird), village 11 miles south-west of Gwalior, is an important place in the Sank-Asan irrigation scheme. It is known for a masonry dam, nearly a mile long, built across the Sank river. The maximum height of the dam is 80 feet, and the width of its base 65 feet, the top width being 10 feet throughout. The catchment area is 160 square miles with the capacity of 4,600 million cubic feet. The water surface when the reservoir is full is seven and a half square miles. In 1917 the dam was breached to a length of 1,300 feet on account of an inundation but later it was repaired and a waste reservoir was provided with automatic shutters. The Tigra reservoir supplies drinking water to Gwalior city, in addition to supplying water for irrigation to certain areas. The Madhosagar lake at Tigra served as a sea plane base called Madhav Marinodrome in the pre-War years. It included a landing jetty, rest house for passengers, etc. This is not in use now.

A Post and Telegraph office and a Police Station are located here. Its area according to 1951 Census is 1,925 acres and its population 251 consisting of 133 males and 118 females. The locality has been provided with all modern amenities.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual rainfall as % of normal and year†	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year†	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year†	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	Date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Pichhore ..	45	a 9.1	6.6	6.9	4.8	7.6	59.2	221.5	230.1	121.2	14.2	6.3	5.6	693.1	169 (1917)	30 (1941)	274.3	1952 June 29
		b 0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	3.7	10.5	10.2	5.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	34.9				
Ghatigaon ..	42	a 10.2	6.1	4.8	5.8	6.1	79.3	224.5	227.8	121.7	7.1	3.1	4.6	701.1	196 (1924)	44 (1941)	182.9	1924 Aug. 1
		b 0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	4.1	10.6	10.7	5.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	35.7				
Bhandar ..	46	a 9.7	8.9	6.9	2.8	4.8	62.5	246.9	259.8	119.9	16.5	5.8	4.6	749.1	153 (1934)	38 (1918)	226.1	1940 Aug. 5
		b 0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	3.8	11.2	10.9	5.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	35.9				
Gwalior ..	46	a 14.5	8.9	4.8	4.8	6.9	60.2	257.8	259.3	143.8	14.0	3.3	7.6	735.9	168 (1904)	36 (1905)	193.0	1945 Sept. 10
		b 1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	3.2	12.0	11.1	5.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	37.4				
Gwalior District ..		a 10.9	7.6	5.9	4.5	6.3	65.3	237.7	244.3	126.7	12.9	4.6	5.6	732.3	181 (1904)	39 (1905)	..	..
		b 0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	3.7	11.1	10.7	5.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	36.1				

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

*Based on data up to 1957.

†Years given in brackets.

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity

Month	Mean Daily Temperature		Mean Daily Minimum Temperature °C	Highest Maximum ever recorded		Lowest Minimum ever recorded °C	Relative-Humidity		
	°C	°C		°C	Date		°C	Date	0830	1730*
January	..	22.9	7.8	31.7	1953 Jan. 5	1.1	1954 Jan. 24	72	43
February	..	26.9	9.9	36.7	1949 Feb. 22	0.6	1950 Feb. 12	56	30
March	..	33.4	15.9	41.7	1945 Mar. 31	7.2	1945 Mar. 8	38	19
April	..	39.1	23.3	46.2	1958 April 28	12.8	1943 April 2	26	15
May	..	43.1	28.6	48.3	1947 May 30	20.6	1958 May 13	24	16
June	..	41.2	30.3	47.2	1945 June 15	21.1	1944 June 5	43	32
July	..	33.9	26.6	43.9	1948 July 3	22.8	1942 July 26	77	69
August	..	31.9	25.3	38.3	1954 Aug. 1	21.1	1955 Aug. 7	82	76
September	..	32.3	24.4	37.2	1951 Sept. 26	18.3	1942 Sept. 29	76	67
October	..	33.5	17.9	39.4	1951 Oct. 17	8.9	1952 Oct. 31	59	42
November	..	29.6	10.6	35.6	1941 Nov. 1	3.9	1946 Nov. 18	50	34
December	..	24.6	7.1	31.1	1954 Dec. 1	0.0	1945 Dec. 25	61	39
Annual	..	32.7	19.0					55	40

*Hours I. S. T.

*Hours I. S. T.

APPENDIX III

Frequency of Annual Rainfall

Range in mm.			No. of years	Range in mm.			No. of years
201-300	..	..	2	901-1000	..	..	6
301-400	..	..	1	1001-1100	..	..	1
401-500	..	..	3	1101-1200	..	..	2
501-600	..	..	3	1201-1300	..	..	0
601-700	..	..	13	1301-1400	..	..	1
701-800	..	..	8	1401-1500	..	..	0
801-900	..	..	10	1501-1600	..	..	0

APPENDIX IV

Mean Wind Speed km/hr

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
2.3	2.9	3.7	5.1	6.6	7.9	6.3	5.5	4.3	2.3	1.8	2.1	4.2

APPENDIX V

Special Weather Phenomena

[illegible]

APPENDIX VI

Variation in Urban Population, 1901-1951

Years		Urban Population	Net Variation during				
			10 years	20 years	30 years	40 years	50 years
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	..	1,39,515	—54,308 (—38.92)	—24,612 (—17.64)	—11,067 (—7.93)	+45,655 (+32.72)	+1,08,443 (+77.73)
1911	..	85,207	+29,696 (+34.85)	+43,241 (+50.75)	+99,963 (+117.32)	+1,62,751 (+191.01)	
1921	..	1,14,903	+13,545 (+11.79)	+70,267 (+61.15)	+1,33,055 (+115.80)		
1931	..	1,28,448	+56,722 (+44.16)	+1,19,510 (+93.04)			
1941	..	1,85,170	+62,788 (+33.91)				
1951	..	2,47,958					

(Figures in bracket are percentages)

APPENDIX VII

Variation in Rural Population, 1901-1951

Years	Rural Population	Net Variation during					
		10 years	20 years	30 years	40 years	50 years	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1901	..	2,54,223	-18,405 (-7.24)	-34,987 (-13.76)	-10,368 (-4.08)	+10,526 (+4.14)	+28,118 (+11.06)
1911	..	2,35,818	-16,582 (-7.03)	+8,037 (+3.41)	+28,931 (+12.27)	+46,523 (+19.73)	
1921	..	2,19,236	+24,619 (+11.23)	+45,513 (+20.76)	+63,105 (+28.78)		
1931	..	2,43,855	+20,894 (+8.57)	+38,486 (+15.78)			
1941	..	2,64,749	+17,592 (+6.65)				
1951	..	2,82,341					

(Figures in bracket are percentages)

APPENDIX VIII

Bilingualism-Subsidiary Languages, 1951

Mother Tongue	Subsidiary Languages										Total Subsidiary
	Hindi (Western)	Rajasthani	Marathi	Hindi (Eastern)	Gujarati	Pahari	Sindhi	Bengali	Punjabi	Urdu	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Hindi (Western)	..	910	987	2	29	13	409	12	832	2,510	5,691
Rajasthani	..	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246
Marathi	..	14,950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14,961
Bengali	..	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	328
Hindi (Eastern)	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Gujarati	..	569	..	5	..	..	..	..	29	2	605
Urdu	..	6,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6,841
Sindhi	..	9,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	193	9,338
Punjabi	..	5,654	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	174	5,829

APPENDIX IX

Number of Registered Civil Marriages

Year	No. of Civil Marriage cases Instituted		No. of Marriages Solemnized out of the cases Instituted	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1952	..	..	1	1
1953	..	..	6	4
1954	..	..	4	4
1955	..	..	3	3
1956	..	..	12	4
1957	..	..	2	1
1958	..	..	3	1
1959	..	..	4	5
1960	..	..	5	3
1961	..	..	11	4

APPENDIX X Land Utilization

		(In Thousand Acres)						
Quinquennial Average	Total Geographical Area	Forests	Not Available for Cultivation	Cultivable Waste Excluding Fallow lands	Current Fallow	Total Cropped Area	Net Cropped Area	Area Sown More than Once
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1911-12 to 1915-16	1090	143 (13.1)	388 (35.6)	233 (21.4)	78 (7.1)	274 (25.1)	248 (22.7)	26 (2.4)
1916-17 to 1920-21	1191	189 (15.9)	335 (28.1)	320 (26.9)	66 (5.5)	298 (25.0)	381 (23.6)	17 (1.4)
1921-22 to 1925-26	1090	193 (17.7)	336 (30.8)	144 (13.2)	132 (12.1)	298 (27.3)	285 (26.1)	13 (1.2)
1926-27 to 1930-31	1090	186 (17.1)	341 (31.3)	236 (21.6)	40 (3.7)	315 (28.9)	287 (26.3)	28 (2.6)
1931-32 to 1935-36	1090	195 (17.9)	331 (30.3)	205 (18.8)	37 (3.4)	343 (31.5)	322 (29.6)	21 (1.9)
1936-37 to 1940-41	1172	209 (17.8)	331 (28.2)	246 (21.0)	41 (3.5)	363 (31.0)	345 (29.5)	18 (1.5)
1941-42 to 1945-46	1191	209 (17.5)	334 (28.1)	252 (21.2)	42 (3.5)	374 (31.4)	354 (29.7)	20 (1.7)
1946-47 to 1950-51	1202	266 (22.1)	306 (25.5)	200 (16.6)	38 (3.2)	416 (34.6)	392 (32.6)	24 (2.0)
1951-52 to 1955-56	1290	270 (20.9)	289 (22.4)	233 (18.1)	26 (2.0)	496 (38.5)	472 (36.6)	24 (1.9)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1951-52	1290	266 (20.6)	319 (24.7)	220 (17.1)	35 (2.7)	472 (36.6)	450 (34.9)	22 (1.7)
1952-53	1294	265 (20.5)	318 (24.6)	216 (16.7)	26 (2.0)	491 (38.0)	469 (36.3)	22 (1.7)
1953-54	1294	282 (21.8)	248 (19.1)	253 (19.6)	33 (2.5)	503 (38.9)	478 (37.0)	25 (1.9)
1954-55	1294	270 (20.9)	263 (20.3)	265 (20.5)	15 (1.1)	502 (39.8)	481 (37.2)	21 (2.6)
1955-56	1294	268 (20.7)	298 (23.0)	226 (17.5)	20 (1.5)	512 (39.5)	482 (37.2)	30 (2.3)
1956-57	1290	270 (20.9)	290 (22.4)	227 (17.6)	20 (1.5)	511 (39.7)	483 (37.5)	28 (2.2)
1957-58	1290	272 (21.1)	264 (20.5)	250 (19.4)	23 (1.8)	508 (39.4)	481 (37.3)	27 (2.1)
1958-59	1290	271 (21.0)	259 (20.1)	249 (19.3)	20 (1.5)	526 (40.8)	491 (38.1)	35 (2.7)
1959-60	1290	272 (21.1)	254 (19.7)	240 (18.6)	17 (1.3)	543 (42.1)	507 (39.3)	36 (2.8)

APPENDIX XI Area of Crops Irrigated

Year	(In Acres)						
	Rice	Wheat	Gram	All Pulses	Sugarcane	All Food Crops	All Non-Food Crops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1950-51	28,178 (88.26)	36,267 (33.45)	14,195 (11.86)	14,946 (10.17)	8,606 (99.86)	93,658 (23.86)	3,388 (5.01)
1951-52	18,821 (89.35)	27,583 (29.11)	11,761 (8.62)	12,329 (7.28)	11,749 (99.88)	77,373 (19.48)	3,061 (4.10)
1952-53	25,622 (92.61)	42,029 (38.09)	15,641 (12.34)	16,387 (10.28)	9,217 (99.69)	1,00,360 (23.38)	2,585 (4.14)
1953-54	34,405 (94.34)	10,243 (8.53)	2,021 (1.64)	2,502 (1.62)	6,052 (99.97)	59,573 (13.40)	619 (1.05)
1954-55	25,453 (94.69)	36,025 (25.13)	10,323 (10.14)	10,812 (8.16)	5,531 (96.71)	84,223 (18.89)	904 (1.60)
1955-56	25,985 (94.57)	41,608 (21.17)	11,273 (10.26)	11,670 (8.40)	11,982 (99.49)	97,029 (20.90)	977 (2.05)
1956-57	36,372 (96.26)	36,753 (21.05)	8,626 (8.59)	9,730 (7.14)	16,583 (99.84)	1,05,816 (22.76)	1,037 (2.21)
1957-58	35,990 (96.91)	40,117 (24.82)	11,048 (9.81)	12,172 (8.08)	15,839 (9.83)	1,11,333 (24.00)	1,266 (2.88)
1958-59	45,648 (95.05)	41,341 (23.46)	11,219 (10.17)	11,793 (7.65)	13,696 (99.91)	1,19,243 (24.79)	1,334 (2.96)
1959-60	49,545 (95.72)	44,066 (24.77)	11,380 (9.44)	12,051 (7.51)	15,237 (99.81)	1,28,347 (25.61)	1,254 (2.99)

Note—Figures in brackets show the percentage of the crops irrigated.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX XII Area Under Principal Crops

Crop	(In Acres)										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rice	..	31923	21064	27642	36466	26899	27476	37785	37137	48028	51761
Jowar	..	77863	81506	103355	107461	119478	95337	78229	79683	70216	76153
Wheat	..	108406	94749	110339	120073	139347	168439	174567	161596	176223	177882
All Cereals and Millets	..	231058	208960	255754	278463	301531	307356	306770	289894	306262	317930
Gram	..	119651	136315	126738	122650	101751	109832	100414	112520	110299	120573
All Pulses	..	146831	169117	157823	153767	132471	138808	134800	150616	154136	160461
Sugarcane	..	8620	11762	9244	6094	5719	12044	16610	15866	13708	15257
Condiments and Spices	..	1073	1566	1220	1406	1436	1247	1415	1330	1072	1406
Potatoes	..	1556	2471	1902	1769	1755	1737	2247	2723	2436	2688
Fruits and Vegetables	..	4855	5608	5055	4577	4379	4327	5072	5810	5696	6151
All Food crops	..	392437	397013	42556	444452	445734	464057	464840	463699	480997	501205
Sesamum	..	36402	40489	34094	34381	32895	19816	17342	12692	10745	12535
Linseed	..	12101	11034	9614	6663	5784	8151	11471	9637	13449	11322
All Oil Seeds	..	52232	55677	46812	43842	42513	34296	37291	33257	34515	31320
All Fibres	..	3050	4024	3398	2194	1880	1991	1510	1477	1762	1703
All Non-Food Crops	..	67575	74573	62421	58512	56212	47512	46713	44588	45118	41882

APPENDIX XIII
Out-turn of Principal Crops

Out-turn of Principal Crops											(In Thousand Tons)		
Crops	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
Rice	..	..	..	5.5	4.0	11.6	16.0	12.5	14.0	24.7	21.8	25.4	25.9
Jowar	..	..	..	12.3	11.8	19.5	19.6	25.5	12.7	22.3	25.1	19.5	32.3
Wheat	..	..	..	41.4	21.0	27.5	17.9	31.6	35.5	46.1	34.4	69.0	66.3
Gram	..	..	..	25.5	23.0	23.0	15.8	13.9	29.5	31.2	33.6	49.3	26.3
Sugarcane (Gur)	..	..	..	7.3	9.7	9.0	10.3	8.3	19.0	28.6	23.9	11.6	16.3
Sesamum	..	..	..	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.3	3.9	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.7
Linseed	..	..	..	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.5

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APPENDIX XIV

Number of Factories Registered under the Factories Act, 1948

Name of the Industry	Year 1956 No. of Factories	Year 1958 No. of Factories	Year 1959 No. of Factories	Year 1960 No. of Factories
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Food except Beverages				
Canning & Preservation of fruits & vegetables ..	2	2	2	2
Manufacture of Grain Mill Products.—				
(a) Rice Mills	2	2	2	2
(b) Dal Mills	3	1	2	2
Manufacture of Bakery Products	1	1	1	1
Sugar Factories and Refineries.—				
(a) Sugar	1	1	1	1
Manufacture of Miscellaneous Food Preparations				
(a) Manufacture of Edible Oils (Other than Hydrogenated Oils).	1	1	1	1
Distilling, Rectifying & Blending of Spirits ..	1	1	1	1
Spinning, Weaving and Finishing of Textiles				
(a) Cotton Mills	2	3	3	3
(b) Silk Mills	1	1	1	1
(c) Woollen Mills	1	2	1	1
(d) Carpet weaving	4	3	3	3
Knitting Mills	—	3	3	3
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel except Footwear				
(a) Umbrella	1	1	1	1
Manufacture of Wood & Cork except Furniture				
(a) Saw Mills	1	—	—	—
Manufacture of Furniture and Fixture ..				
(a) Wooden	1	1	1	1
Printing, Book-Binding				
(a) Letter Presses and Lithographic				
Printing and Book-Binding	9	8	8	9
Tanneries and Leather Finishing	1	1	1	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Manufacture of Leather Products except Footwear and other Wearing apparel.	1	1	1	
Manufacture of Rubber and Rubber Products.. .. .	1	1	1	
Basic Chemicals, including Fertilizers				
(a) Artificial Manures	1	1	—	—
Miscellaneous Chemical Products				
(a) Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals.. .. .	—	—	1	1
(b) Matches	1	—	1	1
(c) Others	2	2	2	2
Petroleum Refineries, etc.—				
(a) Petroleum	1	1	1	1
Manufacture of Pottery, China and Earthenware.. .. .	1	1	1	1
Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Products not elsewhere classified				
(a) Stone dressing & crushing	—	1	2	2
Ferrous Basic Metal				
(a) Rolling into Basic Forms	1	1	1	1
(b) Rough Casting	1	1	1	2
Manufacture of Metal Products (except machinery & transport equipment)				
(a) Metal Containers & Steel trunks	1	1	1	6
(b) Cutlery, Locks etc.	1	1	1	1
Manufacture of Machinery except (Electrical Machinery)				
(a) Machine Tools, Woodworking Machinery & Other Tools.. .. .	5	5	6	6
(b) Textile Machinery & Accessories	2	2	2	1
(c) General & Jobbing Engineering	—	—	—	1
Repair of Motor Vehicles & Cycles				
(a) Motor vehicles	4	5	5	5
Manufacture of Bicycles	—	—	—	1
Manufacture of Transport Equipment				
(a) Others	3	3	3	2
Manufacturing Industries not elsewhere specified.				
(a) Pen, Pencil, Ink etc.	—	—	1	1
(b) Ice & Ice Products	1	1	1	1
(c) Plastic Articles	1	1	1	1
Electric Light and Power distribution	2	2	2	2
Water Supply Stations	1	1	1	1
Grand Total	63	64	68	75

APPENDIX XV

Statement of imports and exports into and from Gwalior District for the period 1911-1941

Name of Articles	Imports					
	Year 1911-12 to 1920-21		Year 1921-22 to 1930-31		Year 1931-32 to 1940-41	
	Qty. in Mds.	Value in Rs.	Qty. in Mds.	Value in Rs.	Qty. in Mds.	Value in Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Grain	13,45,927	..	24,33,951	..	13,76,163	..
Ghee, Oily & Greasy Articles, Oilseeds, etc.	3,20,476	4,86,564	2,51,413	9,35,071	1,39,337	8,57,303
Grocery & Kirana.	1,24,634	..	2,32,963	..	3,03,665	17,87,203
Metals	..	20,25,776	..	61,11,852	4,33,952	..
Fibrous Articles	1,84,431	2,36,50,640	1,51,201	2,93,17,364	1,33,113	2,07,03,342
Intoxicating .. Drugs including Opium.	1,06,032	9,69,558	56,129	4,92,196	..	2,47,805
Fire works and Explosives.	843	55,334	9,909	50,187	6,176	2,18,483
Wood & Fodder	7,51,703	3,17,216	29,23,663	2,96,640	20,62,642	..
Dyes	..	1,88,098	..	1,19,648	..	..
Stones & Clay	93,054	38,720	64,820	76,452	65,519	1,19,009
Haberdashery	..	37,98,682	56,287	91,63,566	5,38,186	3,65,20,252
Cattle & their leather	..	3,63,616	9,912	3,50,808	8,285	1,94,974

Exports

Name of Articles	Year 1911-12 to 1920-21		Year 1921-22 to 1930-31		Year 1931-32 to 1940-41	
	Qty. in Mds.	Value in Rs.	Qty. in Mds.	Value in Rs.	Qty. in Mds.	Value in Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Grain	8,20,180	..	13,49,639	..	15,75,109	..
Ghee, Oily and Greasy Articles, Oilseeds, etc.	4,50,380	..	11,22,970	..	5,57,225	21,08,258
Grocery & Kirana.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals	..	10,00,760	6,413	42,326	29,821	1,71,849
Fibrous articles	..	..	..	..	37,112	3,55,356
Intoxicating .. Drugs including Opium.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fire works and Explosives.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood & Fodder	43,069	1,81,675	1,97,879	10,423	5,22,960	..
Dyes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stones and Clay	3,37,772	3,25,674	1,50,124	2,16,694	2,31,491	79,910
Haberdashery ..	..	59,718	..	30,117	89,953	5,88,528
Cattle & Their leather	44,362	16,50,618	30,445	7,25,625	4,00,502	1,85,783

APPENDICES

APPENDIX XVI
Family Income and Expenditure According to Income Groups

Monthly Income Groups	Number of Budgets	Average monthly income per family	Average no. of persons per family	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House rent.	Household requirement	Clothing and allied articles	Miscellaneous	Total monthly expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rs. 30 and below	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 "	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 "	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 "	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 "	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 "	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90 "	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 "	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 "	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 "	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130 "	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140 "	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL INCOME	332	100-14-9	5.09	60-5-10 (60.88)	6-12-5 (6.83)	3-14-11 (3.97)	2-0-2 (2.02)	12-14-5 (13.02)	13-2-9 (13.28)	99-2-6 (100.00)

NOTE.—Figures in brackets show percentages.

APPENDIX XVII

Land Revenue

Year		Total Demand	Total Collection
(1)		(2)	(3)
		Rs.	Rs.
1930-31	..	13,48,190	5,93,089
1931-32	..	15,03,821	6,40,516
1932-33	..	14,84,495	6,44,264
1933-34	..	14,79,186	6,02,858
1934-35	..	14,76,347	6,32,157
1935-36	..	14,65,058	5,90,466
1936-37	..	14,84,420	7,14,899
1937-38	..	8,51,675	7,75,210
1938-39	..	8,63,921	7,64,336
1939-40	..	8,74,826	8,01,449
1940-41	..	8,55,210	7,29,140
1941-42	..	7,42,415	1,95,155
1942-43	..	11,83,304	8,31,795
1943-44	..	12,36,725	9,76,657
1944-45	..	10,87,826	8,35,325
1945-46	..	9,99,174	8,81,335
1946-47	..	6,62,015	6,54,296
1947-48	..	6,67,670	6,95,002
1948-49	..	7,02,649	6,95,022
1949-50	..	7,17,295	7,02,286
1950-51	..	7,28,415	7,19,999
1951-52	..	13,36,784	12,85,761
1952-53	..	13,69,532	13,25,711
1953-54	..	19,49,744	1,88,710
1954-55	..	19,49,171	18,86,038
1955-56	..	18,19,279	16,50,270
1956-57	..	18,04,447	17,54,732

(1)		(2)	(3)
		Rs.	Rs.
1957-58	..	17,34,773	16,95,131
1958-59	..	17,99,987	17,61,429
1959-60	..	18,07,378	17,74,729
1960-61	..	18,07,476	13,96,233

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement of Criminal Cases for the Period 1951-1959

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle Theft	Theft (ordinary)	Kidnap- ping	Misceellaneous I. P. C. crimes	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1951	..	45	43	20	66	565	103	565	..	1,925
1952	..	29	52	21	44	543	114	528	1	1,807
1953	..	20	27	23	31	407	52	494	5	1,564
1954	..	16	27	25	21	378	106	466	..	1,381
1955	..	33	14	19	26	383	65	314	..	1,120
1956	..	45	13	30	17	387	62	426	5	1,311
1959	..	55	..	74	40	..	..	576	67	..

NOTE:—Figures for 1959 relate to Gwalior Sessions Division as a whole.

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