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# Gazetteer of India

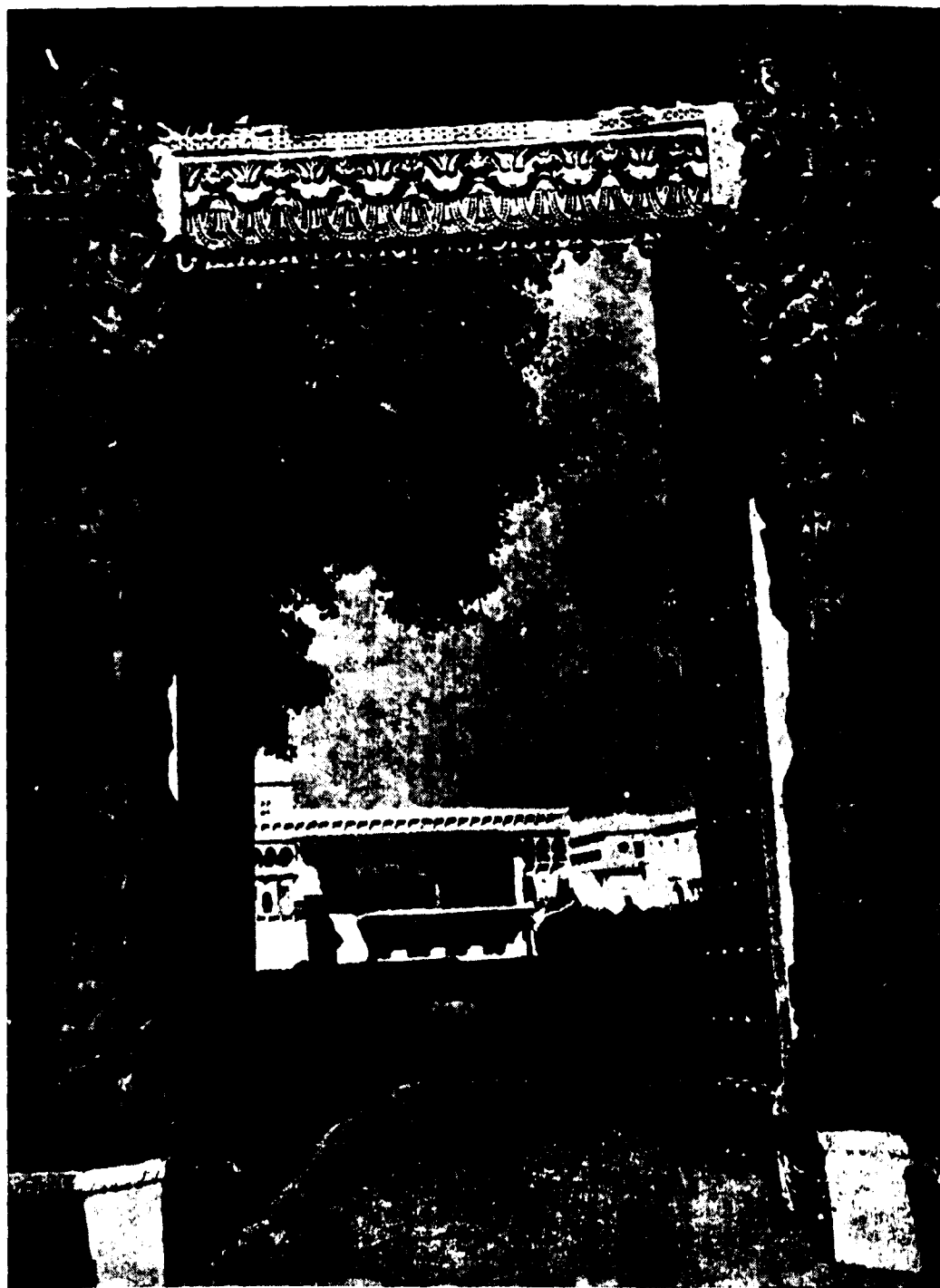


## Madhya Pradesh

### REWA DISTRICT

Dr. RAJENDRA VERMA  
AND  
S. D. GURU

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS DEPARTMENT  
MADHYA PRADESH  
BHOPAL



Gorgi Gateway, Rewa

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## PREFACE

Rewa District, occupying the north-eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, forms common borders with Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur districts of Uttar Pradesh. This area was an abode of Palaeolithic Man as evidenced by the discovery of their tools in the bed of the Son, Itar Pahar and Nonghati. The rock-shelters, portraying various scenes and both animal and human figures, have also been discovered in Itar Pahar.

This tract was successively under the sway of the Nandas, the Mauryas, the Sungas, the Parivrajakas and the Uchchakalpas. The advent of the Kalachuris of Tripuri in the last quarters of the seventh century A.D., opens a new epoch in the history of this region. They ruled over this tract upto the end of the 12th century. An illustrious king of the dynasty, named Yuvarajadeva (A. D. 915-945), built magnificent monasteries under the influence of his Chief Queen Nohala. One of these was built at Gorgi at an enormous cost and the *saiva acharya*, Prabhavasiva, was invited to take charge of it. The great *torana* gateway, now forming a gate-way of the palace at Rewa, is said to have been brought from Gorgi.

Later, Rewa territory came under the sway of the Baghela Rajputs, who claim descent from the Chalukyas or Solankis of Gujarat. One of the rulers, Ramchandra, was a contemporary of Akbar. It is said that the famous musician Tansen, who adorned his court, was sent to Akbar's court when the latter expressed a desire to have his services. Art and literature flourished under Ramchandra's patronage. A number of other rulers of Rewa, namely, Virabhadra Jai Singh, Vishwanath Singh and Raghuraj Singh, were not only great patrons of learning but also scholars of repute. This dynasty continued to rule till the merger of the former princely State of Rewa in April, 1948.

People of Rewa State were in the forefront of the freedom struggle. It was under the inspiring leadership of Kaptan Awadhesh Pratap Singh, Raj Bhanu Singh Tiwari and Lal Yadvendra Singh, who attended the Karachi Session of the Congress as delegates, that Baghelkhand Congress Committee was organised.

The District abounds in beautiful waterfalls, namely, Chachai, Belauhi, Bahuti, Keoti and Purwa. Govindgarh, along with the lake and the forest-clad region below the range, afford an enchanting view.

This is the first District Gazetteer of Rewa. There is a Gazetteer for the entire Rewa State which, along with some other princely states, is now divided into four districts. Rewa State Gazetteer, prepared by Pandit Janaki Prasad,

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Secretary to the Maharaja of Rewa, under the editorship of Captain C. E. Luard, Superintendent of Gazetteers in Central India, was published in the year 1907. Information contained in it, besides being obsolete, concerned the whole former Rewa State. Nevertheless we have profitably utilized the information from the State Gazetteer, wherever possible.

The preparation of Rewa District Gazetteer, therefore, presented some difficulties. The bulk of information has, however, been collected from a large number of offices. I am greatly indebted to the various Departments of the State and Central Governments, semi-government and private institutions for extending their cooperation.

A District Gazetteer is intended to be a useful reference book to the scholar, administrator and the common reader alike. It is a mine of authentic information on almost every conceivable aspect of the district life. The stamp of painstaking labour, analytical treatment and harmony of narration is there. It is left to the discernible reader to see how far our efforts have succeeded in presenting an integrated picture of the District.

This volume was prepared in 1972 and, therefore, we have tried to update information wherever possible. The entire draft of Rewa District Gazetteer was finalised by me, although it was formally approved by the then State Editor, Dr. Rajendra Verma.

The State Editor acknowledges with gratitude the valuable academic help rendered in the preparation of this volume by Sarvashri S. D. Guru and Dr. R. K. Jain, Assistant State Editors; Vishnu Saran, M. M. Muley, P. K. Bhatnagar, R. R. Jain, R. K. Shrivastava, M. P. Dubey, Editors; Smt. Namita Sen, K. R. R. C. Nair, Dr. R. C. Gupta, S. M. Rastogi, Dr. N. P. Pandey, R. K. Nayak, Vijay Jain, Dr. K. S. Sharma, A. M. Sharma and Nawal Kishore, Compilers.

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For most of the photographs included in this volume, I am grateful to Shri D. L. Bapna, Director, Information and Publicity, M. P. Some of the photographs have been supplied by Shri J. P. Kaushal, Shri Ganga Singh Biroria and Shri R. K. Richhariya.

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This volume has been seen through the press at different stages, by Sarvashri P. K. Bhatnagar, K. R. R. C. Nair, Dr. R. C. Gupta and Dr. K. S. Sharma. I am thankful to all of them.

Bhopal  
Nava Samvatsar Day  
17th March, 1980



(S. D. Guru)  
State Editor

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## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL

#### *Origin of the Name of the District*

**R**ewa District is named after Rewa, another name for Narmada. The river originates from the Amarkantak plateau on the Maikal range within the territory of the former Rewa State. Now it lies in Shahdol district.

The District is situated in the north-eastern part of Madhya Pradesh and lies between the parallels of 24°16'30" and 25°11'15" north latitude and the meridians of 81°3'15" and 82°18'45" east longitude. It is bounded on the north by Banda and Allahabad districts of Uttar Pradesh. Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh bounds the north-eastern and eastern boundaries of Rewa District. In the south lies Sidhi district. Satna district encloses from the south-west and also from the west. In shape one could compare the District with a triangle with its base in the west, along the common boundary with Satna and the two longer arms converging towards Mauganj in the east.

Comprising 6315 sq. km. of territory, only 1.4 per cent of the State's geographical area, the District cannot advance any claim to dimensions; in fact it is quite smaller than the average area of a district in the State. It occupies thirty-third place among the 45 districts of the State in descending order in size. Though Rewa is much below the average in size, it occupies thirteenth place in descending order in population in the State, according to 1971 Census.

The District came into being on 2nd April, 1948. Earlier it was known as North District. In Vindhya Pradesh Mangawan tahsil was reduced in status, and consequently the District was left with four tahsils only, as at present. With the promulgation of Provinces and States Administrative Units (Transfer of Enclaves) Order, 1950 the two villages of Char-khari and Khona, formerly belonging to Uttar Pradesh, were transferred to Teonthar tahsil of Rewa District where they were enclaved. In exchange Chame village of Teonthar tahsil located in isolation as an enclave in Uttar Pradesh was transferred to that State. During the decade 1951-1961, Sirmaur tahsil also gained six villages with an area of 70.4 sq. km. from Raghurajnagar tahsil of Satna district.

*Sub-Divisions, Tahsils and Thanas*

The District is divided into four Sub-Divisions and four Tahsils with coinciding boundaries. Rewa Sub-Division (Huzur tahsil) occupies the south-western part, Sirmaur Sub-division (and tahsil) occupies the western part, Teonthar the north-western part and Mauganj the eastern part of the District.

The area and population of each tahsil is as follows,

*Table No. I-1*

*Area<sup>1</sup> and Population (Tahsil-wise) 1971*

|                               | Area in sq. km. | Population |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Huzur Sub-Division and Tahsil | (b) 1,332.3     | 296,809    |
| Sirmaur „ „ „ „               | (b) 1,504.5     | 235,004    |
| Teonthar „ „ „ „              | (b) 1,884.8     | 190,621    |
| Mauganj „ „ „ „               | (b) 1,865.9     | 255,460    |
| District                      | (a) 6,315.00    |            |
|                               | (b) 6,287.5     | 977,894    |

1. There are 16 Police Stations in the District, They are Rewa Kotwali Civil Lines Rewa, Govindgarh, Raipur, Baikunthpur, Semaria, Mangawan, Laur, Naigarhi, Mauganj, Hanumana, Gurh, Sohagi, Jawa, Panwar and Janeh.

*Physical Divisions*

The District can be conveniently divided into four physical divisions. They are the Kaimur Hills, the Vinjh Hills, the Rewa Plateau and the Low Northern Plain.

A narrow belt along the southern boundary is covered by the hills of the Kaimur range. The range is 7 to 20 km. wide and is the highest at Kaimur peak, 689.78 metres in the south-west. At Jaliadhar peak the Kaimur Hills elevation is 663.85 metres. In the eastern part the greatest elevation is Baragaon, 487.37 metres in Sidhi and Gadakhor, 476.71 metres in Mauganj tahsil. The hill range stands about 335 metres above the surrounding area in the west but rises only to about 152 metres in its eastern

1. (a) Area figure supplied by the Surveyer General of India in 1971

(b) Area figure supplied by the Districtor, Land Records in 1962,

section. The base of these hills are Kaimur sandstones but the tops are covered with laterite supposed to be leached detritus of the former Trap deposits. The Kaimur range slopes to the north but forms a precipitous wall facing the Son valley in the south in Sidhi district. East of Gaddi pass connecting Rewa and Rampur the range forms two parallel ridges with a long narrow trench in between them. The feature is comparable with the topography of a fallen anticline. The resultant trench is drained by the small streams which flow parallel to the residuals of the range and cross it at the nearest gap. The Bihar, the Bichhia, the Oda, the Silar, the Nihai, the Adh and the Adh (eastern) or Adwa take their source from the Kaimur range. The Kaimur range is crossed from north to south, in this District by the Rewa-Beohari road through Madwai pass, Govindgarh-Rampur road through Chhuhia ghat pass and Rewa-Rampur road through Gaddi pass. In addition there are Kusmani pass, Baraghat pass and Mohania pass in Huzur tahsil and Goplah, Baroha and Kharwa gaps in Mauganj tahsil which provide easy tracks across the Kaimur range in the District.

The Panna range, or Vinjh Pahar as locally known, is a low hill range extending from west to east along the northern edge of the Rewa plateau. The

hills rise from 30 to 100 metres from the plateau and extend The Vinjh Pahar along the northern boundaries of Sirmaur and Mauganj tahsils.

They escarp towards the north and overlook the northern plains of Teonthar tahsil which lies about 150 to 200 metres below the plateau. Like the Main Kaimur range Vinjh Pahar also lowers down towards the east. The hills of Simaria and Deogaon in the west are 420.93 metres and 406.91 metres, respectively. At Nada it rises to 325.83 metres while near Lauri it is 352.04 metres. Further east in Mauganj tahsil the Vinjh dies out only after a short distance whereas the scarps continue to demarcate the whole northern and north-eastern boundary of the Tahsil.

The numerous streams that flow from south to north cascade in line through the scarp facing the northern low plain and each one of them presents a waterfall or a series of picturesque rapids in their course.

The Fall Line of Many of the streams have cut the scarps back and have Vinjh Scarp produced a steep narrow gorge along their streams. Considering the volume of water that falls and the height the most important fall of the District is the fall at Purwa on the Tons which after a series of rapids pours down in a sheet of water 450 metres wide to the depth of 67.06 metres below. Within the distance of 4 kilometres is the Chachai fall, (113 metres) a large sheet of water about 60 metres wide on the Bihar. Due to the greater height of the fall it is considered to be the greatest in the District and the Purwa to be the second. The Mahanadi falls about 100.59 metres at Kevati Kund. The greatest of the falls is Bahutifall, 141.73 metres in height, in the District which occurs on the Oda nala. The Gorma or Gurman nala also makes a great fall of 103.63 metres known after the village Belauphi near

Dhonsra. Other falls of lesser magnitude in the District in this line are the Dihia fall, 99.6 metres near Naigarhi and Jirauni 9.14 metres.

The Central Plateau division or *Uparthar* lies at an altitude of 300 metres and covers the major part of the District in Huzur, Sirmour and Mauganj tahsils. It also covers small portions of Teonthar tahsil to the south of Teonthar, Sohagi and Khundwa. Generally it forms an undulating stretch of land, about 55 kilometres wide and sporadically studded with low hills between the Kaimur and the Panna ranges. It slopes towards the north and north-west. Apart from the foot-hills of the two ranges, the western part of Mauganj tahsil and north-western and north-eastern parts of Huzur tahsil are also marked by low hills. The tract is drained by the Tons and its tributaries which render a fertile, though thin and patchy mantle of soil. Although the major components are derived from the sandstone rocks of the Kaimur series it bears an admixture of black soil and vegetative particles flown from the laterite cappings of the Kaimur hills. Now the plateau is mostly cleared off from the forests except along the hilly tracts.

The northern plain, more or less coincides with the Teonthar tahsil of the District. It is an even and gently sloping fertile plain in the lower Tamasa valley. The level of the plain is below 150 metres. In fact it is a part and southern extension of the Great Northern Plain of India. However, what differs in Teonthar tahsil is the area drained by the tributaries of the Tons, which flow towards the south-east. The small streams beyond water parting line or the District boundary in the north take an opposite direction and flow into the Yamuna in Banda and Allahabad districts of Uttar Pradesh. The Tons itself has a north-easterly course where as the Belan, one of its tributaries flows to the north in the eastern part of the Tahsil. The soil is mostly composed of river alluvium and is the most fertile in the District.

#### River System

The District as a whole falls in the drainage area of the Ganga. The waters of the District are drained by two of its tributaries, viz., the Tons and the Son. The Kaimur range forms the water shed between the two. The Son drains only a very narrow belt, i.e. the southern scarps of the northern ridge of the Kaimur range. The Adh (western) and the Nirkuni *nalas* drain the narrow syncline between the two ridges of the range and force through the gap of Jati Saria to meet the Son river in the south. The syncline is also drained by the small tributaries of the Son to the east of Gaddi pass on the Rewa-Rampur road. The remaining bulk of the District slopes towards the north from the Kaimur range and is drained by the Tons. Most of the streams of the District are seasonal and have developed in a dendritic pattern. The beds are rocky

and navigation is difficult due to fluctuations in the discharge of water during the monsoon and the dry season. The rivers have a well defined course and the banks are not crossed by the flood waters every year on the plateau. However heavy floods were destructive on several occasions in the past, particularly in the years 1923 and 1939.

#### The Tons

The Tons, the Tamasa and the Parnasa of the *Puranas* and the *Ramayana*, and the *Prinas* of Megasthenese rises from the northern slopes of the Kaimur range in the Maihar Tahsil of Satna district. Its nominal source is the Tamasa Kund, a tank at an elevation of 600 metres. From this point the river follows a north-easterly course for about 179 kilometres in Satna and Rewa districts before passing into Uttar Pradesh at Deora village.

In its early course the Tons traverses a rough hilly country in Maihar tahsil and then a level fertile country in Amarpatan and Raghurajnagar tahsils of Satna district. In Huzur and Sirmour tahsils it flows through the plateau and reaches the northern edge of the Rewa plateau at Purwa where it has carved out a narrow channel between the outstanding banks of the Kaimur sandstones. It is in this channel that it presents a magnificent series of rapids and the Chachai fall mentioned earlier. The site is all the more worth a visit because of the proximity of the Bihar and Chachai falls in its affluents.

All the three falls continue throughout the year. A plan has been approved by the State Government to harness the river Tons for irrigation and power. It is envisaged to irrigate 1,011.67 hectares of land and generate 90,000 K. W. of electricity at sixty per cent load factor.

Leaving the hollow rocky channel at the base of the fall the Tons is joined by the Bihar about three kilometres below the Purwa fall and one kilometre downstream of Chachai fall. The Tons then again flows through the level plain, spreading out into a wide stream with frequent long deep reaches in Teonthar tahsil, till it finally leaves the District at Deora (25°4' N, 81°44' E). Further it flows through the plains in Allahabad district and joins the Ganga about 22 kilometres downstream from that holy city. The stream is used for irrigation wherever the banks render it possible. Navigation in small boats is regularly carried on between Sitlaha and Teonthar. The river becomes dangerous in the rainy season owing to its liability to sudden floods. It is crossed by the National Highway near Maihar, Madhogarh and Chakghat. It is also crossed by the District roads in Rewa District connecting Sirmour with Dabhaura, Sitlaha with Dabhaura and Teonthar with Shankargarh railway station in Uttar Pradesh.

### *The Bihar*

The Bihar, rising at Kharam Keda on the Kaimur hills in the Amarpatan tahsil of Satna district, runs to the north-east for about 51 km. Of this about 24 km. are in the Satna district. It is joined by the Bichhia on the southern outskirt of Rewa town. The combined waters of the Bihar and the Bichhia, under the name of Ghoghar, then take a northerly course to join the Tons river about 23 km. north of Rewa town. The river forms the well known waterfall of Chachai, connected by an all weather road, 48 km. from Rewa. It presents a beautiful scene during and after the rains when a great sheet of water in a stretch of about 195.4 metres, falls abruptly to a depth of 113 metres. The river then, flowing through the rocky channel, finally joins the Tons about one kilometre from Chachai.

### *The Bichia Nala*

The Bichia rises on the northern slopes of the peak 414 metres high on the Kaimur range in Huzur tahsil. It washes the northern slopes of the range, flows towards the west-south-west upto Rewa-Rampur road and then turns to the north-west. It meets the Bihar on the southern skirts of Rewa town to form the Ghoghar. Upto this point its total length is about 48 kilometres.

### *The Odda*

Of the other smaller rivers in the District the Odda in Mauganj rises near Sitapur, runs for about 24 km. towards the north and meets a fall of 142 metres at Bahuti. Its later course in the District is known as the Nalna which joins the Garman, a tributary to the Belan. The total length of the river is 48 kilometres.

### *The Mahana*

The Mahana or the Mahanadi river, rising at Purwa-Gahiri, 14 km. to the east of Rewa flows due north to the northern scarps. It precipitates at Kewati Kund, which is 35 km. from Rewa. After entering the gorge it reaches the Teonthar plain and joins the Tons three kilometres below Sitlaha. Its total length is 54 kilometres.

### *The Gorma*

The Gorma or the Garman, rising in the Kaimur range in the south-east of the District, flows towards the north-east and makes a fall of 103.6 metres near Bilhoni in Mauganj tahsil. It meets the Nalna (Odda) before joining the Belan, a tributary to the Tons.

### *The Belan*

The Belan is a large stream of Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh. It receives the waters of the Adh (Adwa), the Gorma and the Nalna which flow in

Mauganj tahsil. The Belan flows from east-south-east to west-north-west and enters the plain of Teonthar tahsil near Basahar in the east. Here it flows for about 12 km. and also forms the north-eastern boundary of the District for about six kilometres. It joins the Tons on its right where the Tons leaves the District and enters Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh.

### *The Adh (Eastern)*

The eastern Adh *nala* is a small stream which flows from west to east along the southern boundary in the Mauganj tahsil. It takes its source from the northern slopes of the southern parallel ridge of the Kaimur range. Although the highest peak lies in Sidhi district, about half of the stream's course lies in Rewa District. Apart from its easterly direction, what is interesting of this small stream is that it collects the waters of the syncline between the two parallel ridges of the Kaimur. It leaves the District at 24°39'N., 82° 19'E., and takes a northerly course where it joins the Belan *nadi* in Mirzapur district.

### *Lakes and Tanks*

There are several impounded water bodies in the District mostly on the Rewa plateau. Although their number seems to be lesser as compared to an equal area in the Chhattisgarh plains, the size of some of the great works, enrich the beauty of the land and provide shelter to a great variety of fauna in addition to their utility for drinking and irrigation purposes. The largest among the existing lakes is the Govind Sagar, originally built by Maharaja Raghuraj Singh in 1855 in the picturesque surroundings of the Kaimur hills. Later on it was considerably extended so that it could have a water spread of 1,092.6 hectares with a catchment area of 23.42 sq. km. The work is still incomplete. A canal 5 km. in length takes off from the 18 metre deep lake and provides irrigation to about 405 hectares of land. It is also utilized for pisciculture by the Fisheries Department of Madhya Pradesh.

Ranital of Rewa was probably constructed by the Queen of Raja Bhav Singh in V. S. 1660 (A. D. 1603).

The Loni tank of Teonthar tahsil is located about 9.6 km. south of Shankargarh Station of the Central Railway. It was first constructed under the First Five Year Plan in 1955 with an area of 283.3 hectares and the total capacity of 167.8 million cubic feet of water. Its irrigable capacity was estimated to be 424.92 hectares of *rabi* and 793.2 hectares *kharif* crops. The tank was enlarged to spread over 847.4 hectares in 1963. The catchment area is 49.2 sq. km.

The greatest of the water-works under construction is the Gorma Project which is nearing completion to have 768.9 hectares of water surface collected

from the catchment area of 140.64 sq. km. Some of the smaller tanks of the District, with particulars are given in the following Table:—

Table No. 1-2

Location, Area and Depth of Minor Tanks

| Name of the Tank                    | Tahsil  | Area in Hectares | Depth in Metres |
|-------------------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------|
| Vishwanath Sagar<br>(Lakhaura Bagh) | Huzur   | 18.21            | 3.05            |
| Bansi Tal                           | "       | 6.07             | 3.05            |
| Bhardi Tal                          | "       | 10.12            | 3.05            |
| Rani talao                          | "       | 6.07             | 4.57            |
| Umari                               | "       | 20.23            | 4.27            |
| Mangawan                            | Sirmaur | 10.12            | 3.05            |
| Rani talao                          | "       | 4.86             | 4.57            |

A list of some of the important dams worked by the Irrigation Department in recent years is given in Appendix A.

#### Geological Formations of the District<sup>1</sup>

##### Vindhyan

Vindhyan are the oldest formation out-cropping in the District and are most extensively developed in the region. The Vindhyan are represented by thick masses of sandstone and quartzite with alternations of shale and limestone. The calcareous element is deficient being represented only by a single formation, limestone of importance. The general composition of the rocks is strikingly uniform over the greater part. In general the rocks are nearly horizontal but they show evidence of folding near Baijnath (24°30', 81°11').

##### Kaimur

The lower Kaimur sandstone stage consists of well-defined, fine-grained quartzites and then pass gradually into the Bijaygarh shales. These are fine-grained carbonaceous, massive, and frequently pyritous, and contain occasional ironstone bands. The Bijaygarh are very brittle and typically affected by penial

fractures. The upper Kaimur sandstone is greyish, yellowish, or pinkish and sometimes speckled with brown or brownish purple patches. It is hard and fine-grained with minute specks of feldspars. The bedding of moderate thickness and massive beds are abundant in the main Kaimur scarp.

##### Rewah

The Jhiri shales are said to differ from the Panna in-lyers (shales) of soft earthy sandstone. The lower Rewah sandstone is but a local sub-division. It lies over Panna shales and supports the Jhiri shales at places. It is characterised by the frequency of pebbles and occasional presence of clay-balls. The upper Rewah sandstone is generally less hard and quartzitic, more impure and somewhat coarser in grain. It is usually darker in colour. It is characterised by frequent intercalations of shales and more liable to break along joints into large cubical blocks. Nodules of brown limestones weathered out from the sandstone are very frequent on the dip slopes.

##### Bhandar Series

As a result of very flat basin-like nature of the main Vindhyan area, the Bhanders cover a large exposed surface than the other. The Ganurgarh (lower) and the Sirbu (upper) shales are of the usual Vindhyan type. The latter are frequently aluminous. In between the two shale beds there lies the lower Bhandar limestone which also underlies Rewa town. It is generally earthy and compact, grey, yellow or with reddish tints. The upper Bhandar sandstone is typically softer, very fine in grain, often shorter and generally distinguishable by its characteristic colour of deep red with white speck or certain tints with or without red streaks. The individual beds are usually thinner than the Vindhyan Sandstone. The common thickness of flags varies from 15.24 to 42.72 cm. but many are as thin as 0.9 metre.

##### Laterite

Some of the highest hillocks in this District carry a thick covering of lateritic, bearing witness to a former extension of the Deccan Trap in this direction. Occurrence of laterite have been reported from hill tops of Pipra and Kusmania 19 km. south-south-west of Govindgarh. These overlie the Vindhyan sandstone and quartzite. These deposits have previously been worked by Agarias for smelting iron for domestic and agricultural implements. Segregations of bauxite have also been recorded.

##### Alluvium.

The alluvium covers about 1,593.6 sq. km. The region north of the Kaimur range is covered by a fertile alluvial soil bearing excellent crops. The soil is derived from the stiff, reddish, brownish or yellowish clays with the intercalated sands and gravels of which their alluvial deposits are composed. The alluvial deposits are partly of estuarine and partly of fresh water origin, the former

1. Based on the note received from the Geological Survey of India.

yielding sandy surface soils and the latter dark coloured to black washed up regur. Sandy soils (red, yellow and brown) occur predominantly here. Being an ancient formation, the soils capping it are all highly matured with additions, alternations and abstractions. A considerable part of these formations is composed of limestone and calcareous rocks. These rocks are slow soil-formers producing a thin residual soil, composed mainly of their insoluble ingredients.

#### *Mineral Resources\**

The mineral resources of the District include glass-sand, limestone, clay and iron ore apart from the building and road material.

#### *Glass Sands*

The waste powder of white Vindhyan Sandstone forms a source of quartz and glass manufacture. Suitable glass-sand is found in the vicinity of Dabhaura railway station in the Teonthar tahsil. The area from Lohgarh Railway station to Bargarh (Maini area) is known for supplying the raw material to the India Glass and Sodium Silicate Industries.

The area where glass-sand occurs consists of Dhandraul quartzite, i.e., the top horizon of Kymore series of Vindhyan formation. The quartzite is massive, fine grained having grain size of approximately 0.5 m.m. The deposits extend over an area of 274.4 sq. km. covering parts of Uttar Pradesh as well. The approximate reserve is 1,10,000,000 tons out of which half lies in Uttar Pradesh and the rest in Rewa District.

#### *Iron Ore*

Iron ore in the form of laterite lenticles occur on the hill tops of Papra and Kusmania. Occurrence of bauxite at Kusmania is also available but in very small quantity.

#### *Soda and Earth Salts*

Impure salt occurs at Singarwar in Teonthar tahsil in saline alluvium. Soda giving efflorescence in soil occurs at Baragaon and Majgaon.

#### *Quartz*

Crystals of quartz are found to occur in the upper and lower Vindhyan formations in the vicinity of Ramnagar.

Transparent crystals of quartz in association with white shales are found near Chhuiya Ghat (Govindgarh).

\* The notes on glass-sands, iron-ore and quartz, and the statistical data on the quantity and quality of limestone were obtained from the Directorate of Geology and Mining, M. P. The rest was supplied by the Geological Survey of India.

#### *Limestone*

The occurrence of limestone in Rewa District is associated with the Vindhyan. The Bhandar limestones in this District are thin-bedded. The limestones in Huzur tahsil are mostly dolomitic and argillaceous. Near Saman, Kanwadhan and Ramnai are a few beds of dark grey, fine-grained limestone interbedded with impure varieties. Good quality, thick-bedded dark grey Bhandar limestone occurs in the areas between Baijnath and Chhijwar; Kawa-dhan and Patni, and Chorhata and Kapuri. The limestones may be suitable for cement manufacture. The Bhandar limestone is quarried for road metal north of Rewa town.

The Geological Survey of India have made investigation of the flux-grade limestone deposits in Rewa and Satna districts. Continuous outcrops of Bhandar limestone have been located from west of Chirmiri to Sejhata. In Rewa District 9m. tonnes of the flux-grade limestone have been mapped recently.

The probable reserves of limestone in various deposits are given below.—

*Table No. 1-3*

*Lime-stone Reserves in the District*

| Locality                          | Reserve     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Area from Baijnath to Madhopur | 3.6 M, tons |
| 2. From Madhopur to Chhigwan      | 3.0 „ „     |
| 3. From Patori to Kanwadhan       | 3.0 „ „     |
| 4. From Chorhata to Kapuri        | 3.6 „ „     |
| 5. From Bankuiyan to Dadar        | 0 64 „ „    |

The limestone deposits of this area are confined to three horizons—upper, middle and lower Bhandar limestone. The upper and lower horizons however contain good limestone.

#### *Barite*

Mallet, F.R., mentions the occurrence of the stringers of barite in lower Rewah beds at Sohagi Ghat and at Ginga Hill, about 64 km. south-west of Allahabad. The deposits have no commercial value.

#### *Bauxite*

Bauxite is reported to occur in small patches on the isolated hill tops in this District. Their location is not recorded.

### Atomic Minerals

No atomic minerals were found during the survey of the region, in the District in 1966-67.

### Fluorspar

Mallet observed fluorspar in the Bhandar limestone, but the quantity is reported to be of no economic value.

### Underground Water

The only group of rocks likely to contain much water is the Bhandar limestone. Since this group is underlain by impervious shales, the conditions appear to be favourable for the accumulation of underground water within the limestone. The limestone is for the most part so massive that the volume of water that it is capable of storing is also likely to be limited. The sandstones and shales are too impervious to be good aquifers,

### Earthquake and Earth Tremors

Rewa District experienced a moderate earthquake on 2nd June, 1927. The epicentre of this shock has been located near 24°N. and 82°3'E. in Sidhi district. The earthquake was felt moderately all over Sidhi and Rewa districts where it is reported to have caused some damage. The earthquake was also felt at Allahabad, Nowgong, Rajnandgaon, Pendra, Kanpur, etc.

Although there is no other record of earthquake in this region during the recent historic time according to informed geological opinion, there is evidence of faulting along the Vindhya range in the Son Valley where earthquakes are not unlikely.

Besides, the District has experienced fringe effects of some of the great earthquakes occurring in the Himalayan Boundary Fault Zone. The earthquakes reported to have been felt in the District are given below:—

| Sr. No. | Date            | Location    | Magnitude |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1.      | 12th June, 1897 | Assam       | 8         |
| 2.      | 15th Jan., 1934 | Bihar-Nepal | 8½        |

According to the Earthquake Zoning map published in the Building Code the District of Rewa is located in zone III wherein the maximum seismic intensity expected is VII MM.

### Flora

The flora of the District has been maltreated. It has been nearly exterminated in the Northern plain and fertile area of the Rewa plateau. Only the hazards of the Kaimur range in the south and the Panna (Vindh) range of the northern scarps of the plateau have given protection to the two belts of Government forests. To this may be added a few disconnected forest blocks surviving under hard circumstances and Government protection. The Revenue area bears very small patches of forests, groves, garden, bushes and fence-growth under dilapidated conditions.

The total area of forests is about 6.5 per cent of the total area of the District. The details are given below.

| Range    | Reserved Forests<br>in sq. km. | Protected forests<br>in sq. km. | Total area<br>in sq. km. |
|----------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Rewa     | 238.28                         | 54.39                           | 292.67                   |
| Mauganj  | 155.40                         | 191.66                          | 347.06                   |
| Dabhaura | 274.60                         | 85.47                           | 360.01                   |
| Total    | 668.28                         | 331.52                          | 999.74                   |

In the year 1971 the area of the Govt. forests was 809.0 thousand acres of which the break-ups are reserved 234 and protected 575 thousand acres.

Of these the forests of Kadwaban, Kailaspur and Munhai in the south are Protected forests. The remaining forests on the slopes of the Kaimur, viz., Mand, Govindgarh, Gurh, Sitapur and Jarhkul are Reserved forests. In the northern belt and around Dabhaura all except five patches are Reserved forests. The protected forests lie to the north-east of Naun, north-west of Salaia, south of Teonthar, north of Ateraila and around Kakredi in the west.

On a broad classification the forests of the District fall under Dry Deciduous Mixed Forests but really the forests have been degraded to great extent and the above type is found only on the northern slopes of the Kaimur range. Another sub-division of the above type is the Dry Deciduous Teak Forests, met with only in Mand and Govindgarh Reserves. There are the patches of forests with local predominance of *sedha*, *dhawa*, *salai*, *khair*, *tendu*, *bamboo*, etc. The forests along the northern edge of the plateau and around Dabhaura are either Scrub-forests or Grass lands with bare open areas. The Teak forests differ from the Mixed forests only in their composition. In the former the percentage of teak (*Tactona grandis*) among the tree species is invariably more than twenty.

The most common species other than teak in both the types are saj (*Terminalia tomentosa*), dhaura (*Anogeissus latifolia*), tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), khair (*Acacia catechu*), mahua (*Madhuca latifolia*), anjan (*Hardwickia Binata*), kahua (*Terminalia arjuna*) and sal (*Shorea robusta*). On the rocky and hilly areas where the soil cover is thin salai (*Boswellia serrata*), anjan (*Hardwickia binata*), kardhai (*Anogeissus pendula*), kulu (*Sterculia urens*) and dudhi (*Wrightia tinctoria*) are the chief species. Where the Kaimur sandstones and the resultant sandy soils are mixed or underlain by black soils palas (*Butea monosperma*), ber (*Zizyphus mauritiana*) and ghont (*Zizyphus xylophyra*) are found in abundance. A large number of trees of other species are also found in the forests and village lands in the District, many of which are accounted below.

*Terminalia* in the District are represented by saj (*T. tomentosa*), kauha (*T. arjuna*) found along the streams with silvery bark, harra (*T. chebula*), of which the myrabolans are used in Ayurvedic medicines and very essential ingredient for the preparation of dyes and bahera (*T. belerica*). *Tactona* is represented by the teak (*Tactona grandis*), *Anogeissus* by dhaura (*T. latifolia*), and kardhai (*T. Pendula*), *Diospyros* by tendu (*D. melanoxylon*), Acacias by khair (*A. catechu*), babul (*A. arabica*) and reonjha (*A. leucophloea*) and *Madhuca* by mahua (*M. indica*), the flower of which is eaten by men and animals both and is also valuable for brewing the country wine. Pipal (*Ficus*) provides cool shade to the travellers and fruits and shelter to the birds. These are sacred trees. The fruits of umar (*F. glomerate*) are equally liked by the birds and urchins. Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*) formerly called (*Eugenia jambolana*) grows along the streams and provides edible fruits early in the rainy season. The shisham (*Dalbergia latifolia*) provides hard wood. The fruits of semal (*Sal-malia malabarica*) contain soft fibres which are used for pillows. The fruits of sitaphal (*Anona squamosa*), amb (*Mangifera indica*) and bel (*Aegle marmelos*) are sold in the market in their seasons. Siris is of two species, viz., safed siris (*Albizia procera*) and kala siris (*A. lebbeck*). Other useful trees are neem (*Azadirachta indica*), karanj (*Pongamia glabra*) and haldu (*Adina cordifolia*).

#### Medicinal Trees, Shrubs and Climbers

The most common medicinal plants in the District are harra (*T. chebula*), bahera (*T. belerica*), aonla (*Emblia officinalis*), safed musli (*Chlorophytum arundinaceum*), nagarmotha (*Cyperus sellstrus*), amaltas (*Cassia fistula*), bhilma (*Somocarpus anacardium*), satavar (*Asparagus racemosus*), malkangni (*Celastrus paniculatus*), babul (*A. arabica*), akol (*Alangium salvifolium*), amarbel (*Cuscuta reflexa*), bel (*Aegle marmelos*), chirol (*Holoptelea interifolia*), kali dudhi (*Wrightia tomentosa*), indrajau (*Helicteris antidysenterica*), marorphali (*Helicteris isora*), gunja (*Abrus precatorious*), safed siris (*A. Procera*), gurja (*Lannea coromandelica*), imli (*Tamarindus indica*), lasora (*Cordia dichotoma*), rusa (*Adhatoda vasica*), punarnava (*Boerhaavia diffusa*), safed bhangra (*Heliotropium*

*brebifolium*), bhangra (*Wedelia calendulacea*), the two species of hiranpadi, (*Convolvulus crevensis*) and *C. pleuricaulis* and sankh pushpi (*Evolvulus colonum*).

#### Grasses

The common grasses in the District are phuli (*Apluda mutica*), rusa (*Cymbopogon martinii*), doob (*Cynodon dactylon*), khus (*Desmos tachya bipinata*), marwel (*Dichanthium annulatum*), sama (*Echinichloa colonum*), kusul (*Heteropogon contortus*), kans (*Saccharum spontaneum*), and gunher (*Themeda quadrivalvis*). These are used as fodder for thatching the huts in villages and rope making.

#### Government Efforts to Preserve Forest Wealth

Until 1875 no restrictions were imposed on the people for extracting forest products for local purposes. The first Forest Rule of Rewa State modified and amended in 1885-86 and 1902, of Rewa State imposed a duty on felling of 15 species, viz., *hardu*, *sarai*, *parsid*, *tendu*, *bijahara*, *saja*, *sandan*, *mahua*, *char*, *chiula*, *tun*, *shisham*, *harra*, *kisham* and *teak*. The bamboos, sarai, and many other timber trees upto a girth of 1.52 metres were allowed to be cut for domestic and agricultural uses and also for dohia cultivation. Cattle were allowed to graze in the village forests. The collection of *mahua* flowers and other minor products, such as, the fruits of *harra*, *char* (*chironji*), *aonla*, *tendu*, *baichandi*, *bahera*, and gums, resins, and bark etc., were allowed free, excepting lac, catechu and ral (dhup), the rasin of the sal (*Shorea robusta*). The lease of extracting timber, bamboos and minor forest products was auctioned.

More comprehensive rules were framed under the Kanoon Jungle Rewa (Baghelaun), 1927, by which time about 40 blocks with an area of 4,580.2 sq. km. had been reserved and distinguished from the 'Am Jungle'. The Rewa Forest Act, 1935 was drafted on the lines of Indian Forest Act, 1927, and promulgated on 22nd April, 1935 and 8th February, 1937. By this Act the Am Jungles and Waste lands not included in *Abadi* (inhabitation), tanks and municipalities were declared either Protected or Reserved forests. The Indian Forest Act was made applicable in the forests of the District with effect from 1st January, 1950.

The forests have enjoyed some protection since 1927 and have escaped the reckless devastation. However, the forest blocks were more or less undemarcated and were not shown in the revenue records. This always provided an excuse for illicit and excessive fellings and encroachments. Often the revenue officers issued ownership *pattas* under revenue rules for lands classed as "*Kabil Kast Ghas Jamin*" included in the Reserved and Protected forest blocks. The grazing and *nistar* concessions to villagers adjoining the Government forests were too liberal to save the natural carrier of the land. There were no long term plans or schemes for the working of these forests. Often facts were utiliz-

ed on large scales to supplement the revenue of the State. Moreover the forest blocks were too large in charge of the forest officials to be supervised. All these facts were the constant source of mismanagement, over exploitation and regular degradation of forests. In order to bring uniformity the Vindhya Pradesh Grazing, Nistar and Other Rules were framed in 1954 and subsequently all reserved and protected forests were demarcated mostly along the natural features. Now Revenue records are being corrected. Smaller Forest Guard Beats are being created and survey and stock-mapping have been completed. A working scheme has also been prepared in 1969. Regular felling series have been created and regular annual coupes are laid out to be mentioned and worked according to the Departmental Rules. Departmental cleaning operations are done in areas which have been under heavy illicit fellings. Trade of *tendu* leaves has been nationalised and taken up by the Department.

#### *Forest Management*

In the beginning the State forests were divided into two ranges, viz., Sohagpur and Bardi but administration was gradually shaped in line with the Forest Departments of the British Provinces. In the year 1947 the State forests were divided into two divisions and twelve ranges.

In the former Vindhya Pradesh Rewa Forest Division included the present Sidhi Division, and the erstwhile States of Kothi, Maihar, Baraundha, Chaubiyani and Nagod. In 1952 Sidhi was made a separate Division but Jasod was included in Rewa Division. At present the Forest Division includes the districts of Rewa and Satna. The present working of the forests is based in the Mand teak area on a short-term Scheme and the rest according to local rough working schemes dividing the area into Timber and fuel-wood, Khair, and Bamboo felling series and *Tendu* leaf units. Out of 16 Timber fuel-wood felling series only 10 are being worked while the rest have been closed due to poor growth. There are two felling series of khair, 10 for bamboo and 19 units for *tendu* leaves. The bamboo felling series are over-lapping and are worked by the Orient Paper Mills on a rotation cycle of 4 years.

#### *Plantations*

Plantations have become necessary in areas where heavy fellings, grazing and soil erosion have posed a threat to the very existence of soil cover, the green gold and agriculture. Plantations of teak have been made in the Mand Reserves by the trainees of Govindgarh Training School at the rate of about 8.1 hectares per year. In 1967, about 10.1 hectares were taken up while 6.4 hectares were planted in 1968. An area of 259.0 hectares was also taken up for plantations in a few years. Under yet another scheme of growing a plantation forest 11 km. from Govindgarh, 0.4 hect. each was planted under teak and *shisham*. However, all these have met with failure due to paucity of irrigation, dry season, manures, pesticides and constant vigil.

#### *Van Mahotsava*

Since the formation of new Madhya Pradesh Van Mahotsava is observed in the District during the second or third week of July every year depending upon the condition of rains. Usually saplings of trees are planted by the Department. In July, 1967, the Forest Department planted 1,363 trees while other Departments planted 80 trees. Out of these 149 fruit trees and 908 others were reported to be surviving in October, 1968.

#### *Protection of Wild Life and Shooting Rules*

The forests of Rewa District were divided into seven shooting blocks out of which Govindgarh and Kakredi blocks were reserved for the ex-Rulers of Rewa and Sohawal and their family members. The remaining blocks were open for shooting the specific species in the permitted number and time. The Madhya Pradesh Shooting Rules, 1963, with latest amendments governs the terms of shooting. Shikar was permitted only in a limited way. Since 1971 the Government has prohibited all shooting for two years only. Princely privileges have also been abolished since 1971.

#### *Fauna*

The District is poor in variety and density of wild life due to the lack of ample forest cover. However, the forests along the southern boundary on the Kaimur slopes provide better habitat for the fauna of the District.

#### *Mammals*

These are of two kinds—herbivorous and carnivorous. The existence of the latter type is not possible without the presence of the herbivorous life. The species which always stick to forests are tigers, panthers, sambhar and chital. The pigs and nilgai keep to the margins of the forests. The jackals, foxes and monkeys are quite common in the village surroundings and open scrub lands.

Tiger is the most important carnivorous animal of the District. Apart from the common tiger a white type of the species is also kept in the Govindgarh Reserves. The Indian tiger is generally called the Bengal Tiger (*Felis tigris*) tiger. The tiger is mostly yellowish brown with black belts. It is about three metres long from nose to the tip of the tail, one metre in height and 200 kg. in weight. Tigresses are seen generally along with their cubs. In May 1968, twenty tigers were reported to be in the District. Range-wise break-up being Rewa 6, Dabhauri 11 and Mauganj 3.

A kind of tiger with white color and faint black stripes was found in the forests of the erstwhile States of Rewa and Surguja. About half a dozen

White Tiger such tigers were shot before 1961, the first of which was known to the public during the regime of late Maharaja Venkat Raman of Rewa and the other was shot by Maharaja Gulab Singh. The yellowish chocolate colour with dark black stripes found on the skin of common tigers were absent in these tigers. In 1961, the then Maharaja of Rewa could capture one such male cub in the forests on the Kaimur hills, probably in Sidhi district, and named it Mohan. It was kept in the fort of Govindgarh, in this District which has become a focal point for zoologists and other visitors not only from the country but also from many parts of the world. On attaining maturity it progenerated four cubs of ordinary yellowish chocolate colour from an ordinary tigress. After the cubs grew up one female of the lot, was crossed by the white tiger, Mohan, which littered four white cubs on first occasion and one chocolate and two white coloured cubs on another occasion.

When the stock of white tigers grew, a pair each of them was sent to the zoological gardens at New Delhi, Lucknow, London and New York. At all these places the animal is said to be procreating and increasing in numbers. The white tiger is not a species. However, it is unique or very rare type in skin colours like the varieties found in many other animals.

Lighter than the tiger is the panther or leopard with black spots of various shapes and sizes. It is stealthy in habit and can climb the trees and more dangerous to human beings on these accounts. Although Leopard (*Felis panthera*) it lives on other animals and birds of the forest, it lifts away smaller animals like goats, calves, fowls, etc., frequently from the villages in the vicinity of forests. It is also found entering the cattle-yards and killing a large number of animals. In the month of May, 1968 their number was 93, the range break-ups being Rewa 51, Dabhaura 35 and Mauganj 8.

An animal of *Canidae*, hyena is a strong animal of the plains and ravinous area. Its number is insignificant in the District. It also rests under the shrubs near the streams. It lives on all herbivorous animals including the deer varieties but preys mostly on the small animals. It is a menace to the cattle breeders for it lifts away the calves, goats, fowls, etc. It also eats rats, frogs, and birds. It may also attack, at times, a lonely traveller without arms. It generally moves in two or more up to eleven in number. Two or more large sized pet-dogs have been known to be able to scare away the hyena from the goatherds.

It is found in light forests and plains alike. The colour is brown, reddish black. It lives on birds, rats, crabs, frogs, lizards, fishes and other small animals. Around the villages it may lift away the fowls, goats, and calves. It also eats fruits, berries and garden fruits. Jackal (*Canis aureus*) It moves in small groups, at least in a pair. Its howling is heard in the night at intervals. A jackal may be found alone

in the day hiding in the bush, behind rocks or field embankments. On seeing a man or larger animals, it runs away and watches its danger after every short piece of its pace, while keeping itself hidden. It is pursued and occasionally mauled by the village dogs but when mad it sheds fear and poses a terror to them also. A jackal mad with hydrophobia bites every one it comes across and causes hydrophobia to dozens of men and dogs in a day, if not killed.

Fox is a small animal about 50 cm. long including about 35 cm., of its bushy black-tipped tail. It is brown in colour. It burrows in the earth on top of the mounds and hills with multiple holes. It litters two or four young during the late winter (Feb. to April). It feeds upon rats, birds, fowls, lizards, eggs, insects, fruits, etc., during the nights but is also seen near its hole in the morning or evening along with its youngones. It is a cunning animal and can escape very tactfully from the dogs. It forsakes its shelter on sensing the usual approach of an animal and never visits it again.

The bear is an ugly and heavy animal with long black hair on the body. There is a white belt on the chest. It can stand like a man and walk to toddle for a short distance on its hind legs. It feeds on fruits, berries, honey and insects. It climbs the trees in search of *mahua* flower, berries and honey. It may sometimes eat a dead animal, otherwise, it is not a carnivorous animal. It lives in rocky cliffs, caves, old and deserted forts and village sites. In winter season it is also found resting in heavy grass and bushes. It may attack a lone traveller in the jungles and even a hunter when enraged. The young cub can be tamed and it makes a good pet for showmen.

The *baraha* is a brave and hardy animal in the vegetarian world. It has very strong teeth to feed on the roots of grasses, plants and even trees. It feeds in the nights and hides in the day time. One may find the earth ploughed in the mornings. It is harmful to the crops in fields adjoining the forests. The males have up-curved short tusk grown out of the mouth. It is a fearless animal and takes to task any animal that offends it including the tiger. It may even attack an elephant on chase and can kill even the most careful hunter on a single stroke in its very swift raid. However, one can escape only by a quick move to a side and taking a decisive action before it turns to the hunter again. The meat is coarse.

It is found in the thick forests. It feeds on grass in the night and early mornings. The mature stag is shy and is rarely seen with the does. During the winter season when *mahua* flowers drop one or more stags may be seen under the tree. The stags have branched horns and generally shed them away in about April. However, some may be found with their antlers throughout the year.

The black-faced monkey or *karmuha bandar* is found in all parts of the District in the light forests and around the groves. It jumps on the branches of trees very quickly and keeps in family groups with a male Bengal Langur as their leader. A discarded old male may be turned out by *Semnopithecus entellus* a young leader and thus can be seen alone. They also visit the human habitations and damage the tiles a great deal.

Crops and fruit trees are also damaged by their groups, but they are not killed by the people since they are associated with the epic ape-god Hanuman.

### Birds

The very presence of a large number of mammals and other animals in a warm country suggests rightly the presence of hunter and scavenger birds. Among them are several types of eagles, kites, and vultures. Flocks of vultures are seen on the outskirts of villages screaming and quarrelling around the corpses of dead animals. The Brahmini kite is supposed to be a good omen. A large number of traveller birds visit the District in the winter season. Of them *khanjan* is the most beautiful, visiting open grass and gardens. The watery birds find shelter in the Govindgarh and other tanks. Several species of *saras*, jackana, teal, heron, coot and goose are seen near the streams, pools and water-logged fields.

### Rodents

Rats, shrews and squirrels are found.

### Aquatic and Amphibian Fauna

Crocodiles are said to be present in the Govindgarh lake. It is understood that these are the alligators, the species found in the Ganga river-system, rather than the short-snouted crocodiles of the Narmada river system. Tortoises of several varieties, as distinguished from the design on their back are found in the tanks, wells and other water bodies. Amongst the amphibians frogs, toads, crabs and varieties of shells are found. Among the smaller life in the water, water moles, crickets and other insects are found.

### Insects

Insects recorded in the District by the students of entomology in Thakur Ranmat Singh College, Rewa, up to the year 1967-68, is the only available record. From the list it appears that the categories of insects quite commonly found in the District are grasshoppers, crickets, termites, lice, flies, aphids, lac-insects, bugs, borers, moths, spiders, rice-weevil, wheat-weevil, beetles, wasps, ants, and honey-bees. Some of these like the lac-insects, ants, spiders, and honey-bees are economically helpful to human beings in many ways. Bugs, moths, flies, weevils and mosquitoes are the enemies of human property and life. Anopheles and culex mosquitoes have been responsible for

malaria, elephantiasis and many other diseases. Wasps, bees, and scorpions are the poisonous insects the latter of which may some time also cause death by its very agile sting. An elaborate list of Insects found in the District is given in Appendix-B.

### Reptiles

In the District cobra is the most poisonous snake, which causes death by biting men and animals. The poisonous teeth are so sharp that it pierces the body even within the thick cloth. Its poison affects almost immediately some vital parts of the body functionaries, like the brain, nerves and the heart while it is dissolved in blood. The cobra-bite is said to be nearly fatal. Other types of snakes commonly known are krait, viper, dhamin, python and water snake. The water snake is not poisonous and its bite may be felt like intoxication but the vipers, having triangular head are capable of pouring a large quantity of poison in a sting within a very short moment. It is also fatal but the diseased may be cured by immediate action. Pythons are found in the lonely places and dark corners of godowns.

### Fishes

The fish species found in the District are mostly of fresh-water varieties and have similarity with the Ganga water system. The species which are abundant in running water are *Pangasius pangasius* (Pangus), *Mystus aor* (dingras), *Mystus singhala* (singhara), *Rita rita* (rita), *Bagerius bagarius* (gaunch), *Labeo rohita* (Rohu), *Catla catla* (katla or bawas), *Cirrhina mrigala* (mrigal), *Labeo gonius* (gonia), *Labeo bata* (bata), *Angulla bengalensis* (Bam) and *Wallago attu* (padin). Of these the latter six are also abundant in the tank waters together with *Labeo calbasu* (kalot), *Channa marulius* (sol), *C. striatus* (sanwal), *C. gachus* (gachus), *Heteropneustes fossilis* (singhi) and *Clarius batracus* (magur). The fish species found in small tanks are *Cirrhina reba* (reba or bhangnan), *Cyprinus carpio*, *Silondia silondia* (Silond), *Ophicephalus marulius*, *O. punctatus*, *O. gachua*, *Notopterus notopterus*, *N. chitala* and *Barbus tor*. Among the culturable fish species *Labeo rohita*, *L. calbasu*, *calbasu*, *Catla catla* and *Cirrhina mrigala* are most profitable and are cultured in the tanks by the State Fisheries Department.

### Climate

The climate of this District is characterised by extremes of temperature and dryness in the non-monsoon months. The cold-weather season is from December to February and is followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The south-west monsoon season commences after mid-June and lasts till the end of September. October and November may be termed the post-monsoon season.

*Rainfall*

Records of rainfall in the District are available for five stations for periods ranging from 30 to 80 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the District as a whole are given in Appendix-A, Tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the District is 1,235.6 mm. The rainfall generally decreases from south-east to the north-west. About 88 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon season, July being the month with the maximum rainfall. The variation of the rainfall in the District from year to year is not very large. During the fifty year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest rainfall amounting to 148 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1948 while 1913 was the year with the lowest rainfall which amounted to 61 per cent of the normal. In the same period there were 13 years when the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal. Two consecutive years of low rainfall occurred on four occasions. From Table 2 it will be seen that in 27 years out of 49 the rainfall in the District ranged between 1,000 and 1,500 mm.

On an average there are about 59 rainy days, (days with rainfall of 2.5 mm., 10 cents or more) in a year. The number varies from 55 at Teonthar to 63 at Govindgarh.

The maximum rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the District was 773.4 mm. at Rewa on 16th June, 1882.

*Temperature*

Records of temperature and other meteorological conditions are not available for any station in the District. But the conditions in the District are somewhat similar to those in the nearby District of Satna which has an observatory at Satna town.\* The cold season starts from about the latter half of November when both day and night temperatures begin to drop fairly rapidly. December and January are the coldest months with mean maximum temperatures of the order of 24° C. and mean minimum about 9° C. During cold waves which sometimes affect the District in the wake of passing western disturbances temperatures go down to within a degree or two of the freezing point of water. From March temperatures rise rapidly and by May, the hottest month, the mean maximum temperature is of the order of 41° C. The arrival of the monsoon by about the middle of June affords a welcome relief to the intense heat. In September and October there is a slight increase in the day temperature, but thereafter temperatures gradually decrease.

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\* The periods of various data collected at Satna are: Mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures 1881-1950, Relative humidities at 1830-1891-1950 and at 1730-1936-50, Normals of wind 1876-1950, Special weather phenomena 1935-44, and Extreme values of temperature 1881-1960.

*Humidity*

In the summer months air is very dry particularly in the afternoons. During the monsoon season high humidities prevail. The post-monsoon and winter months are drier.

*Cloudiness*

Skies are clear or lightly clouded generally except during the monsoon season when heavily clouded to overcast conditions prevail.

*Winds*

Winds are generally light, but during the monsoon season there is a slight strengthening. They are predominantly from south-west or west during the monsoon months. In the post-monsoon and winter months, winds are light and generally blow from directions between north-east and north-west. Westerly or north-westerly winds predominate in the summer months.

*Special Weather Phenomena*

Depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal in the monsoon season during their westerly or west north-westerly course across the country pass through or in the neighbourhood of the District and cause widespread rain, sometimes heavy. Occasionally storms and depressions in October also affect the District. In association with passing western disturbances thunder storms may occur in January and February. They also occur in the summer months. The rainfall in monsoon period is often associated with thunder. Occasional dust-storms also occur in the summer season.

## CHAPTER II

### HISTORY

#### Prehistory

Recent discoveries of Early, Middle and Late Stone Age tools leave no room for doubt that the District was the abode of prehistoric people. The tools of these primitive inhabitants were picked up mostly from the bed of the Son river and Itar-Pahar. Both Middle Stone Age tools and Microliths were discovered from Itar-Pahar and Nonghati, while Early, Middle and Late Stone Age tools were collected from the bed of the Son, near Deva-bondh bridge on the Rewa-Amarkantak road. Itar-Pahar, 36 km. from Rewa, revealed the existence of ten rock shelters. One of the rock-shelters was divided into two rooms. These shelters depicted both human and animal figures, and portrayed various scenes, as hunting, fishing, riding on horse-back, being chased by dog, or throwing spear at each other. Some human figures wear realistic half skirt of skin. The animals included are deer, wild buffalo, dog, rhinoceros, etc. Four factory sites of the Stone Age tools were also located near the shelters.<sup>1</sup> Painted rock-shelters were discovered at Khusiar-Ghathi-Pahari in the District. Near the downward course of the river a few Early Stone Age tools in a highly rolled condition were picked up. The *nullahs* between the Banas and Mohan, likewise, yielded some Early Stone Age tools, including a fresh ovate and some half finished tools and flakes. A chopper was located *in situ* near the Mohan river.<sup>2</sup> Microlith and megalith sites were discovered near Chachai falls and Govindgarh tank.<sup>3</sup>

#### The Nandas and the Mauryas

According to the *Puranic* evidence the lands of all the leading *Kshatriya* families of the day, including the Haihayas, Kalingas and Asmakas were incorporated in the Nanda empire. Only the regions beyond the Godawari in the south and the Indus basin beyond the Ghaggar were outside their limits.<sup>4</sup> Though there is no specific mention of any Mauryan connection with Rewa District, still it is known that the Mauryan Empire included the entire coun-

try, except the extreme south. Asoka's inscription at Rupnath and Gujara in Jabalpur and Datia districts, respectively, and his association with Sanchi and Vidisha go a long way to corroborate the fact.

#### The Sungas

In the middle of the 2nd century B.C., Pushyamitra Sunga usurped the throne, after killing the last Maurya King. His son was Agnimitra, the famous hero of Kalidas' *Malavikagnimitram* who was Viceroy at Vidisha during his father's reign. This dynasty had its sway over this region, as is proved by a few inscriptions in Bharhut *stupa*. Bharhut is 9 miles south of Satna railway station, and 120 miles to the south-west of Allahabad. An inscription in the Eastern Gateway of the *stupa* states that the stone structure, with its ornamental finish, was erected by king Dhanabhuti. Since the Sungas ruled in that period it is possible that the Gateway was the result of a Sunga king's munificence. According to Cunningham, he was, most probably, the donor of the other three Gateways also.<sup>1</sup> King Dhanabhuti identified himself in this epigraph as a son to Agaraju and grandson of king Visvadeva. He was a king of the Mathura region, and was perhaps an ally or feudatory of the Sunga emperor. Two votive tablets in the inner railing of the same *stupa* record the names of his wife Nagarakhshita and of Vriddhapala, his son.<sup>2</sup> The Bharhut first pillar was a gift of Chapadevi, the wife of Revatimitra of Vidisha. Another donor was Vasishthi of Vidisha, whose husband was Venimitra. They might have been connected with the royal family of Vidisha, represented by Agnimitra.

#### The Guptas, the Parivrajakas and the Uchchakalpas

In the 4th century A.D. the tract around this District seems to have come under the domination of the Imperial Guptas of Magadh. Samudra Gupta (A.D. 335-380), the mighty conqueror of this dynasty, while proceeding towards the south, after completing his conquest of the Northern India, marched through this region to invade Southern Kosala.<sup>3</sup> According to Samudra Gupta's Allahabad Pillar Inscription his commands were obeyed by the frontier kings, who paid taxes and used to visit him for paying respects. He also reduced all kings of the forest countries to the position of vassals.<sup>4</sup> It is evident from the Khoh (a village in erstwhile Nagod State) grants of the Parivrajaka Maharajas Samkshobha and Hastin, that they were the rulers of the 18 forest kingdoms

1 Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1961-62, pp. 23, 24 and 100; 1963-64, p. 39.

2 *ibid.* p. 24.

3 *ibid.* 1957-58, p. 26, 1963-64, p. 39.

4 K.A. Nilkanta Sastri, *The Age of the Nandas and the Mauryas*, pp. 26 and 27.

1. A Cunningham, *The Stupa of Bharhut*, p. 15.

2. B.M. Barua, *Barhut*, Book I, p. 29. According to Cunningham Dhanabhuti himself was the ruler of Sugana, which included the whole of Gangetic Doab, from the hills down to Meerut.

3. R.K. Mookerji, *The Gupta Empire*, pp. 20-21.

4. Fleet, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, p. 14.

before the Gupta conquest. The grants, dated in the Gupta year 156-209 (that is A.D. 415-528), speak of the favour shown to them by the Gupta Emperor when he allowed them to continue in their sovereign states. It is explicitly stated in the inscription of Maharaja Samkshobha that, Maharaja Hastin was governing the 18 forest kingdoms, including Dabhala (Dahala or modern Jabalpur region) which came to him by inheritance. Those perhaps included parts of Rewa. The mention of the conquest of the forest kingdoms in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta may possibly be a reference to those chiefs. These rulers were called Parivrajaka Maharajas because they descended from the royal ascetic Susarman.<sup>1</sup>

A contemporary dynasty ruled near the Parivrajaka territory with their capital at Uchchakalpa in the former Nagod State. A stone pillar at Bhumra, about 14 km. from Uchahara, or ancient Uchchakalpa, marks the boundary between these two kingdoms.<sup>2</sup> From the Bhumara inscription of Sarvanatha and the Khoh and Kariatal inscriptions of Jayanath we get a few other names of this dynasty of Uchchakalpa. They were Oghadeva, Kumardeva Jayasimha and Vyaghra.<sup>3</sup> During their regime Bhagabhata, Aditya (Sun god) and Pishta-parikadevi were worshipped by the people.<sup>4</sup>

#### *Panduvamsa*

Apart from these two, another dynasty, viz., the Panduvamsa was gaining ground in the north and east of the Parivrajakas and Uchchakalpas. King Udayana of this family, whose inscription has been found at Kalanjar was ruling towards the end of 5th century A. D. His great grandson Tivaradeva was the famous king of Southern Kosala. A copper plate grant of another Panduvamsi dynasty was discovered from Rewa State itself. Four rulers are mentioned in it, of whom the first two bear no royal title, but the last two, viz., Nagabala and Indrabala, are referred to not only as Maharaja but are styled as *Parama-Maheshwara* and *Parama-Brahmanya*. They probably ruled in the fifth century A.D. and achieved complete or partial independence in the latter half of that period.<sup>5</sup>

The Huna conqueror Toramana occupied the Punjab, Rajasthan and the Central India. But soon he was worsted by Narasimha Gupta Baladitya of the Imperial Gupta dynasty and Yasodharman of Mandsaur. According to the pillar inscriptions at Mandsaur, Yasodharman is said to have carried his

1. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, pp. 7, 13, 14, 93-136; *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XX, p. 377; R.C. Majumdar and A.S. Altekar, *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, p. 188.
2. *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, p. 188.
3. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, pp. 117-19.
4. *ibid.* pp. 126, 128 and 136.
5. *The Classical Age*, pp. 30-31.

victorious arms from the Himalayas to the Mahendra mountain (in Ganjam district) and from the Arabian sea to the Brahmaputra river (Lauhity). It is said in the same inscription that he possessed those countries, which even the Guptas could not subdue, and that homage was paid to him by the Huna ruler Mihirakula.<sup>1</sup> It is thus obvious that his suzerainty was recognised in this region in 6th century A.D. How long did the sway of Yasodharman last in north India is not definitely known.

#### *The Kalachuris*

The advent of the Kalachuris in the last quarter of the seventh century A.D. opens a new epoch in the history of this region. The early Kalachuris, claiming descent from Kartavirya Arjuna of the Haihaya race, rose into prominence in the sixth century A.D., and ruled over a large territory, with Mahishmati as their capital.<sup>2</sup> On being subdued by the Chalukya ruler Mangalesa of Badami in about A.D. 601, they remained in a state of servitude for some time. Soon, however, the Kalachuris rallied their forces and, getting an opportunity in the general scramble for power following Harsha's death, extended their power in Northern India. In the last decade of the seventh century, Vamaraja, the founder of the Tripuri branch of the Kalachuris, succeeded in carving out a principality which included Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and established himself at Kalanjar.<sup>3</sup> Thereafter the Kalachuris took pride in assuming the title '*Kalanjara-Puravaradhisvara*', or the lord of Kalanjara, the best of cities.<sup>4</sup>

Vamaraja ruled over a vast territory, extending from the Gomti in the north to the Narmada in the south, and comprising Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand i. e. the former Rewa State, Sagar and Jabalpur districts and the central portion of Uttar Pradesh. He assumed the imperial titles *Paramabhattacharaka*, *Maharajadhiraja* and *Parameshvara*. Since the time of Vamaraja the Kalachuris came to be known as the *Chaidyas* or lords of the Chedi country. At first the territory south of the Yamuna, extending from the Chambal on the north-west to the Kaveri on the south-east, was known as Chedi. Later, Chedi came to signify Baghelkhand region as well as the territory around Tripuri, which remained in the possession of the Kalachuris almost till their downfall. Vamaraja seems to have transferred his capital from Mahishmati to Tripuri.<sup>5</sup>

1. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, pp. 145-146; *The Classical Age*, pp. 29-30.
2. Pargiter, *Ancient Indian Historical Traditions*, pp. 41, 102, 144, etc.; *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XII, p. 253; *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. II, p. 14.
3. V.V. Mirashi, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, pt. I, p. lxviii.
4. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. V, p. 24.
5. Mirashi, *op. cit.*, p. lxx.

### The Kalachuris of Tripuri

The Kalachuris ruled this tract, as a discovery of their inscriptions in the District goes to show, upto the end of the 12th century. Kokalla I (A.D. 850-890) raised the family to a place of distinction and paved the way for its future greatness. According to his Bilhari stone inscription, he is mentioned as setting up two unique columns, the Rastrakuta king Krishnaraja in the south and the Pratihara ruler Bhojadeva in the north.<sup>1</sup>

The next important king of the dynasty was Yuvarajadeva (A.D. 915-945) whose greatness rests not so much on his military conquest, as on his encouragement of Saivism and the enlightened character of his government. Under the influence of his chief queen Nohala he invited several *Acharyas* of the *Mattamayura* clan and built magnificent monasteries in his kingdom for their residence. According to the Gurgi (Grog) stone inscription of Kokalla II, Yuvarajadeva built a monastery at Gurgi in Rewa District at an enormous cost. Prabhavasiva, the disciple of Chudasiva was placed in charge of this monastery. His disciple Prasantasiva built a temple of Siva near the monastery and installed in it the images of Haragauri, Kartikeya, Ganapati and Saraswati. He also donated several villages for the maintenance of the Saiva ascetics residing there.<sup>2</sup> At Bhera-ghat near Tripuri, he built a *Golaki-math* (circular temple) dedicated to the sixty-four *Yaginis*. His queen Nohala got constructed another lofty temple of Siva at Nohalesvara (Nohta in Damoh district).

Yuvarajadeva I (c. A. D. 915-945) was also a great patron of literature. His court was adorned by Rajshekhara, the author of *Balaramayana*, *Balabharata*, *Karpuramanjari* and *Kavyamimansa* as well as a very able and learned minister Bhakamisra.

Yuvarajadeva I was one of the most powerful rulers of the Kalachuri dynasty. He raided distant countries. Although it is uncertain if his raids resulted in the enlargement of his patrimony, but his titles *Chakravartin* and *Trikalingadhipati* are indicative of his leading position among the contemporary rulers.<sup>3</sup> Three inscriptions of his reign have been discovered at Bandhogarh in Rewa District.

One of the most illustrious of the Tripuri rulers was Gangeyadeva, who might have started his career as a feudatory of the Chandellas, as indicated by his Makundpur stone inscription, dated the Kalachuri year 772 (A.D. 1019), in which he is referred to by the modest title of Maharha-Maha-Mahattaraka.<sup>4</sup> He seems to have subdued most of his neighbouring monarchs and after his brilliant conquests assumed the imperial titles of *Vikramaditya*,

1. *ibid.* Inscription No. 45, Verse 17.

2. *ibid.* Inscription No. 45, pp. 11-21 and p. 1.

3. *ibid.* p. lxxxiv.

4. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXII, p. 234; *Annals of Bhandarkar Research Institute*, Vol. XXIII, p. 296. Makundpur is a village, few miles from Rewa town.

### Maharajadhrāja and Paramesvara

In the geographical account of Alberuni, Gangeya is mentioned as the ruling monarch of Dahala, with capital at Tripuri.<sup>1</sup> It was he among the Tripuri monarchs, who issued gold coins of his own, which were copied by the Chandellas and the Rastrakutas. Gangeya reigned from A. D. 1015-1041. His brilliant son Karnadeva (A. D. 1041-1073) too held sway over the District, as is proved by his two inscriptions from Rewa, dated the Kalachuri years 800 (1048-49) and 812<sup>2</sup> (A. D. 1060-1061). These epigraphs give an account of the genealogy of the royal house as well as of Karna's victory in north and south, including the territories of the Kuntalas and the Pallavas.

Karna was the greatest ruler of the Kalachuri dynasty. On account of his victories in all directions, he seems to have become the undisputed *Chakravartin* of North India. He also gave liberal patronage to religion and literature. Karna built a lofty twelve-storeyed temple, called *Karna-meru* at Banaras, and a *ghat* called *Karna-tirth* at Prayaga. He shifted his capital to Banaras.

### The Chandellas

It seems certain that during the regime of the later Kalachuris the Chedi influence was progressively on the wane in this region, while the Chandella rulers of Jejakbhukti were gaining ground. The Chandella king Madanavarman, who reigned from A. D. 1129-1163 defeated either the Chedi king Gayakarnadeva (A. D. 1123-1153) or his son Narasimhadeva (A. D. 1153-1163). The discovery of Madanavarman's 48 silver coins in the Panwar village of Teonthar tahsil indicate a probable connection of the area, north of the Kaimur range, by the Chandellas,<sup>3</sup> though the Alhaghat<sup>4</sup> inscription, and the Lal-pahad inscription of Narasimhadeva of A.D. 1158 and 1159 respectively suggest a temporary recapture of the area, including Rewa District, by the Kalachuris.<sup>5</sup> It is evident from these inscriptions that Narasimha succeeded in recovering from the Chandellas the Baghelkhand region, which was a part of his ancestral dominion. Like his elder brother, Jayasimha Kalachuri (A. D. 1163-1188) continued to hold the valley of the Tamasa or Ton; for the Rewa plate of the *Maharanaka* Kirtivarman, a petty chief of Kakaredi (modern Kakeri on the border of Rewa District) mentions him as suzerain, with full titles of paramountcy.<sup>6</sup>

1. *Al-Beruni*, Tr. by Sachau, Vol I, p. 202.

2. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, Pt. 1, pp. 265-68, and 278-281.

3. N. S. Bose, *History of the Chandellas*, p. 85; *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV Pt. I, p. civ.

4. Alhaghat is located in Rewa District, in the north of Rewa town.

5. N. S. Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 86; Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey Report*, Vol. XXI, p. 115; *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. cvi.

6. *ibid.*

In the Rewa stone inscription of Vijayasimha, the last known Kalachuri king, dated the Kalachuri era 944 (A. D. 1193) Malayasimha of Kakaredi is mentioned as his *samanta*. From another inscription of Vijayasimha dated in Kalachuri era (A. D. 1210 A. D.) also, it is known that the Kalachuris were in possession of Rewa and its surrounding territory till then.<sup>1</sup> But from the Dhureti (6 miles south east of Rewa) plates of Trailokyamalla or Trailokyavarman (A. D. 1203-1250) Chandella, dated in A. D. 1212, it is known that the Chandellas defeated the Kalachuris and occupied the territory around Rewa in K. 963 (A. D. 1212 A. D.). Dhureti plates also show that Malayasimha transferred his allegiance from the vanquished ruler of Chedi to the victorious Chendella king Trailokyavarman.<sup>2</sup>

#### The Baghels

It appears that parts of Baghelkand region came under the possession of the Baghel Rajputs, who claim descent from the Chalukyas or Solankis of Gujarat.<sup>3</sup> The Baghelas who were the subordinates of the Chalukya rulers played a prominent part in maintaining the territorial integrity of the Chalukya kingdom. The last known ruler of the Chalukya dynasty was Tribhuvanapala, who reigned for a very short period. On his death, in the absence of any male heir, the Baghelas assumed royal authority.<sup>4</sup>

The earliest known member of the Baghela dynasty was Dhavala, whose son Arnoraja was the first member of the family to gain any importance. Arnoraja is stated to have been given the village Bhimapalli, identified with Vyaghrapalli (the tiger's lair), a village ten miles south-west of Anhilwara. It was from Vyaghrapalli that the dynasty took their name, Vyaghrapalliya or Vaghela.<sup>5</sup>

The Baghelas ruled in Gujarat for more than half a century but were constantly troubled by Muslim invaders. It was during the reign of Karna that the generals of Ala-ud-din Khalji launched a massive invasion in 1299 A. D. Karna lost his kingdom of Gujarat either in this invasion or during the second invasion in 1304 A. D.<sup>6</sup>

A descendant of Karnadeva Baghela, came to Kalinjar and is said to have accepted service under the Bhar Chief.<sup>7</sup> His descendants soon obtained

1. Archaeological Survey Annual Report, 1935-36, p. 89.
2. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXV, pp. 1-6; N. S. Bose, op. cit., pp. 102-105.
3. The Baghelas or Vaghelas did not, perhaps, belong to the main branch of the Chalukya dynasty established by Mularaja. It is made clear by their court poet, Somesvara, who has stated that the Vaghelas arose from a different branch of the Chalukyas. The Baghelas were, however, related to the main branch through matrimony. See; A. K. Majumdar, *Chalukyas of Gujarat*, p. 169; K. S. Lal, *History of the Khaljis*, p. 68.
4. For details, see; A. K. Majumdar, op. cit., pp. 161-68.
5. *ibid.* p. 169.
6. *ibid.* p. 189.
7. Rupani Sharma, *Baghela Vamsha Varnanam*, sloka. 12.

possession of Gahora (14 miles from Karvi, on Karvi-Manikpur road, in Banda district of U. P.) from the Lodhi landlords and made it the seat of their possessions, which extended upto Kantit and Chunar in the Mirzapur District of U.P.<sup>1</sup>

To Viramdeva or Bhairamdeva (1470-95 A. D.) belongs the credit of extending his sway over the *path* (uplands) upto the Kaimur in the south, if not beyond. This was the period of the decline of the Tughluq empire of Delhi and Viramdeva was a powerful Chief allied to the Sharqi Sultans of Jaunpur and hostile to the Malikzadas of Kalpi in Bundelkhand.<sup>2</sup> In the game of power politics between Delhi and Jaunpur the Baghels of Bhatha-Gahora played a prominent part inviting three Lodi expeditions from Delhi.<sup>3</sup>

Bhaidyachandra, the sixteenth Chief of the dynasty, was a contemporary of Bahlul Lodi and his son Sikandar Lodi. He has also been called Raja Bhid and Raja of Panna by the Muhammadan writers. It is said that Bhaidyachandra the foundation of the fort of Maihar was laid by Raja (Bhiradeva) Bhaidyachandra.<sup>1</sup> He assisted Husain Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur who fled before Bahlul Lodi's (1451-89 A. D.) assault. Bahlul, however, defeated Husain Shah and took possession of Jaunpur. He then appointed Mubarak Khan as the Governor of Jaunpur.<sup>5</sup> This event took place some time in 1487-89 A. D. The Baghel Chief Bhiradeva, however, continued to support Husain Shah. During Sikandar Lodi's rule (1489-1517 A. D.), Husain Shah, in 1492, drove out Mubarak from Jaunpur. The latter was soon after imprisoned by the Bagela Chief.<sup>6</sup> When Sikandar Lodi made an advance into Rewa territory, the Baghel Chief set Mubarak Khan at liberty. The Raja continued, however, to support the Jaunpur Sultan, and in 1494 Sikandar Lodi was obliged to enter Baghelkhand. He marched as far as Kantit, where Bhira met him and offered his allegiance. Sikander Lodi confirmed him in the possession of Kantit and retired towards Prayag. Bhira, suspicious of Sikandar's intentions, however, suddenly abandoned his camp and fled. Thereupon Sikandar Lodi looted Bhira's property.<sup>7</sup>

In 1495 Sikandar Lodi again attacked Bhira for the purpose of chastising him. At Khan Ghati, probably Kathauli Ghat, he was opposed by the Raja's

1. The Vikram University Journal, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 55.  
*Rewa State Gazetteer* (1907) giving a different account mentions Vyaghradeva, as the person who migrated to northern India in the middle of the 13th century. For details, see: pp. 10-12.
2. *Journal of Indian History*, 1954, Pt. 2, p. 32.
3. *Proceedings, Indian History Congress*, 1946, pp. 242-45.
4. *Vindhya Bhumi*, October 1956, p. 67.
5. Elliot and Dowson, *History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. V, p. 89.
6. *ibid.* p. 93; Cunningham, op. cit., Vol. XXI, p. 108.
7. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. V, p. 94. One historian states that Sikandar collected Bhira's property and returned it to him, which is incorrect according to the author of *Makhzan-i-Afghani*.

grandson Bir Singh Deva, who was defeated and fled to Panna, pursued by the Sultan. Hearing this Bhira fled towards Surguja but died on the way. Sikandar proceeded as far as Phaphund, 20 miles to the north of Bandhogarh, but owing to want of provisions and great losses among his horses, he was obliged to repair in haste to Jaunpur. Lakhmichand, one of Bhira's sons, at once informed Husain Shah of the straits into which the Sultan had been driven. Thereupon Husain Shah proceeded to attack him but the Sultan contrived for a time to evade a meeting.

Meanwhile, Sikandar sent conciliatory messages to Raja Salivahan (1495-1500 A. D.), the son and successor of Raja Bhira, and induced him to come to his aid. Their combined armies defeated Husain Shah.<sup>1</sup> It seems probable that Raja Salivahan 'may have bought his assistance by his (Sikandar's) withdrawal of the besieging army'.<sup>2</sup> At this time Sikandar Lodi requested Silivahan to give him a daughter in marriage, Silivahan's refusal enraged the Sultan and in 1498 to avenge himself for this old grievance, now invaded the country in 1499 and entirely destroyed all signs of cultivation. He advanced as far as Bandhogarh and invested the fort, but in spite of the most strenuous efforts was unable to capture it. Sikandar then retiring to Jaunpur sacked the country as far as Banda.<sup>3</sup>

Salivahan was succeeded by his son Bir Singh Deva in about 1500 A.D. He was a powerful Rajput ruler of his times. He founded the town of Birsinghpur (22° 48'N, 81° 1'E) which later became a town of Bir Singh Deva Panna State.<sup>4</sup> Bir Singh Deva was on good terms with the (1500-1540 A. D.) Delhi Sultan, Sikandar Lodi, and frequently attended his court.

In about 1515 A. D. he gave asylum to Aman Das (Sangram Shah), the greatest ruler of Garha-Mandla Kingdom and the father-in-law of the famous queen Durgavati. Aman Das had fled to Bir Singh Deva after a conflict with his father Arjun Das. Bir Singh treated him as a son, and when he went to attend upon Sultan Sikandar Lodi, he left him behind with his son (Virbhan) who was then a minor. Arjun Das then formally disinherited Aman Das from the kingdom. Upon this Aman Das returned, and with the assistance of the Raja's attendants killed his father. The people imprisoned Aman Das. Two of his father's old friends, however, informed Bir Singh Deva about the sad occurrence. Bir Singh at once returned from Delhi and overran Garha, forcing Arjun Das to take refuge in the hills. It is then related that "Aman Das came to meet him (Bir Singh) on his road, attended by only a few followers. After great display of weeping, the Raja forgave him and restored his country."<sup>5</sup>

1. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. V, pp. 94-95.

2. Cunningham, op. cit., Vol. XXI, p. 108.

3. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 463; Cunningham, op. cit., Vol. XXI, p. 108; Ferishta, Vol. I, p. 574.

4. Rewa State Gazetteer, p. 13.

5. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. VI, pp. 32-33.

In his Memoirs Babar calls him Nar Singh and mentions him as assisting Rana Sanga of Chittor in the battle of Kanwaha (Khanwa) on 16th March, 1527 with a force of 4,000 horse.<sup>1</sup> He, however, allied himself with Babar after the decisive battle of Kanwaha and received the Bhata territoriss in *nankar jagir* (maintenance grant) from Babar.<sup>2</sup>

Bir Singh was a great conqueror. He reduced the Parihar Raja Bhojraj of Nagod (in Satna District of Madhya Pradesh) and captured the fort of Narogarh from him. Later, he is said to have defeated Raja Dalpat Shah (1530-1548 A. D.) of Garha Mandla in a battle.<sup>3</sup> He captured the fort of Bandhogarh from the aboriginal Kamars and, subjugating the southern district of modern Shahdol, levied tribute upon the Kalachuri ruler of Ratanpur (Bilaspur District of Madhya Pradesh). The Baghela dominions reached their farthest limits under him.

As a result of these conquests, he acquired enormous booty and gave large donations to Brahmans. He also utilized his wealth for "beautifying his capital, Gahora, with wide roads and magnificent palaces, while the well-to-do adorned the town with mansions of their own so-much-so indeed that Gahora became a busy prosperous centre."<sup>4</sup>

Bir Singh Deva was not only a builder but a great patron of arts and literature. The poet, Ramchandra Bhatt, wrote *Radhacharita*, a Sanskrit work, at his instance. A number of Sanskrit verses composed by contemporary poets in praise of Bir Singh Deva, have come down to us.

Bir Singh Deva was a great devotee of Vishnu, with leanings towards the contemporary Bhakti school founded by Guru Ramanand of Banaras. According to Kabirpanthi tradition, he was a votary of Kabirpanth.<sup>5</sup> It is also current that Bir Singh Deva was the leader of Kabir's Hindu disciples who brought his last remains from Maghar and cremated them at Banaras. The Kabirpanthi influence in the family was sustained through Ramchandra (1555-92 A. D.) to Vishwanath Singh (1833-54) and was responsible for the court salutation of "Sahib Salam."<sup>6</sup>

1. Leyden and Erskine, *Memoirs of Babar*, p. 360.

2. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, p. 14, 53.

3. The Vikram University Journal, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 56. *Vindhya Bhumi*, July, 1953, p. 11. There is, however, no mention of this event in the history of the Garha dynasty. See; C. U. Wills, *The Raj-Gond Maharajas of the Satpura Hills*, pp. 50-51.

4. The Vikram University Journal, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 56.

5. *ibid.* *Vindhya-Bhumi*, July, 1953, p. 11.

6. A. H. Nizami's article in *Bharatiya Vidya*, Bombay, 1946, No. 10, pp. 53-57; *Vindhya-Bhumi*, July 1953, p. 11.

Virabhanudeva or Virbhan (1540-55 A. D.)

Bir Singh died in about 1540 A. D. and was succeeded by his son Virabhanudeva or Virbhan. He ruled the Baghel territory during the times of Humayun and Shar Shah. Virbhan earned the gratitude of Humayun by giving him timely assistance after the battle of Chausa. Gulbadan Begam records that Humayun's army was without food or drink for four or five days. The Raja started a bazar from where the army could obtain their necessities.<sup>1</sup>

It was perhaps on account of this help that Virbhan was addressed as brother by Humayun on the occasion of the birth of Bir Bhadra, Virbhan's grandson. A dress of honour and other suitable presents were also sent to him.<sup>2</sup>

Since Virbhan was an ally of Humayun, he invited wrath of Sher Shah, who after the assumption of power, invaded his territory, but could not proceed as far as Bandhogarh. His son, Jalal Khan, came to Rewa (the future capital of the Baghel State) in 1545 A. D. and stayed there while his father was engaged in the siege of Kalinjar where Virbhan had sought shelter. Sher Shah, however, met with a fatal accident at Kalinjar and the Baghels continued to rule from Gahora, their capital. Jalal Khan, on hearing of his father's death, proceeded to Kalinjar and was crowned as the ruler of the Sur empire. He assumed the title of Islam Shah.<sup>3</sup> *Virbhanudaya Kavyam*, and *Katha Saritasagar* give us an account of his rule. *Virbhanudaya Kavyam* a historical Sanskrit *Kavya*, was composed by Madhava, a court poet of Virbhan, in about 1556 A. D. The poet has given an account of Raja Virbhan and his son, Ramchandra, in the *Kavya*.<sup>4</sup>

Virbhan died in 1555 and was succeeded by his son Ramchandra.<sup>5</sup> He was a contemporary of Akbar, and is numerously mentioned by the Muhammadan writers. In the first year of his reign, on his Ramchandra sheltering Adil Khan, elder son of Sher Shah, who had fled (1556-92 A. D.) from Agra, he was attacked by Ibrahim Sur. Ramchandra

1. Gulabadan Begam, *Humayun Nama*, Tr. By A. S. Beveridge, p. 136; Dr. Iswari Prasad, *The Life and Times of Humayun*, p. 133; K. R. Qanungo *Sher Shah and His Times*, pp. 206, 425 and 429.

2. *Glories of Bandhogarh and Its Rulers*, p. 6; Madhava, *Virbhanudaya Kavyam*, Verses 21-23.

Eminent historian Dr. K. R. Qanungo refers to Raja Virbhan of Arail as the founder of the Baghel dynasty of Rewa. Though he errs in calling him the founder, his identification with the ruler of Baghelkhand seems to be correct. (vide: *Sher Shah and his Times*, pp. 206, 429).

3. K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., pp. 436-7; *The Vikram University Journal*, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 56.

4. R. L. Agnihotri, *Sanskrit Sahitya Ko Bundhava-Nareshe Ki Den*, pp. 47-48.

5. Abul Fazl, *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by Blochmann, Vol. I (1939), p. 446.

fought bravely and was victorious. He made Ibrahim Sur a prisoner, but treated him with 'great honour, seated him upon the throne, and waited upon him as a servant'. Ibrahim stayed there for sometime as an honoured guest with Ramchandra.<sup>1</sup> In 1564, in the sixth year of his reign, Akbar heard of the extra-ordinary skill of Ramchandra's musician Tansen. He, therefore, sent Jalal Khan Qurchi to fetch him from Bandhogarh.<sup>2</sup> Ramchandra could not resist the demand and bade farewell to his favourite artist in compliance with Akbar's wishes.

In the eighth year of his reign (1564 A. D.), Akbar appointed Khwaja Abdul Majid Harwai, better known as Asaf Khan, the governor of Kara. Asaf Khan proceeded to take possession of the province. Thereupon Ghazi Khan Tatar<sup>3</sup> (Tanuri), the governor appointed under the Sur dynasty, fled to Ramchandra, and started raising a force. Asaf Khan, therefore, sent an urgent message to Raja Ramchandra to hand over Ghazi Khan to him. He, moreover, advised him to become a subject of Akbar and pay him tribute.<sup>4</sup> Ramchandra refused to accept his advice and a fight followed in which the Raja was defeated and Ghazi Khan was killed. Ramchandra fled to Bandhogarh. Asaf Khan then advanced on Bandhogarh itself but on the mediation of some Hindu chiefs at Delhi, Akbar raised the siege.<sup>5</sup>

During the time of Shar Shah's successors, Raja Ramchandra had purchased the strong fort of Kalinjar from Ali Khan (Sher Shah's son-in-law), the governor, for a high price.<sup>6</sup> After the capture of Chittor (1567) and Ranthambhor (1568), the local Muhammadan land-owners were fired with a desire to take Kalinjar from the Raja. Ramchandra, seeing that he could not hold the fort for a long time, handed it over to Emperor Akbar in *Safar* 977 A. H. (July 1569)<sup>7</sup> and sent his heir-apparent, Virbhadra, to the Imperial court.

For many years, however, Ramchandra could not be persuaded to pay his respects to Akbar in person, although his son Virbhadra was at the Mughal court. Ultimately, in the 28th year of Akbar's reign (1583-84 A. D.), Virbhadra suggested that if some one among the royal servants with whom the raja Ram-

1. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. V, p. 244; K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., p. 437.

2. *Maasir-ul-Umra*, Tr. by Brijratna Das, Vol. I, p. 330.

3. *ibid.* Vol. I, p. 288.

4. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 117.

5. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 396; *Maasir-ul-Umra*, Vol. I, p. 331.

6. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. V, p. 33; *Maasir ul-Umra*, Vol. I, p. 331; *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 399. Abul Fazl calls him Bijl Khan and not Ali Khan.

7. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. V, p. 333; *Maasir-ul-Umra*, Vol. I, pp. 331-32.

chandra was acquainted were sent, he would consent to come. In that year Akbar himself travelled to Prayag and began the building of the Allahabad fort. He sent Raja Birbal, who is said to have passed his early years at the Baghela court, and a nobleman Zain Khan Koka (foster brother) to accompany the Raja to the Mughal court.<sup>1</sup> The silver-tongued Birbal succeeded in persuading the proud Baghel Raja to call on Akbar. Raja Ramchandra then had an audience with Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri where he was received with all honour and courtesy. He was also confirmed as the hereditary ruler of Bhatha and Bandho without tributary obligations.<sup>2</sup> He presented the Emperor some rubies, one of which was valued at Rs. 50,000, and received in return 101 horses.<sup>3</sup>

Ramchandra died in 1592 A.D. Badayuni paid a tribute to him by saying; "He has left no equal behind him for princely generosity. Among his other gifts, he gave a Kror of gold (Kror zar) to the minister Mian Tan Sen in one day".<sup>4</sup> He was also said to have given a lakh of rupees to Rahim for his couplet.<sup>5</sup>

#### CHITRAKUT MEN RAMI RAHE, RAHIMAN AWADH NARESH JEHI PAR VIPADA PARAT HAI, VAH AWAT AHI DESH.

His rule was the golden age for arts and literature. Emperor Akbar's court poet, Govinda Bhatta surnamed Akbariya Kalidasa, wrote *Ramchandra Yashuh Prabandha* (in Sanskrit) in praise of Raja Ramchandra. Narhari Mahapatra, the bard of Akbar, and his son, Harinath, enjoyed his patronage.<sup>6</sup>

Ramchandra had intimate relations with Dharam Das, the founder of the Chhattisgarh section of Kabirpanth and was revered by posterity as a saint. His territories extended from Prayag to Amarkantak and from Kalinjar to Chunar. As a result of Mughal encroachments the Baghela State was twice reduced in size but it always defied the mightiest conqueror of Medieval India. The Baghelas were never fully subjugated and the hold of the Mughal Government over them was only precarious. They never paid regular tribute to the Mughal Emperors.<sup>7</sup> The Baghel State was then known to the Mughals for its diamond mines and the best variety of elephants.<sup>8</sup>

1. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 443. A local tradition says that Birbal was brought up in the Baghela Court.

2. *Maasir-ul-Umra* Eng. Translation, Calcutta (1880), Vol. II, pp. 134-36.

3. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 443; *Maasir-ul-Umra* Vol. I, p. 332.

4. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. V, pp. 538-39.

5. *Glories of Bandhogarh and Its Rulers*, p. 7.

6. *The Vikram University Journal*, Vol II, No. 2, p. 58.

7. *ibid.*

8. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. V, pp. 538-39.

Virbhadradeva succeeded his father Ramchandra in 1593 A.D. He was at the Mughal court at the time of his father's death and at once started for Bandhogarh. He, however, fell from his palanquin on the way and died soon after in A.H. 1001 (1593 A.D.), as a result of his serious injuries. He was a cultured prince and was liked by Akbar, who paid a visit to Rai Singh Rathor, son of Kalyanmal, the Rathor Raja of Bikaner, whose daughter had been married to Virbhadradeva<sup>1</sup> to offer condolence. Akbar also interceded for their young children and prevented the widow from burning herself.<sup>2</sup> Virbhadradeva is chiefly known as the author of two Sanskrit works, *Kandarpachudamani* (1577 A.D.), and *Dashkumarpurvakathasar*. He was a patron of the learned Padmanabha Misra, a Sanskrit scholar of Mithila and the author of *Virbhadradeva Champu*. The work describes a campaign of Virbhadradeva.<sup>3</sup>

Virbhadradeva left Vikramaditya to succeed him as a minor. His succession was followed by intrigues and disturbances at the Baghel court. Akbar, therefore, sent Rai Patra Das (Pal Das) to restore peace and order there. On this arrival at Bandhogarh he was requested (1593-1624 A.D.) by the young Chief's supporters to take the youth to Agra.

Ismail Quli Khan was, therefore, sent to Agra with the young ruler, who arrived there in 1596 A.D. At the same time a request was also made to spare the fort of Bandhogarh from being conquered. Akbar was fully aware of the danger of leaving such strongholds and, therefore, refused to accept the request. Patra Das soon besieged the fort and captured it after a siege of eight months and twenty-five days, in 1597 A.D.<sup>4</sup> In 1599 Patra Das was sent there as the governor of the district. From 1597 till 1602 Bandhogarh and the surrounding tract remained under the sway of Muhammadan governors, the capital being moved to Rewa.<sup>5</sup>

It may be recalled here that Akbar had declared Virbhadradeva as 'Raja' in 1592<sup>6</sup> and when Virbhadradeva died, Akbar did not recognise any of his sons as the ruler from 1592 to 1601. During this period the Mughal authority was established in the area. Durjodhan, the second son of Virbhadradeva, who had declared his allegiance to the Emperor was declared as 'Raja' in 1601 and put under the guardianship of one Bharati Chand.<sup>7</sup> Thus the claim of Vikramaditya, the eldest son of Virbhadradeva, was neglected by Akbar in 1601. Thereupon, Vikramaditya having established himself at Rewa, gathered some followers and

1. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 385; *Maasir-ul-Umra*, Vol. I, p. 332.

2. Cunningham, op. cit., Vol. XXI, p. III.

3. Rupani Sharma, *Baghel Vamsha Varnanam*, pp. a-b.

4. *Maasir-ul-Umra*, Vol. I, pp. 332-33; *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, pp. 446 and 523.

5. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, p. 16.

6. *Akbarnama*, Tr. by H. Beveridge, Vol. III, pp. 966-67.

7. *ibid.* pp. 1177 and 1180.

pressed his claims. He rebelled in 1610 and wanted to capture Bandhogarh. Jahangir soon appointed Raja Maha Singh, the grandson of Raja Man Singh Kachhwaha, to chastise the rebel. After the successful quelling of the rebellion of Vikramaditya, Jahangir assigned the Baghela territories to Maha Singh in Jagir.<sup>1</sup>

With the establishment of Mughal rule in Bandhogarh, the future of Vikramaditya was completely sealed. Later, he approached Prince Khurram and through him procured pardon from Jahangir in 1616.<sup>2</sup> Jahangir soon after restored the territories of Bandhogarh to Vikramaditya.

In 1619 Vikramaditya, again visited the Mughal court and presented an elephant and a jewelled plume to the emperor.<sup>3</sup> Thus, during the reign of Jahangir, the Mughal-Baghela relations improved. Vikramaditya died in the year 1624.

Amar Singh succeeded<sup>4</sup> his father Vikramaditya in 1624 A. D. He was the first Baghela ruler to enter the Mughal Imperial service and accept their suzerainty.<sup>5</sup> Soon after his accession, he visited Delhi and paid his respect to Emperor Jahangir.<sup>6</sup> In the eighth year of the reign of Shah Jahan, he joined Abdulla Khan Bahadur in a campaign against the Chief of Ratanpur. Through his mediation, the Chief of Ratanpur paid a visit to Abdulla Khan and a peaceful submission was brought about.<sup>7</sup> In 1634, Amar Singh joined the army of Khan Daurun in his campaign against the rebellious Bundela chief Jujhar Singh of Orchha.<sup>8</sup> Amar Singh was a great literary figure. He patronised the Hindi poet, Nilakanth, the author of *Amarash Vilas*.<sup>9</sup>

Anup Singh succeeded his father Amar Singh in 1640, when he was only a child of six years. In 1650, when Raja Pahar Singh Bundela, *jagirdar*

of Chauragarh and brother of the Raja of Orchha, attacked Anup Singh, because he had offered shelter to Dayaram, a zamindar of Chauragarh. Anup Singh, with his whole family, withdrew from Rewa and fled to the hills.<sup>1</sup> But Fateh Singh, his younger brother, with the help of Jagat Singh and others, faced Pahar Singh bravely and expelled him from Rewa.<sup>2</sup> Anup Singh visited the Emperor Shah Jahan at Delhi in 1655-56 A. D., where he was received with great honour. It is said that Salabat Khan, governor of Allahabad, had conducted him to the Mughal court, where Anup Singh did homage. He was also made the Commandar (*Mansabdar*) of 3,000 infantry (*zat*) and 2,000 horse (*sawar*).<sup>3</sup> At this time his younger brother, Fateh Singh, who was also given a *mansab* of 500 *zat* and 200 *sawar*, founded the Sohawal State in Baghelkhand.<sup>4</sup>

Anup Singh contracted matrimonial relations with the Hada, Sisodia and Kachhwaha houses of Bundi, Udaipur and Ambar (Jaipur), respectively, in Rajputana.<sup>5</sup>

Bhava Singh succeeded Anup Singh in 1660 A. D. He ruled the State for nearly 30 years but his rule appears to have been uneventful. Himself a scholar, he patronised scholars. Rupani Sharma has given an account of the Nine Gems of his court in his *Baghela Vamsha* (1660-90 A. D.) *Varnanam*.<sup>6</sup> Aniruddh Singh, who succeeded Bhava Singh in 1690 A. D., ruled the State for nearly ten years. He was killed (1690-1700 A. D.) in a fight with the Sengar Thakurs of Mauganj in 1700 A. D.<sup>7</sup> Aniruddh Singh left an infant son, called Avadhut Singh, (1700-1755 A. D.) to succeed him. Disturbances soon arose in the State and taking advantage of the distracted condition of affairs, Hirde Shah, heir-apparent of Raja Chhatrasal of Panna, invaded the country, in 1726 A. D., occupied Baghelkhand and forced the young Chief and his followers to flee from Rewa to Partabgarh in Oudh. An appeal was soon made to the Emperor.

1. *Tuzuk-i Jahangiri*, Tr. by Rogers and Ed. by H. Beveridge, Vol. I (1968), p. 176.

2. *ibid.* p. 325.

3. *ibid.* Vol. II, p. 98.

4. According to *Ain-i-Akbari* (Vol. I, p. 446) Duryodhan, grandson of Ramchandra, was made the Raja of Bandhogarh in the 47th year of Akbar's reign, i. e., in 1602-3 A. D. Perhaps on account of his minority, Duryodhan's uncle, Bharti Chandra, was appointed as regent (*Musir-ul-Umra*, Vol. I, p. 333). Duryodhan's name, however, is omitted in the State genealogies.

5. The Vikram University Journal, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 58; Cunningham, *op. cit.*, Vol. XXI, [p. III].

6. *Maasir-ul-Umra*, Vol. I, p. 333.

7. *ibid.*, Cunningham, *op. cit.*, Vol. XXI, p. III.

8. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VII, pp. 47-49; *Maasir-ul-Umra*, Vol. I, pp. 333-34.

9. *Khoj Report, Nagari Pracharini Sabha*, Banaras, 1903, p. 1.

1. Cunningham, *op. cit.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 111-12.

2. *Vindhya Bhumi*, October, 1956, p. 65.

3. *Maasir-ul-Umra*, Vol. I, p. 334. The Vikram University Journal, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 58. It has been stated in *Ain-i-Akbari* (Tr. by Blochmann, Vol. I, p. 407) that on the occasion of his visit to the court with Salabat Khan, Anup Singh turned Muhammadan. However, this statement has not been corroborated by any of the contemporary sources, e.g., Muhammad Salih Kamru, *Amal-i-Salih*, Bib. Ind., Vol. III, p. 231; Muhammad Waris, *Padshahnama*, Vol. II, pp. 169-70. In *Maasir-ul-Umra* (Tr. by H. Beveridge, Vol. II, pp. 584 and 700) too there is no such mention in the context of the lives of either Raja Anup Singh Baghela or of Saiyid Salabat Khan.

4. *Vindhya Bhumi*, October, 1956, p. 65.

5. The Vikram University Journal, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 58.

6. *Rewah State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 17; The Vikram University Journal, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 58.

7. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, p. 17.

Muhammad Shah who at once sent troops to the relief of the Baghel Chief Avadhut Singh. The Bundela garrison was objected by the Karchuli warriors and, after a hand-to-hand fight out-side the town, Rewa was evacuated by the Panna forces.<sup>1</sup> Hirde Shah is also said to have brought a princess of Rewa to be married to his younger brother Jagatraj. This incident sowed seeds of discord between the two ruling houses.<sup>2</sup> Though Hirde Shah evacuated Rewa, yet he retained the possession of Birsinghpur which later formed a part of Panna State.<sup>3</sup> The Chiefs of Nagod, Sohawal and Kothi now transferred their allegiance to Panna and the Baghelas retained only a nominal hold over Gahora, the nucleus pargana of the State.<sup>4</sup>

Avadhut Singh died in 1755 and was succeeded by his son Ajit Singh. In 1758 Ali Gauhar (Shah Alam), the son and successor of Alamgir II, made an attack on Panna. Clive advanced against the Mughal force and Ali Gauhar was obliged to flee to Mukundpur (1755-1809 A.D.) in Rewa. Here he was given asylum by the Baghel Chief, and at this place his pregnant wife gave birth to a son who later became Emperor Akbar II.<sup>5</sup>

The European traveller, Leckie, on his journey from Nagpur to Benaras by the way of Rewa in October 1790, has given a graphic description of the town. He records, "The road led through a fine cultivated country and we passed several villages; encamped at Rewah. The Rajah sent his Dewaun immediately on my arrival, with orders to supply me with what I wanted and to tell me he would visit me the next day." He further records the visit of the Maharaja Ajit Singh to him and describes him as "a short and stout man".<sup>6</sup> He goes on to say, that "he (Akbar II) is still in existence at Delhi and the taxes of above (Mukundpur) town, amounting to 800 rupees per annum, are regularly remitted to him."<sup>7</sup>

As far as the popularity of the Raja is concerned, he was greatly loved by all his subjects. Though the Raja was considerably in debt, no

1. The Vikram University Journal Vol. II, No. 2, pp. 58-59; *Rewah State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 17. According to another version, Hirde Shah evacuated Baghelkhand on Chhatrasal's orders. It is said that Maharaja Chhatrasal did not favour invasion of Baghelkhand by Hirde Shah. But inspite of the known wishes of Chhatrasal, Hirde Shah launched the invasion with a view to carving out a new principality in the region—see B. D. Gupta, op. cit., p. 82, note 23 and p. 129.

2. B. D. Gupta, *Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundela* pp. 82, 123-24, Cunningham, op. cit., Vol. XXI, p. 112.

3. *Rewah State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 59.

4. The Vikram University Journal, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 59.

5. Franklin, *Shah Alam* (1798), p. 12; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 444.

6. *Early European Travellers in the Nagpur Territories*, p. 86.

7. *ibid.* p. 87.

sort of exaction or appression was permitted to be exercised over the people. The reason of the Raja's indebtedness is ascribed to his *Jagirdari* system "The influence of the soldiery is so great, that there is not a single Jemadaur or office in the Raja's service but not a *Jagir* of one or two villages for his support; by which means the country is entirely divided among them, and little remains for the Rajah's own expenses, except what arises from the customs to Reewah, and the revenue of the land in the immediate vicinity of it".<sup>1</sup>

When Raja Ajit Singh was passing his time under such difficult financial conditions, in the year 1792 A.D., a Maratha Army under Ali Bahadur (a grandson of the great Baji Rao through Mastani) succeeded in establishing themselves in Bundelkhand but found it infinitely difficult in subjugating the tract, and were perpetually involved in warfare and insurrection.<sup>2</sup> In course of such warfares Ali Bahadur attacked Rewa in the year 1796 A.D.<sup>3</sup> The Baghel forces under Kalandar Singh Karchuli opposed them but they were defeated and Ajit Singh had to pay a lakh of rupees to the Marathas.<sup>4</sup> The worst financial condition of the Raja forced him to borrow this sum from Thakur Ishwar Singh of Mandan,<sup>5</sup> which led to serious quarrel between the two, subsequently.

The Marathas continued to menace the tract. During the war against the Marathas in 1803-04, a British force was stationed at Makundpur<sup>6</sup> to prevent the Marathas striking south-wards through this region. In this year overtures for treaty were made by the British Government which were rejected by Ajit Singh. The relations of amity however, subsisted between the two powers.

Maharaja Jai Singh Deo succeeded Ajit Singh in the year 1809 A.D. In the year 1812 A.D. the Pindaris raided Mirzapur (a British territory) through Rewa territory. Jai Singh was believed either to have abetted this enterprise through deliberate design, or to have countenanced it through weakness. He was accordingly required by the Britishers to accede to a treaty on the 5th October 1812 A.D.<sup>7</sup> According to the treaty Jai Singh Deo was acknowledged as the ruler of his possessions, and was brought under the protection of the British Government, to whose arbitration he bound himself to refer all disputes with

1. *ibid.* pp. 86-87.

2. J. C. Duff, *History of the Marathas*, Vol. III, p. 53.

3. *Rewah State Gazetteer*, p. 17.

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*

6. Thorn, *Memoirs of the War* (1818), p. 250.

7. Aitchison, *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. V, p. 24.

neighbouring Chiefs; and according to the 9th Article of the treaty the Raja engaged to permit British troops to march through, or be stationed in his territories.<sup>1</sup>

The Maharaja failed to fulfil his obligations, and when a military post of the British was established in his territory the Raja "attempted to starve out the detachment".<sup>2</sup> Troops were sent by the Britishers to enforce the execution of the engagements and to obtain security for their future fulfilment. Accordingly, on the 2nd June, 1813 another Treaty was entered into confirming the previous Treaty, and defining more clearly the Raja's relations with the British Government. The 5th Article of this Treaty acknowledged the right of the British Government to punish Lal Zabardast Singh, *Jagirdar* of Churhat, who had refused to allow the British post to be laid through his territories, and the 8th Article related to the punishment of certain landholders in the Singrauli tract who had, on the 7th May, 1813, attacked a party of British troops killing several of them during an armistice, which had been agreed on for the purpose of negotiating the above Treaty.<sup>3</sup>

Zabardast Singh was pardoned on his promising never again to offend against the British Government.<sup>4</sup> The landholders in Singrauli were deprived of their proprietary rights which were conferred in 1814 by a Third Treaty, on the Maharaja of Rewa on his promising not to molest some of his subordinate Chiefs, who had rendered assistance to the British Government.<sup>5</sup>

Jai Singh was a good scholar and the author of several works as well as a great patron of learning. He had three sons, Vishvanath Singh, Lakshman Singh and Balbhadra Singh.

Jai Singh Deo abdicated<sup>6</sup> in favour of his son Vishvanath who succeeded to the throne in the year 1833. Vishvanath Singh was also an able ruler and, like his father he was a lover of literature and learning. Vishvanath Singh to which he gave great support. He was a writer of great merit and is credited with the authorship of 18 works in Sanskrit. He was also an ardent social reformer; he abolished *Sati* throughout his dominions in the year 1847 A. D.<sup>7</sup> Vishvanath Singh ruled upto 1854, when he was succeeded by his son Raghuraj Singh.

1. *ibid.* p. 221.
2. *ibid.* p. 222.
3. *ibid.* p. 243.
4. *ibid.* p. 246.
5. *ibid.* p. 222.
6. *ibid.*
7. *ibid.*

During the reign of Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, Rewa passed through many vicissitudes. The first three years of his rule i.e. from 1854 to the beginning of 1857 the Raja was able to devote to literary pursuits. Raghuraj Singh and gave much encouragement to scholars. He composed (1854-80) poetry in Hindi and was, like his father, a scholar of Sanskrit. He became an ardent *Vaishnava* under the influence of Mukundacharya, whom he appointed the chief Swami to the State, and was given Laxman Bagh for residence. He built the palace of Govindgarh.

In the 4th year of Raja Raghuraj Singh's reign when the Great Revolt of 1857 swept the country, Rewa State did not remain unaffected. When the rebellion first broke out at Meerut and Delhi, the Rewa State troops were loyal to the British.<sup>1</sup> Rewa had considerable strategic importance since it commanded three of the Gangetic districts, Kanpur, Allahabad and Mirzapur. Its frontier was less than thirty miles from the fort of Allahabad and little more from the town of Mirzapur. Further it always formed the only convenient link of communication between Benaras or Allahabad and the "Saugor and Nerbudda Territories", and the postal road between Bengal and Bombay also lay through it. Naturally, therefore, on the tranquility of Rewa depended the security of British possessions in the whole expanse of country stretching from Mirzapur to Nagpur.<sup>2</sup> At this critical moment Maharaja Raghuraj Singh offered the services of contingent force of 2,000 men to assist the British in keeping order in Baghelkhand. The offer was accepted and Colonel Hinde took command<sup>3</sup> of the troops.<sup>3</sup>

On 26 August, 1857 a body of the Dinapur rebels under Subedar Bhawani Singh crossed the river Tons near the Rewa frontier. The Rewa troops under Colonel Hinde were to have opposed the Dinapur rebels, but owing to the sickness of the Political Agent at Rewa, the troops did not move from there. The Dinapur rebels passed westward.<sup>4</sup>

Subsequently, the situation of Rewa became critical. Kunwar Singh, the great leader of Bihar (Jagdishpur) marched towards Rewa. Kunwar Singh was a near relation of Maharaja Raghuraj Singh,<sup>5</sup> and, therefore, he counted much upon the support of Rewa. On 9 September, 1857 Osborne, the Political Agent at Rewa, reported that Kunwar Singh, with 5000 men, the Ramgarh

1. Letter No. 1360 dt. 7 Sept., 1858 from Lieutenant Osborne, Political Agent, Rewa to the Secretary to the Government of India.
2. Parliamentary Papers Reg. Mutinies in East Indies, Further Papers No. 8, pp. 81 & 260.
3. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, p. 18.
4. Parliamentary Papers Reg. Mutinies in the East Indies, Further Papers No. 4, p. 167.
5. *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. IV, p. 422.

battalion and some 600 Dinapur insurgents had ascended the Kuttra Pass Ghat, and were in the Rewa territory.<sup>1</sup>

On receiving this news, the Maharaja advised Osborne to leave the territory as he could not protect him. Osborne, however, did not intend to leave until he saw more clearly what was likely to occur. If obliged to leave, Osborne said he would make the best of his way to the Kamptee Column camp. The Kamptee Column were scattered at the time near Damoh, and very few of the troops, under Colonel Hinde, had gone in pursuit of the Dinapur insurgents.<sup>2</sup> At this juncture the British feared that Kunwar Singh might be persuading the Maharaja, and the 50th and 52nd Native Infantries which were stationed at Nagod and Jabalpur respectively, to revolt and join him.<sup>3</sup>

On 10 September, 1857 a telegraphic message from the Lieutenant Governor was despatched to the Governor General of India narrating: "Koer Singh with a large force of mutineers has gone into the Rewa country, and through Katra Ghat; Husmut Alli (Hasmat Ali), Hurchund Raj, and other traitors managed this. The Raja can no longer protect Osborne and he retired to Damoh. The Raja and his *zenana* go to Bundogur (Bandhogarh). Nagode and Jubbulpore must be considered in danger." Thus, it is evident that Kunwar Singh organised the rebellion in the Rewa through the *Thokurs* of Shahajpur. Persons who helped Kunwar Singh in Rewa were Hashmat Ali and Harchand Raj.<sup>4</sup>

Osborne did not go to Damoh but held on at Rewa.<sup>5</sup> His house was surrounded by a large body of armed people threatening to kill him and he put himself into a posture of defence with a small Indian guard. On Osborne's urgent request the Lieutenant Governor, Central Provinces ordered the 17th Madras Regiment to move from Mirzapur to Rewa with two guns.<sup>6</sup> The assailants did not attempt to force the house. Major Ellis the Political Agent in Bundelkhand also arrived at Kalinjar with the Maharaja of Panna and about 1,000 Panna troops.<sup>7</sup>

At this juncture, Raghuraj Singh was in a fix. From the very beginning several of his most powerful *sardars* were anxious to drive him to join the

1. Further Papers (No. 4) relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, 1857, Enclosure 13 in No. 5, pp. 259-260.
2. *Ibid.*
3. Extract of the Letter from Lieutenant Clerk. 4th Madras Cavalry, to the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, dated Jabalpur the 9th September, 1857.
4. A.S. Mishra, *Nana Saheb Peshwa*, p. 385.
5. Further Papers (No. 4) Reg. Mutinies in East Indies, p. 241.
6. Further Papers (No. 6) Reg. Mutinies in the East Indies, p. 87.
7. *Ibid.* p. 49.

rebellion. However, Raghuraj Singh decided to keep away from the Revolt and gave an unfriendly treatment to Kunwar Singh. When Kunwar Singh was eight miles from Rewa the Maharaja wrote to him to leave his territory, if not, he would punish him.<sup>1</sup> After hearing this, all the sepoys left him, and moved away towards the west. Kunwar Singh who had with him by then about 500 men did not find very favourable conditions in Rewa. Finding little response from the local ruler Kunwar Singh had to leave this place. Throughout the month of September 1857, he was reported to be hovering in the Mirzapur-Rewa region, threatening both.<sup>2</sup> In October Kunwar Singh left the Rewa tract and went towards Banda.

Meanwhile, the insurgents at Nagod and Jabalpur tended to keep up the excitement in the Rewa State and Osborne continued to be in a precarious position at Rewa.<sup>3</sup> He was able to protect himself but was not able to attack the rebels, due to paucity of force.<sup>4</sup> Osborne awaited the arrival of the 17th Madras Regiment to reach Rewa. On the 12th October, 1857, the Lieutenant Governor wrote to the Governor General of India; "Your Lordship's telegram of this morning about Rewa just received. The 17th Madras Regiment marched for the Chuttra Pass this morning. Another Madras Regiment which arrives can join it there. I have just received an express from Captain Osborne dated yesterday at 11 a.m., he says, he continues still to hold his own, but cannot attack the rebels, who have started the religious cry. He is very earnest for the wing immediately which he thinks, would keep things quiet in Rewa and Bundelkhand till a strong column is ready. I see less immediate hope of Europeans even 200 for Rewa, for there are signs of aggression in course from Oude (Oudh)".<sup>5</sup>

On 21 October, 1857 Osborne reported that occupation of the top of the pass had singular effect; the opposite party had asked for pardon, and the Maharaja had expressed his great regret for what had occurred.<sup>6</sup> The Britishers were too eager to oblige him. As a matter of fact, when Kunwar Singh ascended the Kuttra Pass with the avowed intention of marching to Nagod to get the 50th Regiment, situation would have been most critical, as their retreat through Banda and Damoh was cut off and the Chief of Bijairaghogarh was only waiting for a favourable opportunity to close the Grand Deccan Road.<sup>7</sup>

1. Further Papers (No. 4) Reg. the Mutinies in the East Indies, 1857, No. 182.
2. Dr. S.N. Sen, 1857, p. 261.
3. Further Papers (No. 8) relative to Mutinies in the East Indies, p. 260; Report dated 30-10-1857 for the period from 26-6-1857 to 3-10-1857.
4. Further Papers (No. 6) relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, p. 23.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.* p. 29.
7. Letter No. 1360 dated 7 Sept., 1858, from Political Agent, Rewa to the Secretary to the Government of India.

From this time onwards, Raghuraj Singh openly sided with the British and began to take offensive measures against the rebels. On 23 November, 1857 the state troops attacked the Maihar insurgents, who were led by Nepal Singh. The Rewa troops were, however, defeated, and Nepal Singh captured Kanchanpur fort and two guns from them.<sup>1</sup>

At the request of Major Erskine, the Maharaja of Rewa was able to avenge the defeat in the month of February, 1858 by attacking Maihar and capturing it. Beside this, Jhukehi (near Kanti in Jabalpur District) was also stormed and completely destroyed by the Rewa troops.<sup>2</sup> The Maharaja continued to render valuable assistance to the British Government, providing to the British refugees from Banda all comfort and furnishing them with escorts. No bands of insurgents were allowed to pass through or enter the Rewa territory. Apart from capturing the forts of Kanchanpur and Maihar, the Rewa troops captured Jokeliare, Kunwanah, and Bijairaghogarh, the Rewa troops performed the police duties there. A detachment of Rewa troops with guns, cooperated with the British in the operation against Sohagpur (in Shahdol District). Another detachment marched to Manikpur and forced the insurgents to quit the Manikpur fort.<sup>3</sup>

In the month of April, 1858, Nana Saheb Peshwa tried in vain to win over the Maharaja Rewa to his side. On Baisakh Sudi 10, Sambat 1915 (23 April, 1858) Nana Saheb wrote the following letter to Raghuraj Singh, "Seeing the faith perishing I have girt my loins to defend it and have suffered much for it. But this, is no man's doing. It is Gods design; I have done my utmost; as I have already written to you, the faith is the faith of us all. I have endeavoured to support and defend it; all chiefs, and monarch, Hindu or Musulman who assist the English, the destroyers of the faith, destroy their religion with their own hands. You are not for such a disposition, for I am much pleased by what Dhir Sing has written of you. There is an ancient friendship and regard existing between us. This (will be) increased by joining with us for the faith. On reading this letter, at once send off your guns and forces and do not held any intercourse with the other side. On reading this letter, hunt out any enemies wherever they are, put them to death".<sup>4</sup>

However, the appeal of Nana Saheb did not have any effect and Raghuraj Singh continued to remain loyal to the British Government. The loyalty and

1. Further Papers (No. 6) relative to the mutinies in East Indies in 1857, p. 150.
2. W.C. Erskine, Narrative of Events attending the outbreak of disturbances and restoration of authority in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories in the year 1857, pp. 42 and 69.
3. Letter No. 1360. op. cit.
4. Quoted from the *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 367 (letter preserved in the National Archives of India, New Delhi).

the valuable services rendered by the Maharaja to the Britishers did not go unrewarded. The Political Agent, Lieutenant Osborne recommended that the Sohagpur District should be given to him, and should the revenue be less than 84,000 rupees per annum, a portion of either Bijairaghogarh or some other district should also be given to him.<sup>1</sup> Sohagpur and Amarkantak (in Shahdol District), which were siezed by the Marathas and had subsequently passed into British possession, were granted to the Maharaja of Rewa.<sup>2</sup>

In the year 1862 the Maharaja was granted a *Sanad* guaranteeing him the right of adoption. In the following year he ceded the land required for the East Indian Railway.

The Maharaja abolished in 1868 the system of levying transit dues as well as that of farming the revenue to contractors. He also appointed Sir Dinkar Rao, the famous Gwalior Minister, to reorganise the administration of Rewa State. The British Government consented to the arrangement, but declined to guarantee the position of the minister who was compelled eventually to abandon the task he had undertaken.<sup>3</sup>

In the year 1870 A.D. the British Government agreed to the Maharaja's request for the re-establishment of the separate Agency for Rewa with headquarters at Satna. It may be mentioned that since its withdrawal in 1862 the political supervision of Rewa affairs had been entrusted to the Agent for Bundelkhand.<sup>4</sup>

In the year 1873 A.D. the Maharaja, to avenge an insult alleged to have been offered to the Maharani, despatched into Sohawal territory an armed force, which plundered a house and murdered one of its inmates. For this offence the Maharaja was fined Rs. 10,000 by the British Government.<sup>5</sup>

The condition of the State finances had become very unsatisfactory and, therefore, in 1875 the Maharaja expressed his inability to manage the affairs of his State. He agreed to make over the administration to the Political Agent, aided by the minister, Lal Randaman Singh, until the debts of the State should be liquidated and a proper government be established. The proposal was acceded to by the British Government. It was specified that, when the time for the British Government to withdraw from the direct management should arrive, an engagement should be given by the Maharaja to maintain the system of administration introduced by the British Government, and to protect any

1. Letter No. 1360, op. cit.
2. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, p. 18.
3. Aitchison, *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. V, p. 223.
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*

rights which might have sprung up under the British administration. Maharaja Raghuraj Singh was granted a personal salute of 19 guns on the 1st January, 1877. He expired on 4 February, 1880.

Maharaj Raghuraj Singh was succeeded by his son, Venkat Raman Singh, at the age of four years. The succession of the young Maharaja was acknowledged by the British Government in March, 1880 and Venkat Raman Singh he was installed on the *gaddi* on 8th October, in that year. Singh (1880-1918)

In May, 1881 Ram Raj Singh, the subordinate Chief of Madhogarh, who was heir presumptive to the Rewa *gaddi*, died without an issue. The Estate was resumed by the Maharaja of Rewa on the ground that the Maharaja was the nearest male relative of the deceased, and that the Estate, which had been assumed in 1809 by Maharaja Jai Singh Deo as the portion of his second son, reverted on failure of direct heirs to the parent branch. The action was upheld by the British Government.

In February, 1882, the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, who had continued since 1874 to administer Rewa, was appointed Superintendent of the State. A Council of *Sardars* was appointed as a consultative body to assist the Superintendent in the administration of the State, and to advise in matters connected.<sup>1</sup>

In 1883, the Rewa State agreed to cede the land required for the Bengal Nagpur Railway. On the 15th November, 1895 the administration of the State was handed over to Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh under certain conditions, and the Council of *Sardars* was dissolved from that date.<sup>2</sup>

At the out-break of the First World War in 1914, the Maharaja made an offer of his troops, treasury, jewels, and all the resources of Rewa State to the British Government.<sup>3</sup> He also offered to proceed to the front in person and take his own army with him. Most appreciative references to these offers were made in both the Houses of Parliament in Great Britain.<sup>4</sup> Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh fell a victim to influenza and passed away on 30th October, 1918, leaving three children, two minor sons and an unmarried daughter.<sup>5</sup>

When Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh fell ill, he had requested his brother-in-law, the Maharaja of Ratlam to manage the State, in case of his

1. *ibid.*

2. *ibid.*

3. Rewa State Administration Report, 1913-14, pp. 3-4.

4. *ibid.* p. 4.

5. *ibid.* 1918-22, p. 3.

death. He was also entrusted to look after the heir apparent, Maharaja Kumar Gulab Singh, who was then a minor.

Subsequently, on 9 January, 1919, with the approval of the British Government, Maharaja Ratlam took over as Regent of the Rewa State. A Council of Regency was appointed on that date to assist the Regent during the period. In the year 1923, Maharaja Gulab Singh attained majority and assumed the rulership.

### *The Growth of Freedom Movement*

Rewa State was in the forefront of the nationalist activities in the Vindhya Pradesh region. Following the decision of the Nagpur Session of the Congress in 1920, the Ajmer Provincial Congress Committee was organised and it was entrusted with the task of spreading national awakening in the Baghelkhand region also. From this time onwards, representatives from Rewa State started attending the various sessions of the Congress. Kaptan Awadhesh Pratap Singh, Raj Bhanu Singh Tiwari and Lal Yadavendra Singh were elected delegates for the Karachi Session of the Congress. It was at this session that decision was taken to organise a separate Congress Committee for Baghelkhand.

In pursuance of this decision a few ardent nationalists, who, besides the above three leaders, including Raj Bahadur Singh, Jugal Kishore Fuiwar and Tara Singh, held a meeting on 30 May, 1931. Lal Yadavendra Singh, Kaptan Awadhesh Pratap Singh and Raj Bhanu Singh Tiwari were elected its President, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively and Shambhu Nath Shukla became a member of the Executive Committee.

So great was the enthusiasm that Ram Kumar of Rewa donated his house for establishing the headquarters of the Committee. At the same time, *Charkha Sangh* and the *Hindustani Seva Dal* were also established at Rewa.

Soon after, the Baghelkhand Congress Committee raised the demand for establishment of a representative Government in the State. This invited the wrath of the Political Agent at Nowgaon and Kaptan Awadhesh Pratap Singh was arrested on 11 July, 1931. Yadavendra Singh organised the movement at Rewa and Baikunthpur, Raj Bhanu Singh Tiwari at Nagod and Raj Bahadur Singh at Satna. Hundreds of workers were arrested in this Movement. Maharaja Gulab Singh, however, released all the political prisoners.

During the Civil Disobedience Movement Rewa did not fail to contribute its mite. Freedom fighters had to face terrible hardships. They

were mercilessly beaten, kidnapped and their property was confiscated. Subsequently, a Standing Committee, consisting of Kaptan Awadhesh Pratap Singh, Yadavendra Singh, Fateh Bahadur Singh, Raj Bhanu Singh Tiwari and Vanshpati Singh was formed in place of the Congress Committee to face the draconian measures adopted by the Political Agent. The Standing Committee through a letter, dated 4 February, 1932, urged Maharaja Gulab Singh to introduce representative government in the State. Three months later, the people were assured in writing on behalf of the Maharaja that the demand was under consideration. That assurance, however, proved to be deceptive. Almost simultaneously the State Government let loose a reign of terror. All the leaders of the Congress, as well as the organisers of *Hindustani Seva Dal* namely, P.N. Das and Vaman Rao Bakshi, were arrested and imprisoned at Umaria and Bandhogarh fort, where they were tortured. As a protest, Kaptan Awadhesh Pratap Singh resorted to hunger strike for a month. Under those sub-human jail conditions, one of the freedom fighters, namely, Deonath of Kachchna village in Teonthar tahsil died of snake-bite, while Kedarnath of Mauganj tahsil died for want of proper medical care.

But the people were not cowed down by the repressive measures. In all about 15,000 people participated in this Movement. Of these, about 200 persons were incarcerated and 300 persons were fined. This Movement of 1932, in which all sections of the people participated, was really the first people's movement in the State. In the following year, Baldev Prasad, Lal Pratap Singh and Ravi Shankar Prasad were arrested for offering *Satyagraha*. To carry forward the Movement, Lal Niranjan Singh was appointed "Dictator". He was assisted by Lal Gajmarchan Singh.

On withdrawal of the Movement by Gandhiji in 1934, all those imprisoned were set free. But the State Government was so persistent in harassing the freedom fighters that Raj Bhanu Singh Tiwari was rearrested even for collecting funds for the victims of the Bihar earthquake. In the same year, when the All India State's People's Conference came into being, Kaptan Awadhesh Pratap Singh was elected as its Secretary.

The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1932 for representative government in the State did not go in vain. The massive public support to the Movement compelled Maharaja Gulab Singh to introduce certain administrative reforms.

During the "Quit India" Movement of 1942, all the top leaders in Rewa State, as elsewhere, were arrested. Young militants, therefore, came for-

ward to lead the Movement, notable among them were Braj-raj Singh Tiwari, Govind Narain Singh, Chandra Pratap Tiwari, Nirbhayanath, Tejbhan Singh, Udaivir Singh, Kamleshwar Singh and Dinesh Prasad Pande. An executive of eleven students who, among others, consisted of Chandra Pratap Tiwari, Nirbhayanath and Tejbhan Singh was formed. The executive decided to break open the jail gate and set free the imprisoned leaders.

In pursuance of this decision, the executive members marched in procession towards the jail. They were stopped by the police near *Pili Kothi*, where thousands of citizens had gathered to watch the outcome. Afraid of public reaction the processionists were allowed to proceed further. From here onwards, the people joined the procession in thousands. On reaching the jail gate at 11 p.m. they found the police guarding the gate with *topkhana*. With a view to avoiding unnecessary bloodshed the procession converted itself into a public meeting, which continued upto the early hours of the morning. On getting information of the impending arrests student leaders went underground. Tejbhan Singh, who was arrested later died in jail.

The Movement continued unabated; telephone wires were cut and the post office at Rewa was burnt. The Union Jack, hoisted atop the Intermediate College building, was hauled down and replaced by the National Flag. During the course of this Movement, a young man from Rewa, named Lal Padmadhar Singh laid down his life while leading a procession at Allahabad.<sup>1</sup>

Meanwhile the War-efforts of the British Government were in full swing. There was a systematic campaign for collecting war funds. Shambhunath Shukla opposed this campaign and raised slogans against collecting war-funds. He was arrested by the Rewa State Government under Defence of India Act and was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 500.<sup>2</sup>

With these movements in background the demand for a popular government was gaining ground. To achieve the object, *Prajamandal* was established in the year 1946 with Shivanand as its first President. Rewa Government took this movement seriously and Shivanand was externed from Rewa State. He had to undergo imprisonment five times for his nationalistic activities.

1. The account of the freedom movement is mainly based on the book : *Madhya Pradesh Aur Gandhiji*.

2. *Vindhya Bhumi*, October, 1956, p. 210.

Early in 1945 the realisation dawned on the rulers of the princely States that it was no longer possible to thwart the popular demands for responsible government in the States. A Constitutional Advisory Committee, appointed in 1945 by the Chamber of Princes, emphasised the importance of progressive reforms in the States and expected the rulers to introduce the same expeditiously. These recommendations of the committee were implemented in many States. The Maharaja of Rewa, on 2nd April, 1946, announced his decision to appoint a Committee of Enquiry with Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, former Advocate-General of Madras. He was to draw up a workable constitution suited to Rewa for introducing popular government.<sup>1</sup>

In the year 1946 Maharaja Gulab Singh was deposed by the Political Department of Government of India and forbidden to enter the State. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Martand Singh. The country achieved Independence on the 15th August, 1947. At the time of transfer of power, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand consisted of 35 States. Out of them, Rewa alone had been declared a viable State, since it had individual representation in the Constituent Assembly and the principle of merger was not to be applied to viable States. In the first week of March, 1948 a delegation from Rewa met Menon, the Secretary for Ministry of States and assured that Rewa could be prepared to enter a Union provided certain concessions were offered.<sup>2</sup>

On the advice of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Mr. Menon went to Rewa on 11 March, 1948. Regarding the condition of the town of Rewa, Mr. Menon has recorded, that the town of Rewa lacked even the most elementary amenities of civilized human existence. The plight of the people was appalling. About the Maharaja of Rewa he says, "He himself (Maharaja) was too young and inexperienced, so my negotiations had to be with the local leaders while the Maharaja remained an interested but silent spectator".<sup>3</sup>

The first demand of the leaders was that the Maharaja of Rewa should be made the permanent *Rajpramukh* of the proposed Union. The next demand was that the Constituent Assembly of the proposed Union should have the option to frame a constitution of either a unitary or a federal type. The Secretary assured that weightage could be given to the above demands. But then, he was confronted with another demand. The demand was that Rewa should have the right to opt out of the new Union, if a majority of the States' representatives in the Constituent Assembly so desired; otherwise, the question as to whether or not Rewa should join the proposed Union should be postponed until after the elections to the Constituent Assembly, so as to give the

1. U. Phadnis, *Towards the Integration of Indian States, 1919-1947*, pp. 144-45.  
2. V. P. Menon, *The Story of the Integration of the Indian States*, p. 203.  
3. *ibid.*

leaders an opportunity to gauge popular feeling on the subject. The leaders assured that there was not the slightest chance of Rewa exercising the option to get out of the Union; but if such an option were not provided in the Covenant, the ruler as well as the leaders would put themselves entirely in the wrong in the eyes of the public and this would be a handle to the ex-Maharaja and his henchmen to create trouble.<sup>1</sup>

After prolonged discussions it was agreed to insert an article in the Covenant to the effect that if three-fourths of the representatives of Rewa in the Constituent Assembly of the proposed Union voted within one month from the date of the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly in favour of opting out of the Union, Covenant, in so far as it affected Rewa, would not be operative. This was undoubtedly a very large concession. But it was hoped that once the Union was formed the State's Ministry would be able to control the future polity and see to it that Rewa did not opt out of the Union.<sup>2</sup>

Yet another demand was that; until the Constituent Assembly met, Rewa and Bundelkhand should have two separate Cabinets, one at Rewa and the other at Nowgaon, with the Maharaja of Rewa as the common *Rajpramukh*. These two Councils of ministers would make room for a common Cabinet drawn from among the members of the Constituent Assembly after the Assembly met. In order to bring the Union into being, V. P. Menon agreed to this suggestion also.<sup>3</sup>

Later, V. P. Menon proceeded to Nowgaon, where he was able to satisfy all the rulers, and the Covenant was finalized and signed by the Bundelkhand rulers on 13 March, 1948. The majority of the rulers suggested that the proposed Union should be named Vindhya Pradesh. The *Praja Mandal* leaders endorsed the suggestion, which was therefore, accepted. Later the Maharaja Rewa also appended his signature to the Covenant. The Maharaja was requested to form two broad-based Cabinets of popular leaders, one for Rewa and the other for Bundelkhand with Maharaja Rewa as the common *Rajpramukh*.<sup>4</sup> The new Union was inaugurated on 4 April, 1948, by N. V. Gadgil, then Minister for Works, Mines and Power. This Union had an area of 24,598 square miles, (39,356 sq. Kilometers), a population of 35,69,455 and an annual revenue of Rs. 2,43,30,734.<sup>5</sup>

The Ministry at Rewa was formed under the Chief Ministership of Kaptan Awadhesh Pratap Singh, with Shambhunath Shukla, Yadavendra Singh, Narmada Prasad Singh, Satyadev and Bhaiya Saheb Yashwant Singh Tala as

1. *ibid.* p. 204.  
2. *ibid.*  
3. *ibid.* p. 205.  
4. *ibid.* p. 106.  
5. *ibid.* p. 207.

ministers. The experiment of separate ministries for the two regions of Vindhya Pradesh proved an utter failure. In the month of July, a composite Government was therefore, tried. Kaptan Awadhesh Pratap Singh was again made the Chief Minister. But the performance of the new ministry, which did not last even for a year, proved disappointing.<sup>1</sup> Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel advised the ministers to resign; which they did on 14 April, 1949.

Thus, Sardar Patel was convinced that Vindhya Pradesh could not exist as a separate Unit. In the circumstances, Mr. Manon was directed to take steps for its dissolution and for the distribution of its territory between the United Provinces (Uttar Pradesh) and the Central Provinces (Old Madhya Pradesh)<sup>2</sup>. The ink was scarcely dry on the original Covenant forming the Vindhya Pradesh Union and the rulers were asked to abrogate that Covenant and agree to the disintegration of the Union.

Soon after, Sardar Patel invited the Premiers of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces for distribution of Vindhya Pradesh between these two provinces. The discussion, however, did not yield any result and consequently, the Government of India took over Vindhya Pradesh on 1st January, 1950 as a centrally administered area. Vindhya Pradesh was placed under a Lieutenant Governor, instead of a Chief Commissioner, under the Government of Part C States Act of 1951.

In the year 1952 elections were held to the Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly and a popular Ministry was constituted on 2 April, 1952 under the Chief Ministership of Shambhunath Shukla. Subsequently in 1956, due to reorganisation of States, Vindhya Pradesh, which included Rewa District became a part of the new Madhya Pradesh.

1. *ibid. Vindhya Bhumi*, Oct., 1956, p. 77.

2. *ibid.*

## CHAPTER III

### PEOPLE

#### *Population*

Rewa with a population of 9,77,894 according to Census 1971, recorded a decennial growth-rate of 26.57 during 1961-71. With this increase, which is below the State average of 28.67, the density also advanced from 122 persons of 155 persons per sq. km. during this decade. Sharing 2.35 per cent of the State's population, it had an area of 6,315 sq. km. in 1971. It ranked sixteenth in descending order in population in 1971.

The District is divided in four tahsils. The following Table gives the tahsil-wise area and population in 1961 and 1971:—

Table No. III—1  
*Tahsil-wise Area and Population, 1961-1971*

| District<br>Tahsil | Area in Sq.<br>km. (1961/1971) | Population |         |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------|
|                    |                                | 1961       | 1971    |
| Teonthar           | 1,584.77                       | 148,219    | 190,621 |
| Sirmour            | 1,504.50                       | 187,786    | 235,014 |
| Mauganj            | 1,865.84                       | 208,444    | 255,460 |
| Huzur              | 1,332.37                       | 228,153    | 296,809 |
| Rewa District      |                                |            |         |
| Total              | (a) 6,287.48                   |            |         |
|                    | (b) 6,315.00                   | 772,602    | 977,894 |

Source : Census Reports, 1961 and 1971.

Note—(a) According to State Survey Department.

(b) According to Surveyor-General of India.

Acquiring the status of a district in 1950-51, Mauganj, the biggest tahsil of Rewa District, occupied second rank in respect of population, both

in 1961 and 1971. Most populous tahsil, though the smallest in area (21.2 per cent), was Huzur again. This incongruous situation arose, for it includes Rewa, the only town in the District. Sirmour and Teonthar tahsils contained more or less equal proportions of the District area. But in respect of population Teonthar, the bigger one, remained less populated in both these censuses. It may be noted that only Sirmour Tahsil occupied identical ranks in respect of population and area, both in 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

#### *Density of Population*

The density of Rewa State in 1901 was 39 per sq. km. (102 per sq. mile). Since then it has increased to 122 persons (318 per sq. mile) in 1961 and to 155 in 1971.

The relative position of density since 1951 is given in the following Table:—

*Table No. III--2*  
*Density of Population, 1951-1961*

| District<br>Tahsil | Population per square km. |      |                                      |      |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|
|                    | 1951                      | 1961 | Percentage<br>increase<br>since 1951 | 1971 |
| Teonthar           | 75                        | 93   | 24.1                                 | 120  |
| Sirmour            | 105                       | 125  | 18.8                                 | 156  |
| Mauganj            | 91                        | 112  | 22.4                                 | 137  |
| Huzur              | 139                       | 171  | 22.7                                 | 223  |
| Rewa District      | 101                       | 122  | 21.8                                 | 155  |

Source—Rewa District Census Hand Book, 1961 and Census Report, 1971.

The most densely populated tahsil in the District was Huzur, while Teonthar had the least density. Sirmour and Mauganj tahsils, in this order, occupied intermediate positions. The relative positions of the tahsils in respect of density of population till 1971 remained unchanged since 1951.

#### *Growth of Population*

The history of Census operations began in Rewa State way back in 1881. The enumeration in that year returned a population of 13,05,124 persons in the State as a whole. By 1901 the population increased to 13,27,385 persons.<sup>1</sup>

1. Unadjusted population figures.

The following Table gives the growth of the District population during the last seven decades since 1901.

*Table No. III-3*  
*Growth of Population, 1901-1971*

| Year | Persons | Decade<br>Variation | Percentage<br>Decade Varia-<br>tion | Males   | Females |
|------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1901 | 464,916 | ..                  | ..                                  | 230,876 | 234,040 |
| 1911 | 496,116 | +31,200             | + 6.71                              | 246,607 | 249,509 |
| 1921 | 480,318 | —157,798            | — 3.18                              | 238,743 | 241,575 |
| 1931 | 512,530 | +32,212             | + 6.71                              | 257,332 | 255,198 |
| 1941 | 586,544 | +74,014             | + 14.44                             | 293,862 | 292,682 |
| 1951 | 633,824 | +47,280             | + 8.06                              | 320,251 | 313,572 |
| 1961 | 772,602 | +138,778            | +21.90                              | 388,887 | 383,715 |
| 1971 | 977,894 | +205,292            | +26.57                              | 495,699 | 482,195 |

Source—Rewa District Census Hand Book, 1961 and Census Report, 1971.

With the exception of the influenza decade of 1911-21, when it registered a decline of 3.2 per cent in the District population, an increasing trend is consistently witnessed during the present century. During Period of Moderate Growth, 1901-11 the population grew by 6.7 per cent. The rate of growth, however, showed considerable variation. It generally remained lower than the rate of growth of the State, except in the 1931-41 decade. The reasons for the decline of population during 1911-21 was largely the outbreak of influenza epidemic in 1918. It has been described in the State Census records as greatest catastrophe that had ever befallen the State. Other reasons were scarcity conditions in 1918-19, famine of 1919-20 and finally the resultant emigration to neighbouring areas in the then British India owing to the incentive of better wages there. Rewa was noted for abnormally low rates of wages.<sup>1</sup> The conditions during 1921-31 were partly conducive to the growth of population, and partly adverse to it. Thus a modest growth of 6.7 per cent, as compared with 11.4 per cent for the State as a whole, was registered during this decade. The decade 1941-51 saw the District growing almost at the same rate as the State as a whole.

The unprecedentedly high increase of 21.9 per cent was registered in Rewa District during 1951-61, on account of marked improvement in health and economic conditions. It still fell short of the Madhya Pradesh State average (24.17 per cent).

1. Rewa State Census Report, 1921, Vol. III, Pt-I, p. 2.

Analysing further the growth of population in its tahsil components, Teonthar Tahsil, (formerly known as Sitalha) recorded the largest percentage increase i.e., 24.3 per cent during 1951-61 decade. Lying to the north of the Vindhyachal in *tarihar*, locally known as *Binuh Pahar*, Teonthar Tahsil differs in many respects from the other three plateau (*uparihar*) tahsils. Open to immigration, the plains of this tahsil maintained its lead in the growth of population during the 'sixties also. In 1971 it registered a growth rate of 28.48 per cent.<sup>1</sup> The other three tahsils, namely Sirmour, was formed during the intercensal decade of 1911-21, Mauganj and Huzur, existed since the Census of 1911. Respectively, they ranked third, first and fourth in area ranking, and third, second and first in population ranking in 1961 and also in 1971 Census. Respectively, they registered a growth rate of 18.9 per cent, 22.3 per cent, and 22.6 per cent in 1961. According to the Census of 1971, the growth rate in these three tahsils, respectively, was 24.93 per cent, 22.53 per cent and 23.02 per cent.<sup>2</sup>

Inhabitants of this region are said to have been originally immigrants who came from different areas. On the penetration of the Muslims in Gujarat, the Baghels migrated from Gujarat to this region in about the 13th Century. The Rathor Telies, who now claimed to be Rathor Rajputs, say that they came from the south. Similarly, Gonds of this region are said to have migrated from Southern India, the Chauhans from Manipur in Uttar Pradesh and Telies and Kumhars from Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh. Sarwariya Brahmans, Kayasthas and Baniyas too are said to be migrants from Uttar Pradesh.<sup>3</sup>

Affording no attraction to migrants in the past, the onset of the present Century, however, showed some improvement, when the percentage of migrant population slightly improved. Uttar Pradesh (3 per cent) and adjacent States of Baghelkhand (2 per cent) appear to have started assuming migration links with the erstwhile Rewa State. But in 1911, the proportion of native population in Rewa again increased to about 96.4 per cent of the population. Immigration links with Maihar, Nagod, Panna and Sohawal States were significant among the Central India States. Provinces and States in India beyond Central India also sent a sizable number of immigrants (34,759) in the decade 1911-21. Some persons from Rewa emigrated to distant places like Assam, as also to Bihar and Orissa. These emigrants belonged mainly to the agricultural class.<sup>4</sup>

1. Census Paper I of 1971 (Provisional).

2. *ibid.*

3. Census of Vindhya Pradesh, 1951, Pt.-I p. 11.

4. Rewa State Census Report, 1921, Vol. III, Pt.-I p. 18.

Added to inadequate means of modern communications, the industrial and commercial backwardness of the region afforded almost no attraction to immigrants during the ensuing decade (1921-31) as well. The traditional migration links continued during the 'thirties also. The return traffic, however, more than off-set the gains through immigration as recorded in Census 1931. Emigration to the neighbouring Panna, Maihar, Nagod, Sohawal States was of a moderate order; largely it was the result of famine and scarcity conditions and influenza epidemic during the 'twenties. Better wages in the then neighbouring British areas, as said earlier, further encouraged emigration.

The proportion of immigrants constituted a very insignificant percentage (1.6) of the total population in 1951. Later, by 1961, immigration showed some improvement when their proportion increased to 6.9 per cent of the District population.

The Table in the *Appendix* gives the number of immigrants from different areas. The traditional immigration links with Satna and Sidhi parts of the erstwhile Rewa State, accounted for almost 77 per cent of the total immigration from other districts of the State in that year. The rest about 23 per cent were from other districts of Madhya Pradesh. A predominance of female immigrants, in both the cases, is a special feature of immigration in this District.

#### Sex-Ratio

The trend of sex-ratio in Rewa District manifested a declining trend during the present Century. The sex-ratio of 1014 females per 1000 males in 1901, declined to a proportion of 973 females per 1000 males in 1971. This is in general in conformity with the State pattern. The Table below compares this trend with that of the State:—

Table No. III—4

Sex-Ratio, 1901-71

| Year | Rewa District | Madhya Pradesh |
|------|---------------|----------------|
| 1901 | 1,014         | 990            |
| 1911 | 1,012         | 986            |
| 1921 | 1,012         | 974            |
| 1931 | 992           | 973            |
| 1941 | 996           | 970            |
| 1951 | 979           | 967            |
| 1961 | 987           | 953            |
| 1971 | 973           | 941            |

Source:—Census Reports, 1961 and 1971,

Nothing definite can be said for this declining trend. Biological factor, which disturbs the ratio violently during the early years of childhood, is perhaps one of the contributory causes. Low survival rate of males in comparison with the females, as is borne out from the data on age-groups, sometimes disturbs the sex-ratio adversely.

Further analysed, according to tahsil break-up, Huzur with 1000 females per 1000 males, and Mauganj Tahsil with 997 females per 1000 males stood almost on parity, Teonthar (rural) with a sex-ratio of 949 and Sirmour (rural) with 1010 per 1000 males stood out on two extremes.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Rural and Urban Population*

In 1971, the District had 908,712 rural and 69,182 urban population. Comprising about 7.08 of the total population, the growth rate of the urban population was 60.65 per cent. The rural growth amounted to 24.56 per cent.

The following Table gives the percentage variation in rural and urban population during the period 1901-71:—

*Table No. III—5*  
*Percentage Variation in Rural and Urban Population, 1901-71*

| Year    | Total   | Rural   | Urban   |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1901-11 | + 6.71  | + 6.81  | + 5.18  |
| 1911-21 | — 3.18  | — 2.21  | —17.79  |
| 1921-31 | + 6.71  | + 6.34  | +13.16  |
| 1931-41 | + 14.44 | + 15.14 | + 2.76  |
| 1941-51 | + 8.06  | + 2.93  | +103.98 |
| 1951-61 | + 21.90 | + 27.31 | —29.14  |
| 1961-71 | + 26.57 | + 24.56 | + 60.65 |

Source: Census Reports, 1961 and 1971.

It may be seen that the growth of both urban and rural population had been very inconsistent. The influenza epidemic in 1918, was more devastating in urban areas than in rural, decimating 17.79 per cent of the Growth Analysed urban population as compared to 10.87 per cent in the State, the decrease in rural population was more or less on a par with the State. Again the extremely lop sided growth in both the areas was recorded in 1941-51 decade. While the rural population only increased by 2.93 per cent,

1. Census Paper I of 1971 (Provisional).

the urban increase was 103.98 per cent. The reason for this sudden spurt was noted to be the inclusion of twelve new towns in Census 1951.<sup>1</sup>

With a rural population of 9,08,712 in 1971, Rewa predominantly is a district of very small inhabited villages, numbering in all 2,302. Predominantly a rural oriented economy, Rewa had 1,731 villages below an average population of 500 persons. They accounted for 3,13,712 population. This characteristic is perhaps significant of the District's industrial backwardness because industrialization with its invariable concomitant, i. e. urbanization, normally tends to the growth of bigger villages.

Rewa is a residential town with a population of 69,182 persons in 1971. It is devoid of industrial complex of any magnitude, and as such, offers little inducement to migrants. Till 1951, it had grown only by 20.4 per cent since its existence. But during the last two decades, the town population increased by 45.34 per cent in 1961 and by 60.65 per cent in 1971. Unprecedented growth in 1951-61 was partly due to the inclusion of certain adjoining non-municipal areas in the town and partly owing to the development of educational and administrative institutions in Rewa. Drift from rural areas to Rewa town owing to increased pressure on land in those areas is also responsible for the growth of the town in recent decades. Opening of the interiors to urban influences owing to increased communication links have broadened the horizons of economic activity. The villagers thus migrated to Rewa town to seek venues for earning a livelihood there.

#### *Displaced Persons*

As elsewhere, a small number of displaced persons also came into the District after the partition of the Country. In the Census of 1951, an influx of 925 refugees (553 males and 372 females) from Pakistan was recorded. A bulk of them (913) came from West Pakistan. The language returns show that they consisted of Sindhis, Punjabis and Bengalis, numerically in descending order.

The problem about the resettlement of these refugees no longer exists now, as they have settled themselves in some or the other profession. They have by and large mixed themselves in the general stream, but linguistic and cultural traits do differentiate them from the local people. They have learnt Hindi and can speak it. But their own spoken language has not been affected by the local dialect and *vice-versa*.

1. The names of the towns were:—Gurh, Raipur, Mauganj, Hanumana, Naigarhi, Raikunthpur, Semaria, Mangawan, Raghunathganj, Chak, Dabhura and Sohagi.

## REWA

## Language

Lying in Baghelkhand region, the principal spoken dialect of the local people in Rewa is Baghelkhandi or Bagheli. In 1961 nearly 61.8 per cent of the people returned Bagheli as their mother-tongue. In fact, most of the 36.9 per cent of the population who have returned Hindi as their principal language, presumably speak Baghelkhandi dialect.

Apart from these two principal dialects, 39 more languages and dialects were also recorded. All of them together accounted for 1.2 per cent of the population. Principal among these were Urdu (0.5 per cent), Sindhi (0.3 per cent) and the rest (0.4 per cent) include Marathi, Punjabi, Awadhi, Bengali, etc.

The following Table gives the distribution of population by languages and dialects in tahsil break-up:—

Table No. III—6  
Languages and Dialects, 1961

| Mother-Tongue   | No. of Speakers | Urban  | Tahsil (Rural) |         |         |         |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                 |                 |        | Teonthar       | Sirmour | Mauganj | Huzur   |
| 1. Baghelkhandi | 477,766         | 196    | 108,670        | 154,392 | 132,098 | 82,410  |
| 2. Hindi        | 285,444         | 35,299 | 38,336         | 33,108  | 76,228  | 102,473 |
| 3. Urdu         | 3,762           | 3,561  | 14             | 15      | 33      | 139     |
| 4. Sindhi       | 2,002           | 1,951  | —              | —       | —       | —       |
| 5. Marathi      | 869             | 815    | 111            | 8       | 7       | 10      |
| 6. Punjabi      | 472             | 416    | —              | —       | —       | —       |
| 7. Awadhi       | 460             | —      | 422            | 33      | —       | 5       |
| 8. Bundelkhandi | 136             | —      | —              | —       | —       | —       |

Source—Rewa District Census Hand Book, 1961.

Predominance of Bagheli dialect in rural parts of Sirmour Tahsil particularly, and in all the tahsils in general, is clear from the above Table. Hindi speakers showed a sizeable urban component. Huzur Tahsil comprising Rewa town had the largest number of Hindi speakers, followed by Mauganj Tahsil in 1961.

The third numerically important linguistic group consisted of Urdu speakers, who are largely confined to Rewa town. Similar is the case of Marathi, Punjabi and Sindhi speakers who are mostly confined to Rewa town. On the other hand, Awadhi and Bundelkhandi speakers have no urban counterpart.

## Baghelkhanai

Bagheli or Baghelkhandi is the dialect of Hindi (eastern), and is the principal speech of the region to the east of the river Ken, known as the Baghelkhand. Bagheli derives its name from the rulers who belonged to the Baghel clan. The Eastern Hindi group of dialects is now better known as *Kosali*. The ancient name of the area where these dialects are now spoken was known as *Kosala* in the north and *Mahakosala* in the south. Bagheli, thus is one of the three dialects of *Kosali*, and is very close to Awadhi, a sister dialect. The third dialect is Chhattisgarhi. At present there is very little literary endeavour in the *Kosali* dialects, and Hindi reigns supreme in the *Kosali* area.<sup>1</sup>

As in the case of *Awadhi*, both the *Devnagri* and the *Kaithi* characters are used in writing Bagheli. We also find the same varieties of spelling that we notice in that dialect. "The short *e* is often written and pronounced *ya*, and the short *o*, *wa*. The long *ē* is often written and pronounced *yā*, and the long *ō*, *wā*."<sup>2</sup> Bagheli and Awadhi are very close to each other. "The only two important points in which Bagheli differs are that it is formed by adding the enclitic word *te* or *tai* to the past tense of verbs, and that it has abandoned the letter *b* which is typical of the first and second persons of the future tense in *Awadhi*, and taken *h* instead. Thus, while 'Awadhi' has *dekhbau* (I will see) Bagheli has *dekhi hau*."<sup>3</sup>

*Specimen* : The specimen of Bagheli as spoken in Rewa is given hereunder:—

"Ham-pachan-ma apus-ma jimi jagha khatir larai hoi-gai-tai. Pahile sab bhai sajhe-ma rahe-hai. Pun ninar hoi-ge. Pahile bahut larai rahi-hai. Pai ab sab mukadama pat patai ge. Ab waisan-ma kaunau larai nahi ay. Pai ab-hu pahilen-ki larai-ke mare nik-ke bol-chal nahi ai. Au tabhin-se apus-ka khabau-piyab chhut-hai...."<sup>4</sup>

*Grammar* : A few important points may also be mentioned about Bagheli grammar. "The rule of shortening of the Ante-penultimate is everywhere observed. Thus *chakran-se*, from servants, from *chakar*, a servant. There is a tendency to change a *w* to *b* as in *abaj*, a noise; *aba*, he came; *jabab*, an answer."<sup>5</sup>

*Folk-Literature* : Bagheli folk-literature usually covers social, material and historic themes. A specimen of much famous *kag* and *tappa* folk-lore is reproduced hereunder:—

1. *The Gazetteer of India*, Vol. I, 1965, p. 394.
2. G. A. Grierson, *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol. VI, p. 20.
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.* p. 122.

*"Amraiya ma koili akeli,  
moriala duire, holain,  
piya ker boli."*<sup>1</sup>

Bagheli has considerable folk-literature on historic and patriotic themes. The bravery of *Allaha-Udal* and *Naikhai-ki-larai* in Rewa are the subject matter of famous poetical compositions in Bagheli.

#### *Bilingualism*

Hindi and Baghelkhandi are the principal speeches, which are generally understood and spoken in Rewa. However, in Census returns, the number of persons speaking a subsidiary speech among the persons with Baghelkhandi mothertongue was only 2,282. English, and not Hindi, formed an important subsidiary speech among them. Similarly, English was also the principal subsidiary language among the persons with Hindi as mothertongue.

All the immigrants and displaced persons know and regard Hindi as their second language. They have learnt the local dialect also and can speak it. Out of 245 tribals conversant with a few more speeches also, 199 returned Hindi as their principal subsidiary language in 1961.

#### *Religion and Caste*

About 97.1 per cent of the population in 1961 professed faith in Hinduism. Next to Hindus in numerical strength, were Muslims. They formed 2.8 per cent of the total population. In rural areas their proportion was only two per cent, but in Rewa town they formed about 17.5 per cent of the population.

Jains, Christians Sikhas and Budhists together constituted only 0.1 per cent of the total population. Whereas in rural areas their proportion was hardly 0.5 per cent, they together constituted about 1.5 per cent in urban parts. Separately, Sikhs formed 0.5 per cent, Jains 0.4 per cent and Christians 0.6 per cent of the total urban population in 1961.

Over the decade (1951-61) Hindus lost in proportion by 0.5 per cent. The gainers were Muslims (0.4 per cent, and other religions (0.1 per cent). In 1971, Hindus constituted 96.91, Muslims 2.96, Christians 0.05 and Sikhs and Jains 0.04 per cent each of the total population of the District.

The Table below shows the regional distribution of population by religion:—

1. *Vindhya Bhoomi (Sa'itya Ank)*, June, 1956. (Dept. of Information and Publicity), p. 5.

Table No. III—7  
Population by Religion, 1961

| Tahsil (Rural) | Buddhist | Christians | Hindus  | Jains | Muslims | Sikhs |
|----------------|----------|------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| Teonthar       | —        | 2          | 145,619 | 4     | 2,501   | 13    |
| Sirmour        | —        | 5          | 185,333 | 2     | 2,445   | 1     |
| Mauganj        | —        | 10         | 203,270 | 7     | 5,195   | 2     |
| Huzur          | —        | 12         | 181,078 | 1     | 3,997   | —     |
| Total Rural    | —        | 29         | 715,260 | 14    | 14,218  | 16    |
| Tota Urban     | 6        | 177        | 34,867  | 170   | 7,538   | 207   |
| District Total | 6        | 306        | 750,127 | 184   | 21,756  | 223   |

Source—Rewa District Census Hand Book, 1961.

In 1971, there were 947,662, Hindus, 28,978 Muslims, 478 Christians 391 Sikhs, 44 Buddhists and 340 Jains. As in 1961, in Census 1971 also, all the Buddhists were reported to be living in urban area only. Similarly only 12 Jains, 14 Sikhs and 49 Christians were stated to have been residing in rural areas then.

#### *Principal Communities*

The traditional four-fold caste system continues to be at the base of the Hindu community. The principal castes are thus Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Harijan. Each group is sub-divided into a number of sub-castes. Devoid of rigid structural organisation, the caste is subjected to fusion and fission, resulting into innumerable social groups called subcastes. These are further sub-divided into endogamous units. Among Brahmans it was recorded that there were 313 sub-groups. According to another account Brahmans had 118 different sub-groups, Kshatriyas 63, Koris 14 and Telis 24.<sup>1</sup>

In Rewa, majority of the Hindu population consists of Brahmans, Thakurs and Kols. Mishras, belonging to the Kanyakubja group of Brahmans, Bhaghels among the Thakurs and Gautia among the Kol tribe are the most numerous groups here. They are almost equally distributed in the District.

The Rajputs here have played a heroic and significant role in shaping the history of the area. As said earlier, the most important sub-division of Rajputs is that of Bhaghels, generally called Thakurs. Numbering 127,800 in 1911, the ruling house of Rewa also belonged to Baghela Rajputs, a section of the

1. *Vindhya Bhoemi* (quarterly), Oct., 1956, p. 101.

Chalukya or Solanki clan. They trace their descent from the ancient ruling house of Anhilwara Patan in Gujarat. The Baghela branch takes its name from the village Vyaghrapalli (the tiger's lair) near Anhilwara.<sup>1</sup> Vyaghradeva was the first Baghela who made his way in this region. Their advent in the region dates back to the end of the 13th Century or beginning of the 14th Century, when on the destruction of the Baghela dynasty of Anhilwara great migration of Baghelas took place to Bandhogarh.

#### *Scheduled Castes and Tribes*

Hindus in their fold include numerous castes and tribes who profess faith in Hindu religion. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together constituted about 25.4 per cent of the District population in 1961 and a little less, (about 24.99 per cent) in 1971.<sup>2</sup> The following Table shows their population in tahsil break up:—

Table No. III—8  
Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1961 and 1971

| Tahsil (Rural) | Scheduled Castes |                 | Scheduled Tribes |                 |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                | Persons<br>1961  | Persons<br>1971 | Persons<br>1961  | Persons<br>1971 |
| Teonthar       | 18,375           | 24,073          | 29,411           | 36,590          |
| Sirmour        | 22,700           | 28,788          | 23,494           | 27,126          |
| Mauganj        | 29,064           | 36,052          | 28,680           | 32,408          |
| Huzur          | 20,723           | 27,060          | 20,618           | 25,289          |
| Total Rural    | 90,862           | 115,973         | 102,203          | 121,413         |
| Urban          | 2,313            | 5,056           | 570              | 1,926           |
| Distt. Total   | 93,175           | 121,029         | 102,773          | 123,339         |

Source—Census Reports, 1961 and 1971.

Constituting about 12.1 per cent of the population, Schedule Castes inhabited the rural areas to the extent of 97.5 per cent of their population in

1. Maharaja Raghuraja Singh, who wrote a traditional history of the sept (Baghel) in a book called *Bhakt Mala*, traced their origin from a child having a form of the tiger (*bagh*), who was born to the Solanki Raja of Gujarat at the intercession of the famous saint Kabir. Kawardha, the headquarters of Kabirpanthi sect is close to Rewa, and the ruling family are the members of the sect (R. V. Russell, the Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India, Vol. I, p. 434).

2. *Jila Sankhyiki Pustika*, Rewa, 1974, p. 11.

1961. Ranging between 32 per cent in Mauganj and 20.2 per cent in Teonthar, their distribution among the tahsils was fairly even. Sirmour (25 per cent) and Huzur (22.8 per cent) shared among themselves about half of their population. The scheduling extended to the whole District and comprised 19 castes, of which all but 6 were returned from the District.<sup>1</sup> Their over all percentage increased a little to 12.38 per cent in 1971, in the District, and the number of those who lived in urban areas increased from 2,313 in 1961 to 5,056 in 1971.

Also known as Ahirwar or Chamar-Magan, Mochi or Raidas, Chamars were the most numerous caste numbering 78,163 or about 6 per cent of the total population in Rewa State in 1901. In 1961, Chamars constituted about 72,665 or 78 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population. Roughly 9 out of 10 of them were then engaged in agriculture. About 73.4 per cent of their workers were agricultural labours, who were either landless or held uneconomic holdings in that year. Shoe-making and tanning of leather, the traditional household industry of the caste, gave principal work to only about 3.3 per cent of the workers. Nearly 2.9 per cent were found diffused over the other categories of work in 1961.

Kumhars (11.7 per cent) were the next to Chamars in numerical strength. Agriculture engaged about 54.7 per cent of their working force.

Traditional household industry, namely, pottery and brick-making among them formed an important economic activity, which engaged about 41.1 per cent of their working force in 1961.

Among other castes, Basors (5.9 per cent) remained largely engaged in their traditional household industry of making bamboo articles. Mehtars formed about 1 per cent and mostly worked as scavengers in the employ of local bodies in 1961.

Scheduled Tribes who numbered 102,773 in 1961 and 123,339 in 1971 concentrated in rural areas with only 1,926 persons living in urban areas in 1971.

Thirteen tribes were returned from the District in 1961. Kols, Scheduled Tribes the most preponderant tribe of Rewa accounted for about 92.5 per cent of their population then. Their distribution in tahsils was Teonthar (28.8 per cent), Sirmour (23.0 per cent), Mauganj (28.0 per cent) and Huzur (20.2 per cent) in 1961. Participation rate in 1961 was 64.2 per cent which was very much on the higher side. Their economy, with

1. The Scheduled Castes enumerated in Rewa were as follows. Their population in 1961 is also given in the brackets:—Basor and Bansphor (5,476), Beldar or Sunkar (83), Chamar (72,665), Dharkar, Balmik or Lalbegi (524), Dom (42), Domar or Doris (605), Ghasia (3), Kuchbandhia (63), Kumhar (10906), Mehtar, Bhangi, or Dhanuk (938), Moghia (51), Muskhan (84), Pasi (518), unclassifiable (1,217),

92.6 per cent of their working force in agricultural sector, has been preponderantly agricultural. Perplexing feature of this, however, was the huge proportion of agricultural labourers, who formed 86.3 per cent of the workers in agriculture in that year. Most of these were landless labourers.

In fact, the Scheduled Tribes contributed 44.7 per cent of the agricultural labour-force in the District. Factory and livestock occupied the next important place in the tribal economy, accounting for 4 per cent of the workers in 1961. These Scheduled Tribes together constituted 12.61 per cent of the District population in 1971.

Belonging to Kolarian group, Kols are the principal tribe of Rewa. Also known as Dahait, their population in 1961 was 95,014. They accounted for 92.5 per cent of the tribal population, and are evenly spread over all the tahsils. In the past they were stated to be the dominant race of Rewa and also in the northern areas upto the Gangetic Valley. But during the 'thirties of this century they were reduced to the position of the serfs' all over the State.<sup>1</sup> Even now they are largely landless and are engaged as agricultural labourers. The Kols, engaged either in factories as labourers or worked in forest or agriculture, were described as the "best group of workmen".<sup>2</sup> They were stated to have taken to two kinds of labour; i.e. carrying of *dolis* and palanquins or to work as masons and navvies. In Rewa about 84.3 per cent of the workers were, however, returned as agricultural labourers. Only 8.4 per cent of Kol working force cultivated their own land or tenanted land in 1961. A large body of them are still illiterate and very few are educated, even up to the primary level.

Rewa is claimed to be the home of Kols. However, Sheori Narayan in Chattisgarh, and Pharenda about 19 km. from Rewa, are also claimed to be their native places. Reliable evidences are lacking in regard to their origin. Kols claim their origin from Ramayan Epoch, relating to Sheori or Savari, calling her "The Mother of all Kols". Crook connects them to king Yayati's son, Turuvasu of the south. The king Yayati was the fifth king of the lunar race.<sup>3</sup> Divided in 22 endogamous groups, called Kurhis,<sup>4</sup> Rautiya, Thakuriya, Rautel, Kurha, Dashera Bunj are said to be the important ones. Mahta is their headman, and all socio-religious matters are decided by their panchayats. The verdict of the panchayat is generally obeyed.

1. Census of Central India Agency, 1931, Pt. I, p. 218.
2. W. G. Griffiths, *The Kol Tribe of Central India*, p. 275.
3. *ibid.* p. 4.
4. *ibid.* p. 33.

(R. V. Russell in 1916 gave only seven and Crook in about 1890 gave only nine such endogamous septs).

Professing faith in Hinduism, their religion seems to be in transitory stage from animism to Hinduism. As in other tribes, social activities are permeated with religion and magic. Their deep seated faith in mysterious powers, *bhuts*, *churels* and the like are, however, still manifested in their daily life.<sup>1</sup> The village deities, *deotas* and *devis*, in fact form the pantheon of Kols too. Cross-cousin marriage, like other Hindu castes is avoided. The levirate of course is practised, though it is not binding that younger brother should marry the elder brother's widow. The regular marriages are settled as in other Hindu castes. However, marriage through elopement is also regularised through a feast as a penalty imposed by the *Panch*. While going in procession for fetching the earth in *magarmati*, the ladies sing songs. Specimen of the same from Kaimur hills is given below:—

Religion,  
Marriage

"Mati Khodain gai,  
Bichhi marisa haya daiya haya;  
Mati khodain gai bisa le bahu  
Ho daiya ho, Ho daiya ho, Ho  
daiya ho."

(The clay was dug, I was bitten by  
a scorpion-Alas, Alas.

The clay was dug. It poisoned me much-  
Alas, Alas, Alas.)

Wedding proper starts with *cheri*, the presentation of gifts to the bride from bridegroom's side. Next follows *lawar parosna*, in which seven handfuls of the mixture of parched paddy and millet along with *batasa* (sugar wafers) are given to the bride by her brother. After *Hom* offering, amidst the enchantment of sacred verses by the *pandit*, the *bhanwar* ceremony is solemnized. Five circumambulation of the sacred pole, if too young, and seven otherwise, are taken by the couple. As the marriages are customarily often solemnized during the tender age, *gauna* is performed later at the age of puberty. In *gauna* ceremony the rest of the two *bhanwars* are gone through by the couple. *Bida* or *bidai* marks the return of the bridegroom and his party to his home. The bride does not accompany him if the marriage is performed at a tender age.

Polygamy, widow marriage and divorce are also practiced by the Kols. In common parlance widow marriage is known as *kar hui* or *path*. The Kols unlike the Schedule Tribes in Mandla, Bastar and other areas have got mixed in the general stream of rural population in Rewa District. Sometimes it is hard to pinpoint the pattern of their tribal culture on this account.

1. W. V. Griffiths, *op. cit.*, p. 128.

The Gonds are second in numerical strength and formed 5.2 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes' population of the District in 1961. Over 9 per cent of them were then reported to be concentrated in the Mauganj Gonds Tahsil. They are mostly cultivators. Gonds are by degrees better than the Kols in education. The Gonds, according to Hislop, derive their origin from Telugu word *Kond*, meaning mountain.<sup>1</sup> Thus, the term Gond would signify etymologically people of hills. One account connects them to *Gaud*, the region spread over the western Bihar and eastern Bengal.

The Gonds comprise many exogamous groups, namely Marskola, Atram, Nareta, Salam, Torial, etc., among the Raj Gonds and Merabi, Markam, Siam, etc., among Dhur Gonds.

Gonds profess faith in the Hindu religion along with their animistic beliefs. They have adopted local customs and manners, identifying themselves with local people. Besides worshipping Bara Deo, their principal God, they also worship the village gods of the Hindus. Once a ruling race of the land known as Gondwana, the Raj Gonds still practice polygamy, considering it to be a sign of social status. Drinking habit too continues as before. Cross-cousin marriage, divorce, widow marriage, payment of bride-price are prevalent among them.

Classified tribes, other than Gond and Kol, make only 1 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes, population. These are Baiga (285), Agaria(2), Bhumia including Bharia and Paliha(5), Biar or Biyar(4), Khairwar including Konder (243), Nat (436), Panika(54), Sahariya(4) and Sour(13).

All the Scheduled Tribes profess the Hindu religion.

#### *Religious Ceremonies and Customs*

The sixth and twelfth-day after birth are celebrated as *chhati* and *barhi*, respectively. The mother of the newly born child gets purified after ten days.

Family names are unknown. Children are commonly named after the week days. The use of Sanskrit names is a peculiarity of Rewa. Thus, Pradumna Singh, Anirudh, Sampat, Chandra Shekhar and the like are common. The names of classes are distinguished to a certain extent. The Kshatriyas have Singh as a termination and Brahmins often Ram; Kayasthas used to prefix *lala*; the terms *chaudhri*, *ganutia* and *dahait* are affixed to Chamars; *mahataun* to Telis and *kalars* and *sahu* to Banias.

The Hindus cremate their dead, except ascetics and infants. The Muslims bury the dead. The ashes in the former case are usually collected on the third-

1. R. V. Russell and Hiralal, *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India*, Vol. IV, pp. 42-43.

#### **Death**

day and immersed into the Ganges or some nearby holy river, or local stream. Both the practices of burying and cremating are prevalent among the Kols. The choice rests on economic consideration. Salutations are not to be exchanged with a person as long as he is engaged in the performance of funeral obsequies. The Bhumias put a silver piece in the mouth of a dying person and allow him to die on the cot. Decked in new clothes, the dead is taken to the cremation ground on the same cot and is placed on the funeral pyre. Before all this the dead body is washed. The son or the grandson ignites the pyre. Kols and Bhumias take some fire from the funeral pyre and put it in the mouth of the dead. After bathing in a nearby stream, the mourners return home. The chief mourner sleeps on the ground for three days and remains secluded. The Hindu practice of collecting the ashes or *phool* on the third day is now coming into vogue among the tribals too. The same are immersed in a stream or a river or taken to the Ganges. *Dasaun karm*, the tenth-day ceremony, among the tribals entails the shaving of the principal mourner. Earthen pots in the household are replaced and a feast is enjoyed with drinks and *beesar* or mutton. The *pay-bandhi* ceremony is performed on the eleventh day when the principal mourner is given a new turban by the relatives. On the occasion, the following *karma-geet* is sung just to reduce the sadness of the chief mourner:—

“Jiu hara daee, jiu hara baba, sab hain  
log parivar,  
Bajgari bhaiya baja de, nach leu na  
dohari tar . . . . .”

(though grand-parents have died, all others in the family are alive. Play up the instrument, so that I may dance).

#### *Inter-Caste Relations*

Caste hierarchy in rural parts still continues to be an important factor. Each hierarchical group has its own rights, duties and privileges. The economically poor class depends upon the more privileged groups. The caste system and inequalities of land ownership nurse a deeply stratified society. Still the community life continues to flow smoothly in villages.

#### *Social Life*

#### *Property and Inheritance*

Till the year 1952-53, the agricultural land and other property were governed by the personal law of the individual concerned, when as a result of the abolition of *Jagirdari* and *Pawaidari* system the succession and partition of agricultural land came to be regulated by the Vindhya Pradesh Jagirdari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1952. As elsewhere, the Hindu Succession

Act, 1956 brought about important changes in matters of succession among the Hindus, Sikhs and Jains. Females were given the right of succession to coparcenary property. The Muslims are still governed by their Personal Law of succession and inheritance, and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925. Transfer of property through 'will' is not much in practice, though rich persons resort to it.

Joint family is the traditional system of Hindu family life and, as such continues in Rewa too. But under the impact of economic and social forces, the same is presently in transitional stage. The disintegration of this institution is faster in urban than in rural parts. Among tribals, however, the institution was not strictly a rule, and no sooner a person was married he constructed his own hut in the nearby area without constraining his relations with the parents. On an average, four to six member family is largely met with in the District, though seven to nine member family units also account for a considerable population.

#### Marriage and Morals

Monogamy is the rule among all the sections of the society. Polygamy, though exceptional, is practised in all the castes. Polyandry, is not in vogue at all. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 makes bigamy (both polyandry and polygamy) an offence. Islam permits polygamy to the extent of four wives, but in practice it is rarely resorted to.

Hindu marriage may be solemnized in accordance with the customary rites and ceremonies of either party thereto. The rites and ceremonies include the *saptapadi*, i.e., taking of seven circumambulations of sacred fire by the bridegroom and the bride together. The marriage becomes complete and binding when the seventh step is taken. While performing a marriage, *dwarchar*, *mandaf*, *bedi-pujan*, marriage-ceremony proper, and *kulvar-pooja* are the chief rituals, which are currently followed.

The outward marks worn by the ladies after marriage are the application of vermilion in their hair-parting, *mahavar* on heels, *bindi* on the forehead, wearing of *mangal-sutra* round the neck and wearing a toe ring (*bichhua*).

The essentials of a Muslim marriage are that there should be a proposal (usually from the bridegroom's side) and its acceptance (by the bride's side). *Mangani* takes place after the engagement. The marriage ceremony is known as *nikah*, in which the contract of marriage is signed by the parties before two witnesses. The amount of dower (*mehr*) is fixed and announced before the parties. The *Kazi* presides over the ceremony. *Rukhsat* marks the leave taking of marriage party from bride's home.

The Christian marriage is governed by the Christian Marriage (amendment) Act, 1952. It is solemnized in the Church, presided over by the priest. Giving away of the bride by her father, administering of marriage vows and placing of finger ring by the bridegroom in bride's finger (or exchange of rings) are essentials to a marriage.

The dowry system is prevalent amongst Barhmans, Kayasthas and Thakurs in its traditional form. These castes have cash settlements done prior to the marriage. A part of the cash is given in *tilak* ceremony.

**Dowry System** The rest is given in the marriage. In Kols and other tribes, the bride price is paid which is another form of dowry. Bride price is also prevalent in some other lower castes. No case has been registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 between 1961 and 1972 (June). But this does not indicate the true picture, as such cases are seldom reported to the police.

The frequency of inter-caste or inter-religious marriage is much less. The people have determined faith in their social traditions and unless compelled by untoward situation, do not resort to such marriages. This is clear from the fact that the number of marriages reported under the marriage Acts in force was insignificant. The law provides for civil marriage for persons belonging to different religions. Such marriages are performed by the Marriage Registrar, usually the Collector of the District. He is vested with such powers under the provisions of the Special Marriage Act, 1954. During the period between 1956 and 1969, the number of cases instituted was 64, of which only 26 marriages were solemnized. On an average, two marriages per year were solemnized under the provisions of this Act. During the year 1970 and 1971, 14 cases were registered of which 7 marriages were solemnized. Similarly, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has removed the endogamous restriction of caste, and exogamous restriction of *gotra* from the pre-requisites of a valid marriage. The Act has also allowed cross-cousin marriage as a local custom, but has prohibited marriage between uncle and niece. The Act also provides for the dissolution of marriages on certain substantial grounds.

The offences under the Act are usually not reported and mostly the tradition governs all the aspects of social and religious life of the people. This is borne out by the insignificant number of cases instituted and granted permission to marry. Between 1965 and 1970, out of 65 registered cases, only 8 marriages were solemnized. Since then 26 cases during the year 1971 and 7 cases during the year 1972 (January to June 1972) were registered by the District and Sessions Judge, Rewa. Of these, 8 and 3 marriages were solemnized during the respective years.

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 prescribed 15 years as minimum age of marriage for girls. But in the rural areas the engagement of girls far below

**Marital Age** this age is still widely practised. In Rewa, the incidence of child-marriage below 10 years of age is quite high. The age-data in 1961 Census revealed that about 41.16 per cent of boys and 57.76 per cent of the girls were already married or engaged in the age-group of 10-14 years. Among Brahmans and Thakurs, the marriageable age varies between 10 to 25 years, and among Kols it varies between 6 to 8 years for girls and 7 to 10 years for boys.<sup>1</sup> This is in contrast to most of the tribes in which adult marriage is the rule.

#### *Marriage of Widows*

Widow marriage is generally not allowed in Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas, although Kols, Chamaras, etc., allow widow marriage. Widows are supposed to lead a life of austerity. They generally wear white *saris* and do not wear bangles. They are also forbidden to apply *sindur*, *bindi* and *chew betel*. In urban areas, these traditional restrictions are, however, much relaxed. It is not customary among Kols to compel the widow to marry her deceased husband's younger brother.

**Divorce** Divorce is customarily disapproved by the caste Hindus. However, among the *Harijans*, etc., divorce is an approved practice. It is generally resorted to with the permission of the respective caste panchayat. This is the reason why the records show negligible number of offences under the Law. During the period from 1965 to 1970, only ten divorce cases were reported under the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. During the year 1971, two divorces and during 1972 (January to June '72) one divorce was granted. No elaborate process is required for separation or divorce among the *Harijans*. The matter is put before the *Panch*, who calls the woman in the centre and asks the husband to remove seven times the portion of the *sari* covering her head. This is the sign of dissolution of marriage. The bangles are not removed, but are broken by her new husband who gives her new ones.<sup>2</sup>

In Maihar and Rewa, *Panch's* decision is not considered final until the matter is presented to *Mahata* for his judgement. The *Mahata* is the headman of the caste. His post is hereditary.<sup>3</sup>

#### *Economic Dependence of Women*

Service in any economic activity by the ladies of the caste Hindus was considered below the prestige of the family. But during recent years some awakening has dawned on them with the rapid advancement of education.

1 W. G. Griffiths, op. cit., p. 72.

2. ibid. p. 99.

3. ibid.

The emancipation (of women) is filtering right down to the villages. And that too, within a short period. The ground for the equality of sexes thus is prepared through a number of social legislations.

In spite of this, economically, a major section of women is still, wholly or partly, dependent on men. The tendency is more so in urban than in rural parts, where dependency ratio among them is usually high. The proportion of female workers in the District in 1961 was 41.3 per cent of the total working force against the State average of 44 per cent. In 1971, about a lakh (99,983) women were reported to be workers as against nearly 2.5 lakhs (2,51,215) men in the District. Out of them only 2,910 women were working in urban areas. In all 25,839 and 66,427 women were engaged in the District in cultivation and as agricultural labourers in that year, as against only 55 and 629 in urban areas respectively. Livestock, Forestry Fishing etc., engaged 1,248 and Manufacturing etc., 3,465, Trade and Commerce 652 and 'Otherservices' 2,001 persons. However, the number of non-working women in the District was more than one and half times that of the non-working men. This was perhaps owing to rigidity of social inhibitions amongst the non-tribal population. A higher dependency-ratio in rural areas in Rewa rather than in the State as a whole is a pointer to its social backwardness.

**Prostitution and Traffic in Women** The number of prostitutes in the District has been reported to be nil in the year 1972 by the Superintendent of Police. There is no specific red-light area in the District. Similarly, trafficking in women is reported to be almost non-existent in Rewa. Except for one case reported under the Suppression of the Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act, 1956 in the year 1960, no incident is on record till the year 1972.

**Drinking, Gambling** Formerly, the distillation and distribution of country-liquor was regulated by the erstwhile State. The consumption was free, though the sale was restricted. Export was also not allowed. The prohibition law was never extended in this District. Customarily, drink is a common malady among the tribals and the *Harijans*. On festivals and social occasions, drinking is an important aspect of their social life. With similar other social vices, gambling too continues to be a source of entertainment and addiction with some people. The number of offences which were 60 in 1954 came down to 8 in 1959. Similarly, during the 'sixties also, the number of registered cases ranged between 9 in 1962 to 50 in the year 1966. During the year 1971 and 1972 (June), 311 and 82 cases were respectively registered.

#### *Home Life*

Rewa had 2,10,515 houses in 1961 of which about 66 per cent (142,452) were used for dwelling purposes. Five types of houses are generally seen in

**Dwelling** the District. The houses made of mud mixed with *puaal*, fodder of *Kodon*, etc., are the most frequent ones, sheltering 92.3 per cent households in 1961. Other types are those built with timber, stone, bamboo or grass leaves and lastly, *pacca* houses made of burnt-bricks and plastered with lime or cement. In Rewa town too, mud-houses are frequently seen. Stone houses are also found, accommodating about 31.6 per cent of the urban households in 1961. Houses of burnt bricks are the least popular. Tiles are commonly used as roofing material owing to low cost, and about 92.5 per cent of the households then lived under such roofs. Stone or cement concrete roofs are the privilege of a few, mostly the urban-dwellers. Other material used for roofs is grass leaves. The huts of cultivators are made of mud and they are either thatched or tiled. The tribes live in mere hovels made of the leaves of trees and thatched with grass and leaves.

The number of occupied residential houses which was 142,452 in 1961 increased to 153,455 in 1971 in the District and these houses provided shelter to 178,820 households. In Rewa town too, their number increased considerably i. e. from 8,136 residential houses in 1961 to 11,009 in 1971 and these houses accommodated 18,205 families.

**Furniture and Decoration** Furniture and decoration are mainly the concern of the sophisticated section of the society, both in the rural and urban areas. Their pattern in the rural area bears a rural stamp. Except the *Panch* or *Patel*, who keep an indigenous *takhat*, chairs, tables, etc., the common villagers are satisfied with their age-old cot. In Rewa town the houses of public servants and business class do have furniture and varying degrees of inside decoration depending upon the aesthetic sense of the individual. Rural houses are usually kept clean, a few of them have specimens of folk-art, painted on the walls.

**Dress of Men and Women** The agriculture oriented economy of Rewa is comparatively less influenced by the modern dress-patterns. And whatever influence one may come across, is confined to Rewa town alone. Majority of the men wears banyan, *kurta*, shirt and *bandi* as upper-garments and *pardani*, *dhoti* and *pyjama* as lower-garments. Trousers and bush-shirts are also in vogue in the town and are occasionally noticed even in the rural areas. The traditional dress of the people was *dhoti* or a loin-cloth, *angauchi* and *muraitha*, a piece of cloth twisted to form a head covering, and occasionally a *mirzai* (a short jacket often padded) reaching to the waist. A loose cloth called the *phenta* is still carried by some, thrown round the shoulders. The head dress consisted of a *pagri* which is gradually disappearing. A tendency to wear coloured Rajasthani *safa* is noticed in Rewa. In full dress the *anga* was included in the past. It was a long coat made in the fashion known as *khuli-banhi* or open-sleeve. The sleeves were cut wide from the elbow downwards and extended beyond the finger tips so that it protected the hands in cold

weather.<sup>1</sup> The women cover their person with more clothes than in the past. The dress of women consists of *dhoti*, petticoat and *choli* or bodice and blouse. The *lehenga* or skirt is not common in Rewa and is never worn by the widows.

**Ornaments** In the past, the locally made *kakuniha*, *kantha*, *goph. gunj* and *katwa* were the ornaments worn on the neck. *Katwa* was popular among the women-folk. Besides, *besar*, *ear-rings* and *damini* (gold or silver ornament for forehead) were also especially noted. The caste Hindus, and those who can afford, wear gold and silver ornaments. Others are satisfied with ornaments of lac and beads. Artificial and cheap jewellery has also come into use with urban influence. *Dharphulia* in the ears, *nathuni* and *phulia* in the nose, *suta* round the neck and *chura* in the feet are commonly worn by the village women. Apart from these, *kanthi* or *kathula* round the neck, *jharka* in the ears and glass *churi* on the wrist are commonly worn.

Men, as elsewhere, are not fond of ornaments, though a few may be seen wearing amulets, *anguthi* or *ferra* in the fingers, *mohar* and *kantha* or *kanthi* round the neck and *phulia* in the ears. *Mohar* is a gold necklace worn only by rich persons.

The ornaments of Kol men-folk are mainly amulets. *Thakurias* among them often wear a bit of gold, usually in the form of earrings. Kol women wear cheap jewellery, namely, silver necklace, nose-ring ear-rings, silver and lac bangles. They also wear hair-chains and sometimes the ear-rings have a string of coins attached to them. In the legs they wear anklets, making tinkling sound and toe-rings. Lac *tika* is worn by the young married women.<sup>2</sup>

**Food** The agricultural class forms the bulk of the population and the poor people in general have two meals a day. The *duphari* or *jeonhar* is a mid-day meal taken after 12 noon and *biyari* is taken in the night. The richer ones have, in addition, *kalewa* or breakfast and *sanjhi-lauka*, a light meal in the evening. Well to do people use *chapati*, thin cakes of wheat flour, rice, *dal*, vegetables and spices, etc., known as *sulan*. The commonest form of *salan* is called *bagja*, and is peculiar to Rewa. It consists of *jalebi* shaped coils of gram-flour (*besan*) made up with oil and curds, dipped in sugar, and is commonly relished. The middle classes also use rice, *dal* and vegetables. The poorer section of the society eats coarse bread prepared from the cheaper grains with *matha* or butter-milk.

The Kols eat the dishes common to the villagers. *Lawa* is another name of *lai* or puffed-rice, or sometimes of parched corn or millet. The use of beef,

1. Rewa State Gazetteer, p. 20.

2. W. G. Griffiths, op. cit., p. 20.

carion is tabooed among them. Parrot, sparrow, crow, and *galgal* (*acridolheres tristis*) are also not killed nor eaten by them.<sup>1</sup>

The fairs, festivals and religious and social functions continue to be the main occasions when the drab monotony of the village community finds a refreshing change. On such occasions, folk-dances and folk-songs are thoroughly enjoyed. Country liquor often accompanies such occasions in some sections. Dancing, singing, recitation of some portions of the *Mahabharat* and *Ramayan*, and Bardic tales are a favourite pastime. Ramlila, *nautanki*, *ras-lila* and dramas are other sources of occasional amusement which are thoroughly enjoyed. Apart from the principal festivals, all Hindus celebrate festivals such as Nag Panchmi on Shravan *sudi* 5 (July/August), Sharad *Purnima* on Agahan *sudi* 15 (November/December), Makar Sankranti on 13/14 January, Holi on Phagun *sudi* 15 for 3 days (February/March) Shivratri on Phagun *badi* 13 (February/March), Vasant Panchami on Magh *sudi* 5 (January/Feb.), Posh on Posh *sudi* 3 (December/January) Janmashtami on Bhadra 8 (August/September) with full religious zeal. As a matter of fact, in some of these festivals like *Dussehra*, *Diwali*, *Holi*, *Raksha Bandhan*, *Makar Sankranti*, etc., other sections of the society also participate because these festivals have assumed national character.

*Bhimseni Ekadashi* and *Dev Prabodhini Ekadashi* are celebrated on Jeshta *sudi* 11 (May/June) and Agahan *sudi* 11 (November/December) respectively by the Hindus. Ram Navmi is celebrated on Chaitra *sudi* 9 (March/April) by all. All the castes, especially *Harijans*, celebrate on this day the festival of *Jawari*. Thakurs celebrate Ganga Dussahra on Jeshta *sudi* 10 (May/June). All Hindus, specially Brahmans celebrate *Rath Yatra* on Ashadh *sudi* 3 (June/July).

The Muslim festivals are *Barawafat*, *Shab-e-Barat*, *Id-ul-Fitar*, *Id-ul-Zuha* and *Muharram*.

The Sikhs celebrate the birthdays of Guru Nanak and Guru Govind Singh. Large processions are taken out and congregational prayers are held. Reading from *Granth Saheb* is rendered. Baisakhi and Lohadi are also important festivals of Sikhs.

The Jains celebrate the birth and *nirvan* anniversary of Mahavir, their twenty-fourth *tirthankar*. Their other important festivals are *Paryushan parva* and *Ashtanika*.

As elsewhere, the Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ on Christmas, on the 25th December. Good Friday and Easter are also festivals of Christians.

1. W. G. Griffiths, op. cit., p. 27.

### *Pilgrim Centres and Yatras*

There are no *yatras* or pilgrim centres of importance in the District. A number of religious fairs are, however, organized throughout the year on festivals like Shivratri, Makar-Sankranti, Vasant-Panchami, Ram Navmi, Nav-Durga, Urs, etc. While 17 such fairs are organised in Mauganj Tahsil and 13 in Huzur, Teonthar and Sirmour tahsils shared 11 and 2 fairs, respectively.

A detailed list of fairs is enclosed in the *Appendix* giving details of place-names, dates, occasions, duration, average attendance and the agency which organises them. Among the important ones, mention may be made of Somnath Shankarji fair and Vasant Panchami fair at Deo Talab, Shankarji fair at Sohagi and Ramnavmi fair at Tikar village. Shankarji fairs are also held at a number of other places.

Temples of Lord Shiva and Devi Durga are the main places where people celebrate their religious rites and participate in the fairs in thousands.

The people here have a passion for dance and music. Therefore, all the festive occasions provide ample scope to the villagers to enjoy community singing and dancing. The popular folk-dances of the region are *rai*, *phag*, *dadra*, *karama*, *saila*, *kehra*, *barriya*, *sua* or *sugata*. *Karama* is performed by a group of eight boys and girls. *Saila* is danced to propitiate the *Adi Deva*. *Kehara* is only performed by the women in the accompaniment of musical instruments along with *kehara* folk-song. A couplet of the same is given hereunder:—

“*Kehara nacha bagh ma.  
Kaune bidh dekhani jaun*”

(How should I go to see the *kehara* dance in the garden)

*Rai* dance is usually performed by the Ahirs, and is supposed to be a passionate dance. *Rai* folk-song, a specimen of which is given below, accompanies the same:—

“*Rai gaien na jai,  
Rai gaien na jai,  
mare sharam ke mare.*”

(How should I sing *rai*. I feel too shy.)

*Sua* is a parrot dance accompanied with song and *dadaria* a mixed song of men and women. All these folk-dances and songs are usually accompanied with a variety of musical instruments such as *dholak*, *timakiya*, *kartal*, *majira*, *jhanj*, *nagara*, *been*, *tabala*, *dafla*, etc. During the times, Rewa State shooting, dice, cards and chess were the favourite pastimes among the higher classes.

Hockey, football, cricket, volley-ball, etc., are now increasingly being played by the students. Among the villagers, the popular games are *kabaddi*, *hodudua*, *gulli-danda*, *gapp-genda*, *gipp*, *khokho*, and *lomao*. Children play *ati-pati* or hide and seek, *pitao*, *charrapatri*, etc.

The Vindhya Pradesh Jagirdari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1952 had been a landmark in the economic and social history of the region. It had its effect on the social and economic life of the peasantry of this District too. The pivot around which the entire social and economic life of the village community revolves is now the *gaon* panchayat instead of *Jagirdars*. Sense of security and justice under *gaon* panchayats, and *nyaya* panchayats, together with the disappearance of *begar* system, has improved the lot of the peasantry.

The social system which was based on the semi-feudal traditions of reciprocity, in which the *Jagirdars* etc., acted as overlords of the village community, has now disappeared. With this also has disappeared from the local scene the patrons of arts and letter and religious and cultural life. But this has given rise to a sense of initiative and self-confidence to the people at large. They have developed their own literary social or cultural organisations for the development of their talents.

## CHAPTER IV

### AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

#### *Agricultural Population*

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the District with 83.7 per cent of its working force engaged in agriculture as per 1961 Census. This is higher than the State average of 79 per cent. The working force in agriculture comprised 53 per cent cultivators and 30.7 per cent agricultural labourers. In the year 1971, as per Census figures the percentage of workers in agriculture was 83.2. Out of this, cultivators were 42.7 per cent and agricultural labourers were 40.5 per cent. The agricultural labourers formed 30.7 per cent of workers in agriculture in 1961, which was about twice as much of the State average of 16.6 per cent. In 1971 this proportion of agricultural labourer appears to have further increased. Most of the agricultural labourers belong to the ranks of landless agriculturists. A considerable proportion of them do not have any gainful employment during the slack season. Thus, pressure on land for livelihood appears to be increasing decade after decade. The condition of cultivators as a class was also not satisfactory. In the year 1961, 40.4 per cent of the cultivating family units owned fragmentary holdings of less than 5 acres. Of the rest, 24.4 per cent of the cultivating units held 5 to 10 acres; 13.5 per cent held 10 to 15 acres; 18.9 per cent held 15 to 50 acres and only 2.8 per cent units had a holding of 50 acres and above. It is thus evident that a majority of the cultivating units were badly off.

The classes engaged in agriculture were the Kunbis, Rajputs and Brahmans. The Lodhis and Kunbis were considered to be the earliest settlers among the cultivating class, whose numbers swelled with the Rajputs joining in this peaceful pursuit. The greatest influx of cultivators was stated to have come to Rewa after the fall of Kanauj in the 11th century.<sup>1</sup> From these different classes Kunbis were regarded as the best cultivators.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes formed 12 and 13 per cent of District population, respectively, in 1961, with agriculture as their main source of livelihood. About four-fifths of the Scheduled Caste working popu-

1. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, p. 24.

lation, Chamar being the most numerous of them, was employed in the agriculture with preponderance of agricultural labourers over the cultivators in the proportion of a little more than 3 to 1. This phenomenon is more pronounced in the case of Scheduled Tribes population which consists overwhelmingly of Kols. Here, more than nine-tenths of the working force is engaged in agriculture, and cultivators are outnumbered, by agricultural labourers in proportion of 1:6. The following observation almost sums up the agricultural situation of the District. "But, the economy still remains firmly in the grip of land, pressure on which is increasing with every increase in population. The deplorable state of agricultural economy is brought out in full force by the data provided by census. Particularly weak in the economic sense are the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, who form a quarter of the district's population."<sup>1</sup>

#### *Land Utilization*

The data regarding land utilization in the earlier years cannot be held for comparison with the contemporary situation in the same sphere because of the changes in the boundaries of the erstwhile Rewa State of which the present Rewa District formed part. Hence, land utilization data are given only from 1951-52 onwards in Appendix.

It is noticeable that the area under forests shows substantial variation from year to year. Reason for this may be found in classification or rather mis-classification of the area with barren and unculturable land. In the year 1960-61, area under forests was given as 12.7 per cent of the total area of the District (according to village papers). About an equal proportion (12.8 per cent of area) in the same year was classified as area not available for cultivation being either 'land, put to non-agricultural uses' or 'barren and unculturable land'. In the year 1967-68 the percentage of land under forests to the total area was 10.54, and that of the area not available for cultivation was 15.76. This shows that as compared to 1960-61, there was a decline in the percentage of area under forests in 1967-68, and increase in the percentage of area not available for cultivation. In 1971-72, the area under forests was 66 thousand hectares. Area of 'land put to non-agricultural uses' declined from 53,785 hectares in 1967-68 to 49,348 in 1969-70. In 1971-72 it was recorded as 52 thousand ha. Area classified under 'barren and unculturable land' increased to 47,063 hectares in 1969-70, as compared to 45,390 hectares in 1967-68. In 1971-72, this figure was given as 46 thousand hectares.

#### *Culturable Waste*

The two sub-heads of 'area cultivable', viz., 'the culturable waste' and 'fallow lands other than current fallows' taken together indicate the potential for extension of cultivation in the District. It appears that some of the area lying waste had been utilized during the Second Plan period, as the area under

culturable waste' showed a slight decline from 7.4 per cent of the total area of the District in 1953-54 to 6.7 per cent in 1960-61. Similarly, the area under 'old fallows' slightly declined from 8.5 per cent to 8.1 during the same period.

Even so, the combined percentage 14.8 of 'culturable waste' and 'old fallows' indicated that a substantial portion of land was still to be put under the plough. In the year 1967-68 there was a further decline in the percentage of the area under 'culturable waste' to 3.65. Of the total area of 22,991 hectares under this category, 10,855 hectares could be put under cultivation immediately; 5,811 hectares could be brought under the plough after some improvements, while 6,325 hectares consisted of fragmented area. Area under 'old fallows' had also decreased from 8.1 per cent in 1960-61 to 6.5 per cent in 1967-68. Thus, there was an overall decrease for the combined percentage of 14.8 to 10.1 within a span of seven years. By the year 1971-72, the area under 'culturable waste' stood at 18 thousand hectares while that under 'old fallows' at 26 thousand hectares.

'Culturable wastes', as already noted, offer scope for extension of cultivation and may help to relieve pressure on land. As such, schemes have been taken up by the Government for distribution of waste land to landless persons and inducements have been offered to them in the shape of financial help to pursue cultivation. Details of families settled on culturable waste land are given in the Appendix.

The net area sown has been showing an increasing trend in the District from 46.0 per cent in 1951-52 to 53.7 per cent in 1960-61. In 1967-68, it had further increased to 54. The percentage of the 'current fallows' which was 4.3 in 1960-61 declined to 3.7 per cent in 1967-68. In absolute figures, the net area sown, which was 3,39,649 hectares in 1967-68 increased to 3,61,649 hectares in 1969-70. In 1971-72, net area sown amounted to 364 thousand ha. During the same two years 'current fallows' decreased from 23,044 to 15,803 hectares. In 1971-72, however, current fallows had increased to 21 thousand ha. An increasing use of chemical fertilizers appears to have obviated the necessity of leaving land fallow for natural rejuvenation.

#### *Irrigation*

In 1960-61, the area under irrigation in the District was only 0.2 per cent of the net sown area. In 1965-66 the total area under irrigation was 3,656 hectares, which increased to 9,065 hectares by the year 1969-70. Even so, this increase amounted to only about one per cent of the total sown area. In the year 1971-72 the gross irrigated area amounted to 9.7 thousand ha which was equivalent to 2.1 per cent of the gross cultivated area. Some of the very old tanks still existing in the area testify to the fact that though limited in area, irrigation has been practised here since long. Tank irrigation in the area at the beginning of the century was, "essentially a product of native rule and almost the whole of the tank irrigation is from old native works, the maintenance of which is now

1. Rewa District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. Lxii.

undertaken in whole or in part by the State. These works are mainly confined to the crystalline or sand-stone formations".<sup>1</sup> Irrigation by raising bandhs was also practised by the people, which can be said to be another variant of tank irrigation. In addition, wells have all along been a local source of water for irrigation, mostly of garden crops. In the Rewa State Gazetteer there is a mention of the bandh system of irrigation.<sup>2</sup> Tanks and wells have been the important traditional sources of irrigation in the District. Figures<sup>3</sup> for three tahsils (namely Huzur, Teonthar and Mauganj) which roughly form the present District boundaries, indicate abundance of tanks and wells in the first decade of this century. The number of tanks was 2,000 while number of wells was 12,000 in the year 1907. Another source of water supply in those days was *baoris*, though not as numerous. *Baoris* have since gone into disuse. In the State Gazetteer, there is an interesting account of old conspicuous tanks in the three tahsils of the former State.<sup>4</sup> This included 6 tanks in Mauganj Tahsil, the Tarai Tala at Intaura being one of them, which was the oldest tank described as having been constructed 512 years ago. Then, there were 5 such tanks in former Huzur Tahsil, which included the big tank at Govindgarh, constructed by the late Maharaja Raghuraj Singh in 1853 (Samvat 1910). It is the largest tank in the District now, and was also the largest in the Rewa State. Another tank, about 450 years old, is located at Ghuman in Teonthar Tahsil.

With the coming of canals and other sources of irrigation, tanks and wells have declined in importance. In 1971-72, 'other sources' claimed 4,300 ha as against 2,300 ha of tanks, 1,900 ha of canals and 1,200 ha of wells. Earlier, the area irrigated by tanks showed a steep fall from approximately 615 hectares in 1950-51 to a meagre 36 hectares in 1960-61. In case of wells the area irrigated by them during the decade (1950-51 to 1960-61) appears to be erratic, moving between a minimum of 127 hectares in the year 1950-51 to a maximum of 1,498 hectares in 1957-58 and 546 hectares approximately in 1960-61. Tanks in 1965-66 were irrigating in all 198 hectares while, in 1967-68 the area decreased to 126 hectares. In the case of wells the area irrigated was again as erratic.<sup>5</sup>

Canals and tubewells have, however, come up as new sources of irrigation since 1958-59 when, 517 hectares were irrigated by canals and 7 hectares by tube wells. The area irrigated by canals actually went up to 1,264 hectares in 1965-66, and further to 1,326 hectares in 1967-68.<sup>6</sup> All the canals in the District are State owned and irrigation scheme by tube wells has also been initiated by the Government.

1. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. VIII (1907), p. 124.

2. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, p. 29.

3. *ibid.* (Tables-Appendix B to Table IX) p. 13.

4. *ibid.* pp. 13-15.

5. *Season and Crop Reports, Madhya Pradesh, 1965-66 and 1967-68*,

6. *ibid.*

The canals constructed in the District are attached with tanks or diversion works. The tanks and diversion works have been constructed under Grow More Food Programme and are also useful in flood control. Some renovated tanks are meant only for submerged irrigation.

As to the individual crops irrigated, wheat and rice are the most important cereal crops occupying most of the irrigated area. Barley is the only other cereal crop being irrigated but to a lesser extent. Sugarcane, as usual, is almost the wholly irrigated crop besides fruits and vegetables, many of which also invariably need irrigation.

#### *Irrigation Projects*

There is no major irrigation project taken up in the District so far.

#### *Medium Projects*

First project under this category was undertaken at Teonthar in the year 1953. This was known as Loni Dam Project and was estimated to cost Rs. 17.16 lakhs. The Project was completed in the year 1963. Irrigation potential of the Project was about 1,210 hectares, but the actual area irrigated both under *kharif* and *rabi* crops in 1969-70 was about 410 hectares.

Another project under this category was Baisa Weir in Huzur Tahsil started in the year 1956, it was completed at a cost of Rs. 12.75 lakhs. Irrigation potential under this Project was 1,335 hectares.

Third project, namely, Gurma Nalla Scheme, was started in the year 1967. Work on this Project with an irrigation potential of 7,689 hectares was estimated to cost Rs. 114 lakhs, and was expected to be completed in 1973.

#### *Minor Irrigation Schemes*

Besides the above three medium irrigation projects, all other irrigation schemes undertaken during the Second and Third Plan periods fall under the category of minor irrigation schemes, like construction of reservoirs and weirs. During the Second and Third Plan periods together, there were 19 such schemes undertaken in four tahsils of the District, namely, Teonthar, Huzur, Sirmour and Mauganj. All these 19 schemes were completed by the year 1969.

Five minor irrigation schemes, namely, Khatra tank, Majhgawan and Kundi regulators, Chaukada tank and Belan canal were completed in Teonthar Tahsil by the year 1967. Irrigation potential of these five was approximately 2,157 hectares. In the year 1969-70 about 1,013 hectares were irrigated under Belan Canal alone. Mohra Pilot Lift Irrigation Scheme in this Tahsil was undertaken in the year 1971, and work on this scheme was in progress. Irrigation potential of this scheme was estimated to be 16,299 hectares.

In Huzur Tahsil, in addition to the medium irrigation project of Baisa Weir, referred to earlier, there were eight minor irrigation schemes. The earliest of these namely, Govindgarh Tank was started in 1954, while the latest, Bhindaura Anicut Weir was started in 1965. Other schemes were Bonakuiya and Naubasta Tanks, Badwar Tank No I and No 3, Dhirma regulator and Bansa regulator. The total irrigation potential of these eight schemes was 1,433 hectares. In the year 1969-70, area irrigated both under *rabi* and *kharif* crops was about 642 hectares. In this Tahsil, two more schemes, namely, Kanti Anicut and Remodelling of Govindgarh Tank were undertaken in the year 1967. Work on these schemes was in progress during the year 1971 and 1972. Estimated area to be irrigated under these two schemes was about 810 hectares.

Simariya Anicut, Jhalla Anicut and Dewas Tank were completed in Sirmour Tahsil. Jhalla Anicut was the one started earliest in the year 1960. The other two were started in the year 1965. The irrigation potential of these three schemes was 445 hectares of which 44 hectares were irrigated under both *rabi* and *kharif* crops, in the year 1969-70.

There were three completed schemes of minor irrigation in Mauganj Tahsil, namely, Paddar Tank, Kanhaiya Tank and Chhuiya Tank reservoirs. The first two schemes were undertaken in the year 1963 while the last was started early in 1960. Irrigation potential of these three schemes was about 709 hectares, of which 216 hectares were irrigated in 1969-70. Besides these three schemes there were three other schemes in progress in this Tahsil. One of these was the Gurma Project, a medium irrigation scheme, referred to earlier. The other two schemes were Atari tank and Mauganj tank the work on which was started in the year 1968. The irrigation potential of these two was about 1,053 hectares.

The Government have undertaken boring of tubewells in the District under the planned economic development programme. Teonthar Tahsil was supposed to be the best in the District for sinking of wells. The whole District was considered suitable for bunding nullahs for flow irrigation. In the year 1970-71 there were 2,359 wells, 85 tanks, 12 canals and 13 tube-wells in the District for irrigation purposes.

#### *Protective Bunds, Soil Erosion and Silting.*

For improvement of land, raising of bunds and embankments appear to have been usual practice in the area. This is evident from the references occurring in the Administration Reports<sup>1</sup> of the State.

These references testify to the existence of a State policy promoting the construction of bunds even in those early years of the century. As to the second

1. Rewa State Administration Report, 1905-06, p. 3; 1906-07, p. 4.

method adopted for the improvement of land, namely, the shifting of village site, it seems it was a traditional practice in all the parts of the State but the advance of civilisation and the modern facilities for manuring have rendered it somewhat unnecessary and impractical.

The construction of bunds or high embankments for increasing the fertility of the land is a continued practice and very much in vogue in the region, including Rewa District. The cultivator receives assistance of the Government in this field through the agency of a Soil Conservation Division. With the establishment of this Division in the District a programme of levelling undulating lands and raising embankments for cultivation of wasteland was started. Working through its two sub-divisions the Department also provides loans to the cultivator for the purpose, besides implementing schemes to prevent soil erosion.

#### *Soil*

According to the Rewa State Gazetteer,<sup>1</sup> different categories of soil were recognised by the cultivators according to its composition or position, in the whole area of the State. But from the account given in the District Census Hand Book of Rewa (1961) it appears that "Except in the northern Teonthar Tahsil, the soils of the district are of the same character throughout. The two main classes, according to the Settlement Report of 1929, are *sigaoon* and *domat*."<sup>2</sup> *Mair*, the black cotton soil is not found extensively in the District, except in villages towards Gurh in the Huzur Tahsil.

Of *sigaoon* and *domat*, *sigaoon* is referred to as the 'pure clay soil' in which rice is grown mainly, while *domat* is a mixture of *sigaoon* and *mair* or pure black soil. *Sigaoon* soil found in Teonthar Tahsil is a great deal lighter and the clay *sigaoon* is conspicuous by its absence in the Tahsil. Actually what goes by the name of *sigaoon* there is a very sandy inferior soil, and may be called sandy *sigaoon*. *Domat* in Teonthar Tahsil is a mixture of sand and clay, while large areas of dark soil called *mair* or *matiyar* are also found. Some parts of Teonthar are said to be the most fertile in the District, the other fertile parts being Shahpur circle of Sirmour Tahsil and Govindgarh circle of the Huzur Tahsil. Gravel soils in the District are known as *bhatha*, which are reddish in colour and poor in quality. Thus, there appear to be four types of soil in the District, namely, *sigaoon*, *mair*, *domat* and *bhatha*.

When classed by position, soils are known as *gauhan* or lying near a village; *simar* land remote from the village; *majhar* land lying in a position intermediate between the last two, and *kachhar* fertile alluvial soil in river beds and on banks of streams.

1. Rewa State Gazetteer, p. 23.

2. Rewa District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. LIV.

**Crops**

Two seasons are recognised in the District—*kharif* or *siari* as it is known locally, from May to October and *rabi* or *unhari* from October to March. The chief crops sown in the *kharif* or autumn season are *dhan* (paddy) *saman makai* (maize), *bajra*, *kodon*, *mejri* (much the same as *kutki*) and *junari* (*jowar*) among cereals; *mung*, *moth* and *arhar* among pulses and *til* and *kapas* or cotton. At the *rabi* or spring crop season the chief crops are *gehun* (wheat), *chana* (gram), *matra*, *masuri*, *jau* or barley of two kinds known as *jau* and *jau-beri* and *alsi* (linseed). Poppy has also been mentioned as one of the crops of this season in the State Gazetteer but its cultivation is now restricted by the Government.

As to the agricultural practice, a field is cleared just before the rains by ploughing. In case of *mair* and *sigon* soil it is then again ploughed three or four times and sown. When it is reserved for *rabi* crops such as barley, wheat or sugarcane it is ploughed fourteen or fifteen times. The peasants here as elsewhere in the country are in the habit of carrying out agricultural operations according to the characteristics of different *nakshtras* or asterisms, and the region abounds in aphorisms giving useful instructions regarding different agricultural operations to be taken up in different *nakshtras*. Some of the sayings connected with particular crops are.—

*Purva Punarvasu hai dhan  
Aur na kari kheti an.*

(Sow only rice in *Purva* and *Punarvasu* and no other food crops)

*Swati gohun, Ardra dhan  
na ohi kukhi, na ohi gham.*

If wheat is sown during *Swati* and paddy during *Ardra* the first will not suffer from the rust nor the latter from sunshine.)

*Magha, Asrekha lagi jori,  
Urad, tili, ghar dhara buhari.*

(If *Magha* and *Ashlesha* have heavy rains the *urad* and *tili* should be brought back to house and not sown.)

*Barsain lagi Santi bisanti,  
Chalai na kolhu, bajai na tantl.*

(If it rains in *Swati* the *kolhu* (or oil press) and the bow (of the *Dunias* who card cotton) will not find work as the *Swati* rains are injurious to *tili* and cotton).

*Hathia barse tini bhe, sali shakkar mans,  
Hathia barse tini ge, junari, tili, kapas.*

(The *Hasta* rains are useful for three crops, paddy, sugarcane and pulse. But *Hasta* rains are injurious to the three crops *jowar*, *tili* and cotton).

The common sayings pertaining to the results of rain are also prevalent and one of them is given below.

*Sawan shukla saptami, jo garjai udh-rat,  
Tum jai ho piya Malve, ham jabai Gujarat.*

(If it thunders on the 7th of the light half of *Sawan* you must go to *Malwa*, love, and I to *Gujarat* (As famines are unknown in these districts). The implication is that there will be famine.

Generally, the old traditional method of cultivation is followed by the farmer. Sowing in *kharif* is done by the broadcast method while, in *rabi* sowing is generally done in rows through a *nari* or seed-drill. The field is prepared by using the indigenous plough. The amount of seed to be sown in *kharif* for crops like *kodon* and *jowar*, etc., is 4 kilograms per acre (9.88 kgs. per ha), while for the crop of paddy, it is from 30 to 40 kilograms per acre (74 to 98 kgs. per ha). Similarly, the amount of seed to be sown in *rabi* for wheat, gram and lentil, etc., is from 30 to 40 kilograms per acre (74 to 98 kgs. per ha), while oilseeds like *alsi* require 5 kilograms of seed per acre (12 kgs. per ha). Agricultural labour is available in plenty in the area and is employed for harvesting the crop in most cases. Bullocks are generally used for threshing and separating the grain. The crop is, afterwards, stored in the *khalihan*.

**Food Crops**

Food crops occupied 91 percent of the gross cropped area of the District, in 1960-61 almost all of which was under foodgrains. Cereals and millets, of the food grains had, the maximum acreage of 69 per cent of the gross cropped area of the District. The proportion of area under food grains was maximum (76 per cent) in *Mauganj* and minimum (64 per cent) in *Teonthar*, tahsils. An analysis of the area, yield, etc., of major crops is being given here. All the related figures in detail are given in the Appendix.

Rice alongwith *kodon* and *mejri*, a crop similar to *kutki* are the staple crops grown in *kharif*. In 1960-61 the area under rice was little more than one-fourth of the gross cropped area in the District while, *Mauganj* Tahsil had as much as 32 per cent of its gross cropped area under rice. *Teonthar* Tahsil was next to *Mauganj* in respect of area under rice, whereas, *Sirmour* and *Huzur* tahsils had more

or less equal proportion of area under rice. In absolute figures, area under rice crop in the District was 1,06,211 hectares in 1960-61, which decreased to 93,501 hectares in 1969-70. The area rose to 100.5 thousand ha in 1972-73. Area under this crop varied from year to year. Rice is grown throughout the District on *sigaon* soil while *kodon*, which constitutes food of the poor and other similar crops are grown on higher *bhatha* lands. Gurh area of Huzur Tahsil is famous for production of rice. Out-turn of rice per hectare appears to have increased in recent years, perhaps on account of the application of more scientific methods of cultivation adopted under the Five Year Plan programmes. Thus, in 1967-68 the current yield of rice was 530 kgs. per hectare as against its standard yield of 504 kgs. per hectare.<sup>1</sup> In 1971-72, the yield was 501 kgs. per hectare.

Regarding the mode of cultivation of this crop, three methods are followed for the preparation of fields.<sup>2</sup> The *jhur* process is used in the fields which retain a large amount of water. They are ploughed once or twice in *Magh* (January) and *Jeth* (May) and the seed is sown before the rains commence. The plants thus reach some size before much water collects. In the *dabhka* process the field is ploughed after it has been moistened by a little rain and sown. In the *leo* or *lavan* process seedlings previously grown elsewhere are planted after they have reached some size.

Cultivation by this method in the District was first started in the early fifties. The method has paid rich dividends in the District by almost doubling its return and has also gained favour with the farmer. However on account of limitation of irrigation facilities, which are dependent on favourable monsoon, the cultivation under this method has remained confined to a limited area only.

*Jowar* is grown mostly in Teonthar, Sirmour and Huzur tahsils, which had, respectively, 7.4, 4.6 and 4.3 per cent of their total cropped area under this crop in the year 1960-61. Mauganj had only about one per cent of its area under *jowar*, while the District average for *jowar* was 4 percent of the gross cropped area. In the year 1961 the area under *jowar* in the District was about 16,695 hectares, which increased to 17,115 hectares in the year 1969-70. In 1972-73 the area further increased to 19.4 thousand ha. Hybrid variety of *jowar* was first cultivated in the District on an experimental basis in the year 1966-67. The already large area of cultivation under *jowar* has made the hybrid variety popular with the farmers. The seed production programme of the hybrid *jowar* was also taken up in 1966-67 and it is hoped to provide locally all the hybrid seed required in the District.

1. Season and Crop Report of Madhya Pradesh, 1967-68. All the following figures relating to yield of particular crops are from this source.

2. Rewa State Gazetteer, p. 28.

The yield of 699 kgs. per hectare in 1967-68 had much exceeded its standard yield of 448 kgs. per hectare.

These are other cereals grown in *kharif* season and are among the minor crops of the District. Of these *bajra* covered 2,648 hectares and maize 1,489 hectares in the year 1969-70. The respective figures in 1972-73 were 2.3 and 1.3 thousand ha. *Bajra* is grown only in Teonthar Tahsil. The current yield of *bajra* in 1970-71 was 363 kgs. per hectare as against 392 kgs. per hectare of standard yield while maize had an almost double the current yield of 847 kgs. than its standard yield of 448 kgs. per hectare. Similarly, cultivation of hybrid *bajra* in the District was started in the year 1968-69, and hybrid maize was introduced early in the year 1962-63. It became popular with the farmers due to easy availability of seeds and administrative facilities, except in the hilly tracts, where lack of protection from wild animals has always hampered its cultivation.

The most important food crop grown in the District in *rabi* season is wheat, which is second only to rice. In the year 1960-61 it occupied 22 per cent of the gross cropped area in the District. Mauganj had 31.5 per cent of the actual wheat area in the District, which was the maximum. Relatively, however, Huzur Tahsil had the maximum proportion of its cropped area under wheat, followed by Sirmour and Mauganj, respectively. Teonthar Tahsil had only 12.4 per cent of its gross cropped area under wheat, which was less than half of the area under rice in that Tahsil. Again, in Mauganj and Teonthar Tahsils even combined areas of wheat and gram fell short of the area under rice. Huzur and Sirmour, on the other hand, had more area under wheat than under rice. Thus, as regards even cropping, Huzur and Sirmour show a similarity of pattern. Teonthar and Mauganj also exhibit similarity in respect of wheat and gram but in respect of *jowar* and barley the similarity ceases.

The lowest area under wheat in the District was 46,101 hectares in the year 1957-58. No definite increasing or decreasing trend was observed in the area under wheat during the decade, but after 1957-58 there was yearly increase in the area up to 1960-61. In this year area sown under wheat was 92,529 hectares as compared to 46,101 of 1957-58. The area further increased to 94,493 hectares in 1969-70 and 108.9 thousand ha in 1972-73. Per hectare yield of wheat also increased to 795 kgs. in 1967-68, over its standard yield of 448 kgs. per hectare. It was reckoned as 664 kg. per ha in 1971-72.

Another cereal grown in *rabi* is found in two kinds as mentioned in the State Gazetteer namely, *jau* and *jau-beri*. Barley is popular in Teonthar Tahsil, which accounts for 65 per cent of the area under this crop in the District. Its production in the District comes after rice, wheat and *jowar* among the cereals, and the total area under this crop, in 1960-61, was only 3.3 per cent of the gross cropped area.

This area in 1969-70 with 13,933 hectares stood at 3.2 per cent of the total cropped area of 4,33,912 hectares in the District. In 1972-73, the area had increased by a thousand ha. Barley had a current yield of as much as 751 kgs. per hectare in 1967-68, as against its standard yield of 448 kgs. per hectare.

These are the most widely grown pulses in the District. Gram is grown in *rahi* and, as per 1961 Census, occupied 10.2 per cent of the gross cropped area in the District, while *tur*, grown in *khurif* occupied 4.7 per cent of the area. In the year 1969-70 gram with 51,565 hectares and *tur* with 14,655 hectares occupied, respectively 11.8 and 3.3 per cent of total cropped area. In 1972-73, gram had declined to 44.9 thousand ha and *tur* had improved to 15.3 thousand ha. They are grown in all the tahsils, with slight variations in proportion from tahsil to tahsil, except in the case of gram which has a particularly low proportion of area in Mauganj. The yield of gram in 1967-68 was 550 kgs. per hectare as against its standard yield of 471 kgs. per hectare. *Tur* had an yield of only 544 kgs. per hectare in the same year while its standard yield was as high as 785 kgs. per hectare. In the year 1971-72, the per ha yields of gram and *tur* were 728 kgs. and 353 kgs., respectively.

Among other pulses grown in the District are *mung*, and *urad* cropped in *khurif* and *matra* and *masuri* cropped in *rahi* season. The current and standard yields of *mung* were 182 and 280 kgs. per hectare, respectively, in 1970-71. Similarly, *urad* with 196 kgs. per hectare, *matra* with 253 kgs. per hectare and *masuri* with 255 kgs. per hectare were all having lesser current yields than their respective standard yields of 280, 336 and 392 kgs.

The extent of cultivation of sugar cane in the District is negligible. It is grown in *khurif* and is entirely dependent on irrigation. In the year 1950-51 the area under sugarcane was 127 hectares which declined to 68 hectares by 1960-61. In 1967-68 there was a slight increase in the area to 86 hectares over 1960-61, but by 1969-70, there was again a decrease in the area to 49 hectares only. Area was almost the same in 1971-72. Against the standard yield of 3,475 kgs. (gur), the yield per hectare in 1971-72 was 2,523 kgs.

In the Rewa State Gazetteer there is a mention of a large number of fruits and vegetables that were grown in the State. Common vegetables like cabbages, carrots, garlic, onions, *muri*, *methi* etc., are grown in the District. Plantains, citrons, *figs* and melons are also grown. Govindgarh near Rewa is famous for fruit gardens, and particularly for mango trees, which covered a total of 2,000 hectares in 1971-72 in the District. It is significant to note that the yield of *bananas* in the District has increased considerably, being 31,200 kgs. per hectare against the standard

yield of 15,692 kgs. in 1970-71. In this year the area under bananas was only 5 hectares and under guavas 25 hectares in the whole of the District.

#### Non-Food Crops

Total area under non-food crops in the District, in 1960-61, was 9.3 per cent of the gross cropped area. Out of this, as much as 19 per cent was covered by oilseeds, mostly linseed, leaving only a negligible area to cash crops like sugarcane or cotton.

It was the most widely grown oilseed, accounting for nearly 8 per cent of the gross cropped area of the District in 1961. Other oilseeds include *til* and *rai* and mustard, which together covered approximately one per cent of the gross cropped area in the District. Oilseeds, thus covering 9 per cent of the area are important in the sense that, they put cash in the hands of the cultivators. This position regarding the oilseed had not changed much by 1969-70 when, linseed with 39,342 hectares and sesamum with 3,704 hectares covered 9 and 0.8 per cent of the total cropped area of 4,33,912 hectares in the District. In 1972-73 area under linseed had increased to 44.7 thousand ha and that under sesamum had decreased to 2.6 thousand ha. The current and standard yield of linseed in 1967-68 was 189 kgs. and 213 kgs. per hectare, respectively. In 1971-72, the yield was reckoned as 194 kgs.

Farmers everywhere prefer the cultivation of food crops as against the cash crops. One of the possible reasons being, non-availability of surplus income for investing in the production of cash crops. Government are trying to popularize cultivation of cash crops by publicizing their greater commercial value. The suitable cash crops recommended for Rewa region are *mesta* (*ambadi*), ground-nut and jute.<sup>1</sup>

#### Change in Area

Table in Appendix shows the area under some important crops in the District. Figures indicate sizeable increase in the acreage devoted to wheat. In relative terms the crop had about 58 per cent more area under it in 1960-61 than what it had in 1951-52. Proportionately, the crop occupied 27.4 per cent of the net area sown in 1960-61 as against 20.6 per cent in 1951-52. Improvement in the acreage of rice during the same period had been of the order of 17 per cent. Facilities for irrigation from Belan canal in Teonthar Tahsil has resulted in an increase in acreage under rice and wheat. Similarly, in Huzur Tahsil irrigation facilities from Govindgarh tank and Baisa weir have contributed to the increase in acreage under these crops. *Jowar* and oilseeds have also improved their acreage but the increase is not comparable with wheat or paddy.

1. *Kisani Samachar*, September, 1967, p. 8.

Efforts are being made to bring about an increase in the acreage under food crops through the two sub-divisions of soil conservation with the implementation of programme of bunding. Farmers are encouraged to raise fruit gardens through grant of loans for the purpose at the rate of Rs. 300 per acre. Rewa and Govindgarh gardens also distribute saplings to the farmers. For inducing the farmers to grow vegetables a scheme has been launched at the District head-quarters. Under the scheme improved seeds for seasonal vegetables and manure are distributed.

In the State Gazetteer there is a reference to double cropping or *dufasli* in the region where water supply was sufficient and the soil retained moisture. Double cropping system in the District is being facilitated by providing irrigation facilities. Farmers are given loans to construct irrigation wells, as also for the purchase of electric or oil engine pumps, *rahats*, etc. In absolute terms the increase in acreage has been of the order of 64.2 per cent of the double cropped area of 1951-52. Relatively, from 17 per cent of the net area sown in 1951-52, double cropped area had increased to 23.6 per cent in 1960-61. The current increase in the production of foodgrains can be attributed to the sizeable increase in the double cropping area.

Rotation of crops is practised in the District in order to sustain fertility of the land. The common practice is to grow gram, lentil or wheat mixed with gram after harvesting rice crop. During *kharif* season *tuar* and *mung* are also grown alongwith *kodon* and *jowar*.

In the one year rotation the *kharif* crop of paddy is followed by gram, lentil or wheat mixed with gram during *rahi*; while, mixed crops of *tuar*, *kodon*, *mung*, etc., are grown in *kharif* in completing the rotation. At some places it is the practice to fill the fields with water and grow wheat during *kharif*. In the two year rotation the land is left fallow during the *kharif* while *alsi* or gram is grown during *rahi* followed by mixed crops of *kodon*, *jowar tuar* and *mung* during *kharif* of the next year. The farmers are being encouraged to raise upto 3 crops a year. The sowing of high yield grains is encouraged among the farmers through this scheme.

The different mixed crops grown in the District during the *kharif* are (1) *kodon* and *jowar* (2) *kodon*, *jowar* *Mung*, *tuar* and *unari* (3) paddy, *jowar* and *tuar* (4) *kodon*, *jowar* and *tuar*. The mixed crops grown mixed in *rahi* are (1) wheat and gram (2) *Jau* and gram (3) *alsi*, gram and wheat, *rai* and mustard.

#### Progress of Scientific Agriculture

It is only after a great deal of education and encouragement by the Government that the cultivators have come to adopt improved methods of cultivation.

Agricultural Implements Some well-to-do farmers have taken to mechanized farming. For majority of cultivators, age-old methods of cultivation with traditional implements still continue. The traditional agricultural implements include the *hal* or plough; *bakhar* or weeding plough; *kurri* or harrow; *kopar* or *pahta*, a log dragged over a field to smoothen it out; *waira*, the tube used in sowing *rabi* seed, which is attached to the plough; *hansia* or sickle; *khurpa*, a hoe and *phaora*, *kudari*, *kudar* and *sawar*, different kinds of spade. The axe called *kulhari* or *tanga* and the knife called *garasa* are used for cutting *karbi* or stalks of *jowar*.

Some improved varieties of implements include plough under the brand *Shabas hal*, winnowers, threshers, cultivators, *bakhar* and seed drill. Thus, while the number of common wooden ploughs has remained more or less constant, the number of iron-ploughs had increased rapidly in use from 409 in 1965-66 to 1,207 in 1969-70 but declined sharply in 1971-72.

Along with the traditional agricultural implements power driven machinery necessary for large-scale farming has also been seen in the fields. Thus, there were 3 tractors in the District in 1951 which number increased to 45 upto 1961. This shows that the use of tractors is gaining ground. The number had increased to 69 private tractors besides 5 put in use by the Government in 1965-66. In 1971-72 the number of tractors in use in the District was 100. For irrigation purposes pumps with oil engines are being used. The number of such pumps which was only 7 in 1951 increased to 170 in 1965-66, the end of the Third Plan. Within a span of four years their number increased more than three times from 170 in 1965-66 to 562 in 1969-70. In subsequent years there was rapid increase in the popularity, the number being 1,233 in 1971-72. The number of electric pumps for irrigation which was only 3 in 1951 increased to 248 in 1969-70 and 591 in 1971-72. Similarly the number of sugarcane-crushers had also gone up from 22 in 1951 to 37 in 1961. According to later figures the number was 81 in 1967-68 with 44 of them operated by power. By 1969-70 the number decreased to 76, with only 15 operated by power. The number further declined to 25 in 1971-72. A table showing number of some of the agricultural implements in use in the District for some recent years, is given below.

Table No. IV--1  
Agricultural Implements

| Year    | Ploughs |       | Carts | Sugarcane Crushers |          | Oil Engi-<br>nes with<br>pumps for<br>Irrigation<br>purposes | Electric<br>Pumps for<br>Irriga-<br>tion Pur-<br>poses | Tractors | Ghanis with<br>Crushing<br>Capacity<br>Less than<br>5 Seers<br>or more |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         | Wooden  | Iron  |       | Power              | Bullocks |                                                              |                                                        |          |                                                                        |
| 1965-66 | 103,123 | 409   | 4,140 | 14                 | 26       | 170                                                          | 20                                                     | 69       | 1,425                                                                  |
| 1966-67 | 103,944 | 427   | 6,116 | 14                 | 27       | 172                                                          | 20                                                     | 89       | 1,486                                                                  |
| 1967-68 | 106,569 | 592   | 4,413 | 44                 | 37       | 362                                                          | 32                                                     | 88       | 1,620                                                                  |
| 1968-69 | 102,316 | 1,000 | 4,712 | 47                 | 63       | 449                                                          | 122                                                    | 91       | 1,426                                                                  |
| 1969-70 | 102,716 | 1,207 | 4,764 | 15                 | 61       | 562                                                          | 248                                                    | 94       | 1,538                                                                  |
| 1970-71 | 117,011 | 1,167 | 5,023 | —                  | 45       | 844                                                          | 66                                                     | 92       | 1,241                                                                  |
| 1971-72 | 113,270 | 193   | 4,582 | 1                  | 24       | 1,233                                                        | 591                                                    | 100      | 939                                                                    |

### Seeds and Manure

About half a century back, there was a practice of village shifting, already referred to in this Chapter, as a method of increasing the fertility of land. The local agriculturist, therefore, never learnt to use manure. The Administration report for 1906-07 states, "The village site becomes very rich as all the manure of the village is collected and absorbed by the soil there".<sup>1</sup> Thus, due to the prevalence of this practice there was no particular need of manuring the fields. However, with the increase in population, the practice of village shifting became impossible. In course of time the cultivator has shown a great awareness of the benefit from the use of scientific methods of manuring, use of fertilizers and improved seeds. Improved methods of cultivation, such as, Japanese method of paddy cultivation and growing of hybrid varieties of foodgrains have also been adopted. Thus, till the end of 1967-68, 42,077 hectares of paddy, 723 hectares of hybrid maize, 451 hectares of hybrid jowar, 48,983 hectares of wheat and 362 hectares of groundnut crops were covered by the use of improved seeds.

In 1968 a scheme for digging 3,600 new irrigation wells in Rewa District had been envisaged with a view to popularizing the new improved varieties of seeds specially provided in the District for increasing production. The whole scheme was to involve an expenditure of Rs. 2.21 crores and had been launched by Agriculture Refinancing Corporation.

As far as the use of compost and green manuring is concerned, cultivators are being encouraged to use cowdung and other waste material in the fields and scheme for the construction of at least two compost pits for each cultivator family is being implemented vigorously through the help of Village Level Workers. Cowdung is used as manure during rains when it is collected in compost pits and used in the following year. This method has become popular of late. Apart from this, the Agriculture Department has also arranged for the distribution of seeds for green manuring. The distribution to the agriculturists is being made on the basis of 25 per cent commission. Green manuring prevalent in the area is done by sowing *sanai* or *mung* crop. After 6 to 7 weeks, it is ploughed-back into the field and when rotten, wheat is sown. Sometimes, wheat is sown after ploughing some leaves of *palas* or *pawar* in the field. Generally the method adopted by the cultivator to increase fertility of the soil is to use the rotting tank soil or the refuge of goats and sheep which is obtained by seating them in the fields.

1. Rewa State Administration Report, 1906-07, p. 4.

Apart from the use of improved seeds and manure the Government distributes chemical fertilizers to the cultivators for improving their crops and making them disease or pest resistant. Distribution of chemical fertilizers in the District was first undertaken by the Government during the *rabi* of 1950-51. It has mainly been utilized for raising the crops of rice and wheat and has been used widely in the Development Blocks of Rewa, Raipur and Sirmour. Total distribution of seeds and fertilizers during the first three Five Year Plans and the later period is given in the table below:—

Table No. IV—2  
Distribution of Seeds and Fertilizers  
(In Tons)

| Year        | Improved Seeds | Fertilizers |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| First Plan  | 254            | 203         |
| Second Plan | 2,588          | 1,293       |
| Third Plan  | 33,743         | 2,783       |
| 1966-67     | 2,307          | 1,900       |
| 1967-68     | 2,623          | 1,575       |
| 1968-69     | 1,172          | 1,553       |
| 1969-70     | 341            | 3,280       |
| 1970-71     | 951            | 6,714       |

Rotation of crops as a measure of recouping the fertility of land has been prevalent since the olden days. The ordinary series of rotation as given in the State Gazetteer, is *kodon* or *junari* (*jowar*) alternating with wheat, gram or linseed.

#### Agricultural Diseases and Pests

Rats, which swarm after a year of deficient rainfall, white ants, locusts and in some localities deer are some of the animal pests. Rust (*gerua*), *kans* grass and blight also cause damage. Frost rarely injures the crops. The important crops in the District are rice, *jowar*, wheat and gram, which are infested by the following crop diseases or pests :

Table No. IV—3  
Crops and Diseases and Pests

| Crops | Diseases/Pests                                                      |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rice  | Bacterial blight, Blast, Gandhi bug, Army worm, Grass hopper, Rat.  |
| Wheat | Leaf blight, Gerua (Rust), Cut worm, Rat.                           |
| Jowar | Blight, Upper head bug, Stem borer, Pod borer, Aphid, Grass hopper. |
| Gram  | Pod borer.                                                          |

The diseases and pests attack other crops of the District as well. Many types of remedies are in vogue against these diseases and pests. The remedies used to protect the above crops, in general, are also used in case of other crops. These medicines crop-wise and disease-wise are given below:—

Table No. IV—4  
Diseases and Remedies

| Crops | Disease or Pest                   | Remedies                                                                   |
|-------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rice  | Gandhi bug, Grass hopper          | N. L. O. is a good preventive while B.H.C. or D.D.T. dust are the remedies |
|       | Blast                             | Copper fungicide, Dythen and Stryptocycline                                |
|       | Bacterial blight, Army worm       | Aldrin, Basudyn, Thydon, Roger, etc.                                       |
|       | Rats                              | Zinc phosphate                                                             |
| Wheat | Cut worm                          | B.H.C. and D.D.T.                                                          |
|       | Leaf blight                       | Dythen Z-78                                                                |
|       | Gerua (Rust)                      | Sulphur, Sulphur dust                                                      |
| Jowar | Aphid, Stem borer, Upper head bug | Aldrin, Basudyn, Thydon, Roger                                             |
|       | Grass hopper                      | B.H.C. or D.D.T. dust                                                      |
|       | Blight                            | Dythen Z-78                                                                |
| Gram  | Pod borer                         | B.H.C. or D.D.T.                                                           |

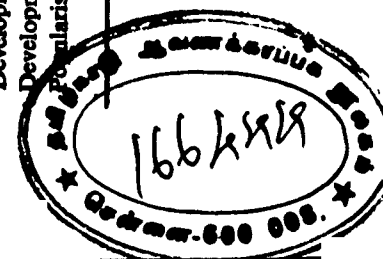
### Activities of the Agriculture Department

Since Independence, and more particularly under the Five Year Plans many schemes to promote the advance of agriculture have been started and aids to the agriculturists in the shape of appropriate finances or guidance have been given from time to time. All such schemes implemented by different Government Departments have, since the inception of the office of Deputy Director of Agriculture in the year 1965, come under its direct supervision for their implementation. The Department implements its schemes through a team of officers and other subordinate staff, detailed in Chapter XIII. There are two agricultural farms at Hanumana and Farhadi, each under the Farm Superintendent. They supervise the proper working of the Government Farms established for producing high quality of improved seeds. There were well developed gardens at Rewa and Govindgarh, maintained by the former rulers. They have now been taken over by the Government and placed under a Garden Superintendent. These gardens supply vegetable seedlings and fruit plants to the cultivators and produce seedling for fruit plants. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has selected this District for providing loans to the local cultivators for installation of electric and diesel engine pumps, *rahata* and construction of irrigation wells.

A table given below shows the achievements in the field of agricultural advancement brought about through the Department and other Government agencies during the various planned development periods.

Table No. IV—5  
Plan Achievements

| Items                                               | Unit       | Total I<br>Plan (1951-<br>52 to<br>1955-56) | Total II<br>Plan (1955-<br>56 to<br>1960-61) | Total III<br>Plan (1961-<br>62 to<br>1965-66) | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Constructions of new wells and repairs of old wells | (Nos)      | 110                                         | 209                                          | 3903                                          | 2454    | 1313    | 334     | 605     |
| Installation of oil engine pumps                    | (Nos)      | 28                                          | 52                                           | 304                                           | 109     | 24      | 150     | 202     |
| Installation of electric pumping sets               | (Nos)      | —                                           | —                                            | 38                                            | 20      | 36      | 408     | 363     |
| Installation of Persian wheels                      | (Nos)      | 21                                          | 22                                           | 110                                           | 53      | 8       | 20      | 40      |
| Deepening of wells through boring and blasting      | (Nos)      | 82                                          | —                                            | 56                                            | 113     | 89      | 27      | 312     |
| Plant protection 1. Seed treated                    | (Quintals) | —                                           | 30940                                        | 26908                                         | 4972    | 2921    | 11733   | 50320   |
| 2. Area likely to be covered                        | (Acres)    | —                                           | 75000                                        | 67270                                         | 13161   | 7302    | 39332   | 12646   |
| 3. Crop treatment                                   | (Acres)    | —                                           | 11704                                        | 10418                                         | —       | 17047   | 3942    | 5258    |
| 4. Safe storage                                     | (Acres)    | —                                           | —                                            | 64701                                         | —       | 4739    | 7468    | 21550   |
| Japanese method of Paddy cultivation                | (Acres)    | 2000                                        | 7137                                         | 9926                                          | 383     | 1184    | 1442    | 4408    |
| Utilization of irrigation potential                 | (Acres)    | —                                           | —                                            | —                                             | 4863    | 5687    | 8795    | 10162   |
| Development of horticulture                         | (Acres)    | —                                           | 65                                           | 136                                           | —       | 30      | 22      | 26      |
| Development of vegetable production                 | (Acres)    | —                                           | —                                            | 6935                                          | 386     | 1332    | 958     | 475     |
| Popularisation of subsidiary food crops             | (Acres)    | —                                           | —                                            | 239                                           | 16      | 22      | 24      | 40      |



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As to the research centres and institutions etc., one Agricultural College exists at Rewa, which functions as a Campus of the J. N. Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur. The College, besides conducting regular courses in agriculture, also organises extra curricular activities which include, agricultural exhibition, flower shows, vegetable shows, crop shows and cattle shows, etc.

Besides, facilities for research work are provided in the plant protection laboratory at Kuthulia Farm and tests for the control of various pests of different crops have been conducted. Detailed studies on a number of crop pests under laboratory conditions are also made.

Co-operative farming by pooling the limited resources of small cultivators, is expected to offer them the economies of large-scale farming operations, and thereby act as a remedy for the present backward conditions of agriculture in the area. During the Second Five Year Plan there were only two collective farming societies in the District. It was only during the Third Plan period that, the co-operative farming societies were started. Thus, there were 15 co-operative farming societies existing at the end of the Third Plan which had a total membership of 308. These societies had a total working capital of Rs. 62,425 and covered an area of 447 hectares (1,104 acres). Detailed plan-wise figures are given below:—

Table No. IV—5  
Co-operative Farming Societies

| Year                                | Co-operative Farming Societies | Total No. of Members | Total share capital (owned fund)<br>Rs. | Total working capital<br>Rs. | Total area covered (acres) |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| At the end of First Plan (1955-56)  | —                              | —                    | —                                       | —                            | —                          |
| At the end of Second Plan (1960-61) | 2                              | 45                   | 450                                     | 10,102                       | —                          |
| At the end of Third Plan (1965-66)  | 15                             | 308                  | 13,260                                  | 62,425                       | 1,104                      |
| 1966-67                             | 11                             | 229                  | 8,595                                   | 50,630                       | 923                        |
| 1967-68                             | 11                             | 229                  | 9,147                                   | 52,361                       | 923                        |
| 1968-69                             | 9                              | 187                  | 7,947                                   | 50,969                       | 923                        |
| 1969-70                             | 16                             | 290                  | 10,237                                  | 53,866                       | 1,058                      |

### Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

According to the Livestock Census of 1961 the total number of all kinds of livestock in the District was 8,97,946, inclusive of 1,38,129 sheep and goats, 2,66,786 bulls, 1,77,543 cows, and 1,00,099 calves under three years of age. The buffaloes in the District numbered 63,880, while their calves numbered 51,990. The number of buffaloes was 1,886. Apart from these, there were 5,179 horses and ponies. Of the remaining 12,485 the bulk was formed of pigs, some camels and donkeys.

In 1965-66, the total livestock numbered 9,30,387. Of these, the bulls, cows and calves, respectively numbered 2,81,213; 1,77,09 and 1,83,976 while, buffaloes, she buffaloes and their calves numbered 1,785; 57,730 and 42,090. The total livestock in 1969-70 further increased to 9,62,685, and to 980,068 in 1970-71.

### Area under fodder

On the authority of the State Gazetteer it appears that in the first decade of this century the pasture land was far in excess of the local needs. The condition now has changed greatly due to the increased pressure on land for cultivation or building purposes and the area available for grazing has declined considerably. According to 1961 Census permanent pastures and grazing lands had a pitifully small area of 0.8 per cent under it.

Provision of fodder and other general development plans for livestock are undertaken by what is known as the Key Village Scheme. Thus, under the forage development programme of the scheme burseem was grown as the main feed for cattle in the year 1966-67 on an area of 12 hectares, while para and napier grown on 2.5 acres (1 hectare) were other feeds. Apart from this the Scheme also undertook development of pasture on an area of 100.36 hectares in the same year. In 1967-68 burseem was grown on 4.85 hectares while para and napier covered about 6.47 hectares. Churry was also grown on 16.59 hectares and pasture lands were developed on 16.59 hectares. Seventy-five demonstrations of silo-pits were also arranged in the District, during the last five years.

### Fisheries

Various nondescript varieties are found in streams and tanks all over the District. However, fishing as an industry carried on a well-organized commercial basis, through modern scientific means of catching fish or developing fish seeds, was almost non-existent till recently. But since 1952, when fish seed of major carps, *catla*, *rohu* and *mrigal*, were imported from Calcutta for the first time in the District, these new varieties of fish are being propagated rapidly in the area. Another exotic fish, namely, *Cyprinus carpio* (*Samanya safar*) has

been introduced in the District after 1960. All these fish are spread over the existing water resources, namely, rivers, reservoirs, tanks and nullas in the District.

Quality fish like *catla*, *rohu* and *naren* are now found in abundance in the Tamus and the Balen, the two tributaries of the Jamuna. These and some other small rivers like the Bichhiya, the Beehar and the Nyena with a total length of about 300 kms. in the District have helped in greater fish production. Besides, nearly four hundred tanks in the District with about 3,000 acres of water area also present a great potential for breeding fish. Actually, systematic pisciculture, at present (1971) covers 25 tanks with 97 acres in private sector and 9 tanks with 775 acres in the public sector. The Fisheries Department, established during the First Plan in the District has mainly been instrumental in all this progress. Previously, only the fish catch of the Tamus and the Balen was used on a commercial basis, which was annually auctioned usually to some outside contractor, leaving the local fishermen inhabiting the banks of these rivers as backward and exploited as ever before. They also lacked modern equipment of fishing and possessed only outdated equipment like, *daman*, *kudariya* and *ghumaua* net, etc.

It was only in the beginning that, the Department had to procure improved quality fish from Calcutta but later these fish have been produced locally. It has also helped Panchayats and private owners of tanks in pursuing this industry and raising income. In the year 1969, 15 Gram Panchayats and 5 individuals had undertaken pisciculture in the District. The total annual fish catch of the District (in 1971) consisted of 30 metric tons from rivers; 4.5 metric tons from public sector and 1.5 metric tons from the private sector while, the total annual income from fish produce consisted of Rs. 22,660 from public sector and Rs. 10,000 from private sector. Improved type of gill-nets and drag-nets are being used to improve the catch and for longer life of the catch.

With the construction of big reservoirs and already available water area in the District, there is scope for further development of fisheries.

To improve economic condition of the fishermen, cooperative societies have been formed. Catching of fish is done through these societies only, and the amount received out of sale is distributed amongst the members, who are mostly fishermen. Subsidies and loans are given to the societies for purchase of improved fishing equipment. There is no separate fish market, nor any storage arrangement for fish in urban area. Storage arrangement is not necessary also because whatever fish is caught is sold daily and the rest sent to Calcutta.

In the year 1967-68 a sub-unit of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Unit was established at Rewa. This unit undertook research on reservoir fisheries in Govindgarh and Loni reservoirs in this District.

#### *Dairy Farming*

The problem of milk supply exists only in urban areas of the District, but in the country side people are generally self-sufficient in the matter of their daily requirements of milk, etc., as the District has a large number of bovine animals, though with low milk yield. In the town, the requirements of milk of the population are met by privately owned small dairy units in most of the wards of the town. Conditions in such dairy units happen to be unhygienic and methods of milking are age-old. Their stock includes both the indigenous breed and high yielding Murra breed of Haryana and Punjab.

Apart from these privately owned small dairy units, Rewa has one Government Dairy Farm. Established in the former Rewa State, it was taken over by the Vindhya Pradesh Government and was continued under the Veterinary Department. In the year 1957-58 the total number of livestock at the Dairy was 195, with 24 cows and 19 buffaloes in milk.

#### *Sheep Breeding and Poultry Farming*

Rewa District does not come in the sheep breeding regions of the country and the climate is not suitable for the rearing of sheep. Whatever sheep-stock there is in the District is reared by the individuals unsystematically along with the goats. Goats are also reared in villages both for milk and meat.

The population of sheep and goats in the District was 18,020 and 1,20,109, respectively in 1960-61 which had increased to 18,970 and 1,47,494 in 1965-66. According to the estimate of 1969-70 the sheep had registered further increase to 22,940 and the goats to 1,58,998.

Poultry Farming:—The total poultry in the District in 1960-61 was 14,783. It declined in 1965-66 to 11,768.

As for systematic development of the poultry in the District the State Government has started a number of poultry project areas on regional basis, one of them being in Rewa. This region has set a target to rear one thousand hens with egg laying capacity. There is also a scheme for providing the owners of poultry with cheap balanced feed for poultry rearing and the cereal maize has been received for the purpose under the World Food Programme. Loans are also given to the individuals for encouraging the poultry development. Rewa has the singular distinction of having a Poultry Training Institute. It imparts practical education for the development of poultry on a scientific basis to the employees working in that field as well as to the farmers and private owners engaged in poultry rearing. It is proposed to expand the training facilities of the institution during the Fourth Plan Period.

*Measures to Improve Quality of Breed*

Majority of the cattle or sheep and goats are of a non-descript type. Measures have been taken by the Veterinary Department and by the individuals also to improve the general stock of cattle by introducing better varieties of breeds from outside. Little was done in this matter when Rewa was a Princely State, as can be seen from a reference in the State Gazetteer. "No special breed of cattle exists in the State but all cultivators raise cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats. No census of live stock has been taken".<sup>1</sup>

Key Village Scheme plays an important role in respect of improving the quality of breeds. Number of steps taken under this scheme, include running of artificial insemination centres, establishment of Key Village units, providing bulls for artificial insemination and carrying out of castration programme, etc. Up to the year 1967-68 there were 30 Key Village units and 6 artificial insemination centres working in the District. The number of bulls kept for artificial insemination in 1967-68 was 12. Number of bulls kept for natural service was 20 in 1963-64 which increased to 29 in 1967-68. The six artificial insemination units are located at the four tahsil headquarters of Huzur (Rewa), Teonthar, Sirmour and Mauganj and the remaining two at Govindgarh and Baikunthpur. Taking into account the topography of the land, agricultural condition, existing types of animals and availability of fodder etc., Haryana breed has been approved for propagation in the District.

With a view to providing sufficient dairy products and cattle for cultivation to an ever increasing population some areas of the State have been selected for implementing Intensive Livestock Development Schemes. These schemes are divided into three classes. It is proposed to start one such scheme of third class for Rewa in the Fourth Plan period. It will cover ten thousand cows and buffaloes suitable for breeding purposes. The scheme will aim at controlled breeding, balanced diet and fodder development, castration of inferior bulls and prevention and treatment of diseases, etc.

There is one Cattle Breeder's Association functioning at Rewa from the 22nd April 1964. It had a total membership of 43. It aims at purchase and sale of breeding bulls and pasture and fodder development.

For advancing the cause of veterinary education and research, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Training Centre has been established at Rewa.

*Animal Diseases and Veterinary Hospitals*

"The Veterinary Department was organised in 1920-21 to help the cultivators in saving their cattle. . . . During the year cases of anthrax and other

diseases among cattle were treated. The department is gradually becoming popular. The cost of the department has been Rs. 3,076".<sup>1</sup> A beginning of the organised departmental activities in this field was made as early as 1920-21 when cases of anthrax and other diseases of cattle were treated and Rs. 3,076 were spent on the Veterinary Department, organised that year. Since then, much progress has been made in this field. From the year 1960, a District Livestock Office is working for the development of the cattle wealth of the District and also for eradicating contagious diseases of the animals. In the year 1967-68 there were three veterinary hospitals located at Teonthar Sirmour and Mauganj, while six other places, namely Baikunthpur, Katragarh, Govindgarh, Khatkhari, Laur and Raghurajgarh had veterinary dispensaries. Further progress in this respect was made and in 1970, there were 10 veterinary hospitals and 30 dispensaries in the District. Besides, there was one unit of mobile veterinary hospital functioning in Rewa.

As for cattle diseases prevalent in the District, a number of them are known to herdsmen. The most common disease is *bilari* in which the throat and mouth become inflamed and the animal is unable to eat or drink. Another disease is *pankhar*, which is an affection of the intestines similar to colic. It causes a swelling of the abdomen popularly supposed to be due to a grub found in certain kinds of grass. *Bad* also called *khurpaka* and *munh paka*, i. e., foot and mouth disease, is also one of the dangerous diseases among the cattle. *Devi* or cow pox is cured by giving the animal mixture of gram flour, butter milk, *neem* leaves and coarse sugar.

Besides the traditional remedies of the cattle diseases resorted to locally, veterinary dispensaries and hospitals provide for the modern medicinal or operational cure under the expert care of a trained staff. The Veterinary Department, through the help of these institutions, carries out regular vaccination drives for the removal of rinderpest, the most dangerous of the diseases and for other diseases also. The number of vaccinations which was 15,532 in 1963-64, declined to 10,384 in 1964-65. In the following year it further declined to 8,445, and finally in 1966-67 the number was 4,293. This trend in vaccinations shows that the disease has been successfully controlled.

*Forestry*

As regards the state of forests the Imperial Gazetteer stated that "The forests of Rewa, which formerly contained large stores of excellent timber, teak, *sal* (*Shorea robusta*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Saj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *tendu* (*Diospyros melanxylon*)—suffered greatly from indiscriminate felling by sleeper contractors during the rule of the late Maharaja. At present there is but little good timber in the State. A system of forest conservancy has been established, and considerable areas are now marked off as reserve forests."<sup>2</sup> This indiscriminate

1. Rewa State Administration Report, 1918-22, p. 42.

2. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, II Ed. (1887), Vol. XII, p. 46.

1. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, p. 30.

felling of trees might have resulted in denudation of forests but timely steps by the State stopped and to some extent even reversed the process in later years. It was as early as in 1906-07 that the then State Government acting on the advice of the Deputy Conservator of Forests from the Government of India, stopped cutting of timber by contractors in the reserved forests in Bandhogarh (and Sohagpur), which helped in restoring the forest wealth.

Though rich in forests, Rewa lacked in the efficient management until after Independence, and despite the repeated attempts to draw capable officers from outside the State for preservation and systematic exploitation of forests, the former State could not get the department well organised. This was perhaps due to non-availability of trained subordinate staff.<sup>1</sup>

At present forests of the District occupy an area of 66 thousand hectares producing mainly timber wood of teak and sal besides fire wood, bamboo and charcoal. Other produce of the forest include *khair*, *tendu* leaves, *lakh*, grass, gum and resin, honey and others. Forests of Rewa have been a major source of income since long.

Out of the forest produce, bamboo has got substantial scope for further exploitation. This fact is brought out by the State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur. It was stated that, the existing bamboo bearing area in the Rewa Forest Division was 15,539 hectares. The estimated bamboo potential for the year 1960 included as much as 5,600 tons of surplus, over and above the actual production of 9,600 tons.

Development of forests in the District which still possesses quite a few of very rich tracts, is aimed not only at increasing the forest produce but also serving to conserve the otherwise eroding soil. Specific provision was made for the purpose in the Second Plan period and plantation work was undertaken in the new areas which covered some 202 hectares of *zamindari* forests also.<sup>2</sup>

For the training of Forest Guards, the Department runs a Forest Guards School at Govindgarh since 1957. It was brought here from Umaria, where it was started in 1954. This school is able to train 160 candidates every year in two batches. It was again proposed to shift the school to Amarkantak, where permanent buildings were being constructed for the purpose.

#### State Assistance to Agriculture

In order to make the cultivators better able to face the vagaries of monsoon and the consequent unpredictable condition of agriculture, the Govern-

1. Rewa State Administration Report, 1918-22, pp. 47-8.

2. *Dvitiya Panch Varshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1956-61, District Rewa, p. 6.

ment provides loans known as *taccavi* under the two acts namely, the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. Loans granted for improvement of land include loans for the construction of wells, tanks, preparation of land for irrigation, drainage, reclamation of land from rivers and other such work of improvement on land for agricultural purposes. Loans under the other Act are granted for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle, etc. Nowadays, these loans are not generally limited to the periods of scarcity or distress of any sort. The field and scope of grant of loans has been enlarged as a result of the Grow More Food Campaign, under which loans are regularly and liberally granted against these two Acts to the farmers as an incentive to increase his crop yield.

Going back to the State times there was no regular system for granting of such loans to the peasants as can be seen from a reference in the State Gazetteer, "As a rule the Darbar does not grant *takkavi* loans. But in times of scarcity advances are given freely, for the purchase of seed and bullocks, and the construction of *bandhs*. Interest on these loans is charged at the rate of 12 per cent a year".<sup>1</sup> The table given in the Appendix, shows that an amount of Rs. 6,29,859 was distributed as *taccavi* in the year 1958-59 a particularly lean year, while in 1960-61 an amount of Rs. 1,60,969 was distributed. Of the amount of loans in 1958-59 major portion was for loans on field embankments, pumping sets and seeds respectively while the latter amount consisted mostly of loans on rahats. 

#### Famine

In former times famine in some one or the other part of the country was a common occurrence. The area comprising the present Rewa District has had its share of famines and other disasters. Thus, there is a reference to famine in the year 1919, which was more or less caused by the outbreak of influenza in an epidemic form in the preceding year. As a result of the emaciating effects of Influenza on the working population, agricultural operations were affected which resulted in famine conditions. Besides this the agricultural season 1918-19 was itself very unfavourable. Later, the year 1920-21 was also a famine year. The year in between was of heavy floods, in which crops were damaged and cattle perished, though loss of human life was little. While the havoc wrought by floods occurred in August, 1919, there was a sudden cessation of rains in September, 1920, resulting in famine conditions. Public works were started to provide relief to the affected population.

Following Independence, conditions have vastly changed. Earlier, however, there were conditions of scarcity caused by the Second World War and in later years, those caused by

1. Rewa State Gazetteer, p. 30.

the country wide drought years 1965-66 and 1966-67, but Famines as of the old seem to have disappeared. Much of the amelioration in the conditions obtained in the first half of this century, in respect of famines can be attributed to the development of communications and consequent distribution of food grains etc., from the unaffected areas to the stricken ones. Besides, as a result of the implementation of successive five year plans, agricultural conditions in the District are changing for the better as elsewhere. Detailed account of these has occurred in the foregoing pages of this Chapter. Provision of irrigation facilities, mechanized agriculture, use of improved seeds and chemical fertilizers check and eliminate possibilities of famine. However, the country-wide drought during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 created conditions of severe scarcity in the District.

## CHAPTER V

### INDUSTRIES

#### *Population Dependent on Industries*

The number of workers dependent for their livelihood on industries in Rewa District was 33,267 in the year 1961. In other words, about 8.65 per cent of the total workers in the District were dependent on industries. Out of them as many as 19,445 were working in household industry; 12,181 'workers' were engaged in industrial activities allied to agriculture like livestock, forestry, fishing and plantation, mining and quarrying. Only 1,641 'workers' were classified as working in manufacturing other than household industry, showing thereby that the industrial activity proper was least developed.

The number of workers dependent on industries increased to 26,370 in 1971. Of these, the largest number i. e. 15,076 were engaged in household industries and 4,137 in other industries.

#### *Old time Industries*

According to Rewa State Gazetteer of 1907, Rewa was behind many Princely States and most of the British Provinces in respect of art and industry. The main reason of this industrial backwardness was attributed to the fact that agriculture afforded a ready and easy means of livelihood and no necessity was felt for the development of arts and industries. Thus, in the rural areas certain industries like cloth making, cloth printing and dyeing, goldsmithy, blacksmithy and pottery etc., existed in the olden times and even now continue to exist, catering to the basic needs of the rural population. Rewa District even now happens to be predominantly rural in its set up, as three out of four tahsils of the District are entirely rural as per 1961 Census.

The manufacture of coarse cloth, called *gazi*, was of long standing. The Kori (Hindu weavers), the Julahas (Mohammedan weavers) and the Panas (aboriginal weavers) were engaged in manufacturing varieties of coarse cloth. There also existed a class of weavers known as *Lehangirs* who manufactured fine cloth used in making garments for women. With the advent of railways and consequent increase in imported goods, these weavers were thrown out of their occupation. A considerable dyeing industry also existed in the District. The dyers

Cloth manufa-  
cturing, Dyeing,  
Printing

known as *rangrez* and *chhipas* used to dye cloth in various shades which was bought largely by the gentry of Rewa for winter garments. Certain places were famous for dyeing particular variety of cloth. For example *khaki* (black with a greenish tinge) coloured cloth was produced at Garh; *harigrah* (deep green) was produced at Rampur; *kochki* (deep red with blue tinge) was manufactured at Mangawan etc. Printing of cloth was followed by the Muslim class called *chhipas*. They printed material for bedding, *toshak* and *razai*, ceiling and floor cloth, etc. In Rewa District *chhipas* were concentrated at Nipania and Rewa Town.

Among metal industries, goldsmithy was quite developed. The locally made *kakuniha*, *kantha*, *goph* and *guni*, *katwa*, *besar*, ear-rings and *damini* were a speciality of the State. Apart from this, *Audhias* (a class of Manufacturing of metal workers) were reproducing in brass, bell-metal and white Metal Products metal, and all the ornaments that were made in gold and silver.

Such ornaments were used by poorer classes. The *Audhias* were found in all the towns of the State. Though the blacksmiths had made not much progress, they manufactured *sarautas* (betel-nut cutter) which found ready market outside the State. The blacksmiths were indispensable to the agricultural population, and were found in every big village.

Some of the articles turned out were noted for their excellence, the *hukkas* of cocoa-nut shell was a speciality of Rewa. *Dudhia sagwan* (teak) and *abnus* (ebony) were the principal varieties of wood used by the Wood-Work, Lac *Kunderas* (turners and joiners). The *Kunderas* made Products, Oil wooden frames for *hukka*, rulers, sticks, and manufactured manufacturing wooden toys and vessels. Agricultural implements, country carts and crude household fittings and furniture were produced by the carpenters of Rewa. The manufacture of lac ornaments was carried on to a considerable extent in Rewa town. The manufacture of oil by means of country made oil presses of *kolhus* was a flourishing industry in 1907.

#### Power

Beginning of power generation in Rewa District appears to have been made sometime during the first decade of the present century with the installation of steam plant inside the Palace gardens. This plant used to supply electrical energy to the lights and fans in the Palace at a pressure of 110 volts. The steam plant was demolished at the beginning of the year 1913-14, when the new power plant with two semi-diesel, crude oil engines was established for the supply of electricity for lights and fans in the Kothi Palace and gardens around it. The nature of the supply was 220 volts direct current. In the year 1919, preliminary investigation of the water-power resources of the Tons, Bihar and Maha rivers in the State was carried out. Subsequently in 1920 the falls of Purwa on the Tons, Chachai on Bihar and Keonti on the Maha rivers were inspected. It was found out that

great possibilities of power-generation existed at the falls on the Tons and Bihar.

During all these years the electric installation at Rewa continued to work. In 1923-24, the power house at Govindgarh was established for electric lighting of the Palace. In the following year, the electric installation at Rewa consisted of two Ruston crude oil engines with a capacity of 15 kilowatts, while Govindgarh installation consisted of an oil engine with a capacity of 9 kilowatts. Another power house at Anandgarh was established towards the close of the year 1925-26. It consisted of one Ruston crude oil engine with a capacity of 10 kilowatts.

Power generation, not only for providing electricity for Palace, but for general public also, appears to have started in the year 1934, with the 'establishment of power house at Rewa. It had an installed capacity of 250 kilowatts. As per record, in the year 1939 it was working under the Rewa Electricity Supply Company. The kilowatt hours of electricity sold in million in 1939 was 0.209 which had increased to 0.224 by the year 1943. By the year 1950, the installed capacity of Rewa power house had increased to 480 kilowatts, in which year the power house was working under the Chief Electrical Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Department, Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa. In the year 1950, million kilowatt hours sold was 0.479. Sale of industrial power—low and medium voltage—in this year was 0.126 million kilowatt hours and for commercial light and fan, it was 0.106 million kilowatt hours. Besides these, there was consumption of electricity for domestic light and fan, public lighting and public water works.

At the time of reorganization of the State in the year 1956, Rewa Power House had an installed capacity of 760 kilowatts. The number of consumers of electricity for different purposes was 1,718. Kilowatt hours of electricity sold in this year was 1.043 millions. Sale of industrial power—low and medium-voltage was 0.245 million kilowatt hours and for commercial light and fan it was 0.075 million hours. In the year 1957, the management of the power house was taken up by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. In this year, the installed capacity was reduced to 510 kilowatts with reduced number of consumers, i. e. 1,394. There was, however, an increase in the total sale of electricity, i.e., 1.208 million kilowatt hours. Industrial power sold was 0.282 and commercial light and power sold was 0.099 million kilowatt hours, both showing increase over the previous year.

After 1957-58, power to Rewa was being supplied from Satna Thermal Station. The supply continued till 1962-63 when power from Korba-Amarkantak was made available. Besides Rewa, there were power houses working at Mauganj from 1957-58, and at Teonthar from 1958-59. All these power houses stopped power generation and became distribution centres when power from Korba-Amarkantak became available in 1962-63. As in the year 1972, there were eight

power distribution centres in Rewa District. The names of distribution centres are Rewa, Rewa (RS), Mauganj, Baikunthpur, Gurh, Govindgarh, Teonthar and Mangawan. The last one was started on 1st April, 1972. All these distribution centres are being supplied power from Korba-Amarkantak.

In the year 1970-71, there were 7,526 consumers of electricity for all the eight distribution centres. This number had increased to 8,717 in the year 1971-72. The segregation of demand for electricity for these two years was:—

Table No. V—1  
Consumption of Electricity

| Year    | Commercial<br>Light and Fan | (In units sold)                    |                                  |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|         |                             | Industrial<br>power-low<br>voltage | Industrial<br>power-high voltage |
| 1970-71 | 11,85,668                   | 17,29,437                          | 1,47,009                         |
| 1971-72 | 12,43,231                   | 16,65,091                          | 1,93,915                         |

The figures above indicate the increasing use of power in the District. Though, there was a slight decline in the sale of low voltage industrial power in 1971-72, as compared to the previous year, this was made good by an increase in the sale of high voltage industrial power.

With a view to intensify the programme of electrification, Rewa division which formed part of Satna division was constituted as a separate electrical division from the 1st June, 1969. The Rewa division comprises Rewa and Sidhi districts.

Upto the year 1969, in all 85 villages were electrified under the Rural Electrification Scheme. During the years 1969-70, 1970-71, and 1971-72, a total of 166 villages were electrified in the District, making a total of 251 electrified villages.

#### Industries and Manufactures

##### Mining

The Geological Department was created in 1917 by the former State Government of Rewa with the object of systematically examining and exploiting the mineral deposits of the State. But in the absense of communications and transport facilities, the progress was very slow and due to shortage of necessary financial assistance, the Department was abolished in 1922.

At present, the minerals found in the District, include glass-sand, limestone, yellow ochre, clay, iron-ore and building stone. Yellow ochre, glass-sand and limestone are of economic importance.

##### Glass-sand

Glass-sand suitable for the manufacture of glass is found in the vicinity of Dabhaura railway station in the Teonthar tahsil. The deposits extend over an area of 105.86 sq. miles, covering parts of Uttar Pradesh also. The approximate reserve is 1,100 lakh tons, out of which half lies in Uttar Pradesh.

##### Limestone.

The limestone in Rewa District is located in the area from Baijnath to Madhopur and Chhigwan, from Patari to Kauwadhan, from Chorahata to Kapuri and from Bankuiyan to Dadar. Total reserves of limestone in these localities are estimated at 13.84 M. tons.

##### Iron-ore

Iron-ore in the form of laterite lenticels have been reported at Pipra and Kusmania. These deposits were previously worked by local Agarias for smelting iron for domestic and agricultural implements.

##### Ochre

Yellow ochre occurs at Semaria and stone and sand quarries at Golia and Pipra. Production of minerals and other relevant information is given below.—

Table No. V—2

##### Minerals

| Year | Name of Mineral                      | Production (Tons) | No. of quarries | No. of workers employed (Average daily) |
|------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1969 | 1. Ochre                             | 546               | 3               | 41                                      |
|      | 2. Limestone                         | 1,388             | 18              | 55                                      |
|      | 3. Stone (sand-stone and flag-stone) | 28,542            | 48              | 425                                     |
|      | 4. Sand                              | 5,792             | 8               | 75                                      |
|      | 5. Clay                              | 360               | 2               | 20                                      |
|      | 6. Silica sand                       | —                 | 1               | —                                       |
| 1970 | 1. Ochre                             | 1,371             | 3               | 45                                      |
|      | 2. Limestone                         | 1,392             | 18              | 265                                     |
|      | 3. Stone (sand-stone and flag-stone) | 30,115            | 77              | 700                                     |
|      | 4. Sand                              | 4,525             | 32              | 220                                     |
|      | 5. Clay                              | 201               | 2               | 17                                      |
|      | 6. Silica sand                       | —                 | 1               | —                                       |
| 1971 | 1. Ochre                             | 1,421             | 2               | 20                                      |
|      | 2. Limestone                         | 1,221             | 27              | 180                                     |
|      | 3. Stone (sand-stone and flag-stone) | 32,327            | 107             | 807                                     |
|      | 4. Sand                              | 84,540            | 35              | 231                                     |
|      | 5. Clay                              | 386               | 3               | 30                                      |
|      | 6. Silica sand                       | —                 | 1               | —                                       |

*Manufactures*

As could be seen from the mineral resources detailed in the foregoing pages, there is no scope in the District for setting up of heavy or large scale industries of any kind. Even the setting up of any large-scale cement manufacturing plant on the basis of limestone, available in the District, is likely to be unworkable because of the existence of such a plant in the neighbouring District of Satna.

Some small scale industries, however, existed, based on the available forest and mineral resources in the District. In the year 1956, there was one saw mill in the District registered as a factory under the **Factories under Act, 1948**. There were four printing presses, including **Factories Act, 1948** Government Printing Press, and power houses. There are two types of factories registered under the **Factories Act—** those employing 10 persons or more and using power, and those employing 20 persons or more not using power. Existence of only one saw mill, falling under the first category indicates the paucity of resources for industrial development in the District.

After four years, in the year 1960, the number of saw mills became two. There were only three printing presses in this year including Government Press, which was employing highest number of workers, about 129 on an average daily.

There was an addition of a new industrial unit falling under the category of paints, colours and varnishes. Obviously, this was a unit set up on the basis of mineral-ochre available in the District. The unit was located at Hanumana and was employing on an average 16 workers.

In this year (1960) there were two bidi factories. Both these units came under the category of factories not using power. Thus, in the year 1960, the total number of factories was eight. The factories under the new industries being paints and bidi making.

The position regarding registered factories in the year 1965 was further improved. There were 12 units under different industries in this year. Out of two saw mills in 1960, in this year there remained only one unit. There were three printing presses; one unit for manufacturing paint, one unit for repairs of motor vehicles, which was closed during the year. In this year, there were two units under the category of metal products, manufacturing containers and steel trunks. There were four registered bidi factories, out of which two were reported closed. Thus, out of the 12 registered factories, there were actually only 9 units in effective existence.

In the year 1966, there was one saw mill, one paint manufacturing unit, two presses instead of three as in the previous year and two units manufacturing metal products. One unit, under the category of repairs of motor vehicles,

was also working. Instead of four bidi manufacturing units as in 1965, there were only three units in this year, but out of these three, two were reported closed. Thus, out of ten registered factories, there were only eight working units.

In the year 1967, there were 12 registered factories in the District. These included one saw mill, two printing presses including Government Press, one paints manufacturing unit, two units manufacturing metal products, like containers and steel trunks, etc. There were two units registered under the category of repairing of motor vehicles, including the workshop of Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation. Out of these two, one factory was reported closed. There were four bidi manufacturing units as registered factories, out of which two were reported closed. Thus, out of the 12 registered units there were only 9 working units in this year.

The number of registered factories in the year 1969 was 10, reduced by two units as compared to 12 in the year 1967. As a matter of fact in this year two rice mills appeared as registered factories, one was located at Hanumana and the other at Mauganj. In spite of this addition of rice mills to the list of registered factories, the number happens to be lower than in 1967, because there was no registered factory in this year under bidi making. There were two saw mills, one of which was reported closed. However, according to the special survey of small industries in the State as on 31st December, 1969, carried on by the Directorate of Industries, Madhya Pradesh, four saw mills were reported as registered under the **Factories Act, 1948**, in the District. Out of the two factories appearing on the list of registered factories under the **Factories Act**, only one appeared on the list of the survey. This factory, however, was shown as closed during the year on the list of registered factories. There were two presses as registered factories; one paint manufacturing unit, one unit under metal products and there were two units engaged in the repairing of motor vehicles. Thus, according to the list of registered factories under the **Factories Act**, out of the 10 factories, 9 were working factories in the District in the year 1969.

Thus, if the list of factories as registered under the **Factories Act, 1948** is taken as an indicator of the industrial development, then it appears that over a period of more than a decade, there appears to be very little progress in industrial activity in the District.

The picture of industrial progress, as presented above on the basis of the list of registered factories, appears discouraging; but on the basis of the survey of small industries carried on by the Directorate of Industries in December, 1969 number of units not falling under the purview of the **Factories Act, 1948**, appear to be working under different industrial categories. According to the Survey, there were two units working under the category of dairy products. There was one flour mill, one bakery unit and five bidi factories. These bidi factories employed about 110 workers. There

were two units manufacturing leather products, i. e., footwear and nine tailoring units. There were 16 saw mills according to the Survey, 4 of which were reported as factories under the Factories Act, 1948. However, as already stated, the list of registered factories mentions only two registered factories in 1969 under saw milling, one of which was reported closed during the year. Under the industrial category of joinery and general wood work, there was one unit. There were eight units under the category of furniture and fixture. Under metal products, there were two units. There were seven printing presses, including Government Printing Press. This press and Jagran Press appear as registered factories, in the year 1969. There was one tannery, four oil manufacturing units, out of which one was reported as registered under the Factories Act. Under the Survey of small industries, 16 units were listed under the industrial category of manufacturing non-metallic product i.e., lime manufacturing. One unit was manufacturing miscellaneous chemical products, like wax candles. Four units were listed under the industrial category of manufacturing metal products, except machinery, etc., i.e., welding and other miscellaneous manufactures. Eight units were listed under the category of repairs of motor vehicles, etc. Out of these, one was reported as registered under the Factories Act, 1948. List of registered factories for the year 1969 mentioned two registered factories in this industrial category. There was one ice manufacturing unit and one unit for rickshaw assembling, classified under the industrial category of manufacturing of motorcycle parts, etc.

Thus, according to the Survey, there were 90 small units, of which only seven were reported as registered under the Factories Act. Even on the basis of this survey, the picture of the industrial development of the District that emerges is one of rudimentary industrial set up. Only two industrial categories, saw milling and lime manufacturing have the highest number of units, i. e., 16 in each category. One is based on local forest produce and the other is mineral based. Other industries like bakeries, bidis, tailoring, furniture making, repairing of motor vehicles, etc., have no importance as industries.

#### Cottage Industries and Co-operatives

While referring to old time industries in the District, it was pointed out that practically all the old time industries are working in the District, inspite of the competition from the imported products of the large scale industries. One of the reasons for survival of these industries was quality of the products, which is particularly suited to the test of rural population. Another reason for their survival is the introduction of cooperative movement in those industrial activities.

There has been a concentration of goldsmiths specialising in traditional ornaments like *kantha*, *gophe*, and *katwa* for the neck, *damini* for the forehead

and *beshar* for the nose and ear-rings. The goldsmiths devote to ornamental design embossing by means of hand punch on both gold and silver sheets and strips and use wires for decorative designs. There were about 700 goldsmiths in 1951 which number decreased to about 550 in 1961. This industry was adversely affected by the promulgation of the Gold Control Order, 1963 by the Government of India. There were about 429 goldsmiths in the District affected by this order. Government, however, distributed an amount of Rs. 5.83 lakhs to rehabilitate 368 affected goldsmiths by the year 1972.

In Rewa District, the *audhias* using inferior alloys like brass, bell-metal, white metal, silver, aluminium, etc., manufactured varieties of heavy ornaments for the arms, and ankles for traditional rural demand. They also cast *bichhias*, an ornament for the toes and foot fingers. In 1951, there were 75 *audhias*, but in 1961, this figure decreased to 50.

As seed lac is available from nearby forest areas, there is a concentration of lac ornaments makers in the District mainly in Rewa town. The craftsmen, called *lakheras*, produce bright and attractive but cheap ornaments for neck and arms, bracelets and bangles. The *kunderas* are a class of skilled carpenters who specialise in turning process of *dudhi* variety of wood to produce items of domestic utility like *payas*, *belan*, *hukkas*, lamp-stand and toys, etc. These items are finished by multi-coloured lac coating and by processing the coloured lac sticks to the objects attached to lathes. These articles are in great demand in rural and urban areas of the District during festivals and ceremonies. Apart from this, Rewa is also famous for betel-nut carving and produce small articles such as toilet accessories for women like *tika-dibbies*. In 1972, there were two cottage units of lac ornament makers registered with the Directorate of Industries. Both units were located at Rewa proper. Similarly, there were two units of wooden toys and *sapadi* makers, both located at Rewa proper and were registered with Directorate of Industries.

The earthen vessels like the *ghaghra*, *ghaghari*, *ghali* and *dhabri* are made in villages by the potters. Apart from this, clay toys during festivals and roofing tiles during summer season are also manufactured. The rural potters are concentrated in Hanumana and Mauganj areas. In Rewa District, most of the carpenters are in rural areas specially in Mauganj area. They produce mainly wooden agricultural implements, *khat*, *chorekhat*, doors and windows for rural population. Cheap wooden furniture is also prepared.

The blacksmiths are also mainly concentrated in Mauganj and Teonthar areas. They manufacture iron agricultural implements, betel-nut cutters, iron rims for the wheels of bullock carts in rural areas; while in Rewa town, they produce

tijories, cash-boxes and racks, etc. The oil-ghanis are mainly concentrated in Mauganj and Teonthar rural areas.

#### Industrial Co-operative Societies

Industrial co-operatives have an important role to play as it is through these societies only that most of the cottage industries and through cottage industries, the industrial arts in a particular region are being helped to exist in competition with large-scale industrial products. In 1950-51, there were only 17 industrial cooperative societies working in the Rewa District. During the First Five Year Plan period, 17 more societies were registered and thus the total number of societies was 34. This number further increased to 54 during the Second Plan and 97 during the Third Plan period. Till 1970-71, industrial cooperative societies running on loss, even after Government assistance, were liquidated and the number reduced to 58 in this year. Out of these societies, 47 societies were under liquidation and only 11 societies were working in the District.

These societies were given loans and subsidies by the Government. In the year 1968-69 a loan of Rs. 1,000 was given. During the subsequent years, i.e., 1969-70 and 1970-71, Rs. 2,150 and Rs. 2,820 were given as subsidies, respectively.

#### State aid to Industries

With a view to promoting industrial development of the District under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1958, Government through the Directorate of Industries have given an amount of Rs. 49,945 as loans to 62 small units in the District in the year 1965-66. The amount of aid given in subsequent years was as follows—

Table No. V—3  
State Aid to Industries

| Year    | No. of Units | Amount (in Rs.) |
|---------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1966-67 | 74           | 57,475          |
| 1967-68 | 28           | 65,100          |
| 1968-69 | 38           | 39,950          |
| 1969-70 | 27           | 40,000          |
| 1970-71 | —            | —               |
| 1971-72 | 10           | 16,000          |

The Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation have also sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 3.07 lakhs to three small scale units in the year 1971.

#### Industrial Potential

From the account of mineral, power and industrial raw material resources in Rewa District given in foregoing pages, the potential for industrial development of the District appear to be scanty. However, industrial survey carried on by the Industries Department envisaged possibilities of establishing certain industries in the District based on the existing agricultural, forest, mineral and livestock resources.

#### Mineral based industries

The mineral resources of the District include glass, sand, limestone and road materials. After proper assessment of these minerals, possibilities of establishing glass, and cement manufacturing units could be explored.

#### Agriculture based industries

Rice, wheat, pulses, oil seeds, etc., are the main agricultural produce of the District. There are possibilities of establishing rice and dal mills; straw board mill, oil mill, flour mill, starch and *poha* manufacturing units and rice-bran oil solvent extraction plant.

#### Forest based industries

The District has about 386.5 square miles of an area under forests. There is sufficient quantity of *sagwan*, *sal* and bamboo in the forests of the District. Apart from these *khair*, *tendu* leaves and lac, etc., are also available. On the basis of these resources, wood-seasoning plant, hard-board and card-board manufacturing units, casing and capping units, manufacturing of wooden toys and packing cases could be started. Manufacturing of *kathha*, *bidi*, lac, essential oils and furniture can also be started in the District.

#### Livestock based industries

The cattle population of the District was about 9 lakhs as per 1961 Census count. About 50,000 hides and bones and horns are available each year in the District. Thus, there is ample scope for establishing tanneries, bone mill, brush factory, wool processing and grading units, leather shoe making units, etc.

#### Industrial Estate

With a view to providing facilities for establishing industrial units Government have established one semi-urban Industrial Estate at Rewa. This Estate is constructed on about 8 hectares of land. By the year 1972, five sheds with 13 blocks were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 2,21,822. Two of the blocks in this Estate were allotted to a Dairy Scheme.

*Labour and Employers' Organisations*

The industrial economy of the District being of the rudimentary type, there is very little scope for trade union activities. Therefore, by the year 1970 there were eight trade unions in the District as under.—

| S. No. | Name of the Organisation                       | Year of registration |
|--------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.     | The working Journalists Association, Rewa      | 1953                 |
| 2.     | The Bank of Baghelkhand Employees' Union, Rewa | 1953                 |
| 3.     | Bidi and Bidi Patti Vyapari Sungh, Rewa        | 1953                 |
| 4.     | Municipal Karmachari Association, Rewa         | 1955                 |
| 5.     | Vindhya Pradesh, Machhva Sangh                 | 1960                 |
| 6.     | M. P. Motor Mazdoor Union, Rewa                | 1967                 |
| 7.     | Sattedar Bidi Mazdoor Panchayat, Rewa          | 1970                 |

Out of these eight registered organisations, Municipal Karmachari Association, Rewa; Rewa Transport Mazdoor Sangh, Rewa; M. P. Motor Mazdoor Union, Rewa and Sattedar Bidi Mazdoor Panchayat, Rewa were functioning till September, 1970. Apart from this, Small Scale Industries Association, Rewa was also functioning in Rewa District.

*Welfare of Industrial Labour*

In Rewa District, neither the trade unions, nor the employers' organisations have any welfare activities for the industrial workers. After the establishment of representative Government, much of the labour welfare work was taken up on a statutory basis. The Central Government have introduced a number of labour welfare legislations, which are applicable practically to all the industries in organised sector.

The Indian Factories Act, 1934 was exhaustively amended by the National Government and was replaced by the comprehensive legislation known as Factories Act, 1948. Under this legislation all factories employing 10 or more workers with power, and 20 or more workers without power are covered. All the factories, registered under the Act, have to provide basic facilities like dining-sheds, rest-sheds, drinking-water facilities, proper covering of machines, etc. Thus, the Factories Act is a protective legislation only for working conditions within the factory premises. In 1970, there were 8 factories in Rewa District registered under the Act, employing 228 male and 23 female workers.

Madhya Pradesh Fixation of Minimum Wages Act, 1962 is designed to curb the exploitation of industrial labour. Under this Act, the workers in scheduled industries are guaranteed minimum wages as fixed under the provisions of the Act. Besides the different industries, minimum wages are also fixed for different categories of workers in the same industry. Under this Act, the scheduled Industries in Rewa District, like rice, and flour mills, oil mills, saw mills, bidi factories, public transport, stone breaking and crushing, building and road construction, printing presses, and other establishments were covered for the purpose of fixation of minimum wages for workers till 1971.

The number of establishments covered and number of workers benefited is given in the following table:—

Table No. V—4  
*Establishments and workers covered in 1970*

| Industry                     | No. of establishments | No. of workers |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Tobacco and Bidi industry | 17                    | 117            |
| 2. Motor Transport           | 107                   | 841            |
| 3. Saw Mills                 | 11                    | 77             |
| 4. Oil Mills                 | 5                     | 40             |
| 5. Rice and Dal Mills        | 3                     | 20             |

Under the Madhya Pradesh Maternity Benefit Act, 1958, the female workers in factories registered under the Factories Act, get pre-natal and post-natal medical care and cash benefits. Under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1958, a Central legislation, some provision for the distant future of an industrial worker at time of retirement or premature death has been made. It provides for the institution of compulsory provident funds for employees, in factories and establishments.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 has not been made applicable in the Districts.

The centre is being run by the Labour Department which provides library, games and adult educational facilities to the labourers. The average

attendance in the library, during the year 1971, was 129. The news-paper section, games, adult education and sewing class was also largely attended. Respectively, 121, 290, 28, and 125 average attendance was recorded in that year.

The Act covers shops and establishments in Rewa town alone. In the year ending 1971, 1579 working establishments in the town were registered which provided employment to 720 workers. The Act envisages to regulate the working conditions and hours of work in such units in the unorganized sector.

Labour Welfare  
Centre, Rewa  
Shops and  
Establishment  
Act, 1958

## CHAPTER VI

### BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

#### *History of Indigenous Banking*

In the past there were no banks to conduct banking business in the District. It was mostly carried on by the local and village money lenders, on indigenous scale. The ruler of former Rewa State for the first time started a Banker's Shop at Rewa to finance the trade of the State. Later, in 1933, the Shop was converted as the Bank of Baghelkhand. The rural areas were still largely served by the age-old institution of village money-lenders. In fact, till the present day they continue to be the main agency for meeting the credit requirements in the District.

#### *Indebtedness*

To study the problem of rural credit, All India Rural Credit Survey Committee conducted its survey in Rewa District also. According to the Survey, average debt per family in the District for all families was Rs. 121 (cultivators Rs. 167 and non-cultivators Rs. 35). The Survey, 1951-52 average debt per indebted family was Rs. 236 for all families (cultivators Rs. 285 and non-cultivators Rs. 94). The proportion of indebted families was 51.4 per cent for all families (59.0 per cent cultivators and 37.2 per cent non-cultivators). It is clear from these figures that the magnitude of indebtedness was more among the cultivators. The following figures give an account of different strata of cultivators under debt in the District.

Table No. VI—1  
*Debt Position of Different Strata of Cultivators*

| Particulars                            | Big Cultivators | Large Cultivators | Medium Cultivators | Small Cultivators |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Average debt per family (Rs.)          | 595             | 320               | 177                | 65                |
| Average debt per indebted family (Rs.) | 904             | 438               | 226                | 123               |
| Proportion of indebted families        | 65.8            | 73.0              | 51.8               | 52.8              |

Source :— All India Rural Credit Survey Committee Report, 1951-52.

Growth of debt during the year covered by the Survey for all families was 109.2 per cent. It increased by 112.1 per cent among cultivators and 86.4 per cent among non-cultivators. As regards borrowings, proportion of Growth of Debt, borrowing for all families was 45.4 per cent (55.7 per cent among Borrowings, cultivators and 25.9 per cent among non-cultivators). Average Purpose of amount borrowed per family was Rs. 83 (cultivators Rs. 116 and Borrowings non-cultivators Rs. 19) and average amount borrowed per borrowing family was Rs. 182 (cultivators Rs. 209 and non-cultivators Rs. 73). Poor reserve position of villagers, compelled them to resort to borrowings for a variety of purposes. Borrowings for family expenditure accounted for 45.1 per cent, capital expenditure on farm was 31.2 per cent, about 8.3 per cent was borrowed for current expenditure, non-farm business expenditure accounted for 2.9 per cent of the total borrowings, while about 12.5 per cent were borrowed for other purposes.

#### *Repayment of Debt*

Following are the figures regarding repayment of debt during the Survey year in the District:—

*Table No. VI—2*  
*Repayment of Debt*

| Particulars                                              | Cultivators | Non-Cultivators | All Families |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Proportion of repaying families                       | 24.2        | 6.7             | 18.1         |
| 2. Repaying families as percentage of borrowing families | 43.5        | 25.7            | 40.0         |
| 3. Repaying families as percentage of indebted families  | 41.1        | 17.9            | 35.3         |
| 4. Average amount repaid per family (Rs.)                | 28          | 3               | 19           |

#### *Sources of Supplying Credit*

Various agencies supplying credit to the cultivators and non-cultivators, as classified by the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee, fall into nine classes. These are Government, co-operatives, relatives, landlords, agriculturist money lenders, professional money-lenders, traders and commission agents, commercial banks and others. The government loans made available to the people are channelised through various departments and various schemes, such as the Grow More Food Campaign. The borrowings from cooperatives are usually made available to the members of the various cooperative institutions. Simi-

larly, the sphere of borrowing from relatives is restricted to the kith and kin from whom no interest is charged. All borrowings bearing interest at a comparatively higher rate, usually comes from professional or non-professional money-lenders registered under the Money-Lenders' Act. Landlords and agriculturists supplied credit to their tenants in cash and kind. So far, commercial banks, scheduled and non-scheduled, had very restricted role to play in rural financing. But the expansion of banking in the rural areas, and nationalisation of the same has extended its services to the rural parts of the District. The terms and conditions of loans and advances have also been liberalised.

During the year 1950-51, the average amount borrowed by a cultivating family (all-India average) was Rs. 210, and by a non-cultivating family was Rs. 66. In Rewa District these figures were Rs. 116 and Rs. 19, respectively. In the same way the all-India average debt, per Volume of Debt, cultivating and non-cultivating family was Rs. 365 and Outstanding Debt Rs. 129, respectively, while in Rewa District average debt was only Rs. 169 and Rs. 35, respectively. The amount of outstanding debt at any time is the result of a number of transactions that have taken place in the past. This distribution of borrowings and debts per family according to the type of creditors in Rewa District, is given in the Appendix.

In both the cases, of fresh borrowings and accumulated debt, the money-lenders, professional or otherwise, owned the largest share. They owned between themselves, about 93.2 per cent of the average debt per family, and 93.5 per cent of borrowings per family during the year of the Survey. The rest of the six agencies owed between themselves the residual 6.8 per cent of the average debt per family and 6.5 per cent of the average borrowings per family during the same period.

Their popularity as the principal agency for the supply of credit, stands for many reasons. They advance for every conceivable purpose, undertaking varying degrees of risk. For this reason, they charge a very high rate of interest. The ignorance and pressing need of cultivators, once for all, lead them in the hands of these money lenders. The maxim 'once in debt, always in debt' is literally true for Rewa District.

#### *Registered Money-lenders*

In Rewa District, private money lending had been the principal profession of a large number of families. In the villages either big cultivators and landlords or village merchants were the major sources of credit. Generally, the trading class was engaged in this profession. With the attainment of Independence, various legislative measures were promulgated to regulate the business of money lenders. The registration and licencing of money lenders and maintenance of accounts in prescribed form was made compulsory. These money lending regulations were viewed with alarm by them. They took a gloomy pic-

ture of their risk and hesitated in providing loans to poor cultivators. Thus, very few of them got themselves registered. The number of registered money lenders in Rewa District was 807 in the year 1970. Of these, Huzur tahsil accounted for 577, Mauganj 97, Teonthar 68 and Sirmour accounted 65 money lenders.

#### Cooperative Credit

The beginning of cooperative movement in Rewa District dates back to 1924, when the introduction of cooperative credit societies was announced in the former Rewa State. A Committee was then appointed which made suggestions for initiation of the movement in the State. The suggestions got approval of the *Durbar* in 1926. During this period, the Industries Commissioner in the former Rewa State continued to be the Registrar of Cooperative Credit Societies. The investigation work for opening of the cooperative credit societies began in January, 1927 in some of the important places of the Rewa State.

After the formation of Vindhya Pradesh, the Cooperative and Local Bodies departments were amalgamated in 1953. But later on, with the increase in cooperative activities, a separate Cooperative Department was established in the year 1955. With the beginning of planning era, cooperative movement gained real momentum. The cooperative movement shouldered the responsibility of providing credit and marketing facilities on widely extended basis to rural population of the District.

The District is served with all the branches of cooperative credit, viz., (i) Cooperative Central Bank (ii) Land Development Bank and (iii) Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies. A brief description of the various cooperative credit agencies is given in the following paragraphs.

The Vindhya Cooperative Central Bank, Rewa was established on 21st July, 1949, under the Vindhya Pradesh Cooperative Societies Ordinance, 1949.

At the time of its establishment, this Bank was the Apex The Vindhya Co-Operative Bank of Vindhya Pradesh, and area of operation covered all the eight districts of the former Vindhya Bank Ltd., Rewa Pradesh. In January 1959, branches of four districts of Bundelkhand area were transferred to Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Bank. During the year 1962-63, separate central cooperative banks were organised in Satna, Shahdol and Sidhi districts, and the liabilities and assets of branch offices in these districts were transferred to the respective banks. Since then the area of operation of this bank is limited to Rewa District only. After a long gap of a decade, the Bank opened its branch offices at Rewa (1958) and Mauganj (1959). During the Third Plan period, branches were also opened at Teonthar (1962), Hanumana (1963), Sirmour (1963), Semaria (1964), Mangawan (1964), Jawa (1965) and Naigarhi (1965). During the Fourth Plan period one more branch was started at Govindgarh.

In 1970-71, share capital and working capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 17.87 and Rs. 120.20 lakhs, respectively. During this year the Bank advanced loans of Rs. 14.84 lakhs. The loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 94.95 lakhs. The progress of the Bank since 1953-54 to 1971-72 is depicted in the table below:—

Table No. VI—3  
Progress of the Vindhya Cooperative Central Bank, Rewa

| (Amount in lakh Rs.) |                |               |                 |          |                |                    |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|--------------------|
| Year                 | No. of members | Share Capital | Working Capital | Deposits | Loans advanced | Loans out-standing |
| 1953-54              | 202            | 1.44          | 1.70            | 0.23     | 0.66           | 0.68               |
| 1955-56              | 396            | 4.76          | 6.90            | 2.09     | 4.84           | 5.60               |
| 1960-61              | 1,030          | 18.02         | 105.47          | 15.76    | 72.42          | 86.41              |
| 1965-66              | 911            | 16.44         | 131.87          | 21.01    | 49.83          | 113.29             |
| 1970-71              | —              | 17.87         | 120.20          | 26.11    | 14.84          | 94.95              |
| 1971-72              | 354            | 20.49         | 125.08          | 35.40    | 34.58          | 100.49             |

Source :— Vindhya Central Cooperative Bank, Rewa.

Area of operation of the Bank is whole of Rewa District. The Bank provides short-term and mid-term loans to cultivators and member societies and also transacts normal banking business in the District and accepts deposits at a very lucrative rates of interest to mobilize rural savings.

The area of operation of this Bank, registered on 1st March, 1962, is whole of Rewa District, with headquarters at Rewa. The Bank has three branches at Gangeo (1968), Sirmour (1969), and Teonthar (1970). At the time of registration, its membership was 133 which increased to 1,446 by the end of June, 1971. In the same way, share capital and working capital also increased from Rs. 10,483 and Rs. 81,114 in 1962-63 to Rs. 3,01,492 and Rs. 49,81,194 in 1970-71, respectively. The progress of the Bank since the year 1966-67 is given in the table below:—

Table No. VI—4  
Progress of the Cooperative Land Development Bank, Rewa

| (Amount in lakh Rs.)           |         |         |         |         |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Particulars                    | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
| Number of borrower members     | 353     | 478     | 880     | 1,093   | 1,262   |
| Number of non-borrower members | 105     | 111     | 111     | 102     | 184     |
| Share capital                  | 0.72    | 0.85    | 1.87    | 2.43    | 3.01    |
| Working capital                | 12.87   | 17.00   | 30.79   | 45.72   | 50.71   |
| Loans out-standing             | 12.16   | 16.16   | 28.92   | 43.44   | 49.49   |

Source :— The Cooperative Land Development Bank, Rewa.

The Bank provides long and middle-term loans to cultivators for capital expenditure of permanent nature to be incurred primarily on agricultural operations. In 1962-63, loans advanced by the Bank to its members and loans out-standing against its members were Rs. 71,800 and Rs. 70,631, respectively, which increased in 1970-71 to Rs. 17,26,978 and Rs. 49,58,903. Detailed figures regarding working of the Bank since its inception are given in Appendix.

Co-operative credit societies have been functioning in the District mainly as agencies to provide short-term credit to their producer-members for productive purposes. Some of these societies took the work of distributing fertilisers and manure on agency basis, though depositing and advancing of loans constitute the primary functions. These cooperative credit societies may be grouped in two types- agricultural cooperative credit societies and non-agricultural cooperative credit societies. The number of agricultural cooperative credit societies, membership, and working capital of these societies are given below: -

Table No. VI-5  
Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies in the District

| Year    | No. of societies | No. of members | (Amount in lakh Rs.) |
|---------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|
|         |                  |                | Working capital      |
| 1960-61 | 367              | 19,937         | 4.41                 |
| 1965-66 | 468              | 3,5924         | 119.68               |
| 1970-71 | 240              | 35,610         | —                    |
| 1973-74 | 240              | 38,952         | 162.11               |

Source :— Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Rewa.

The facts given above indicate that agricultural credit societies made a considerable progress in the District. To make them more effective in operation, efforts were made to re-organise these societies in a more sizeable and better organised shape during the Third Five Year plan period. This has resulted in decreasing the number of these societies from 468 in 1965-66 to 240 in 1973-74, but the membership and working capital increased from 35,924 and Rs. 119.68 lakhs in 1965-66 to 38,952 and Rs. 162.11 lakhs in 1973-74. In 1973-74, out of 240 societies, 68 societies were functioning in Sirmour tahsil, 62 in Mauganj tahsil, 57 in Huzur tahsil and 53 in Teonthar tahsil.

#### Non-agricultural Credit Societies

In 1967-68, one non-agricultural cooperative credit society was organised with a membership of 21 and Rs. 5,536 as working capital. In 1973-74, number of non-agricultural cooperative societies reached to 2 and the working capital also increased to Rs. 2,48,819. Both these societies were functioning in Huzur tahsil,

#### Joint Stock Banks

History of commercial banking in Rewa District starts with the incorporation of the Bank of Baghelkhand on the 1st May, 1933, with registered office at Rewa. This bank was among the non-scheduled class A-2 bank (banks with paid-up capital and reserves of Rs. 5 lakhs and over). Since its advent, it opened a net-work of branches and pay-offices all over the former Rewa State to facilitate the local trade and commerce. All the State treasury work was entrusted to the Bank and it was designated as *Raj Bechar*. In the year 1947, the bank had eight branches and twelve pay-offices in different commercial centres of the Rewa State. Apart from this, it was also linked with important banks in India, to afford full facilities to the public in maintaining commercial relations with trade centres in India. Paid-up capital and reserves of the Bank were Rs. 28,45,000 in 1947, which increased to Rs. 35,08,000 in 1952. This bank was taken over by the State Bank of India in December, 1961.

There were only five bank offices in Rewa District at the end of 1967. The banking activities in this District increased after the nationalisation of banks in August, 1969. One more branch office of Allahabad Bank was opened at Mauganj. With the opening of two branch offices of Punjab National Bank at Sirmour and Teonthar in December, 1970, and April, 1972, respectively, the number of bank offices in Rewa District increased to eight. Of these, four bank offices belonged to State Bank of India, three bank offices to Punjab National Bank and one to Allahabad Bank. The Central Cooperative Bank is also transacting banking business in the District. The centre-wise list of commercial bank offices in Rewa District as at the end of April, 1972 is given in the Appendix.

By the end of December, 1967, average population per banking office in Rewa District was 1,82,000, while the State average was 1,31,000. With the branch expansion activities, the average population per banking office of the District was reduced to 1,63,000, while the State average came down to 1,16,000 persons. Rewa District ranked 274th in regard to average population served per banking office in 1970.

As on 26 June, 1970, bank deposits (excluding inter-bank deposits) of two bank offices were about Rs. 195 lakhs.

Joint stock banks in Rewa District are playing an important role in commercial as well as agricultural development of the District. Apart from their commercial activities, they are directly financing the rural population for agricultural development. Punjab National Bank, Rewa has taken over ten agricultural credit societies to finance the agriculturists through co-operatives. It has also directly financed the farmers for the purchase of tractors, pumping-sets, bullocks and for the construction of wells, etc.

Besides the role of providing finance on reasonable terms, the commercial banks are mobilising the savings, providing cheap means of payment and allocating credit in such a way as to produce optimum productivity in all sectors. The nationalisation of leading commercial banks appears to have provided new dimensions to the hitherto neglected sections of the enterprising talents in all walks of life.

#### Government Finance

Government assistance to agriculturists in the form of loan, called *taccavi*, in times of emergencies like flood, famine etc., has been traditional in Rewa District as elsewhere. This practice of granting such loans continued under various regulations and later, under Taccavi Acts. Subsequent to the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1880, loan operations were systematised with the passing of the Land Improvement Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.

As a result of the growing seriousness of the food problem in India during the World War II, Government of India launched the Grow More Food Campaign in the year 1943. The campaign continued during the post-War period. An important feature of this campaign was the provision of finance for various agricultural purposes such as improvement of land and purchase of seed and manure, etc. The financial assistance from Government was generally limited to the purposes specifically stipulated in the Acts. Although 2,450 applications were sanctioned during the year 1950-51 in Rewa District, no loans were given in that year under the Land Improvement Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.<sup>1</sup> A sum of Rs. 2,15,928 was however, advanced under the Grow More Food Campaign Scheme. As regards the disbursement of loans, the number of loans disbursed in 99 cases amounted to Rs. 37,852. Out of these, 47 cases were for the purchase of live-stock, 48 for bunding and other land improvements and 2 for digging and repair of wells amounting to Rs. 13,895; Rs. 19,957 and Rs. 2,000, respectively. A cash subsidy under the Grow More Food Scheme amounting to Rs. 3,500 was granted to Municipal Board, Rewa for town compost scheme.<sup>2</sup>

#### Small Saving Schemes

The organisations attracting and mobilising the savings in the District may be grouped as (a) Post Office Saving Schemes and (b) Life Insurance. The small saving schemes which continued their operations in the District were (1) Post Office Savings Bank Account, (2) 12 Years' National Plan Certificates, (3) 10 Years' Treasury Savings Deposits, (4) 15 Years' Annuity Certificates and (5) Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme.

1. All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee Report, 1951-52, Vol. I, Part II.  
2. *ibid.* pp. 82-83.

The gross and net deposits in the said schemes from 1965-66 to 1970-71 in Rewa District are given below:—

Table No. VI-6  
Post Office Saving Schemes in the District

(Amount in Rs.)

| Year    | Progressive Totals       |                        | Yearly Net Target |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
|         | Gross                    | Net                    |                   |
| 1965-66 | 39,71,096<br>(25,54,848) | 4,50,590<br>(5,50,209) | 10 Lakhs          |
| 1966-67 | 32,82,432<br>(39,71,096) | 2,78,860<br>(4,50,590) | 12 Lakhs          |
| 1967-68 | 28,58,565<br>(28,82,432) | 3,39,270<br>(2,78,860) | 8 (12) Lakhs      |
| 1968-69 | 38,08,527                | 15,52,135              | — —               |
| 1969-70 | 37,51,396                | 8,16,706               | 10 Lakhs          |
| 1970-71 | 56,79,304                | 22,81,440              | 10 Lakhs          |

Note:— The figures in brackets are those of Reserve Bank of India, rest are from Head Post Office.

The small savings per capita at the 1971 population was Rs. 2.33 approximately.

#### Life Insurance

Insurance business is the source of attracting the savings of the public with risk covering. The business figures of Life Insurance Corporation in Rewa District are given below:—

Table No. VI-7  
Life Insurance in Rewa District

| Year    | No. of Policies Issued | Amount of Business Completed in lakh Rs.) |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1963-64 | 802                    | 30.09                                     |
| 1964-65 | 635                    | 22.15                                     |
| 1965-66 | 477                    | 21.75                                     |
| 1966-67 | 497                    | 24.23                                     |
| 1967-68 | 446                    | 22.72                                     |
| 1968-69 | 449                    | 25.65                                     |

Apart from the life insurance business, the Corporation has also undertaken fire, marine and other general insurance business with effect from 1st April, 1964.

### Warehousing

A centre of the Madhya Pradesh Warehousing Corporation was opened at Rewa in April, 1966. The agriculturists and businessmen on production of their Warehouse Receipts, are entitled to take loan to the tune of 70 to 75 per cent from the commercial banks. The storage in the Warehousing Centre, Rewa since its opening is given below:—

Table No. VI-8  
Storage in Warehousing Centre, Rewa

(In quintals.)

| Year | Storage during the quarter ending<br>June | September |
|------|-------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1966 | 18,968                                    | 31,229    |
| 1967 | 52,055                                    | 19,917    |
| 1968 | 28,867                                    | 7,532     |

### Other Financial Institutions

There is no Stock Exchange in Rewa District. The District is being served by the Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation (Indore). As on 31st March, 1971, the Corporation sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3.07 lakhs to small scale industries. The amount disbursed on that date was Rs. 1.05 lakh to two small scale industries.

### Currency and Coinage

There has never been a silver coinage in Rewa State until the reign of Jai Singh Deo (1809-33).<sup>1</sup> The later researches, however, revealed that Rewa had silver coinage for three generations from Maharaja Jai Singh Deo to Maharaja Raghuraj Singh.<sup>2</sup> A silver rupee and a gold *muhar* of equal value of British *Kaldar* was issued during the reign of Maharaja Gulab Singh, but it did not come into general circulation. It was used in *Shahi Darbar* for *nazar* and *nichhawar*, etc.<sup>3</sup>

The *paisa* of Jai Singh had for their inscription on the obverse "struck at Rewa", but there were two varieties at reverse. One had 'Samvat 1890', and the other an emblem or mark like the *Nagari* numeral 9-1.

The coins of Vishvanath Singh had on the obverse "*Sika Riya Jado Vishvanath Singh*" in *Nagari*. The legend on the reverse was a transliteration of "*Shree Ramadhikari*". In 1849 Raghuraj Singh struck the coins which bore the figure of a lion and coupled his name on the obverse with that of the British agent for the Province, Mr. Bushby, on the reverse.<sup>4</sup>

1. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, p. 59.

2. *Rewa State Directory*, 1947, p. 66.

3. *ibid.*

4. J. Allen, *Catalogue of Coins of the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, p. 340.

A copper coin called *Baggha Shahi* was issued in 1838, during the reign of Vishvanath Singh. It remained in currency until 1868, when the British coins were introduced.<sup>1</sup> A list of coins which formed the ordinary currencies of the State before the introduction of the British rupee is given in the Appendix.

With the accessation of Rewa State to the Indian Union, uniformity in coins and currency was introduced throughout the country. Decimal system of currency was introduced in the District in 1957.

### Trade and Commerce

#### Old Time Trade

At the end of the 19th century (1889-90), the trade of this region was mainly comprised of agricultural produce. It suffered considerably during this period owing to the indifferent crops and lack of transport facilities. There were no large towns in the State and the population was sparse. Naturally, therefore, the volume of trade was very small. The Great Daccan road leading from Mirzapur to Jabalpur, which traversed for many miles through Baghelkhand carried hardly any traffic. Its principal use was for pilgrims to Allahabad and Banaras.<sup>2</sup>

Till the World War I, trade activities were carried on mainly by means of bullock carts in places where there were roads, and by means of pack-bullocks and ponies over rough hill tracts.<sup>3</sup> The construction of new roads in the State changed the routes and centres of trade and commerce, and Rewa emerged as a chief market town. Other principal market towns in the District were Mauganj, Mangawan, Rajpur and Garh. Even after two decades, the trade in the Rewa State was not in a flourishing condition. Unfavourable seasons, high prices and embargo on the export of all food-grains during the period, World War I affected it adversely. The restrictions on export of goods which were removed in 1922 gave impetus to exports trade.<sup>4</sup>

The Chief trading classes were *Banias*, *Brahmans* and other castes. The cloth dealers were mostly *Jains* and *Marwaris*. Salt, sugar and rice were chiefly imported by the *Lawanas* or *Banzaras*. As regards commodities of imports and exports, detailed information regarding their volume and business is not available in records. The chief items of export at the close of 19th century were agricultural produce, forest produce and consumer goods of daily use. During this period, the principal articles of import were piece-goods, yarn, iron

1. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, pp. 59-60.

2. Central India Agency Report, 1889-90, p. 45.

3. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, p. 44.

4. *Rewa State Administration Report*, 1918-22, p. 95-96.

manufactures, metal utensils, salt, sugar, kerosene, oil and small articles of daily use, including paper, hardware, umbrellas, boxes, etc. Apart from the cotton and woolen fabrics, tobacco, coconuts, gur and foreign liquors were also imported.

The chief articles of exported agricultural produce in normal years were cereals, wheat, rice, pulses, oil seeds, cotton and *ghi*. Apart from these, forest produce like bamboo, *hurra*, lac, *mahua*, myrabolams, *khair*, betel leaves, etc., were also exported from the State.

Most of the articles with the exception of foodgrains were exported to Bombay and the articles of import came from Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Varanasi (Banaras), Mirzapur and Azamgarh. Even after the passage of time, the position of trade in the District has not much changed. Three of its four tahsils are still entirely rural. Most of the wholesale trade is through roads. The retail trade in towns is mostly confined to urban markets, while rural areas are largely served by the weekly markets or *hats*.

#### Population Engaged in Trade and Commerce

According to Census of 1961, workers principally engaged in "trade and commerce" form 1.9 per cent of the working force of the District. About 8 per cent of these were engaged in whole-sale trade. The wholesale trading being mostly in foodgrains (cereals and pulses), other edible articles, and in textile products. More than nine-tenths of the workers were returned from the group, "retail trade in food-grains and other edibles". The other important basic need of the community is cloth, and retail traders dealing in it, were the next in number. Retail traders in tobacco and its products; fuel like wood, coal, etc, and retail traders dealing in sweet-meats and stuffs of this type were comparatively numerous.

#### Regulated Market

Regulated markets have come into existence to solve many problems of agricultural marketing. To make them more orderly and efficient, particularly at the assembling points, they were put under regulations. Their main object is to regulate sale and purchase of agricultural produce, create conditions for fair competition, and thus, ensure a clean deal to the agriculturists. By the end of March, 1972 number of regulated markets or mandies was four in the District. Apart from, Rewa and Hanumana, Chakghat and Baikunthapur were also covered under the regulation, which has brought general awakening among cultivators. They are now conscious of the benefits accruing to them through market regulations.

#### Rewa Mandi

The main commodities transacted in Rewa *mandi* are wheat, rice, gram, *masoor*, *arhar*, *til* and *alsi*. The quantity of arrivals in the *mandi*, in the last few years are given below:—

Table No. VI—9  
Arrivals in Rewa Mandi

| Name of the Commodity | (In quintals) |         |         |         |         |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                       | 1967-68       | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
| Wheat                 | 3,644         | 11,917  | 11,458  | 18,893  | 18,257  |
| Rice                  | 181           | 339     | 4,294   | 3,180   | 6,031   |
| Gram                  | 1,071         | 814     | 3,239   | 4,236   | 1,183   |
| <i>Masoor</i>         | 1,385         | 1,259   | 3,055   | 3,372   | 1,846   |
| <i>Arhar</i>          | 1,515         | 514     | 6,895   | 9,340   | 258     |
| <i>Alsi</i>           | 2,312         | 6,327   | 11,759  | 17      | 7,429   |
| <i>Til</i>            | 20            | 100     | 221     | —       | 94      |
| Jowar                 | 32            | 55      | 1,612   | —       | —       |

#### Chakghat Mandi

The main commodities transacted in Chakghat *mandi* are paddy, wheat, gram, *arhar*, *sarson* and *alsi*. During the year 1971-72, 3,728 qnts. of paddy, 3,760 qnts. of wheat, 9,603 qnts. of gram, 7,206 qnts. of *arhar*, 4,311 qnts. of *sarson* and 7,737 qnts. of *alsi* were traded in this *mandi*.

#### Hanumana Mandi

The main commodities transacted in this *mandi* are wheat, rice, gram, *alsi* and *til*. Arrivals in the *Mandi* since 1960-61, were as under:—

Table No. VI—10  
Arrivals in Hanumana Mandi

| Year    | (In quintals) |       |      |             |            |
|---------|---------------|-------|------|-------------|------------|
|         | Rice          | Wheat | Gram | <i>Alsi</i> | <i>Til</i> |
| 1960-61 | 200           | 500   | 200  | 150         | 100        |
| 1965-66 | 1000          | 800   | 350  | 80          | 60         |
| 1966-67 | 600           | 900   | 300  | 100         | 60         |
| 1967-68 | 250           | 400   | 230  | 150         | 110        |
| 1968-69 | 330           | 350   | 200  | 180         | 110        |

#### Centres of Wholesale and Retail Trade

All the tahsil places in the District have wholesale markets at tahsil level. The important business centres in the District are Rewa, Teonthar, Sig-

mour, Chakghat, Baikunthpur and Mauganj. These *mandies* are mainly trading in grains and other agricultural commodities. Apart from these Govindgarh, Raipur, Mangawan, Mauganj, Naigarhi, Garh, Sohagi, Jawa, Semariya, and Panwar are the other centres where retail marketing is done.

#### *Rural Marketing Centres*

Weekly or fortnightly market, known as *hat*, is a regular feature of village life, everywhere. In Rewa, largest number of such markets were held in Mauganj Tahsil, i.e., 25 in 1961. Such markets in Sirmour were five, and in Huzur and Teonthar tahsils four each. A detailed list of towns and villages, in which such weekly or fortnightly markets were held is given in the Appendix.

#### *Cooperative Marketing*

The idea of cooperation in the field of marketing was primarily introduced with the hope that it would bring prosperity to the agricultural classes. By the end of 1971, there were six cooperative marketing societies in Rewa District. They are situated at important marketing centres, viz., Rewa, Mauganj, Hanumana, Chackghat, Baikunthpur and Gangeo. Cooperative societies of Hanumana and Rewa were registered in the year 1957 and 1959, respectively.

Area of operation of Rewa society is Rewa and Rajpur Development Blocks, and that of Hanumana society is Hanumana Development Block. Mauganj society covered the area of Mauganj and Nai Garhi Development Blocks. The Chakghat and Baikunthpur societies are limited to Jawa, Teonthar and Sirmour Development Blocks, respectively. Details regarding membership, capital and business of these societies for selected years since 1965 to 1971 are given in the Appendix.

#### *Fairs and Melas*

Fairs play an important role in business transactions. Melas, have since long been an inevitable part of the District's religious life. They also started assuming commercial character in later period. In all 43 fairs are held in Rewa District, out of these 13 are held in Rewa Tahsil, 17 in Mauganj, 11 in Teonthar and 2 in Sirmour Tahsil. A detailed list of fairs held in the District is given in the Appendix.

#### *State Trading*

The State Trading activities gained importance after the post-independence period. The main object of this scheme was the procurement and distribution of essential commodities viz., wheat, rice, sugar, etc., and to provide them to consumers at a reasonable price. In the year 1970-71, 60 per cent levy was to be taken from all licenced dealers and rice mills. Food Corporation of India was authorised as agent of the State Government to purchase rice in Rewa District. Similarly, Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Federation was authorised

for purchasing levy wheat in the District. During the year 1970-71, minimum prices of red wheat and white wheat were fixed at Rs. 74 and Rs. 76 per quintal, respectively. Wheat and rice were not purchased due to the high prices during 1970-71. Only 2,072 quintals of paddy was purchased by the Food Corporation of India during this year. As regards distribution of food grains, in April, 1970, 1,648 quintals of wheat and 328 quintals of rice were distributed through 98 fair price shops and 112 consumers stores. While in March 1971, 85 quintals of wheat and 127 quintals of rice were distributed through 40 consumers stores and 2 fair price shops.

Distribution of 60 per cent levy sugar is under control and is being distributed to the consumers on their ration cards through fair price shops. Rest 40 per cent production of sugar is being sold freely by the sugar licencees in the open market. In 1970-71, 6,810 quintals of sugar was distributed through ration cards.

#### *Merchants and Consumers Association*

In Rewa District, Laghu Udyog Sangh, Kirana Vyapari Sangh, Mis-thanna Vikreta Sangh, Cloth Merchants Association and Foodgrain Merchants Association were working. Only Sattedar Bidi Mazdoor Panchayat, Rewa was the registered merchants association till 1970. This Association was registered on 3rd September, 1970.

#### *Weights and Measures*

The weights and measures prevalent in the former Rewa State, used in measuring corn and liquids were:—

|                        |   |                                |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 2 Pauthis or Chachuris | = | 3 Addhis or $\frac{1}{2}$ seer |
| 2 Addhis               | = | 1 Kurua                        |
| 4 Kuruas               | = | 1 Paila                        |
| 4 Pailas               | = | 1 Kurai                        |
| 20 Kurais              | = | 1 Khandi                       |

In Huzur, Raghurajnagar (now in Satna District) and Mauganj tahsils of the former State, the *Kurai* measure held about three seers weight of grain, but the weight necessarily varied according to kind of grain.

#### *Measures of Capacity*

In the Teonthar Tahsil, following measures of capacity were used. The *Chachuri* was the standard measure, and was equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers. The measures used weighing bulky articles were:—

|             |   |                       |
|-------------|---|-----------------------|
| 4 Chachuris | = | 1 Kurua (or 6 seers)  |
| 4 Kuruas    | = | 1 Paila (or 24 seers) |

|                  |   |                                        |
|------------------|---|----------------------------------------|
| 2 <i>Pailas</i>  | = | 1 <i>Dumani</i> (or 1 maund, 8 seers)  |
| 2 <i>Dumanis</i> | = | 1 <i>Pathi</i> (or 2 maunds, 16 seers) |
| 16 <i>Pathis</i> | = | 1 <i>Path</i> (or 38 maunds, 16 seers) |
| 20 <i>Pathis</i> | = | 1 <i>Khandi</i> (or 48 maunds)         |

*Measures of Weight*

The measures used in weighing bulky articles were:—

|                                                    |   |                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4 <i>Paisas</i> ( <i>pakka</i> ) or 5 <i>tolas</i> | = | 1 <i>Chhatak</i>                                                   |
| 2 <i>Chhataks</i>                                  | = | 1 <i>Adhpai</i> or <i>Adhpasie</i>                                 |
| 2 <i>Adhpais</i>                                   | = | 1 <i>Pau</i>                                                       |
| 2 <i>Paus</i>                                      | = | 1 <i>Bisisawaiya</i> or <i>adhseer</i> (used by cotton sellers)    |
| 4 <i>Paus</i>                                      | = | 1 <i>Seer</i> or <i>Arhala</i>                                     |
| 2 <i>Seers</i> or <i>Arhalas</i>                   | = | 1 <i>Paseri</i>                                                    |
| 5 <i>Seers</i>                                     | = | 1 <i>Panseri</i> (equal to 1 <i>Dhara</i> or 4 <i>pakka</i> seers) |
| 8 <i>Panseri</i>                                   | = | 1 <i>Maund</i>                                                     |

The *bisl* was then generally taken as equal to half a seer or 40 tolas, but originally the seer was equal to 100 tolas. The *sawaya* and *arhaiya* in *pakka* wight were equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *adhseer*, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *adhseer* of *kachha* weight, respectively.

*Jeweller's Weight*

Jewellers used the following weights for weighing precious stones and jewellery:—

|                      |   |                           |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 60 <i>khashkhash</i> | = | 1 grain ( <i>chawul</i> ) |
| 8 <i>Chawals</i>     | = | 1 <i>Ratti</i>            |
| 8 <i>Rattis</i>      | = | 1 <i>Masha</i>            |
| 12 <i>Mashas</i>     | = | 1 <i>Tola</i>             |

*Surface Measures*

Cubic measures were used by earth diggers and square measures were used in land survey. In earth work the following measures were employed:—

|                           |   |                |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|
| 4 <i>Muthis</i> (handful) | = | 1 <i>Cubit</i> |
| 4 <i>Cubits</i>           | = | 1 <i>Kamri</i> |

In surveying land, the *bigha* was the unit:—

|                     |   |                                      |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 20 <i>Kachwansi</i> | = | 1 <i>Biswansi</i>                    |
| 20 <i>Biswansi</i>  | = | 1 <i>Biswa</i>                       |
| 20 <i>Biswas</i>    | = | 1 <i>Bigha</i> or 2500 square yards. |

*Adoption of All India Standard*

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 Madhya Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1959. According to the provisions of the Act, the metric weights and capacity measures were introduced in the District from the 1st April, 1962. The metric measures of length were introduced from the 1st October, 1962.

The following table indicates the length of roads according to their classification on 31st March 1961.

Table No. VII—1

## Road Length

| S. No. | Name of Road                      | Metalled | Unmetalled |
|--------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|
| 1.     | National Highways                 | 52 km.   | —          |
| 2.     | Major District Road's             | 96 km.   | 44 km.     |
| 3.     | Minor District Roads              | 23 km.   | 123 km.    |
| 4.     | Forest Roads                      | —        | 540 km.    |
| 5.     | Community Development Block Roads | —        | 212 km.    |

## National Highways

There is only one National Highway traversing the District. It is called Nagpur-Mirzapur Road. It runs in the District for 32.50 miles (52.32 km.). It is maintained by State Public Works Department on behalf of the Central Government, which pays 7 per cent of the cost of maintenance as agency charges.

## Major District Roads

These roads connect important places within the District as well as adjacent places in other districts. They are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The following roads fall under this Category as on 31st March, 1961.

Table No. VII—2

## Length of Major District Roads

| S. No. | Name of Road                | Metalled | Unmetalled |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------|------------|
| 1.     | Sirmour-Dabhora Road        | 58 km.   | 18 km.     |
| 2.     | Sohagi-Teonthar Panwar Road | 14 km.   | 23 km.     |
| 3.     | Teonthar-Shankergarh Road   | 23 km.   | —          |

## Minor District Roads

The total length of these roads on 31st March 1961 was 146 km., out of which 23 km. were metalled, and 123 km. were unmetalled. They are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The following roads fall under this category.

## CHAPTER VII

## COMMUNICATIONS

## Ancient Routes and Highways

There are no precise accounts available regarding the trade routes and highways existing in this District during the ancient period. The history of construction of roads dates back to the dawn of recorded history and beyond. The roads used were only paths, following the tracks of animals leading to water sources and feeding grounds through jungles. The only roads worth mentioning were some fair weather routes for the use of armies on march.

In the year 1766, T. Motte in his report mentions the existence of route from Nagpur to Banares which passed through Rewa.<sup>1</sup> A number of roads ran through Rewa District in ancient times, is evidenced by the abundance of old ruins on them. A road from Mirzapur ran past Laur and Mangawan to Gorgi, where it met another great road from Allahabad in the north. These roads at first met at Mangawan and went past Rewa. A branch of the Allahabad road, crossed the Kaimur range at Gaddi Ghat, went south through Rampur and after crossing the Son, went in to Majholi in Sidhi district. From Gorgi a road via Makundpur and Tala in Rewa District to Amarpatan and Badanpur pass in Satna district. The Badanpur pass was the point from where the old roads from Allahabad and Mirzapur went down towards Tewar, near Jabalpur.<sup>2</sup>

A branch line of the great road from Mirzapur to Tewar appears to have started from it at Mukundpur, and went towards Bandhogarh. It was the most frequented road in the State of Rewa, connecting the tahsil of Manpur and the great arsenal of Bandhogarh with Rewa.<sup>3</sup>

## Road Transport

The District is mainly served by roads which are the most important means of communication. The Railway line just touches the Teonthar Tahsil of the District and does not play any significant role in the economic life of the District.

1. *Early European Travellers in the Nagpur Territories*, p. 86.  
 2. *Archaeological Survey of India Report*, Vol. XIII, pp. 12-14.  
 3. *ibid.*, p. 14.

Table No. VII—3  
Minor District Roads

| S. No. | Name of Road                 | Length             |
|--------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1.     | Sirmour-Chachai Road         | 8 km. Metalled.    |
| 2.     | Rewa-Bankuriya-Semariya Road | 40 km. Unmetalled. |
| 3.     | Keoti-Lalgawa Road           | 32 km. Unmetalled. |
| 4.     | Rewa-Semariya Via Bina       | 10 km. Metalled.   |
| 5.     | Chak-Bazar Road              | 1 km. Metalled.    |
| 6.     | Dabhaura Bazar               | 1 km. Metalled.    |
| 7.     | Mangawan Branch              | 4 km. Metalled.    |
| 8.     | Mauganj-Katra-Bahuti         | 18 km. Unmetalled. |

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

#### Vehicles and Conveyances

The principal means of conveyance and transport in the District are the automobiles, bicycles, horse-driven tongas, cycle rickshaws and bullock carts. The bullock-cart continues to be even now the basic means of transport in the rural areas. The automobiles are registered by the Regional Transport Officer, Rewa, while the vehicles other than motor vehicles are registered by the Municipal Committee, Rewa.

The table No. VII—5 shows the details regarding the vehicles, in Rewa town. The total number of vehicles registered by Rewa Municipality in 1950-51 was 1240 which included 1170 bicycles, 60 cycle rickshaws and 10 bullock carts. The number increased to 1348 vehicles in 1960-61 and to 1,567 in 1965-66.

Similarly, the number of automobiles in the District registered a steady rise since the year 1950-51. It rose from 883 vehicles in 1961-62 to 1,155 in 1965-66 and to 2,977 in 1971-72. This rising trend is due to speedy urbanization. The tables below show the details of the various type of vehicles.

Table No. VII—4  
Number of Vehicles Registered

| Year    | Motor Cycles | Cars and Jeeps | Trucks | Buses | Others |
|---------|--------------|----------------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1       | 2            | 3              | 4      | 5     | 6      |
| 1961-62 | 61           | 196            | 321    | 218   | 87     |
| 1965-66 | 124          | 182            | 457    | 265   | 127    |
| 1971-72 | 380          | 468            | 987    | 818   | 324    |

Source:—Regional Transport Officer, Rewa.

Table No. VII—5  
Number of other Vehicles Registered

| Year    | Cycles | Cycle Rikshaws | Bullock Carts |
|---------|--------|----------------|---------------|
| 1960-61 | 900    | 421            | 27            |
| 1965-66 | 953    | 539            | 75            |
| 1966-67 | 638    | 508            | 59            |
| 1967-68 | 877    | 510            | 39            |
| 1968-69 | 729    | 543            | 59            |
| 1969-70 | N.A.   | 650            | 55            |

Source:—Municipal Committee, Rewa.

#### Public Transport

The development of metalled roads resulted in a growing demand for motor transport in the urban areas of the District. The villages which are nearer to the metalled roads are already enjoying the benefits of mechanised transport. At present in Rewa District both the private and the State-owned public transport services ply side by side. The privately operated transport services are transporting a large load of the goods and passenger traffic of the District. Through roadnet, the District is connected directly with important places of the State

#### Railways

Rewa District is not satisfactorily placed so far as railway communications is concerned. Only the Manikpur-Allahabad broad gauge line of the Central Railways traverses the northern portion of Teonthar Tahsil of the District. Dabhura, 81 km. from Allahabad, is the only station of any importance in the District. This section was opened for traffic on 1st August, 1867.<sup>1</sup> Only passenger trains stop here.

#### Sarais and Dharmashalas

No account is tracable of ancient *sarais* and *dharmashalas* in the District. However, in recent time, many *dharmashalas* have been constructed by charitable trusts and philanthropic persons.

#### Hotels

There are a number of petty restaurants and eating houses situated in the town of Rewa and some other small towns of the District which offer food,

1. *History of Indian Railways*, p. 31.

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light refreshments as well as tea, coffee and cold drinks, etc. None of them is worth mentioning.

*Rest Houses and Circuit Houses*

At Rewa there are two circuit houses, known as Raj Niwas and Venkat Bhavan, and a number of rest-houses at various places in the District. The Circuit Houses and the rest houses are maintained by the State Public Works Department, while the Forest Department also maintains a number of them mainly for its own officials. In the circuit houses, accommodation is provided to important personalities, Secretaries and Heads of the Departments of State and Central Governments, while the rest houses are meant for the other categories of officers.

Table No. VII—6  
Situation of Rest Houses

| Tahsil      | Circuit Houses<br>maintained by<br>P. W. D. | Rest Houses<br>maintained<br>by P. W. D. | Inspection Bungalows |          |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|
|             |                                             |                                          | P. W. D.             | Forest   |
| 1. Huzur    | (a) Raj Niwas<br>(b) Venkat Bhawan          | Swagat Bhawan                            | —                    | —        |
| 2. Sirmour  | —                                           | (a) Sirmour<br>(b) Chachai               | —                    | —        |
| 3. Teonther | —                                           | Teonther                                 | Chakghat             | Dabhora  |
| 4. Mauganj  | —                                           | Mauganj                                  | —                    | Hanumana |

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

*Air Transport*

There is no aerodrome or air strip in this District. Satna air strip is used for landing of small air crafts.

*Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones*

In former days there was no regular postal system and letters were carried by special messengers. The village *Chowkidars* or *Kotwars* were bound to carry Darbar letters or other articles from village to village. This state of affairs existed till the entry of the British Administration. In about 1863 or 1864, an Imperial Post Office was, for the first time, established in Rewa Town<sup>1</sup>. Even then the condition in the district remained unchanged. Later two branch offices were also opened at Govindgarh and Madhogarh. In Maharaja Vishvanath Singh's

1. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, p. 47.

time (1833-51) an improvement was effected by the enlistment of a reserve body of runners called *daurahas* or *harkaras*.

In the year 1875, regular *dak* or postal system was started and this service was made available to various important places in the State. An overseer was also appointed to supervise the postal services. This arrangement was mainly for State business although private letters and other articles were also despatched on payment of postal charges at the rate of one pie per tola. The system, however, did not prove satisfactory.

In 1884 an arrangement was therefore made with the Imperial Postal Department by which the postal services at all important places in Rewa State were to be managed by Imperial Department and assistance was to be provided by the police officials at the local *thanas* and *chaukies*. In the first decade of this century, the total yearly receipt amounted to only Rs. 200, while expenses amounted to Rs. 2400.<sup>1</sup>

Table No. VII—7  
Post and Telegraph Offices

| Year    | Class II | Post office |                   | Telegr-<br>aph<br>Offices | Tele-<br>phones | Public<br>Call<br>offices | Radio<br>Licences |
|---------|----------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
|         |          | Sub-Offices | Branch<br>Offices |                           |                 |                           |                   |
| 1960-61 | 1        | 5           | 90                | 5                         | 183             | 5                         | 1420              |
| 1965-66 | 1        | 7           | 119               | 8                         | 246             | 7                         | 2670              |
| 1966-67 | 1        | 7           | 119               | 10                        | 246             | 7                         | 4015              |
| 1967-68 | 1        | 8           | 118               | 10                        | 246             | 7                         | 5767              |
| 1968-69 | 1        | 11          | 119               | 14                        | 280             | 7                         | —                 |
| 1969-70 | 1        | 19          | 191               | 16                        | 277             | 7                         | —                 |

*Telegraphs*

The District is now well served with a wide-spread system of telegraph offices. The question of introducing telegraphic communication was first taken up in 1883. A telegraph line from Rewa to Satna was constructed by the Government Telegraphs Department at the cost of the State and the line was opened on 29th October, 1883. In 1969-70, there were 16 telegraph offices in the District.

*Telephone*

The District has also developed a satisfactory telephone link with all important places in the District. The number of Telephone connections were 183 in 1960-61, which increased to 246 in 1965-66 and to 277 in the year 1969-70.

1. *Ibid.* p. 48

## CHAPTER VIII

## MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

It may be seen that Census in its Industrial Classification, covers all these occupations largely under its working category IX, i. e., in 'other services'. Accordingly, it was found that 19,048 (15,119 males and 3,929 females) or about 5 per cent of the District working force in 1961 was broadly engaged in these occupations. Next in importance after agriculture have been occupations under 'Other Services'. These showed concentration in urban Huzur Tahsil, where 10,886 or 10.3 per cent of the tahsil workers were recorded in this category. Teonthar, Sirmour and Mauganj shared 3.0 per cent, 3.3 per cent and 2.6 per cent of the workers respectively in each tahsil. In 1971 Census the 'other services' with 21,330 claimed 6.7 per cent of the total workers. Occupation-wise details in the following being under the National Classification of Occupations, however, are available for 1961 Census.

*Public Administration*

Starting with occupations under administrative, executive and managerial services in the District, there were in all 1,329 personnel in them. Out of these as many as 1,131 persons, including 25 females, were administrators and executive officers under the Government, leaving only a fraction to the private managerial sector. Being concerned with trade and industry, they do not fall under the purview of this Chapter.

Out of the 1,131 Government executive officers and administrators then, 185 were working under the Central Government. There was no female official in Central Government employees and 22 officers were stationed in Rewa, the only urban area in the District. Thus, it is apparent that a large number i. e., 163 of the Central Government officials were posted out of Rewa, evidently in the units or projects of the Central Government, located elsewhere.

The administrators and executive officers serving under the State Government numbered 244, of whom one was female. As many as 138 of them, along with the only woman official, were posted in Rewa town. Amongst the remaining most of them were spread over the other tahsil headquarters. Besides, these State Government officials, executive personnel under the local self-Govern-

ment, the quasi-Government and the Village Level Workers are also a vital link between the people and the Government. They are necessary for the proper functioning of District Administration.

In the field of local self-Government in the District, there were 33 administrators and executive officials. Out of these only two were in the urban sector of Rewa town. Thus, the remaining 31 officials were posted at other places. Here also, there are no female officials. In addition, there were eight quasi-Government officials in the District, of whom three were in Rewa.

Village officials, called Village Level Workers under the Government numbered 656 in all, with 24 of them female. As their designation suggests, their concentration is almost wholly in rural areas, and hence only a very small fraction of them i. e., 56 with 2 females, were posted in Rewa, the only urban area of the District. These village level officials are entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the development plans in the remotest corners of the rural areas.

Similarly, the lowest rung of administrative hierarchy is manned by the clerical and related workers. Such workers in the District totalled 3,258, with only 58 females. Even in this class of workers, low-female participation speaks of lack of urbanisation and social backwardness of the region. Among these clerks, etc., general and other ministerial assistants and miscellaneous office workers were most numerous. They numbered 1,480 persons, including 12 females. Out of the rest, stenographers and typists—crucially important in this class—were 112, with 2 females. Rewa being the divisional and district headquarters of many other offices of both Central and State Government, it claims the largest portion of these workers. Thus, of the miscellaneous clerical workers, as many as 1,114, with 12 females, and of the stenographers and typists almost all, that is, 108 with 2 females, were posted in Rewa town itself. The unskilled office workers in the District totalled 1,427 (44 females) with 650 (22 females) of them in the urban sector.

Thus, the administrative jobs are still among the most ardently sought for by the educated employment-seekers of the District. Jobs of up to clerical level are considered white collar jobs and are keenly competed for side by side with the learned professions like teachership. All these public services including various learned professions and technical jobs under the Government, carry the common benefits such as General Provident Fund, old Age Pension, Gratuity and other facilities like medical re-imbursement for the family and educational concessions to the children, etc. Besides, they also get D.A. which has been raised from time to time.

As for public employees' organisations, all the State-level organisations of various branches of Government service like State Civil Services' Association, Subordinate Civil Services' Association, Subordinate Engineering Services' Association, etc., have their District-level branches at Rewa and are working actively in co-ordination with other units to promote their members' interest. The only municipal council in the District at Rewa did not provide any special amenities to its employees. There is one Municipal Employees' Association at Rewa, known as 'Karmachari Sangh' which was established in the year 1953-54.

#### *Learned Professions*

##### *Engineers*

Beginning with architects, engineers and surveyors, etc., there were 160 such persons in the District, Rewa town being almost the only place of economic, industrial and educational importance, as many as 116 of them were enumerated there.

##### *Chemists, Veterinarians.*

There were four persons, all in Rewa, under the category of chemists, physicists, geologists, etc., while 166 were classified as biologists, veterinarians, agronomists, etc. Out of these, Rewa alone accounted for 102. In all these cases, as the nature of these professions indicate, there was apparently no female professional.

##### *Physicians and Surgeons, etc*

In respect of health amenities in the District rural sector was less fortunate, as 62 of the 109 physicians, surgeons and dentists of Rewa District were practicing in Rewa town only. Of these allopathic physicians and surgeons numbered 46 (4 women) besides 3 dentists with 32 of the former and all of the latter being in the urban sector. Ayurvedic and homoeopathic physicians numbered 45 (one woman) and 4 with 18 of the former and 2 of the latter being in the urban area of Rewa.

The category of nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians claimed 447 in all, with 150 females. Almost all of the women consisted of 103 nurses and 38 midwives in the District.

##### *Teachers*

As far as education is concerned, there were 3,252 teachers of all types and categories of whom 257 were female teachers. Of these, the bulk was naturally made up by the middle school and primary school teachers. These teachers numbered 2,607, including 193 lady teachers. Of these, 279 with 70 lady teachers were in Rewa town. The rest were distributed all over the District, including the tahsil headquarters. The figures show a more or less **balanced developmen**

of education in the field of primary and middle school category in the District. The teachers of secondary schools numbered 326, with 35 lady teachers. Of these as many as 247 with 34 women, were in Rewa town. After making scope for the other three tahsil headquarters, it did not leave much to the villages in the name of higher education.

Then in the sphere of college level education, Rewa was the only town with such facilities at the time of Census, 1961 to which these figures relate, and there were 91 teachers there under the college or university level teachers' category. These included eight female teachers also. Nursery and kindergarten type of educational institutions could only be found in urban areas, and testifying to this conclusion, Rewa was the only place having such institutions. Thus, with only five teachers including four women, in such institutions, it was evidently having only the very few of such centres. All other types of teachers in the District numbered 223, out of whom as many as 203 were in Rewa town itself.

##### *Jurist, etc.*

In the category of jurists there were 104 persons in all without a single woman, which was quite natural, as this profession has rarely been joined by the female section of the society. Judges and magistrates numbered eight in the District, with six of them in Rewa, where the Sessions Court was located. Most of the lawyers also practiced in Rewa, as 45 of the 51 legal practitioners and advisers' class were enumerated in the urban sector. Law assistants numbered 7 with 2 in Rewa, and other jurists and legal technicians were 38, with 12 of them in Rewa.

##### *Social Scientists, Artists, etc.*

Among others, there were 68 social scientists and related workers with 66 of them in the urban area of Rewa. Artists and writers and related workers were 119 with 11 females and 67 of them, with 9 females, were in Rewa alone. In the rural sector also, a fair distribution among the tahsil headquarters and country-side of the District is thus discernible. Out of these, four persons, with one in Rewa were listed in the authors' category while editors, journalists and related workers numbered 10, with 6 of them in Rewa. Painters and decorators were 11, with as many as 9 of them in Rewa, as that was the only place of importance in the District where aesthetic pursuits were patronised. Musicians and related workers included in the artists class were, as elsewhere, the most numerous, being 64 including 7 females. Of these, 39 with 6 females, were enumerated in Rewa.

##### *Domestic and Personal Services*

The third main section of the Miscellaneous Occupations deals with occupations catering to various domestic and personal services. They are important in the sense that a considerable section of the working-force finds whole-time or part-time employment in such services.

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*Tailors and Related Workers*

Among the occupations connected with domestic services were tailors, dress and garment-makers who numbered 1,104 with 85 females in the District. Of these, the urban component was 339, including 49 females, denoting the strength of tailors at Rewa. Then there were 12 sewers, embroiderers and darners and one furrier in the District all of whom were stationed at Rewa. As embroidery or other related work is generally limited to the women class, all the 12 in this category were females.

*Leather Workers*

Another useful class for the household needs is that of shoe-makers covered under leather cutters, lasters, sewers and related workers numbering 423, including 14 females; and 94 of them were located in the urban area of Rewa.

*Blacksmiths*

Black-smiths, hammersmiths and forgers in the District totalled 1,032 with 50 females, and only 27 of them with one woman, were in Rewa town. This paltry number of black-smiths in Rewa in comparison with their total strength in the District, indicated that this occupation was pursued on a sufficiently wide scale in interior areas of the District.

*Carpenters*

Carpenters, joiners and cabinet makers are another useful class in supplying domestic and agricultural appliances. They numbered 1,429 with 16 females, of whom 187 with one woman were enumerated in urban area.

It will be marked that all these professions, with the sole exception of embroiderers' class, contained only a nominal proportion of female workers. Mostly these jobs are pursued by a particular caste of the people, for the simple reason that traditions die hard. These particular castes have been following their vocations generation after generation though with the help of proper legislation and advance of civilization, these bonds of customs have, to a large extent, broken loose and workers are changing their profession more often every year.

Other professions connected with personal services are those which provide for the day-to-day need of a house-hold and may be called purely personal in nature. Such professions are also pursued, generally by a particular section of the society.

*House-keepers, Cooks, etc.*

Here, the female participation is quite large as the nature of these jobs is suited to women. Women in this category come mostly from the lower classes. Thus, starting with the essential work of house cleaning, there were 793 house-

keepers, cooks, maids and related workers, out of whom as many as 304 were female workers. Rewa claimed the largest share of these workers with 447 of them, including 177 females, being employed there.

*Waiters, etc.*

Waiters, bartenders and related workers' job also was somewhat similar in nature, but confined to the city areas, where there is a likelihood of modern hotels. Thus, all the 10 workers in this category were employed in Rewa.

*Cleaners and Sweepers*

Another most essential personal service was provided by the cleaners, sweepers and water-men's class which numbered 750, including 280 females. Out of these, 395 were in the urban area of Rewa, with 171 females.

*Washermen*

Launderers, dry-cleaners and cleaners in the District totalled 182, with 76 females. Out of these as many as 114, with 34 females were in Rewa, indicating a greater degree of dependence than in the rural parts, where people in the country-side are more accustomed to do their own work.

*Barbers*

Barbers and hair-dressers' profession, providing another most essential service, distributed its total strength of 884 persons proportionately between the urban area of Rewa and the rest of the District. There were thus 98 barbers functioning in Rewa, females were totally absent from this profession as social norms and the nature of the profession make it inept for them.

On account of a general rise in the prices, domestic and personal services have become very dear. The rates have gone higher and are increasing day-by-day, with the result that the middle-class is being put to greater hardship and inconvenience.

*Retail Trading*

Apart from all these occupations discussed above, a somewhat related field in the nature of miscellaneous occupations is retail-trading. Thus, out of the total of 7,049 sales workers in the District, 6,014 were working proprietors, in both the wholesale and retail trade. Retail trade always claims a much larger share of working proprietors because it can be managed even single-handedly due to its limited field of activity and lesser volume of business. Testifying to this fact there were as many as 5,946 working proprietors engaged in retail-trade, including 1,269 females. Of these 1,416 with 152 females were conducting business in the urban area of Rewa.

Salesmen, shop-assistants and related workers in the District numbered 985, out of whom there were 473 hawkers, pedlars and stamp vendors, who could be said to be the representatives of miscellaneous field of business. These hawkers, included 219 females. Urban area of Rewa claimed 86 of them, with 23 females. In the category of general shop establishments, catering to the daily requirements of the public, there were 996 *Kirana* shops, 204 *pan-bidi* shops, 97 cycle-repairing shops, 158 sweetmeat shops and 49 hotel or boarding and lodging establishments in the District,<sup>1</sup> in the year 1968.

The later figures available for Industrial Classification which cover, as some of the occupations under broad service groups, are tabulated below. However, these are not comparable with the earlier details and should be taken as such.

Table No. VIII—1

|                                         | At the end of March |       |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
|                                         | 1970                | 1971  |
| <i>Public Services in :</i>             |                     |       |
| State Government                        | 3,668               | 2,600 |
| Local self-Government                   | 369                 | 377   |
| Educational Services<br>(Technical)     | 408                 | 489   |
| Educational Services<br>(Non-Technical) | 5,372               | 5,471 |
| Medical and Health Services             | 1,088               | 1,004 |
| Religious and<br>Welfare Services       | 216                 | 212   |
| Services rendered by Hotels             | 13                  | 23    |

1. This information is based on the 'Rough Survey Register' of the Sales Tax Department and thus cannot be said to be final.

## CHAPTER IX

## ECONOMIC TRENDS

*Pattern of Livelihood*

In considering the pattern of livelihood in the District the decennial Census data are the only source material. Economic classification of population has been changing from one census to another. Moreover, connotation of the term used in economic classification has also been changing from census to census. Because of this, exact comparison of the economic data for different census periods has not been possible, and it prevents firm conclusions. However, census data for different periods can present a broad picture of the economic activities of the population in the District.

Rewa District forms part of Vindhya Pradesh region, which is known for its sparse population and entirely rural character. Rewa District, as compared to other districts of this region can be said to be a comparatively developed one and yet three tahsils of this District, out of the four, are entirely rural. Rewa, the headquarters of the District and formerly of Rewa State, is the only town in the District. Obviously, therefore, agriculture is the pivot of economic activity in the District.

In 1951 the population of the District was 6,33,706, which increased to 7,72,602 in 1961. With this increase in population the number of workers in 1961 also increased to 3,84,393 as compared to 3,04,440 of 1951.<sup>1</sup> Of the total workers in 1951, 86 per cent were engaged in agricultural and allied activities. Comparable percentage of total workers in 1961 in agriculture was 83.69.

Difficulty of reaching any conclusion regarding this change becomes obvious when it is found that in absolute figure in 1951 the number of "self-supporting" persons and "earning dependants" in agriculture was 2,61,826, while in 1961, "workers" as cultivators and agricultural labourers numbered 3,21,723. Thus, obviously with the increase in population more persons have taken up agriculture as a source of livelihood.

1. The figure for "Workers" in 1951 has been worked out as per "A Note on Working Force Estimates 1901-61", Appendix I to Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962,

In the year 1951, the percentage of total workers in "production other than cultivation" was 4.80, which increased to 8.69 in the year 1961 for comparable categories of workers. This gain in terms of a rise in the percentage figures appears to be much more real, as in absolute figures there was an increase from 14,721 workers in 1951 to 33,267 in 1961. Here also change in the classification for two census periods has to be borne in mind, for in 1961 the class "production other than cultivation" was equivalent to three classes, i.e., class III, IV and V comprising mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations and orchards; household industry; and manufacturing other than household. All these economic activities were not exactly equivalent to those of 1951 Census. Even so, there can be no doubt that a larger number of workers have taken to the manufacturing activities as a source of livelihood as opportunities for them were made available by the development efforts of the Government.

In the year 1961, "construction" activity formed a separate class, which in 1951 was part of the class "other services and miscellaneous sources". There were 1,658 persons in 1961 engaged in construction activities as a source of livelihood, which composed 0.43 per cent of the total workers in that year.

Commercial activities in 1951 engaged 2.81 per cent of the total workers, which in 1961 declined to 1.19 per cent. In absolute figures the decline was from 8,573 persons in 1951 to 7,367 persons in 1961.

Transport as a means of livelihood attracted 732 persons in 1951, i.e., 0.24 per cent of the total workers, who increased to 0.34 per cent or 1,330 persons in 1961.

Other services and miscellaneous sources of livelihood in the year 1951 provided livelihood to 6.10 per cent of the total workers. This percentage decreased to 4.95 in 1961. As in agriculture, so in this class, this percentage decline *prima facie* shows a shift in the pattern of economic activity. But in absolute figures there was an increase in the number of persons engaged in this activity as a source of livelihood in 1961, i.e., from 18,588 in 1951 to 19,048 in 1961. This gradual rise happened despite the fact that construction activity which formed part of other services and miscellaneous sources in 1951 was treated separately in 1961. It may mean that, growing population had to resort to services and miscellaneous sources as a means of livelihood for want of other opportunities.

In the year 1951 there were 3,04,440 workers, i. e., economically active persons in a population of 6,33,706. This works out to about 48 per cent as economically active population. As against this in the year 1961 the number of workers was 3,84,393 in a total population of 7,72,602, which gives a percentage of a little over 49 of economically active population. Inferentially this shows a state of static economy in the District. For 3,04,440 workers there were 3,29,266

non-workers in the District in 1951 which gives a proportion of 1.08 non-worker to a worker. As against this for 3,84,393 workers in 1961 there were 3,88,209 non-workers, which is about one non-worker to every worker. In this case also there is no change in the economic status of the population.

As regards the process of urbanization as an indication of economic development of the region, there was actual reduction in urban population of the District to 43,065 in 1961 from 60,775 of 1951. But this was not due to any change in economic activities in the District. It was because of the fact that out of the 14 towns in 1951, all but one have lost that status as a result of the 1961 census definition of the town. Here, therefore, there is no guidance for any change in economic activities in the District. The pattern of livelihood, therefore, remains unchanged in the District with almost static economic conditions.

In 1971 Census the proportion of workers (351,198) to the total population had declined to 35.8 per cent, but this was perhaps due to a further change in the definition of 'workers'. Among the different categories of workers themselves, however, the position had changed little over the years. The agricultural sector consisting of 1,50,245 cultivators and 142,082 agricultural labourers still claimed over 83 per cent of the total workers. The next important category of 'other services' claiming 6.7 per cent (21,330) of the workers also showed more or less a static position. Manufacturing in household and other than household industries together claimed more than 5 per cent of the workers with the former (15,076) claiming a much greater number than the latter (4,137). Trade and commerce with 7,963 persons shared 2.2 per cent of workers with livestock, forestry, fishing, etc. (7,001 or about 2 per cent) coming just behind it. Transport storage and communications, and construction respectively claimed about 5 and 3 per cent of the working force while mining and quarrying which was made a separate category in this census claimed just 156 workers.

#### Prices

During the latter half of the last century a significant rise was marked in the year 1880. *Kodon* the staple food of the poorer classes had risen from 29 seers a rupee to 16 seers, jowar from 25 to only 18 or 20, rice from 16 to 10 and wheat from 20 to 13. As against these prices, the prices in the first year of the 20th century, i.e. in 1901-02 were, kodon 13½ seers a rupee, jowar 19, rice 11 and wheat 13 seers. As a matter of fact, it may be stated here that the era of higher prices had started right from the beginning of the present century in Rewa State as elsewhere. This, however, does not mean that prices were continuously rising year after year from 1901, nor that the prices of all foodgrains were rising simultaneously. Variation in prices of foodgrains was perhaps due to the season

and crop conditions in the tract. Thus, in the year 1905-06 for example, the price of rice was highest being  $9\frac{3}{4}$  seers a rupee, as compared to all the preceding years from 1901-02. Price of wheat was slightly lower, i.e.,  $13\frac{3}{4}$  seers a rupee in 1905-06 as compared to 13 seers a rupee in 1901-02, kodon was cheaper being  $16\frac{1}{4}$  seers a rupee and jowar was slightly higher being 18 seers a rupee. This shows that there was no uniform trend of rising prices as such.

The record of prices of foodgrains as available after 1905-06 is for different towns and prices are monthly averages for different years. Thus, in the month of September 1913 price of rice was  $8\frac{1}{4}$  seers a rupee, which appears to have increased considerably in September 1914 to  $7\frac{1}{8}$  seers a rupee. Kodon which was  $11\frac{3}{4}$  seers a rupee had increased to 8 seers a rupee in the same month of the year 1914. Gram prices for the same months in the years 1913 and 1914 were  $16\frac{3}{4}$  and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  seers a rupee, respectively. Prices of wheat in September 1913 and 1914 were  $12\frac{1}{4}$  seers and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  seers a rupee, respectively. This means, there was a steep rise in prices of all foodgrains in the Rewa town of the State in the first year of the First World War, as compared to the preceding year.

This rise was, however, not due to outbreak of War in August, 1914 but was attributed to the "world-wide causes and poor harvests in the State". It may safely be said that poor harvest was the cause of high prices. The First World War conditions had no effect on prices in the State. Thus, in the year 1917, as compared to 1914, all the prices in Rewa town were lower. Rice was  $9\frac{1}{8}$  seers as against  $7\frac{3}{4}$  seers in 1914, kodon was 13 seers as against 8, gram was  $17\frac{1}{8}$  seers as against 7 seers and wheat was 15 seers against 7 seers. These prices indicate that, it is the local season and crop condition which mainly governed the foodgrain price and the First World War had but very little effect on their movement. After the World War, during the twenties the prices as available from 1922 to 1927 were as under:—

Table No. IX—1

## Prices

(In seers per rupee)

| Foodgrain | 1922  | 1923  | 1924  | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| Rice      | 7-4   | 8-0   | 7-9   | 7-0  | 6-5  | 6-8  |
| Wheat     | 7-10  | 12-7  | 10-13 | 9-14 | 10-6 | 9-10 |
| Jowar     | 10-13 | 16-8  | N.A.  | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Gram      | 8-13  | 12-8  | 16-6  | 11-9 | 12-5 | 11-2 |
| Kodon     | 10-3  | 11-10 | 11-4  | 9-14 | 8-3  | 8-8  |

Source : Administration Reports, Rewa State.

From the above Table it appears that 1923 was the most favourable year from the point of view of consumers, as prices of all foodgrains were at a low level. In the remaining years prices were generally at a high level.

Thereafter, for want of data, it is not possible to give the price trends. But it is well known that the thirties of the current century were generally a period of world-wide trade depression, unemployment and low prices. This general situation was changed by the outbreak of the Second World War. During and after the Second World War scarcities of all foodgrains necessitated control of foodgrains and prices. To remedy this situation of chronic shortages of foodgrains and high prices, Grow More Food Campaign was launched which later formed part of the First Five Year Plan of the country and also of Vindhya Pradesh.

## Post-Independence Period

Prior to the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, i.e., in the year 1950-51, the farm harvest prices of important foodgrains and oil seeds in Rewa District were, rice Rs. 29.20, jowar Rs. 20, wheat Rs. 20, gram Rs. 17.75, and sesamum and linseed Rs. 30 per maund. From 1951-52 to 1955-56 the prices of above foodgrains and oilseeds in the District were as under:—

Table No. IX—2

## Prices

(In Rupees per maund)

| Year    | Rice  | Jowar | Wheat | Gram  | Sesamum | Linseed |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1951—52 | 32    | 10-75 | 16    | 13-31 | 22      | 16      |
| 1952—53 | 26    | 10    | 20    | 13    | 30      | 16      |
| 1953—54 | 19    | 10    | 18    | 13    | 30      | 16      |
| 1954—55 | 13-50 | 4-69  | 11-12 | 5-25  | 17-12   | 8-44    |
| 1955—56 | 15    | 5     | 13-25 | 8     | 17      | 18-50   |

Source : Statistical Abstract, 1958—59.

It is evident from the above table that, except for rice, prices of all foodgrains and oilseeds in the opening year of the First Five Year Plan were lower than those in the year before. From the beginning of the Plan year, prices of foodgrains showed a decreasing trend, except for wheat, sesamum and linseed. Prices of all foodgrains as well as oilseeds virtually crashed in the year 1954-55, which induced Government to take measures for support of prices, as a result of which, perhaps, there was a slight recovery all along the line in the last year of the First Plan.

It will be of interest here to see the trend in production of these commodities during the First Plan Period.

Table No. IX—3

## Production

(In '000 tons)

| Year    | Rice | Jowar | Wheat | Gram | Sesamum | Linseed |
|---------|------|-------|-------|------|---------|---------|
| 1951—52 | 40   | 7.3   | 24    | 18   | 0.4     | 7.9     |
| 1952—53 | 27   | 8.7   | 21    | 18   | 0.2     | 8.0     |
| 1953—54 | 23.8 | 8.8   | 37.4  | 18.1 | 0.2     | 6.3     |
| 1954—55 | 29.8 | 9.5   | 35.1  | 18.3 | 0.3     | 8.8     |
| 1955—56 | 24   | 8.5   | 37.8  | 29.7 | 0.4     | 10.4    |

Source : Statistical Abstract, 1958—59.

It may be found from the above figures that the year 1954-55 gave, except for wheat, one of the highest general yields during all the five years. This may perhaps be the reason for general low level of prices during the year. However, no causal relationship can be established in these days between production and prices in the sense that higher production will lead to lower prices or lower production to higher ones. Thus, it may be seen from the tables of prices and production that the highest production of rice was registered in 1951-52 but that was also the year in which price of rice was the highest, i.e., Rs. 32 per maund. Similarly, the highest production of wheat was in 1955-56, but lowest price of wheat was obtained in the preceding year. Even so production factor is the most important determining factor in price trend.

## Second Plan

During the Second Five Year Plan, emphasis was laid generally on industrial growth rather than agricultural production. Of course, this general policy in action might not have percolated to the lowest level of planning unit, i.e., District and hence might not have any effect either on production or prices of essential commodities like foodgrains. Prices during this Plan period were as under:—

Table No. IX—4

## Prices

(In Rupees per maund)

| Year    | Rice  | Jowar | Wheat | Gram  | Sesamum | Linseed |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1956—57 | 20    | 11    | —     | —     | 20      | —       |
| 1957—58 | —     | 12-10 | 15.72 | 12-13 | 26.59   | 19.28   |
| 1958—59 | 16.84 | 15.50 | 17.01 | 18.25 | 30.09   | 20.80   |
| 1959—60 | 15.69 | 10.85 | 12.23 | 11.34 | 22.22   | 20.22   |
| 1960—61 | 13.94 | 8.06  | 12.09 | 12.78 | 24.22   | 24.58   |

Source : Statistical Abstract, 1960—61.

It may be found from the above table that, the year 1958-59 was one of generally higher prices during the Second Plan period. Prices were generally at the lower level in the year 1959-60 and 1960-61. But the overall price level of foodgrains and oilseeds during the Second Plan period was at a higher level than that of the First Plan. Production of the above foodgrains and oil seeds in the District during the Second Plan was as under:—

Table No. IX—5

## Production

(In '000 Tons)

| Year    | Rice | Jowar | Wheat | Gram | Sesamum | Linseed |
|---------|------|-------|-------|------|---------|---------|
| 1956—57 | 39.6 | 9.7   | 35.4  | 16.3 | 0.4     | 1.7     |
| 1957—58 | 17.8 | 8.7   | 10.3  | 17.4 | 0.1     | 0.4     |
| 1958—59 | 41.9 | 9.3   | 45.0  | 21.2 | 0.9     | 7.9     |
| 1959—60 | 50.8 | 11.2  | 57.8  | 23.7 | 0.4     | 8.4     |
| 1960—61 | 45.7 | 9.8   | 49.5  | 20   | 0.4     | 7.3     |

Source : Statistical Abstract, 1961—62.

Comparing the production figures for the First and Second Five Year Plan periods it may be found that there was a marked improvement in the production of cereals like rice, wheat and jowar during Second Plan period as compared to the First Plan period and that could account for the jowar prices being lower in the Second Plan period. Production of gram and sesamum was also higher. In spite of the higher production, prices during the Second Plan period were generally higher. This was the general trend in the production and prices not only in other districts of the State but in the country as a whole. Higher prices despite larger production were due to growing population and higher planned investment in the country as well as growing industrial activities.

## Third Plan

At the beginning of the Third Plan, i. e., in the year 1961-62 there was a general increase in the prices of all cereals over the previous year, as rice was 14.49, jowar 8.54, wheat 15.01 and gram 13.64 rupees per maund. There was a slight fall in the price of linseed from Rs. 24.58 to Rs. 22.71 per maund in 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively. For the remaining four years of the Third Plan prices were as under:—

Table No. IX—6

## Prices

(In Rs. per quintal)

| Year    | Rice  | Jowar | Wheat | Gram  | Sesamum | Linseed |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1962—63 | 43.83 | 21.41 | 33.24 | 36.39 | 71.58   | 51.40   |
| 1963—64 | 53.16 | 37.46 | 46.97 | 51.29 | 81.02   | 67.58   |
| 1964—65 | 69.73 | 45.83 | 60.52 | 54.80 | 109.77  | 83.20   |
| 1965—66 | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A.  | 147.00  | 127.10  |

Source : Season and Crop Reports of Madhya Pradesh.

From the above Table, continuously rising trend in all prices is unmistakable. Such a trend in price movement was not regional, i. e., it was not confined to any State or district. It was a countrywide trend, and the prices in the District were no exception. Many reasons were given for this continuously rising prices, like increasing population and hence increasing demand as compared to production, increase in the tempo of Government investment in planned economic activities at the Centre as well as at State levels, rising quantum of deficit financing to meet the Plan expenditure and drought conditions throughout the country.

In the year 1966-67 there was no reporting of the prices in the District for any of the above cereals. From amongst the oil seeds, prices of sesamum and linseed were quoted as Rs. 172.37 and Rs. 183.29 per quintal, respectively. In the year 1967-68, rice was 116.15, wheat 86.57 and gram 70.77 rupees per quintal. This indicates further a general rise in prices over the year 1964-65. There was, however, a fall in the prices of oilseeds, sesamum and linseed being Rs. 148.22 and Rs. 102.52 per quintal, respectively in 1967-68. The 1968-69 prices of sesamum and linseed were Rs. 155.10 and 121.06 per quintal while rice, wheat and gram were priced at Rs. 144.36; 93 and 71.75 per quintal, respectively.

## Wages

Before looking to the current trend in wage-rates of the skilled and unskilled labourers in the District, it will be of interest to look into the rates of wages prevailing in the District when Rewa was a Princely State. In the year 1900 the wage-rate of unskilled agricultural labourer was 1 to 2 annas a day. There was no change in this wage-rate in the year 1906. This was not the case, however, with skilled workers. A mason, in the year 1901, got annas 4-8 per day which increased to annas 6-10 in the year 1906. But there was no change in the wage-rates of other skilled workers like carpenters and blacksmiths. Their wage-rates which were annas 4-8 in 1900 remained unchanged in 1909. It may, therefore, be generalised that changes in the wage-rates upward or downward occurred as a result of demand

and supply of a particular type of labour. Unskilled labour being available in abundance as compared to its demand was cheap and there was no change in the wage-rates over a period of years. Particular type of skilled labour like that of mason being in greater demand than its supply, wage-rates increased, but there being no demand for other type of skilled labour like carpenter and blacksmith, there was no change in the wage-rates.

The wage data for Rewa District is not available for the subsequent period, till one comes to the period of Reorganization of the States in the year 1956. Here also there is no uniformity in the wage series, for Post-Independence Period wage data were collected for different types of workers at different periods. Hence, comparison of wage data is not possible over a period of years. Thus, it may be found that wage-rates of other agricultural labourers at Govindgarh in Rewa District varied from 0.75 paise per day in the year 1957 to Re. 1 per day in the year 1961. Wage-rates for these years for skilled workers like mason, carpenter, blacksmith, etc., were not reported. Here, one may notice that the wage-rate of unskilled agricultural labourer which was annas 2 per day in 1900, increased to a maximum of Re. 1 per day in 1961, i. e., the increase over a period of sixty years was only eight times. It is not difficult to find out the causes of this sluggishness in the trend of wage-rates as compared to prices. Primarily, there is an abundance of unskilled agricultural labour and, secondly, there was no diversion of surplus agricultural labour to other gainful employments in mines, industries and tertiary sectors of the economy for want of developmental activities. The industrial unskilled worker in the scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act, however, got more than unskilled agricultural worker.

During the Third Five Year Plan period wages for agricultural labour—skilled and unskilled were:—

Table No. IX—7

## Wage Rates

| Year    | (Rs. per day) |            |                           |
|---------|---------------|------------|---------------------------|
|         | Carpenter     | Blacksmith | Other Agricultural Labour |
| 1961—62 | 2.00          | 2.00       | 1.00                      |
| 1962—63 | 2.75          | 2.75       | 1.50                      |
| 1963—64 | 3.25          | 3.00       | 1.75                      |
| 1964—65 | 2.50          | 2.50       | 1.00                      |
| 1965—66 | 3.50          | 3.50       | 1.75                      |

Source : Season and Crop Reports of Madhya Pradesh.

Note : Wage-rates are for the month of November in each year.

From the above table it appears that there was general increase in the wages of all categories of workers in 1962-63. Prices of foodgrains were gradually increasing from this year onwards during the Third Plan period. But it is not possible to link increase or decrease in wage rates to the corresponding increase or decrease in the prices of foodgrains or other commodities. This may be seen from the fact that while the year 1964-65 was one of general high prices during the Third Plan, wage-rates for all workers had decreased in this year considerably, and were even lower than those in the year 1962-63. It appears, therefore, that wage-rates change according to the conditions of demand for a particular type of labour at any particular period. As the supply of unskilled labour is always greater than demand, there are larger fluctuations in their wage rates, while supply of skilled labour at a particular point of time being fixed, changes in their wage-rates are less, and within narrow limits.

In the year 1966-67 wage-rates for carpenters and blacksmiths remained unchanged at Rs. 3.50 per day, but there was a decrease in the wage-rate of other agricultural labour from Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 1.50 per day. In the next year, 1967-68, there was again a general increase in wage-rates for skilled carpenter and blacksmith reaching a new high of Rs. 4 per day.

This indicated a generally rising trend and both carpenter and blacksmith's wages rose to Rs. 5 per day the very next year, in 1968-69, and further upto Rs. 5.50 per day in 1970. The wages of other agricultural labourers in the meanwhile went upto Rs. 2 per day.

#### *Standard of Living*

There is hardly any specific data available to indicate the economic conditions of the people in the District. The only study of this nature was on the family budget pattern of the agricultural labourers in the country conducted by the Agricultural Labour Inquiry of 1950-51. This related to many zones each of which consisted of a number of districts taken together and formed a unit for its analysis. Thus, former Vindhya Pradesh was divided into three zones. Of these, the Central Zone also covered Rewa alongwith two other districts of Panna and Satna. Though the material conditions have changed since then and developmental planning has had its impact on the development of the community as a whole, the rising prices, have neutralized to a large extent its beneficial effects reaching to the individual families in the lower income bracket. The results of the Inquiry can still be said to fairly reflect the economic conditions of this agriculturist class. Average annual income for an average agricultural labour family in the Central Zone was shown to be Rs. 324, as against its average annual expenditure of Rs. 331. This showed the Central Zone labour family as the poorest in the three zones of the former Vindhya Pradesh. The other two zones not only showed a little higher levels of income but also marginal savings over their expenditure. Though even this saving did not mean much as an overwhelmingly large share was spent on food alone. In case of Rewa which formed a part of the Central zone even this mar-

ginal saving was missing. In a break-up of the consumption pattern of the families in this Zone 89.5 per cent was claimed by food, 4.8 per cent by clothing and foot-wear, 1.0 per cent by fuel and lighting, 0.4 per cent by house-rent and repairs and 4.3 per cent by services and miscellaneous. A major share of the last 'services and miscellaneous' was spent on tobacco. As this expenditure did not include money spent on ceremonies this also gave an indication of the indebtedness that existed in the lower sections of the rural population.

Though monetary incomes and wages have improved lately, the real benefits accruing have not improved proportionately in the face of rising prices. Although some small sections of the population, particularly in the business and industrial sectors, etc., have improved their standards for a majority of the people both in the lower and the middle income groups, it is still a problem to make the two ends meet.

#### *General Level of Employment*

Earlier in this Chapter, while considering the pattern of livelihood in the District, it was seen that over 83 per cent of total workers were employed in agriculture. This left a small percentage of about 16 employed in other sectors of the economy like industry, construction, commerce, transport and other services. Presumably, therefore, the general level of employment in the District has to be seen in relation with the agricultural season which largely depends for its prosperity on timely rains and its fair distribution. This means better the agricultural season, higher the level of employment and *vice versa*.

As regards employment in Public Sector undertakings in different classes, the employment position was as under:—

*Table No. IX-8*  
*Employment*

| Occupational Classification               | 1966   | 1967   | 1968   | 1969   | 1970   |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, etc. | 996    | 987    | 1,041  | 1,012  | 1,052  |
| 2. Mining and Quarrying                   | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      |
| 3. Manufacturing                          | 144    | 151    | 151    | 143    | 143    |
| 4. Construction                           | 1,422  | 1,680  | 1,677  | 1,673  | 1,775  |
| 5. Water and Sanitary Services            | 172    | 179    | 192    | 191    | 606    |
| 6. Trade and Commerce                     | 74     | 91     | 99     | 99     | 97     |
| 7. Transport and Communications           | 617    | 805    | 1,104  | 1,115  | 457    |
| 8. Services                               | 12,932 | 11,192 | 11,207 | 11,186 | 11,221 |

Source : Employment Market Information Reports.

From the above Table it appears that position regarding employment in the establishments under public sector has improved in 1970 as compared to 1966 in occupational classes 1, 4, 5, and 6. Employment position deteriorated in transport and services while that in manufacturing there was practically no change. There was, however, marked increase in employment in construction, water and sanitary services, etc.

In the Private Sector establishments, there was no reporting of employment in occupational classes like Agriculture Livestock and Forestry; Construction, Water and Sanitary services. Under mining and quarrying there was a nominal employment of 49 persons in 1970 as compared to 32 in 1966. Employment in Manufacturing activities which was 1,488 in 1966 increased to 1,748 in 1970. Highest employment in this occupational class was in 1967, being 1,860. There were nominal changes in the employment position in other occupational classes which appear to be due to changes in receipt of returns at the Exchange. In Trade and Commerce, for example, there was an increase in employment in 1970 over 1966, the respective figures being 154 and 140. In Transport and Communication there was a drop in employment from 281 in 1966 to 240 in 1970. There was a similar decrease in employment in this occupational class under public sector. Under Services, there was an increase in employment from 124 in 1966 to 177 in 1970.

The picture regarding general level of employment that emerges from the Employment Exchange data is one of the static economic conditions. Except for State Government service and employment in construction activities where there is expanding scope of employment, in other occupational classes in both public and private sectors, there seems less scope of employment for the population of working age-group.

#### *Employment Exchange*

This office in the District was started during the First Five Year Plan period in the month of August, 1955. Jurisdiction of the Employment Exchange extends to the whole of Rewa District.

The Employment Market Information Scheme in the Public Sector was launched in the District in May, 1958, and was extended to the Private Sector from March, 1960. Employment Market Information Scheme is applicable to non-agricultural sector, including plantations. According to the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 every employer in public sector and those employing 25 or more workers in the private sector have to send quarterly returns to the Employment Exchange. In these returns information regarding the number of persons employed, the number of vacancies occurring during the quarter and shortage, etc., experienced of the particular type of workers has to be supplied by the employers. From

the employers in the private sector, employing 10 to 24 workers similar information on voluntary basis is also collected.

The Vocational Guidance Scheme was started at the Employment Exchange with effect from March, 1965. Through this Scheme the applicants for employment as well as the students are informed of the job opportunities. Students are also helped in the choice of career.

The work done by the Employment Exchange can be seen from the number of registrations, placings and number on Live Register over a period of years given below:—

*Table No. IX—9*  
*Registrations and Placements*

| Year<br>(1) | No. of Registrations<br>(2) | No. of Placements<br>(3) | No. on Live Register<br>(4) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1956-57     | 9,143                       | 1,142                    | 2,432                       |
| 1961-62     | 7,837                       | 745                      | 2,737                       |
| 1963        | 8,172                       | 1,502                    | 3,040                       |
| 1964        | 7,954                       | 1,222                    | 3,510                       |
| 1965        | 7,256                       | 786                      | 4,857                       |
| 1966        | 8,697                       | 771                      | 4,407                       |
| 1967        | 8,979                       | 510                      | 4,697                       |
| 1968        | 7,442                       | 336                      | 5,104                       |
| 1969        | 8,943                       | 528                      | 6,149                       |
| 1970        | 8,909                       | 570                      | 6,990                       |

The figures in the Table above indicate yearly increasing number of persons on the Live Register. The number of persons registering at the Employment Exchange is also more or less on the increase, but for want of job opportunities the number of persons placed in the vacancies is generally on the decline.

#### *National Planning and Community Development*

Community Development Programme is one of the important projects which the country had initiated during the First Five Year Plan. The Programme embodies a method of approach to problems of improving rural life under conditions of democratic planning.

The Government of India in May 1952 decided to launch a nation-wide Community Development Programme with a view to establishing in every State some centrally supported extension organisations which would intensify rural work and assist in cooperative development of rural life as a whole.

In Rewa District the first Community Development Block was established at Mauganj on 1st April, 1954, two years after the initiation of the Programme. This Block consisted of 337 villages with a population of 59,644. In the same year, on the 2nd of October, another Block was started at Hanumana in Mauganj Tahsil. There were 342 villages in this Block with a population of 63,690. Three more years passed, and the third Block in the District was established at Rewa proper on 1st April, 1957, which was followed by a fourth one at Teonthar on the 2nd October, 1957. Rewa Block consisted of 291 villages with a population of 1,06,650 and Teonthar Block consisted of 317 villages with a population of 63,202 persons. The fifth Block in the District was established at Sirmaur, a tahsil place, on 2nd October, 1958. There were 291 villages under this Block, covering a population of 85,449. The next Block at Gangeo in Sirmour Tahsil was established after two years on 1st April, 1960. This Block had 307 villages with a population of 72,546. Thus, by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, there were six Blocks in the District, comprising 1,885 villages with a population of 4,51,181.

During the Third Plan period, three more Blocks were established in the District as under.—

| Name of Block | Date of Establishment | No. of Villages | Population |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Jawa          | 1.4.61                | 265             | 54,936     |
| Raipur (Gurh) | 1.4.62                | 330             | 94,765     |
| Naigarhi      | 2.10.62               | 382             | 43,912     |

Thus, during the Third Plan period the total number of Blocks in the District was nine, covering practically all the villages in the District. Out of the total population of 7,72,602 of the District, as per 1961 Census, 6,44,794, i.e., 83.46 per cent was covered under the Community Development activities.

Activities under the Community Development Programme can be broadly divided under two categories, namely, those concerning economic development and those concerning social betterment. Programme for economic development mainly relates to the improvement in agricultural production and practices. Social betterment activities relate to the education, health, cooperation and cultural spheres.

As has been seen earlier, there were six Development Blocks working in the District during the Second Plan period. In all these six Blocks a total of 61,236 maunds of improved seeds and 48,075 maunds of chemical fertilizers were distributed. The number of demonstrations of improved agricultural techniques was 7,790. Towards the provision of small irrigation facilities 184 new irrigation wells were constructed and 20 old irrigation wells repaired. In all these six Blocks 9,726 acres of land was made cultivable. During the Third Five Year Plan, there were nine Blocks working in the District. In all these Blocks a total of 57,895 quintals of improved seeds, 1,853 quintals of improved seeds other than cereals, 35,627 quintals of chemical fertilizers and 2,884 quintals of other fertilizers were distributed. Demonstrations of improved agricultural technique numbered 7,153. Towards the provision of small irrigation facilities 4,902 new *kutchha* and *pucka* wells were constructed and a sizeable number of 1,501 old irrigation wells were repaired. In addition to this, 25 irrigation tanks were constructed and 81 tanks were repaired during the Third Plan period. These activities formed the core of programme for agricultural improvement under Block Development.

The Community Development Programme, concentrates on educating the adults in the Block areas. For this purpose, during the Second Plan period 273 adult literacy centres were started. From all these centres 4,566 adults were made literate during the Plan period. As a follow-up measure reading room and library facilities are provided for the literates in the Block areas. During the Second Plan period, a total of 60 reading rooms and libraries were started in the six Blocks working in the District. During the Third Plan period there were 194 adult literacy centres started in the Block areas, and the number of adults made literate was 6,052. One hundred reading rooms and libraries were also started during this period. Besides the adult literacy centres, during the Third Plan period, 709 ordinary and basic type of schools were functioning in the Block areas. The number of students enrolled in these schools was 85,750.

Another important item for social betterment in the Community Development programme is provision of basic medical facilities and maintenance of hygienic conditions. Towards this end, every Block has a Primary Health Centre and some two or three sub-centres. During the Second Plan period, there were five Primary Health Centres with their sub-centres working in the Block areas. During the Third Plan period, one more centre was opened. Besides, there were 13 rural dispensaries functioning in the Block areas. The Community Development programme undertook to provide clean drinking water facilities in the villages covered under the Programme by constructing new wells, repairing old ones, closing step-wells, preventing seepage of water by constructing *pucka* drains, soakage pits, rural latrines, etc. Thus, during the Second Five

Year Plan period, 789 drinking water wells were constructed and 817 old wells renovated. The respective figures for Third Five Year Plan period were 1,652 and 1,296. The length of *pucka* drains constructed in the Block areas during the Second Plan period was 1,17,601 yards. During Third Plan period there was no construction of *pucka* drains in the Block areas.

Isolation of villages from each other and from urban centres due to the lack of connecting roads is a disabling feature of our rural economy. For want of communication facilities the agricultural produce has to be sold at uneconomic prices to the middlemen. In order to remove this disability in the rural areas, construction of *katcha* and *pucka* roads was started in the Block area. Thus, during the Second Plan period, 1,806 miles (2,889 km.) of new *katcha* roads were constructed in the Block areas together with 136 culverts.

Cooperatives of all types, credit and non-credit, are being established in the Block areas under the Community Development Programme. The role of cooperatives in the economic betterment of the rural community being of vital importance, during the Second Plan period 386 cooperative societies and during the Third Plan period 273 cooperative societies were started in the Block areas.

Club and camp life also help in providing opportunities to the village youth, women and farmers, to develop their abilities in leadership and innate artistic and other talents. Thus, during the Second Five Year Plan period 470 youth clubs and farmers' organizations were started in the Block areas. The number of *mahila samitis* and *mandals* started during the same period was 86. During the Third Five Year Plan period the number of youth clubs and farmers' unions started was 1,184, which had a membership of 18,984. The number of *mahila samitis* established during the same period was 414 with a membership of 6,592. There were 16 child welfare centres functioning in the Block areas, and 151 *halwadis* were started during the Third Plan period.

Community Development Programme aims at fostering the spirit of self-help among the rural masses for their economic and social betterment. As such, Government efforts are always directed to enlist active cooperation of the people in all the activities under the Programme. Though the activities under the Programme are initiated by the Government, they are expected to be perpetuated by the villagers by contributing their labour, land and even money. This being so, during Second Plan period, while Government expenditure on Community Development Programme was Rs. 28.26 lakhs, contribution of people in land, labour, etc., amounted to Rs. 32.65 lakhs. As against these figures Government expenditure during the Third Plan period on the Community Development Programme activities was Rs. 37.35 lakhs, and people's participation was valued at Rs. 14.85 lakhs.

## CHAPTER X

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The present Rewa District came into being on 2nd April, 1948. Earlier it was known as North Division since the first decade of this century, and as a District after 1925. After Independence, the administration was reorganized on the pattern of the old British districts. The pattern continues today also.

#### *Rewa Commissioner's Division*

Rewa District forms part of the Rewa Division which is one of the seven administrative units (1971) into which the State of Madhya Pradesh is divided. In 1956, when the reorganized State of Madhya Pradesh was constituted it was considered that in a State of this size and character there should be an intermediate authority between the Government on one hand and the Collector of the district on the other. Accordingly, the posts of Commissioners were revived from the 1st of November, 1956. Under this new set-up, Rewa Division came into existence which comprises the districts of Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi and Rewa.

The Commissioner is principally the head of the Revenue Department in the Division, but in so far as the needs and exigencies of the district administration are concerned, he is expected to keep himself abreast of all political happenings, outbreaks of lawlessness, and other matters affecting the well being of the people, such as, serious maladministration in any department or any hitch in the working of the administrative machinery. He is at the same time responsible for making periodical inspections of the offices of all revenue officers in his charge. He has powers to hear appeals or revise orders passed by the subordinate executive magistrates under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1960, Arms Act, and Explosives Act. The Commissioner is entrusted with the execution of the schemes connected with the Planning and Development, and coordination of activities of various departments in this sphere. There are six posts of officers as in 1968 in the Division to assist the Commissioner in his work. They are the Additional Commissioner, Development Assistant, Accounts Officer (Revenue), Accounts Officer (Development), Dharmarth Nirikshak, and Instructor of Hindi Shorthand-Typewriting Training Institute. There is usual ministerial staff to carry out the day-to-day work of the Commissioner's Office.

#### *District Administration*

The District is the basic unit of administration. The Collector, as the head of the district administration, is the key functionary of the Government,

having wide powers and varied responsibilities. In many ways he is the link between the State Government and the people. He is the Chief Executive Officer of the District and as such he exercises general supervision over various departments in regard to their non-technical work. Coordination of the activities of various departments, control over local self government bodies with powers to intervene, if necessary, execution of Government schemes, and miscellaneous functions, such as Panchayats, Census, Election and relief measures in time of emergencies like floods, epidemics, etc., also come within his purview.

### Collectorate

To assist the Collector, there were seven Deputy Collectors in the District in the year 1970. The District is divided into 4 sub-divisions, namely, Huzur, Sirmour, Teonthar and Mauganj. The headquarters of all these sub-divisions are at Rewa. Two of the Deputy Collectors are in charge of these four sub-divisions. One of them is in the charge of Sirmour and Huzur sub-divisions and the other has Mauganj and Teonthar sub-divisions in his charge. The remaining Deputy Collectors assist the Collector in the work relating to Law and Order, Development, Food and Civil Supplies, Land Records and Nazul, etc. The organisational set-up of the Collectorate may be divided into three main groups, viz., (i) Land revenue and land records (ii) Law and order and (iii) Development.

For the administration of Land revenue and land records, Rewa is divided into four Tahsils constituting four sub-divisions detailed above. The two Sub-Divisional Officers incharge of the four sub-divisions are also Sub-Divisional Magistrates. Besides, there are four Tahsildars for the four Tahsils, posted at each of the tahsil headquarters, namely, Huzur (Rewa) Sirmour, Mauganj and Teonthar. The Tahsildars are assisted by Naib Tahsildars numbering five in Huzur (Rewa) Tahsil, three each in Sirmour and Teonthar and four in Mauganj tahsil. At the village level, the work of revenue and land records is carried on by the Patwari. In 1970, there were in all 414 Patwari Circles in the District, each Patwari in charge of a Circle. For supervising their work, there were 26 Revenue Inspectors, each in charge of a Revenue Inspector's Circle. The following table gives tahsilwise number of Revenue Inspectors' circle and Patwari circles.

| No.   | Name of Tahsil | No of Revenue Inspector's Circles | No. of Patwari Circles |
|-------|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.    | Huzur          | 6                                 | 94                     |
| 2.    | Sirmour        | 6                                 | 100                    |
| 3.    | Teonthar       | 6                                 | 91                     |
| 4.    | Mauganj        | 8                                 | 129                    |
| Total |                | 26                                | 414                    |

At the district level, a Superintendent of Land Records, assisted by three Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, one Workload Revenue Inspector and usual staff looks after the Land Records Section.

The work relating to the consolidation of land was started on 13th April, 1964, in Rewa District. The Consolidation Officer prepares the annual plan of consolidation and supervises its execution. The work is finally approved by the Collector, before the records are prepared. The Consolidation Officer is assisted in his work by 2 Assistant Superintendents-Records (Consolidation), 30 Revenue Inspectors and usual staff.

The Office was created on 1st September, 1966, under a Records (of Right) Officer with headquarters at Rewa. He is assisted by an Assistant Records Officer posted at Rewa. Besides, there were 6 Assistant Records Officers, two each posted at the subordinate offices at Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol. The Collector is entrusted with the responsibility of approving the final records of cultivators in the District. The technical guidance is, however, sought from the Director of Land Records and Settlement Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh.

In the maintenance of law and order, the Collector acts as the District Magistrate and is assisted by the Magistracy and the Police. In June 1970, there were six Executive Magistrates in the District, including the two Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Magistrate for Rewa town. The officers detailed above, enjoy such magisterial powers under the Criminal Procedure Code as are necessary for effective maintenance of Law and Order, and prevention and suppression of crimes.

As has been mentioned earlier, the Collector is assisted by one of the Deputy Collectors in the work relating to development. There are nine Development Blocks in the District, viz., Rewa, Raipur, Sirmour, Gangev, Teonthar, Jawa, Mauganj, Hanumana and Nai Garhi. Prior to 1st January, 1966, each Block was headed by a Block Development Officer, but the post along with the Block Development Committee stood abolished and the concerned Sub-Divisional Officers, designated as 'Administrators', had taken over charge of the respective Blocks upto 2nd October 1969. Thereafter, Block Development Assistants took charge of the Blocks. Each Block is provided with a team of Extension Officers drawn from various departments including Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Industries, Veterinary, and Social Welfare. Further down there are village level workers, both men and women, known as *Gram Sevaks* and *Gram Sevikas*, respectively.

The Collector is also associated with a number of other committees in the District. Important among them is the District Advisory Committee, constituted in 1958, in every district. The Committee consists of several non-officials such as local Members of Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha), Members of Parliament, all Sarpanchas of Mandal and Kendra Panchayats, the President of the District Co-operative Bank, etc., as members. The Collector is the convener of this Committee and one of the non-officials presides over this Committee. The functions of this Committee are advisory in nature. Problems of local importance are discussed by the Committee.

#### *Statutory Powers of Collector*

The Collector is also vested with statutory powers under Excise Act, so as to enable him to implement the excise and prohibition policy of the Government. In this sphere the Collector is assisted by the District Excise Officer. For the purpose of collection of Excise revenue and prevention of excise crimes, the District Excise Officer is assisted by 2 Inspectors of Excise, 8 Sub-Inspectors of Excise, 2 Head Constables of Excise and 16 Excise Constables and usual staff.

The control of the District Treasury and Sub-Treasuries is vested in the Collector. One of the Deputy Collectors looks after the work of District Treasury at Rewa. At the remaining three tahsils, the respective Tahsildars look after the work of the Sub-treasuries.

Yet another responsibility of the Collector is the execution of the Registration Act. One of the Deputy Collectors functions on his behalf as *ex officio* District Registrar of the District. There are two sub-offices at Rewa and Mauganj, each under a Sub-Registrar. In tahsil Sirmour and Teonthar, there are two more sub-offices each under the charge of the Tahsildar.

The Collector is also to look after Election, Food, Land Acquisition, Civil Supplies, Nazul Work, etc. One of the Deputy Collectors assists him in the discharge of these functions. In so far as the work relating to Food Department is concerned, it is assigned to a Deputy Collector who is assisted by one Assistant Food Officer, ten Food Inspectors, one Assistant Food Inspector and usual staff.

The Collector is the Chief coordinating authority at the District level. In order to strengthen his position as the chief administrator of the District, the State Government have conferred upon him wide powers. He has been authorised to issue instructions to any district officer, excepting to Judiciary, Labour and Sales Tax Officers. If the district officer feels strongly that the instructions issued by the Collector in a particular case are either wrong or impracticable, he could refer the matter to the Commissioner of the Division. The latter is authorised to take the final decision in consultation with the Head of the Department concerned. Besides the supervisory powers, the Collector has

also been empowered to inspect district level offices. Further, every important scheme to be implemented in the District has to be brought to the notice of the Collector, so that he could keep an eye on its implementation.

The district level offices which are technically or administratively under the control of their own heads of departments as in 1969-70 are as under.—

1. District and Sessions Judge
2. Superintendent of Police
3. Employment Officer
4. Civil Surgeon
5. Malaria Medical Officer (Malaria Unit Eradication Officer)
6. Soil Conservation Officer
7. Divisional Forest Officer
8. Assistant Director, Fisheries
9. District Live-Stock Officer
10. Resident Veterinary Officer, Divisional Veterinary Hospital.
11. Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Building & Roads
12. Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division
13. District Publicity Officer
14. Assistant Director, Industries
15. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies
16. District Excise Officer
17. District Statistical Officer
18. Deputy Director of Agriculture
19. Sales Tax Officer
20. Superintendent, Police Training Institute
21. Superintendent, Central Jail
22. District Education Officer
23. District Panchayat and Social Welfare Officer
24. District Organiser, Tribal Welfare
25. Company Commandant, Home Guards
26. Superintendent, Land Records
27. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division
28. District Family Planning and Health Officer

Rewa being the Divisional headquarters, the following Divisional or Regional Offices are located in the District.

1. Commissioner, Rewa Division
2. Joint Director of Agriculture
3. Conservator of Forests, Working Scheme Circle
4. Conservator of Forests, Rewa Circle.
5. Deputy Director, Veterinary Services
6. Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., Building and Roads
7. Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Irrigation Department
8. Divisional Commandant, Home Guards
9. Deputy Director, Soil Conservation
10. Assistant Commissioner, Sales Tax
11. Assistant Commissioner, Excise
12. Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies
13. Divisional Superintendent of Education, Rewa Division
14. Regional Transport Officer
15. Deputy Director, Geology and Mining
16. Divisional Officer, Ayurveda
17. Deputy Director, Health Services
18. Divisional Panchayats and Social Welfare Officer
19. Deputy Director of Fisheries
20. Deputy Director of Industries
21. Assistant Controller, Weights and Measures
22. Deputy Controller, Government Printing Press

#### *Central Government Offices*

The organisational set-up of important Central Government Offices is given below:

#### *Superintendent of Post Offices*

The office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Vindhya Pradesh Division, Rewa, is functioning at Rewa since 1st April, 1954. It has jurisdiction over the districts of Rewa, Satna, Panna, Tikamgarh, Shahdol, Sidhi and Chhatarpur. The Superintendent of Post Offices exercises administrative control over all Posts and Telegraph offices in the districts mentioned above. He inspects working of all post offices in his Division, regulates conveyance of mails and examines proposals of opening of new post-offices.

The Superintendent of Post Offices is assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices, three Inspectors of Post Offices at Rewa and usual clerical staff in his office. In addition, he is assisted in inspection work by 8 Inspectors of Post Offices, one each posted at the 7 district headquarters and at Maihar. The Office functions under the administrative control of the Postmaster General, Madhya Pradesh Circle, Bhopal.

#### *National Savings*

An office of the Assistant Regional Director, Government of India, National Savings was established at Rewa in 1957. The office functions under the administrative Control of the Regional Director, National Savings, Government of India, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.

The Assistant Regional Director has jurisdiction over all the districts of Rewa revenue division. He is assisted by 4 District Organisers and usual staff.

#### *Field Publicity*

The office of the Field Publicity Officer, Directorate of Field Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, was established at Rewa in 1954. The Field Publicity Officer has jurisdiction over Rewa, Satna, Panna, Sidhi and Shahdol districts. He is assisted by a Field Publicity Assistant and usual staff. The office functions under the administrative control of the Regional Officer, Directorate of Field Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India with headquarters at Bhopal.

## CHAPTER XI

## REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

*History of land revenue assessment and management*

In early days, the land was made over to farmers who held large tracts and paid a fixed sum into the Rewa State Treasury. The land revenue was collected mainly in kind in the system known as *bhag* or share, in which a fraction which varied with the locality was taken. In Huzur, Teonthar, Raghurajnagar and Mauganj Tahsils of old days, the rates of *bhag* were obtained in *kothar* lands before the substitution of cash payments and it was continued in many estates held by the *Jagirdars*.

The cultivators enjoyed special privileges according to their castes also. Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Kayasthas paid the revenue in kind at the rate of one seventh of the produce for land in which the cultivators held no proprietary right and one-eighth (or one tenth in special cases) for land in which they held proprietary rights such as *bandh* (embankment) lands, etc. Cultivators enjoying special privileges, such as *kachhis*, *kunbis*, etc., paid one sixth for lands in which they held no proprietary right and one seventh for lands in which they held proprietary rights.

One tenth was taken for waste or *begar* lands. In addition to the *bhaghai* or *bhag* paying land there was generally some land on which revenue was paid in cash. This was called *Karta*. It is levied in *Jagirs*, but only on highly improved land known as *kher* or *dih* or land that was formerly occupied by a village and was afterwards converted into fields.

In the Raghurajnagar Tahsil, the low caste cultivator used to pay one-fifth of the local produce on very rich land which were expected to return a very heavy crop. In certain cases the cultivators received an allowance for agricultural expenses, but in that case the fraction of the *bhag* was higher. The general rule in *bhag* payment was that one fourth of the total produce was allowed to the cultivator for his expenses, one fourth or one fifth as the case might be, being levied on the remainder as *bhag*.

The first settlement was made during the year 1881-95. During this settlement the rules of assessment were framed after ascertaining the previous assessment in cash or *bhag*. The average produce of the field was estimated and an equivalent in cash fixed as revenue. In 1881-95 Settlement 1885-86, the settlement work in Mauganj Pargana was completed and the result was a net increase of revenue of Rs. 26,467. During the year 1886-87, only 44 villages out of 970 in the Maugani Tahsil were assessed and the increase was of Rs. 8,669. In the last year, the settlement operations were carried on in the Huzur Tahsil. The cost of the settlement in the Huzur tahsil came to Rs. 27,435, during the year 1886-87. The following Table shows the details of the progress of settlement operations and result of the assessments made for different tahsils of the State.<sup>1</sup>

Table No. XI—1

*Result of First Settlement*

| Year    | Pargana  | No. of Villages | Villages Surveyed | Villages Assessed | Previous Jamas (Rs.) | Assessed Jamas (Rs.) | Increase (Rs.) |
|---------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1886-87 | Huzur    | —               | 426               | 44                | 6,355                | 13,816               | 7,461          |
| 1887-88 | „        | —               | 205               | 161               | 17,614               | 27,676               | 10,062         |
| 1890-91 | „        | 1072            | 345               | 697               | 1,50,802             | 2,17,682             | 66,820         |
|         | Teonthar | 606             | 162               | 59                | 17,759               | 23,132               | 5,373          |
| 1891-92 | Huzur    | 712             | 712               | 689               | 16,519               | 2,18,617             | 57,098         |
|         | Teonthar | 604             | 267               | 199               | 81,116               | 1,03,112             | 21,996         |
| 1892-93 | Huzur    | 713             | 713               | 713               | 1,63,337             | 2,26,246             | 62,910         |
|         | Teonthar | 605             | 376               | 325               | 1,18,615             | 1,49,588             | 30,973         |
| 1893-94 | „        | 574             | 433               | 421               | 1,83,136             | 2,35,817             | 52,680         |

In the year 1890-91 the settlement work was done in Huzur and Madhogarh, and Teonthar. In 1891-92, the field work was completed practically in Huzur Tahsil. In the year 1892-93, the settlement work was carried out and increase in the revenue assessed was reported as considerable. In the year 1893-94, the settlement work was done in Teonthar and Bardi parganas. The settlement work in Huzur Tahsil was very expensive: however, it resulted in an increase of revenue of Rs. 53,370 and in Madhogarh the increase amounted to Rs. 75,067. The summary settlement of Bardi had been finished during the year.

1. Respective year's Rewa State Administration reports.

were hereditary and transferable, subject in certain cases to rendering military service.

*Pachpan-Paintalis*—55/45 per cent was similar to the zamindari tenure of upper India. More than half of the State was alienated. In this case, the Darbar received 55 and cultivators 45 per cent of the gross revenue

*Dewarth*—These were religious grants made either for support of the temple or to provide a dole for indigent person. They were not transferable.

*Nankar*—It literally meant bread-maintenance grants. These were made chiefly to Thakurs, whose estates had been resumed by the Darbar. They were heritable, but not transferable.

*Bhaip (bhai)*—Friendly grants of much of the same nature as *brittd* carrying similar rights. Theoretically, they were given as a mark of friendship and were to last as long as the friendship survived.

It is obvious from the above description that this revenue system was different from the one prevalent in Maratha regime or in British India Territories. There had been many kinds of land tenures existing in Rewa State, which were not so common in other neighbouring parts of territories.

As a procedure, of course, the Settlement Officer made a thorough inspection of the village and examined its condition. He then made his assessment which in most cases was accepted by the former *thekedar*. No effort was made to fix rents of tenants, who generally paid rent to the *Thekedar* in kind which varied from 6th to 10th part of the gross produce according to the quality of the soil. Caste of the cultivator was also taken into consideration. When a tenant, however, became owner of the patch of land by throwing an embankment, his rent was assessed in cash. The rent was not increased during the currency of the settlement. The contractor merely collected rent from the cultivators and deposited into the Tahsil treasury after deducting his commission. The *Jama* was fixed at the time of the settlement and, in theory, it was payable by the *ihkedar*, irrespective of the fact whether tenants paid him the rent or not. He had right, however, to attach crops and eject tenants for non-payment of arrears of rent. In practice, however, when cultivated area was materially diminished, e. g. owing to the great famine of 1896-97, the *jama* had to be reduced. The details of the second settlement in different Tahsils are given in the following table.<sup>1</sup>

1. *Idid*, 1909-10, p. 3.

Table No. XI—2

## Second Settlement

|                                                      | Mauganj       | Huzur         | Theonther |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. No. of villages or Village Units.                 | 860           | 1,830         | N. A.     |
| 2. Village to be dealt by the Settlement Department. | 652           | 1,517         |           |
| 3. Do-Settled to end of the year 1908 09.            | 651           | 438           |           |
| 4. Do-not end of the year 1909-10.                   | 652           | 849           |           |
| 5. Revenue Demand previous to the Settlement (Rs.)   |               | 1,21,674-12-1 |           |
| 6. Revenue assessed (Rs.)                            | 2,37,490-14-3 | 1,51,859-10-3 |           |
| 7. Increase                                          | 56,315-0-3    | 30,104-14-3   |           |
| 8. Percentage of increase                            | 31.08         | 24.8          |           |

The Settlement work in Huzur Tahsil was completed in the year 1914-15. There was an increase of Rs 1,09,622-12-9 or 32.98 per cent. The operations were nearly completed in Mauganj tahsil in the year 1909-10, and the number of villages dealt with by the Settlement Department was *Kothar* 311, *Pachpan Paintalis* 209, *Paipakhar* 110, *Jagir* 2, and Revenue 16—Totalling to 648. The revenue demand of this tahsil stood at Rs. 1,28,677 when the Settlement commenced. It amounted to Rs. 1,59,341 or to an increase of 24.1 per cent, under the settlement.

Details of progress of the Settlement in different Tahsils have already been described above. The Settlement was done in Mauganj in 1884-1904, Teonther in 1883-1895, Huzur tahsil in 1906-1919 and in 1919-1928 Raghurajnagar in 1915-1918. In the 1919-1928 Settlement Report it is stated that the Survey was not entirely accurate, but that the bulk of the soil classification was done by *panchas* of the villages who also fixed the rates to a great extent. When A. Banford, Settlement Commissioner of former Rewa State carried out the work of this settlement, all villages were under the direct management of the Darbar and they were known as *Kothar*. All grants were known generally as *Pawais*. The *Pawaidars* were expected to pay one fourth of their gross income to the State. Some *Pawaidars* exacted very stiff rents from their tenants, some levied illegal cesses in addition to the recognized State cesses, but in others *Pawai* village rents were very light.<sup>1</sup>

1. Final Settlement Report, Rewa State (1919-20), pp. 18-22.

Table No. XI—3

## Progress of Survey and Settlement

| Year    | Work                                                         | Area                                        |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1920-21 | Survey                                                       | Mauganj                                     |
| 1921-22 | Survey<br>Settlement                                         | Mauganj, Sirmour<br>East Mauganj            |
| 1922-23 | Survey<br>Settlement                                         | Sirmour, Teonthar<br>West Mauganj.          |
| 1923-24 | Survey<br>Settlement                                         | Teonthar and Huzu<br>West Sirmour, Teonthar |
| 1924-25 | Survey<br>Settlement                                         | Raghurajnagar<br>Huzur                      |
| 1925-26 | Survey<br>Settlement                                         | Ilaqas<br>Raghurajnagar                     |
| 1926-27 | Settlement                                                   | Ilaqas                                      |
| 1927-28 | Inspection of the Ilaqas and work was gradually closed down. |                                             |

The principle adopted was to classify the fields, as far as possible, in accordance with the anna values given to each block of fields by the tenants themselves, subject of course to the check of the Inspecting Officer's own experience in other villages. The total cost of the Settlement in whole of the State came to Rs. 27,73,202 or Rs. 220 per square mile.

There was an immediate increase of Rs. 5,19,619 on the area held in Kothar, 55/45 and paipakhar as arrived at upto December 31st, 1928. The State would have recovered the cost of the survey and settlement in six years and in addition had a very good set of maps and papers. This Settlement was fixed for 20 years for this district. The statement given in Appendix shows the effect of the Settlement on past demands in Rewa State.

In Rewa State, many types of tenures existed as stated earlier, but the basis of assessment had always been the *jama* of the *pawai*. Originally the *jama* of any area meant the total rental accruing from that area. In the early days this rental was assessed in a very rough and ready manner. With the advance of security, the original *jama* increased, but until the first Settlement (1882-87), there was no certain means of ascertaining what this increase was. After this Settlement the actual rent came to be known as *Nikasi*. But the Settlement did not extend to all *pawais*

and from that date arose the distinction between *jama Pawai* (i. e. the gross rental at the time of the grant of a *pawai* or at any time, when it was subsequently assessed except by settlement operations) and *Jama Nikasi* (i. e. the actual gross rental as ascertained by settlement operations). But the *jama* of a *pawai* was originally meant to be *Nikasi*.

*Nazrana* had never been paid by any tenure holders except *Mamledars* to whom *pattas* had been issued. This locally amounted to a year's gross rental and in many cases this sudden change caused some hardship. *Daijawan* was payable by all *Pawaidars*, but was actually paid on the occasion of the marriage of daughter of the ruling family.

The rates varied from 1817 to 1902, but were always based on the reputed rental of the *Pawai*. In 1903, different rates were fixed for each tenure. The fixing of the rates was a matter entirely within the discretion of the Darbar. After the settlement of 1920-25, when the gross rental (*jama nikasi*) of *Pawais* was known *Daijawan* was levied at the 1903 rates on *Nikasi* (rental).

After this the Rewa Land Revenue and Tenancy Code was passed in the year 1935. The settlement operations were made and revised according to the provision of this Code. According to this Code, the Land Revenue Darbar had right to appoint the Settlement Officers who were and Tenancy incharge of the settlement of the local area and as many Code, 1935 Assistant Settlement Officers and Assistant Record Officers as may be necessary to work and to carry out the settlement operations (sections 146 to 170) just on the lines of other adjacent territories.

In order to save the peasantry from exploitation by *Jagirdars* and *pawaidars*, and to recognise the claims of the tillers of the soil, the Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reform Act of 1952 was enacted. This was enforced from July, 1953. According to this, the *jagirdars* and *pawaidars* were allotted all *sir* or *khudkast* lands which they were personally cultivating for a continuous period of three years. In case a *jagirdar* had no *sir* or *khudkast* or if he had less than 250 acres, he can be allotted *sir* or *khudkast* out of *jagir* land, subject to the availability of the land, to the extent of 250 acres. In all *jagir* lands excepting the *sir* or the *khudkast* that had been allotted or the grove lands which a *jagirdar* was entitled to retain, all tenants of the *jagir* lands were made *pattedar tenants*. In this way, the tillers of the soil became masters of the land.

The table below shows the number of intermediaries and all details at the time of abolition of jagirdari system in the State<sup>1</sup>:—

1. H.D. Malviya, *Land Reforms in India*, p. 367.

Table No. XI—4  
Figures Regarding Jagirdari System

|                                                                                    |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Approximate number of intermediaries entitled to compensation                   | 21,720      |
| 2. Total area of Jagirs affected (Acre)                                            | 56,57,391   |
| 3. Total cultivated area of <i>pawais</i> (Acres)                                  | 16,95,084   |
| 4. Cultivated area of <i>sir</i> or <i>Khudkasi</i> held by intermediaries (Acres) | 3 84,206    |
| 5. Approximate amount of compensation payable to jagirdars (Rs.)                   | 1,99,09,734 |

The following table shows the details of numbers of *pawai* villages, *jama nikasi* cultivated area and compensation of *pawai* villages about Rewa District.<sup>1</sup>

Table No. XI—5  
Details Regarding Pawai Villages

|                                                                       |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. No. of <i>Pawai</i> villages                                       | 1,428     |
| 2. <i>Jama Nikasi</i> (Rs.)                                           | 9,59,079  |
| 3. Cultivated area (Acre)                                             | 2,68,530  |
| 4. Self cultivated area (Acre)<br>( <i>Sir</i> or <i>Pawaidars</i> )  | 1,22,223  |
| 5. Deductions from the gross income to arrive at the net income (Rs.) |           |
| (a) Administrative charges 17% (Rs.)                                  | 1,66,094  |
| (b) Revenue payable to Govt. (Rs.)                                    | 2,89,954  |
| (c) Valuation of <i>Sir</i> land (Rs.)                                | 2,69,476  |
| Total (Rs.)                                                           | 6,75,524  |
| 6. Net <i>Brit</i> of <i>Pawaidar</i> (Acre)                          | 2,83,555  |
| 7. Amount of compensation (Rs.)                                       | 29,73,236 |

Following the abolition of *jagirdari* and *pawaidari* system, a uniform pattern of land revenue administration was established in all the villages of

1. *ibid.* p. 368.

the District, according to the provisions of the Land Revenue Code of Vindhya Pradesh State. Since the merger of this Land Revenue State in Madhya Pradesh State, the Madhya Pradesh Land Code, 1959 Revenue Code of 1959 has become effective to the District.

#### Method of Land Revenue Collection

The land revenue is received in two instalments, the first instalment (*Kharif kist*) being due on the 15th January in all the Tahsils of the District. The second instalment (*Rabi Kist*) is due on the 15th May in all the tahsils.

#### Income From Land Revenue and Cesses

The income from the land revenue during the first decade of this century was about 10 lakhs, which increased to about 15 lakhs during the twenties. Since then the revenue from land almost remained static in the pre-Independence period. The land revenue was about 24 lakhs of rupees when the new State of Madhya Pradesh came into existence.

The receipt from land revenue during the decade 1961-71 was as shown in the following table.

Table No. XI—6  
Collection of Land Revenue

| Year.   | Amount (In. Rs) |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1961-62 | 21,52,198       |
| 1962-63 | 26,76,598       |
| 1963-64 | 18,07,330       |
| 1964-65 | 23,48,879       |
| 1965-66 | 16 96,993       |
| 1966-67 | 44,210          |
| 1967-68 | 7,80,180        |
| 1968-69 | 9,65,671        |
| 1969-70 | 32,15,685       |
| 1970-71 | 21,06,981       |

Source : Collectorate, Rewa.

Cesses were a form of taxation distinct from rent and could only be imposed by or with the authority of the Darbar. Their incidence was also a matter entirely for the Darbar to decide. They could be divided into two categories:—(a) imposed by Darbar on *pawais*, and (b) imposed by *pawaidars* on their tenants. Regarding the first type, three type of cesses were imposed on *pawais*, i. e. settlement, road

and school. They were first imposed in 1867 by an order of the Darbar. The settlement cess was abolished a few years later and the other two in 1891, because too many arrears had accumulated. In 1906, however, the road and school cesses only were reimposed on all *pawais* except (a) *dewarth* and (b) *jagirs* not paying *barhtari*. The rate fixed was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the *jama nikasi* where that was known and on the *jama pawai* in other cases. In 1911 the rate was assessed on the *jama Nikasi* but those paying on *jama pawai* were allowed to continue to do so, until the next settlement.

The second type of the levy of cesses by *pawaidars* had been specifically forbidden in the *pattas* of the strongest tenure *Mamla* and by analogy in all other tenures. But in practice, 5 cesses had been allowed to be collected by all *pawais*, as these were also collected by the Darbar in *kothar* lands. These five cesses are detailed below:—

(1) *Daijawan*:— This cess was a distribution of the *daijawan* payable to the Darbar, for marriage in the Darbar family. This was imposed in 1903 by Darbar, but discontinued after some time.

(2) *Chamari*:— This cess was levied on *chamars* for the right of collecting hides.

(3) *Bayai*:— This was levied on produce brought to a bazar for sale from the tenant as a tax of their agricultural produce. But it ceased to continue after the 1929 settlement throughout *kothar* lands and all *pawais* in which *pattas* were distributed by the Settlement.

(4) *Bokra Pichhaura*:— A marriage cess limited to 33 castes. The rate payable in *kothar* village was at Rs. 12/8 by the Darbar in 1925.

(5) *Chaukidari*:— This cess was levied by *pawaidars* to pay for village *Chaukidars*, who were in some cases appointed by the Darbar. The cess was not levied in *kothar* villages. It was also abolished by Darbar in the Settlement of 1929.

It is reported that *kharhi* a sort of cess was given to the *patwaris* (*kayasths*) in *kothar* village at the rate of 2 seers of grain per month. This was levied as *bhāg* in addition to a seer cess called *neg* levied at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  seers on every *khandi* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  maunds) of which the *kayasth* (*patwari*) receives two-thirds and the *kothar* or village watchman one third. The *kotwar* was also receiving *kharhi* at 3 seers of grain for plough in the village. A cess called *agora* was paid to *kotwar* in cases in which he was obliged to keep watch over the threshing floor of cultivators who could not pay their revenue and who, it was feared, would dispose of his grain. It was levied at the rate of 4 seers of *kharif* and 2 seers of *rabi* grain for each day, he was required to keep watch.

Village artisan also received *Karhi* and *agors* at 30 seers per plough and *chamars* at 4 seers a plough. Afterwards, cesses were collected in terms of cash. The following table shows the income from cesses for certain years from the year 1903-04 of the State, which gives an idea of its collection as a substantial source of income:—

Table No. XI—7  
Income from Cesses

| Year    | Collection |
|---------|------------|
| 1903-04 | 3,18,472   |
| 1904-05 | 1,22,662   |
| 1905-06 | 8,991      |
| 1906-07 | 10,522     |
| 1907-08 | 45,707     |
| 1908-09 | 30,402     |

Source:—Administrative Reports for respective years.

An important change in this regard was made when Rewa State was merged in Vindhya Pradesh, in 1948. A Panchayat cess was introduced under the Vindhya Pradesh Panchayat Act. After the merger of the State in Madhya Pradesh, the M.P. Panchayats Act, 1960 was enacted and according to it, a cess at the rate of 10 n.p. per rupee is levied only at the Panchayat level.

#### Relation Between Landlords and Tenants

The land revenue system prevalent in Rewa State was a peculiar one. It had no similarity in many respects with the Maratha system or British system of land revenue existing formerly in nearby territories. The land was made over to farmers who held in large tracts often whole of the District. They paid a fixed sum into the State treasury and extracted whatever amount they could from the cultivators. After the regular and summary settlements made in the year 1881-95 and 1903, the position of the tenants was improved considerably.

In Rewa State an unique rule was in existence, which helped in the improvement of land. The cultivators who made *Bandhs* or carried out any improvement in land with the Darbar's permission (which was generally granted) acquired proprietary and transferable right in the land, thus improved.

This was a great incentive and number of *bandhs* (embankments) were built every year. Village soil became very rich as all the manure of the village was collected and absorbed by the soil there. A practice prevailed in this State by which, sites of all villages except big ones were changed every ten or twelve

years and the old village site was available for cultivation. This periodical change of site was called *Kher Usahua*.<sup>1</sup> It was good from sanitary point of view as well.

Another feature of that time was the excess of revenue paid by most of the villages held as *jagir* known as *Barhtari*. The *Barhtari* was properly speaking the difference between the paying gross rental of a village and that when the grant was made. But as *Jagir* was only held for service, any excess of revenue derived from the village over and above the revenue was assigned to the Darbar. But as an incentive to good management of *jagir* lands, only one half of the excess amount was realised by the Darbar, and the other half was given to the *jagirdar*.<sup>2</sup> In the year 1924-25,<sup>3</sup> the Darbar had sanctioned *Nistar* rules under which tenants were given large tracts on very favourable rates.

With the enactment of the Rewa Land Revenue and Tenancy Code, 1953, the rights and obligations of *pawaidar*, *sub-pawaidars* and tenants were defined. Provisions of scientific settlement of land revenue were enforced and annual village papers were prepared according to the Code. All the tenancy provisions were included in the Code. The Rewa State Land Acquisition Act, 1935, was also enacted at the same time, which consolidated the rules for the acquisition of land needed for State and companies. It also determined the amount of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition.

After the formation of Vindhya Pradesh in the year 1948, *Illakas* and *pawais* or *sub-pawais* were formed in Rewa District area.<sup>4</sup> The difference in both these terms was that, the *pawai* included *Illakadar* and was used in a wider term. *Illakadars* were those *pawaidars* whose *Jama-nikasi* (gross income) amounted to Rs. 10,000 or more and who enjoyed special status. *Sub-pawai* were the creation of *pawaidars*, who were generally heritable in nature unless specially laid down to the contrary in the document governing their grants.

By Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act of 1952 which came in force from July 1953, systems of *Illakadari*, and *Zamindari* or *Muafidari* were abolished.

A *jagirdar* was allowed to possess private wells, trees in *ahadi* (habitation) areas and buildings belonging to him or a tenant was allowed to possess them, as the case might be. He was also entitled to retain possession of groves or orchards as were planted by him or by his predecessors in interest, provided they were in his possession immediately before the date of resumption. *Mahua* groves were deemed to be Government property.

1. Rewa State Administration Report, 1904-05, p. 2 and 1906-07, p. 2 to 4

2. *ibid.* 1907-08 p. 5.

3. *ibid.* 1924-25, p. 24.

4. Malviya H.D., *op. cit.*, pp. 362 and 363.

Transfer of any part of the *jagir* land by way of sale or gift made on or after the 1st day of October 1949 was not to be recognised.

A *jagirdar* was allotted all *sir* or *khudkasht*, which he was personally cultivating for a continuous period of three years. In case a *jagirdar* has no *sir* or *khudkasht* or if he has less than 250 acres, he can be allotted *sir* or *khudkasht* out of the *jagir* land, subject to the availability of the land, to the extent of 250 acres. In all *jagir* lands excepting the *sir* or the *khudkasht* that had been allotted or the grove lands which a *jagirdar* is entitled to retain, all tenants of the *jagir* land were *pattedar* tenants. In this way, the tillers of the soil became the masters of the land, to achieve the desired object. All the *jagirs* were thus abolished from 1st July, 1954.

A *pawaidar* or a *jagirdar* used to get a sub-tenant or *sir* ejected at his will and used to exploit the sub-tenant. In order to stop this evil practice, the Vindhya Pradesh 'Sir' Lands (Stay of Ejectment Proceedings) Act, 1952 was passed. Under the provisions of this Act, no civil or revenue court could entertain any proceedings for the ejectment of any tenant or sub-tenant from any *sir* land. Proceedings for ejectment from a *bandh* on *sir* land can only be entertained if the Collector grants a certificate to a *pawaidar* or a *jagirdar*. If a tenant is ejected by the *jagirdar* who fails to cultivate the *bandh* personally, it was to be restored to the original tenant or sub-tenant.

The following Table shows the number of villages vested in the Government, amount of compensation paid and number of affected *Jagirdars* and *pawaidars* in the District.

Table No. XI—8

| Tahsil   | No. of villages affected after abolition of Jagirdari on |        |        |       | Kothar Villages | Total Villages |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-----------------|----------------|
|          | 1-7-53                                                   | 1-1-54 | 1-7-54 | total |                 |                |
| (1)      | (2)                                                      | (3)    | (4)    | (5)   | (6)             | (7)            |
| Huzur    | 53                                                       | 68     | 251    | 372   | 199             | 571            |
| Sirmour  | 127                                                      | 47     | 126    | 300   | 298             | 598            |
| Mauganj  | 254                                                      | 29     | 195    | 478   | 588             | 1066           |
| Teonthar | 30                                                       | 45     | 187    | 262   | 309             | 571            |
| Total    | 464                                                      | 189    | 759    | 1412  | 1394            | 2806           |

| Tahsil   | Compensation paid (Rs.) | Interest paid (Rs.) | Total     | No. of Jagirdars (including ooparceners) |
|----------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------|
|          | (8)                     | (9)                 | (10)      | (11)                                     |
| Huzur    | 17,93,149               | 3,19,016            | 21,12,165 | 2,368                                    |
| Sirmour  | 6,76,632                | 1,06,389            | 7,83,021  | 2,179                                    |
| Mauganj  | 5,66,764                | 1,37,763            | 7,04,527  | 3,317                                    |
| Teonthar | 2,06,973                | 51,992              | 2,58,965  | 1,422                                    |
| Total    | 32,43,518               | 6,15,160            | 38,58,678 | 9,316                                    |

Source:—Collectorate, Rewa.

Attempts were made by the Vindhya Pradesh Government to rationalize the land revenue and tenancy laws in the villages. For this purpose, the Rewa Land Revenue and Tenancy Code was extended to the whole of Vindhya Pradesh region, with progressive and liberal amendments in the name of Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Code, 1953 (No. III of 1955) enforced from 1st April, 1955. The Code was applicable from 1st July, 1955, which provided more rights to the *khudkasht* cultivators of land. A tenant can acquire proprietary rights if he has kept the land in his possession during last 7 years and the land revenue assessment was made for every cultivator. With a view to acquaint the cultivators with main provisions of the said Code, an educative programme was launched between 1st June and 5th July, 1955.<sup>1</sup>

In the reorganised State of 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 of October 1959. This Code incorporates all the important features of land reforms such as uniformity of tenures, protection of tenants against arbitrary ejection, rack-renting and conferring *bhumiswami* rights on them.

In place of several tenures existing previously, the Code provides for only one class of tenure holders of land from the State for agricultural purposes to be known as *bhumiswami*. A *bhumiswami* has rights of transfer subject only to one restriction that such transfer does not either create a holding above a prescribed limit or an uneconomic holding below ten acres. Subject to certain rules in respect of the cutting of certain species of trees, 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 the simple or usufructuary mortgage.

1. *ibid.* p. 10.

The Code protects the rights of sub-tenants. All persons holding land from *bhumiswami* as lessees (sub-tenants) were to be termed as occupancy tenants. An occupancy tenant can be conferred *bhumiswami* rights on his paying 15 times the land revenue in five equal instalments. Occupancy tenants have taken advantage of this statutory provision. 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 lands, three times in the case of lands under *bandhs* and twice in other cases. No sub-letting 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 Code provides for the preparation of a new set of record of rights. The entries in them shall be kept upto date by bringing them on record annually.

Table No. XI—9

Area Occupied by the *Bhumiswamis* in 1970-71

| Tahsil   | No. of <i>Bhumiswamis</i> | Area (In Hectares) |
|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Sirmour  | 29,891                    | 1,13,628           |
| Mauganj  | 28,358                    | 1,49,229           |
| Huzur    | 30,336                    | 1,07,749           |
| Teonthar | 20,710                    | 1,06,542           |
| Total    | 1,09,295                  | 4,77,148           |

Source:—Collectorate, Rewa.

#### *Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings*

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 Government of Madhya Pradesh has enacted in 1961 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 five standard acres have been allowed for dependents upto five to the maximum extent of 25 standard acres depending on the number of dependants, i. e. upto 50 standard acres. This ceiling on possession of agricultural land has been again lowered from 25 standard acres to 10 to 18 standard acres depending on the size of the family with retrospective effect from January 1st, 1972. According to the amendment, the ceiling for a family of more than five members is 18 standard acres and for an individual it is 10 standard acres. The additional 8 standard acres have been allowed for dependants at the rate of 2 standard acres for every extra dependant member. For the purpose of this

Act, a standard acre means one acre irrigated land from Government source available for more than one crop in a year, or two acre seasonal irrigated land from Government source available for at least one crop or three acre dry land.

As regards Rewa District the position of the agricultural holding in 1967-68, according to different sizes, is given below: -

Table No. XI—10  
Agricultural Holdings in the District

| Size             | No. of household |
|------------------|------------------|
| Less than 1 acre | 1458             |
| 1 to 2.5 acres   | 2388             |
| 2.5 to 4.9 Acres | 3023             |
| 5 to 10 Acres    | 4474             |
| 10 to 30 Acre    | 5283             |
| 30 to 50 Acre    | 989              |
| more than 50     | 570              |

Source:—Agricultural Statistics.

#### Nistar and Grazing Rights

The Land Revenue Code, 1959 has specified the *nistar* and grazing rights of the villagers. It has directed the preparation of a *nistar patrak* for rights over unoccupied land in a village belonging to the State and a *wajib-ul-arz* for rights in or over lands belonging to other *bhumiswamis*.

#### Consolidation of Holdings

It was a very common and an uneconomic tendency prevalent in the country that the tenants used to sub-divide and fragment their holdings, even to the extent of below five acres in size. Due to this evil practice, it becomes uneconomic and expensive to manage such fragmented plots for agricultural purposes, spread at one-another at a sufficient distances. The Government action in this matter was to start a scheme in the name of consolidation of holdings. This was started as late as in the year 1964-65, when the scheme was prepared for 7 villages and, by and by, more villages were taken under this scheme. The work has been progressing and till 1967-68, the scheme covered a total of 76 villages with an occupied area of 40,046 acres. The table below shows the annual progress of the consolidation work done in the District from 1964-65.

Table No. XI—11  
Consolidation of Holdings

| Year        | No. of villages for which schemes were prepared | Area consolidated in Acres | Khasra No. before Chakbandi | Khasra No. after Chakbandi | Percentage Reduction of Col. 4 on Col. 5 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1           | 2                                               | 3                          | 4                           | 5                          | 6                                        |
| 1964-65     | 7                                               | 3,230                      | 3,714                       | 1,622                      | 56%                                      |
| 1965-66     | 42                                              | 19,683                     | 23,245                      | 7,457                      | 68%                                      |
| 1966-67     | 7                                               | 4,956                      | 3,587                       | 1,854                      | 67%                                      |
| 1967-68     | 20                                              | 12,177                     | 18,982                      | 5,934                      | 70%                                      |
| 1968-69     | 3                                               | 2,286                      | 2,728                       | 782                        | 65%                                      |
| 1969-70     | 26                                              | 11,033                     | 2,523                       | 4,697                      | 62%                                      |
| 1970-71     | 16                                              | 7,357                      | 9,529                       | 3,753                      | 61%                                      |
| (Sept. end) |                                                 |                            |                             |                            |                                          |

Source:—Consolidation Officer, Rewa.

#### Bhoodan

The Bhoodan Movement was initiated in the country in 1951 by Acharya Vinoba Bhave to solve the problem of landless labourers and it had its impact on Rewa District also. To implement the plan for *Bhoodan yagna*, the Government issued instructions to all the revenue officers to guide and assist the public in this matter. The applications for receiving the donated lands were exempted from stamp duty and necessary application forms were prescribed in 1952. Later on, the Government enacted the Vindhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Act in 1955 (No. 1 of 1956) and the Vindhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Board was established at Gandhi Smarak Bhawan, Chattarpur in 1958 to assist in its working. Till the end of 31st March 1971, 2543.58 acres of land has been received from 285 donors as *Bhoodan* and 1,747.05 acres of land has been distributed to 428 landless families.

#### Other Sources of Revenue—Central and State

The fiscal system in former Rewa State was different from what obtains today in the District. The State being an independent entity in financial matters, all its sources of revenue were 'State' subject and, as such, there was no source of revenue which could be called 'Central'. Besides the income from land revenue, the other important sources of revenue of the State were excise, customs or permit and stamps. No special department was dealing with this. The Custom Officer was controlling the liquor and drug trade. It was giving

a revenue of about Rs. 60,000 per year. The amount of poppy grown was not large and its cultivation was controlled by the Darbar and only selected cultivators in certain Tahsils were allowed to grow it.

Besides this, there had been substantial income from forest, coal mines, law and justice and jagirs. The details about the receipts from all these sources for the State as a whole, are given below for the period from 1903-04 to 1908-09.

Table No. XI-12

## Revenue Receipts

| Year    | Customs  | Excise | Forest   | Coal Mines, | Law and Justice | Jagirs   |
|---------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1903-04 | 2,36,128 | 67,849 | 7,65,075 | 7,21,081    | 26,824          | 94,775   |
| 1904-05 | 2,97,580 | 93,771 | 3,61,396 | 7,60,329    | 37,482          | 95,204   |
| 1905-06 | 2,60,125 | 65,511 | 6,16,288 | 7,16,434    | 50,757          | 97,465   |
| 1906-07 | 3,12,275 | 94,972 | 4,72,129 | 6,07,895    | 65,243          | 95,700   |
| 1907-08 | 3,27,907 | 90,916 | 5,24,334 | 7,68,385    | 48,794          | 87,900   |
| 1908-09 | 3,15,330 | 71,983 | 2,71,974 | 5,76,739    | 49,325          | 1,16,355 |

Source :- Administration Reports for respective years.

The fiscal system underwent a series of changes, after the State merged in Vindhya Pradesh. All internal customs barriers within the new State were abolished and customs duty was levied only on the borders of the new State territory. Since the formation of Madhya Pradesh, two categories of revenues, 'Central' and 'State' exist in the District. The important items of Central Revenue are Union Excise Duties, Income Tax and Estate Duty. Some particulars about these revenues, as far as they concern Rewa District, are given below:—

## Union Excise Duties

The important commodities on which excise is levied in the District are tobacco and vegetable non-essential oils. The other excisable commodities are cotton fabrics, package tea, electric fans, electric motors and China wares. The annual receipts in the District from this source are given in the table below:—

Table No. XI—13

## Union Excise

| Year    | Amount   |
|---------|----------|
| 1951-52 | 56,830   |
| 1956-57 | 75,070   |
| 1961-62 | 1,56,531 |
| 1966-67 | 2,65,731 |
| 1967-68 | 3,18,973 |
| 1968-69 | 78,063   |
| 1969-70 | 1,22,765 |
| 1970-71 | 88,586   |

Source:- Treasury Officer, Rewa.

The above table shows an increase of 275 per cent in 1961-62 and 156 per cent in 1970-71 compared to the income for the year 1951-52.

## Income Tax

The Income Tax Act is administered by the staff of the Income Tax Circle, Rewa. The Estate Duty Act, 1953 (No. 34 of 1953) has also been extended to this District and the work is carried out by the Income Tax Officer. The collection under Income Tax and Estate Duty in this District are given in the Table below:—

Table No. XI—14

## Income Tax

| Year    | Income Tax (Rs.) |
|---------|------------------|
| 1951-52 | 2,35,901         |
| 1956-57 | 2,29,471         |
| 1961-62 | 3,12,627         |
| 1966-67 | 6,17,633         |
| 1967-68 | 8,40,528         |
| 1968-69 | 12,92,164        |
| 1969-70 | 18,33,652        |
| 1970-71 | 28,41,895        |

Source:—Treasury Officer.

The above table shows a tremendous rise in the income from income tax. It was 133 per cent in 1961-62 and 1205 per cent in the year 1970-71 in comparison to the income for the year 1951-52.

Certain important sources of State revenue, besides land revenue, are (1) State Excise, (2) Sales Tax, (3) Forests, (4) taxes on motor vehicles and (5) Registration.

#### State Excise

The income under this head is derived from imported liquor, country spirit and fermented liquor, opium, *ganja* and *bhang*. The annual figures of receipts from each of these items are given in the table below :—

Table No. XI—15  
State Excise

| Year    | Excise     | Property Tax (Rs.) |
|---------|------------|--------------------|
| 1951-52 | 3,74,339   | —                  |
| 1956-57 | 3,92,530   | —                  |
| 1961-62 | 2,84,004   | —                  |
| 1965-66 | 4,44,265   | —                  |
| 1966-67 | 5,69,052   | —                  |
| 1967-68 | 5,08,146   | —                  |
| 1968-69 | 5,84,908   | —                  |
| 1969-70 | 5,93,303   | 30,612*            |
| 1970-71 | 5,87,213   | 55,106*            |
| 1971-72 | 10,85,403* | 96,153*            |

Source:—Treasury Officer, Rewa.

\*District Excise Officer, Rewa.

#### Stamps

The income under this head is from sale of stamps of various denominations, both judicial and non-judicial. The annual receipts from this item in the district from 1951-52 are given below :—

Table No. XI—16  
Stamps

| Year    | Receipts (Rs.) |
|---------|----------------|
| 1951-52 | 1,91,745       |
| 1956-57 | 2,50,485       |
| 1961-62 | 3,48,164       |
| 1966-67 | 4,34,727       |
| 1967-68 | 4,93,166       |
| 1968-69 | 6,93,653       |
| 1969-70 | 7,56,725       |
| 1970-71 | 7,38,848       |

Source:—Treasury Officer, Rewa.

#### Forests

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 forests in the division from 1951-52 to 1970-71 are given below :—

Table No. XI—17  
Forests

| Year    | Receipts (Rs.) |
|---------|----------------|
| 1951-52 | 7,78,496       |
| 1956-57 | 23,50,143      |
| 1961-62 | 23,56,145      |
| 1966-67 | 38,02,051      |
| 1967-68 | 40,64,752      |
| 1968-69 | 65,19,704      |
| 1969-70 | 54,25,984      |
| 1970-71 | 51,65,299      |

Source:—Treasury Officer, Rewa.

#### Registration

The income under this head is derived from registration fee, copying fee, etc., which are levied under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and Indian Stamps Act, 1899 (amendment 1967). The annual income under this head is shown below :—

Table No. XI—18  
Registration

| Year    | Amount (In Rs.) |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1952-53 | 4,938           |
| 1956-57 | 24,963          |
| 1961-62 | 19,276          |
| 1965-66 | 42,594          |
| 1966-67 | 40,296          |
| 1967-68 | 55,241          |
| 1968-69 | 74,542          |
| 1969-70 | 1,10,353        |
| 1970-71 | 89,809          |

Source:—Treasury Officer, Rewa.

In all 4,196 documents were registered in 1966-67; 3843 in 1967-68; 4,611 in 1968-69; 6,346 in 1969-70 and 5,228 in 1970-71.

### Sales Tax

At present, sales tax is being charged under the provision of the Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1958 (II of 1959), which was brought into force from the 1st of April 1959. Central Sales Tax has also been introduced in the District from the 1st July, 1957 under the Central Sales Tax Act of 1956. Both these Acts are administered by the Regional Sales Tax Office, Satna, the jurisdiction of which extends to this District also. The annual figures of receipts under sales tax from 1951-52 to 1970-71 are given below.

Table No. XI-19  
Sales Tax

| Year    | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1951-52 | 5,30,702        |
| 1956-57 | 4,92,694        |
| 1961-62 | 4,16,878        |
| 1966-67 | 15,07,965       |
| 1967-68 | 9,18,758        |
| 1968-69 | 8,31,324        |
| 1969-70 | 8,63,404        |
| 1970-71 | 59,99,380       |

Source — Treasury Officer, Rewa.

Like income tax, the income from sales tax has increased tremendously year by year, i. e. it increased by 1,132 per cent in the year 1970-71 as compared to 1951-52. The marked increase in 1970-71 was due to the increased rates of sales tax levied, vide Sales Tax Commissioner's order of 27th October, 1971.

### Taxes on Motor Vehicles

The income under this head is derived from the registration of motor vehicles, issue of licenses to drivers, conductors, etc.

The annual receipts under this head are given below :—

Table No. XI-20

### Taxes on Motor Vehicles

| Year    | Amount<br>(In Rs.) |
|---------|--------------------|
| 1951-52 | 1,95,028           |
| 1956-57 | 3,23,440           |
| 1961-62 | 13,32,065          |
| 1965-66 | 23,89,780          |
| 1966-67 | 17,39,930          |
| 1967-68 | 18,53,106          |
| 1968-69 | 8,31,324           |
| 1969-70 | 28,55,504          |
| 1970-71 | 28,72,219          |

Source :- Treasury Officer, Rewa.

### Entertainment Tax

This tax is levied on the shows arranged for public entertainment on commercial basis under M. P. Entertainment Duty Act, 1936. The tax is collected and managed by the Excise Department. The annual receipts from this source is given in the table below for the period from 1950-51.

Table No. XI-21

### Entertainment Tax

| Year    | Amount<br>(In Rs.) |
|---------|--------------------|
| 1951-52 | 15,614             |
| 1956-57 | 15,267             |
| 1961-62 | 1,37,154           |
| 1965-66 | 1,78,526           |
| 1966-67 | 2,02,445           |
| 1967-68 | 2,17,946           |
| 1968-69 | 2,30,775           |
| 1969-70 | 2,51,355           |
| 1970-71 | 3,03,618           |
| 1971-72 | 2,88,674           |

Source :- Treasury officer, Rewa.  
District Excise Officer, Rewa

## CHAPTER XII

## LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

In earlier days there were no regular courts of law. Practically all cases were decided by arbitration. Complicated civil and criminal cases were constantly referred to Committees of influential persons called *chauras*. These committees existed at convenient centres and were presided over by leading men of the localities. They corresponded to the village panchayats. The Durbar was the highest authority for disposal of civil and criminal cases. In criminal cases generally the only punishment awarded was fine but members of lower classes were compelled to give a community feast called '*kodai bhaji*'. Most of the civil cases were decided by making the parties undergo different ordeals or by taking solemn oaths. Petty civil suits were generally settled by the Panchayats. The forms of Judicial procedure were not rigid and generally customs and usages took the place of law. The Hindu *Shastras* and the *Koran* were taken as a guide for deciding cases according to the religion of the criminal. These laws being based on religious following were personal and not territorial.

Regular judicial courts were established for the first time during the reign of Maharaja Vishvanath Singh. In these courts the Pandit was the presiding officer who decided cases according to the Hindu *Dharma Shastras*. In the year 1918 laws and rules prevalent in British India were broadly followed.

In 1918, the only courts existing in the District were those of the Honorary Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates. The Honorary Magistrates exercised powers of third class in criminal matters. Tahsildars enjoyed various powers in civil and criminal cases. At Rewa were situated three higher courts: (1) Civil Judge (2) Judicial Commissioner and (3) the High Court. Besides these courts, there were the courts of Additional Judicial Commissioner and District and Sessions Judge at Rewa. All appeals from the lower courts were made to these courts. The final appeals went to the High Court, which was presided over by the Ruler himself.

In 1948 the District became a constituent part of Vindhya Pradesh which was merged into new Madhya Pradesh in 1956. Consequently, the judicial

set-up also underwent necessary changes. In order to remove the anomaly of different rules in different merging units of the new State and to introduce uniformity in procedure, a new act called the Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts Act of 1958 was passed. The Act regulated the working of different courts in Madhya Pradesh from 1959.

*Incidence of Crimes*

The main crimes prevalent are mainly in respect of offences against public tranquillity, affecting life, hurt, counterfeiting of currency notes or coins, offences relating to local and special laws and offences affecting public health, etc.

The table below shows details regarding the crimes in the District. In 1961 the total number of crimes reported was 955, which increased to 1,184 in 1966 and slightly decreased to 1,129 in 1967. The highest number of crimes was under burglary where 321 cases were committed in 1961 as compared to 416 cases in 1966 and 408 in 1967. The second crime of magnitude in the District was theft. Under this category 288 cases were registered in 1961 as against 292 in 1966 and 267 in 1967.

The table below shows details of important crimes during recent years.

Table No. XII—1

*Incidence of Crimes*

| Year    | Dacoity | Robbery | Murder | Riot | Burglary | Cattle Theft | Theft ordinary | Kidnaping | Miscellaneous IPC crimes | Total |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|------|----------|--------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1950-51 | 2       | 9       | 17     | 16   | 471      | 43           | 257            | 16        | 272                      | 1,103 |
| 1955-56 | 2       | 6       | 14     | 18   | 375      | 35           | 263            | 8         | 145                      | 866   |
| 1960-61 | 4       | 4       | 13     | 32   | 375      | 33           | 325            | 12        | 318                      | 1,136 |
| 1965-66 | 9       | 7       | 29     | 42   | 372      | 32           | 270            | 5         | 310                      | 1,076 |
| 1966-67 | 13      | 5       | 21     | 23   | 416      | 31           | 292            | 12        | 371                      | 1,184 |
| 1967-68 | 9       | 12      | 16     | 21   | 408      | 35           | 267            | 17        | 344                      | 1,129 |
| 1968-69 | 7       | 7       | 8      | 30   | 371      | 37           | 295            | 8         | 580                      | 1,343 |
| 1969-70 | 11      | 7       | 28     | 62   | 430      | 56           | 387            | 19        | 551                      | 1,551 |
| 1970-71 | 8       | 8       | 25     | 80   | 397      | 41           | 402            | 14        | 712                      | 1,687 |

Source - Superintendent of Police, Rewa

Some of the important classes of crimes are discussed in the following paragraphs.

*Dacoity*

There are no local gangs committing this crime. The stray cases of petty dacoities registered are committed by criminals from the adjacent areas. The highest number of dacoity cases recorded was 13 in 1966-67. There is a decreasing trend, except in the year 1969-70, in the crime occurrence during recent years, as is evident from the table.

*Robbery*

Robbery is not of common occurrence in the District. In this case also, the offences reported can be attributed to gangs and professional criminals from outside the District. The highest number of robbery cases registered was 12 in 1957-68, while the lowest was 4 in 1960-61. The years 1968-69 and 1970-71 recorded only 7 and 8 cases, respectively.

*Murder*

During the period of last twenty years, the highest number of murders recorded was 29 in 1965-66 and the lowest was 8 in 1968-69. During other years it varied from 17 in 1950-51 to 14 in 1955-56 and 28 in 1969-70.

*Burglary*

Burglary is of frequent occurrence with occasional fluctuation. It varied from 471 in 1950-51 to 375 in 1955-56, 372 in 1965-66, 430 in 1969-70 and 397 in 1970-71.

The table below shows the classification of theft into various categories for the period 1961-71.

Table No. XII —2

*Miscellaneous Thefts*

| Year | Copper wire thefts | Cattle Thefts | Cycle Thefts | Motor Cycle and Accessories thefts | Fire-Arms Thefts | Ordinary Thefts |
|------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1961 | —                  | 19            | 57           | 2                                  | 3                | 228             |
| 1966 | 11                 | 31            | 41           | —                                  | 1                | 292             |
| 1967 | 7                  | 36            | 41           | —                                  | —                | 267             |
| 1968 | 11                 | 37            | 48           | —                                  | —                | 295             |
| 1969 | 73                 | 56            | 68           | —                                  | —                | 402             |
| 1970 | 17                 | 41            | 54           | —                                  | —                | 346             |
| 1971 | 18                 | 43            | 49           | —                                  | —                | —               |

Source - Superintendent of Police, Rewa,

The Table in Appendix will show that crime is on gradual increase in the District. As against 586 cases of property thefts in 1961, there were 804 cases in 1971.

The total value of property stolen was Rs. 1,56,627 in 1961 but rose to 3,73,998 in 1971. The number of cases in which property was stolen was 144 in 1961, but rose to 321 cases in 1966 and 325 cases in 1971. The value of property recovered was Rs. 28,676 in 1961, which increased to Rs. 61,607 in 1966 and to Rs. 80,161 in 1971.

*Offences Under Special Laws*

Apart from the crimes already discussed, there are certain offences against the special and local laws such as Excise Act, Gambling Act and Prohibition Act. The following table gives the number of persons committing these crimes and the number of cases recorded.

Table No. XII —3

*Offences Under Special Laws*

| Year | <i>Excise Act</i> |                | <i>Gambling Act</i> |                |
|------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|      | No. of Cases      | No. of Persons | No. of Cases        | No. of Persons |
| 1961 | 6                 | 7              | 12                  | 80             |
| 1968 | 23                | 42             | 36                  | 269            |
| 1969 | 40                | 76             | 119                 | 403            |
| 1970 | 30                | 32             | 525                 | 803            |
| 1971 | 34                | 44             | 311                 | 775            |

Source - Superintendent of Police, Rewa

*Organization of Police Force*

In early times the basic unit of administration was the village and policing work was done by the village *Choukidars*. It is clear from the records available that in most of the States a regular and separate police organisation did not exist till about the last quarter of 19th century. The village system of policing was allowed to continue as of old and the *Choukidar* was made responsible for reporting all occurrences of crimes, as well as for keeping an eye on the movement of criminals in their area. In former Rewa State a separate officer incharge of the Police Department was appointed who was known as the Superintendent of Police or *Muntazim*.

Prior to the inauguration of the Regency in 1918 the State was under the superintendentship of Major Barr.<sup>1</sup> The force formed a subordinate branch of the Judicial Department and all members of the Magistracy from the

1. Rewa State Administration Report, 1918-22, p. 67.

Judicial Commissioner down to Tahsildar were vested with certain administrative powers over the Police Department. To systematise the administration and working of the police force, it was decided to organise the force on modern lines.<sup>1</sup> For this purpose the services of an officer of the Indian Police, A. Scott, were obtained from the Central Provinces Government in 1919. As per the revised scheme, Rewa State was divided into two Police Districts North and South, each being put under a Superintendent of Police from 1920.

After the formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1948, the whole of Vindhya Pradesh was put under the Inspector General of Police and a new cadre of Deputy Superintendents of Police was created to assist the Superintendents. The districts were subdivided into tahsils, each consisting of a number of Police Stations and outposts under the charge of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. A number of outposts were upgraded into full-fledged Police Stations, especially in dacoity infested areas.

The Police Department was divided into four branches, namely (a) General Branch, (b) District Executive Force, (c) District Branch and (d) Special Armed Force. A Constables Training School was also started in the same year. Consequently the Police Training School at Nowgong was merged with Police Training School, Rewa.

With the formation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956 this District falls under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rewa Range, Rewa, the highest authority being the Inspector-General of Police at Bhopal.

#### *Present Organisation and Set-up*

The District Police is headed by the Superintendent of Police. He is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and an Assistant Superintendent of Police in addition to the subordinate staff of Circle Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. Their main duty is to maintain law and order, as well as prevention and detection of crimes in their respective areas. There are three branches of the Force, namely, District Executive Force, (2) Special Branch and (3) District Crime Branch. The table below shows the strength and cost of maintenance of civil Police.

<sup>1</sup>, *ibid*,

*Table No. XII—4*

#### *Strength and Cost of Police*

| Year    | Superintendents<br>Asstt-Supdts. &<br>Dy. Supdts. | Inspector<br>and S. I./<br>ASI. | Sergeants<br>and<br>Hcs. | Foot (includ-<br>ing water)<br>constables | Total | Total<br>Cost<br>(Rs.) |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------|
| 1950-51 | 2                                                 | 32                              | 80                       | 403                                       | 517   | N.A.                   |
| 1955-56 | 3                                                 | 36                              | 97                       | 473                                       | 609   | 582848.00              |
| 1960-61 | 3                                                 | 36                              | 92                       | 440                                       | 571   | 697149.00              |
| 1965-66 | 3                                                 | 36                              | 99                       | 482                                       | 621   | 997642.00              |
| 1966-67 | 3                                                 | 36                              | 99                       | 482                                       | 651   | 1012107.00             |
| 1967-68 | 3                                                 | 36                              | 99                       | 482                                       | 620   | 923021.00              |
| 1968-69 | 3                                                 | 36                              | 99                       | 482                                       | 630   | 1258910.00             |
| 1969-70 | 3                                                 | 36                              | 99                       | 482                                       | 620   | 1442251.00             |
| 1970-78 | 3                                                 | 36                              | 99                       | 482                                       | 620   | 1448326.00             |
| 1971-72 | 2                                                 | 64                              | 112                      | 486                                       | 668   | N.A.                   |
| 1972-73 | 2                                                 | 42                              | 107                      | 480                                       | 633   | N.A.                   |
| 1973-74 | 2                                                 | 44                              | 107                      | 476                                       | 631   | N.A.                   |

Source : Superintendent of Police, Rewa

#### *Home Guards*

The scheme of Home Guards was introduced in this District with effect from March 1, 1963. The force has to supplement civil powers in times of emergency. The Commandant-General, Home Guards, with headquarters at Jabalpur, is the head of the organisation of the State while in the District the Company Commandant is the head.

Persons between the age of 19 and 40 years and satisfying a literacy test are eligible for enrolment. On enrolment every *Nagar-Sainik* undergoes a course of training in various trades for two months.

After training is completed every *Sainik* is bound to serve for a period of six months on the call of the District Magistrate.

#### *Jails and Lock-Ups*

The District Jail is under the charge of a Superintendent and is located at Rewa. The Inspector-General of Prisons with headquarters at Bhopal is the head of the prison organisation of the State.

### *Classification of Prisoners*

Rewa District Jail is intended for lodging long term prisoners. The prisoners are mainly divided into four classes, namely, the casuals, the habituals, the adolescents and the juveniles. The adolescent prisoners are transferred to Borstal Institute, Narsimhapur while the juveniles are sent to Reformatory School, Seoni where they are given education and vocational training to suit their age. They are also segregated from each other and from the adult prisoners.

### *Concessions to Prisoners*

As per Jail Manual the prisoners are given temporary release for the days permissible under the Good Conduct Rules. Prisoners of exemplary conduct become eligible to receive concessions like visit from friends, exemption from fetters, good conduct badge and promotion to some prison office, money gratuities, remission of sentence and presents in the form of tools, etc., on release. Convicts whose term exceeds six months, but is not life-sentence, are eligible to get all the benefits. Extra labour, along with good conduct fetches remission of sentence. The deserving prisoners are also given facilities to pursue their studies further.

### *Prisoners Population*

The Jail had a record population of 3,510 prisoners in 1967 as against 287 in 1966 and 1339 in 1960. The table in Appendix shows the details of the population during the period 1960-1972 in the District Jail.

### *Facilities*

Various facilities are provided for imparting education as well as training in skilled trades to prisoners. There is one whole-time teacher attached to this Jail. Besides, there are instructors in Weaving, Blacksmithy, Music, Leather Work, etc. Social and radio programmes are also available for the prisoners who sometimes stage dramas. Hindi and English newspapers and periodicals are also supplied and facilities for various sports and games are available to Jail prisoners.

The prisoners avail of various educational facilities. In 1960-61, 86 prisoners passed the Primary Examination. The number further increased to 107 in 1965-66, to 125 in 1966-67 and to 146 in 1967-68. A Board of Visitors consisting of the Collector (as Chairman) and three members has been constituted to look after the prisoners' welfare.

### *Present Organisation of Courts*

According to the Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts Act, 1958, Rewa civil district consists of Rewa revenue District only with effect from 14th November, 1969. The present position of Courts in this District is as follows.

The courts of the District and Sessions Judge, Additional District and Sessions Judge and Civil Judge, Class I are located at Rewa. Besides, there are four Civil Judges, Class II of whom two are stationed at Rewa and one at Teonthar and Mauganj.

### *Separation of Judiciary from Executive*

A scheme for the reorganisation of the Judiciary of Rewa State, and its separation from the Executive was sanctioned by the Regent on the 18th of February, 1921. Some further modifications were made in the scheme by the Regent in Council on the 20th March, 1922.

Under the revised scheme, the number of District and Sessions Judges has been increased from one at Rewa to three with headquarters at Rewa, Baghaon and Sohagpur, while the number of Subordinate Magistrates and Civil Judges (Munsifs excluding the Honorary Magistrates) was reduced from 25 to 8, with headquarters at Rewa, Satna, Mauganj, Sitlaha, Deosar, Bohari, Umaria and Burhar.

The District and Sessions Judges, under the new scheme, in criminal cases, exercised all powers vested in the Sessions Judge under the Criminal Procedure Code, with all the ordinary powers of a District Magistrate. They were chiefly responsible for the extradition work relating to the sub-divisions in their charge. In civil matters they could hear and decide suits of any amount cognisable by a Civil Court, and exercise *all* powers vested in the District Judge in British India.

### *Nyaya Panchayats*

Nyaya Panchayats were established according to the Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1949. They provided the masses with cheaper and speedier justice. The District was divided into circles and Nyaya Panchayats were established for each such circle.

A Nyaya Panchayat has not less than five members called the *panchas*. The members are elected from amongst the members of the Gram Panchayats and the Nyaya Panchayat has jurisdiction over the area of these Gram Panchayats. Every Nyaya Panchayat elects from amongst the *Panchas* a *Sarpanch* and an *Upsarpanch* who preside over the Panchayat. There were 12 Nyaya Panchayats in 1951 which rose to 36 in 1954 and 86 in 1955. After the enforcement of Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962, the Nyaya Panchayats take up both civil and criminal case work.

In civil cases they take up suits for money and movables upto the value of Rs. 100. The judgements, decrees and orders of Nyaya Panchayats are not

appealable, though the District Judge in civil cases and the Sessions Judge in criminal cases have been empowered to call for and examine records of such cases and pass such orders as they deem fit. There were 62 Nyaya Panchayats, constituted in the year 1967 under the new Act. The headquarters of Nyaya Panchayats functioning in the District are given in the Appendix. The figures regarding civil and criminal cases decided by Nyaya Panchayats from the year 1951 are given below:

Table No. XII — 5  
Number of Civil and Criminal Cases

| Year | Civil Cases | Criminal Cases |
|------|-------------|----------------|
| 1951 | 122         | 118            |
| 1955 | 998         | 453            |
| 1960 | 1209        | 788            |
| 1965 | 988         | 365            |
| 1966 | 941         | 251            |
| 1967 | 824         | 217            |
| 1968 | 331         | 135            |

Source :— District Panchayats and Welfare Officer, Rewa.

The various cases involving offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice, serious offences against the person and property, minor offences against the person and property and other offences under Criminal Procedure Code, Special and Local Laws were of common occurrences.

In civil matters the courts handled:

1. suits instituted for money or movable property,
2. suits for possession or recovery of immovable property, other than pre-emption suits and mortgage suits,
3. suits to establish right to pre-emption,
4. mortgage suits and
5. suits for specific relief.

#### Criminal Cases

Disposal of cases by Magistrates.—The table shows the number of cases and number of persons dealt with during the years 1963 to 1969.

Table No. XII — 6  
Disposal of Cases by Magistrates

| Year | Cases        |             | Persons      |             |
|------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
|      | No. disposed | No. pending | No. disposed | No. pending |
| 1963 | 7,099        | 3,471       | 13,434       | 6,462       |
| 1966 | 8,671        | 7,053       | 15,805       | 21,263      |
| 1967 | 7,610        | 11,772      | 26,071       | 24,463      |
| 1968 | 2,906        | 5,356       | 7,374        | 8,468       |
| 1969 | 3,412        | 6,461       | 5,607        | 10,039      |

Source :— District and Sessions Judge, Rewa

(ii) Conviction under various offences.—The table below shows details regarding the number of persons convicted under various offences during the period 1963 to 1969.

Table No. XII — 7  
Conviction Under Various Offences

| Year | Offences affecting human body | Offences against property | Offences affecting Public Health | Offences relating to religion |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1963 | 239                           | 308                       | 49                               | 1                             |
| 1966 | 225                           | 503                       | 68                               | —                             |
| 1967 | 308                           | 959                       | 82                               | 1                             |
| 1968 | 136                           | 428                       | 40                               | —                             |
| 1969 | 137                           | 4229                      | —                                | —                             |

Source :— District and Sessions Judge, Rewa

(iii) Number of persons punished.—The table below shows the various punishments inflicted on persons in criminal cases during the period 1963 to 1969.

Table No. XII—8  
Number of Persons Punished

| Year | Imprisonment | Fines  | Security |
|------|--------------|--------|----------|
| 1963 | 365          | 6,763  | 39       |
| 1966 | 489          | 7,163  | 78       |
| 1967 | 869          | 14,836 | 104      |
| 1968 | 358          | 2,501  | —        |
| 1969 | 286          | 2,642  | —        |

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Rewa.

Fine imposed and realised.—The following table depicts the amounts of fine imposed, realised and written off during the period 1963-1969.

Table No. XII-9  
Fines Imposed and Realised

| Year | Amount of fine imposed | Amount of fine realised | Imls.                      |
|------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
|      |                        |                         | Amount of fine written off |
| 1963 | 1,48,360               | 90,657                  | 670                        |
| 1966 | 1,96,192               | 1,29,820                | 2,171                      |
| 1967 | 2,13,117               | 66,455                  | 2,878                      |
| 1968 | 1,17,626               | 60,287                  |                            |
| 1969 | 1,29,123               | 78,495                  |                            |

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Rewa.

#### Civil Cases

(1) No. of suits instituted and disposed.—The table below gives the details regarding civil suits during the period 1963 to 1969 in the District.

Table No. XII—10  
Number of Suits Instituted and Disposed

| Year | Total Number of suits for money and movable property | Total of title and other suits | Disposal of suits by various courts |                          |                        |
|------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
|      |                                                      |                                | District Courts                     | Subordinate Civil Courts | Courts of Small Causes |
| 1963 | 808                                                  | 449                            | 22                                  | 837                      | 403                    |
| 1966 | 903                                                  | 521                            | 76                                  | 714                      | 816                    |
| 1967 | 907                                                  | 451                            | 40                                  | 955                      | 667                    |
| 1968 | 557                                                  | 324                            | 6                                   | 241                      | 449                    |
| 1969 | 521                                                  | 277                            | 21                                  | 336                      | 449                    |

Source :— District and Sessions Judge, Rewa.

(3) Civil suits pending.—The following table gives a picture of the suits pending during the years 1963 to 1969.

Table No. XII—11  
Civil Suits Pending

| Items of Suits                       | Years |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                      | 1963  | 1966  | 1967  | 1968  | 1969  |
| Suits pending at the end of the year | 847   | 1,432 | 1,469 | 791   | 995   |
| Instituted during the year           | 1,257 | 1,424 | 1,443 | 881   | 798   |
| Revived during the year              | 9     | 82    | 89    | 10    | 36    |
| Otherwise received during the year   | 136   | 137   | 306   | 3     | 13    |
| Total for disposal                   | 2,249 | 3,075 | 3,312 | 1,685 | 1,883 |
| Disposed by transfer                 | 148   | 123   | 300   | 2     | 14    |
| Otherwise Disposed                   | 1,114 | 1,473 | 1,362 | 688   | 692   |
| Pending at the close of the year     | 987   | 1,469 | 1,650 | 995   | 1,036 |

Source :— District and Sessions Judge, Rewa.

#### Appellate Work

The tables below give various details regarding the appellate work of civil and miscellaneous appeals in the District during the years 1963 to 1967.

Table No. XII—12  
Number of Appellate Cases

| Year | Appellate Work                       |                                             |                                    |
|------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|      | Pending at the beginning of the year | Instituted and reinstituted during the year | Otherwise received during the year |
| 1963 | 338                                  | 210                                         | 27                                 |
| 1964 | 460                                  | 192                                         | 227                                |
| 1965 | 564                                  | 273                                         | 26                                 |
| 1966 | 575                                  | 158                                         | 50                                 |
| 1967 | 423                                  | 194                                         | 27                                 |

Source District and Sessions Judge, Rewa

Table No. XII—13  
Miscellaneous Appeals

| Year | Pending at the beginning of the year | Instituted and reinstituted during the year | Otherwise received during the year |
|------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1963 | 39                                   | 41                                          | —                                  |
| 1964 | 42                                   | 33                                          | 17                                 |
| 1965 | 53                                   | 32                                          | 2                                  |
| 1966 | 41                                   | 27                                          | 2                                  |
| 1967 | 27                                   | 38                                          | 10                                 |

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Rewa

#### Legal Profession and Bar Associations

In the beginning there were no law graduates and the legal practice was then carried on by some unlicensed and even uneducated persons. With the constitution of regular courts in the District there came into existence a class of persons, who were known as *Vakils* or *Mukhtars*. At present there are three Bar Associations in the District which are at Rewa, Mauganj and Teonthar.

The Bar Association at Rewa was formed in 1932. Rewa was always a seat of High Court, a Judicial Commissioner's Court and Board of Revenue. There is no written constitution of the Association.

The Mauganj Bar Association was established on the 28th August, 1968. There is no written constitution of the Association and its strength in 1970 was twelve members.

## CHAPTER XIII

### OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The Agricultural activities in Rewa Division are looked after by a Joint Director of Agriculture, posted at Rewa. The office is functioning since the month of May 1965 under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Joint Director is assisted by 5 Deputy Directors, 5 Assistant Directors, 11 Assistant Soil Conservation Officers and 3 Assistant Agricultural Engineers, besides a number of other subordinate staff in the Division under his charge. One of the Deputy Directors is headquartered at Rewa since May, 1965. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Rewa, is assisted by two Assistant Soil Conservation Officers, with their headquarters at Rewa and Mauganj. They are further assisted in the field work by nine Agricultural Extension Officers at Rewa, Raipur, Hanumana, Naigarhi, Mauganj, Gangeo, Teonthar, Jawa and Sirmour. Huzur, Teonthar and Jawa Blocks are under the sub-charge of the Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Rewa.

Besides, there are two Farm Managers, each in charge of Agricultural Farms at Farhadi and Hanumana. Similarly, two Garden Superintendents are in charge of Agricultural Gardens at Rewa and Govindgarh. The farms are meant for producing improved variety of seeds, and maintaining gardens for supplying vegetable seedlings and fruit plants to the cultivators.

The Co-operation activities in Rewa Division are being looked after by the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rewa Division, Rewa. This office is functioning since 1st November, 1966 with headquarters at Rewa, under the administrative control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Deputy Registrar is assisted by 7 Assistant Registrars, incharge of district offices. The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, is assisted by 6 Senior Co-operative Inspectors, 9 Co-operative Extension Officers, posted in the Development Blocks, 12 Co-operative Inspectors, 13 Sub-Auditors, a Junior Co-operative Extension Officer, a Manager (Handloom), and 2 Managers for Industrial Societies, besides the usual clerical staff. The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rewa, supervises the working of Co-operative Banks and Societies in the District.

The office of the Conservator of Forests, Rewa Circle, was established at Rewa on 1st November, 1956. The Conservator has jurisdiction over Rewa Forest Circle, comprising Rewa, Sidhi, Panna, Satna and Chhatarpur districts. The Conservator is assisted by 6 Divisional Forest Officers, each in charge of a Forest Division,

11 Assistant Conservators of Forests, 54 Forest Rangers, 37 Deputy Rangers, 2 Soil Conservation Supervisors, 96 Foresters, 939 Forest Guards, 6 Drivers, 202 Class III ministerial and 133 Class IV staff. The office functions under the administrative control of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Rewa, is assisted by two Assistant conservators of Forests, attached to his office, one Assistant conservator of Forests as Instructor for Forest Guard Training School, Govindgarh, one Sub-Divisional Officer (Forests), Satna, four Forest Range Officers and other subordinate staff. The following is the break-up of the Rewa Forest Division:

| S. No. | Name of Range and Headquarters | Assistant Range Circle | No. of beats |
|--------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1.     | Rewa                           | 1. Govindgarh          | 10           |
|        |                                | 2. Sirmaur             | 3            |
|        |                                | 3. Teonthar            | 4            |
| 2.     | Dabhaura                       | 1. Dabhaura            | 6            |
|        |                                | 2. Kakreri             | 8            |
| 3.     | Mauganj                        | 1. Hanumana            | 8            |
|        |                                | 2. Dhakra              | 9            |
| Total  |                                |                        | <u>48</u>    |

To control the Schemes of "Consolidation, Reservation, Demarcation and Management of Forests" and to rehabilitate the degraded forests, an office of the Conservator of Forests, Working Scheme Circle, Madhya Pradesh, was opened in 1959, with headquarters at Rewa. This Forest's Working Scheme Circle Conservator functions under the administrative control of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. In his work, the Conservator is assisted by three Deputy Conservators of Forests and usual ministerial staff.

The District Statistical Office was established at Rewa in the year 1959. Prior to that, there was a Sub-Office of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The Office is headed by a District Statistical Officer who is assisted by three Statistical Assistants, one each for general assistance, Vital Statistics and National Sample Survey, one Investigator and usual staff. Previously the jurisdiction of the office was limited to Rewa District only. But from the year 1961 its jurisdiction extends over Sidhi district as well. The Office is under the administrative control of the Director of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

An Employment Exchange has been functioning at Rewa since 1st August, 1955. It is under the administrative control of the Director, Employment and Training, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur. The Employment Officer, Rewa, is assisted by an executive staff of three, namely, an Employment Officer (Vocational Guidance), a Statistical Assistant and a Junior Employment Officer. The Junior Employment Officer looks after the Employment Bureau at Sirmour. The main function of the Employment Officer (Vocational Guidance) is to help applicants in choosing right type of job according to their aptitude, qualification, experience, etc., in coordination with the Employment Officer and the educational institutions. Similarly the Junior Employment Officer is to assist the rural people of a certain Block-area in registration.

For the purpose of construction and maintenance of bridges, roads and buildings in the District an office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (B & R) was started at Rewa in 1969. Its jurisdiction extends over the whole of Rewa District. The Executive Engineer works under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (B and R), Rewa Circle, with headquarters at Rewa, who in his turn is under the control of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (B and R) Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Executive Engineer is assisted in his work by a Junior Engineer, an Overseer, one Draftsman, two Assistant Draftsmen and two Tracers in his office. The charge of the Division is divided into five Sub-Divisions. Headed by a Sub-Divisional Officer, each sub-division has six Overseers, two Sub-Overseers, an Assistant Draftsman, one Tracer and usual staff.

For the purpose of construction, maintenance and survey of minor and medium irrigation schemes, an office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, was established at Rewa in 1954. The Executive Engineer has jurisdiction over the districts of Rewa and Sidhi. He works under the immediate control of the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Rewa, who in his own turn functions under the control of the Engineer-in-Chief, Irrigation, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Executive Engineer is assisted by an executive staff numbering 51 which, among others, include 4 Assistant Engineers headquartered in Rewa District and 3 Assistant Engineers headquartered in Sidhi district.

For the purpose of mineral investigation and mineral prospecting, a Sub-Office of the Directorate of Geology and Mining was opened at Rewa in November, 1956. The office is headed by a Deputy Director who is assisted by four Assistant Geologists, two Driller Mechanics, five Assistant Drillers, four helpers, an Artificer and usual ministerial staff with a Revenue Inspector. The office

has jurisdiction over the Rewa Division and is under the administrative control of the Director of Geology and Mining, Madhya Pradesh, Raipur.

To promote the industrial activities in private and public sectors in the District, an Office of the Assistant Director of Industries was established in the District in 1961. The Assistant Director is assisted by two Inspectors of Industries and usual staff. The office functions under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Industries, Rewa Division, Rewa, who in his turn is responsible to the Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. There are two Tailoring Centres, one for men and the other for women, functioning at Rewa under the supervision of the Assistant Director.

An office of the District Education Officer has been started at Rewa since the year 1922. The District Education Officer has jurisdiction over Rewa District.

In his work, he is assisted by an Assistant District Education Officer, 22 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools and usual subordinate staff. He is responsible to the Divisional Superintendent of Education, Rewa Division, Rewa and is under the over-all control of the Director of Public Instruction, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

A Divisional Office of the Divisional Commandant, Home Guards, Rewa Division, was established at Rewa on 7th April, 1965. The office has jurisdiction over the districts of Rewa, Satna, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Sidhi and Shahdol. The Divisional Commandant works under the administrative control of the Commandant-General, Home Guards, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur. He is assisted by 7 Company Commandants in the Division under whom 26 Instructors are working in various tahsils in the districts. There are 34 executive and 7 ministerial employees in the Company at Rewa, which is a district-level establishment.

A Divisional Office of Ayurveda was established at Rewa in 1965. The Divisional Officer has jurisdiction over the Rewa Division. The Office functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Ayurveda, Bhopal. It has administrative and financial control over the Government Ayurvedic dispensaries and the Government Ayurveda Store located in the Division. It supplies medicines to the Ayurvedic dispensaries located in the Division (except Tikamgarh district) and in Jabalpur, Damoh, and Surguja districts.

For eradication of Malaria, a Malaria Unit Office, with headquarters at Rewa, has been opened since 1953. He looks after the work in two districts, namely Rewa and Sidhi, and functions under the administrative control of the Assistant Director, Health Services (Malaria), Rewa Region, Rewa. The Malaria Unit Officer is assisted by two Assistant Unit Officers at Rewa and Sidhi, five Senior Malaria Inspectors, five Junior Malaria Inspectors and other Junior staff.

The Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax is functioning at Rewa since 1st April, 1950. Having jurisdiction over the Rewa Division, the Assistant Commissioner is assisted by four Sales Tax Officers controlling the District Sales Tax Offices at Rewa, Satna, Shahdol and Navgaon, two Executive Officers and ministerial staff. The office functions under the Deputy Commissioner, Sales Tax, Jabalpur and under the over-all control of the Commissioner of Sales Tax, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.

The office is headed by a District Publicity Officer, who is assisted by one Public Relations Assistant and usual staff. The office is under the over-all control of the Director of Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The District Publicity Office propagates and publicises the policies, schemes and achievements of the Government through the media of publications, exhibitions, films and song-drama programmes. The District Publicity Office also runs an Information Centre at Rewa, where newspapers, magazines and publications produced by official agencies are made available for the public.

A Government Regional Press, Madhya Pradesh, is located at Rewa since 1956. The Press is supervised by the Deputy Controller, Government Regional Press, Rewa. The Deputy Controller functions under the administrative control of the Controller, Government Press, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Deputy Controller is assisted by an Assistant Controller, and other executive and ministerial staff numbering 110 and 25, respectively.

For enforcement of Metric system of Weights and Measures and periodical checking of their correctness, an office of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures, Rewa Division, was started at Rewa on the 5th of February, 1960. It has jurisdiction over the Rewa Division. In Rewa District, he is assisted by 3 Inspectors of Weights and Measures, together with the usual ministerial staff.

The District Panchayats and Social Welfare Officer, Rewa, has been appointed since 1st November, 1956. Having jurisdiction over the entire Rewa District he functions under the immediate administrative control of the Divisional Panchayats and Welfare Officer, Rewa, and under the over-all control of the Director of Panchayats and Social Welfare, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The District Panchayats and Welfare Officer is assisted by a total of 135 executive and 9 ministerial staff.

To look after the activities of animal husbandry in the District, an office of the District Livestock Officer started functioning at Rewa since June,

**Veterinary** 1960. The District Livestock Officer functions under the immediate control of the Deputy Director, Veterinary Services, Rewa Division, and under the over-all control of the Director of Veterinary Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Livestock Officer is assisted by 10 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 8 Veterinary Extension Officers, 68 Stockmen, 1 Live-Stock Inspector, 1 Poultry Extension Officer, 3 Live-Stock Supervisors, 1 Poultry Supervisor, 1 Enumerator Supervisor, and 1 Mobile Unit Officer. At the divisional level, the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services has jurisdiction over the seven districts of Rewa Division. In his own office at Rewa the Deputy Director is assisted by two Assistant Directors and usual staff while in the division, the Deputy Director is assisted by 2 Assistant Directors, 7 Livestock Officers, 107 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 511 Stockmen, 162 Dressers, and usual ministerial staff.

The District Tribal Office is a part and parcel of the Collectorate, Rewa. The District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Rewa, heads this office and assists the Tribal Collector, Rewa, in the tribal welfare work. He is responsible for all technical matters to the Director, Tribal Welfare Department, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

To look after the activities of Family Planning Department in the District, an office of the District Family Planning-Cum-Health Officer, Rewa, was established in October, 1968 with headquarters at Rewa. **Family Planning** The Officer has jurisdiction over the whole District of Rewa. The office functions under the administrative control of the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Family Planning-Cum-Health Officer is mainly assisted by 12 Assistant Surgeons, of whom 3 are posted at Rewa and the remaining 9 are incharge of Public Health Centres at Govindgarh, Raipur, Gangeo, Sirmour, Naigarhi, Hanumana, Mauganj, Teonthar and Jawa, respectively. Out of the three Assistant Surgeons posted at Rewa, one is incharge of Leprosy Control Unit, the other incharge of Sterilisation Unit and the third of I.U.C.D. unit. The other subordinate staff under Family Planning Officer includes an Administrative Officer, a Mass Education and Information Officer, 19 Sanitary Inspectors and usual staff.

To look after the public health activities in the District, the office of the Civil Surgeon has been started with headquarters at Rewa. The Civil Surgeon has jurisdiction over the whole Rewa District. He functions under the administrative control of the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Civil Surgeon is assisted by five medical officers, three of them headquartered at Rewa and the other two posted at Mangawan and Chahat, respectively. Out of the three Medical Officers posted at Rewa, one is

incharge of the Bichhiya Dispensary, the other incharge of District T. B. Clinic and the third of Urban Family Planning Centre, Rewa. A Compounder is incharge of Police Hospital Rewa and a Public Analyst is incharge of Public Health Laboratory, Rewa.

The office of the Regional Transport Officer was established at Rewa in the former Vindhya Pradesh. The officer has jurisdiction over the seven districts of Rewa, Sidhi, Satna, Shahdol, Panna, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh and functions under the administrative control of the Transport Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior. **Transport** The Regional Transport Officer is assisted by 2 Assistant Regional Transport Officers, 3 Transport Inspectors, 3 Transport Sub-Inspectors and enforcement (police) personnel which includes 1 Regional Transport Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, and constabulary.

The office of the Deputy Director of Fisheries was established at Rewa in 1964-65. The Deputy Director has jurisdiction over the divisions of Rewa and Jabalpur. He works under the administrative control of the Director of Fisheries, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. Locally, the **Fishery** Deputy Director is assisted by an Assistant Director of Fisheries. The Assistant Director in his turn is assisted by an Assistant Fisheries Officer, one Fishery Inspector and usual staff. The Assistant Director has jurisdiction over Rewa, Satna, Panna, Shahdol and Sidhi districts.

## CHAPTER XIV

## LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Local Self Government, as the term is commonly understood, did not make much progress in most of the princely States that constituted the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh. Rewa State was, however, one of the few states which may be said to have introduced a systematic local self-government administration.

A Municipal Board was constituted at Rewa in April, 1911.<sup>1</sup> It was not, however, a democratic institution, for all the 13 members were either *ex-officio* or were nominated by the Ruler. The principal source of income was the large grant from the general revenue of the State. The Board also levied a house-tax but the collection from it was unsatisfactory. Conservancy arrangements from the grants sanctioned by the State were made in some of the towns of the State including Govindgarh in Rewa District.<sup>2</sup>

In the year 1922, the Rewa State Sanitary and Municipal Law was passed. Under the Act, the Municipal administration was divided into two sections—sanitary and municipal. The municipal section was under the chairman of the municipality, while sanitation work was looked after by the Superintendent of the State Medical Department. The Finance Commissioner, who was in the administrative charge of the Department, was the *ex-officio* President and the Assistant Commissioner, North Rewa, the Vice-President as well as the Superintendent of Rewa Municipality. The Superintendent had a Deputy Superintendent under him for his assistance<sup>3</sup>.

The Municipality was empowered to impose rates and taxes. The rate was 7.5 per cent on the annual rental value of the house and 2.5 per cent on profession, calling and trade. It could also levy taxes on houses, carriages and carts, etc. The total receipts of Rewa Municipality in the year 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 17,947, of which Rs. 17,330 was the Darbar grant and only Rs. 617 was realised through municipal taxation. The total expenditure during the same year was Rs. 17,685.<sup>4</sup> At the end of a decade, i. e. in 1924-25, while the receipts from the municipal taxation and other sources decreased to Rs. 7,174,

the total expenditure showed over hundred per cent rise, i.e., from Rs. 17,685 in 1914-15 to Rs. 35,788.<sup>1</sup>

In 1924-25 Rewa Municipality had 12 members, of whom 5 were *ex-officio* and 7 were nominated.

In Rewa direct taxation was unpopular and difficult to collect. An indirect tax on foodgrains, cigarettes and shoes was therefore levied. But people with an income of less than Rs. 20 were exempted from municipal tax.<sup>2</sup>

Subsequently, in 1931-32, the municipal administration was transferred to the charge of the Home Minister of the State. A municipality was also established at Govindgarh under the management of State Engineer. An important step was taken for the development of the local self-government institutions in the State, when a separate Municipal Department under Municipal Development Officer was created in the year 1945.

The Rewa State Government appointed a Constitution Committee to examine the constitution, powers and functions of municipalities and to make recommendations for the progressive development of municipal administration. The Committee presented a draft of the Municipalities Act, which was adopted by the Government and was enforced, vide Notification No. 1 of 11th October, 1946.

The elections were held under the new Act in January, 1947 in Rewa. The town was divided in 10 wards and the total number of members was 18, all of whom were elected. The Chairman was elected by the members and the Vice-Chairman was nominated by the Chairman for one year. The tenure of a municipality was fixed at three years.

When the Rewa Municipality was reconstituted in the year 1950, it had 19 members, as against 18 in 1947.

Soon after the formation of Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa State Municipalities Act, 1946 was made applicable to the whole of the State and was amended as Vindhya Pradesh State Municipalities Act, 1956. Until March 1955, local self-Government continued to be amalgamated with the co-operative department.<sup>3</sup>

The financial resources of the Municipality were very meagre as a result of which except conservancy, no other function was performed, and that too not satisfactorily. The incidence of municipal taxation in Vindhya Pradesh region was the lowest of all the other regions of Madhya Pradesh. In the absence of adequate tax revenues, the municipalities depended upon grants.

1. Darbar order No. 9, dated 14 April, 1911.

2. Rewa State Administration Report, 1914-12, p. 19.

3. *idid.* 1924-25, pp. 44-45.

4. Ramayan Prasad, *Local Self-Government in Vindhya Pradesh*, p. 79.

1. Rewa State Administration Report, 1914-15, Appendix XLVII.

2. *idid.* 1924-25, Appendix XLIV.

3. *ibid.* p. 30.

The revenues of the Municipal Board grew very slowly. More than 50 per cent of the revenues were derived from grants-in-aid from the Government. Excluding grants, the non-tax revenues did not occupy any important place in the revenue structure of the Municipality. It is worthwhile to quote from the report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, 1953-54 appointed to study the problem of local finances and suggest measures for enlarging sources of local bodies. The Commission said, "Taxation accounts for the largest part of Municipal revenue in practically all the state. Only in Vindhya Pradesh does it contribute less than 50 per cent of the total revenue."<sup>1</sup>

The municipalities in this region spent a larger percentage of their expenditure on general administration, which accounted for nearly 20 to 25 per cent of the total expenditure. Public health and street lighting were the only municipal services that were provided by the municipalities. The percentage of expenditure on public works declined as roads in this region were constructed and maintained by the State Government. Municipalities spent money only on minor repairs. This state of affairs continued till the merger of Vindhya Pradesh in Madhya Pradesh in 1956.

The Urban Local Self-Government Committee of Madhya Pradesh (1957) observed: "In our opinion, a municipality cannot be a viable unit without a minimum annual income of Rs. 50,000. Our recommendation to constitute a municipality in a town with a population of not less than 5,000 is based on the assumption that a tax revenue of about Rs. 50,000 atleast would normally be assured. This means, we consider income at Rs. 10 per capita to be minimum." Considered in this sense, no municipality of the former Vindhya Pradesh region was a viable unit. Octroi, which is the mainstay of municipal revenues in other parts of Madhya Pradesh, was levied by only 3 out of 11 municipalities of Vindhya Pradesh region.<sup>2</sup> One of those two municipalities is Rewa, which is the only existing municipality in the present Rewa District.

The Municipal Council, Rewa started functioning as an autonomous body with effect from the 5th of February, 1947, under the Rewa State Municipalities Act, 1946.

The Municipal area in the beginning was about three sq. miles (7.77 sq. km.) which was extended in 1953 by about 1.75 sq. miles (4.55 sq. km.). Thus the area of the municipality was 4.71 sq. miles (12.32 sq. km.) or 3,017.07 acres in 1953 and 1971. It had an area of about 50 sq. km. (12,572-80 acres) in which 69,197 (provisional) persons resided as against the 1961 population of 43,065.

1. Quoted in Ramayan Prasad's *Local Self Government in Vindhya Pradesh*, p. 152.

2. *ibid.* pp. 30-31.

### *Organisation and Structure of Rewa Municipality*

The number of members at the time of commencement was 19, but with the extension of the municipal area in 1953, this number was raised to 20. It subsequently increased to 24 and 27 respectively in 1962-63 and 1969-70 with the increase in the number of wards.

The Rewa State Municipalities Act, 1946, was amended in 1956 and it was provided therein that one woman member and one member belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, if no such members are elected, may be nominated by the State Government. Accordingly, the number of members under the Vindhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1956, was 20 (19+1 nominated member from Scheduled Castes).

The new Madhya Pradesh was formed in 1956. There was great diversity in the municipal laws prevalent in the four constituent regions of the State. With a view to achieving uniformity therefore, a new law, known as the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961, was enacted on the lines of the recommendations made by the Urban Local Self-Government Committee, 1959. This Act was enforced with effect from the 1st of February 1962.

Under the new Act, the area of the municipality has been divided into 24 wards, whereby the strength of the members has been raised to 24 elected members plus selected councillors equal to one fourth of the total number of elected councillors, i.e., six. Thus the total strength of the council comes to 30 members. It has been provided that at least one shall be a woman councillor. It has also been provided under the Act of 1961, that a seat be reserved for Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate. A ward has been reserved for this purpose, for a Scheduled Caste candidate. The number of wards which was 10 in 1946-47, was raised to 11 in 1952-53 and to 24 in 1962-63. Since 1969-70 it is 27. According to the Act the council elects its president either from amongst its members or its voters. It also elects two Vice-Presidents designated as Senior and Junior Vice-President from amongst its members.

The local bodies are concerned with such services as public health and sanitation, housing, fire fighting, maintenance of roads, lighting, water supply and elementary education. With limited finance on the one hand and ever-expanding local services on the other, a serious problem confronts every local administrative unit.

Only house tax and octroi duty have been imposed by this Board. House Tax was imposed in 1950 and is being realised at the rate of 6½ per cent on the rental value of the house. Octroi duty has been imposed from 15th April, 1961. From Rs. 1,46,805 in 1961-62, it increased to Rs. 4,85,361 in the year

1970-71. Due to imposition of Octroi Tax, the financial position of the Board has improved considerably. The total House Tax collected from the year 1952-53 to 1961-62 was Rs. 2,98,389. In 1955-56 it was only about Rs. 20,306. In 1961-62 and 1969-70 it crossed one lakh limit. The itemwise income and expenditure have been given in the Appendix. Total income and expenditure and collection of house tax and octroi duty for the years 1955-72 are given in the following tables.

Table No. XIV—1  
Total Income and Expenditure

| No. | Year    | Income    | Expenditure |
|-----|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 1.  | 1955-56 | 1,77,382  | 1,87,229    |
| 2.  | 1956-57 | 2,21,714  | 1,88,512    |
| 3.  | 1961-62 | 4,53,694  | 3,17,253    |
| 4.  | 1966-67 | 6,53,000  | 7,36,436    |
| 5.  | 1967-68 | 6,20,109  | 5,82,921    |
| 6.  | 1968-69 | 7,94,800  | 7,12,366    |
| 7.  | 1969-70 | 8,29,917  | 8,82,151    |
| 8.  | 1970-71 | 8,70,821  | 9,76,965    |
| 9.  | 1971-72 | 10,64,533 | 8,69,008    |
| 10. | 1972-73 | 10,79,221 | 9,52,604    |
| 11. | 1973-74 | 13,09,018 | 14,20,611   |

Source:— Chief Municipal Officer Rewa.

Table No. XIV—2  
House Tax and Octroi Duty

| Year    | House Tax | Octroi Duty              |
|---------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1955-56 | 20,306    | Not levied               |
| 1956-57 | 25,464    | " "                      |
| 1961-62 | 1,08,417  | 1,46,805                 |
|         |           | (Levied from April 1961) |
| 1966-67 | 65,656    | 3,61,739                 |
| 1967-68 | 72,874    | 3,82,330                 |
| 1968-69 | 62,210    | 3,82,330                 |
| 1969-70 | 1,04,657  | 4,52,172                 |
| 1970-71 | 70,504    | 4,85,361                 |

Source — Chief Municipal Officer, Rewa.

During the period 1947-56, this municipality was only looking towards the sanitation work of the town. The Board, however, also erected a park called Vikram

Park during the same period. There are 19 public latrines and 4 urinals in the municipal area which are being maintained by the Board. In 1959-60, a fire fighter, a truck and a tractor were purchased. A primary school which imparts free education was started in 1965-66. In 1971 there were 219 students on the roll. In Rewa the water works are owned and run by the Government Public Health Engineering Department. Rewa Water Works was originally set up for the purpose of supplying water to the gardens of the Maharaja. Subsequently, houses along the pipeline were given connections and nearly 400 taps were fed by this system. Pure and adequately filtered water is being supplied to the population. The supply of drinking water to the town people was started on 12th April, 1958. In 1971, the supply of water was 99,000 gallons per day.

The expenditure on the construction of water supply posts at public places was Rs. 2,000/- initially in the year 1958-59. In the next two consecutive years 1959-60 and 1960-61 it was Rs. 353 and Rs. 367 respectively.

From 1957 onwards, the municipality has undertaken the following work : (a) Constructed several lanes, underground drains, minor connecting roads, and shops. These shops earn good revenue as rent. (b) Extended electric street lighting in the newly included area as well as in the city. In 1966, there were 800 electric poles which increased to 1600 in 1971. (c) Arranged water supply by laying down pipes. (d) Constructed a passengers' shed at the bus stand. (e) Started a fire service and is maintaining a Jeep fire Fighter. (f) Constructed a town hall, vegetable market and grain market. (g) Constructed a building to house the Municipal office said to be one of the best in M. P. It was built in 1964.

#### Panchayats

Before the establishment of 'Dharma Sabha' (court) during the reign of Maharaja Vishvanath Singh (A.D. 1833-54), disputes were invariably settled by the Gram Panchayats, for the regular courts of law were not in existence. Later, in 1880-81, during the minority of Venkat Raman Singh, when the State was being managed by the Political Agent, civil and criminal courts were established. Even so, the importance of the panchayats was duly recognised. It was stipulated that the suits settled by the panchayats were not subject to appeal, except on ground of misconduct or corruption. By the year A.D. 1900, "recognised committees of influential persons called *chauras* existed at convenient centres which were presided over by the leading men of the locality and these were constantly referred to for decisions in complicated civil and criminal cases. They corresponded to village panchayats".<sup>1</sup>

1. Rewa State Gazetteer, p 53; Ramayan Prasad, op. cit., p. 197.

With a view to reorganising village panchayats, the Rewa State Government promulgated Chaura rules in May, 1931. The Chauras were functioning in Rewa till the promulgation of the Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Ordinance, 1949.

Under the Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Ordinance 1949, which actually came into force in October, 1951, there were 241 Gram Panchayats in the District. The elections were held by direct method from amongst the adult residents in the various tahsils and the number of Gram Panchayats constituted in each tahsil was as follows.—

Table No. XIV—3  
Number of Gram Panchayats (1951)

| S. No. | Tahsil   | No. of Gram Panchayats |
|--------|----------|------------------------|
| 1.     | Huzur    | 62                     |
| 2.     | Mauganj  | 65                     |
| 3.     | Sirmaur  | 59                     |
| 4.     | Teonthar | 55                     |
| Total  |          | 241                    |

Source — District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Rewa.

Of these, 12 Gram Panchayats were constituted in the year 1951-52; 73 Gram Panchayats in 1953-54; 80 Gram Panchayats in 1954-55 and 76 Gram Panchayats in 1955-56. All the villages of the District were covered by these Panchayats. Almost every Gram Panchayat was established for a group of villages within a Patwari Circle. Every adult villager, permanently residing in the area, was a member of Gram Sabha (Village Assembly) which was composed of a village or a group of villages. Seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, proportionately. The term of Office of Gram Sabha Panchayat, according to the Act of 1949 was 3 years. The number of Panchas varied from 5 to 15 according to population.<sup>1</sup> The President and the Vice-President were elected by the Gram Sabha and not indirectly by the Panchas.

Under the Act of 1949, the panchayats performed two types of functions, obligatory and discretionary. The obligatory functions, among others, included construction, maintenance, cleaning and lighting of streets, registration of births, deaths and marriages, regulation of markets and fairs, construction and repairs of public wells, tanks, cattle pounds, opening of primary schools, etc. The discretionary functions included development of cooperative societies,

1. Report of the Rural Local Self-Government Committee, Madhya Pradesh, 1957, p. 25.

planting of trees, improving breeds of cattle, distribution of seeds and implements, and establishment of libraries and reading rooms.

The main sources of income were (a) house tax (b) income from market (c) income from cattle pound (d) professional tax, etc.

In 1962 the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act was enacted which was based on the recommendations of the Rural Local Self-Government Enquiry Committee, 1957, which submitted its report in 1959. This Act evolved a similar pattern for all the Panchayats in the four integrating units.

Upto December 1964, in all 241 Gram Panchayats functioned, whereafter fresh elections were held under the M.P. Panchayat Act 1962. In June 1966 the freshly elected 320 Gram Panchayats came into being.

Their tahsil-wise distribution was as under:—

Table No. XIV—4  
Number of Gram Panchayats in 1966

| S. No. | Tahsil   | Number in 1965-66 | Number in 1972-73 |
|--------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1.     | Huzur    | 81                | 79                |
| 2.     | Mauganj  | 90                | 90                |
| 3.     | Sirmour  | 78                | 78                |
| 4.     | Teonthar | 71                | 71                |
| Total  |          | 320               | 318               |

Source:— District Panchayats and Welfare Officer.

In April 1968 the areas under two Panchayats of Huzur tahsil were merged in the area of Municipal Board, Rewa. Therefore, the actual number of Panchayats after this merger was reduced to 318. This is the position at present.

Recently, 9 Janapada Panchayats have been constituted after the Panchayat elections. The Gram Panchayats are proposed to be supervised and guided by the Janapada Panchayats and the latter by the Zila Panchayats as per the Panchayat Act.

#### Powers and Duties

The *Sarpanch* is directly responsible for carrying out the resolutions of the Gram Panchayat, and exercising such powers and performing such duties

of the Gram Panchayat as are prescribed under the Act. In the absence of the *Sarpanch*, the powers and duties of the Panchayat, subject to usual conditions and restrictions, are exercised and performed by the *Up-Sarpanch*.

The sources of income of Panchayats are taxes such as road tax, house tax, cattlepound fee, reconciliation fees, penalties, rents, sale proceeds of compost, etc.

The items of expenditure are general administration, agriculture, veterinary, irrigation, land improvement, sanitation, public health, education, social education, handicrafts, co-operation, cattle pound, establishment of markets, public works, village defence, audit-fees, etc.

The Plan-wise figures of income and expenditure of Gram Panchayats of the District are given below:—

Table No. XIV—5  
Planwise Income and Expenditure of Gram Panchayat

| Plan                 | Income    | Expenditure |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| First Five year Plan | 2,85,200  | 1,92,018    |
| Second „ „ „         | 10,67,881 | 7,80,789    |
| Third „ „ „          | 21,88,732 | 16,07,145   |

Source.— District Panchayats and Welfare Officer, Rewa.

The yearwise income and expenditure with details have been given in the Appendix.

#### Achievements

The public works activity of the Gram Panchayats of the District has been significant. It has provided many amenities to the village population, which otherwise would not have been possible. The village panchayats have electrified six villages, namely, Govindgarh, Mahsano, Gurh, Baikunthpur, Hanumana and Mauganj. In addition, three villages of Chak, Mangawa and Hanumana are being supplied with pipe water.

The following table gives a glimpse of the various construction works undertaken during the last three Plan periods.—

Table No. XIV—6  
Particulars of Plan-wise Construction activities

| S. No. | Item of work      | Plan   |         |         |
|--------|-------------------|--------|---------|---------|
|        |                   | I      | III     | III     |
| 1.     | Wells             | 31     | 397     | 490     |
| 2.     | Tanks             | 11     | 87      | 68      |
| 3.     | School Buildings  | 29     | 112     | 119     |
| 4.     | Panchayat Bhavans | 9      | 37      | 95      |
| 5.     | Approach roads    | 42 km. | 107 km. | 136 km. |
| 6.     | Dispensaries      | —      | —       | 1       |
| 7.     | Drains            | —      | 4       | 5       |
| 8.     | Maternity Homes   | —      | 9       | 2       |
| 9.     | Seed godowns      | 1      | 1       | 8       |

Source:— District Panchayats and Welfare Officer, Rewa.

A significant part of these achievements has been secured through voluntary contribution realized at the rate of five days per adult per year in the form of cash or kind as per Vihdhya Pradesh Panchayat Act, 1949.

It will not be out of place to give a brief outline of some salient features of the newly formed Panchayats.

#### Panchayati Raj

It was proposed to set up a three tier system of Panchayats

1. Gram Panchayat at the village-level
2. Janapada Panchayat at the Block-level
3. Zila Panchayat at the District-level

The elections for the Panchayats were held in the year 1970-71 and the Janapada Panchayats were constituted soon after. As soon as the *Zila Panchayats* are also constituted the Panchayati Raj will be fully established. There is a Janapada Panchayat having jurisdiction over the Block. The Municipalities, if any, in its area, however, are governed by the Municipal Law. Every Janapada Panchayat, as a corporate body, has power to acquire, hold or transfer movable

or immovable property. In its corporate capacity it could enter into contracts, could sue and be sued.

Regarding the constitution of the Janapada Panchayat, it has been laid down under the Act that every Janapada Panchayat shall consist of not less than 15 and not more than 30 members as specified by the Government under notification.

A Janapada Panchayat is composed of elected members. Co-operative Marketing Society or Cooperative Marketing Union, if there is any, in the Block will be represented by one member. In case there is no such Co-operative Marketing Society or Co-operative Marketing Union in the Block, a member from some other cooperative society or institution within the Block will be co-opted. There will be one member from each of the Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council or Notified Area Committee within the Block, who will be elected by the councillors of these bodies in the prescribed manner.

If there are no elected women members in the Panchayat or if the number of elected women candidates is less than two then the Panchayat will co-opt such number of women members so as to make their number at least two.

If there is no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe member on the Panchayat because of small population and if there is no such person by election on the Panchayat, a person belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes will be co-opted. In order to co-opt such persons, they should be resident within the Block area.

In the case of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the Block area, a few seats are also reserved for them. The proportion of number of seats of these castes and tribes will be the same as in case of the general population and their number of seats in the Panchayat.

For a person to be co-opted he should be qualified to be a member of the Gram Sabha within the Block or qualified to be elected as Panch of Gram Panchayat within the Block.

From 26th January 1973, all the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj scheme were expected to function simultaneously, thus ushering in an era of democratic-decentralization of power at the village, Block and District level. But the Zila Panchayats have not yet been established.

#### *Nyaya Panchayats*

Under the Vinjhya Pradesh Panchayat Ordinance 1949, there were 85 Nyaya Panchayats in the District in 1953 as mentioned below.—

| S. No, | Tahsil   | No. of Nyaya Panchayats |
|--------|----------|-------------------------|
| 1.     | Huzur    | 22                      |
| 2.     | Mauganj  | 22                      |
| 3.     | Sirmaur  | 20                      |
| 4.     | Teonthar | 21                      |
|        |          | Total 85                |

According to the Madhya Pradesh Village Panchayat Act 1962, Nyaya Panchayats were re-approved in the District.

Thus, the district was divided into 85 circles, each circle comprising as many areas subject to the jurisdiction of Gram Sabha as was expedient, and a Nyaya Panchayat was established for each such circle. In 1972-73 the number was reduced to 62.

Every *Gram Sabha* in such a circle elected 5 adults to act as Pancha of the Nyaya Panchayat. The Panchas so elected by the *Gram Sabhas* in a circle formed a panel. The *Sarpanch* was elected by the Panchas of the Nyaya Panchayat from amongst themselves, provided that a person who was to be so elected should have been able to record proceedings. The term of a Nyaya Panchayat was 3 years but the State Government was empowered to extend the term for a period not exceeding one year. A detailed description of the Nyaya Panchayats has been given in the Chapter on Law and Order and Justice.

## CHAPTER XV

## EDUCATION AND CULTURE

*Historical Background*

The Chiefs of Rewa State were patrons of literature and learning. Several of them had also been good scholars of Sanskrit and Hindi. Noted scholars were given grants of land to induce them to settle in the State. Large grants of land, made as *paipakhar*, *punyarth* show the extent of patronage extended to them.

Maharaja Viswanath Singh (1833-54 A. D.) himself was a scholar of repute. He also formed seminaries for teaching Sanskrit. His son and successor Raghuraj Singh (1854-80 A.D.), following in the footsteps of his father, gave encouragement to literature, chiefly to Hindi. A poet of Hindi himself, he helped build up a nucleus of Hindi writers and men of letters in Rewa. Some of his works were of considerable merit. He wrote criticism on Kabir's *Bijak* and *Vinaya-Patrika* and books, namely, *Kakharu*, *Ramaini*, *Shabda Mangal*, *Anand Raghunandan* (drama), *Geetavali*, etc.

The first public school was started in Rewa town by Dinkar Rao, a minister of the former Gwalior State. Established in 1869, it had seven teachers on the staff. The School, however, was closed after some time. The ruler of Rewa opened a school in 1872-73 at the capital. This was then the only institution worth the name in the State of Rewa. The school made progress in subsequent years due to the efforts of its headmaster.<sup>1</sup> This very school later became famous as Darbar High School, Rewa. Due to the efforts of P.W. Bannerman and D.W.K. Barr in 1876 and 1881, respectively, the educational movement made a fresh start in the State.

The average daily attendance of the school was 114 in 1879-80 which rose to 317 in 1881. Affiliated to Calcutta University in 1884 the School used to prepare boys for Entrance Examination. Later on the affiliation was shifted to Allahabad University in the year 1891-92.

1. Central India Agency Report, 1880-81, p. 159.

In the same year schools were also opened in Madhogarh and Sitlaha at the initiative of the Political Agent, Rewa. The Political Agent also emphasised the need of at least one school in each tahsil of the State.<sup>1</sup> Hence four more schools were opened at Burdi, Teonthar, Ramnagar and Mauganj during the year 1882-83.<sup>2</sup> The number of students on roll and the average daily attendance in these schools during the same year was 403 and 255, respectively. By the year 1883-84, the number of tahsil schools increased to nine with an average attendance of 349 students.

In the year 1885-86 a girls school was also opened in Rewa Palace and a Rajkumar Class (class exclusively for the princes) was started in the High School.<sup>3</sup> In the same year the village schools were placed under the administrative control of an Inspector of Schools.<sup>4</sup> By the year 1887-88, the number of girls schools at Rewa rose to six and the tahsil schools in the State to eleven. In the same year the number of boys in the Rajkumar Class of the High School was 72. Boarding houses for these boys were also provided in the school grounds. D. Robertson added a technical class to the Rewa High School for the training of *Patwaris*, and revenue and police officers.<sup>5</sup> Since 1891-92 the students of Rewa High School started appearing for the Entrance Examination of Allahabad University. In order to encourage the students of Rewa High School, the ruler of Rewa sanctioned a sum of Rs. 60/- per annum for awards, based on the results of the Central India Schools' Examinations. In 1893, a gradual increase of work led to the creation of the post of a Director of Education in the State. But later on the classes fell off and the post was abolished in 1895.<sup>6</sup>

Apart from two high schools in the State, one at Satna and the other at Rewa, there were one primary, one middle, four girls and four Sanskrit schools also at Rewa in 1905-06. The rural areas were served by 24 Progress during primary and eight middle schools. For Sanskrit examination, Twentieth the school was affiliated to the Panjab University.<sup>7</sup> The village Century schools were under an Inspector of Schools who was also Superintendent of the Permit Department. No fees were charged in any of the schools of the State. In village schools, clothes were distributed as prizes, according to the results of the annual examinations. The total cost of education during the year 1905-06 was Rs. 25,315. In that year the number of pupils on roll was 2,568.

The ruler also paid a contribution of Rs. 50 per month towards the main-

1. *ibid.* 1881-82, pp. 50, 54.

2. *ibid.* 1882-83, p. 43.

3. *ibid.* 1885-86, pp. 35, 147; *Rewa State Gazetteer*, 1907, pp. 69-70.

4. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, p. 70.

5. *ibid.*

6. *ibid.*

7. *Rewa State Administration Report*, 1905-06, p. 13.

tenance of the Medical School at Indore to which institution students nominated by the ruler were sent for studying medicine.<sup>1</sup>

By the year 1926-27 Rewa State had 152 schools of all categories with 12,040 pupils. The State expenditure on Education Department amounted to Rs. 1,06,239. The schools included 2 High Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular middle school, 11 boys middle schools, 5 girls schools, and 126 Hindi primary school. Apart from these, two training institutions, four Sanskrit and one *Vedic Pathshala* were also there. Largest enrolment was in Hindi primary (7,527) and middle schools (2,623). Agriculture training was also introduced in Modhogarh, Gurh and Mangawan schools in this year.

For the introduction of its Five-Year Development Plan, the Education Department of Rewa State was reorganised in 1945. Immediately prior to Independence and accession of the State into Indian Union, the education upto high school level was free here. Scholarship to the poor and meritorious students was a regular feature. Entire expenses on uniform for boy scouts and guides and on sports were met by the State.

#### *Progress during Post-Independence Period*

After the formation of Vindhya Pradesh, the Department of Education was again reorganised, and Rewa became the headquarters of the Director of Education. Two Deputy Directors, eight Inspectors of Schools and two Divisional Inspectresses of Schools supervised and inspected the school education in the region. During the First Five year Plan period, Rewa witnessed the introduction of compulsory education in 1953-54, and also basic education.

Remarkable progress was recorded in the District in the sphere of education during the decade 1950-51 to 1960-61. The number of primary schools increased by about two-and a-half times while the number of students trebled.

The progress of education upto the higher secondary level in Rewa District from 1950-51 onwards is given in the following table.

Table No. XV—1

#### *Progress of School Education, 1950 to 1974*

| Year    | Primary Schools |          | Middle Schools |          | High / Higher Secondary Schools |          |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
|         | No.             | Students | No.            | Students | No.                             | Students |
| 1950-51 | 326             | 14,098   | 44             | 7,349    | 3                               | 1,119    |
| 1955-56 | 631             | 36,025   | 52             | 13,025   | 8                               | 4,159    |
| 1960-61 | 768             | 43,028   | 71             | 17,439   | 21                              | 8,631    |
| 1966-67 | 791             | 48,058   | 176            | 37,445   | 35                              | 16,675   |
| 1971-72 | 862             | 62,298   | 222            | 43,318   | 47                              | 23,425   |
| 1972-73 | 1015            | 69,081   | 237            | 51,211   | 56                              | 25,397   |
| 1973-74 | 969             | 66,023   | 224            | 45,322   | 42                              | 17,590   |

Source — 1. Rewa District Census Hand Book, 1961.

2. District Education Officer, Rewa.

3. District Statistical Hand Book, 1974,

1. *Ibid*,

#### *Literacy and Educational Standards*

##### *Literacy*

Rewa District is certainly lagging behind in literacy rate as compared with the State rate and the national average. In 1961 it had a literacy percentage of 14.08, as compared with the State rate of 17.13 per cent and the national average of 24.0 per cent. Among the districts of the State, it then occupied 25th rank in respect of education and literacy. In 1971 the literacy percentage of Rewa increased to 19.27 and that of the State to 22.14. During the decade the growth of literacy among the males increased from 26 per cent to 31.09 per cent in 1971, while among the females it nearly doubled from 3.61 per cent to 7.11 per cent.<sup>1</sup>

##### *Educational Standards*

In 1961, about 64.4 per cent of all literate and educated persons in the District did not possess any educational level. Compared with 71.9 per cent in the case of the State as a whole, Rewa stood slightly above the average. These included persons who even did not pass the primary or junior basic level examinations. The following table gives the number of persons who attained certain educational standards in the District:—

Table No. XV—2

#### *Educational Standards, 1961*

| Particulars                          | Population |          |          |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|
|                                      | Persons    | Males    | Females  |
| Illiterate                           | 6,57,604   | 2,87,757 | 3,69,847 |
| Literate (Without educational level) | 74,046     | 64,165   | 9,881    |
| Primary and Junior Basic             | 32,263     | 29,001   | 32,63    |
| Matriculation and above              | 8,690      | 7,964    | 724      |

Source — Rewa District Census Hand Book, 1961.

##### *Spread of Education Among Women*

In 1886-87 there was only one girls school at Rewa. The number increased to four in the last decade of 19th century. In 1901, the number of girl students on the rolls of these four schools was 135, which increased to 204 in 1904. The subjects taught were reading, writing and simple arithmetic, upto lower primary standard, needle-work and sewing.<sup>2</sup> This mode of educa-

1. Districtwise Economic Indicators of Madhya Pradesh, 1960-61 to 19 0-71, pp. 12 and 43,

2. Central India Agency Report 1907-08, p. 27.

tion continued till the year 1926-27, when the five girls schools of the State (four at Rewa and one at Satna) were attended by 191 girls, and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,884.<sup>1</sup>

During the time when Rewa was a State, not much enthusiasm was witnessed for girls' education. Backwardness and social inhibitions were also responsible for comparatively neglected state of affairs. During the First Five Year Plan period education of girls was encouraged by the former Vindhya Pradesh Government. As a result, the number of institutions and students increased many times. Apart from these, the Kala Mandirs and Mahila Samitis in Rewa also encouraged fine arts' education and handicrafts among them.

The following table reviews the growth of girls' education during the various Plan periods:—

Table No. XV— 3  
Progress of Girls Education 1950-71

| Year    | Primary and Junior Basic |          | Middle / Senior Basic |          | High / Higher Secondary Schools |          |
|---------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
|         | No.                      | Students | No.                   | Students | No.                             | Students |
| 1950-51 | 22                       | 601      | —                     | 301      | 1                               | 229      |
| 1955-56 | 69                       | 2,141    | 6                     | 966      | 1                               | 211      |
| 1960-61 | 78                       | 2,998    | 9                     | 1,506    | 1                               | 323      |
| 1965-66 | 105                      | 4,150    | 21                    | 3,522    | 1                               | 719      |
| 1969-70 | 107                      | 3,546    | 22                    | 4,091    | 1                               | 622      |
| 1970-71 | 107                      | 3,505    | 22                    | 4,827    | 1                               | 766      |
| 1971-72 | 106                      | 5,329    | 26                    | 5,181    | 3                               | 1,008    |

*Spread of Education among Scheduled Castes and Tribes*

In view of special difficulties of educational expansion in tribal areas the State Government have entrusted the responsibilities of expansion of school education in these areas to the Tribal Welfare Department. Rewa is, however, not a Scheduled area as such and no such schools are in existence in the District. The Department, however, runs 12 hostels in Rewa for the students of these classes. Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships are also awarded to the students of these classes by the Department. These students are granted freeship in all Government as well as private educational institutions. The Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh has also made arrangements for exempting examination fees of these students. The candidates of these classes are awarded scholarships at the rate of Rs. 40/- per month for training in Patwari Schools. Seats

<sup>1</sup> Rewa State Administration Report, 1926-27, p. 62,

are also reserved for the candidates of these classes in Basic Training Institutes and Training Colleges of the State.

A coaching class was started at Rewa for the candidates of these classes desirous of pursuing medical studies in State Colleges. The coaching class prepares them for the Pre-Medical Test. They are given stipends at the rate of Rs. 45 per month, and free lodging during the period of coaching.

The students of primary schools get text books and stationery material free of charge. The Department spent a sum of Rs. 2,773 on these articles in 1969-70, and Rs. 3,700 in 1971-72. The Department also awards special scholarships for the trainees of these classes in the Industrial Training Institutes run by the Labour Department of the State. An Industrial Training Institute is also located at Rewa which imparts instruction in a number of trades.

The number of hostels run by the Department increased from 1 in 1965-66 to 8 in 1969-70, and to 12 (two for girls) in 1971-72. The number of seats also increased during the period from 40 in 1965-66 to 215 in 1969-70, and further to 375 in 1971-72. The number of inmates has also increased from 15 in 1965-66 to 100 in 1969-70, and further to 297 (32 girls) in 1971-72. The Department spent over the scheme a sum of Rs. 47,936 in the 1971-72, against Rs. 45,051 in 1969-70.

A number of Adivasi and Harijan students prosecuting studies at various levels were also offered scholarships. The following table gives the number of preand post-matric scholarships and amount distributed to the students of these classes from 1965-66 to 1971-72.

Table No. XV— 4

*No. of Scholarshipholders and Amount Distributed, 1965-72*

| Year    | Pre-Matric                |         |       | Amount Distri-<br>buted (Rs.) | Post-Matric                    |              |       | Amount<br>Distri-<br>buted<br>(Rs.) |
|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
|         | No. of Scholarshipholders |         |       |                               | No. of Scholar-<br>shipholders |              |       |                                     |
|         | Adivasi                   | Harijan | Total |                               | Adi-<br>vasi                   | Hari-<br>jan | Total |                                     |
|         |                           |         |       |                               |                                |              |       |                                     |
| 1965-66 | 1,699                     | 3,111   | 4,810 | 3,83,699                      | 48                             | 97           | 145   | 45,460                              |
| 1967-68 | 550                       | 970     | 1,520 | 1,91,291                      | 24                             | 22           | 46    | 24,820                              |
| 1968-69 | 1,189                     | 640     | 1,829 | 1,60,349                      | 51                             | 98           | 149   | 53,321                              |
| 1969-70 | 558                       | 1,229   | 1,787 | 1,76,014                      | 52                             | 75           | 127   | 55,564                              |
| 1970-71 | 1,361                     | 710     | 2,071 | 1,96,181                      | 51                             | 79           | 130   | 62,402                              |
| 1971-72 | 730                       | 1,192   | 1,922 | 2,08,040                      | 62                             | 104          | 166   | 74,453                              |

Source :— Tribal Welfare Department.

## General Education

## Primary Education

As stated earlier, the first school was opened at Rewa in 1872-73. The number of primary schools gradually increased in the last decades of the 19th century. The progress of primary education was also slow in the pre-Independence period. It was during the decade 1951-61 that the number of primary schools had more than doubled, while the number of scholars had almost trebled.<sup>1</sup> In 1953-54 the Compulsory Education Act was introduced in Rewa. Each tahsil in the District was provided with a compulsory education centre. In 1954-55 compulsion was also introduced at the headquarters of each *Kanungo* circle, and at the Block Development headquarters in the District. By the end of the Second Plan period (1955-56), the State had 838 such centres.

Basic education was, similarly, introduced for the first time in 1952 in the District. A model Basic School was opened at Rewa in that year. As a result of three successive Five Year Plans, primary education made rapid strides during the past 24 years.

The following Table reviews the same:—

Table No. XV—5  
Primary / Junior Basic Education, 1950 to 1974

| Year    | No. of Schools | No. of Students |        | No. of Teachers |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
|         |                | Boys            | Girls  |                 |
| 1950-51 | 326            | 13,497          | 601    | 460             |
| 1955-56 | 631            | 34,450          | 1,475  | 1,170           |
| 1960-61 | 768            | 37,184          | 5,844  | 1,915           |
| 1965-66 | 791            | 36,711          | 11,347 | 1,536           |
| 1969-70 | 793            | 32,228          | 10,606 | 1,564           |
| 1971-72 | 862            | 44,593          | 17,705 | 1,787           |
| 1972-73 | 1,015          | 47,457          | 21,624 | 2,692           |
| 1973-74 | 969            | 47,005          | 19,018 | 1,936           |

Source :— 1. District Educational Officer, Rewa.  
2. Rewa District Census Hand Book, 1961.  
3. District Statistical Hand Book, 1974.

It is evident from the above table, that by 1969-70, the number of primary and junior basic schools increased by 143.2 per cent since 1950-51. Simi-

1. Rewa District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. Liii.

larly, the number of boys and girls also increased by 138.7 per cent and 1656.4 per cent, while that of teachers recorded a rise of 240.0 per cent over the period.

## Middle Schools

The history of middle schools in the District begins with the opening of a school at Rewa town in 1872-73. This school gradually developed into a High School and the middle school classes were also attached to it. By 1904-05, the number of middle schools in Rewa State rose to 8, from which candidates were sent for the Vernacular Final Examination of the U.P. Board, Allahabad. By the year 1926-27, the number of all types of middle schools went up to 12. These included one Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Umaria which had 249 scholars in 1926-27. The rest were Vernacular schools which had 2,623 students on the roll and the Government spent Rs. 15,958 on these schools in 1926-27.<sup>1</sup>

In 1951 the District had 44 middle schools, which increased to 205 in 1969-70. The progress of middle schools in the District during the last 24 years is tabulated below.—

Table No. XV—6

## Progress of Middle Schools, 1950-1971

| Year    | No. of Schools | No. of Students |        | No. of Teachers |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
|         |                | Boys            | Girls  |                 |
| 1950-51 | 44             | 7,048           | 301    | 440             |
| 1955-56 | 52             | 11,986          | 1,039  | 572             |
| 1960-61 | 71             | 15,487          | 1,952  | 897             |
| 1965-66 | 176            | 26,543          | 4,902  | 1,432           |
| 1969-70 | 205            | 28,897          | 7,152  | 1,668           |
| 1971-72 | 222            | 33,658          | 9,680  | 1,310           |
| 1972-73 | 237            | 38,694          | 12,539 | 1,499           |
| 1973-74 | 224            | 36,010          | 9,312  | 1,673           |

Note — Inclusive of senior basic schools.

Source :— 1. District Educational Officer, Rewa.

2. Rewa District Census Handbook, 1961.

3. District Statistical Hand Book, 1974.

Since 1950-51, the number of schools increased by about 61.03 per cent during the initial two Plan periods ending 1960-61. A further increase of 147.9 per cent was recorded during the Third Plan period. In the corresponding periods, the number of students increased by 137.2 per cent and 80.3 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the number of teachers also doubled by 1960-1961 and more than trebled by the end of the Third Plan period.

1. Rewa State Administration Report, 1926-27, p. 62.

Since then it was a period of consolidation. The number of schools, students and teachers went up by 16.4 per cent, 11.4 per cent and 16.4 per cent, respectively.

#### Higher Secondary Education

As mentioned earlier, the first school in the State was established at Rewa town in 1872-73. In 1903-04, there existed only two high schools, one each at Rewa and Satna. The school at Rewa, then called Darbar High School, imparted instruction upto the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. The two high schools had a combined strength of 638 students in 1904-05, which number rose to 872 in 1911-12.

The expenditure on these institutions amounted to Rs. 13,285 in 1911-12, which increased to Rs. 25,308 in 1926-27. Darbar High School, Rewa, incurred an expenditure of Rs. 13,946 in 1926-27. In 1918-19, the Darbar High School had a strength of 227 students, taught by 16 teachers.

The progress of secondary education was more rapid after Independence when the number of these schools increased from 3 in 1950-51 to 40 in 1969-70. The secondary education included *inter-alia* the intermediate college, high schools and junior high schools (middle) also. Their number rose enormously in the District during this period. For the qualitative improvement, training schools were also opened for teachers. Other steps included the betterment of the grades of teachers and introduction of new subjects. Education was almost free, except for those students whose guardians were income-tax payers. Scholarship was also awarded to the poor and meritorious students. The secondary education came to be reorganized on the basis of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission (1953) Report. As a result of this, Martand High School, Rewa was converted into a multipurpose school. Crafts were also introduced in the curriculum of the junior high schools (middle). The following table gives an idea of the progress of secondary education in Rewa.

Table No. XV—7  
Progress of High / Higher Secondary Schools, 1950 to 1974

| Year    | No. of Schools | No. of Students |       | No. of Teachers |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|
|         |                | Boys            | Girls |                 |
| 1950-51 | 3              | 890             | 229   | 51              |
| 1955-56 | 8              | 3,948           | 211   | 185             |
| 1960-61 | 21             | 8,308           | 323   | 387             |
| 1965-66 | 35             | 15,956          | 719   | 760             |
| 1969-70 | 40             | 17,411          | 1,017 | 857             |
| 1970-71 | 45             | 20,286          | 1,457 | 929             |
| 1971-72 | 47             | 20,718          | 1,456 | 984             |
| 1972-73 | 56             | 22,909          | 2,488 | 753             |
| 1973-74 | 42             | 16,484          | 1,106 | 959             |

Source :— 1. District Educational Officer, Rewa.  
2. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bhopal.  
3. Rewa District Census Hand Book, 1961.

While the number of schools increased by 1233.3 per cent during the period 1950-70, the number of students and teachers increased by 1555.6 per cent and 1580.3 per cent, respectively. The Second and the Third Plan periods accounted for the most of the progress made in regard to high school education. The period after 1965-66, however, is characterised for its consolidation.

#### University Education

Prior to the year 1944, the District had no arrangements for University education. Hence the students desirous of prosecuting higher studies were required to go to the colleges of other regions. In order to meet the long felt demand, the Government established the first Intermediate College at Rewa in 1935. In the post-Independence period, more colleges were opened in the District offering University Education in various faculties.

In 1935 it was established as an Intermediate College. In 1944 and 1948 it was upgraded to a Degree College and a Post-Graduate College, respectively. Formerly it was affiliated to Saugar University, but Thakur Ranmat Singh Arts College, Rewa, in 1968-69. The College imparts instruction in various subjects of Arts, Commerce and Law faculties. Offering nine subjects, including Sanskrit and Social Science for post-graduate studies, it also offers degree courses in Library Science, Music and Urdu. It has a well-equipped library and a reading room. The hostel, attached to the College, has an accommodation for 75 students. The College publishes every year a magazine called *Archana*. It has a playground meant for various outdoor games. The planning forum of the College conducts village surveys periodically.

The number of teachers in the College was 65 in 1970-71. The College had 1768 students in Arts and 70 in Commerce in 1965-66, but the strength decreased to 760 and 40, respectively in 1970-71. During the same period the number of Law students increased from 164 to 307.

A Girls Degree College was established at Rewa in 1961 to impart instruction in Arts subjects upto degree level. Later, in 1966-67, teaching in Science subjects and the classes of Library Science (for women only) were also started in the College. The latter were, however, transferred to Thakur Ranmant Singh Arts College, Rewa. It has also hostel and library facilities for the students of the College. The number of students in Arts faculty rose from 56 in 1965-66 to 103 in 1968-69, while the number of students in science faculty increased from 35 in 1966-67 to 78 in 1968-69. But the number of teachers decreased from 20 in 1965-66 to 13 in 1968-69. In 1971-72, while the number of girls in the College further increased to 396 in both the faculties, the number of teachers declined further to 5 only.

The Government Science College, Rewa, came into existence after the bifurcation of Thakur Ranmat Singh College, Rewa in the year 1964. The College provides teaching in various subjects of Science faculty upto post-graduate standard. It had a library containing 14,886 books on its shelves in 1970-71. The number of students on the roll of the college was 1238 in 1965-66, which increased to 2471 in 1969-70. But the number sharply declined to 1298 in the following year.

Now affiliated to Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa, an Arts College was established at Sirmour in 1965. It is run by Lok Shikshan Sansthan, Sirmour. The number of students and teachers in the College during the year 1970-71 was 43 and 6 respectively. It had a library which contained 800 books. The total amounts of grants-in-aid received from the State Government and the University Grants Commission upto 1970-71 were Rs. 89,140 and Rs. 5,550, respectively. Total income and expenditure from 1965-66 to 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 3,19,899 and 3,06,092, respectively. It has a building of its own.

The College was started in 1966 by the Education Society of Mauganj. In the beginning it imparted instruction upto degree level in Arts subjects. It was then affiliated to Saugar University, Sagar. In 1970 Law Classes were also started in the College. Next year it also started classes upto degree level for Science and Commerce students. In September, 1971, Indian Social Science Research Institute established a Research Centre in the College with a view to studying the trends of trade in oilseeds of the region. The State Government has also sanctioned a matching grant of Rs. 2,52,600 for construction of the College building. It has a library and a reading room with a seating capacity for 50 scholars. In 1965-66 the College had 45 students on its rolls, and the number increased to 328 in 1971-72. The College had an income of Rs. 19,696 in 1966-67 which increased to Rs. 3,66,505, including State Government grant of Rs. 82,109 and University Grants Commission's grant of Rs. 20,075. Expenditure, during those years, almost equalled the income.

Lal Sudarshan Singh Smarak Shiksha Samiti, Lalgaon started an Arts Degree College at Lalgaon in 1965. It was then affiliated to Saugar University, Sagar. In 1969-70 Law classes were also started in the college, but were soon closed down next year. The College has now been affiliated to Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa. Its library had 1,622 books on its shelves in 1971-72. The number of students in the college increased from 16 in 1965-66 to 106 in 1971-72. The college had an income of Rs. 59,998, including Government grant of Rs. 21,553 in 1970-71.

The College was established in July, 1965, by Chakghat Education Society, Chakghat. It imparted instruction upto degree level in Arts subjects only. In 1971 the College also started degree classes for Commerce and Law students. It is affiliated to Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa. The College has a library and a reading room. The College offers hostel accommodation to about 20 students. It received grants-in-aid from the State Government amounting to Rs. 38,913, since its inception. The number of students increased from 72 in 1965-66 to 118 in 1970-71.

The College was started in 1965 by Swami Vivekanand Samiti, Teonthar. It imparts instruction upto degree level in Arts subjects only. It has a library which contained 2,474 books in 1970-71. It is affiliated to Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa. The College has a building of its own and it offers hostel facilities to its students. Admissions in the College rose from a mere 33 in 1965-66 to 117 in 1970-71, when it had an income of Rs. 61,846, including a grant amounting to Rs. 17,139.

A University was established at Rewa in July, 1968, under an Ordinance issued by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh. Soon after, an Act was passed (No. 22 of 1969) by the Legislature of the State in the same year. It was named after the former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh State (part B.), Awadhesh Pratap Singh, who pioneered the move in 1949 for the establishment of a University. In early years, the Secretary of the Education Department acted as *ex-Officio* Vice-Chancellor of the University. In 1971 a full time Vice Chancellor was appointed.

All the colleges of Rewa Division are now affiliated to this University. In 1971, the number of Government and private colleges affiliated to this University was 13 and 27, respectively. Prior to the establishment of this University, all these colleges were affiliated to the University of Saugar, Sagar. Out of these 40 colleges, 10 Government colleges have been declared as constituent colleges of the University. In 1968-69, the number of students enrolled in the University was 12,873, which rose to 17,519 in 1970-71. The income, including grants-in-aid received from the State Government, amounted to Rs. 2,50,000 in 1970-71. The University was also recognised by the University Grants Commission later on.

#### *Professional and Technical Education*

There are five institutions in the District for professional and technical education. A brief description of each institution is being given in the following pages,

The College of Agriculture, Rewa, was established in 1952, as an institute imparting instruction in two years' Diploma course in Agriculture. In 1954, Intermediate Classes in Agriculture, run by the Thakur College of Agriculture, Rewa, were transferred to this institution and it then became a part of the above mentioned College. The degree classes in Agriculture were started here in 1955. In 1969, post-graduate classes in Agronomy and Horticulture were started and the institution then attained a separate entity. It was then affiliated to the University of Saugar, Saugar. With the formation of Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya at Jabalpur, the institution was affiliated to it.

In 1960-61, the number of students and teachers was 381 and 26, respectively. In 1970-71, the number of students decreased to 110 and the number of teachers rose to 33. It had a library having about 10,000 books on its shelves in 1970-71. The hostel of the College has 50 single-seated rooms.

A Police Training School was started at Rewa in 1949, with a view to training the new recruits. It also imparted in-service training to the employees of the Police Department for their promotion posts. The School is under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Police, Madhya Pradesh. It is run by the Superintendent, Police Training School, Rewa. The maximum number of trainees in it has been 150. In 1971-72 it had a sanctioned strength of 21 members on the staff.

A Sainik School was established in Rewa in 1962, under the Sainik School scheme, initiated by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the State Government and the Defence Ministry. It is of residential type and is meant for boys only. The education in this School has a military bias. Its administration vests in an autonomous board of governors under the chairmanship of Union Minister for Defence. For the day-to-day administration there is a local board with the Officer Commanding of the area as the Chairman and the Principal of the School as the Secretary. The amount of grant to the School for building and equipment purposes by the State was Rs. 2.14 lakhs in the year 1962-63. In the years 1963-64 and 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 1.11 lakhs and Rs. 72,000 respectively, was given. Candidates from Madhya Pradesh, who are admitted to this School, are given scholarship. These scholarships were given to 53 candidates in the year 1962-63, and to 63 in 1963-64. The amount spent on scholarships during these years was Rs. 84,300 and Rs. 91,087,<sup>1</sup> respectively.

Since 1964-65, the School has maintained its steady progress. Against

an expenditure of Rs. 4.37 lakhs and an income of Rs. 4.70 lakhs in that year the School incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5.45 lakhs with an income of Rs. 6.65 lakhs in 1970-71. A sum of Rs. 4.33 lakhs was received as grant-in-aid from the Government during the year 1970-71.

Similarly, the number of boys in the school increased from 229 in 1964 to 307 in 1971 and that of teachers from 16 in 1964 to 17 in 1971.

All the students are accommodated in Houses under the direct supervision of "House Masters" who act as their guide and local guardians. Each House consists of approximately 50 boys. At present the School has five Houses, namely, Narmada, Satpura, Vindhya, Chambal and Betwa, named after the two mountain systems and rivers of Madhya Pradesh.

The College was started at Rewa in 1956 with four lecturers. The classes of the College were then held in the building of Darbar College (now Thakur Ranmat Singh College), Rewa. It then imparted instruction for B. T. degree of Agra University, Agra. It was, in fact, then a Education, Rewa Department of the Darbar College, Rewa.

In 1957-58, an independent institution for teachers' training was started with B. Ed. and M. Ed. classes, working under a separate principal. The College was then affiliated to Saugar University, Saugar and was called Teachers' Training College, Rewa. Later it was named as Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Rewa and in 1967 it was renamed as Government College of Education, Rewa. The College is under the administrative control of the Director of Collegiate Education, Madhya Pradesh. It has a hostel, accommodating 25 men trainees. Since its inception till 1965-66, the number of student-trainees increased from 89 to 221. As a result of increased admissions, the number of teachers also increased simultaneously from 7 in 1957-58 to 32 in 1965-66.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,85,213 in the year 1965-66. The number of students on the roll of the College decreased from 221 in 1965-66 to 118 in 1970-71. It had an expenditure amounting to Rs. 4.63 lakhs in 1970-71. In the same year the library of the college had 8,865 books.

After training a record number of trainees, i. e., 272 in 1966-67, both the number of trainees and teachers showed declining tendency. The fall in the former case was of 58.08 per cent and that in the latter 32.3 per cent by the year 1970-71.

The Institute was founded at Rewa in the year 1957. It imparts training in the following trades:—1. Smithy, 2. Draughtsman (Civil), 3. Draughtsman

<sup>1</sup>, Development of Education in M. P. (1947-1964), p. 37 (Education Department),

(Mechanical) 4. Fitter, 5. Electrician, 6. Mechanic, 7. Motor-Mechanic, 8. Drilling, 9. Surveying, 10. Welding and 11. Weaving. The trainees are given instruction in these trades for different periods. Their number in the year of inception was 115 which increased to 233 in January, 1965.

In 1970-71 the admissions numbered 225. The number of staff members was 28 in that year. The expenditure of the Institute increased from Rs. 16,853 in 1959-60 to Rs. 3,29,023 in 1970-71. The Institute is under the administrative control of the Director, Employment and Training, Madhya Pradesh. It has a library, a reading-room, and also offers hostel facilities. The hostel has an accommodation for 75 trainees. The hostellers are exempted from room-rent, water and electric charges.

The Medical College at Rewa was established in 1963, with the Departments of Anatomy and Physiology. In December, 1964, the Departments of Pharmacology and Pathology were also added. By 1967, all the departments had been started in the College. The first batch of 12 students passed out the M.B.B.S. examination in January, 1968. Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Rewa, has been attached to this College for practical training of the students. A batch of 22 interneers was drafted for practical training in the year 1968-69. In 1971-72, M. D. and M. S. courses were also started and out of 22 admissions, 10 passed out. D.C.C. courses were also started in July, 72. The College has a library, a reading-room and also offers hostel facilities. The teaching staff consisted of 54 members in 1968-69, which number increased to 96 in 1971-72.

Established by the Government in the year 1965-66, the institute offers two years' training course to the teacher-trainees of the area. Till the year 1966-67 the institute was exclusively for male pupils only. But in that year it was converted exclusively for women. Along with the regular courses, the institute also offers training in sewing and embroidery, gardening, spinning and weaving, clay modelling, etc. Music was also introduced in 1972. The number of trainees increased from 17 in 1967-68 to 53 in 1969-70. In 1970-71 the attendance declined to 35. But in 1971-72 it picked up and there were 49 trainees on the rolls. The number of teachers / instructors was 10 in the year 1971-72.

The College was established in 1964. It offers five years' course in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering leading to a degree of B. E. It is affiliated to Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa. The College had a strength of 276 students in 1972, as against 358 in the preceding year. The number of teachers increased from 6 in 1964 to 39 in 1969 and to 42 in 1971. The College hostel was completed in the year 1968, which provides

facility of residence to 95 students. For the convenience of the staff, the College has also constructed about 53 residential quarters of various categories. Apart from these, the College also provides for training in N. C. C., and various sports. The library has about 8,000 books on its shelves, and also subscribes for about 42 magazines of scientific and technical nature. Since its inception, machines worth about Rs. 13,43,855 were purchased for the College.

Various types of Central and State scholarships, stipends and grants are offered by the College to its students. During the year 1970-71, the College disbursed an amount of Rs. 1,80,659 as scholarship among the students.

#### *Oriental Schools and Colleges*

In 1903-04, there existed two Sanskrit schools at Rewa, which were recognised by the Education Department of the State and given grants-in-aid. In 1904-05, there were 66 students on rolls of these institutions. The total expenditure then amounted to Rs. 240.<sup>1</sup> Besides these, one Sanskrit school was also attached to the High School at Rewa. It was a Government institution and sent boys for the *Visharad* and *Prajna* examinations of the Punjab University. A Sanskrit *Pathshala* and a Vedic *Pathshala* also existed at Rewa during this period. In 1924-25, the Sanskrit *Pathshala* had 130 students on the rolls and its expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,566. The Vedic *Pathshala* had a strength of 31 students and its expenditure amounted to Rs. 510 in that year. The *Pathshala* imparted instruction in the *Vedas*.

An Islamia school was also started in Rewa town in about 1921-22. The Government gave grant-in-aid to this School to encourage private enterprise in the field of education.

The College was established at Rewa in 1961, with the object of teaching Sanskrit on traditional lines. The College also offered teaching of other subjects on modern lines. It is now affiliated to Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa. The students of the College are awarded the degree of B. A. (Classics) after completion of three years' degree course. Since 1968-69, the College has also started classes from *Prathama* to *Acharya* of Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya, Varanasi. It had a library containing 5,491 books in 1970-71. It also offers hostel facilities. From 3 students in B. A. (Classics) course and 18 in Higher Secondary (B. Course) in 1961-62, the number of students increased to 45 in the former and declined to 5 in the latter course in 1964-65. No student was reported in the Higher Secondary course after 1965-66. Since 1965-66 the strength of students increased from 46 to 105 in the year 1970-71. The number of students in Acharya Courses was 81 in that year. The number of teachers has almost remained the same during all these years, i.e. 12.

1. Rewa Stat: Administration Report, 1904-05.

The College was started in 1968. It is affiliated to the Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad. It offers training in vocal and instrumental music, leading to a master's degree of the Samiti. In the year 1971-72, there were about 30 students in the College. The staff consisted of 4 teachers.

Sharda Sangeet  
College, Rewa

## CHAPTER XVI

### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

#### *Medical Facilities in Early Times*

The Administration Report of Rewa State for the year 1904-05 mentions the existence of as many as 17 allopathic institutions in the State at Rewa proper. This means the indigenous systems of medicine, namely, *Ayurveda* and *Unani* which happened to be practised in this region, as elsewhere in the country had to give way to the western system of medicines sometime during the latter half of nineteenth century.

Thus, at the beginning of the present century there were, in the present Rewa District, two hospitals, namely, Victoria Hospital and Zenana Hospital, and three dispensaries at Govindgarh, Teonthar and Mangawan, besides the military and jail hospitals at Rewa. Each of these Early Allopathic Medical Institutions was under the charge of a Hospital Assistant. The Medical and Vaccination Departments of the State were under the Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand who was also the Chief Medical Officer of Rewa State. He received an allowance of Rs. 300 per month for his office as Chief Medical Officer.<sup>1</sup>

The Hospital Assistants belonging to the State's Subordinate Medical Service were trained at Indore Medical School at the State's cost. Prior to 1906 the Hospital Assistant of the Military Hospital was also in charge of the Jail Hospital. In 1906-07 an Additional Hospital Administration of Hospitals and Dispensaries Assistant was appointed to the Military Hospital relieving the other Hospital Assistant to be exclusively in charge of the Jail Hospital<sup>2</sup>. In subsequent years the Military Hospital was placed under a Sub-Assistant Surgeon who was assisted by two other Sub-Assistant Surgeons and a staff of Compounders and Dressers. The Zenana Hospital was under the charge of a female Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The Victoria Hospital at Rewa was supervised by a Doctor of the Assistant Surgeon's rank. The daily average attendance at Victoria Hospital was about 175.<sup>3</sup>

1. Rewa State Administration Report, 1904-05.

2. *ibid.* Appendix p. 5. XXIII, 1906-07, p. 13.

3. *ibid.* 1910-11, p. 17 and 1915-16, p. 18.

In the early twenties three more medical institutions were opened in the District, namely, one Hospital for the Police Lines at Rewa and two second class dispensaries at Mauganj and Sirmour. With effect from 18th April, 1922 a whole-time local medical officer was appointed as Superintendent of Medical Department of the State replacing the Agency Surgeon who had hitherto held that post. This was followed by the revision of pay and allowances of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and para-medical personnel.<sup>1</sup> Subsequently, the post of Superintendent of Medical Department was changed into Director of Medical and Public Health Services. There was, however, no separate staff for Public Health, but the work was carried out by the Medical Officers of hospitals and dispensaries.

In the late forties the Maharaja of Rewa sanctioned a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs for the construction of a new building to house the Victoria Hospital. The construction work was commenced in 1946-47.<sup>2</sup>

#### *Vital Statistics*

There is no reference regarding the collection and registration of vital occurrences in any of the available records. Perhaps this responsibility rested with the local bodies in the urban and revenue officials in the rural areas.

Formerly the municipal committees and similar bodies recorded births and deaths in respect of urban areas and submitted a statement to the Civil Surgeon. The vital occurrences were also reported to the nearest police stations from where the report was passed on to the Civil Surgeon. In the rural areas the Kotwars reported vital events to the station houses for onward transmission to the Civil Surgeon. The Civil Surgeon compiled separate figures for rural and urban areas and transmitted the same to the Director of Health Services for record.

With effect from 1st April 1970 the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, XVIII of 1969, promulgated by the Government of India, came into force in Madhya Pradesh. The Station Officers in rural areas have been declared Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Act. So also, in urban areas, the Chief Municipal Officers, the Health Officers of Corporations and Town Administrators of Public Sector Undertakings began to function as Registrars of Births and Deaths. They send monthly returns of vital occurrences to the District Registrar (District Statistical Officer). The District Registrar compiles figures and send them to the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths (Director of Economics and Statistics), Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

1. *idid.* 1918-22, p. 107-08.

2 *Rewa State Directory*, pp. 193-196.

The following Table shows the total number of births and deaths in the District and their rates during recent years.

*Table No. XVI— 1*  
*Births, Deaths and their Rates*

| Year | Total No. of births | Total No. of deaths | Birth rate per mille | Death rate per mille |
|------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1961 | 3,868               | 1,494               | 4.3                  | 1.9                  |
| 1965 | 9,786               | 3,911               | 11.56                | 4.62                 |
| 1966 | 11,588              | 4,423               | 13.33                | 5.11                 |
| 1967 | 13,690              | 5,945               | 15.44                | 6.71                 |
| 1968 | 15,586              | 5,487               | 15.94                | 6.00                 |
| 1969 | 17,408              | 5,485               | 18.59                | 5.86                 |
| 1971 | 14,308              | 4,960               | NA                   | NA                   |
| 1972 | 13,298              | 7,001               | 13.17                | 6.90                 |
| 1973 | 11,092              | 4,907               | 11.00                | 5.00                 |

Source — Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, M.P.

Cholera, smallpox, fever which includes malaria, bowel complaints, etc., are the causes of mortality in the District in general. Population in the District often suffered from cholera and smallpox and at times these two diseases assumed the form of epidemics. During the early years of the present century, plague too had visited the District frequently, claiming many lives. However, in the post-Independence period the District has been free from plague. The following Table shows the extent of mortality from some of the common diseases in the District during recent years.

*Table No. XVI— 2*  
*Deaths and their Causes*

| Year | Cholera | Smallpox | Fever | Diarrhoea and dysentery | Injuries and suicides | Respiratory Diseases |
|------|---------|----------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1961 | 47      | —        | —     | —                       | 36                    | NA                   |
| 1966 | 1       | 1        | 1,808 | 433                     | 63                    | NA                   |
| 1971 | —       | —        | 2,043 | 676                     | 329                   | 559                  |
| 1972 | 363     | 4        | 2,875 | 899                     | 266                   | 715                  |
| 1973 | —       | —        | 1,676 | 602                     | 854                   | 538                  |

Source :— Civil Surgeon, Rewa.

The main causes of infant mortality are prematurity, malnutrition (chiefly owing to want of mother's milk), diarrhoea, respiratory causes, smallpox and fevers. The extension of medical facilities to the very interior of the District through primary health centres and their sub-centres, arrangements for pre-natal and postnatal care of mothers, and provision for the supply of milkpowder to the underfed infants and their mothers have considerably checked infant mortality in recent years. The annual rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births was 16.30 in 1960 and 22.58 in 1965.

#### *Diseases Common to the District*

The public health in the District was, as mentioned earlier, affected by diseases like cholera, smallpox, malaria, tuberculosis, eye diseases, bowel complaints, etc., with varying intensity in the past and present. In this context plague also deserves mention as a dangerous disease of the past.

#### *Cholera*

The District has a bad cholera history. Cholera in epidemic form broke out in Rewa State in 1887, 1891, 1894, 1896 and 1897 in the last century, resulting in many deaths. During the first decade of the present century also cholera appeared in a virulent form in Rewa District in 1906, 1908, 1909 and 1910. There were, in all, 274 seizures and 187 deaths in 1910. This was followed by 386 seizures and 214 deaths in 1913-14 and 143 seizures and 68 deaths in 1915-16 in Rewa town alone. There were frequent outbreaks of Cholera in summer, lingering sometimes also during the rains. From 1938-39 to 1945-46 its annual outbreak, claimed several lives ranging from 245 in 1941-42 to 1917 in 1943-41. In subsequent years also cholera visited, but with lesser frequency and virulence.

Preventive and curative measures are generally adopted when the outbreak of cholera occurs. They are disinfection of the source of water supply by potassium permanganate and mass inoculation campaign. At the time of serious outbreaks the medical and public health staff carry on mass inoculation, impart health education and distribute anti-cholera medicines. Infectious cases are also treated at the isolation wards of hospitals and in hutments specially constructed for the purpose. The number of persons inoculated during 1961 was 1,02,413; which increased to 1,55,474 in 1964 and decreased to 51,711 in 1967.

It appears from the administration reports and other records that smallpox has broken out frequently in the District, at times assuming the form

Smallpox of an epidemic. In 1941-42 and 1945-46, smallpox appeared in an epidemic form in several parts of the district. For want of statistics, it is difficult to assess the intensity of incidence in subsequent years. Later, in 1958 and 1960, there were 105 and 8 deaths, respectively, from smallpox.

The only preventive measure for the outbreak of the disease is Vaccination. In the erstwhile State of Rewa the Superintendent of Medical Department also looked after the vaccination work with the assistance of one Deputy Superintendent, two Assistant Superintendents and a good number of vaccinators. The lymph was being manufactured at Satna under the direct supervision of the Agency Surgeon from buffalo calves. In September 1924 a new lymph factory was opened at Rewa. In addition to this, dispensary vaccination also was being done. At the time of serious outbreaks the specially appointed staff of the local bodies also used to do vaccination work.

In order to root out this disease the National Smallpox Eradication Programme was launched in the District in 1963. It was staffed by one para-medical Assistant-cum-Health Educator, 22 vaccinators, one driver and 3 peons. This staff of the NSE Programme was assisted by a regular vaccination staff of the District consisting of 19 Sanitary Inspectors and 16 vaccinators. The work done under this programme during the past few years is given below.

*Table No. XVI— 3*

#### *Vaccination*

| Year | Primary Vaccination | Revaccination | Total    |
|------|---------------------|---------------|----------|
| 1963 | 3,791               | 6,983         | 10,774   |
| 1964 | 94,040              | 3,67,201      | 4,61,241 |
| 1965 | 42,663              | 1,46,223      | 1,88,886 |
| 1966 | 31,404              | 1,12,626      | 1,44,030 |
| 1967 | 27,915              | 77,024        | 10,4,939 |
| 1968 | 37,814              | 66,767        | 1,04,581 |
| 1969 | 36,076              | 1,05,394      | 1,41,470 |
| 1970 | 48,271              | 97,018        | 1,45,289 |
| 1971 | 53,099              | 90,444        | 1,43,543 |

Source :— Civil Surgeon, Rewa.

*Malaria*

There used to be an annual outbreak of malaria fever in Rewa State after the rainy season and it was responsible for considerable mortality in the District. Incidence of malaria during the first half of the present century could not be given in the absence of relevant data.

Arrangements appear to have existed for the distribution of anti-malarial drugs in Government dispensaries. Another anti-malarial work was the filling in of mosquito breeding tanks in the affected areas. A systematic anti-malarial drive was launched in the District with the inauguration of Malaria Control programme in April, 1953. Under this programme two rounds of D.D.T. indoor residual spray were to be done during the year. The work was intensified with the changeover from Control Programme to National Malaria Eradication Programme in the District in August, 1960.

The Malaria unit under this Programme at Rewa has in its control two districts, namely, Rewa and Sidhi. The District of Rewa is divided into three sub-units, namely Rewa, Teonther and Mauganj. Each sub-unit is further divided into sectors and sections. Thus, Rewa and Teonther sub-units have 7 sectors and 29 sections each, while Mauganj has 5 and 20, respectively. The technical staff for Rewa consists of one Malaria Unit Officer, one Assistant Unit Officer, 3 Senior Malaria Inspectors, 3 Junior Malaria Inspectors, 19 Surveillance Inspectors, 7 technicians, one mechanic, 5 Superior Field Workers, 78 Surveillance Workers, 11 Field Workers and others.

The Surveillance operations under this programme are of two kinds—Active and Passive. Under the Active Surveillance the specially appointed staff of the Malaria Eradication Programme would visit every house at periodical intervals, enquire about cases of fever, take blood smears and get them examined. If the results are found positive for malaria the staff would supply a complete course of anti-malaria drugs to cure the disease. Under the latter type (passive) the Government and private agencies connected with medical and public health and the voluntary social welfare organisations would report suspected cases of malaria that come to their notice to the authorities. Here also blood smears are collected and examined, and treatment prescribed. The active surveillance is chiefly meant for the rural areas, whereas passive surveillance is best suited to the urban areas. The following Tables will show the D.D.T. spraying and surveillance work done by N. M. E. P. unit of Rewa during the past few years.

Table No. XVI— 4

*D. D. T. Spraying*

| Year | No. of villages in which<br>D. D. T. spraying<br>was done | No. of smears<br>examined | No. of positive<br>cases |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1962 | 2,185                                                     | 50,856                    | 2                        |
| 1967 | 125                                                       | 84,149                    | 6,328                    |
| 1971 | 3,956                                                     | *                         | *                        |

\* figures are given under Surveillance operation.

Source :— Malaria Unit Officer, NMEP Unit, Rewa.

Table No. XVI— 5

*Surveillance Operations*

| Year | No. of fever<br>case detected |         | No. of cases in which<br>blood smears collected |         | Result         |
|------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------|
|      | Active                        | Passive | Active                                          | Passive |                |
| 1962 | 38,282                        | 12,604  | 38,252                                          | 12,604  | 2 positive     |
| 1967 | 77,396                        | 21,780  | 62,369                                          | 21,780  | 6,328 Positive |
| 1971 | 1,64,413                      |         | 1,42,647                                        |         | 219 Positive   |

Source :— Malaria Unit Officer, NMEP Unit, Rewa.

*Tuberculosis*

TB has been responsible for a sizable number of deaths in the District every year, though it defied detection in the early years of the present century. In 1958, 1959 and 1960 there were 22, 12 and 10 deaths, respectively from TB in the district.

There is no medical institution in the District exclusively for the treatment of TB. During the First Five Year Plan period 25 TB beds have been provided in the District hospital for treatment of TB.

Since 1951 BCG teams have also been visiting the District to combat tuberculosis by testing and administering BCG vaccine on a mass scale. The BCG campaigns were not conducted every year in the entire District as the teams moved from district to district. However, at every operation a large number of the District population was covered. The highest number of tests conducted between 1951 and 1960 was in 1955 when out of 2,03,045 persons tested as many as 89,698 received vaccination. In other years during this period it varied

from 175 (tested) and 49 (vaccinated) in 1956 to 1,82,582 (tested) and 83,831 (vaccinated) in 1954.

### *Eye Diseases*

Trachoma and cataract are the two eye diseases prevalent in the District. In order to assess the incidence of trachoma in the State, a Pilot Project Survey was conducted in 1959 under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research. The percentage of incidence of trachoma in the District was estimated to be 52.2. The medical institutions at the District and tahsil headquarters offer treatment through specialists for these diseases. The Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Rewa is provided with an eye specialist since 1955. One of the measures adopted to check the eye diseases and for the removal of partial blindness was the organising of eye camps.

### *Bowel Complaints*

Diarrhoea and dysentery are the two major complaints that cause a sizable number of deaths, especially among children. However, mortality from these diseases has considerably decreased in recent years owing to the extension of medical facilities to the very interior of the District through the agency of primary health centres and their sub-centres, besides the use of advanced medical aids.

### *Leprosy*

A considerable number of leprosy cases have been recorded in the District though its prevalence is not very high. To combat this disease a Leprosy Control Unit was opened by the State Government in 1956 at Rewa under the National Leprosy Control Programme. This Unit serves a population of about one lakh in the rural areas around Rewa doing the work of survey, education and treatment of leprosy cases. The Leprosy Control Unit is headed by one Medical Officer, specially trained in leprosy. The area under the jurisdiction of the Unit comprises 190 villages. A mass survey recently conducted by the Unit covered a population of 1,07,443 of which 96,760 cases were investigated and 1,834 registered for observation and treatment. Besides, healthy children below the age of 10 of lepers, numbering 173 are being given preventive medicines while other members of their families are examined periodically. Government spends about Rs. 80,000 per annum on the maintenance of this Unit.

Besides the Control Unit, three hospitals, one dispensary and nine primary health centres in the District also offer outdoor treatment to leprosy patients. These institutions are not, however, provided with separate staff for the purpose.

### *Plague*

Although the District has been free from plague in the post-Independence period, yet it witnessed a few virulent attacks of this dreadful disease during the

first three decades of the present century. It was in 1905-06 that plague made its first appearance in the former Rewa State. It started in September, 1905 and in the subsequent few months it took a heavy toll. There were 401 seizures and 352 deaths. It was, however, confined to Rewa town and surrounding villages. In 1907-08 a few cases of plague occurred in a village in the Teonthar Tahsil. The infection was imported, but did not become epidemic. Plague again appeared in 1922-23, this time in certain villages of Huzur Tahsil. In spite of all possible precautions undertaken by the Sanitary Department, there were 486 seizures and 413 deaths. Plague is reported to have visited the District again in 1945-46 when 77 cases were recorded.

The anti-plague measures include inoculation, evacuation, isolation, disinfection and rat-destruction. Cynogassing of rat-burrows are also resorted to.

### *Hospitals and Dispensaries*

In 1968 there were in all three hospitals, i.e. the Gandhi Memorial Hospital, the Police Hospital, Rewa and Civil Hospital, Mangawan, two civil dispensaries, i.e. Bichhiya and Chakghat, one Jail Hospital and nine Primary Health Centres in the District, besides 30 Government Ayurvedic dispensaries. All these institutions except the Gandhi Memorial Hospital is under the Civil Surgeon of Rewa District. The Gandhi Memorial hospital is an attached hospital of Medical College, Rewa, since 1964 and is under the charge of a Superintendent.

The Victoria Hospital at Rewa was renamed as Gandhi Memorial Hospital in 1952. In the same year the bed-strength of this hospital was doubled from 75 to 150. In the subsequent year a Medical Specialist, Eye Specialist, Radiologist, Dental Surgeon and several Assistant Surgeons were provided at this institution. The bed-strength was further raised to 250 in 1954 and 289 in 1955.

Two more specialists were added to the staff in 1955, i.e. a Surgical Specialist and a Pathologist. The present staff includes one Medical Superintendent, one Assistant Medical Superintendent, 8 RMOs or RSOs, 4 CMOs, 3 Radiologists/Pathologists, one Dental Surgeon, two Assistant Family Planning Surgeons (Male and Female), one Senior Sister Tutor, 18 Nursing Sisters, one Sister Tutor, 40 Staff nurses, 25 technical staff (Compounders, Lab. technicians, etc.) and other ministerial and administrative staff. A Zenana Wing of this Hospital, having a capacity of 96 beds, was opened in a new building known as Yuvraj Bhavan. The Zenana beds thus vacated were to be used as surgical beds and for V.D. Ten general beds—5 male and 5 female—are reserved in the Gandhi Memorial Hospital. In 1972, the total number of beds in the Hospital was 466.

The facilities for the treatment of maternity cases in this hospital include daily outdoor services, antenatal clinic conducted twice a week, postnatal

clinic conducted once a week and family planning outdoor. The indoor facilities include a well-equipped labour room, antenatal and postnatal wards and gynaecological ward. Emergency admissions are looked after by three doctors. The following Table shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated annually in all sections of this hospital during the past few years.

Table No. XVI— 6  
No. of Patients treated at G. M. Hospital

| Year | Indoor | Outdoor  | Total    |
|------|--------|----------|----------|
| 1960 | 11,687 | 2,16,100 | 2,27,787 |
| 1965 | 15,866 | 2,01,074 | 2,16,940 |
| 1970 | 17,063 | 83,904   | 1,00,967 |

The existence of a medical institution at Mangawan has been referred to earlier. Its origin can be traced back to 1881. It appears that this small hospital had earlier 4 beds which number was raised to 16 in subsequent years. It was shifted to its present premises in 1953. However, it had in 1971 only 8 beds— 6 male and two female. Its staff includes one doctor, one compounder, one midwife, one sweeper and two vaccinators besides others. The number of patients annually treated here during the past few years is given below.

Table No. XVI— 7  
No. of Patients treated in Civil Hospital, Mangawan

| Year | Indoor | Outdoor |
|------|--------|---------|
| 1966 | 33     | 14,751  |
| 1967 | 47     | 13,310  |
| 1968 | 17     | 11,649  |
| 1969 | 68     | 13,238  |
| 1970 | 101    | 13,855  |
| 1971 | 118    | 11,041  |

The Police Hospital, Rewa is housed in a building within the premises of the police lines. The origin of this hospital can be traced back to the early twenties. It has 12 beds. The post of Assistant Medical Officer who held charge of the hospital has recently been abolished. The Assistant Surgeon of Jail Hospital looks after this institution. Other staff includes one compounder, one Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwife, one peon, one ward servant, one sweeper and one chaukidar. The average number of indoor and outdoor patients annually treated here during 1956-1968 was 93 and 6,724 respectively.

The erstwhile Government of Vindhya Pradesh opened this dispensary in 1955 in a building donated by a local philanthropist. There is no facility for indoor treatment. It is staffed by one Medical Officer, one Civil Dispensary, Compounder, one Auxiliary Nurse-Cum-Midwife and three class IV staff. The number of patients annually treated there from 1966 to 1971 was 12,737; 10,655; 11,555; 7,684; 12,436; and 9,831 respectively.

The Jail Hospital, Rewa, opened in 1885, is an old medical institution in the District. It is situated near the District Police line. This 20 bedded hospital is staffed by one Assistant Surgeon and one compounder. The Civil Surgeon, Rewa visits this hospital once a week, besides attending to emergency calls. Serious cases requiring special treatment and maternity cases, if any, are referred to Gandhi Memorial Hospital. The average number of indoor and outdoor patients annually treated here during 1956-1968 was 461 and 1,322, respectively.

#### Primary Health Centres

In order to provide basic medical facilities to the rural population a number of primary health centres and sub-centres were opened in the District during the Plan periods. These institutions are located in the Community Development and National Extension Service Block areas. A primary health centre can be defined as an organisation providing or making accessible, under the direct supervision of at least one physician, the basic health services for a community. The primary health centres which were established during the intensive phase of the Blocks were taken over by the Public Health Department as and when they entered their post intensive phase. Each Primary Health Centre has three or more sub-centres to extend medical facilities to the interior. Each centre is usually staffed by at least one Medical Officer, one compounder, one driver, one Lady Health Visitor, four midwives, one wardboy, one peon, one sweeper, one *dhobi* and one waterman. A midwife is attached to each sub-centre. The Medical Officer in charge of the centre visits each sub-centre once in a week. The staff position varies according to the number of sub-centres and other requirements. There are nine primary health centres in the District at Govindgarh, Teonthar, Sirmour, Mauganj, Hanumana, Gangeo, Jawa, Raipur, and Naigarhi. Each centre has three sub-centres under it. Their location, date of opening, sub-centres, bed strength and staff position are given in the Appendix.

#### Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

There are four maternity and child welfare centres in the District, three of which are attached to the existing primary health centres. One is located in the premises of the office of the Civil Surgeon, Rewa. Their location and staff position are given below.

Table No. XVI— 8

*Maternity and Child Welfare Centres*

| S No. | Name of M C W Centre | Staff                        |      |                              |           |
|-------|----------------------|------------------------------|------|------------------------------|-----------|
|       |                      | Nurses / lady Health Visitor | Dais | Auxiliary Nurse-Cum-Midwives | Lady peon |
| 1     | Rewa                 | 1                            | 1    | 4                            | 2         |
| 2     | Sirmour              | —                            | 1    | 3                            | 1         |
| 3     | Teonthar             | —                            | —    | 3                            | 1         |
| 4     | Mauganj              | —                            | 1    | 3                            | 1         |

*Mobile Unit*

A mobile dispensary was started in the District in 1951. The entire area of Rewa revenue District is covered by this Unit. It is staffed by one Medical Officer, one compounder, one driver and one cleaner. One ambulance van is also provided to this Unit. On an average the mobile unit treats about 5,000 patients per annum.

*Ayurvedic Dispensaries*

There are 30 Government Ayurvedic dispensaries in the District. They are located at Rewa, Dihiya, Tiekar, Khajha Mahsaon, Gudh, Devari, Rahat, Baikunthpur, Baraon, Semariya, Pateraha, Dabhaura, Barahula, Chukhari, Rampur, Naigarhi, Dhira, Piprahi, Khaira, Garh, Raipur Karchuliyan, Lalgaon, Raipur Sonauri, Badagaon, Manikwar, Tawara, Raghunathgarh, Patna, Agdal and Katra. Each of these dispensaries is under the charge of a qualified *Vaidya*.

*Homoeopathic Dispensaries*

There are two Government Homoeopathic dispensaries in the District at Jankipark and Tangaha. In addition, a Government aided Homoeopathic Hospital, located in the Municipal Primary School, is being run by the Municipal Council, Rewa. It was established on 15th April, 1965. Government annual grant amounting to Rs. 200 is given in the form of medicine. The number of patients annually treated here from 1967 to 1970 was 6,444; 4,465; 4,311 and 2,490, respectively.

*Training of Para-Medical Personnel*

In 1953 a Training school for Nurses and Midwives was started in the Gandhi Memorial Hospital. The school was affiliated to the Madhya Pradesh Nurses and Midwives Registration Council. Two Sister Tutors were appointed for the training of 10 pupil nurses and 10 pupil midwives annually. The

nurses were awarded a stipend of Rs. 30 and dearness allowance per month. They were also provided with accommodation in the old Zenana Hospital building. The duration of training (for staff nurse) is 3½ years. The number of candidates trained from 1966 to 1969 was increased to 41 in each year. In 1970 and 1971, the number trained was 53 each.

Besides, 10 Laboratory Technicians and 30 Sanitary Inspectors are trained at the Shyam Shah Medical College, Rewa. Both these courses are of one year duration. The candidates receive a stipend of Rs. 30 per month.

*Expenditure on Medical and Public Health*

The expenditure on Medical and Public Health for the past few years is given below.

Table No. XVI— 9

*Expenditure on Medical and Public Health*

| Year    | Medical  | Public Health |
|---------|----------|---------------|
| 1965-66 | 1,06,800 | 1,03,700      |
| 1966-67 | 23,200   | 3,65,600      |
| 1967-68 | 54,900   | 7,91,600      |
| 1968-69 | 52,100   | 4,79,100      |
| 1969-70 | 1,08,000 | 5,18,400      |
| 1970-71 | 82,600   | 6,45,900      |

Source :— Civil Surgeon, Rewa

*Medical and Public Health Research Centres*

The establishment of a Medical College in 1963 has provided sufficient scope for activities in this field. The various departments of medicine and surgery in the Shyam Shah Medical College such as, Anatomy, Pathology, Social and Preventive Medicines, Forensic Medicines, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, etc., are engaged in research work on different topics.

Under a master plan to expand laboratory services in the State through a principal laboratory, 6 regional laboratories, and 33 district laboratories, the State Government accorded necessary sanction for the establishment of a Regional Laboratory at Rewa. Established in October 1956, this laboratory was placed under the charge of a qualified medical officer. Food samples are examined in the laboratory to assess the percentage of adulteration. In 1968 this laboratory

had on its staff one Medical Officer, one Chemist (Public analyst), one Laboratory Technician, two Laboratory Assistants and other clerical and class IV staff.

### Family Planning

In order to provide adequate medical advice to parents, especially to mothers, in bringing up healthy children and in planning their families, a revised and modified family planning programme was chalked out in 1957 in the light of Government of India's proposals and the requirements of the State. Accordingly, a number of urban and rural family planning clinics were opened in quick succession. It was also decided that the different primary health centres in Block areas should serve as the nuclei for family planning programme in rural areas.

For intensification of family planning programme in the District, one District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer has been posted at Rewa from October 1968. He is assisted by a team of Block Extension Educators and Social Workers who work for the programme through the various family planning centres, most of them attached to primary health centres. In 1968 there were ten Family Planning Centres in the District, one each at Rewa, Sirmour, Teonthar, Hanumana, Mauganj, Govindgarh, Raipur, Gangeo, Jawa and Naigarhi. Details regarding the urban and rural clinics such as their staff position, etc., (as on 31-3-1968) are given below.

Table No. XVI— 10  
Family Planning Centres

| S. No. | Name / Location of<br>Family Planning<br>Centre | Date<br>of<br>opening | Staff Position (as on 31-3-68) |     |          |     |                  |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----|----------|-----|------------------|
|        |                                                 |                       | Doctor                         | BEE | Computer | ANM | Social<br>Worker |
| URBAN  |                                                 |                       |                                |     |          |     |                  |
| 1.     | Rewa at G. M. Hospital                          | During<br>2nd Plan    | —                              | —   | —        | 1   | 1                |
| RURAL  |                                                 |                       |                                |     |          |     |                  |
| 1.     | Sirmour (at PHC)                                | During<br>2nd Plan    | —                              | 1   | —        | 1   | 1                |
| 2.     | Teonthar (at PHC)                               | — do —                | —                              | 1   | 1        | 1   | 3                |
| 3.     | Hanumana (at PHC)                               | — do —                | 1                              | —   | 1        | 1   | 1                |
| 4.     | Mauganj (at PHC)                                | — do —                | 1                              | 1   | 1        | 1   | 3                |
| 5.     | Govindgarh (at PHC)                             | — do —                | 1                              | 1   | 1        | 2   | 3                |
| 6.     | Raipur (at PHC)                                 | During<br>111 Plan    | —                              | 1   | —        | 1   | 1                |
| 7.     | Gangeo (at PHC)                                 | — do —                | —                              | 1   | —        | 1   | 2                |
| 8.     | Jawa (at PHC)                                   | — do —                | —                              | 1   | 1        | 1   | 1                |
| 9.     | Naigarhi (at PHC)                               | — do —                | —                              | —   | —        | 1   | 1                |

Source ; Civil Surgeon, Rewa.

Under each family planning centre there are a number of sub-centres a list of which is given in Appendix.

### Indian Red Cross Society

A district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society is functioning in the District since the early sixties. The Collector and the Civil Surgeon are the President and Secretary of the Society respectively. Its activities include distribution of free medicines, diet, books and magazines among poor and needy patients, dissemination of knowledge of hygiene and public health and control of epidemics during floods and famines.

### Sanitation

Details regarding the sanitary arrangements that existed in the District earlier are not available. Perhaps it was only after the establishment of municipalities in the former Rewa State that this work was systematically attended to. The Rewa Municipality was constituted in 1911. The work of sanitation and cleanliness was made the responsibility of the municipality. Some class IV staff were maintained at Govindgarh for sanitation of the town which work was looked after by a *Daroga*.

In the twenties the municipal administration was divided into two sections, namely, municipal and sanitary. The municipal section was placed under the Chairman while the sanitary section was the responsibility of the Superintendent of Medical Department. The latter functioned, in this regard, as the Superintendent of Sanitation Department. This Officer belonged to the Imperial Medical Service (IMS).

With the formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1948 sanitation received more attention. In rural areas the Gram Panchayats, constituted under the Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act, 1949, were responsible for the sanitation, cleanliness, prevention of epidemics and maintenance of public health of the villages. It was decided in 1955 that there should at least be one sanitary Inspector for each Revenue Inspector's circle, having approximately a population of 40 to 45 thousand. In order to train Sanitary Inspectors a training class for 25 candidates was also started. The present strength of trainees is 30.

Sanitation in rural areas is now being looked after by the Gram Panchayats. However, this responsibility rests with the Blocks in respect of areas under their jurisdiction. The primary health centres established in the Block areas are the chief centres of these activities. The Medical Officer of the primary health centre acts as Health Officer for that area, assisted by a Health Visitor and a Sanitary Inspector. The work done by the nine Blocks in the District, namely, Hanumana, Teonthar, Raipur, Sirmour, Rewa, Jawa, Gangeo, Mauganj and Naigarhi for improving sanitation and conservancy arrangements

During the Plan periods (the first three Plans) included the construction of 853 latrines, provision of 385 smokeless *chulhas* and the installation of 1944 hand pumps in different villages.

#### *Water Supply*

The water supply scheme of Rewa town is being looked after by the Public Health Engineering Department. The pipe lines have recently been extended to the Engineering College and Sainik School as well. Besides Rewa town Hanumana, Mangawan and Chakghat are also provided with pipe water supply. For Mangawan a revised scheme for water supply has already been prepared. Similarly, for Chakghat a new scheme is almost half finished. Twenty villages in the District are classed as problem villages as they frequently face water scarcity. They are Shotla, Dandi, Janeh, Koni, Deokhar, Mauganj, Sirmour, Dhaira, Marela, Kakarhi, Barahakalam, Arkandi, Garh, Chaura, Deogaon Khurd, Sonora, Ralohi No. 1, Ralohi No. 2 and Deori. The Public Health Engineering Department has made necessary arrangements to make available drinking water to these villages in times of scarcity. In addition, the PHE Department has also surveyed 10 major and 90 small problem villages for preparing a scheme of water supply. Out of this Government sanction was accorded to one major and 13 small problem villages.

The Municipal Committee also contributed its mite to the cause of provision of drinking water to the public by providing public taps and wells. From 1967-68 to 1970-71 the public taps annually provided thus numbered 16,20,26 and 24 respectively.

In the rural areas the Gram Panchayats and the Development Blocks make arrangements for adequate supply of drinking water by constructing new wells and repairing old ones. Thus the nine Blocks in the District constructed during the Second and Third Plan period as many as 150 and 444 wells, respectively.

#### *Drainage and Slum Clearance*

No special arrangement exists for drainage and slum clearance in the District. The Public Health Engineering Department has already surveyed and prepared an underground drainage scheme for Rewa Town. It is now under consideration of the Government.

## CHAPTER XVII

### OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

A detailed description of legislative, administrative and other work done for the welfare of labour class in Rewa District has already been given in the Chapter on Industries. The use and sale of liquor and other intoxicants, except opium, has never been prohibited in Rewa District. The retail sale of opium has been banned in the District from 1957 alongwith the rest of the State. An account of the measures adopted for the welfare of Backward Classes is given below.

#### *Advancement of Backward Classes*

According to 1951 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rewa District was 73,796 i. e., about 11.65 per cent of the total population. The Scheduled Castes were 69,982 or about 11.04 per cent and Scheduled Tribes, 3,814 or 0.6 per cent of the total population. As per Constitution (Scheduled Castes/Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951, 10 castes and 14 tribes were Scheduled for the whole of former Vindhya Pradesh of which Rewa was a district. This Order was superseded by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. An important change made by the said Order was that it also included Kol (Dahait) under Scheduled Tribes who numbered 95,014 in 1961 and who were not included in the Order of 1951. Hence at the time of 1961 Census the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 1,95,948 constituting about 25.36 per cent of the total population of the District.

According to the Census of 1971 the total population figure of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was 2,44,368 and they formed about 25 per cent of the total population of the District. Of this 1,21,029 were Scheduled Castes and 1,23,339 Scheduled Tribes constituting 12.39 and 12.61 per cent, respectively in the total District population.

In 1961 the Scheduled Castes numbering 93,175 constituted about 12.05 per cent of the total population and were grouped under 13 distinct castes. As much as 1.3 per cent of their population was recorded as unclassifiable. The total Scheduled Tribes population in 1961 was 1,02,773 which made 13.31 per cent of the total population. Like Scheduled Castes, the tribal population was also grouped under 13 distinct tribes. The proportion of unclassified persons was 1.28 per cent.

It is apparent from the above figures that more than one fourth of the population in the District was that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1951 which was a backward and weaker section of the society. During the pre-Independence days, little attention was paid to improve the socio-economic conditions of this section of the population. But ever since the establishment of popular Government in India, special efforts are being made for the all-round development of these classes. An account of the work done so far in this direction in Rewa District is given below.

#### *Administrative measures for the Welfare of Backward Classes*

At the Centre, a new office of the Regional Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was set up in 1951 whose jurisdiction extended to Vindhya Pradesh also besides some other States.<sup>1</sup> In the year 1952, the State Government also created a separate department called "the Backward Classes Welfare Department" to look after the effective implementation of the various State and Centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes, including the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The Director of this Department was assisted in his work by eight Backward Classes Welfare Organizers.<sup>2</sup> To wean the tribal away from the influence of superstitions, sorcery and witchcraft, etc., a full-fledged Field Publicity section was established in 1953. The work of imparting social education was entrusted to this Unit.<sup>3</sup> Another important work of the Unit was to carry on propaganda against untouchability.<sup>4</sup>

In Madhya Pradesh, the Directorate of Tribal Welfare is looking after the advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes. At the district level, an office of the District Organizer, Tribal Welfare, is functioning under the immediate supervision of the Collector. Besides this, other Departments also provide special facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

#### *Removal of Untouchability*

A most effective step for the improvement of social conditions of the Scheduled Castes was taken by the Government in the year 1951 when the United Provinces (Removal of Social Disability) Act, 1947, was made applicable to the State<sup>5</sup> and the observance of untouchability was declared an offence. Besides this, many other steps such as propaganda to create public opinion in support of removal of untouchability, holding of inter-caste dinners and functions etc., were also taken. The barbers and washermen were persuaded to serve the Harijans also without any discrimination. The Harijans were also given the right of worship alongwith the caste Hindus in the same temples. Schools and public wells were also thrown open for these classes.<sup>6</sup>

1. Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1951, p. 2.

2. *idid.* 1952, p. 62

3. Vindhya Pradesh Administration Report, 1953, p. 81.

4. *idid.* 1955, p. 80.

5. Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1951, p. 103.

6. *idid.* 1954, p. 95.

The United Provinces (Removal of Social Disability) Act remained in force till the enforcement of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. This Act provides many safeguards to Harijans, as observance of untouchability in any form is an offence under the Act. According to the Superintendent of Police, Rewa, only one offence each in the years 1956-57, 1960-61 and 1969-70 was registered in the District. Under this Act no offence was registered in any other year.

#### *Legal Aid*

With a view to enable the Harijans to safeguard their social and legal rights, provision to provide them with legal aid has also been made. During the Third Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 140 was given to Harijans under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 100 was again allotted for this purpose during the year 1967-68 which could not be utilized as no application seeking legal aid was received.

Besides the measures described above, efforts have also been made to abolish the practice of carrying night soil as headload by the Harijans and thereby to improve their working conditions. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 5,250 was given by the Government to the Municipal Committee, Rewa, as grant-in-aid for the purchase of 100 hand carts. These carts were reported to be in use.

#### *Work Done by Local Bodies*

In addition to Government efforts, the Municipal Committee of Rewa is also paying adequate attention for betterment of Harijans who are in employment of the Committee. It has decided to construct 38 quarters for Harijans under the slum clearance scheme. In the Harijan localities, adequate arrangements of electricity and drinking water have also been made. Uniforms are also supplied to the Harijans by the Municipality as per existing rules.

#### *Work Done by Voluntary Organizations*

A branch of the Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sewak Sangh is also functioning in Rewa District for the social and economic uplift of the Harijans. It receives grant-in-aid from the Government to carry on its activities. A total amount of Rs. 1,62,973 was paid to the Sangh during the First, Second and Third Plan periods to enable it to run an Ashram for 50 Harijan students.

#### *Economy of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes*

Of the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the District, about 61.33 per cent took part in the economic activities at the time of 1961 Census. The participation rate of the Scheduled Castes population was 59.6 per cent. The working force was overwhelmingly in agriculture, that

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is, 79.2 per cent. The second most important sector was household industry which had about 13.5 per cent of the Scheduled Caste workers. The third and fourth sectors were 'Other Services' and 'Mining, quarrying, livestock, hunting, plantation, orchard and allied activities,' which respectively engaged 3.2 and 3.1 per cent workers.

The economy of Scheduled Tribes, whose participation rate is 64.2 per cent, is also essentially agricultural as 92.6 per cent of their working force was engaged in agricultural operations. The second important sector of livelihood in the case of Scheduled Tribes is that of 'Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishery, hunting, plantation, orchard and allied activities, which provided work to about 4.0 per cent economically active persons. The 'Other Services' category of occupation which accounted for 2.7 per cent of the working force was the third important sector.

Apart from the occupational categories mentioned above, other fields of activities employing together 3.33 and 0.8 per cent of the workers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively, are of little importance in the economy of Backward Classes. For the economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Government are giving them certain facilities in different fields of activities, which are detailed below.

*Agricultural Economy*

The mainstay of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes economy is agriculture, which, according to the 1961 Census employed 79.2 and 92.6 per cent of their respective working force. Of the Scheduled Castes agricultural workers, only 17.3 per cent were cultivators while the remaining 61.9 per cent were agricultural labourers. From the Scheduled Tribes a huge proportion of 86.3 per cent were agricultural labourers. Thus, in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the agricultural labourers outnumbered the cultivators by 3 to 1 and 5 to 1, respectively. In fact the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together make 73.9 per cent of the District's working force in agricultural labour. This preponderance of agricultural labourers over the cultivators indicates the extent of landless working population from the Castes and Tribes.

*Households*

The 1961 Census reveals that the concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas of Rewa District is to the extent of 97.5 and 97.3 per cent of their respective total population. It will, therefore, be pertinent to discuss here, briefly, the pattern of individual land holdings by the cultivating households of these communities which are 2,937 in rural areas. Of these, 1,568 are of Scheduled Castes and 1,369 of Scheduled Tribe households. Out of the Scheduled Castes cultivating households, only 39.3 per cent had either their own or Government land, while the remaining had it either wholly from private persons and institutions, or partly from Government and partly from

private persons for payment in money, kind or share. Similarly, of the Scheduled Tribe households only 31.0 per cent held Government or their own land and the remainder either wholly from private persons and institutions or partly from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

The 1961 Census data regarding the extent of land held by individual households revealed that out of the 1,568 cultivating households for Scheduled Castes, as many as 1,185 had the holdings below 5 acres. From these the highest number i. e., 462 households held land even below one acre. There were only 5 households having a holding of 50 plus.

For the Scheduled Tribes the situation was no better. Here the largest number of households i. e. 527 had a holding of less than 1 acre. Households having less than 5 acres numbered 994. The number of households with 50 or more acres was 13, as compared to 5 for the Scheduled Castes.

*Subsidies Given*

Thus, it becomes obvious that the majority of the cultivating households did not have land even for bare subsistence. To remedy this situation Government have formulated schemes for allotment of agricultural land to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In addition, subsidies are given for purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements. Thus, during the First Five Year Plan 24 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes received Rs. 24,000 as subsidy, while during the Second Five Year Plan 27 persons received Rs. 9,000 as subsidy.

From the year 1959-60 to 1965-66, in all 331 acres of land was distributed to the Scheduled Castes and 319 acres to persons of the Scheduled Tribes.

*Cooperative Society*

One Sweepers Cooperative Credit Society is functioning in Rewa District since 28th March, 1967 for the benefit of the Harijans. The Society had 60 members. Government contribution amounted to Rs. 10,250 in the shape of a grant. Share capital of the society was Rs. 1,275 including amount of membership fee. As the name of the Society suggests, it provides credit facilities to its members.

*Training Centres*

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being provided jobs in industrial occupations by the Government. Under the Rural Arts and Crafts Scheme, training facilities in certain cottage and household industries have been provided to these classes during the Plan period. For this purpose training centres at different places in the District were established for short duration.

One Tannery Training Centre was established at Khatkhari in June 1958. This Centre functioned for two years upto June, 1960 and imparted training to 19 trainees. An amount of Rs. 21,289 was spent on this Centre. Another Training Centre was started at Mauganj in January 1960. As many as 24 trainees in two batches were trained at the Centre which was closed by the end of December, 1961. The total expenditure on this Centre was Rs. 27,905. The Third Centre was established at Teonthar in April, 1963 and 24 trainees in three batches received training. An amount of Rs. 27,733 was spent for the training. The Centre was closed in June, 1966. Ten more persons were trained at the Tannery Training Centre, Baikunthpur, which functioned from April, 1964 to September, 1964.

The first leather goods training centre was started at Khatkhari in the District in June, 1958 which continued to work upto July, 1960. Sixteen trainees received training at this Centre on which a sum of Rs. 19,024 was spent by the Government. Moreover 19 trainees were trained at Mangawan where a Centre was opened from September, 1963 to December, 1965. The Govindgarh Training Centre, which functioned from August, 1965 to July, 1966 and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5,648, provided training in leather goods to 10 persons.

In October, 1958, a carpentry training centre was established at Hanumana in which 12 persons were trained. An amount of Rs. 12,688 was spent and the Centre was closed in September, 1960. Four such centres were opened at Govindgarh at different time from 1960-61 to 1962-63. Thirty-two persons received training at these centres. A total expenditure of Rs. 17,243 was incurred on these centres. Seventeen persons were trained at the two Centres which were established at Teonthar during 1960 to 1962 for which an expenditure of Rs. 19,745 was incurred. The Mohgaon Training Centre functioned in the years 1963 and 1964 incurring an expenditure of Rs. 4,073 and provided training to 8 trainees. Similarly, 19 persons in two batches of 10 and 9 trainees each were trained at Jawan where a Training Centre worked from January, 1965 to December, 1966. An expenditure of Rs. 11,075 was incurred on it. One more training centre was opened at Mangawan in September, 1965. It worked upto August, 1966 and trained 18 trainees.

Sewing training centres were started at four places in the District viz., Vijholi Patchri, Raipur, Govindgarh and Sirmour. At the first place, the Centre functioned from December, 1958 to December, 1959. The expenditure on the Centre in which 24 trainees were trained, was Rs. 14,882. At Raipur, 12 trainees were trained in the Centre established sometime during 1965-66. Similarly 37 candidates received training in three batches at Govindgarh where the Centre

worked from June, 1962 to November, 1964. A total amount of Rs. 10,747 was spent here. The training Centre at Sirmour provided training to 30 trainees from January, 1964 to March, 1965.

Training facilities in blacksmithy were provided at five places in Rewa District by organizing short duration training centres at Govindgarh, Teonthar, Mangawan, Semaria and Jawan. The Govindgarh Training Centre provided training to 8 persons for which an expenditure of Rs. 4,003 in 1960-61 and 1961-62 was incurred in two years.

At Teonthar 17 trainees in two batches were trained where a Centre worked during 1960 to 1962. The expenditure incurred on it was Rs. 20,664. The centres at Mangawan (July, 1964 to August, 1966) and Semaria (April, 1962 to March, 1963) provided training to 28 and 17 candidates, respectively. The number of trainees trained in two batches at Jawan Training Centre was 13. The Centre worked from January, 1965 to December, 1966. An amount of Rs. 14,190 was spent on the first batch.

A training centre for giving training in wool spinning was established at Lour in March, 1960. It provided training to 45 candidates in two batches for which an expenditure of Rs. 3,428 was incurred. The Centre was closed in December, 1961. A Brick making training centre was started at Belwa in May, 1963. It provided training to 24 trainees and was closed in October, 1965.

All the training facilities described above were extended by the Industries Department of the State Government. Besides this many candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were trained in different trades at the Industrial Training Institute, Rewa. During the Second Five Year Plan, eight trainees, one motor mechanic, one welder and one draughtsman (Civil), four electricians and one fitter of Scheduled Castes were trained. During the same period one Scheduled Tribe candidate also received training as electrician. In the Third Five Year Plan period 52 Scheduled Caste trainees were trained. Of these, 15 were trained in blacksmithy, six as motor mechanics, four in welding, one as draughtsman (mechanical), six electricians, 15 as fitters and four in weaving. Similarly, 14 trainees belonging to Scheduled Tribes were trained, four in blacksmithy, two as motor mechanics, one in welding, two as fitters, one as machinist, three as turners and one in weaving. During a period of four years, that is, from 1966-67 to 1969-70, the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates trained at the Institute was 53 and 8, respectively. Of the 53 Scheduled Caste trainees, 13 were blacksmiths, 9 as motor mechanics, 10 in welding, one as draughtsman (mechanical), 7 as fitters, one as machinist, 2 as surveyors, 3 as turners and 7 in weaving trade. Of the Scheduled Tribe candidates, two were trained in blacksmithy, two as weavers and one each as motor mechanic, welder, machinist and turner.

Besides imparting training in different trades the Government have spent Rs. 385 on the training of Scheduled Caste candidates in 1965-66. An amount of Rs. 4,780 was spent on the training of 12 Scheduled Caste candidates in 1966-67. Further amount of Rs. 9,585 was spent in 1967-68 on 39 Scheduled Caste candidates followed by an expenditure of Rs. 12,880 on the training of 33 candidates in 1968-69.

During the Second Five Year Plan, 25 candidates were sent to Dhamnod Training Centre for training in different trades such as carpenter, electrician, turner, general mechanic, wiremen, motor mechanic, etc. The number of Scheduled Tribe candidates thus sent in 1966-67 and 1967-68 was 22 and 18, respectively. In the year 1968-69 seven Scheduled Tribe candidates were sent to Mandla for training on whom a sum of Rs. 350 was spent.

#### *Industrial Loans*

Apart from the training facilities the Government also provide loans to the members of these classes under the State Aid to Industries Act through the Industries Department. During the First Five Year Plan, one person of Other Backward Classes, who was engaged in carpentry, received Rs. 5,000 as a loan. During the Second Plan period 51 persons were given loans amounting to Rs. 44,255 by the Government out of which 44 belonged to Scheduled Castes and seven to Other Backward Classes. Persons engaged in leather works numbering 42 got Rs. 38,705 and two persons engaged in bamboo works got Rs. 1,400. Similarly 7 persons of Other Backward Classes engaged in blacksmithy and carpentry got Rs. 4,150. The number of persons benefited under this scheme during the Third Five Year Plan was 91 for whom loans amounting to Rs. 51,135 were sanctioned. Out of these, 38 persons getting Rs. 22,265 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 53 getting Rs. 28,870 to Other Backward Classes. One person belonging to the Scheduled Caste who was given Rs. 500 was engaged in carpentry. Five persons engaged in bamboo works got Rs. 5,640. In leather works, 31 persons got Rs. 15,125 and one brick maker got Rs. 1,000. From Other Backward Classes, 30 persons engaged in carpentry and 23 in blacksmithy received Rs. 17,650 and Rs. 11,220, respectively, as loans. During the year 1967-68 one bamboo worker of Scheduled Caste was given Rs. 600 and two blacksmiths Rs. 1,500 as loans. During the year 1968-69, eight Scheduled Caste persons got Rs. 5,450 as loans. Out of these, 5 were engaged in leather works and one in bamboo work. In this very year seven persons from Other Backward Classes engaged in blacksmithy, bamboo and leather works, and in manufacturing scissors got Rs. 5,400 as loans.

In 1969-70, there were six persons from the Scheduled Castes, two each in leather works, bamboo works and brick making, who got loans totalling Rs. 5,000.

#### *Other Facilities*

Apart from the special facilities and concessions provided by the Government, as described above, for the advancement of these classes, the Employment Exchange, Rewa also helped the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to secure jobs in different occupations. During the Second Five Year Plan, 117 Scheduled Caste and 35 Scheduled Tribe candidates got employment while during the Third Plan period 198 Scheduled Caste and 80 Scheduled Tribe candidates were provided employment through Employment Exchange. Similarly, from 1966-67 to 1969-70, 110 candidates of Scheduled Castes and 25 of Scheduled Tribes were placed in employment through the Employment Exchange.

#### *Debt Relief*

Under the Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Scheme which has been introduced according to the Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulations, 1962, as many as 6,487 applications from Scheduled Tribes and 2,034 applications from money-lenders were received in the District upto 1968. Of these 409 applications of Scheduled Tribes and 276 applications of money-lenders were disposed by the end of 1968.

#### *Houses*

The Government are also paying adequate attention to provide better housing facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by constructing houses for them and giving financial help in the form of grant. During the First Five Year Plan a colony was constructed at Gud road in Rewa for 21 Harijan families. An amount of Rs. 42,226 was spent on this work. During the Second Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 33,705 was distributed amongst 45 Harijans as Government grant for construction of houses. In the years 1966-67 and 1967-68, 10 Harijans were granted Rs. 9,000 at the rate of Rs. 900 per family for constructing houses.

During the Second Five Year Plan, 70 persons from the Scheduled Tribes in the District were given a grant of Rs. 52,500 for construction of houses.

#### *Water Wells*

In order to remove the difficulties felt by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in getting drinking water, the State Government are giving financial help for repair of old wells and sinking new ones. An amount of Rs. 31,400 was spent by the Government on construction of 44 wells for Harijans during the First Plan. Similarly, 4 wells for Scheduled Tribes were also sunk at a cost of Rs. 7,400 in the same period. During the Third Plan, two wells at a cost of Rs. 4,000 were again constructed for the Scheduled Castes.

*Charitable Endowments and Public Trusts*

Since 1956 all the Public Trusts of Rewa District are governed by the Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act, 1951, which controls the administration of public trusts. The Collector, Rewa, functions as the Registrar of Public Trusts. All Public Trusts in the District are required to get themselves registered with the Registrar, who looks after the proper management and functioning of the trusts. The registered trusts are further required by the Act to open their accounts either in a Scheduled Bank or in Post Office Savings Bank. The annual budgets of the public trusts are prepared by their respective committees and are sent to the authorities for their approval. The account of each trust is subject to audit and inspection by the Local Fund Audit Department, but generally local auditors are appointed by the Registrar to check and certify correctness of these accounts.

Upto 15 July, 1971 four Public Trusts were registered with the Registrar. A brief description of each of them is given below:—

*Shri Sankatmochan Trust, Rewa*

The Trust was created with an initial donation of Rs. 500 worth of movable and Rs. 10,000 worth of immovable property. The aim of the Trust is propagation of religion, opening of a library of religious books and character building. It was registered under the Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act, 1951 in 1968.

*Digambar Jain Mandir, Rewa*

With the aim of opening a school, a reading room, a hospital and construction of Deendaya Mandal Dharmshala and propagation of nonviolence and vegetarianism, the trust was registered in 1968. It had a moveable property worth Rs. 9,000 and immoveable property worth Rs. 68,000.

*Shri Radha Krishna Mandir, Rewa*

It is a religious Trust. The value of its moveable and immoveable property was Rs. 1,114 and Rs. 20,000, respectively. It was registered in 1969.

*Shri Ram Jnanodaya Trust, Rewa*

The Trust was registered in 1970. The value of its property was Rs. 1,879. Its aim is to publish books on various subjects.

*Waqfs*

The Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act, 1951 has excluded from its operation all Muslim *Waqfs*. All such *Waqfs* come within the purview of the

Central Muslim *Waqfs* Act (XXIX of 1954), as amended by the *Waqfs* Amendments Act, 1959, which came into force on the 9th January, 1960. The Act provides for better administration and supervision of *waqfs*. All the *waqfs* in the District are under the administrative control of the Madhya Pradesh Muslim *Waqfs* Board, Bhopal.

The Board is engaged in surveying the *waqfs* of the District and assessing their properties. Upto 4th May, 1969, four *waqfs* of Rewa District were registered by the Board. All these *waqfs* are of purely religious nature.

There is no Charitable Endowment in Rewa District.

## CHAPTER XVIII

## PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

*Representation of the District*

**In Lok Sabha 1951-52** The District was for the first time represented in Lok Sabha during the First General Elections to Lok Sabha held in 1951-52. In the First General Elections, constituent parts of Rewa District were included in Single-Member Rewa and Double-Member Shahdol-Sidhi Parliamentary Constituencies by the Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies (Part C State) Order, 1951. Except Mauganj Tahsil of the District, all other parts of Rewa District were included in Rewa Parliamentary Constituency, which also covered a portion of Amarpatan Tahsil of Satna district. Mauganj Tahsil of Rewa District alone was included in Double-Member Shahdol-Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency. Thus, three members elected by these two constituencies represented the District in the First Lok Sabha. In Rewa Constituency the total number of votes was 2,84,152 of which 97,630 (34.36 per cent) valid votes were cast during the First General Elections. In the Double-Member Shahdol-Sidhi Constituency the number of voters was 5,95,865. The number of valid votes polled was 1,59,557 (26.7 per cent).

**In 1957** Prior to the Second General Elections of 1957, changes in the extent of Parliamentary Constituencies were made by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956. The Order included Rewa District in Single-Member Rewa Parliamentary Constituency, which also covered a portion of Raghurajnagar Tahsil of Satna district. The total number of votes in this Constituency was 3,95,851. During the Second General Elections, 1,40,385 (35.46 per cent) valid votes were polled. Thus, in the Second Lok Sabha the District was represented by only one member.

**In 1962** Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961 made a few minor changes in Rewa Parliamentary Constituency. Accordingly in the Third General Elections of 1962, all the seven Assembly Constituencies of the District were included in Rewa Parliamentary Constituency, which was also extended to cover Baraundha Assembly Constituency of Satna district. The total number of votes in the Constituency was 4,48,725, while the number of valid votes polled was 2,00,228 (44.62 per cent). One member continued to represent the District in the Third Lok Sabha.

During the Fourth General Elections (1967) constituent parts of Rewa District were covered by Rewa and Sidhi Parliamentary Constituencies. Rewa

Constituency included six of the seven Assembly constituencies of the District together with Rampur Baghelan and Amarpatan Assembly Constituencies of Satna district. The seventh Assembly Constituency of Rewa District viz., Mauganj was covered by Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency. Two members elected by these two constituencies represented the District in the Fourth Lok Sabha. The total number of votes in Rewa Parliamentary Constituency was 5,59,625, while the number of valid votes polled was 3,19,657 (57.12 per cent). The total number of valid votes in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency was 5,19,407, while the number of valid votes cast was 2,38,369 (45.89 per cent).

**In 1971** In 1971, when the Mid Term elections to the Lok Sabha took place no change in the extent of Parliamentary Constituencies was made. However, the total number of electorate in 1971 was 5,98,292 in Rewa Constituency and 5,49,150 in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency, of which 3,49,241 (58.37 per cent) and 2,22,369 (40.5 per cent) cast their votes validly in these two constituencies, respectively.

*Representation in Vidhan Sabha*

Rewa District of the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh (Part C State) was represented in the Vindhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha by 12 members, elected from 11 Assembly constituencies in which the District was then divided. Details of these constituencies in respect of First General Elections of 1951-52 are given below.

Table No. XVIII—1

*First General Elections, 1951-52*

| Name of the Constituency | No. of Seats                                 | Total No. of electors | Total No. of Votes | Total No. of Valid Votes Polled | Percentage of Column 5 to 4 |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1                        | 2                                            | 3                     | 4                  | 5                               | 6                           |
| Hanumana                 | 1                                            | 28,595                | 28,595             | 9,194                           | 32.1                        |
| Mauganj                  | 2                                            | 45,093                | 90,186             | 29,958                          | 33.2                        |
| Naigarhi                 | (One seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes) |                       |                    |                                 |                             |
| Teonthar                 | 1                                            | 29,498                | 29,498             | 9,072                           | 30.7                        |
| Garhi                    | 1                                            | 28,867                | 28,867             | 6,215                           | 21.5                        |
| Semariya                 | 1                                            | 30,346                | 30,346             | 7,804                           | 25.7                        |
| Sirmour                  | 1                                            | 26,598                | 26,598             | 11,655                          | 43.8                        |
| Mangawan                 | 1                                            | 27,826                | 27,826             | 11,086                          | 38.8                        |
| Gurh                     | 1                                            | 33,145                | 33,145             | 10,321                          | 31.1                        |
| Rewa                     | 1                                            | 28,818                | 28,818             | 5,274                           | 18.3                        |
| Raipur                   | 1                                            | 27,906                | 27,906             | 9,549                           | 34.2                        |
| Mukundpur                | 1                                            | 26,957                | 26,957             | 8,921                           | 30.7                        |

On Reorganization of States in 1956, the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956 changed the extent of constituencies.

Rewa District was divided into six constituencies and seven members elected by these constituencies represented the District in Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha after the General Elections of 1957. The details of these elections are as shown below.

*Table No. XVIII—2*  
*Second General Elections, 1957*

| Name of the Constituency | No. of Seats                                 | Total No. of Electors | Total No. of Votes | Total No. of Valid Votes Polled | Percentage of Column 5 to 4 |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1                        | 2                                            | 3                     | 4                  | 5                               | 6                           |
| 1. Mauganj               | 2                                            | 98,254                | 1,96,508           | 54,929                          | 27.95                       |
|                          | (One seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes) |                       |                    |                                 |                             |
| 2. Teonthar              | 1                                            | 63,059                | 63,059             | 20,543                          | 38.71                       |
| 3. Sirmour               | 1                                            | 47,022                | 47,022             | 19,883                          | 12.28                       |
| 4. Mangawan              | 1                                            | 50,781                | 50,781             | 22,658                          | 44.61                       |
| 5. Gurh                  | 1                                            | 45,286                | 45,286             | 12,174                          | 26.88                       |
| 6. Rewa                  | 1                                            | 48,495                | 48,495             | 14,344                          | 29.57                       |

Under the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, Double Member Mauganj Constituency was split up into two constituencies. This resulted in the increase of number of Assembly Constituencies of the District from six to seven at the time of the Third General Elections. Thus in 1962 seven elected members represented the District in Vidhan Sabha. The following table shows details of Third General Elections held in the District in 1962 for the Vidhan Sabha.

*Table No. XVIII—3*  
*Third General Elections, 1962*

| Name of the Constituency | Total No. of Votes                  | Total No. of Valid Votes Polled | Percentage of Column 3 to 2 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1                        | 2                                   | 3                               | 4                           |
| 1. Mauganj               | 52,504                              | 10,516                          | 20.02                       |
|                          | (Reserved for the Scheduled Castes) |                                 |                             |
| 2. Teonthar              | 55,532                              | 22,663                          | 40.81                       |
| 3. Sirmour               | 52,945                              | 29,493                          | 55.70                       |
| 4. Mangawan              | 60,383                              | 33,616                          | 55.67                       |
| 5. Gurh                  | 50,884                              | 24,818                          | 49.16                       |
| 6. Rewa                  | 57,435                              | 27,012                          | 48.77                       |
| 7. Deotalao              | 55,567                              | 24,800                          | 44.63                       |

For the Fourth General Elections to Vidhan Sabha held in 1967 in the District no change, either in the extent of constituencies or in their number, was made. Election details are as shown below.

*Table No. XVIII—4*  
*Fourth General Elections, 1966*

| Name of the Constituency            | Total No. of Votes | Total No. of Valid Votes Polled | Percentage of Column 3 to 2 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1                                   | 2                  | 2                               | 4                           |
| 1. Mauganj                          | 51,470             | 29,995                          | 58.27                       |
| 2. Teonthar                         | 63,876             | 34,565                          | 54.11                       |
| 3. Sirmour                          | 39,659             | 38,929                          | 55.88                       |
| 4. Mangawan                         | 70,897             | 43,563                          | 61.44                       |
| 5. Gurh                             | 73,436             | 42,942                          | 58.47                       |
| 6. Rewa                             | 68,017             | 39,746                          | 58.47                       |
| 7. Deotalao                         | 62,219             | 20,216                          | 32.19                       |
| (Reserved for the Scheduled Castes) |                    |                                 |                             |

Fifth General Elections to Vidhan Sabha were held in 1972. The election results are shown below in the table.

*Table No. XVIII—5*  
*Fifth Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1972*

| Name of the Constituency            | Total No. of Voters | Total No. of Valid Votes Polled | Percentage of Column 3 to 2 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1                                   | 2                   | 3                               | 4                           |
| 1. Mauganj                          | 65,511              | 35,793                          | 54.7                        |
| 2. Rewa                             | 75,995              | 44,874                          | 59.0                        |
| 3. Sirmour                          | 77,766              | 40,226                          | 51.7                        |
| 4. Teonthar                         | 73,561              | 43,761                          | 59.5                        |
| 5. Mangawan                         | 76,707              | 48,992                          | 63.8                        |
| 6. Gurh                             | 81,645              | 40,217                          | 49.3                        |
| 7. Deotalao                         | 70,774              | 22,169                          | 31.3                        |
| (Reserved for the Scheduled Castes) |                     |                                 |                             |

#### *Political Parties*

##### *Indian National Congress*

A candidate of the Congress Party was elected to Lok Sabha in 1951-52 from Rewa Parliamentary Constituency. He defeated his four rivals in the

**Congress in Lok Sabha 1951-52** field by securing 26,549 (27.2 per cent) valid votes. In the two-member Shahdol-Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency, the Congress Party did not enter the contest in 1951-52. It, however, entered the field of *bye-election* held subsequently for one of the two seats of this Constituency. Its candidate securing 36,885 (42.4 per cent) valid votes out of 87,014, cast in the Constituency, defeated his four opponents. In two subsequent General Elections to Lok Sabha held in 1957 and 1962, the District was covered by Rewa Parliamentary Constituency alone. In these elections, Congress candidates succeeded in retaining the seat.

In 1957, the Congress nominee, opposed by seven other candidates, obtained 41,745 (29.7 per cent) valid votes, out of 1,40,385 polled in the Constituency. The Congress candidate won the seat again in the 1957 and 1962 General Elections of 1962, securing 56,616 valid votes (28.3 per cent) out of 2,00,228 valid votes cast in the Constituency. This time there were in all nine candidates in the field to oppose him.

In the Fourth General Elections of 1967, in both i.e. Rewa and Sidhi Parliamentary Constituencies, the Congress nominees were declared elected. The Congress candidate, opposed by six other candidates, In 1967 bagged 1,40,463 (44.3 per cent) valid votes out of 3,19,657 polled in Rewa Constituency. In Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency also, the Congress candidate, defeating his three other rivals won the election, securing 1,32,069 (54.4 per cent) valid votes out of 2,38,369 valid votes cast in the Constituency.

In the Lok Sabha General Elections, held in 1971, both the seats were contested by the candidates of the Congress Party but none of them was able to retain the seat. Independent candidates securing 2,59,136 and 1,58,021 valid votes out of 3,49,241 and 2,22,369 valid votes won the seats in Rewa and Sidhi Parliamentary Constituencies, respectively.

**Congress in Vidhan Sabha 1951-52** In the First General Elections to Vidhan Sabha (1951-52), the members of the Congress Party contested all the twelve seats of eleven Assembly constituencies (including one two-member) of the District. Six members of the Party, contesting from Teonthar, Garhi, Semaria, Gurh, Raipur and Mukundpur constituencies won the elections, while the members in Rewa, Sirmour, Mangawan, Hanumana and Two-Member Mauganj-Naigarhi constituencies lost the election. In Teonthar Constituency, the Congress nominee defeated his four rivals, securing 3,921 valid votes out of 9,072 valid votes. The Congress candidate in Garhi Constituency obtained 1,505 out of 6,215 valid votes and defeated seven opponents. Opposed by seven other candidates in

Semaria Constituency, the Congress member won the election by getting 2,518 out of 7,804 valid votes cast in the Constituency. In Gurh Constituency the contestant of the Party defeating his four rivals won the election in which he obtained 3,744 out of 10,321 valid votes. Defeating six opponents, the Congress nominee won the seat in Raipur Constituency in which he secured 2,631 out of 9,549 valid votes, polled in the Constituency. In Mukundpur Constituency, there were in all seven contestants. The Congress nominee, who got 2,959 out of 5,291 valid votes, was declared elected. In Rewa Constituency, the Party-candidate, opposed by five more candidates, lost the election, as he got 1,402 valid votes, as against 1,836, obtained by his nearest rival out of 5,274 total valid votes cast there. Securing 2,298 out of 11,655 valid votes, the Congress member lost the seat in Sirmour Constituency in which there were three more contestants. The successful candidate polled 4,607 valid votes. Opposed by six candidates, the Congress nominee in Mangawan Constituency got 2,250 out of 11,086 valid votes and lost the election. The winning contestant received 3,165 valid votes. Out of 9,194 valid votes polled in Hanumana Constituency, the Congress candidate polled 1,739 votes and lost the seat. The candidate who was declared elected received 3,033 votes.

Both the Congress nominees in the Two-Member Mauganj-Naigarhi Constituency (one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes) lost the elections as they could get only 3,179 (General) and 3,272 (Reserved) valid votes out of a total of 29,958 cast there as against 5,303 (General) and 5,018 obtained by successful candidates. In all there were eleven contestants for these two seats. General seat was won by an Independent candidate.

In subsequent two *bye-elections* held in Rewa Assembly Constituency, in the earlier one, the Congress candidate, who got 1,500 out of 5,281 valid votes, was defeated. In later *bye-election*, the Congress nominee succeeded in wresting the seat getting 2,430 out of 5,769 valid votes. At this time there were four more contestants.

At the time of the Second General Elections (1957), the Congress Party contested all the seven seats of six constituencies of the District. Its candidate in Rewa Assembly Constituency was defeated by an independent candidate, who secured 5,032 out of 14,344 valid votes, as against 4,070, obtained by the Congress member. In Sirmour Assembly Constituency the Party nominee, opposed by eight others, was declared successful as he got 4,984 out of 19,833 valid votes as against 4,942 obtained by his immediate next rival. The Congress member contesting in Teonthar Assembly Constituency retained the seat defeating four other contestants. Out of 20,543 valid votes polled there, he secured 7,142, as against 4,447 received by his next opponent. Congress suffered a defeat in Mangawan and Gurh Constituencies. Its candidates received 2,960 and 2,555 valid votes out of 22,658 and 12,174 polled, respectively, in these constituencies. The successful candidates, however, received 6,435

and 2,910 valid votes here. In a subsequent bye-election (11th March, 1961), held in Mangawan Constituency the Congress did not contest the seat. An Independent candidate won this bye-election defeating his four opponents. Out of 31,147 valid votes the successful candidate got 20,825. There were 14 contestants for two seats (one reserved for the Scheduled Castes) of Two Member Mauganj Constituency. The Congress, though contested for both the seats, could win the reserved seat alone. Here the Party nominee secured 6,639 valid votes as against 4,594 received by his next immediate rival. The candidate contesting as an Independent contestant for the general seat got 7,597 valid votes as against 7,500 polled by the Congress candidate. Total number of valid votes polled in this Two-Member Constituency was 54,929. The Independent candidate emerged victorious in the contest.

The Congress Party again set up its seven candidates in seven constituencies of the District during the Third General Elections (1962). Of the seven candidates, one alone contesting in Sirmour Constituency suffered a defeat as he received 10,494 valid votes out of 29,493 cast in the Constituency. The successful candidate in a triangular fight here received 17,885 valid votes. In Rewa Constituency the successful Congress nominee secured 13,108 valid votes out of 27,013 total valid votes polled. The successful Congress nominees in Teonthar and Mangawan Constituencies received 7,819 and 19,339 respectively. Majority of voters in Gurh, Deotalao and Mauganj (reserved for the Scheduled Castes) Constituencies elected Congress members by casting their votes in their favour. In Gurh the contest was between seven candidates. The Congress nominee secured 9,472 valid votes out of 24,818. The contest in Deotalao Constituency too was seven-cornered. Here, out of 24,800 valid votes, the Congress nominee secured 7,242 votes. The Congress member, opposed by seven opponents in Mauganj Constituency, obtained 5,527 valid votes out of 10,313 cast in the Constituency.

In the Fourth General Elections (1967) to Vidhan Sabha, the Congress contested all the seven seats of the District. This time, the Party captured five seats of Rewa, Teonthar, Mangawan, Gurh and Deotalao (reserved for the Scheduled Castes) Assembly Constituencies and lost the seats of Sirmour and Mauganj Constituencies. In Rewa Constituency, out of 39,746 valid votes cast, the victorious Congress candidate gained 19,143 votes, while in Teonthar Constituency, the Congress member obtained 14,633 valid votes out of 34,565 polled in the Constituency. In Rewa and Teonthar Constituencies the fight was between six and five contestants, respectively. In a four-cornered contest in Mangawan Constituency, the Congress nominee securing 17,969 valid votes out of 43,563, defeated his opponents. Gurh Constituency witnessed a five cornered contest in which Congress member proved victorious as he could get 23,262 out of 42,942 valid votes cast in the Constituency. Majority of voters cast their votes in favour of a contestant set up by the Congress in Deotalao Reserved Constituency. In the field there

were 11 candidates most of whom lost their security deposits. Out of 20,216 valid votes polled, the winning candidate obtained 8,954 votes. In Sirmaur and Mauganj Constituencies, the Congress nominees suffered a defeat as they got 16,401 and 12,205 valid votes out of a total of 38,929 and 29,995, respectively, as against 19,588 and 12,578 received by the successful candidates, one of whom in the latter Constituency was an Independent contestant. In Sirmour the contest was four-cornered, while in Mauganj it was five-cornered.

In the Fifth General Election (1972) to the Vidhan Sabha, the Congress Party contested 6 of the 7 seats of the District and won three of them. In Rewa Constituency its candidate secured 22,446 votes out of 44,874 valid votes cast in the Constituency and won the election defeating his four rivals. In Sirmaur Constituency the fight was six-cornered and the Congress member won it by getting 19,294 votes out of 40,226 valid votes polled. The Congress nominee in Gurh Constituency received 18,841 votes out of 40,217 valid votes cast there and won it. The number of contestants in the Constituency was 7. In Mauganj Constituency the Congress candidate was locked in a seven-cornered fight and was defeated by an Independent candidate who secured 13,599 valid votes as against 10,683 polled by the Congress nominee. Total number of valid votes cast in the Constituency was 35,792. In a three-cornered fight in Reserved Deotalao Constituency, the contestant on Congress ticket received 9,294 votes out of 22,169 valid votes cast in the Constituency and lost it. The Congress member in Mangawan Constituency too failed to win the election as he could secure only 21,783 votes. The total number of valid votes was 48,992. There were four contestants in the field.

#### *Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party*

The Party set up its three members to contest Lok Sabha Elections, held in 1951-52. One member in Rewa Constituency, who secured 23,248 valid votes lost the election. Of the two contestants contesting for two seats of Two-Member Shahdol-Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency, one was declared elected as there was no opponent in the field. The other member of the Party lost the seat as he secured only 40,268 valid votes.

In 1951-52, the Party set up 11 candidates for 10 Vidhan Sabha constituencies (including one-Two-Member) of the District. In Gurh Constituency the Party did not enter the contest. However, the Party received a set back in all the remaining constituencies except Sirmaur Constituency in which its candidate was declared successful. He obtained 4,607, the highest number of valid votes. In other constituencies the Party candidates lost the elections as they got valid votes as given below.

(1) Hanumana 876, (2) Rewa 1,004, (3) Gurh 1,847, (4) Mangawan 1,834, (5) Teonthar 2,102, (6) Semaria 1,737, (7) Raipur 2,187, (8) Mukundpur 702 and (9) Mauganj-Naigarhi (two-Member) 1,880 and 1,562.

In subsequent second bye-election held in Rewa Constituency the Party again set up its candidate but it could secure only 829 valid votes. As a result of merger of Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and Socialist Party, the Party did not figure in subsequent elections. This merger led to the formation of Praja Socialist Party.

#### *Socialist Party*

The Party contested Lok Sabha elections in 1951-52. Its candidate in Rewa Constituency securing 18,787 valid votes lost the seat. The second candidate also met the same fate in Two-Member Shahdol-Sidhi Constituency polling 62,033 valid votes. The Party disassociated itself from Praja Socialist Party after 1957. In the 1951-52 to Third General Elections to Lok Sabha (1962), the Party again set up one candidate in Rewa Parliamentary Constituency. He obtained 42,441 valid votes and lost the seat.

In 1951-52, the Party fought for 12 seats of the 11 constituencies, covering the District for elections to the Vidhan Sabha. Of these, the Party succeeded in capturing only three seats. Rewa and Mangawan Constituencies cast the highest number of valid votes i.e. 1,836 and 3,165 respectively in favour of the Party. The reserved seat (for the Scheduled Castes) of Two-Member Mauganj-Naigarhi Constituency was also won by the Party, securing 5,018, the highest number of valid votes. In post-Second General Elections period (after 1957) the Socialist Party seceded from the Praja Socialist Party and contested Vidhan Sabha elections on its own in 1962. It set up seven candidates in seven constituencies of the District, but all of them lost the contest. Their constituency-wise valid votes are shown below.

(1) Rewa 10,375, (2) Sirmaur 1,114, (3) Gurh 5,299, (4) Teonthar 7,660, (5) Mangawan 11,922, (6) Deotalao 5,994, and (7) Mauganj 950 (Reserved for the Scheduled Castes).

The subsequent merger of the Praja Socialist Party and the Socialist Party led to the formation of the Samyukta Socialist Party.

#### *Praja Socialist Party*

The Party, for the first time, entered the field of election to Lok Sabha, when bye-election for one seat of Two-Member Shahdol-Sidhi Lok Sabha

#### *In Lok Sabha Elections*

Constituency was held after the First General Elections of 1951-52. The Party set up its candidate in this bye-election. He lost it by securing only 11,998 valid votes. In the Second General Elections of 1957 the Party tried its luck in Rewa Lok Sabha Constituency in which its candidate, securing only 15,909 valid votes, lost the election. The Party again in 1962 set up its candidate in the same Constituency. But its efforts bore no fruits. This time its candidate obtained 17,184 valid votes. In the Fourth General Elections of 1967, the Party contested both the Lok Sabha Constituencies, which covered the districts, Rewa and Sidhi. In Rewa Constituency the candidate of the Party lost the security deposit as he could draw only 17,765 valid votes. In Sidhi Constituency the candidate of the Party gained 49,686 valid votes but this did not make him victorious. In the Fifth General Elections or Mid-Term Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1971, the Party set up its candidate for Rewa Lok Sabha seat. But the candidate lost his deposit by getting only 15,789 valid votes.

After the First General Elections held in 1951-52, the first bye-election took place in Rewa Vidhan Sabha Constituency. The candidate of the Party defeating his four opponents won the seat he secured 3,684 out of 5,281 valid votes. In the Second General Elections of 1957, the Party set up seven candidates for six Vidhan Sabha constituencies of the District. None of them was, however, elected. Constituency-wise votes secured by them were (1) Rewa 397, (2) Sirmaur 4,942, (3) Teonthar 2,406, (4) Mangawan 1,278, (5) Gurh 541 and (6) Mauganj (Two-Member) 2,770 and 1,355 (Reserved for the Scheduled Castes). The Party also contested the bye-election held in March 1961 in Mangawan Constituency and lost it by securing 1,499 out of 31,147 valid votes. An Independent candidate, who succeeded in defeating four rivals, won this bye-election getting 20,825 valid votes. In the Third General Elections, held in 1962, the Party contested all the seven seats of seven constituencies. Out of these, a candidate in Sirmaur Constituency alone won the seat, in a triangular fight. He won 17,885 out of 29,493 valid votes polled in the Constituency. In rest of the constituencies, the position of the Party in respect of valid votes it obtained was (1) Rewa 984, (2) Teonthar 1,063 (3) Mangawan 1,825, (4) Gurh 791, (5) Deotalao 778 and (6) Mauganj 163 (Reserved for the Scheduled Castes).

Seven members of the Party contested elections in seven constituencies of the District during the Fourth General Elections of 1967. Except the candidate in Sirmaur Constituency all others were defeated. The winning candidate secured 19,588 out of 38,929 valid votes in a four-cornered contest. Valid votes obtained in other six constituencies by the Party members were (1) Rewa 1,042, (2) Teonthar 546, (3) Gurh 786, (4) Mangawan 2,857, (5) Deotalao 517 (Reserved for the Scheduled Castes) and (6) Mauganj 1,497. As stated earlier Praja Socialist Party and the Socialist Party merged in the Samyukta Socialist Party after 1962 elections.

*Sanyukt Socialist Party*

In the Fourth General Elections to Lok Sabha (1967), the Party set up two candidates for two Lok Sabha constituencies which covered the District. None of them succeeded in the contest. In Rewa Constituency its candidate got 82,629 valid votes, while in Sidhi Constituency the candidate received 49,686 valid votes. In the Fifth General or Mid-Term Elections held in 1971, the Party was defeated in Rewa Constituency. It did not contest Sidhi Constituency seat.

All the seven candidates of the Party, aspirants for the seven seats of the District in Vidhan Sabha, were defeated. Constituency-wise their position was as given below in respect of valid votes drawn by them in their respective constituencies : (1) Rewa 14,320, (2) Sirmaur 1,493, (3) Teonthar 11,100, (4) Mangawan 17,493, (5) Gurh 10,784, (6) Deotalao 6,514 (Reserved for the Scheduled Castes) and (7) Mauganj 3,009.

*Communist Party of India*

The Party for the first time entered the field of Lok Sabha elections in 1962, when the Third General Elections were held. A candidate of the Party contested election in Rewa Constituency. He could get only 6,524 valid votes and lost the seat. Once again in 1971 the Party set up its candidate for Lok Sabha from Sidhi Constituency. He lost the seat by securing only 3,742 valid votes.

The Party first participated in the General Elections of 1962, when it set up its candidates for Vidhan Sabha constituencies of (1) Rewa, (2) Teonthar and (3) Deotalao. They received (1) 722 (2) 2,377 and (3) 166 valid votes, respectively, and lost elections. In the Fourth General Elections of 1967, the Party's only candidate contesting from Teonthar Constituency lost the election as well as his security deposit, as he could get only 1,825 valid votes. The Communist Party of India was in the field of Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1972 only in Teonthar Constituency. Its candidate securing 10,939 valid votes lost the seat.

*Bharatiya Jan Sangh*

In 1951-52, the Jan Sangh contested Rewa Lok Sabha seat but getting 19,549 valid votes lost it. In 1957 and 1962 too the Sangh tried its luck in the same Constituency but both the attempts were a failure as it could secure only 11,480 and 19,771 valid votes, respectively. In the Fourth General Elections of 1967, candidates of the Sangh contested elections in Rewa and Sidhi Constituencies but they lost both the seats. In Rewa its nominee polled 59,061

valid votes. In Sidhi the number of valid votes to Jan Sangh candidate was 33,326, which could not save his security deposit. In the Fifth General Elections or Mid-Term Polls, held in 1971, the Party did not contest.

In the First General Elections of 1951-52 the Jan Sangh set up its four nominees in four constituencies of the District consisting of eleven constituencies.

All the four candidates were defeated. Valid votes polled by them were (1) Mauganj-Naigarhi 1,004 (Reserved seat), (2) Raipur 1125, (3) Teonthar 887 and (4) Semariya 315. In the two bye-elections subsequently held in Rewa Constituency, the Jan Sangh got 1,310 and 1,890 valid votes and lost them.

The Sangh set up only three candidates for three constituencies of the District during the General Elections of 1957. Out of these, Gurh Constituency elected Sangh candidate. He secured 2,910 valid votes out of 12,174 valid votes cast in the Constituency. In remaining two constituencies, viz., Rewa and Mauganj (Two-member) both the nominees of the Jan Sangh lost the elections, as they could get only 1,622 and 1,938 valid votes, respectively. In the Third General Elections of 1962, the Sangh contested six of the seven seats in the District, but none of them was elected. Valid votes received by them are given constituency-wise (1) Rewa 1,188, (2) Gurh 4,238 (3) Mangawan 980, (4) Teonthar 831, (5) Deotalao 2,734 and (6) Mauganj 1,187 (Reserved). Seven seats of seven constituencies of the District were contested and lost by the candidates of the Jan Sangh during the General Elections of 1967. Six of them lost their security deposit. Voting figures in their favour were: (1) Rewa 4,216 (2) Sirmaur 1,447, (3) Mangawan 5,244, (4) Gurh 7,016 (5) Deotalao 1,253 (Reserved), (6) Mauganj 706 and (7) Teonthar 6,461. The candidate standing in Teonthar Constituency alone could save his security deposit.

The Jan Sangh contested all the 7 seats of the District and lost six of them during the Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1972. In Teonthar Constituency alone its candidate secured 11,354 valid votes and won it. The constituency-wise number of valid votes obtained by Jan Sangh members was as follows. (1) Rewa 1,890 (2) Sirmaur 1,848 (3) Mangawan 856 (4) Gurh 5,534 (5) Deotalao 1,985 and (6) Mauganj 1,046.

*Socialist Party*

The rift in the Samyukta Socialist Party resulted in the formation of splinter party called the "Socialist Party" and the remnant of the S.S.P. formed separate groups prior to the Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1972. This Socialist Party fielded its members in all the 7 constituencies of the District in the Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1972. Its members won the elections only in two constituencies and lost them in 5 others. In Mangawan and Deotalao (Reserved) Constituencies its winning candidates secured 24,479 and 10,890 valid votes. In other constituencies the socialist candidates secured votes in following order

(1) Rewa 10,107 (2) Sirmaur 17,096 (3) Teonthar 10,153 (4) Gurh 10,445 and (5) Mauganj 5,995.

#### *Rama Rajya Parishad*

The Parishad set up its nominee for Rewa Parliamentary seat in 1951-52. He received only 9,497 valid votes and lost the election. In a subsequent bye-election held for one seat in Two-Member Shahdol-Sidhi Constituency, the nominee of the Parishad was defeated. In Lok Sabha Elections He secured only 9,161 valid votes. The same story was repeated in the General Elections of 1957 and 1962 as the candidates of the Parishad, both times contesting from Rewa Lok Sabha Constituency, failed to get elected. In 1957 and 1962 its candidates could obtain 25,658 and 11,787 valid votes, respectively. In the Fourth and the Fifth General Elections the Party did not participate.

During the First General Elections of 1951-52, the Parishad contested all but one seat allotted to the District in Vidhan Sabha. Of the eleven constituencies, the Parishad left Teonthar Constituency uncontested. In Vidhan Sabha Elections In all the constituencies the Parishad was defeated. Its position, as regards valid votes polled, was : (1) Rewa 527, (2) Raipur 531, (3) Semaria 614, (4) Sirmour 1,310, (5) Garhi 459, (6) (6) Mangawan 915, (7) Gurh 981, (8) Mukundpur 1,689, (9) Hanumana 3,033 and (10) Mauganj-Naigarhi 1,617 (General) and 1,531 (Reserved). In subsequent second bye-election held in Rewa Constituency, the Party could get only 107 valid votes.

During the time of Second General Elections held in 1957, seven seats of six constituencies of the District were contested by the Parishad but it bore no fruit. In various constituencies it received valid votes in the following order: (1) Rewa 2,425, (2) Sirmaur 624, (3) Teonthar 4,447, (4) Mangawan 959, (5) Gurh 1,422 and (6) Mauganj (Two-Member) 4,594 (Reserved), 5,267 (General). In subsequent bye-election held in Mangawan Constituency in March, 1961 the Parishad did not participate. In the Third General Elections of 1962, three candidates of the Parishad contested the seats of Teonthar, Deotalao and Mauganj (Reserved for the Scheduled Castes) constituencies. Voters numbering 2,249 in Teonthar, 1,866 in Deotalao and 1,839 in Mauganj cast their votes in favour of the Parishad. In rest of the elections held subsequently, the Parishad did not participate.

#### *Hindu Mahasabha*

A candidate of Mahasabha first appeared in the field of elections in 1961, when bye-elections were held in March, 1961, in Mangawan Vidhan Sabha Constituency. But he lost the seat securing only 536 valid votes. At the time of the Third General Elections held in 1962, two candidates of the Mahasabha

unsuccessfully contested elections to Vidhan Sabha from Mauganj (Reserved for the Scheduled Castes) and Rewa Constituencies, which cast only 497 and 421 valid votes in their favour. The Party had lost its recognition prior to 1967 General Elections.

#### *Kisan Sabha*

This Party was active in the field of elections to the Vidhan Sabha held in 1951-52. It set up six candidates in six constituencies of the District and did not achieve success. Its candidates received 282 valid votes in Rewa, 651 Semariya, 497 in Garhi, 452 in Mangawan, 650 in Gurh and 552 in Mukundpur.

#### *Newspapers*

The earliest known newspaper of the District was *Bharata Bhrata*, which started its publication as a Hindi weekly at Rewa in the year 1887. It is said that, it was a good newspaper containing articles even on political matters. It enjoyed a life of four years.<sup>1</sup> The second newspaper of the District was *Shubha Chintak*. It was a Hindi weekly published from Rewa, sometime during 1920-25.<sup>2</sup> A few years later in, 1932, there appeared *Prakash*, also a Hindi weekly, from Rewa. The paper received financial aid of Rs. 4,000 per annum from the then Maharaja of Rewa State. The aid was stopped in 1947 and subsequently the paper ceased publication in 1949. The year 1942 witnessed the publication of a literary monthly called *Bandhav*. It was followed by *Bhaskar*, a Hindi weekly, which started publication in 1946 to create political consciousness among the people of the State. Subsequently, in 1969, *Bhaskar* became an evening daily. *Kisan Panchayat*, a Hindi weekly appeared from Rewa in 1950 and it continued till 1954. Another Hindi weekly, namely, *Garib* of Rewa remained in circulation in 1952 and 1953. Subsequently, *Garib* reappeared as daily from 1955. January 1952 witnessed the publication of the monthly *Vindhya Shiksha*, published by the Education Department of Vindhya Pradesh Government. In March, 1952 *Vindhya Varta*, a Hindi weekly, devoted to politics, was started at Rewa. It continued only for about a year. The District unit of Rama Rajya Parishad started its mouth-piece *Nav-Jyoti*, a weekly in Hindi, from June, 1952. The periodical ceased after six months. Information and Publicity Department of the Vindhya Pradesh Government started its two periodicals in the year 1953. Of these two, *Vindhya Pradesh* first appeared as a fortnightly from January, 1953 to July, 1955. Subsequently, it became a monthly. The second periodical *Vindhya Bhumi* was a cultural and literary quarterly. Vindhya Pradeshika Hindi Shitya Sammelana, Rewa started publication of its annual organ called *Abhijnana* in 1953.

1. A.P. Bajpai, *Samachar Patronka Itihas*, p. 198. According to *Vindhya Bhumi* (p. 132) of October, 1956, this period is of 15 years.

2. A.P. Bajpai, op. cit., *Parishishta* 2, 9, 394, *Vindhya Bhumi* (p. 132) October, 1956 says that *Shubha Chintak* was started in 1910. It continued for eight years and ceased its publication in 1918.

Rewa witnessed the appearance of its first daily newspaper in Hindi entitled *Jagaran* in September, 1953. About this time, a Hindi weekly, named *Swatantra*, which first appeared as a fortnightly from 15th August, 1954, became weekly in subsequent period. The first English paper of the District called *Tide*, a weekly, started its publication from 19th November, 1954. *Vindhya Pradeshika* Hindi Sahitya Sammelan published its quarterly organ called *Vindhya Bharati* from May, 1955. From 24th May, 1955, weekly Hindi *Udaya* was started from Rewa and it was in circulation till the beginning of 1956. The second Hindi daily, *Aloka*, of the District saw the light of the day first on 19th September, 1955. A periodical, devoted to socialism, was started at Rewa from 26th January, 1956. Its name was *Dharti*.

During the years 1960 to 1969 several Hindi weeklies started their publication in the District. To begin with, *Vindhya Sandesha* appeared on 2nd October, 1960. It was followed by *Kisan Panchayat*, started on the 15th August, 1962. The year 1964 witnessed the publication of three Hindi weeklies. First of them was *Sahakari Doota*, which was started from 26th January. *Rewa Samachar* and *Vindhya Kesari* appeared on 15th August and 20th December, respectively. In 1969 a Hindi weekly, called *Vindhya Wela*, was started at Rewa from 26th January.

By the end of the year 1970-71, the following periodicals of the District were in circulation : *Jagaran*, *Alok* and *Bhaskar* (all dailies), and *Saptahik Panchayat* (former *Vindhya Panchayat*), *Vindhya Sandesh*, *Kisan Panchayat*, *Sahakari Doot*, *Rewa Samachar*, *Vindhya Kesari* and *Vindhya Wela*, all weeklies).

The account of newspapers given above makes it clear that the contribution of this District to the field of journalism is considerable. The reading public of Rewa District is also interested in the newspapers and periodicals published outside the District. Among the English dailies read by the people are *The Times of India*, *Hindustan Times*, *Statesman*, *Indian Express*, *Patriot*, *National Herald* (all from Delhi), *Hitavada* and *Madhya Pradesh Chronicle* (both from Bhopal). The Hindi dailies having circulation in the District, include *Bharat* (from Allahabad), *Nav Bharat Times*, *Hindustan*, *Veer Arjun* (all from Delhi), *Aaj* (Varanasi), *Nav Bharat* (Bhopal), *Nav Bharat*, *Yugadharma*, *Naveen Dunia* (all from Jabalpur) *Nai Dunia* (Indore), *Jagaran* (Bhopal, Jhansi and Kanpur) and *Arya Varta* (Patna).

Among the English weeklies popular in the District figure *Blitz*, *Illustrated Weekly* (both of Bombay) and *Observer*, (Delhi). *Dinman*, *Panchajanya*, *Saptahik Hindustan* (all of Delhi), *Blitz* and *Dharmayug* (both of Bombay) are the Hindi weeklies, which enjoy a wide circulation in the District. *Screen* and *Filmfare* (both English fortnightlies from Bombay) and *Madhuri* (Hindi fortnightly from Bombay) are popular in the District. Among the Hindi monthlies, read by the public, figure *Navneet*, *Sarika* and *Parag* (all of Bombay).

*Niharika* (Agra) *Chanda Mama* (Madras), *Sarita*, *Mukta*, *Kadambini*, *Sushama*, *Nanda*, *Khilon* and *Lotpot* (all from Delhi).

#### *Voluntary Social Service Organisations*

##### *Bal Samiti, Rewa*

The Samiti was organised and registered in 1915 and 1933, respectively, with the object of promoting the cause of Hindi and the cult of *swadeshi*, rendering public service, and conducting activities for character-building and physical training. To begin with, the Samiti started a primary school in a building received by the Samiti in the form of donation. Subsequently the school introduced kindergartan system of education. The Samiti also arranged lectures of learned persons and organised other activities of educative nature. Later, library and reading-room were started. Bal Samiti organised classes in 1936-37 for training students to appear in the Hindi examinations conducted by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag. This activity continued till the year 1950-51.

With a view to impart physical training to the youth, two gymnasiums were started in two wards of Rewa town. The volunteer core of the Samiti renders valuable service to the people hit by epidemics, floods and other natural calamities. During the scarcity days in 1946, Bengal relief fund was collected. Volunteers of the Samiti started relief operations at Rewa in 1939 when the town was hit by heavy flood.

At the beginning, the work of the Samiti was carried on with the donations received and membership fee. Education Department of Rewa State and later on of Vindhya Pradesh Government sanctioned grant-in-aid for the purchase of books for the library of the Samiti. Madhya Pradesh Government also continued the annual grant of Rs. 600 till 1964, when it increased the grant to Rs. 928. This is the only activity now performed by the Samiti. On an average, the annual income of the Samiti during the decade (1970-71), was Rs. 3000 excluding the grant.

##### *Sarvodaya Mandal, Rewa*

The Mandal represents the Akhila Bharat Sarv Sewa Sangh in the District. Its main object is to help in achieving upliftment of all without any regard for caste, colour and creed. For this purpose the Mandal works for a new social order through non-violent means like *Bhoodan*, *Gramadan*, *Shramadan*, *Shantisena*, etc. Total number of honorary workers of the Mandal is 24 in the District.

##### *Kasturba Ashram, Govindgarh*

This Ashram was started for the upkeep of poor and destitute girls. It receives grant-in-aid from the Government. Free boarding and lodging facility is given to the girls.

*Maharaja Ujjainiya Orphanage, Rewa*

Established in 1935, this orphanage has become famous for its humanitarian work. It was established by Thakur Arjun Singh, who rendered his valuable services to improve the condition of the orphans and the orphanage. It receives grant-in-aid from the State Government.

*Martand Harijan Ashram, Rewa*

Advocate Awadesh Biharilal of Rewa started this Ashrama for the students of Harijan community in 1946. It is run for teaching crafts like tailoring, spinning, etc., to students in order to make them able to earn their livelihood.

*Bharat Sewak Samaj, Rewa*

For the all-round welfare of the people of Rewa District a branch of the Samaj was started in 1954. It organised four *Balwadis* in the District with the help of the Central Social Welfare Board. The Samaj took part in development activities in the Community Development Blocks of the District for which it received grant-in-aid.

## CHAPTER XIX

## PLACES OF INTEREST

*Alhaghat*

This natural pass of the Vindhya hills, by which the Tons or Tamasa river finds its way from the tableland of Rewa to the Gangetic plain, is situated about 355 metres above the sea-level in the south-western part of Teonthar Tahsil, about 14 km. to the north-west of Keoti-kund water fall.

The pass is named after the famous Banaphar hero Alha. Many signs on the surrounding rocks are pointed out as relics of his day such as the mark of his spear, the cave he lived in, his treasure house, etc. Crude figures of Ganesha, etc., are also cut in the rocks.

The site is mainly important for the archaeological remains found here. A large cave, measuring about 34 metres in length with a breadth of 2 to 3 metres and a height of about 6.5, is situated at a distance of about two and a half km. from the Tons river. The cave has three entrances of varying length and breadth but no traces either of paintings or of inscriptions are found on the walls. In the further corner of the cave there is a small pool into which water is constantly dripping.

A very large block of stone bearing three inscriptions is located at a distance of about 92 metres from the cave. "The best preserved of these consists of and contains the name of Dahaliya King Narasimha-deva" of the Kalachuri dynasty of Tripuri. It is dated in Samvat 1216, corresponding to 1159 A. D. In this record the pass is called Khata Khandiha<sup>1</sup> or Shatushadika<sup>2</sup> ghat. The Second inscription of 14 lines is very badly mutilated. It mentions the reign of Brahma Deva, who is still to be identified. The third inscription is also in mutilated condition. It has neither date nor name of the king.

A *sati* pillar, found at the foot of the pass, bearing inscription in large

1. Cunningham, *Report on the Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. XXI, p. 115.  
2. *Rewa State Gazetteer*, p. 88.

letters, gives the date in Samvat (13) 72 and Saka 1237, corresponding to 1315 A.D. An old tank below the ghat is attributed to Alha.

**Bahuti Waterfall** (24° 42' N, 81° 57' E)

This waterfall, the highest in the District, is on river Odda in Mauganj Tahsil. Being situated near village Bahuti Nankar, it is known after the name of the village. Bahuti Nankar is about 12 km. to the north-west of Mauganj with which it is connected by road.

**Location** The fall is about 79 km. to the north-east of Rewa, the District headquarters. It can also be reached via Deotalao-Naigarhi road.

The Odda, rising from the northern branch of the Kaimurs flows through a ravinous course till it forcefully falls over the edge of the plateau below, the depth of which is about 142 metres.

The flow of the immense volume of water first dashes against the mighty rocks and then plunges on the plateau region, making thundering noise, audible from a long distance. The water when dashes against the projected rocks appears like an immense quantity of spinned cotton.

In the end of the rainy season the sight is a magnificent one, creating a feeling of awe and wonder in the minds of visitors. The fall continues throughout the year though in summer the flow of water is decreased. The scenic beauty of this forest-clad region can be enjoyed by the visitor from the east of the waterfall.

The *kunda*, in which the sheet of water falls, is of the measure of more than one and a half kilometres in length and breadth. A passage leads the visitor to the *kunda*. The Ashtabhujadevi temple, enshrining images of Ashtabhuj and a few other goddesses, is situated to the west of the fall at a distance of about two kilometres. An annual religious fair, called Khaicharika mela, lasting for two days and attracting a large number of pilgrims, is held here on Makarsankranti the 14th and 15th of January.

**Baljnath** (24° 30' N, 81° 17' E)

This small village of Huzur Tahsil is situated at a distance of about 14 km. to the south-west of Rewa, the district headquarters. Rewa-Satna road is about one kilometre from this village.

It is said that once the village had five or six temples of which only one is standing in ruinous condition. Its mandapa fell down in 1864. The temple enshrines a lingam, known as that of Mahadeva Vaidyanatha. When complete the temple consisted of a mandapa of about 2 square metres supported by 16 pillars, an ante-chamber and a sanctum, and had an area of about 10×4 metres. Figures of Ganga and Yamuna, standing as usual, on crocodile and

**Ruin of  
Temples**

tortoise, respectively, are carved on the doorway. A figure of bull or Nandi occupies the entrance which is richly carved. Another image of Ganga, measuring more than 2 metres in height was found lying among the numerous carved stones heaped nearby. Other sculptures found there included those of Siva with a canopy of seven snake-hoods, Vishnu, Durga seated on lion,<sup>1</sup> etc.

Navaratri fair is annually held here on the occasion of Ram Navami, the 9th of the bright half of Chairtra (March or April). The village has a primary school and gram panchayat. In 1961 the population of the village was 898 against 561 in 1911.

**Belaui Waterfall**

This waterfall, situated in Mauganj Tahsil, is on a small river called the Gorma. It is named after the village Belaui situated in the neighbourhood.

**Location** It is about 21 km. from the tahsil headquarters and about 8 km. to the north-west of village Khatkhari and Hanumana, located on Mirzapur road. Buses ply on this road. Belaui is connected with Khatkhari and Hanumana by Kutcha road. Belaui waterfall in about 16 km. to the north-east of Bahuti water-fall.

Curiously enough, this water-fall is in a plateau region. There is neither a hilly nor a forestclad region around the fall, which plunges 103.6 metres below in the *Kunda*, measuring about 1 km. The sheet of water falls in the south-west corner of the *Kunda* which has a path for devotees to have a circumambulation of the *Kunda* throughout the year. No such path exists around any of the *Kundas* of other falls. Scenic beauty of the place can be enjoyed even when the river is flooded creating awful grandeur to attract the eyes of the visitor. An annual religious fair is held here on the 14th January, on the occasion of Makara Sankranti.

A great cave and ruins of an old *garhi* are located to the west of the fall at a short distance.

**Chachai Waterfall** (24° 46' N, 81° 228' E)

It is the bestknown waterfall on river Bihar in Sirmour Tahsil of Rewa District. Like other falls in the District it is also named after village Chachai, situated to the north of Rewa at a distance of about 50 km. Both these places are connected by a road on which buses ply. The fall is about eight kilometres to the south-west of Sirmour, the tahsil headquarters.

It is the greatest fall of river Bihar, which precipitates itself off the plateau in a great sheet of water perpendicularly to the depth of about 112.77

1. Report on the Archaeological Survey of India, Vol. XXI, p. 155.

metres. The breadth of the body of water at the top is about 184 metres. This stupendous and interesting water fall is one of the grandest phenomena in nature giving satisfaction to the visitor. The scenic beauty of the fall fascinates the eye. For visitors there is a rest house at Chachai village. Its population in 1961 was 1553, as against 1,110 in 1911.

### Ginja Hill

This isolated hill which rises to about 410 metres above the sea-level, stands out prominently above the plain close to the exit of the Tons or Tamasa river from the Vindhya mountain ranges. Its circumference at the base is said to be about 14 km. It is situated to the north-west of Teonthar. Village Chaukhandi connected by road with Sirmour is located at the foot of the hill.

At about the middle of the ascent there is a large reservoir from where the ascent becomes very steep and difficult. On the south face of the top a scarpd rock is considerably overhanging and thus forming a large open hall rock-shelter closed at both ends by rough walls. It is about 30 metres long, 15 metres broad and 6 to 7 metres high. An inscription,<sup>1</sup> in red paint with rude drawings of men and animals to the right and left of the inscription, is found in the middle of the rock at the back of the rock-shelter.

The inscription in early Gupta characters refers to Maharaja Bhimsena's reign. It is dated in the year 52 either of the era of the Seleukidas or of the era of the Guptas.

### Gorgi (24° 30' N, 81° 22' E)

A small village in Huzur Tahsil, Gorgi is about 20 km. to the south-east of Rewa, the tahsil and district headquarters town, near Rewa-Gudh road.

Though now an insignificant village, once it was an important place, as was clear from extensive ruins scattered over a vast area when Alexander Cunningham visited the place about a century back. These archaeological remains consist of a large ruined fort, popularly known as Rehuta, a large mound covered with ruined temples, etc. These are situated at a distance of about 1.6 km. to the east of Gorgi which was a wellknown centre of the Saiva sect, during the Kalachuri period.

The Kalachuris of Tripuri held sway over this region for a long period. Yuvarajadeva I (A.D. 915-945) of this dynasty invited Saiva ascetic Prabhava-siva and built for him a monastery at Gorgi. He also granted several villages

1. Report on the Archaeological Survey of India, Vol. XXI, pp. 119-20.

for the maintenance of the Saiva ascetics residing there.<sup>1</sup> In every direction there are numerous large tanks, a characteristic feature of the region.

The fort of Rehuta is unanimously ascribed to Raja Karna Deva (of the Kalachuri dynasty of Chedi or Dahal country) who flourished during the years A. D. 1041 to 1073. The fort is irregular in shape and is about four kilometres in circuit. The outline of the fort is defined by stone walls. These are about four metres thick and were possibly eight metres in height. Now the walls are a little over two metres in height. A ditch in ruins of about 12 to 15 metres in breadth and 1.5 metres in depth was visible around the fort,<sup>2</sup> when Cunningham visited it. Now there is no trace of this ditch.

Inside the fort there were numerous stone wells, all in square form and many mounds of stone ruins, from which many of the carved stones were removed. Numerous broken statues, belonging to the Brahmanical faith, were noticed in most of the mounds. The mounds near the south gate of the fort showed many broken Digambar Jain statues seated and standing<sup>3</sup>.

A large number of statues were brought to Rewa by the Archaeology Department of the erstwhile Rewa State. Subsequently, these were transferred to the Dhubela Palace Museum on the formation of Vindhya Pradesh State, except the colossal statue of Uma-Maheshwar (Har-Gauri), which now adorns the centre of Padmadhar Park at Rewa and is covered by a newly constructed dome.

From the great mound of the ruins of temples called Gurgaj, all the cut stones were carried away more than a century ago by the then Dewan, Shri Dinabandh Pande of Rewa State, during the reign of Maharaja Gurgaj Raghuraj Singh. On the east side of the mound a colossal figure of a four armed Durga, seated on a lion, was found. On the north-west of the mound a still larger sculpture of Siva and Parvati with a bull at their feet was noticed.

The great *Torana* gateway, now forming the north-eastern gateway of the palace at Rewa is said to have been brought from Gorgi. It is said that originally the gateway stood in front of a temple at Gorgi facing the east.

Inside the fort numerous broken images were found. Among them a few were of the Buddhist faith while the Jain and Brahmanical figures were numerous, one of which is inscribed. All these figures belong to the 10th century

1. V. V. Mirashi, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, pt. I, p. LXXXIV.

2. Reports on the Archaeological Survey of India, Vol. XXI, pp. 149-150.

3. *ibid.* p. 151.

A. D., as a few inscriptions are in characters agreeing better with those of the reigns of Kalachuri Rajas, Lakshmana and Kokalla.<sup>1</sup>

The village Gorgi was populated by 117 persons in 1961.

**Govindgarh (24° 22' N, 81° 23' E)**

Govindgarh is one of the largest villages of Huzur Tahsil lying about 19 km. to the south of Rewa, the tahsil and district headquarters. A pucca road connects these two places and buses ply regularly on the road.

It affords a magnificent view over the forest-clad region below the range. There was plenty of game in the forest reserve. Now the number has dwindled to a considerable degree. Its surroundings are most picturesque. The ruler of Rewa had built a huge palace, having sections like Raghava Mahal, Badal Mahal and Ulta Mahal. In this palace the world-famous white tigers are reared. The palace is situated on the bank of a large lake which adds to the charm of the spot. Anandgarh and Dariya Mahal are also notable buildings of Govindgarh.

The Palace is surrounded by a ditch, filled with water, on the two sides and by an artificial lake, on the remaining two sides. The lake was first dug by Maharaja Vishwanath Singh and was extended by Maharaja Raghuraj Singh. The construction of the Palace was initiated by Maharaja Vishwanath Singh. He first built the temple of Rama Govind and then other parts of this palace were built by Maharaja Raghuraj Singh. Later it was extended by Maharaja Gulab Singh who constructed the Dariya Mahal. The Durbar Hall and the adjoining temple, built in marble, were constructed by Maharaja Raghuraj Singh and the wooden pavation, overlooking the lake, was built by Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh.

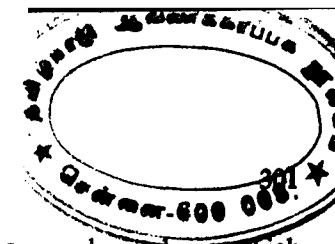
The Durbar Hall now has been converted into the Museum Hall, where guns, swords, spears and other arms, royal clothes, embellished mirrors, watches, a marble dinner set, musical tea-set, candalliers and a number of articles used for decorating elephants during Dussehra celebrations, are exhibited. There is also a stuffed head of Mohan, the ancestor of the Rewa white tiger family.

An annual Makar Sankranti fair held here is largely attended by pilgrims on the 14th January. In 1961, population of Govindgarh was 4207, as against 5,022 in 1901.

**Gudh (24° 29' N, 81° 25' E)**

Gudh is the largest village in Huzur Tahsil. The village, situated on the left bank of Bichhia river, is to the south-east of Rewa, at a distance of

1. Ibid. p. 150,



about 24 km. Both these places are connected by a good road on which buses ply.

The place appears to be an old one like Gorgi, a village situated close in its neighbourhood. In 1963-64 the hilly tract near the village yielded a colossal figure of Siva measuring 5.63 metres in height. The four handed colossal is carved out of a single red sandstone rock. Various weapons are in its hands.<sup>1</sup> Perhaps the statue was meant for being enshrined in one of the temples at Gorgi. The village has ruins of an old fort.

The village itself yielded sculptures of Brahmanical pantheon, assignable to the 11th or 12th century A.D. The sculptures included panels depicting scenes of Krishna-lila, statues of Siva in various forms and of Parvati, Vishnu and Kartikeya.

Annually, large Vasant Panchami and Sivaratri fairs are held here in January/February and February/March, respectively, attracting large gatherings of pilgrims.

In 1961, the population of the village was 4790 while in 1901 it was 379.

**Keoti Waterfall (24° 48' N, 81° 35' E)**

This is one of the most beautiful waterfalls of the District and is situated at a distance of about 37 km. to the north-east of Rewa, in Sirmour Tahsil. Like all other waterfalls of the District it is also named after village Keoti located near the fall. It is linked by road with Baikunthpur and Rewa.

Popularly called Keotikund it is held sacred by the people. It is partly perhaps for its easier accessibility but chiefly because of its wild, natural and romantic scenic beauty. The river Mahanadi, also known as Chachaia before joining the Tons or Tamasa river, pours over the sheer rock in one unbroken fall of about 100.6 metres in height into a circular deep blue pool formed by the erosion. The pool is hemmed in on three sides by lofty walls of perfectly perpendicular rocks. The water then flows three km. down a canon with beetling cliffs keeping the height almost the whole way.

In comparison to Bahuti water fall it is a smaller one. But the "grandeur of this fall is increased by the force with which the body of water is projected through the lines formed by the stupendous banks of rocks, which diverging as they approach the ghats, and affording a distant view of the country below them form a vista truly grand and beautiful".<sup>2</sup> "The rainy season is most eligible for viewing them. The verdure of the grass is there, too brilliant to appear natural on canvas. Every tree affords a fragrant blossom, every

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1963-64, p. 88.

2. W. R. Pogson, *A History of the Bundelas*, p. 173.

plant, a flower, yet the eye is so fascinated by the awful grandeur of the fall, that it is long ere it rests on the softer beauties of the landscape. When the sun shines through the spray below, the prismatic colours in their most vivid tints form (if a misnomer be allowed) an extensive rainbow."<sup>1</sup>

"The philosopher, the poet, the painter, the botanist would all find ample scope for their several studies."<sup>2</sup> Altogether the spot is very lovely.

The place is also important from archaeological point of view. On the east, the beetling cliff of the narrow ravine is crowned by an old fort and some small picturesque Hindu temples, below which there are two shelters protected by the overhanging rocks. The larger one measures about 60 metres long, 12 metres broad and about one metre in height at the back. The cave appears to have been partly quarried out. The other ledge is partly artificial, being closed on the outer side by built walls of about two metres in height. It is about 10 metres in length, 9 metres in breadth and 2 metres in height, diminishing to about a metre at the back. The cave enshrines a few lingams and is known as Mahadeva cave. Outside the cave two outlines of Buddhist stupas are carved on the rock and this suggests the buddhist origin of the cave. This is corroborated by a Pali inscription of the second century B. C., on its roof. It refers to the excavation of the pool or cave caused to be made by Sonaka the son of Hariti. This cave gives a fine view of the waterfall and the *kund* below. The fall is visited by large number of tourists all the year round.

In the former cave numerous figures of animals are found, sketched in red ochre with floriated letters in white.

In the high ground near the village Keoti, a row of five *sati* pillars, one of which is missing, and two other pillars standing a little way off, are found. All bear representations of armed soldiers in the act of fighting, with inscriptions beneath. One of them is dated in Samvat either 1390 or 1340 corresponding to either A. D. 1333 or 1283. Three others are dated in Samvat 1397 (A. D. 1341). The dates relate to the death of soldiers fallen in battle. In the three latter inscriptions names of Maharaja Hamira Deva of Lukasthana and Maharajadhiraja Devaka of Kathoulisthana occur along with the names of warriors, all Rauts, and their places of residence like Baodigrama, Mayuragrama, etc. The inscriptions give the original name of Keoti Kund as Keotisthana. About the Rajas mentioned, nothing is known with certainty. It is certain that these pillars commemorate a fight.

A large annual fair, lasting for two days, is held here on the occasion of Makar Sankranti in January. The village is now called Keoti Kothar. It has a rest house. Its population in 1961 was 1085.

1. *ibid.*

2. *ibid.*

### Purwa Waterfall (24° 47' N, 81° 19' E)

When the river Tons or Tamasa reaches the edge of the plateau at village Purwa, there together with its affluents, the Bihar and Mahanadi, it presents a magnificent series of waterfalls. Near the village Purwa, lying about 10 km. to the south-west of Sirmour, the tahsil headquarters and about five km. to the north-west of Chachai, the river Tons falls about 67 metres below to level of the Teonthar plains. After the fall the river flows through high banks and hollow rock channel. A *kutch*a road connects this place with Sirmour and Rewa.

The fall continues for all the year round. The spot is known for its scenic beauty.

### Rewa (24° 32' N, 81° 24' E)

Rewa, the chief town of the former Rewa State is the headquarters of the Division and District of the same name. It is also the headquarters of Huzur Tahsil. The town is picturesquely situated near the junction of the Bihar and Bichhia streams which is called Ghogar after their entry into a deep rocky channel. It is connected by road with Satna (about 50 km.), Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh (about 175 km.), all tahsil headquarters and a few other places of the District.

Rewa cannot boast of its antiquity as it is comparatively a modern town, established in the 16th century A. D. Raja Vikramaditya gave it an appearance of the chief town of his State by building a number of palaces and other buildings. In 1731, Raja Hirdeshah of Panna attacked and sacked the town forcing its ruler Avadhut Singh to flee. In 1852, a large part of the modern town was destroyed by heavy flood.

The main objects of interest of the town are a very fine Torana gateway and a few sculptures all of which were brought there from the enormous ruins of the ancient city of Gurgi Masaun, (modern Gorgi) situated 19 km. to the south-east of Rewa. The Torana gateway was brought there by the order of Maharaja Raghuraj Singh. The Torana gateway now forms the north-eastern gateway of the palace at Rewa. On the lintel of the gateway, the marriage procession of Shiva is depicted. The gateway is one of the richest and largest temple gateways in India.

This town is electrified and is an important wholesale and retail marketing centre of the District. It has small-scale industries like manufacture of bidi, wooden furniture, sawing and planing of wood, gold and silver-smithy, etc. The civic management of the town is arranged by the municipality. Being the headquarters of the Division, District and Huzur Tahsil all usual Government offices are located there.

Trade and  
Industries

From Jai Stambh, the road going towards Varanasi is known as Allahabad-Banaras (Varanasi) road (National Highway No. 7). This is the old Great Deccan Road, starting from Bombay and connecting Jabalpur with Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh. This road bifurcates near Mangawan, about 30 km. from here, and to Allahabad. Near the Jai Stambh is located the local Bus Stand. On the left side of this Road are located Thakur Ranmat Singh Arts College and Government Science College, Officer's Club (Venkat Club), the Raj Niwas (Circuit House No. 1), the local station of All India Radio and the Sainik School. The building in which the Sainik School is located was formerly the Yuvaraj Bhawan. The Civil Lines are also on the left side of this Road. On the right side of Allahabad-Banaras Road, adjacent to the Bus Stand, is the Collectorate, the Martand Higher Secondary School, and the Commissioner's residence.

The main thoroughfares of the city are the Venkat Road, the Hospital Road, the Fort Road and the Gulab Marg (Galla Mandi Road). The road between the Jai Stambh and the Kothi compound is known as the Venkat Road and beyond the Kothi compound it is known as the Hospital Road, which takes one to Govindgarh across the Bicchhia bridge. The Fort Road meets the Venkat Road in front of the Venkat Raman Singh Ju Deo statue. The main shopping centres of the city are located along the aforesaid roads.

In the open space in front of the Kothi Compound, popularly known as the Padmadhar Park, is installed the impressive statue of Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh Ju Deo, the former Ruler of Rewa, on horse back. Near about is a huge and beautiful statue of Uma-Maheshwar (Shiva and Parvati). Inside the Kothi Compound are located a large number of District and Divisional level Offices. As one enters the compound from the main gate, on the left are seen the Government Garden, the Shiva Temple, the Venkat Bhawan, the Government Girls Degree College and the District Court. The Venkat Bhawan is a beautiful two-storeyed grand building. It was formerly the residence of Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh and is now used as Circuit House No. 2. There is a Durbar Hall in this building where public functions are held. In front of Venkat Bhawan is the old building where Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh resided in his childhood days. Ravindra Bal Udyan is opposite the Government Garden. In the centre of the Kothi Compound is the office of the Commissioner, Rewa Division.

Outside the Kothi compound and on the left side of the Venkat Road are located the offices of the Forest Department. Formerly, when the Vindhya Pradesh State was formed, this building was known as the Vidhan Sabha Bhawan. This is the same building which was formerly known as the Ujjainin Maharani Memorial Hall, named after the mother of Maharaja Gulab Singh.

A side road from the Prakash Chaurasta on the Hospital Road and passing by Swagat Bhawan (P.W.D. Rest House) and Pili Kothi goes to Sainik

School across the Allahabad—Banaras Road. On the other side, the road goes to Janki Park (now the Sindhi Market) via the Vegetable Market and connects the Machhariya gate of the old town of Rewa. The old town, now called Uprahti, is surrounded on the east and the north by high protecting wall below which was the ditch, known as the Nagariya Nala. On this Nala between the Sudarshan Kumari Girls Higher Secondary School and the kotwali once stood the Bundela Gate, built by Raja Hirde Shah of Panna to commemorate the Bundela occupation of this place.

According to the Census of 1961 its population increased to 42,698 from 24,608 in 1901.

## **APPENDICES**

## APPENDIX-A

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## APPENDIX-B

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TABLE—I

## Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

| Station        | No. of<br>Years of<br>date | Jan.        | Feb.        | Mar.       | Apr.           | May.          | June                                                         | July.                                                       | Aug.                                                           |
|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rewa           | 50 a                       | 22.9        | 23.3        | 13.7       | 7.4            | 10.7          | 105.2                                                        | 393.9                                                       | 357.4                                                          |
|                | b                          | 2.3         | 2.1         | 1.2        | 0.7            | 1.0           | 5.6                                                          | 16.4                                                        | 16.0                                                           |
| Teonthar       | 50 a                       | 24.6        | 22.1        | 13.2       | 6.6            | 10.2          | 87.4                                                         | 340.9                                                       | 371.9                                                          |
|                | b                          | 1.9         | 2.1         | 1.2        | 0.8            | 1.1           | 5.1                                                          | 15.1                                                        | 15.8                                                           |
| Sirmur         | 26 a                       | 29.0        | 21.8        | 10.9       | 6.3            | 7.6           | 130.1                                                        | 386.8                                                       | 383.0                                                          |
|                | b                          | 2.3         | 2.0         | 1.0        | 0.8            | 0.8           | 6.2                                                          | 16.3                                                        | 16.1                                                           |
| Govindgarh     | 26 a                       | 31.2        | 31.0        | 14.7       | 8.9            | 11.8          | 118.1                                                        | 448.1                                                       | 420.6                                                          |
|                | b                          | 2.8         | 2.2         | 1.5        | 0.8            | 0.9           | 7.0                                                          | 17.6                                                        | 16.7                                                           |
| Rewa<br>Distt. | a                          | 26.7        | 24.4        | 12.5       | 7.6            | 9.8           | 118.4                                                        | 396.8                                                       | 397.2                                                          |
|                | b                          | 2.3         | 2.1         | 1.2        | 0.8            | 0.9           | 5.9                                                          | 16.4                                                        | 16.1                                                           |
|                |                            | Sept.       | Oct.        | Nov.       | Dec.           | Annual        | Highest<br>annual<br>rainfall<br>as % of<br>normal<br>& year | Lowest<br>annual<br>rainfall<br>as % of<br>normal<br>& year | Heaviest<br>rainfall<br>in 24<br>hours<br>Amount Date<br>(mm.) |
| 1.             | 180.6<br>9.3               | 33.5<br>2.1 | 10.9<br>0.7 | 7.6<br>0.7 | 1167.7<br>58.1 | 148<br>(1917) | 63<br>(19)                                                   | 773.4                                                       | 1882, Jun. 16                                                  |
| 2.             | 197.4<br>8.9               | 40.1<br>2.1 | 9.4<br>0.7  | 7.1<br>0.7 | 1130.9<br>55.5 | 160<br>(1948) | 57<br>(1941)                                                 | 3,317.5                                                     | 1925, Sep. 9                                                   |
| 3.             | 200.7<br>8.6               | 48.0<br>2.4 | 15.0<br>0.9 | 9.9<br>0.8 | 1249.1<br>58.2 | 160<br>(1948) | 51<br>(1941)                                                 | 300.0                                                       | 1951, Jun. 30                                                  |
| 4.             | 193.3<br>9.3               | 41.9<br>2.6 | 13.5<br>0.7 | 9.1<br>0.9 | 1233.2<br>59.2 | 181<br>(1925) | 47<br>(1941)                                                 | 239.6                                                       | 1948, Jun. 27                                                  |
| 5.             | 209.8<br>9.1               | 42.2<br>2.5 | 21.3<br>0.8 | 9.7<br>1.0 | 1397.5<br>62.9 | 150<br>(1948) | 48<br>(1949)                                                 | 259.6                                                       | 1948, Jun. 28                                                  |
| 6.             | 196.4<br>9.0               | 41.4<br>2.3 | 14.0<br>0.8 | 8.7<br>0.8 | 1235.6<br>58.6 | 158<br>(1948) | 61<br>(1943)                                                 |                                                             |                                                                |

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more) data upto 1997.  
Based on all available years given in brackets.

TABLE—II

Frequency of Annual Rainfall (1901-1950)\*

| Range in mm. | No. of years | Range in mm. | No. of years |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 701-800      | 4            | 1,301-1,400  | 4            |
| 801-900      | 5            | 1,401-1,500  | 6            |
| 901-1,000    | 7            | 1,501-1,600  | 3            |
| 1,001-1,100  | 4            | 1,601-1,700  | 2            |
| 1,101-1,200  | 9            | 1,701-1,800  | 0            |
| 1,201-1,300  | 4            | 1,801-1,900  | 1            |

\*Data for 49 years only are available.

TABLE—III

Settlement of Culturable Wasteland (District Rewa)

| Year    | Area of culturable wasteland settled (in acres) | No. of families Settled | Help given by Government |              |                          |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1951-52 | 367-32 Acres                                    | 315                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1952-53 | 763-45 "                                        | 221                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1953-54 | 3799-12 "                                       | 799                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1954-55 | 3796-17 "                                       | 688                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1955-56 | 3941-26 "                                       | 755                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1956-57 | 4536-07 "                                       | 748                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1957-58 | 2639-42 "                                       | 457                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1958-59 | 2653-66 "                                       | 331                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1959-60 | 876-79 "                                        | 136                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1960-61 | 961-03 "                                        | 215                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1961-62 | 1288-12 "                                       | 140                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1962-63 | 3029-78 "                                       | 567                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1963-64 | 631-79 "                                        | 171                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1964-65 | 1107-88 "                                       | 202                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1965-66 | 1003-59 "                                       | 285                     |                          |              |                          |
| 1966-67 | 119-94 "                                        | 17                      |                          |              |                          |
| 1967-68 | 90-47 "                                         | 35                      |                          |              |                          |
| 1968-69 | — "                                             | —                       |                          |              |                          |
| 1969-70 | 60-00 "                                         | 12                      |                          |              |                          |
| 1980-71 | 1051-97 "                                       | 236                     | Rs. 1880/-               | Grant 5620/- | Total Rs. 7,500          |
| 1971-72 | 30-76 "                                         | 3                       | " 9490/-                 | 28100/-      | Rs. 22,500<br>Rs. 37,000 |

TABLE—IV

Land Utilization Statistics

| Year    | Area | Forest | Land put to Non-Agricultural uses. | Barren and unculturable land | Culturable waste | Permanent Pastures and other Grazing land | Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves | Old Fallow | Current Fallow | Net Area sown | Area sown more than once | Gross cropped Area |
|---------|------|--------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1950-51 | 619  | 32     |                                    |                              | 43               | 8                                         |                                     |            | 74             | 267           | 35                       | 302                |
| 1955-56 | 629  | 61     |                                    | 41                           | 42               | 5                                         | 6                                   | 50         | 51             | 322           | 66                       | 388                |
| 1960-61 | 629  | 79     |                                    | 36                           | 42               | 5                                         | 6                                   | 51         | 27             | 338           | 80                       | 417                |
| 1965-66 | 629  | 67     |                                    | 40                           | 25               | 42                                        | 4                                   | 37         | 43             | 324           | 25                       | 342                |
| 1971-72 | 629  | 66     |                                    | 46                           | 18               | 34                                        | 2                                   | 26         | 21             | 364           | 87                       | 451                |

TABLE—V  
Area under Crops

| ( In thousand tonnes ) |      |       |       |       |        |      |     |           |         |         |
|------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|-----|-----------|---------|---------|
|                        | Rice | Jowar | Bajra | Wheat | Barley | Gram | Tur | Sugarcane | Sesamum | Linseed |
| 1950-51                | 99   | 16    | 1.1   | 55    | 9      | 34   | 13  | 0.1       | 2       | 21      |
| 1955-56                | 89   | 19    | 1.4   | 76    | 10     | 48   | 23  | 0.06      | 5       | 39      |
| 1960-61                | 106  | 17    | 0.7   | 93    | 16     | 43   | 20  | 0.06      | 5       | 32      |
| 1965-66                | 91   | 19    | 2.5   | 36    | 6      | 55   | 15  | 0.08      | 3       | 22      |
| 1971-72                | 110  | 12    | 2.0   | 116   | 16     | 55   | 11  | 0.5       | 3       | 51      |

TABLE—VI  
Production of Crops

| (In thousand tonnes) |      |       |       |       |        |      |     |                    |         |         |
|----------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|-----|--------------------|---------|---------|
|                      | Rice | Jowar | Bajra | Wheat | Barley | Gram | Tur | Sugarcane<br>(Gur) | Sesamum | Linseed |
| 1950-51              | 15.2 | 1.5   | 0.4   | 26.4  | 4.1    | 12.7 | 4.7 | 0.3                | 0.2     | 4.1     |
| 1955-56              | 24.4 | 8.6   | 0.5   | 38.4  | 4.4    | 30.2 | 8.1 | 0.1                | 0.4     | 10.6    |
| 1960-61              | 46.4 | 9.9   | 0.2   | 59.3  | 11.1   | 20.3 | 8.8 | 0.2                | 0.4     | 7.4     |
| 1965-66              | 4.9  | 7.7   | 0.6   | 16.6  | 2.5    | 20.3 | 3.2 | 0.2                | 0.1     | 1.6     |
| 1971-72              | 45.8 | 3.5   | 0.7   | 86.2  | 7.6    | 36.4 | 3.0 | 0.1                | 0.1     | 8.2     |

TABLE—VII

Taccavi Loans Distributed (1956-57 to 1960-61)

(in Rs.)

| Type of Taccavi               | 1956-57  | 1957-58  | 1958-59  | 1959-60  | 1960-61  |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1                             | 2        | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        |
| 1 Seeds                       | 6,775    | 11,136   | 1,24,118 | 1,19,690 | 4,559    |
| 2 Manures                     | —        | 21,392   | 705      | 22       | —        |
| 3 Rahats                      | 500      | —        | 1,500    | 10,850   | 98,500   |
| 4 Pumping Sets                | 9,000    | 23,150   | 1,39,835 | 49,235   | 10,575   |
| 5 Tractor                     | —        | 9,750    | 8,500    | 24,600   | 8,200    |
| 6 Horticulture Development    | —        | 3,500    | 8,400    | 3,100    | 1,000    |
| 7 Wells                       | 43,050   | 45,487   | 36,175   | 81,525   | 15,390   |
| 8 Field Embankment            | —        | 95,596   | 2,53,417 | 36,280   | 5,340    |
| 9 Machine Tractors            | 1,500    | 1,250    | —        | —        | —        |
| 10 Soil Conservation          | 13,515   | 56,500   | 300      | —        | —        |
| 11 Bunding of Croppeland area | 58,724   | 58,336   | 56,909   | 24,715   | 17,405   |
| Total                         | 1,33,064 | 3,26,097 | 6,29,859 | 3,50,017 | 1,60,969 |

TABLE—VIII

Average Borrowing and Debt per Family Classified According to Credit Agency in Rewa District, 1950-51

| Agency                                | Borrowing per family  |                                  |                                      | Debt per family       |                                  |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                       | All Families<br>(Rs.) | Cultivating<br>Families<br>(Rs.) | Non-cultivating<br>Families<br>(Rs.) | All Families<br>(Rs.) | Cultivating<br>Families<br>(Rs.) | Non-cultivating<br>Families<br>(Rs.) |
| 1. Government                         | 1<br>(1.5)            | 2<br>(1.6)                       | —<br>(—)                             | 1<br>(1.2)            | 2<br>(1.3)                       | —<br>(—)                             |
| 2. Co-operative &<br>Commercial Banks | —<br>(—)              | —<br>(—)                         | —<br>(—)                             | —<br>(—)              | —<br>(—)                         | —<br>(—)                             |
| 3. Relatives                          | 1<br>(0.8)            | 1<br>(0.7)                       | —<br>(2.0)                           | 1<br>(1.2)            | 2<br>(1.1)                       | 1<br>(2.5)                           |
| 4. Landlords                          | 2<br>(2.0)            | 1<br>(1.0)                       | 3<br>(13.3)                          | 5<br>(3.8)            | 4<br>(2.2)                       | 6<br>(18.0)                          |
| 5. Agriculturist<br>Money-lenders     | 21<br>(25.0)          | 31<br>(1.0)                      | 2<br>(13.3)                          | 18<br>(15.0)          | 26<br>(15.7)                     | 3<br>(3.10)                          |
| 6. Professional Money<br>lenders      | 56<br>(67.9)          | 79<br>(67.7)                     | 14<br>(71.1)                         | 95<br>(78.2)          | 132<br>(79.2)                    | 24<br>(69.4)                         |
| 7. Traders and Commission<br>Agents   | —<br>(0.4)            | —<br>(0.3)                       | —<br>(0.5)                           | 1<br>(0.4)            | 1<br>(0.4)                       | —<br>(0.3)                           |
| 8. Commercial Banks                   | 1<br>(1.7)            | 2<br>(1.9)                       | —<br>(—)                             | —<br>(—)              | —<br>(—)                         | —<br>(—)                             |
| 9. Others                             | —<br>(0.1)            | 2<br>(1.9)                       | —<br>(0.5)                           | —<br>(0.2)            | —<br>(0.1)                       | —<br>(0.8)                           |
| Total                                 | 83                    | 116                              | 19                                   | 121                   | 167                              | 35                                   |

Note :—Figures in brackets denote percentage to total.

Source :—All India Rural Credit Survey Report Vol. I, Pt II.

TABLE—IX

Working of the Rewa Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd., Rewa

(Amount in '000 Rs.)

| Year    | No. of<br>Members | Share<br>Capital | Working<br>Capital | Loans<br>Advanced | Loans Out-<br>standing |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1962-63 | 133               | 10               | 81                 | 72                | 71                     |
| 1963-64 | 171               | 20               | 449                | 369               | 430                    |
| 1964-65 | 260               | 34               | 1,051              | 627               | 1,031                  |
| 1965-66 | 408               | 66               | 1,300              | 233               | 1,241                  |
| 1966-67 | 461               | 72               | 1,281              | 158               | 1,216                  |
| 1967-68 | 589               | 85               | 1,691              | 480               | 1,617                  |
| 1968-69 | 991               | 187              | 2,913              | 1,365             | 2,892                  |
| 1969-70 | 1,195             | 243              | 4,573              | 1,712             | 4,345                  |
| 1970-71 | 1,446             | 301              | 4,981              | 1,727             | 4,959                  |

Source — Rewa Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd., Rewa.

TABLE—X

Cooperative Marketing Societies in Rewa District

(Amount in '000 Rs.)

| Coop. Marketing<br>Societies | Years   | Member-<br>ship | Share<br>Capital | Working<br>Capital | Purchases | Sales | Profit<br>or loss |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------|
| 1. Rewa                      | 1964-65 | 135             | 20               | 203                | 1,842     | 1,879 | + 13              |
|                              | 1967-68 | 241             | 26               | 150                | 354       | 348   | + 28              |
|                              | 1970-71 | 138             | 23               | 120                | 36        | 55    | (—) 67            |
| 2. Hanumana                  | 1964-65 | 42              | 24               | 55                 | 61        | 66    | (—) 7             |
|                              | 1967-68 | 57              | 25               | 36                 | 178       | 180   | + 2               |
|                              | 1970-71 | 73              | 26               | 57                 | 38        | 23    | (—) 7             |
| 3. Mauganj                   | 1964-65 | 87              | 27               | 38                 | —         | —     | (—) 7             |
|                              | 1967-68 | 132             | 23               | 134                | 156       | 163   | + 37              |
|                              | 1970-71 | 132             | 23               | 134                | —         | —     | —                 |
| 4. Chakghat                  | 1964-65 | 122             | 24               | 72                 | 327       | 336   | (—) 46            |
|                              | 1967-68 | 201             | 29               | 150                | 591       | 601   | (—) 13            |
|                              | 1970-71 | 852             | 45               | 13                 | 25        | 24    | (—) 29            |
| 5. Baikunthpur               | 1964-65 | 245             | 33               | 55                 | 225       | 238   | (—) 2             |
|                              | 1967-68 | 240             | 30               | 108                | 465       | 487   | (—) 13            |
|                              | 1970-71 | 233             | 33               | 57                 | —         | —     | (—) 22            |
| 6. Gangev                    | 1964-65 | 229             | 11               | 11                 | 4         | 4     | + 62              |
|                              | 1967-68 | 280             | 14               | 41                 | 13        | 10    | + 25              |
|                              | 1970-71 | 280             | 14               | 48                 | 30        | 30    | (—) 19            |

Source :—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Rewa.

TABLE—XI

Statement showing the effect of 1919-1928 Settlement on Past Demand in Rewa State

| Name of Tahsil           | Total of 3 Tenures |           | Actual<br>Enhancement | Percentage | Present Assessment<br>on other <i>Pawals</i> |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                          | Past               | Present   |                       |            |                                              |
| 1. Mangan                | 2,53,296           | 3,15,371  | 62,075                | 24%        | 1,75,965                                     |
| 2. Sirmour               | 2,52,348           | 3,06,205  | 53,875                | 21%        | 1,08,161                                     |
| 3. Teonthar              | 2,93,913           | 3,86,884  | 92,971                | 32%        | 80,358                                       |
| 4. Huzur                 | 3,13,537           | 3,96,733  | 83,196                | 26%        | 1,66,696                                     |
| 5. Raghurajnagar         | 3,28,670           | 4,11,817  | 83,147                | 25%        | 83,350                                       |
| Total<br>(Northern Area) | 14,41,764          | 18,17,010 | 3,57,246              | 26%        | 6,14,530                                     |
| 6. Gopadbanas            | 1,25,078           | 1,95,013  | 69,935                | 56%        | 1,00,314                                     |
| 7. Deosar                | 58,008             | 68,841    | 10,833                | 18%        | 57,026                                       |
| 8. Beohari               | 89,341             | 1,20,040  | 30,699                | 34%        | 68,100                                       |
| 9. Sobagpur              | 41,911             | 55,417    | 13,506                | 32%        | 2,16,102                                     |
| 10. Bandhogaith          | 1,03,700           | 1,23,100  | 19,400                | 19%        | 22,001                                       |
| Total<br>(Southern Area) | 4,18,038           | 5,62,411  | 1,44,373              | 34%        | 6,63,633                                     |
| Grand Total              | 18,59,802          | 23,79,421 | 5,19,619              | 28%        | 10,78,163                                    |

Source :—Final Settlement Report, Rewa State (1919-1928), p. 67.

TABLE—XII

## Property Stolen and Recovered

| Year | No. of cases<br>in which pro-<br>perty stolen | No. of cases in<br>which property<br>recovered | Total Value<br>of property<br>stolen (Rs.) | Total Value of<br>property<br>recovered<br>(Rs.) |
|------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1961 | 586                                           | 144                                            | 1,56,627                                   | 28,676                                           |
| 1966 | 705                                           | 321                                            | 3,10,698                                   | 61,607                                           |
| 1967 | 632                                           | 329                                            | 1,86,000                                   | 55,385                                           |
| 1968 | 628                                           | 260                                            | 3,48,563                                   | 54,907                                           |
| 1969 | 761                                           | 276                                            | 2,13,885                                   | 39,073                                           |
| 1970 | 793                                           | 314                                            | 3,36,236                                   | 1,79,995                                         |
| 1971 | 804                                           | 325                                            | 3,73,998                                   | 80,161                                           |

Source:—Superintendent of Police, Rewa.

TABLE—XIII

## Excise Crimes

| Year | Excise Act |                     | Gambling Act |         |
|------|------------|---------------------|--------------|---------|
|      | Cases      | Persons<br>Involved | Cases        | Persons |
| 1961 | 6          | 7                   | 12           | 80      |
| 1966 | 6          | 6                   | 50           | 327     |
| 1967 | 13         | 14                  | 36           | 235     |
| 1968 | 23         | 42                  | 36           | 269     |
| 1969 | 40         | 76                  | 119          | 403     |
| 1970 | 30         | 32                  | 525          | 803     |
| 1971 | 34         | 44                  | 311          | 775     |

Source :—Superintendent of Police, Rewa.

TABLE—XIV

## Number of Prisoners

| Year    | Prisoners at beginning of the year |        | Received during the year |        | Total |        | Discharged from all causes |        | Remaining at the end of the year |        | Total daily average of Prisoners |        |     |    |     |        |       |        |
|---------|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|-------|--------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|-----|----|-----|--------|-------|--------|
|         | Male                               | Female | Male                     | Female | Male  | Female | Male                       | Female | Male                             | Female | Male                             | Female |     |    |     |        |       |        |
| 1960-61 | 443                                | 12     | 455                      | 855    | 29    | 884    | 1,298                      | 91     | 1,339                            | 883    | 27                               | 910    | 417 | 12 | 429 | 443.24 | 11.26 | 454.50 |
| 1966-67 | 650                                | 17     | 667                      | 2,178  | 29    | 2,207  | 2,828                      | 46     | 2,874                            | 1,985  | 32                               | 2,017  | 843 | 14 | 857 | 749.86 | 14.08 | 763.94 |
| 1967-68 | 868                                | 15     | 883                      | 2,595  | 32    | 2,627  | 3,463                      | 47     | 3,510                            | 2,528  | 36                               | 2,564  | 935 | 11 | 946 | 912.56 | 14.04 | 926.60 |
| 1970-71 | 532                                | 6      | 538                      | 3,303  | 21    | 3,324  | 3,835                      | 27     | 3,862                            | 3,403  | 23                               | 3,426  | 432 | 4  | 436 | 549.14 | 6.35  | 555.49 |
| 1971-72 | 432                                | 4      | 436                      | 1,292  | 19    | 1,311  | 1,723                      | 23     | 1,746                            | 1,364  | 17                               | 1,381  | 359 | 6  | 365 | 365    | 4.64  | 400.75 |

REWA

Source :—Superintendent District Jail, Rewa

TABLE—XV

## Statement of Income and Expenditure of Municipal Committee, Rewa

| No.   | Particulars  | 1955-56 |             | 1956-57 |             | 1957-58 |             | 1958-59 |             | 1959-60 |             |
|-------|--------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
|       |              | Income  | Expenditure | Income  | Expenditure | Income  | Expenditure | Income  | Expenditure | Income  | Expenditure |
| 1.    | Street Light | —       | 22121       | —       | 16924       | —       | 26531       | —       | 27529       | —       | 30908       |
| 2.    | Sanitation   | 6556    | 2490        | 3810    | 34199       | 3615    | 37659       | 2522    | 38850       | 4778    | 67253       |
| 3.    | Education    | —       | —           | —       | —           | —       | —           | —       | —           | —       | —           |
| 4.    | Road         | —       | —           | —       | —           | —       | 1940        | —       | 7656        | —       | 15971       |
| 5.    | Cattle-pound | 3911    | 180         | 4150    | 90          | 2653    | 865         | 2656    | 1157        | 2411    | 1308        |
| 6.    | Veterinary   | —       | 48          | —       | 86          | —       | 120         | —       | 60          | —       | —           |
| 7.    | Public Works | —       | 823         | —       | 1350        | —       | 1568        | —       | 1738        | —       | 1904        |
| Total |              | 10467   | 23239       | 7970    | 38513       | 6268    | 39214       | 2522    | 40503       | 7189    | 80163       |
| No.   | Particulars  | 1960-61 |             | 1961-62 |             | 1962-63 |             | 1963-64 |             | 1964-65 |             |
|       |              | Income  | Expenditure | Income  | Expenditure | Income  | Expenditure | Income  | Expenditure | Income  | Expenditure |
| 1.    | Street Light | —       | 28221       | —       | 38930-00    | —       | 30486       | —       | 35083       | —       | 63144       |
| 2.    | Sanitation   | 3515    | 79053       | 2890    | 88507-00    | 2704    | 103141      | 2109    | 87390       | 3214    | 138033      |
| 3.    | Education    | —       | —           | —       | —           | —       | —           | —       | —           | —       | —           |
| 4.    | Road         | —       | 2407        | —       | 668 00      | —       | 4996        | —       | 64911       | —       | 117777      |
| 5.    | Cattle-pound | 4056    | 1866        | 3465    | 2074        | 4594    | 2956        | 4979    | 2082        | 3896    | 3549        |
| 6.    | Veterinary   | —       | —           | —       | —           | —       | —           | —       | —           | —       | —           |
| 7.    | Public works | —       | 1591        | —       | 1816        | —       | 3863        | —       | 4565        | —       | 4918        |
| Total |              | 7571    | 81471       | 6355    | 90510       | 7298    | 104405      | 7088    | 91282       | 7110    | 180444      |
| No.   | Particulars  | 1965-66 |             | 1966-67 |             | 1967-68 |             | 1968-69 |             | 1969-70 |             |
|       |              | Income  | Expenditure | Income  | Expenditure | Income  | Expenditure | Income  | Expenditure | Income  | Expenditure |
| 1.    | Street Light | —       | 39582       | —       | 34988       | —       | 36763       | —       | 37536       | —       | 55152       |
| 2.    | Sanitation   | 3676    | 173044      | 3354    | 181991      | 3544    | 203232      | 6431    | 230412      | 5001    | 179916      |
| 3.    | Education    | 4633    | —           | 6710    | 18685       | 5443    | 18119       | 7441    | 15343       | 3027    | 15505       |
| 4.    | Road         | —       | 11228       | —       | 145193      | 8706    | 69993       | —       | —           | —       | 13528       |
| 5.    | Cattle-pound | 5046    | 4128        | 3367    | 4251        | 2918    | 3998        | —       | 1647        | 550     | 2943        |
| 6.    | Veterinary   | —       | —           | —       | —           | —       | —           | —       | —           | —       | —           |
| 7.    | Public Works | —       | 5290        | —       | 8832        | —       | 79009       | —       | 7496        | —       | 9600        |
| Total |              | 13361   | 191424      | 13324   | 204906      | 13468   | 224432      | 14471   | 249928      | 8578    | 274441      |

TABLE—XVI  
Income & Expenditure of Gram Panchayats

(In Rs.)

| Year    | Income      |                 |              | Expenditure                      |               |           |              |          |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
|         | Tax Revenue | Non-Tax Revenue | Other Income | Public Safety including lighting | Public Health | Education | Public Works | Others   |
| 1       | 2           | 3               | 4            | 5                                | 6             | 7         | 8            | 9        |
| 1951-52 | —           | 257             | 2,507        | 1,019                            | ..            | 10        | 35           | 300      |
| 1956-57 | ..          | 10,018          | 605          | 11,025                           | ..            | 1,186     | 11,649       | 46,240   |
| 1961-62 | ..          | 13,258          | 5,50,093     | 75,270                           | 21,727        | 1,18,560  | 197,978      | 1,50,508 |
| 1966-67 | 62,993      | 12,794          | 2,71,025     | 56,701                           | 56,141        | 9,541     | ..           | 28,274   |
| 1967-68 | 72,230      | 86,484          | 1,09,474     | 5,980                            | 1,33,230      | 10,161    | ..           | 1,33,280 |
| 1968-69 | 1,06,273    | 2,27,506        | 2,10,623     | 66,028                           | 2,67,716      | 25,541    | ..           | 83,590   |
| 1969-70 | 1,74,516    | 21,500          | 3,02,889     | 57,441                           | 2,91,452      | 23,682    | 1,19,446     | 63,850   |

TABLE—XVII

## Primary Health Centres and their Sub-Centres

| S. No. | Name of PHC<br>& Location | Date of<br>opening | Sub-<br>Centres                             | Staff Position     |                           |                       | Mid-<br>wife | Dais | Bed-strength |        |   |
|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------|--------------|--------|---|
|        |                           |                    |                                             | Medical<br>Officer | Lady<br>Health<br>Visitor | Sanitary<br>Inspector |              |      | General      |        |   |
|        |                           |                    |                                             |                    |                           |                       |              |      | Male         | Female |   |
| 1.     | Govindgarh                | 1-4-61             | 1. Dhiya<br>2. Kosta<br>3. Mahsaon          | 1                  | 1                         | 1                     | 4            | —    | 4            | 4      | 2 |
| 2.     | Teonthar                  | 30-5-58            | 1. Kuthila<br>2. Katra<br>3. Kudari         | 1                  | 1                         | 2                     | 4            | —    | 4            | 4      | 2 |
| 3.     | Sirmour                   | 2-10-59            | 1. Padori<br>2. Raigarh<br>3. Raiaundaha    | 1                  | 1                         | 2                     | 4            | 1    | 4            | 2      | 2 |
| 4.     | Mauganj                   | 1-4-60             | 1. Dhera<br>2. Padari<br>3. Deotalab        | 1                  | 1                         | 2                     | 4            | 1    | 4            | 4      | 2 |
| 5.     | Hanumana                  | 1-4-59             | 1. Pratappganj<br>2. Charaiya<br>3. Bijnoli | 1                  | 1                         | 2                     | 4            | —    | 6            | —      | 2 |
| 6.     | Gangeo                    | 1-4-61             | 1. Garsa<br>2. Belwa<br>3. Raghunathganj    | 1                  | 1                         | 2                     | 4            | —    | 4            | —      | 2 |
| 7.     | Jawa                      | 8-6-64             | 1. Dahhowa<br>2. Chandi<br>3. Panwar        | 1                  | 1                         | 2                     | 4            | —    | 4            | —      | 2 |
| 8.     | Raipur                    | 1-6-65             | 1. Purwa<br>2. Sagara<br>3. Raghurajgarh    | 1                  | 2                         | 2                     | 4            | 4    | 4            | —      | 2 |
| 9.     | Naigarhi                  | 9-8-68             | 1. Sonbarsa<br>2. Senna<br>3. Bahutin       | 1                  | 1                         | 2                     | 5            | —    | 4            | —      | 2 |

Source:—Civil Surgeon, Rewa

## APPENDIX B—I

A Statement of Villages by Parganas in the time of  
Maharaja Ajit Singh (1761) in the Rewa State

| Name of Pargana or<br>Revenue units                                                                                                                                   | Number of<br>villages | Jama or<br>value of<br>the villages | Remarks                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                       |                       | Rs.                                 |                                                                                                                                                  |
| 1. Ghughari, Ghur, etc.                                                                                                                                               | 250                   | ..                                  | Ghughari is now a deserted village, its site is marked by a stream-let named Ghughari on the south side of Kaimur, 6 miles to the south of Garh. |
| 2. Kapuri, Kevati, Gurua,                                                                                                                                             | 350                   | ..                                  | This pargana was recognised up to a recent date. Bhowari is situated near Nangawan.                                                              |
| 3. Dihi, Ramnai                                                                                                                                                       | 350                   | ..                                  | Ramnai to the east of the Rewa town at a distance of 8 miles, Dihi 8 miles to the south of Rewa town.                                            |
| 4. Sengran, i.e. the territories of the Sengars, divided into two parts, viz :—<br>(1) Banwar or forest lands.<br>(2) Danwar to the west of Mauganj, clear of forest. | 700                   |                                     |                                                                                                                                                  |
| 5. Kharamsera                                                                                                                                                         | 700                   | ..                                  | Including south-western part of the Huzur tahsil outer part of the Raghurajnagar tahsil and the State of Maihar.                                 |
| 6. Kharamsera                                                                                                                                                         | 700                   | ...                                 | Includin : into the estate held by the Rao Sahib of Chorhat.                                                                                     |
| 7. Bhagdeora                                                                                                                                                          | 350                   | —                                   | Part of it included into the Madhogarh.                                                                                                          |
| 8. Gahora (10 Parganas) in the Banda District                                                                                                                         |                       |                                     | Or Raghurajnagar pargana and part composing the ilaka of the Tahakur of Durjanpur, an ubariddar of Sohawal State.                                |
| (a) Bhitari                                                                                                                                                           | 12½                   |                                     |                                                                                                                                                  |
| (b) Kon                                                                                                                                                               | 12½                   |                                     |                                                                                                                                                  |
| (c) Parsenda                                                                                                                                                          | 121½                  |                                     |                                                                                                                                                  |
| (d) Daronda                                                                                                                                                           | 84                    |                                     |                                                                                                                                                  |
| (e) Keni                                                                                                                                                              | 66                    |                                     |                                                                                                                                                  |
| (f) Gahora                                                                                                                                                            | 404                   |                                     |                                                                                                                                                  |
| (g) Lakhanpur                                                                                                                                                         | 84                    |                                     |                                                                                                                                                  |
| (h) Kalyanpur                                                                                                                                                         | 200                   |                                     |                                                                                                                                                  |

|                                                                                         |     |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) Chaurasi                                                                            | 84  | .. | Chaurasi was the most common convention of naming parganas.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 9. Pardawan (4 parganas)                                                                | ..  |    | Pardawana is a village in the Allahabad District situated on the bank of the Jamuna on the Banda and Allahabad District. Pardawan has long been the parganas of Rewah below the Virndhyan plateau of Rewah, The following couplet of Hindi fully corroborates the fact:—<br>Barah Pardam sorah Dahar.<br>That is the revenue of Pardawan was 12 lakhs and that of Dahar, i.e. of the territories on the plateau, 16 lakhs.<br>Kantilt is in Mirzapur tahsil |
| (a) Arail                                                                               | 484 |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| (b) Khairagarh                                                                          | 750 |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| (c) Bardwan                                                                             | 750 |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| (d) Kantit                                                                              | 750 |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 10. Chanarh (14 parganas)                                                               |     |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| (a) Patehra                                                                             | 56  | .. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| (b) Kolan                                                                               | 300 |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| (c) Kaira                                                                               | 200 |    | All these Parganas are now out of the Rewa territories.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| (d) Magraurha                                                                           | 315 |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| (e) Charnarh (chuunar)                                                                  | 300 |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| (f) Bijaigiri                                                                           | 350 |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| (g) Barhar                                                                              | 700 |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| (h) Kariya                                                                              | 12  |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 11. Baijnath (Chaurasi)                                                                 | 84  | .. | Included in the Huzur Tahsil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 12. Rahath, extending to Shivrajpur, E.I.R. station, 28 miles to the south of Allahabad |     |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 13. Kotar (Bada)                                                                        | 750 |    | Forming part of the Ajaigarh State (Bundelkhand). It long formed a scene of contested fighting between the Bundelas and the Baghelas represented by the Raja of Kothi.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 14. Barmain                                                                             | 250 |    | Forming the territories of the Raja of Nagod.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 15. Hati                                                                                | 175 |    | Including into pargana of Raghurajnagar.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 16. Namdipgarh                                                                          | 350 |    | To the west of the Bandhogarh hills.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

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|                                                      |               |     |                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17. Lpt.                                             | 350           |     | The villages still exist.                                                      |
| 18. Mardari                                          | 140           |     | The villages still exist.                                                      |
| 19. Karkati                                          | 700           |     |                                                                                |
| 20. Bhakhar                                          | 1,400         |     | The hilly tract beyond Sohagpur.                                               |
| 21. Pindra                                           | 350           |     | Now forming the District of Bilaspur.                                          |
| 22. Khardhar                                         | 84            | ..  | Part of Ramnagar pargana represented by the villages of Jobi, Barhi, etc.      |
| 23. Murkatia                                         | 140           |     |                                                                                |
| 24. Sohagpur                                         | 84            |     |                                                                                |
| 25. Ilakas owned by Baran (Perhaps Balandas)         | 350           |     |                                                                                |
| 26. Jhiria                                           | 350           |     |                                                                                |
| 27. Bansa                                            | 84            | ... | Now forming part of Govindgarh.                                                |
| 28. Bhainswahi                                       | 350           | ... | Included into the Murwara tahsil of the Jabalpur District (Central Provinces). |
| 29. Ilaka held by Rachhas of Sirgu(a in Chota Nagpur | 84            |     |                                                                                |
| 30. Deogarh (36 parganas).                           |               |     |                                                                                |
| (a) Bardi                                            | 350           |     |                                                                                |
| (b) Agori                                            | 350           |     |                                                                                |
| (c) Sengrouli                                        | 1,400         |     |                                                                                |
| (d) Marwrs                                           | 350           |     |                                                                                |
| <b>Total</b>                                         | <b>13,499</b> |     |                                                                                |

Total villages 18,820½, out which Chhabarhand 16,002 and plots 2,818½.

Statement showing Khalsa and Alienated land in the time of Maharaja Ajit Singh (A.D. 1761).

Land owned by the kinsmen of the chief to the value of Rs. 13,10,000 the number of villages being 6,949.

details of the above:—

| No. | Name of original owner                                                   | Name of villages | Jama or value of the village | Remarks                                    |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Babu Keshorao son of Maharaja Avdhut Singh, holding the pargana of Gurh, | 48               | Rs. 32,000                   | Almost all these villages have not lapsed. |
| 2.  | Babu Makund Singh, nephew of Maharaja Bhao Singh                         | 210              | 45,000                       | lapsed to the Darbar                       |

Rs.

1. Semaria 84 villages
  2. Villages formerly owned by Dhanderas, 84 of Rs. 10,000
  3. Binda 42 villages, of Rs. 10,000
  4. Babu Jujhar Singh, son of Maharaja Anup Singh, holding the pargana of Ramnagar 200 80,000
  5. Babu Fateh Singh, son of Maharaja Amar Singh, head of the Sohawal Chiefs 483 1,67,000
- Details -
- (a) Sohawal 12 villages, } Rs. 1000
  - (b) Durjanpur, 42 villages }
  - (c) The territories formerly owned by the Bais Kshatriyas identified by the modern villages of Jhari, Majhgawan, and C. in Raghurajnagar pargana, villages 175 of Rs. 50,000
  - (d) Singhpur, 22 villages of Rs. 10,000
  - (e) Rounr, 22 villages of Rs. 10,000  
The parganas (d) and (e) are now included into the Panna State (Bundelkhand). They are some 9 miles beyond Nagod.
  - (f) Deohats, 24 villages of Rs. 15,000
  - (g) Jhanli, 24 villages,
  - (h) Raigaon, 12 villages of Rs 12,000 (Now forming a jagir under the chief of Sohawal),
  - (i) Bhajikher, 84 villages of Rs. 25,000
  - (j) Jeso, 24 villages of Rs. 15,000 (now forming a Thakurat of a Bundela Thakur).
  - (k) Kothi, 30 villages of 20,000 (Now forming a separate chiefship.)
6. Parvat Singh, Kinsman, belonging to the house of Amawa, now represented by the Thakur of Laigaon in Teonthan (Rewah State.)

|                                                                      |       |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 6. Bal Samar Singh's holding (including maijar).                     | 1,400 | 1,00,000 |
| 7. Sri Maharaj Singh (Luk, Chowkhari and Jirounha, all in Teonthar). | 240   | 1,50,000 |
| 8. Chatur Singh (Deori and Kasauta).                                 | 125   | 1,00,000 |
| 9. The share of Chowkhari, now lapsed to the State                   | ..    | ..       |
| (a) Garhi, held by Pratap Singh                                      | 42    | 20,000   |
| (b) Manik, held by Rachhapal Singh                                   | 42    | 10,000   |
| (c) Soharwa, held by Chain Singh                                     | 22    | 10,000   |
| (d) Barha, held by Umarao Singh                                      | 16    | 8,000    |
| (e) Chomu, held by Bachhraj Singh                                    | 1     | 8,000    |
| 10. Chandia Ksuria, held by Pakir Shah                               | 700   | 10,000   |
| 11. Naikin, Chorhat, held by Rao Jagannath Singh and Lallu Sahib     | 125   | 55,000   |
| 12. Sohagpur, held by Bhaiya Hemraj, a Kinsman of Maihar branch      | ..    | ..       |
| (a) Sohagpur                                                         | 400   | 1,00,000 |
| (b) Singhpur                                                         | 300   | 30,000   |
| (c) Anuppur                                                          | 400   | 50,000   |
| (d) Rampur                                                           | 300   | 50,000   |
| (e) Dhanigawan                                                       | 300   | 30,000   |
| (f) Nawalpur                                                         | 300   | 25,000   |
| (g) Karkati                                                          | 700   | 1,00,000 |
| (h) Pindra                                                           | 350   | 50,000   |

Total 6,949 13,10,000

|                                                                               |       |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| 1. Raja Chair Singh Parihar of the Barmain (an old name for the Nagod State). |       |           |
| (a) Unchahra                                                                  | 250   | 1,00,000  |
| (b) Bataiya                                                                   | 84    | 20,000    |
| (c) Surdaha                                                                   | 84    | 20,000    |
| (d) Lohraura                                                                  | 12    | 6,000     |
| (e) Nagod                                                                     | 24    | 10,000    |
| (f) Jignahat                                                                  | 24    | 10,000    |
| (g) Others                                                                    | 84    | 30,000    |
| 2. Dikahit Raja Anant Singh of Goraiya                                        | 1     | 1,000     |
| 3. Kaghubansi Raja o' Birgarh, Father Kachar                                  | 168   | 1,00,000  |
| 4. Burki Raja Hindai Ram holding parganas of Gahors (Bands).                  | 1,043 | 20,00,000 |
| 5. Venuransha Raja, Holding the Pargana of Teonthar now lapsed to the State   | 200   | 1,00,000  |
| 6. The Sanger Raja of Man                                                     | 700   | 1,00,000  |
| 7. The Raja of Sirguja                                                        | 700   | 1,00,000  |
| 8. The Chandel Raja of Bardi and Agori                                        | 700   | 1,00,000  |
| 9. The Raja of Chang                                                          | 500   | 60,000    |
| 10. The Gaharwar Raja of Kantit                                               | 989   | 6,00,000  |
| Land included into the imperial territories                                   |       |           |
| 1. Arail pargana                                                              | 484   | 70,000    |
| 2. Khairagarh                                                                 | 750   | 6,00,000  |
| 3. Chanarh                                                                    | 1,400 | 30,00,000 |
| 4. Bijaigiri                                                                  | 350   | 1,00,000  |
| Territories seized by the Bandelas                                            |       |           |
| 1. Naihar                                                                     | 700   | 1,00,000  |
| 2. Dada Kotar                                                                 | 700   | 2,00,000  |
| 3. Baisan                                                                     | 350   | 2,00,000  |
| 4. Barmain and Kothi                                                          | 300   | 2,00,000  |
| 5. Amawa and Kakreri                                                          | 100   | 15,000    |
| Total                                                                         | ..    | 7,15,000  |

Land granted to or held by petty Rajas and Zamindars who rendered periodical services to the Maharaja of Rewah.

Lands in direct possession of the State and distributed among Rants, Paipakharis or other minor landholders.

The Parganas of :—

|                                                              |              |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) Rabath                                                   | ..           | ..              |
| (b) Ghughari                                                 | ..           | ..              |
| (c) Bhageora                                                 | 2,400        | 5,00,000        |
| (d) Kharamsera                                               | ..           | ..              |
| 2. Chowkara                                                  | 240          | 50,000          |
| 3. Bandhogarh                                                | 2,000        | 70,000          |
| 4. Teonthar belonging to Pardawan                            | 240          | 70,000          |
| 5. Kothi                                                     | 240          | 75,000          |
| 6. Hatipthrabat (now portions of the Raghurajnagar pargana). | 175          | 70,000          |
| 7. Naugawah, Bhowari                                         | 42           | 10,000          |
| 8. Dihi Ramanai                                              | 434          | 1,00,000        |
| <b>Total</b>                                                 | <b>6,011</b> | <b>9,45,000</b> |

APPENDIX B—II

Common Insects Recorded in Rewa District

1. Silver fish (*Lepisma & Mechelus*)
2. Spring tails
3. Grasshoppers (*Heiroglvphus banion* and Rice grasshopper)
4. Katadids
5. House cricket (*Grvlluss domesticus*)
6. Mole Cricket
7. Cockroach (*Periplanata americana & Biata orientlis*)
8. Phasmids
9. Leaf insects
10. Stick insects
11. Praying mantis
12. Earwings
13. Termites (*Naile ant*) or *Microtermis abasus*
14. Book lice
15. Bird lice
16. True lice
17. May flies
18. Damsel flies
19. Dragon flies
20. Thrips
21. Lacewing
22. Pentatomid bug
23. Cicadus
24. Leaf hopper
25. Lantern flies
26. Aphids
27. Lac insects (*Lachirdia lacca*)
28. Milk weed bug
29. Mangoleaf hopper (*Monophlebus stebbingi*)
30. Sugarcane leaf hopper (*Pyrilla pusema*)
31. Sugarcane stem borer (*Diatrocha* sp)
32. *Argyrea stictiovesits*
33. *Scirpophaga* sp.
34. Bed bug (*Cimex retundatus*)
35. Gandhi makhi (*Leptoconesa vericornis*)
36. Aquatic bug
37. Black swimmer
38. White flies (*Aleurobus barodensis*)
39. Moth and butter flies (*Earias fasia*) spotted boll worm
40. Potato tuber moth & grain moth
41. Silk worm moth (*Bombyx mori*)
42. *Attaeus reeni* & *Antheria paphia*
43. Rice weevil (*Stilophylus calandre*)
44. Water scavenger beetle
45. Fire-beetle-Redpumpkin beetle

46. Click beetle (*Aulacophoreo foveicollis*)
47. Painted bug (*Bagrada cruciferarum*)
48. Lady bird beetle
49. Blistered beetle
50. Dung beetle
51. Long horn beetle
52. Pulo beetle (*Pachymorus chinesis*)
53. Wheat weevil (*Trogoderma granarium*)
54. Yellow wasp (*Waspa orientalis*)
55. Fig wasps
56. Gold wasp
57. Paper wasp
58. Ichnocumonid fly
59. Ants
60. Yellow and black daubers
61. Golden platis
62. Bumble bee or carpenter bee
63. Honey bee (*Apid florea*, *A. indica*, *A. mellifica*)
64. Mosquitoes (*Quelex* and *Anopheles*)
65. House flies (*Chaetodacus cucurbitaceae*)
66. Horse flies (*Musca bula*)
67. Fruit flies
68. Head louse
69. Human flea
70. Rat flea

## APPENDIX B—III

## List of Important Fairs and Melas

| S. No.            | Place Where<br>Mela or Fair<br>is held | When held    |                   | Local religious or<br>other occasion of<br>the Mela or Fair | Duration<br>of the<br>Mela or Fair<br>(in days) | Average total<br>attendance | Who manage<br>the Fair |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
|                   |                                        | Hindi Months | English Months    |                                                             |                                                 |                             |                        |
| (1)               | (2)                                    | (3)          | (4)               | (5)                                                         | (6)                                             | (7)                         | (8)                    |
| 1 TEONJHAR TAHSIL |                                        |              |                   |                                                             |                                                 |                             |                        |
| 1. Itma           | Chaitra Sudi                           | 9            | March/April       | Jagannath Swami                                             | 1                                               | 300                         | Gram Panchayat         |
| 2. Teontmar       | Chaitra Sudi                           | 9            | March/April       | Jagannath Swami                                             | 1                                               | 300                         | "                      |
| 3. Virpur         | Chaitra Sudi                           | 9            | March/April       | Chaturbhuj Swami                                            | 1                                               | 500                         | "                      |
| 4. Shivpur        | Jyaishta Sudi                          | 13           | May/June          | Shankarji                                                   | 6                                               | 4,500                       | "                      |
| 5. Mehdaha        | —                                      | —            | October           | Hanumanaji                                                  | 1                                               | 1,000                       | "                      |
| 6. Jatra          | Agrahayana Sudi                        | 8            | November/December | Deviji                                                      | 1                                               | 500                         | "                      |
| 7. Tedhnath       | Pausa Badi                             | 13           | December/Jan.     | Shankarji                                                   | 1                                               | 3,000                       | "                      |
| 8. Sohagi         | Pausa Badi                             | 13           | December/Jan.     | Shankarji                                                   | 1                                               | 10,000                      | "                      |
| 9. Shivpur        | Pausa                                  | —            | December/Jan.     | Shankarji                                                   | 7                                               | 4,500                       | "                      |
| 10. Sonauri       | —                                      | —            | Every Month       | Shankarji                                                   | 2                                               | 1,500                       | "                      |
| 11. Chakghat      | —                                      | —            | Every Tuesday     | Hanumanji                                                   | ..                                              | 1,500                       | "                      |
| 2 SIRMOUR TAHSIL  |                                        |              |                   |                                                             |                                                 |                             |                        |
| 12. Semaria       | Magha Sudi                             | 5            | January/February  | Basant Panchmi                                              | 4                                               | 3,000                       | Tabsildar              |
| 13. Sirmour       | Magha Sudi                             | 5            | January/February  | Basant Panchmi                                              | 3                                               | 2,000                       | Gram Panchayat         |
| 3 MAUGANJ TAHSIL  |                                        |              |                   |                                                             |                                                 |                             |                        |
| 14. Mangawan      | Chaitra                                | —            | March/April       | Urs                                                         | 1                                               | 1,000                       | Local People           |
| 15. Baraw         | Vaisakha                               | 4            | April/May         | Ganesh Chouth                                               | 15                                              | 4,000                       | Gram Panchayat         |
| 16. Deo Talab     | Asadha                                 | 13           | June/July         | Somnath Shankarji                                           | 15                                              | 30,000                      | Gram Panchayat         |
| 17. Naigarhi      | Asadha                                 | —            | June/July         | Ashtabhuj Devi Ka Mela                                      | 1                                               | 1,000                       | Local People           |
| 18. Naun          | Bhadra                                 | 3            | August/September  | Tija                                                        | 2                                               | 500                         | Local People           |

| (1)             | (2)               | (3)          | (4) | (5)              | (6)                | (7) | (8)         |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----|------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------|
| 19.             | Deo Talab         | Bhadra       | 3   | August/September | Tija               | 1   | 30,000      |
| 20.             | Dubia             | Bhadra       | 8   | August/September | Janmashtmi         | 1   | 700         |
| 21.             | Deo Talab         | Kartika      | 13  | October/November | Shankarji          | 15  | 30,000      |
| 22.             | Hata              | Pausa/Magha  |     | January          | Sakrant            | 3   | 10,000      |
| 23.             | Hanumana          | Magna Sudi   | 5   | January/February | Basant Panchmi     | 1   | 1,000       |
| 24.             | Deo Talab         | Magha Sudi   | 5   | January/February | Basant Panchmi     | 1   | 30,000      |
| 25.             | Dubhai            | Pausa/Magha  |     | January          | Sakrant            | 1   | 500         |
| 26.             | Teliya            | Magha/Sudi   | 5   | January/February | Basant Panchmi     | 1   | 800         |
| 27.             | Bahutifall        | Pausa/Magha  |     | January          | Sakrant            | 1   | 2,000       |
| 28.             | Deo Talab         | Phalgun Badi | 13  | February/March   | Sominath Shankarji | 3   | 30,000      |
| 29.             | Chivpur           | Phalgun Badi | 13  | February/March   | Shivratri          | 7   | 500         |
| 30.             | Sura              | Every Monday |     |                  | Hanumanji          | ..  | 500         |
| 4 MUAUR T. HSIL |                   |              |     |                  |                    |     |             |
| 31.             | Tikar             | Chaitra Sudi | 9   | March April      | Ramnavmi           | 7   | 10 00       |
| 32.             | Bali Nuth         | Chaitra Sudi | 9   | March April      | Navratri           | 2   | 1,000       |
| 33.             | Rewa Rani Talab   | Chaitra Sudi | 9   | March April      | Ram Navmi          | 6   | 2 0 0       |
| 34.             | Rewa (Rani Talab) | A vina Sudi  | 5   | September/Oct.   | Dusahra            | 6   | 1,000/1,500 |
| 35.             | Barehi            | Pausa Sudi   | 15  | December/Jan.    | Kha Khara Fair     | 1   | 3,000       |
| 36.             | Raspur            | Pausa Magha  |     | January          | Sakrant            | 1   | 2,000       |
| 37.             | Govindgarh        | Pausa Magha  |     | January          | Sakrant            | 2   | 5,000       |
| 38.             | Jharya Rewa       | Pausa Magha  |     | January          | Sakrant            | 1   | 5,000       |
| 39.             | Gurh              | Magha Sudi   | 5   | January. Feb.    | Basant Panchmi     | 1   | 8,000       |
| 40.             | Fort Rewa         | Magha Sudi   | 5   | January. Feb.    | Basant Panchmi     | 1   | 2,000       |
| 41.             | Fort Rewa         | Phalgun Badi | 13  | February/Mar.    | Shivratri          | 1   | 2,000       |
| 42.             | Gurh              | Phalgun Badi | 13  | February/Mar.    | Shivratri          | 1   | 8,000       |
| 43.             | Khajha            | Phalgun Badi | 13  | February/Mar.    | Shivratri          | 3   | 5,000       |

## APPENDIX B-IV

## Commercial Banks in Rewa District in 1972

| Name of the Centre | Name of the Bank     | Type of Bank Office |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Chakghat        | State Bank of India  | Pay Office          |
| 2. Dabhaura        | State Bank of India  | Pay Office          |
| 3. Hanumana        | State Bank of India  | Pay Office          |
| 4. Rewa            | State Bank of India  | Branch              |
| 5. Rewa            | Punjab National Bank | Branch              |
| 6. Sirmour         | Punjab National Bank | Branch              |
| 7. Teonthar        | Punjab National Bank | Branch              |
| 8. Mauganj         | Allahabad Bank       | Branch              |

Source :—Reserve Bank of India, Bulletin.

## APPENDIX B—V

## Conversion Table

## I. WEIGHTS

## Table

|                   |                                         |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 milligrams (mg) | = 1 centigram                           |
| 10 centigrams     | = 1 decigram                            |
| 10 decigrams      | = 1 gram (1 g = ,000 t)                 |
| 10 grams          | = 1 dekagram                            |
| 10 dekagrams      | = 1 hectogram                           |
| 10 hectograms     | = 1 kilogram (1 kg = ,000 g.)           |
| 10 kilograms      | = 1 myriogram                           |
| 10 myriograms     | = 1 quintal                             |
| 10 quintals       | = 1 metric tonne<br>(1 tonne = 1000 kg) |

## From old units to new units :

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 Tola         | 11.66 grams  |
| 1 Chhatak      | 58.32 grams  |
| 1 Seer         | 933.10 grams |
| 1 Maund        | 37.32 kg.    |
| 1 Grain        | 0.0648 gram  |
| 1 Ounce        | 28.35 grams  |
| 1 Pound        | 433.59 grams |
|                | 453.59 kg.   |
| 1 Quarter      | 12.706 kg.   |
| 1 Hunderweight | 50.80 kg.    |
| 1 Ton          | 1016.05 kg.  |

## From new units to old units:

|                |                                                     |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Gram         | { 0.085735 tola<br>15.4324 grams<br>0.0352740 ounce |
| 1 Kilogram     | { 107.169 Seer<br>2.20462 lbs.                      |
| 1 Quintal      | { 2.67923 maunds<br>220.46 lbs.                     |
| 1 Metric tonne | { 26.7923 maunds<br>0.9842 ton                      |

## II. LENGTH

## Table

|                     |                                   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 10 millimetres (mm) | = 1 centimetre (cm)               |
| 10 centimetres      | = 1 decimetre                     |
| 10 decimetres       | = 1 metre (1m = 100 cms = 1000mm) |

|                |                               |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 10 metres      | = 1 dekametre                 |
| 10 dekametres  | = 1 hectometre                |
| 10 hectometres | = 1 kilometre (1 km = 1000 m) |

## From old units to new units:

|           |                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 inch    | { 2.54 cms.<br>25.4 mms.<br>0.0254 m. |
| 1 foot    | { 30.48 cms.<br>0.3048 m.             |
| 1 yard    | { 91.44 cms.<br>0.9144 m.             |
| 1 furlong | = 201.163 m.                          |
| 1 mile    | { 1.609344 km.<br>1609.344 m.         |
| 1 chain   | = 20.1168 m.                          |

## From new units to old units:

|                  |                                                                                           |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 mm.            | = 0.0394 inch                                                                             |
| 1 cm.            | = 0.393701 inch                                                                           |
| 1 decimetre      | = 3.937 inch                                                                              |
| 1 m.             | { 1.09361 yds.<br>3.28084 feet<br>39.3701 inches<br>0.0497097 chain<br>0.00497097 furlong |
| 1 hectometre     | = 0.06173 mile                                                                            |
| 1 kilometre (km) | = 0.62137 mile                                                                            |

## III. CAPACITY

## Table

|                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 10 millilitres (ml) | = 1 centilitre             |
| 10 centiliters      | = 1 decilitre              |
| 10 deciliters       | = 1 litre (1 L = 1000 ml.) |
| 10 litres           | = 1 dekalitre              |
| 10 dekalitres       | = 1 hectolitre             |
| 10 hectolitres      | = 1 kilolitre              |

## From old units to new units:

|               |                                             |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 ounce       | = 28 ml. (to the nearest ml.)               |
| 1 gill        | = 142 ml. (to the nearest ml.)              |
| 1 pint        | { 568 ml. (to the nearest ml.)<br>0.56825 L |
| 1 quart       | { 1 litre and 136 ml. (do)<br>4.13649 L     |
| 1 gallon      | = 4.54596 L                                 |
| 1 liquid seer | = 940 ml. (to the nearest 10 ml.)           |

## From new units to old units:

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 litre     | $\approx 1.75980$ pints<br>$\approx 0.879990$ quart<br>$\approx 0.219975$ gallon<br>$\approx 1.1$ liquid seer (Approx.)<br>$\approx 35$ liquid ounces (do)<br>$\approx 1000.028$ cubic centimetres<br>$\approx 85.735$ tolas of pure water<br>$\approx 61.025$ cubic inches<br>$\approx 1.000028$ cubic decimetres |
| 1 kilolitre | $\approx 1.000028$ cubic metres                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

## IV VOLUME

## Table

|                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1000 cubic millimetres | $\approx 1$ cubic centimetre |
| 1000 cubic centimetres | $\approx 1$ cubic decimetre  |
| 1000 decimetres        | $\approx 1$ cubic metre      |

## From old units to new units:

|              |                                                                                                   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 cubic inch | $\approx 16.3871$ cubic centimetres                                                               |
| 1 cubic foot | $\approx 28.3168$ cubic decimetres<br>$\approx 28.316$ litres                                     |
| 1 cubic yard | $\approx 0.76455$ cubic metre                                                                     |
| 1 gallon     | $\approx 0.00454609$ cubic metre<br>$\approx 4.5496$ litres<br>$\approx 4.54609$ cubic decimetres |
| 1 ounce      | $\approx 28.4132$ cubic centimetres                                                               |
| 1 gill       | $\approx 142.066$ cubic centimetres                                                               |
| 1 pint       | $\approx 568.2440$ cubic centimetres<br>$\approx 0.56825$ litre                                   |
| 1 quart      | $\approx 1.1365$ litres                                                                           |
| 1 litre      | $\approx 1000.028$ cubic centimetres<br>$\approx 1.000028$ cubic decimetres                       |

## From new units to old units:

|                    |                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 cubic centimetre | $\approx 0.061024$ cubic inch<br>$\approx 0.0170390$ gill<br>$\approx 0.0351949$ ounces                                |
| 1 cubic decimetre  | $\approx 0.0353147$ cubic feet<br>$\approx 0.219969$ gallon<br>$\approx 0.99997$ litre                                 |
| 1 cubic metre      | $\approx 35.315$ cubic feet<br>$\approx 1.30795$ cubic yard<br>$\approx 219.969$ gallon<br>$\approx 0.99997$ kilolitre |

## AREA

## Table

|                        |                                                                                  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 100 square millimetres | $\approx 1$ square centimetre                                                    |
| 100 square cm.         | $\approx 1$ square decimetre                                                     |
| 100 square decimetres  | $\approx 1$ sq. metre (1 sq. m. $\approx 10000$ sq. cm.)                         |
| 100 sq. metres         | $\approx 1$ acre on 1 sq. dekametre                                              |
| 100 acres              | $\approx 1$ hectare or 1 sq. hectometre<br>(1 hectare) ha $\approx 1000$ sq. m.) |
| 100 hectares           | $\approx 1$ square kilometre                                                     |

## From old units to new units:

|                                            |                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 sq. inch                                 | $\approx 6.4506$ sq. cm.<br>$\approx 0.00064516$ sq. m.                                  |
| 1 sq. foot                                 | $\approx 929.03$ sq. cm.<br>$\approx 0.092903$ sq. m.<br>$\approx 9.2903$ sq. decimetres |
| 1 square yard                              | $\approx 0.83613$ sq. meter<br>$\approx 0.0083613$ are                                   |
| 1 cent                                     | $\approx 40.4686$ metres                                                                 |
| 1 sq. chain                                | $\approx 404.686$ sq. metres                                                             |
| 1 acre (4840 sq. yds.<br>or 10 sq. chains) | $\approx 0.404686$ hectare<br>$\approx 40.4686$ acres                                    |
| 1 sq. mile (640 acres)                     | $\approx 258.999$ hectares<br>$\approx 2.58999$ sq. kilometres                           |

## From new units to old units:

|                 |                                                                                        |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 square cm.    | $\approx 0.155000$ sq. inch                                                            |
| 1 sq. metre     | $\approx 1550.00$ sq. inch<br>$\approx 10.7639$ sq. foot<br>$\approx 1.19599$ sq. yard |
| 1 acre          | $\approx 119.599$ sq. yard<br>$\approx 0.0247105$ acres                                |
| 1 hectare       | $\approx 2.47105$ acres                                                                |
| 1 sq. kilometre | $\approx 0.386101$ sq. mile                                                            |

## APPENDIX B—VI

List of Coins Prevalent in the Erstwhile Rewa State  
(before introduction of British Rupee)

| No.                 | Name of the Coin                          | Weight                | Average exchange value in British coins            |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Gold Coins</b>   |                                           |                       |                                                    |
| 1.                  | Akbani Mubbar                             | 11 mashas             | Formerly 24 rupees (kaldar) now 30 rupees (kaldar) |
| 2.                  | Shah Jahani                               | 11 mashas             | do                                                 |
| <b>Silver Coins</b> |                                           |                       |                                                    |
| 1.                  | Banarsi sikka or Kashinikha (Machhalidar) | 11 mashas<br>5 rattis | 9/8 of a (kaldar) rupees before 1863               |
| 2.                  | Satrah San                                | "                     | —                                                  |
| 3.                  | Solah San                                 | 12 mashas             | —                                                  |
| 4.                  | Purh                                      | 11 mashas             | 15/16 of kaldar                                    |
| 5.                  | Farrukhabadi or Gararidar                 | 12 mashas             | do                                                 |
| 6.                  | Nagpuri                                   | 10 mashas<br>7 rattis | 13/16 of a kaldar                                  |
| 7.                  | Oziri                                     | 10 mashas<br>9 rattis | 14 1/2 16 of a kaldar                              |
| 8.                  | Srinagari                                 | 10 mashas<br>9 rattis | Less in value than a Nagpur rupee.                 |
| 9.                  | Pathan Shahi                              | 11 1/2 mashas         | 10/16 of a kaldar                                  |
| 10.                 | Gwaldasi                                  | —                     | —                                                  |
| 11.                 | Gauhar Shahi                              | 11 mashas             | 9/16 of a kaldar                                   |
| 12.                 | Farukha adi Round (Plain)                 | 12 mashas             | —                                                  |
| 13.                 | Top shahi                                 | 10 mashas             | —                                                  |
| 14.                 | Shah Jahani                               | 11 mashas 1/2 rattis  | —                                                  |
| 15.                 | Muhammad Shahi                            | 10 mashas             | —                                                  |
| 16.                 | Akbari                                    | 7 rattis<br>11 mashas | 12/16 of a kaldar                                  |
| <b>Copper Coins</b> |                                           |                       |                                                    |
| 1.                  | Madhu Shahi                               | —                     | —                                                  |
| 2.                  | Bala Shahi                                | 15 mashas             | 3/4 of the British pais                            |
| 3.                  | Ekaldar                                   | "                     | "                                                  |
| 4.                  | Bagga Shahi                               | "                     | 14 gandas or 56 paisas for a kaldar                |

## APPENDIX B—VII

TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN WHICH WEEKLY OR FORTNIGHTLY  
MARKETS ARE HELD

## I. TEONTHAR TAHSIL

Chak (Wednesday-Sunday), Teonthar—(Thursday-Sunday), Sitalaha (Every day), Nagama—(Every day).

## II. SIRMOUR TAHSIL

Lalgaon Mamla (Sunday-Wednesday), Semariya (Monday-Thursday), Baikunthpur (Sunday), Purwa No. 1 (Saturday), Anbi Kothar (Thursday).

## III. MAUGANJ TAHSIL

Amaliya (Saturday), Tarikhas (Friday), Gauri 55/45 (Sunday), Amha Basudev (Tuesday), Itaura (Tuesday), Naigarhi (Tuesday & Friday), Hardi Nanka (Monday), Dandi Kalan (Monday), Belha Kothar (Monday), Ramnagari (Sunday & Tuesday), Purwa (Wednesday), Patwa Dindayal (Sunday, Monday & Friday), Fulaha (Tuesday), Bichharatha (Saturday & Wednesday), Deo Talab (Monday, Ganj Khas) (Monday & Thursday), Sundar Purwa (Monday & Wednesday), Rampur (Tuesday and Saturday), Padar, (Tuesday), Kushahai (Tuesday), Jhalwar (Saturday), Dera (Monday), Khairadewarath (Wednesday), Umari (Thursday), Sitapur (Tuesday and Friday).

## IV. HUZUR TAHSIL

Raghurajgarh (Sunday), Narrha (Saturday), Warya Tola (Monday), Itar (Tuesday).

## APPENDIX B—VIII

## List of Police Stations in Rewa District

1. Civil Kotwali, Rewa
2. Civil Lines, Rewa
3. Govindgarh
4. Raipur
5. Manguan
6. Lour
7. Mauganj
8. Hanumana
9. Baikunthpur
10. Naigarhi
11. Gurh
12. Sohagi
13. Jawa
14. Panwar
15. Janch
16. Samaria

## APPENDIX B—IX

## Family Planning Centres at PHCs and their Sub-Centres

| Name of PHC   | Name of Sub-Centre<br>Under Family Planning                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Govindgarh | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Teekar</li> <li>2. Agal</li> <li>3. Rahat</li> <li>4. Tamara</li> <li>5. Chhijwar</li> <li>6. Saon</li> <li>7. Khaur</li> <li>8. Shivpurwa</li> <li>9. Baisa</li> <li>10. Kachur</li> </ol> |
| 2. Raipur     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delhi</li> <li>2. Mankahari</li> <li>3. Gurh</li> <li>4. Badawar</li> <li>5. Tuari</li> <li>6. Budhiya</li> <li>7. Barhadi</li> <li>8. Manikpur</li> </ol>                                  |
| 3. Sirmour    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Baikunthpur</li> <li>2. Semaria.</li> <li>3. Baroh</li> <li>4. Majniyar</li> <li>5. Sahpur</li> <li>6. Lainbadhari</li> <li>7. Kumbhada Jurmari</li> </ol>                                  |
| 4. Gangeo     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Laigaon</li> <li>2. Tioni</li> <li>3. Pangadi</li> <li>4. Keonti</li> <li>5. Kandaila</li> <li>6. Gurhawa</li> </ol>                                                                        |
| 5. Jawa       | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Patehara</li> <li>2. Chauknandi</li> <li>3. Hardoli</li> </ol>                                                                                                                              |

- |             |                                                                                    |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. Teonthar | 1. Parasia<br>2. Chaukhandi<br>3. Raipur Sonouri<br>4. Chandrapur<br>5. Mainigawan |
| 7. Naigarhi | 1. Kharra<br>2. Bandhawa<br>3. Rampur                                              |
| 8. Mauganj  | 1. Ratangawa<br>2. Sitapur<br>3. Dighwar<br>4. Dagdaa                              |
| 9. Hanumana | 1. Khatkhari<br>2. Pahadi<br>3. Khuta<br>4. Gauri<br>5. Bachharanata               |

Source :—Civil Surgeon, Rewa.

## APPENDIX-B—X

## List of Freedom Fighters of the District

| S. No. | Name of the Freedom Fighter                                          | Residence                             |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Late Shri Harbhajan 'Tulli' S/o Ramkishor Kayastha                   | Rewa                                  |
| 2.     | Shri Madho Prasad S/o Ramprasad Kayastha                             | „                                     |
| 3.     | Late Shri Siddhavinayak S/o Gangaprasad Brahmin                      | „                                     |
| 4.     | Shri Mahavir Bhatt S/o Bajrangi                                      | Dihia                                 |
| 5.     | Late Shri Ambikaprasad S/o Lalji Sahay Kayastha                      | Rewa                                  |
| 6.     | Shri Laxman Prasad Pandey 'Lalla' S/o Suryadin Brahmin               | „                                     |
| 7.     | Shri Onkarnath S/o Munnalal Khare                                    | „                                     |
| 8.     | Smt. Rajkumari Brahmin                                               | „ (Now at Bhopal)                     |
| 9.     | Shri Subhan Khan S/o Usman Khan                                      | „                                     |
| 10.    | Shri Shivsapatilal S/o Lalji Prasad Kayastha                         | „                                     |
| 11.    | Shri Triloki Sahay S/o Ganga Sahay Kayastha                          | „                                     |
| 12.    | Shri Sudarshan Prasad Dube 'Sudarshanachari'<br>S/o Raghunath Prasad | „                                     |
| 13.    | Smt. Vishnukanta Devi 'Usha' D/o Mathura Prasad                      | „                                     |
| 14.    | Shri Gaya Prasad Baxi S/o Hanuman Prasad Kayastha                    | „                                     |
| 15.    | Late Shri Tulsi Bhandari                                             | „                                     |
| 16.    | Late Shri Arjun Singh S/o Beni Madhava Singh                         | „                                     |
| 17.    | Shri Mohanlal S/o Lakshmichandra Jain                                | „                                     |
| 18.    | Shri Ravishankar S/o Shivshankar Nagar                               | „                                     |
| 19.    | Shri Sohanlal S/o Govindlal Ojha                                     | „ (now at Amarkata, Bundi, Rajasthan) |
| 20.    | Shri Shyamlal S/o Badri Prasad Shrivastava                           | „ (Now at Satna)                      |
| 21.    | Shri Hafiz Faijan Khan S/o Nasrullah Khan                            | „                                     |
| 22.    | Shri Nabi Alam S/o Sahamat Khan                                      | „                                     |
| 23.    | Shri Dilkhush S/o Sahizad Khan                                       | „                                     |
| 24.    | Shri Muhammad Umar S/o Aladin                                        | „                                     |
| 25.    | Shri Biharilal S/o Brindravan Khare                                  | „                                     |
| 26.    | Late Shri Karimulla S/o Babulla                                      | „                                     |
| 27.    | Late Shri Seth Govinddas S/o Ranglal                                 | „                                     |

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| 28. Shri Ramkishor S/o Bhagirath Pandey                               | "                                                |
| 29. Shri Gevi Prasad 'Lalmani' S/o Manranjan                          | "                                                |
| 30. Late Shri Tilakeshwar Prasad 'Sardar'<br>S/o Dr. Ramprasad Tiwari | "                                                |
| 31. Dr. Fatebahadur Singh S/o Vansh Bahadur Singh                     | "                                                |
| 32. Late Shri Munshi Girvardharilal Kayastha                          | "                                                |
| 33. Shri Suryabali S/o Bhairavdeen Bari                               | "                                                |
| 34. Shri Siyasharan S/o Manbahor Ram Tiwari                           | "                                                |
| 35. Shri Sitaram S/o Ram Jiyavan Trivedi                              | "                                                |
| 36. Shri Nawalkishor S/o Dashrath Prasad Mishra                       | "                                                |
| 37. Shri Bala Prasad S/o Mangali Prasad Nigam                         | Ajgar                                            |
| 38. Shri Rambharosa S/o Sitaram Kahar                                 | Rewa                                             |
| 39. Shri Alfat Husain S/o Ishhaq Husain                               | "                                                |
| 40. Late Shri Tejbhan Singh S/o Za'im Singh                           | Bhatlo                                           |
| 41. Shri Raghunandan S/o Surajdeen Bari                               | Rewa                                             |
| 42. Shri Babulal S/o Ramadhin Sonar                                   | "                                                |
| 43. Shri Fakir Mohammad S/o Fali Mohammad                             | "                                                |
| 44. Shri Shyam Sundarlal S/o Chhakkanlal Kayastha                     | Govindgarh                                       |
| 45. Shri Kunjbiharilal S/o Basantilal Ojha                            | Rewa (Now at<br>Amarkatala, Bundi,<br>Rajasthan) |
| 46. Shri Pratap Singh S/o Jagaddhari Singh                            | Rewa                                             |
| 47. Shri Bhuggi Prasad Brahmin                                        | "                                                |
| 48. Late Shri Thakur Prasad Tiwari S/o Nandkishor Vaidya              | "                                                |
| 49. Shri Chandrabhan Halwai                                           | "                                                |
| 50. Shri Tripraj Prasad Brahmin                                       | "                                                |
| 51. Shri Kashi Prasad                                                 | "                                                |
| 52. Shri Munshi Singh S/o Niranjan Singh                              | "                                                |
| 53. Smt. Rajkumari Devi W/o Munshi Singh                              | "                                                |
| 54. Shri Mahendra Pratap Singh S/o Munshi Singh                       | "                                                |
| 55. Shri Rambahor Khare                                               | "                                                |
| 56. Shri Shitla Prasad S/o Bhuradeen Bari                             | " (now at Shahdol)                               |
| 57. Shri Shatruhan Prasad<br>S/o Ramjiyavan Trivedi                   | Rewa                                             |
| 58. Shri Dinna Khan                                                   | "                                                |
| 59. Shri Deendayal                                                    | "                                                |
| 60. Late Shri Bandhav Prasad S/o Dr. Ram Prasad Tiwari                | "                                                |
| 61. Late Shri Seth Buddhasen S/o Mukund Lal Agrawal                   | "                                                |
| 62. Shri Tej Pratap                                                   | "                                                |
| 63. Shri Jagannath Mochi                                              | "                                                |
| 64. Late Shri Ram Swaroop Sharma<br>S/o Ram Sahaya Jyotishi           | Satna (Now at Rewa)                              |
| 65. Shri Baboolal Singh S/o Jai Narain Singh Chauhan                  | Rewa                                             |

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 66. Shri Hanuman Prasad S/o Prayag Ram Pandey                        | Gadaria                     |
| 67. Shri Gyan Datta Alias Moni<br>S/o Raghu Vansh Prasad Pathak      | Rewa                        |
| 68. Late Shri Satya Dev S/o Shatra Soodan Pd. Pandey                 | "                           |
| 69. Shri Prakash Narayan S/o Ram Manohar Lal Sinha                   | "                           |
| 70. Late Shri Ram Bihari Singh S/o Gauri Singh Bargahi               | "                           |
| 71. Shri Ram Gopal S/o Ram Sewak Dube                                | "                           |
| 72. Shri Guru Prasad S/o Shiv Ram Singh Alias Danki<br>Singh Chauhan | "                           |
| 73. Shri Ram Bahdra S/o Ram Sanehi Gaud                              | "                           |
| 74. Shri Chandra Shekhar Prasad<br>S/o Harvansh Prasad Chaturvedi    | Lapta                       |
| 75. Shri Kshetra Pal S/o Harvansh Prasad Chaturvedi                  | "                           |
| 76. Shri Shiv Prasad S/o Dhanushdhari Dube                           | Rewa                        |
| 77. Late Shri Ramdas Dube                                            | Bidwa                       |
| 78. Shri Hiralal S/o Ram Suchitra Sharma                             | Rewa                        |
| 79. Dr. Ram Bharat                                                   | Rewa (now at Satna)         |
| 80. Shri Brij Mohan                                                  | Rewa                        |
| 81. Shri Kamla Singh                                                 | "                           |
| 82. Shri Rama Kant Singh                                             | "                           |
| 83. Shri Hargovind Singh                                             | "                           |
| 84. Shri Niranjan Singh S/o Arjun Singh                              | "                           |
| 85. Shri Sushil Chandra Dikshit, Journalist                          | "                           |
| 86. Shri Jag Mohan Lal S/o Awadha Sharan Nigam                       | "                           |
| 87. Shri Hanuman Prasad S/o Bal Govind Shrivastava                   | "                           |
| 88. Shri Brij Narayan S/o Bala Prasad Saxena                         | "                           |
| 89. Shri Ram Svayamvar S/o Bajrang Prasad Soni                       | "                           |
| 90. Shri Ramayan Prasad S/o Brijwasi Ram Brahmin                     | "                           |
| 91. Shri Sardar Lakshman Singh S/o Bajrangi Ram Tiwari               | "                           |
| 92. Shri Lala Ram Roop S/o Kamta Prasad Kayastha                     | Majbigaon                   |
| 93. Shri Janardan Prasad Pandey, Advocate                            | Rewa                        |
| 94. Shri Ram Vishal S/o Gopal Datta Brahmin                          | Lakchamanpur                |
| 95. Shri Amolak Chand Jain                                           | Rewa                        |
| 96. Late Shri Dinesh Prasad S/o Koushlesh Prasad Pandey              | Sheopurwa                   |
| 97. Shri Kamla Prasad S/o Bhagwat Prasad Kayastha                    | Madwa                       |
| 98. Late Shri Mardan Singh S/o Lakshman Singh                        | Budhiya                     |
| 99. Shri Ram Pratap S/o Dwarika Prasad Shukla                        | Raipur                      |
| 100. Shri Sheshmani S/o Chandra Shekhar Prasad Sharma                | "                           |
| 101. Late Shri Raj Bhan Singh Tiwari                                 | Manikwar                    |
| 102. Shri Brij Raj Singh S/o Raj Bhan Singh                          | " (now at<br>Deora Phareda) |

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|------|--------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 103. | Shri Avinash Chandra Singh S/o Kamal Nabh Singh  | Raipur   |
| 104. | Shri Yateedra Kumar Singh S/o Sampat Kumar Singh | "        |
| 105. | Shri Surya Bali Singh S/o Kamal Nabh Singh       | "        |
| 106. | Shri Mahesh Prasad S/o Ramgopal Shrivastava      | Khira    |
| 107. | Shri Veer Bhanu Prasad                           | Sursa    |
| 108. | Shri Dhanesh Prasad S/o Sharda Ram Pandey        | Umariha  |
| 109. | Shri Shiv Sharan Mani S/o Siddhamani Puranik     | Hardiha  |
| 110. | Shri Kedar Prasad                                | Rateh    |
| 111. | Shri Madhav Prasad                               | Bandhi   |
| 112. | Shri Shivendra Singh                             | Manikwar |
| 113. | Shri Surya Prasad Singh S/o Rajbhan Singh Tiwari | "        |
| 114. | Smt. Tara Devi W/o Atma Nand Misra               | Khujh    |
| 115. | Shri Sheo Prasanna Singh S/o Jagat Pratap Singh  | Raipur   |
| 116. | Shri Mangli Prasad S/o Gajadhar Prasad Sharma    | Satgarh  |
| 117. | Shri Guru Ratna Singh                            | Raipur   |
| 118. | Late Shri Tribhunath Prasad                      | Geruari  |
| 119. | Shri Mathura Prasad S/o Bhagwan Dutta Gautam     | Warehi   |
| 120. | Shri Mohan Singh S/o Govind Singh Karchuli       | Khujh    |
| 121. | Shri Kesho Prasad S/o Ram Chandra Ram Pidiha     | Wadwar   |
| 122. | Shri Kaushal Prasad S/o Murlidhar Mishra         | Bhaluhi  |
| 123. | Shri Parmeshwar S/o Devi Lohar                   | Duari    |
| 124. | Shri Jageshwar Kaul S/o Devi Kaul                | "        |
| 125. | Shri Mithila Sonar S/o Shivratan                 | "        |
| 126. | Shri Buddhasen S/o Sharda                        | Wadwar   |
| 127. | Shri Waliraj S/o Ram Manohar                     | "        |
| 128. | Shri Malik S/o Devnandan                         | "        |
| 129. | Shri Ram Sundar S/o Parmeshwar                   | "        |
| 130. | Shri Wansapati S/o Yuddhishtir                   | "        |
| 131. | Shri Teja S/o Ram Sahay                          | "        |
| 132. | Shri Someshwar S/o Devkinandan                   | "        |
| 133. | Shri Jageshwar S/o Dhanush                       | "        |
| 134. | Shri Ram Sewak S/o Rameshwar                     | "        |
| 135. | Shri Ram Prapanna S/o Sudarshan                  | Lohi     |
| 136. | Shri Jagdish Prasad S/o Indra Dutta              | Barsaita |
| 137. | Shri Ramanuj S/o Tirath Prasad                   | Duari    |
| 138. | Shri Ramdas S/o Ram Dayal                        | "        |
| 139. | Shri Ramawtar S/o Shiv Prasad                    | "        |
| 140. | Shri Sarman S/o Bindra                           | "        |
| 141. | Shri Ram Dulare S/o Ishwari                      | Wadwar   |
| 142. | Shri Ramawtar S/o Ram Dulare                     | "        |
| 143. | Shri Harnandan S/o Dhanushadhari                 | "        |

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| 144. | Shri Baldeo S/o Bhawani            | Gudh      |
| 145. | Shri Rameshwar S/o Ghisal          | Kuiyan    |
| 146. | Shri Jagannath S/o Gauri Shankar   | Rerua     |
| 147. | Shri Mangal S/o Visheshar          | Panti     |
| 148. | Shri Shankar S/o Ishwari           | "         |
| 149. | Shri Ayodhya S/o Shiv Shankar      | Rerua     |
| 150. | Shri Parmeshwar S/o Devi           | Duari     |
| 151. | Shri Brijwasi S/o Balbhadra        | "         |
| 152. | Shri Kalu S/o Badri                | Jaldar    |
| 153. | Shri Ram Prasanna S/o Sudarshan    | Lohi      |
| 154. | Shri Raghunath S/o Bindu Ram       | Gudh      |
| 155. | Shri Gayadin S/o Witani            | Sheopurwa |
| 156. | Shri Sugriva S/o Wasantu           | Larh      |
| 157. | Shri Indra Bhan S/o Jagatdhari     | Padaria   |
| 158. | Shri Siya Sharan S/o Gayadin       | Duari     |
| 159. | Shri Babai S/o Ahiwaran            | "         |
| 160. | Shri Parmeshwar S/o Kamta          | Jaldar    |
| 161. | Shri Shankar Ram S/o Khorairam     | Sahijana  |
| 162. | Shri Sudama S/o Mukutram           | Narrha    |
| 163. | Shri Ramdulare S/o Vishram         | "         |
| 164. | Shri Chandra Shekhar S/o Rameshwar | "         |
| 165. | Shri Baijnath S/o Kamla Prasad     | "         |
| 166. | Shri Bhagwat S/o Bholar            | "         |
| 167. | Shri Galloo S/o Bihari             | Larh      |
| 168. | Shri Ram Siya S/o Ram Sundar       | Khaira    |
| 169. | Shri Sukhdeo S/o Samai             | Rerua     |
| 170. | Shri Ram Pratap S/o Baldeo         | Bandhi    |
| 171. | Shri Shivadhin S/o Tilakdhari      | Duari     |
| 172. | Shri Mundu S/o Hajari              | Sahijana  |
| 173. | Shri Ramawtar S/o Suryadeen        | Duari     |
| 174. | Shri Rameshwar S/o Shiv Sewak      | "         |
| 175. | Shri Prahlad S/o Madhav            | Panti     |
| 176. | Shri Munnu S/o Timmad              | Kuiyan    |
| 177. | Shri Malloo S/o Bhagwat            | Duari     |
| 178. | Shri Sampat Prasad S/o Ugrasen     | Gudhwa    |
| 179. | Shri Ramjiyawan S/o Visheshar      | Wadwar    |
| 180. | Shri Ram Kripal S/o Narayan        | "         |
| 181. | Shri Ram Vishal S/o Bholaram       | "         |
| 182. | Shri Sadhu S/o Chhakori            | "         |
| 183. | Shri Pran Ram S/o Mangal Ram       | Gudhwa    |

| 1    | 2                                                                                     |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 184. | Shri Ramtahal S/o Tirath Bandhi                                                       |
| 185. | Shri Jugal S/o Sukruram Benipurwa                                                     |
| 186. | Shri Vashishtha S/o Urgrasen Wadwar                                                   |
| 187. | Shri Hari S/o Jagdeo Bandhi                                                           |
| 188. | Shri Yuvaraj Prasad S/o Hardas Ram Pandey Sirmour                                     |
| 189. | Shri Jageshwar Prasad S/o Narmada Prasad Pandey Beeda                                 |
| 190. | Shri Sankanta Prasad S/o Jagatdhari Shukla Mado                                       |
| 191. | Shri Rajmani Sharma S/o Ramgarib Veloha Sirmour                                       |
| 192. | Shri Ramgarib Ram S/o Prahlad Ram "                                                   |
| 193. | Shri Kaleshwar Prasad S/o Bachchuram Pandey "                                         |
| 194. | Shri Bhola Prasad S/o Gangaram Pandey "                                               |
| 195. | Late Shri Madhusudan Prasad Pandey S/o Thakur Prasad "                                |
| 196. | Late Shri Mahavir Singh S/o Padmanabh Singh Baikunthpur (Shahpur)                     |
| 197. | Late Shri Yadvendra Singh S/o Raghuwar Singh Mado                                     |
| 198. | Late Smt. Krishna Kumari W/o Yadvendra Singh "                                        |
| 199. | Smt. Champa Devi W/o Mahavir Singh Baikunthpur (Shahpur)                              |
| 200. | Shri Ramdulare S/o Vasantram Birkham                                                  |
| 201. | Shri Ram Prasad Dwivedi Rajgarh                                                       |
| 202. | Late Shri Tirath Prasad S/o Har Prasad Sirmour                                        |
| 203. | Late Shri Raghav Sharan S/o Bahoriram Chaubey "                                       |
| 204. | Shri Baikuntha Prasad S/o Ram Vishal Pandey "                                         |
| 205. | Shri Hanuman Prasad S/o Gokulram Pandey "                                             |
| 206. | Shri Virendra Kumar Singh S/o Yadvendra Singh Rewa                                    |
| 207. | Shri Dinesh Singh S/o Shesh Pratap Singh Mado                                         |
| 208. | Dr. Ram Sujan Singh S/o Surya Bali Singh Majhiyar                                     |
| 209. | Shri Avadh Raj Singh Hatawa                                                           |
| 210. | Shri Ramgopal Pandey S/o Mangaldeen Matima                                            |
| 211. | Late Shri Triveni Prasad Chachai                                                      |
| 212. | Late Shri Sugriv Singh S/o Dashrath Singh "                                           |
| 213. | Late Shri Narmada Ram "                                                               |
| 214. | Late Shri Gajadhar Prasad S/o Sukhadev Prasad "                                       |
| 215. | Shri Keshav Prasad "                                                                  |
| 216. | Shri Kamla Prasad "                                                                   |
| 217. | Shri Ramniranjan Ram S/o Banshiram Barha                                              |
| 218. | Shri Rajiv Lochan Singh S/o Hari Parshad Singh Nebuha                                 |
| 219. | Late Shri Bajrang Prasad S/o Sukhdeo Prasad Tiwari Chachai                            |
| 220. | Late Shri Yamuna Prasad S/o Sudarshan Prasad Shukla Baikunthpur (Now at Nipania Rewa) |
| 221. | Late Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh alias Vijayi Singh S/o Rameshwar Singh Sirmour          |

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| 222. | Late Shri Hanuman Prasad S/o Shiv Balak Ram Tiwari Baikunthpur              |
| 223. | Shri Kashi Prasad Baghara                                                   |
| 224. | Shri Chandra Shekhar Prasad "                                               |
| 225. | Late Shri Gopika Prasad S/o Balbhadra Ram Tiwari Kapsa                      |
| 226. | Shri Shyam Dulare S/o Balbhadra Ram Tiwari "                                |
| 227. | Late Shri Sant Singh S/o Janardan Singh Hinauta                             |
| 228. | Shri Indra Bahadur Singh S/o Sukhdeo Singh "                                |
| 229. | Late Shri Bhanu Singh S/o Pancham Singh Chachai                             |
| 230. | Shri Gaj Mahat Singh S/o Vansapati Singh Palhan                             |
| 231. | Shri Lal Bali Singh Baikunthpur                                             |
| 232. | Late Shri Molai Prasad Kachhi S/o Gajadhar Kota                             |
| 233. | Shri Kaushal Prasad Bedhaua                                                 |
| 234. | Late Shri Lakshman Prasad S/o Vishesar Ram Pandey Sirmour                   |
| 235. | Late Shri Kedar Nath S/o Dhaush Dhari Ram "                                 |
| 236. | Shri Subedar Khan S/o Sevi Khan "                                           |
| 237. | Shri Vishnudeo Singh S/o Vans Raj Singh "                                   |
| 238. | Shri Guru Baksh Singh Baikunthpur                                           |
| 239. | Shri Ram Swarup S/o Shri Bhola Ram Kararia                                  |
| 240. | Late Shri Ramkrishan Gautam S/o Bhushan Ram Kharauli                        |
| 241. | Late Shri Sardar Narmada Prasad Singh S/o Haraul Padmnabh Singh Baikunthpur |
| 242. | Shri Indra Bhan Singh S/o Raghubir Singh Bharela                            |
| 243. | Shri Baikunth Prasad S/o Sukhdeo Ram Shukla Birkham                         |
| 244. | Late Shri Shriniwas S/o Ram Kishor Shrivastava Majhigaon                    |
| 245. | Late Shri Abhay Raj Singh S/o Gopal Singh Parihar Sujwar                    |
| 246. | Shri Ram Dulare S/o Sugriv Ram Bedhaua                                      |
| 247. | Smt. Savitri Devi alias Satyavati D/o Yadvendra Singh Mado                  |
| 248. | Shri Pushkar Singh S/o Abhimanyu Singh Hinauta                              |
| 249. | Shri Mahanand Singh S/o Rajbhan Singh Tilkhan                               |
| 250. | Shri Awadhraj Singh S/o Raghubir Singh Vero                                 |
| 251. | Shri Chinta Mani S/o Ishwardeen Mishra Hatawa                               |
| 252. | Shri Janardan Prasad S/o Ram Bhadra Shukla Hardi Kalan                      |
| 253. | Shri Prabhu Nath Prasad S/o Thakurdeen Sirmour                              |
| 254. | Shri Ichchhalal S/o Dharamdas Pandey Harduwa                                |
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| 258. | Shri Ram Padarath S/o Dhani Ram Rajgarh                                     |
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| 261. | Shri Jugal Kishore S/o Bharat Ram Belwa                                     |
| 262. | Late Shri Gokul Prasad S/o Parmeshwardin "                                  |

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| 263. | Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad S/o Kamta Prasad          | Barha                |
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| 265. | Shri Shivparsan Ram S/o Saryu Ram                  | Belwa                |
| 266. | Late Shri Nilkanth Ram S/o Bhagwat Prasad Pandey   | Sirmour              |
| 267. | Shri Jagannath Prasad S/o Raj Rup Ram Dubey        | Bagdha               |
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| 270. | Shri Bhole Prasad S/o Rameshwar Prasad             | "                    |
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| 273. | Shri Gayadeen Dhobi S/o Sharda Prasad              | Mangawan             |
| 274. | Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri                         | Sura                 |
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| 286. | Shri Udayvir Singh S/o Mahavir Singh               | Panasi               |
| 287. | Shri Thakur Prasad S/o Ayodhya Prasad Mishra       | Dudh                 |
| 288. | Late Shri Ganga Ram S/o Ganesh Prasad              | Gadhi-Soharwa        |
| 289. | Shri Sharda Prasad S/o Brijnandan Ram              | Teonthar             |
| 290. | Late Shri Ramnath Kachhi S/o Akali                 | Sahlolwa             |
| 291. | Shri Surya Pratap S/o Badri Ram Pandey             | Dhakhara             |
| 292. | Late Shri Ram Kishor S/o Bihari                    | "                    |
| 293. | Shri Kesho Prasad S/o Shiv Ramdas Awasthi          | Naubasta             |
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| 295. | Late Shri Dev Nath                                 | Kakarha              |
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| 297. | Shri Tilakdhari Ram S/o Thakurdeen                 | Dhakhara             |
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| 300. | Shri Sardar Ram Vaidya                             | Paira                |
| 301. | Shri Rajeshwar Prasad S/o Vanshdhari Ram Mishra    | Sohagi               |
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| 303. | Shri Chhatrapati Singh S/o Shiv Prasad Singh       | Chunari              |
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| 305. | Shri Rajendra Prasad S/o Kedar Nath                  | Dhakhara          |
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| 312. | Shri Surya Pratap Gautam                             | Raipur Sonari     |
| 313. | Shri Ramautar Payasi                                 | Gangtira          |
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| 326. | Shri Mratyunjay Prasad Pathak                        | Amoch             |
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| 336. | Shri Sursari Prasad Mishra                           | Majan             |
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| 344. | Shri Vishnudhari Ram                                 | "                 |
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| 354. Shri Tribhuvan Prasad S/o Prabhunath Ram      | Hardi      |
| 355. Shri Premdhari Ram S/o Samalia Ram            | Shivrajpur |
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| 357. Shri Mathura Ram S/o Nathu Ram                | Sumeda     |
| 358. Shri Manbodh Ram                              | "          |
| 359. Shri Sarayu Ram S/o Jagannath Ram             | Shivrajpur |
| 360. Shri Rambharosa Ram                           | "          |
| 361. Shri Banshi Singh S/o Raghunandan Singh       | Rampur     |
| 362. Shri Sarayu Ram S/o Harvishal Ram             | Shivrajpur |
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| 388. Shri Rajaram S/o Ram Sewak                    | Dubaha     |
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| 390. Shri Ram Kripal S/o Shobhanath                | "          |

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| 410. Shri Vanshi S/o Shivanandan                               | "                                              |
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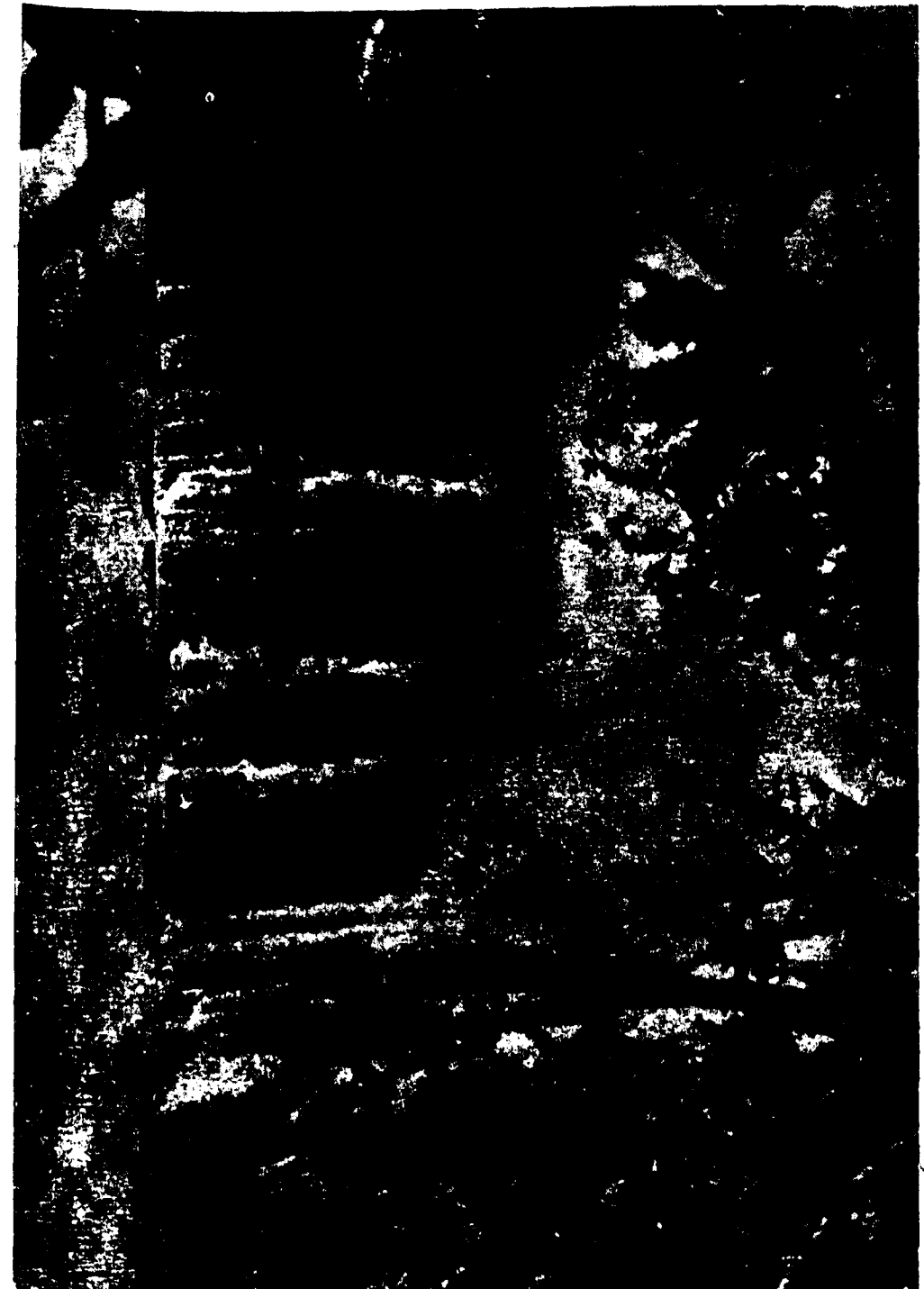
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## ERRATA

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| 2    | 1        | 8            | 6,287.5         | 6,587.5                                                   |
| 6    | 5        | 2            | north-eas       | north-east                                                |
| 9    | 3        | 4            | aluminium       | aluminous                                                 |
| 9    | 4        | 2            | lateritic       | laterite                                                  |
| 14   | 3        | 6            | interifolia     | integrifolia                                              |
| 15   | 5        | 9            | facts           | forests                                                   |
| 28   | 2        | 3            | saivism         | Saivism                                                   |
| 29   | f. n. 5  |              | p. cvi          | p. cv                                                     |
| 29   | f. n. 6  | —            | idid            | Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum<br>Vol. IV, pt. I, p. cvi. |
| 31   | 3        | 2            | Buhlul          | Bahlul                                                    |
| 37   | 2        | 4            | this            | his                                                       |
| 42   | 2        | 9            | post            | force                                                     |
| 45   | f. n. 3  | —            | from            | from                                                      |
|      |          |              | 26-6-1857       | 26-9-1857to                                               |
|      |          |              | to 3-10-1857    | 3-10-1857                                                 |
| 46   | 3        | 2            | Sambat          | Samvat                                                    |
| 48   | 3        | 3            | gound           | ground                                                    |
| 48   | 6        | 1            | 1814            | 1914                                                      |
| 53   | f. n. 4  | —            | p. 106          | p. 206                                                    |
| 55   | 1        | 4            | of 155          | to 155                                                    |
| 57   | Table    | 3            | -157, 798       | -15,798                                                   |
|      | Column 3 |              |                 |                                                           |
| 58   | 2        | 7            | Manipur         | Mainpuri                                                  |
| 70   | 5        | 1            | twelveth        | twelfth                                                   |
| 70   | 5        | 8            | gauntia         | gauntia                                                   |
| 71   | 1        | 3            | choise          | choice                                                    |
| 71   | 3        | 3            | partion         | partition                                                 |
| 96   | Table    | Year 1966-67 | 14              | 10                                                        |
| 99   | Table    | Col. 6       | Gandhi bug      | Gundhi bug                                                |
| 101  | Table    | No. IV-3     | 89              | 9                                                         |
| 102  | Table    | Year 1967-69 | Table No. IV-5  | Table No. IV-6                                            |
|      | heading  | —            |                 |                                                           |
| 111  | 2        | 1            | increased       | decreased                                                 |
| 117  | 5        | 4            | 1969 number     | 1969 a number                                             |
| 123  | Table    | 5            | 3               | 5                                                         |
| 146  | Table    | 1            | Bungllows       | Bungalows                                                 |
| 154  | 2        | 1            | as              | —                                                         |
| 157  | 3        | 14           | 5               | 0.5                                                       |
| 158  | 3        | 6            | 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{8}$                                           |
|      | 3        | 6            | 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{8}$                                           |
| 162  | 3        | 5            | 1 to 2          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2                                      |
| 172  | Table    | last         | 441             | 414                                                       |

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| 181  | 6                 | 3    | i-s                  | i. e.             |
| 191  | 1                 | 1    | lnnd                 | land              |
| 213  | Table II          | 1    | end of               | beginning of      |
| 238  | Table<br>Column 7 | 7    | 1,008                | 1,001             |
| 244  | 3                 | 15   | 20,075               | 26,075            |
| 269  | 4                 | 4    | ocalities            | localities        |
| 284  | 2                 | 4    | o                    | of                |
| 287  | 2                 | 3    | foura                | four              |
| 294  | Sub-<br>heading   | --   | Maharaja Ujjainiroya | Maharani Ujjainin |
| 301  | 1                 | 1    | are a                | are               |



Chachai Waterfall

Courtesy: Publicity Deptt., M. P.



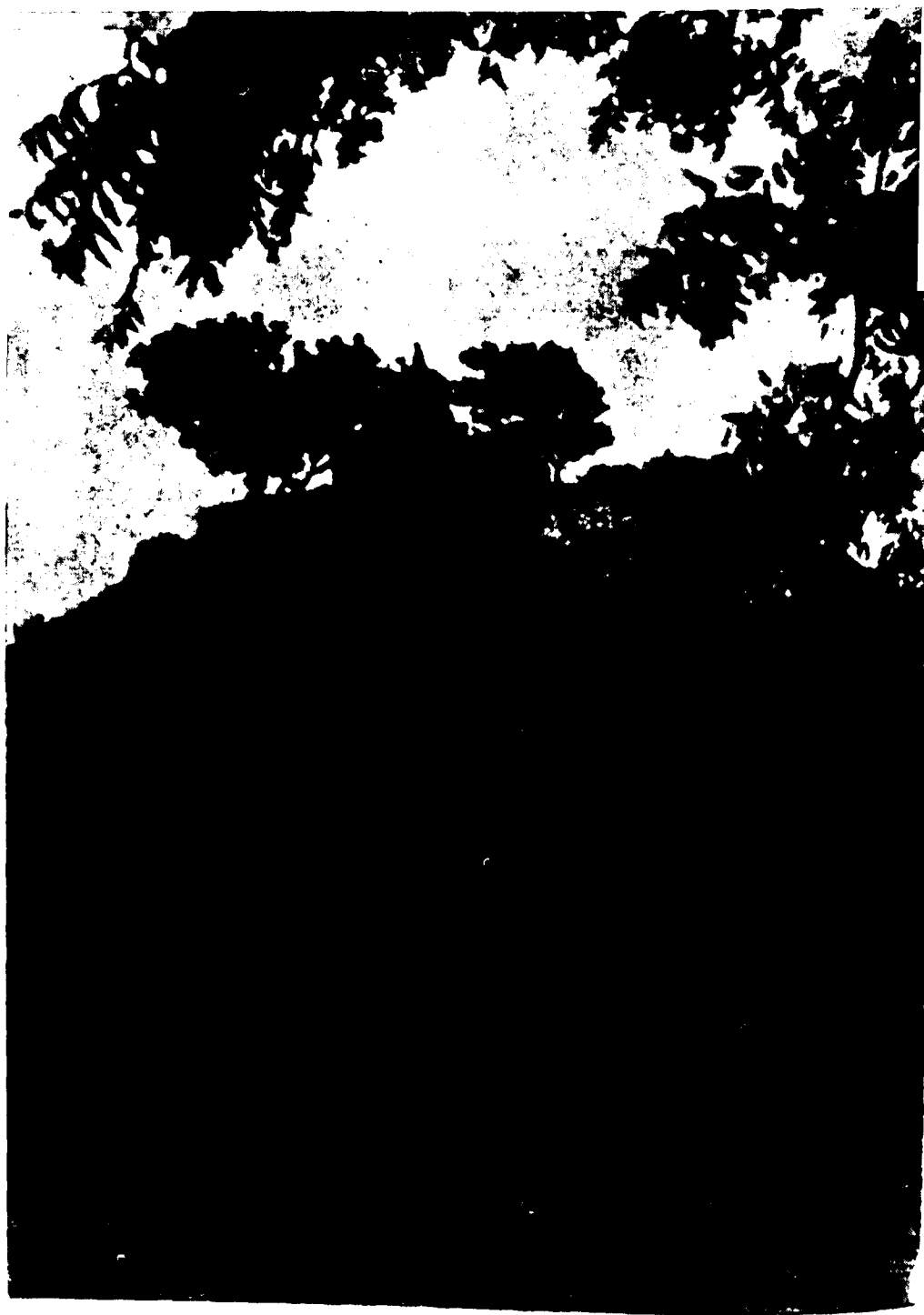
Wooden Pavilion of Govindgarh Palace, overlooking the Lake

Courtesy: Publicity Deptt., M.P.



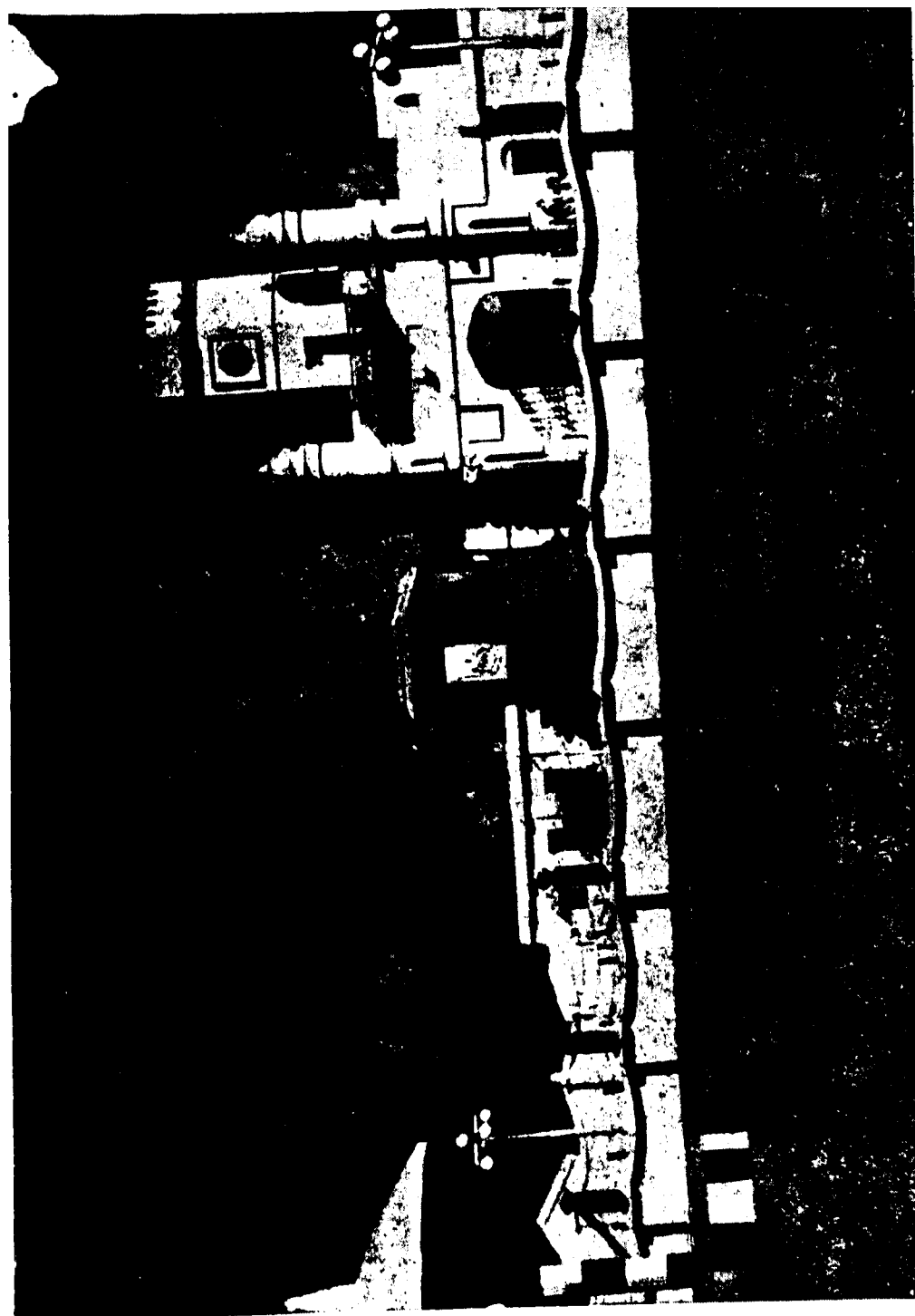
Har-Gauri, Rewa

Courtesy: Shri Ganga Singh Biroria

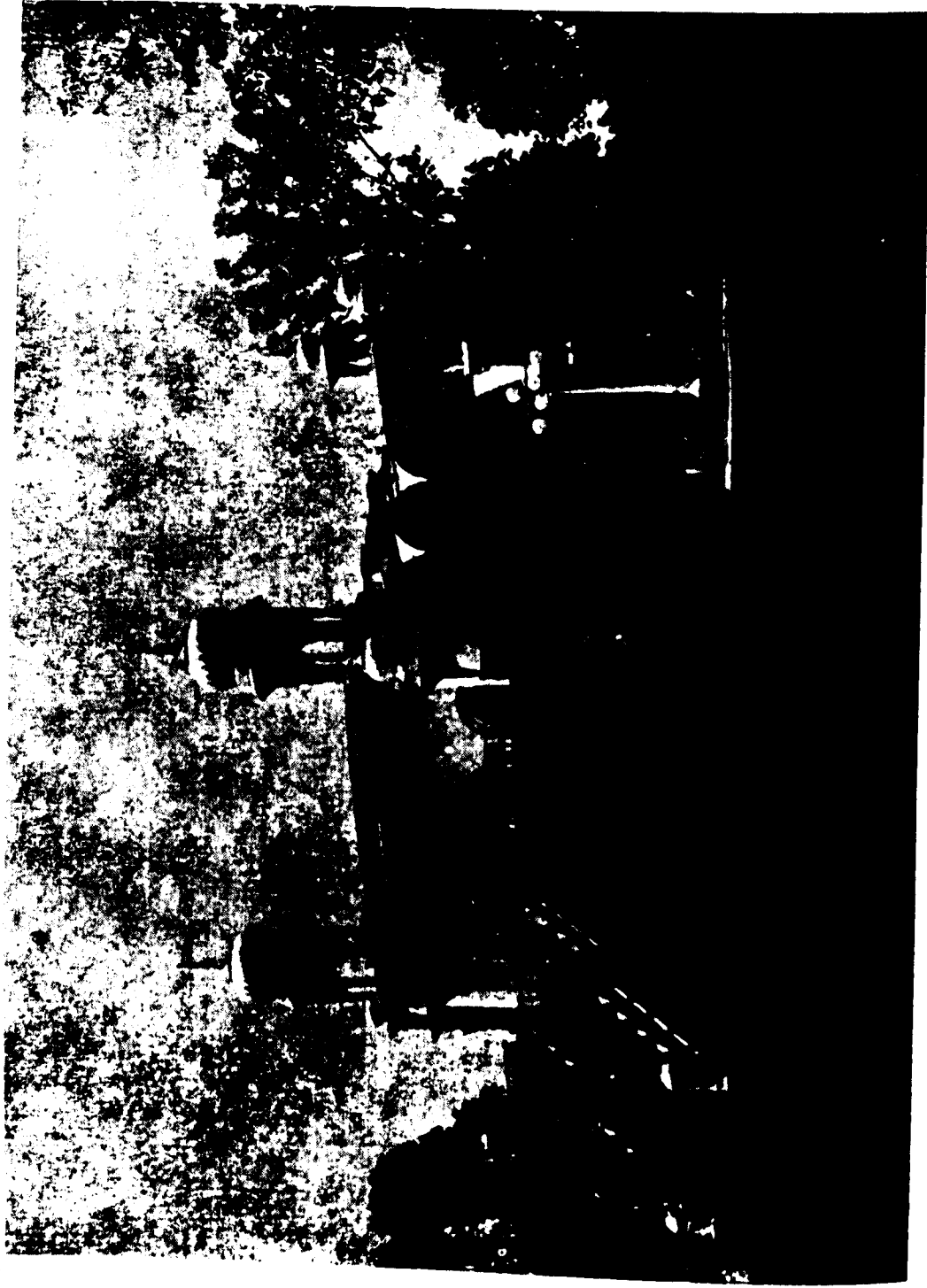


Gurgaj, Gorgi

Courtesy: Publicity Deptt., M.P.



Statue of Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh and Clock Tower  
in Padmadhar Park



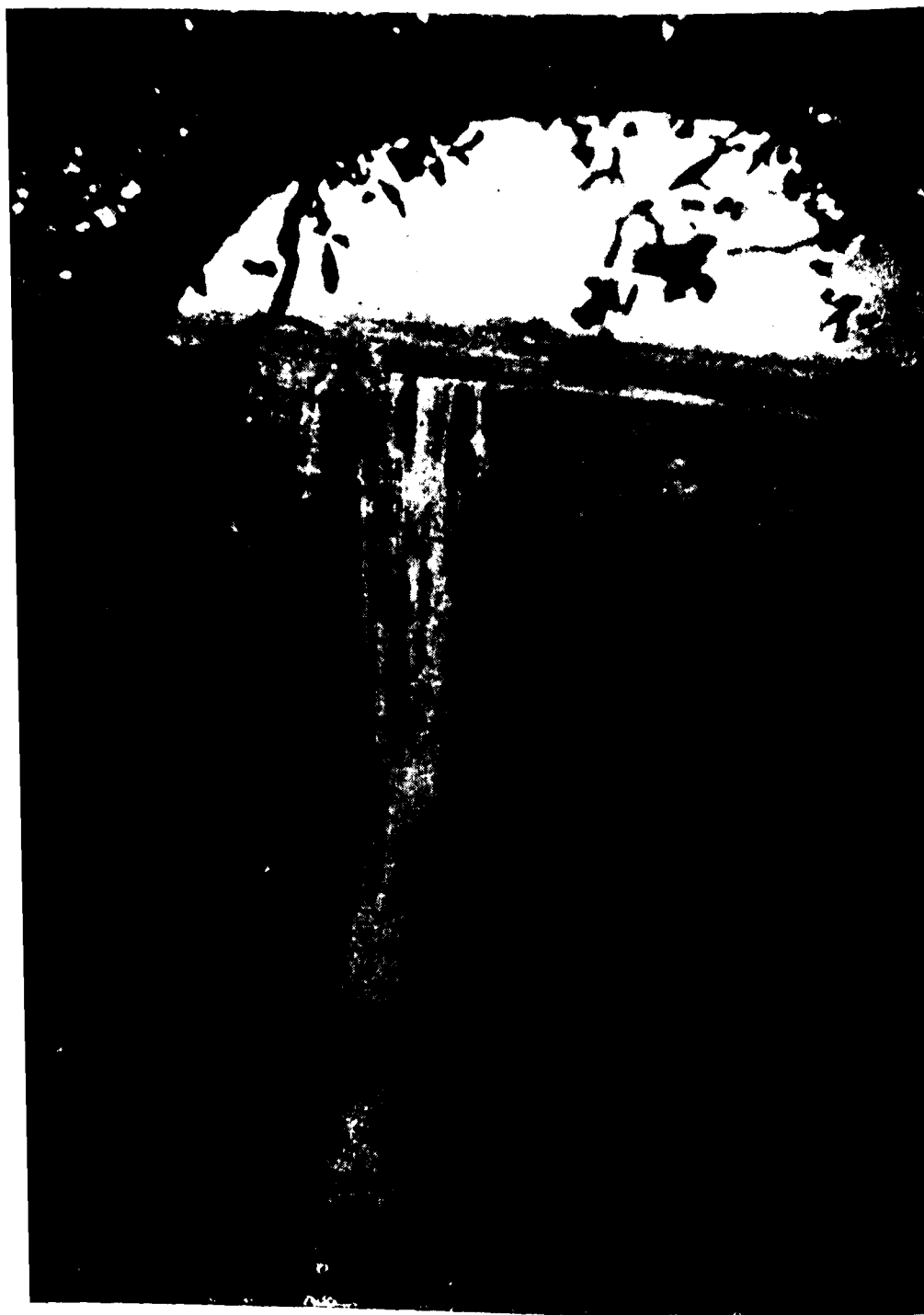
**Venkat Bhavan, Rewa**

Courtesy: Publicity Deptt., M.P.



**White Tigers of Rewa**

Courtesy: Publicity Deptt., M.P.



Bahuti Waterfall

Courtesy : Publicity Deptt., M.P.



A woman in traditional dress and ornaments, of Rewa

Courtesy: Shri Ganga Singh Biroria



Tattooing at a village (*hat*)

Courtesy: Publicity Deptt., M. P.



A Baiga tribal with his typical straw-hat

Courtesy : Shri J. P. Kaushal



A village girl at stonegrinder



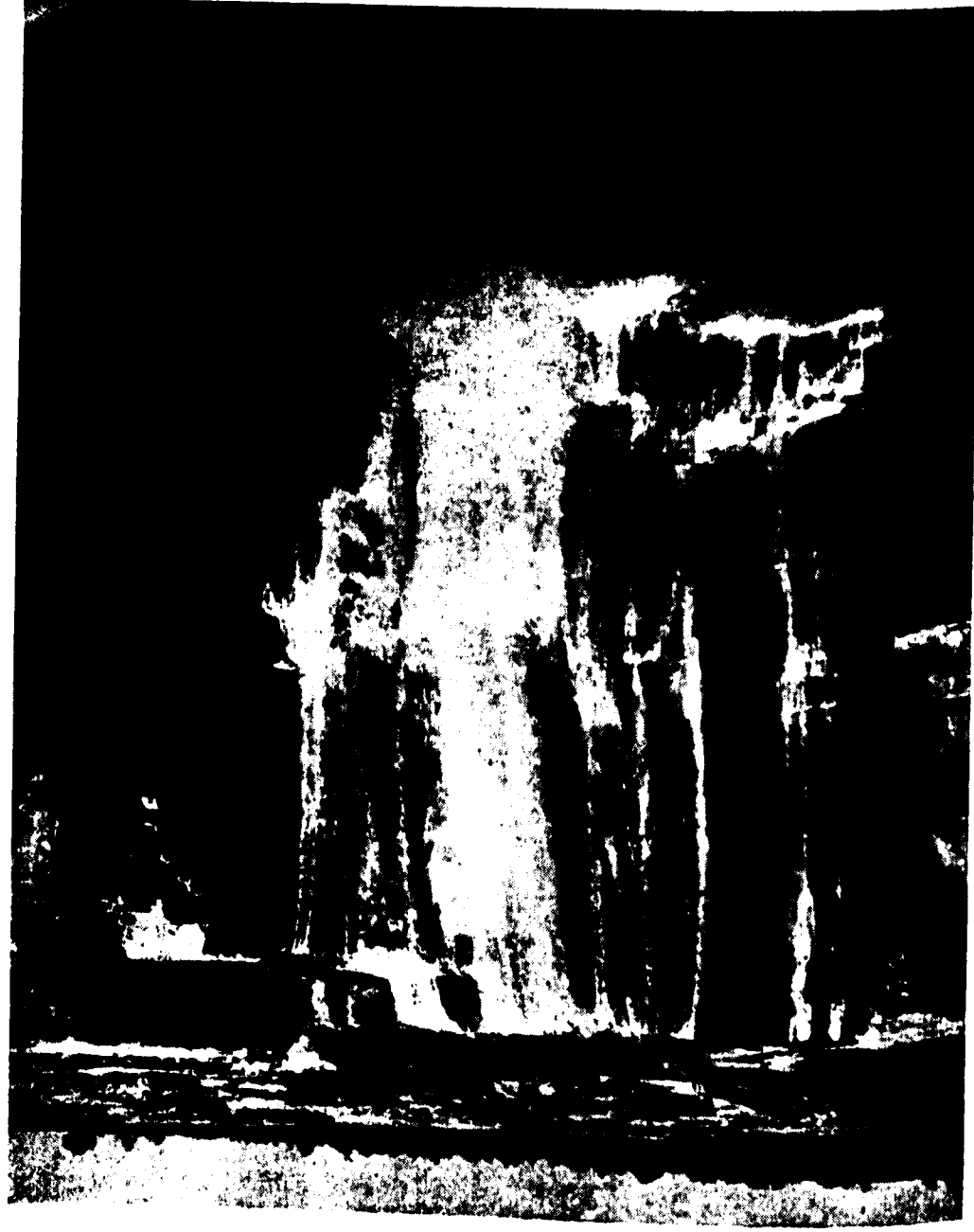
Ghoghar River

Courtesy : Publicity Deptt., M. P.



Old Assembly House, Rewa

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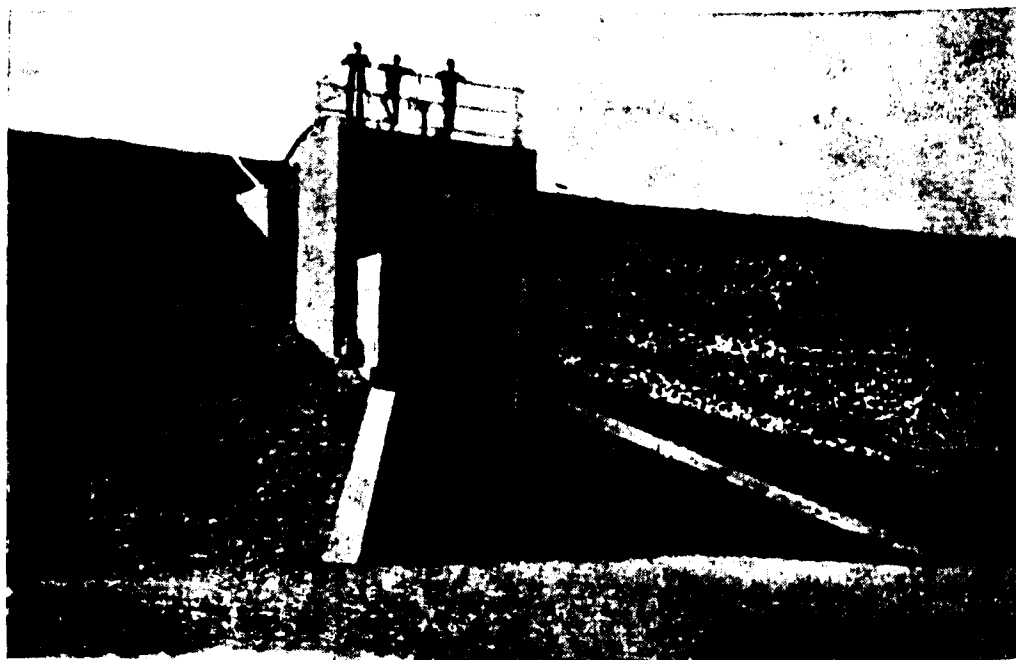


Purva Waterfall

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Mohra Lift Irrigation Scheme—the first and biggest in M. P.

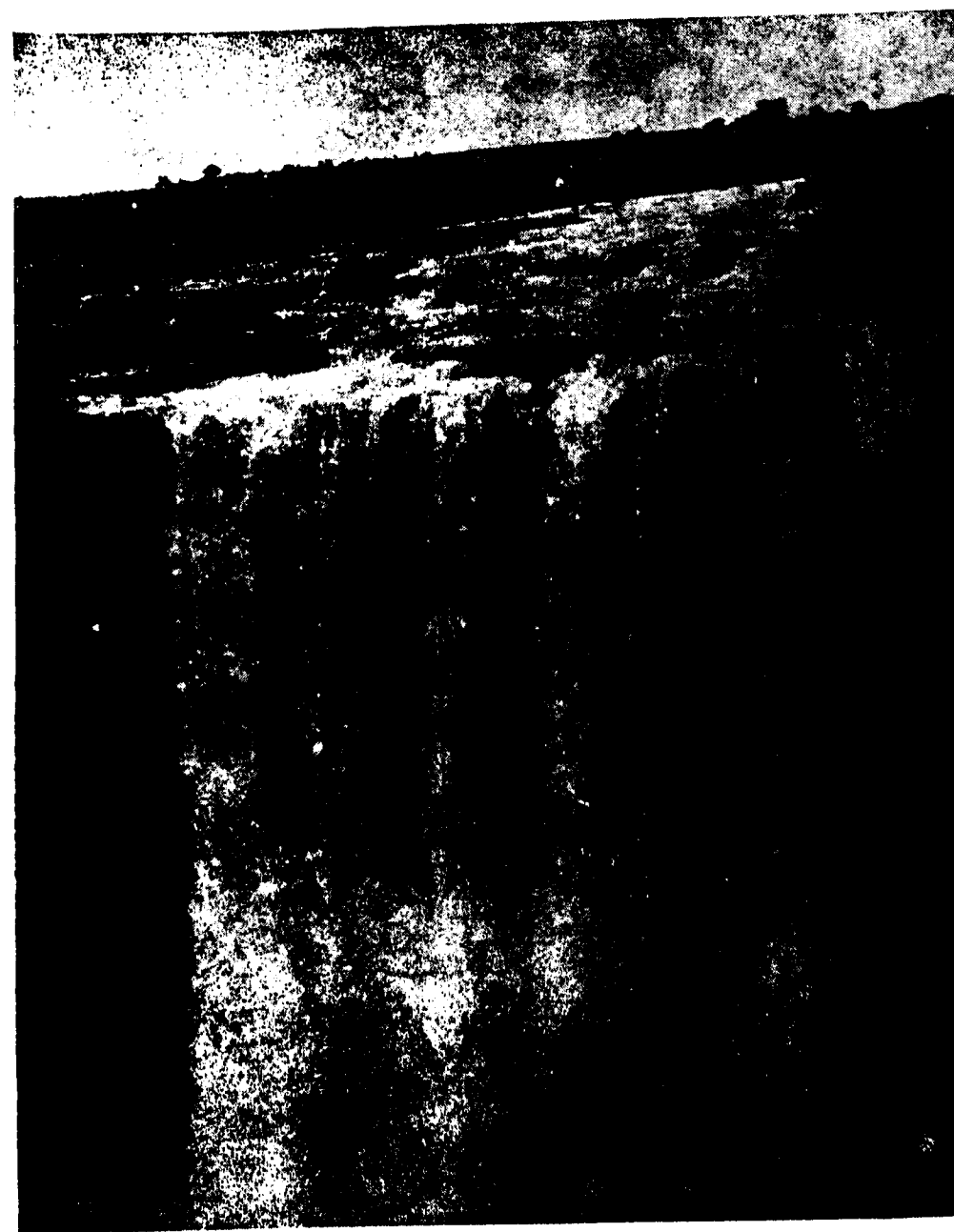


Gurma Project-Head Sluice



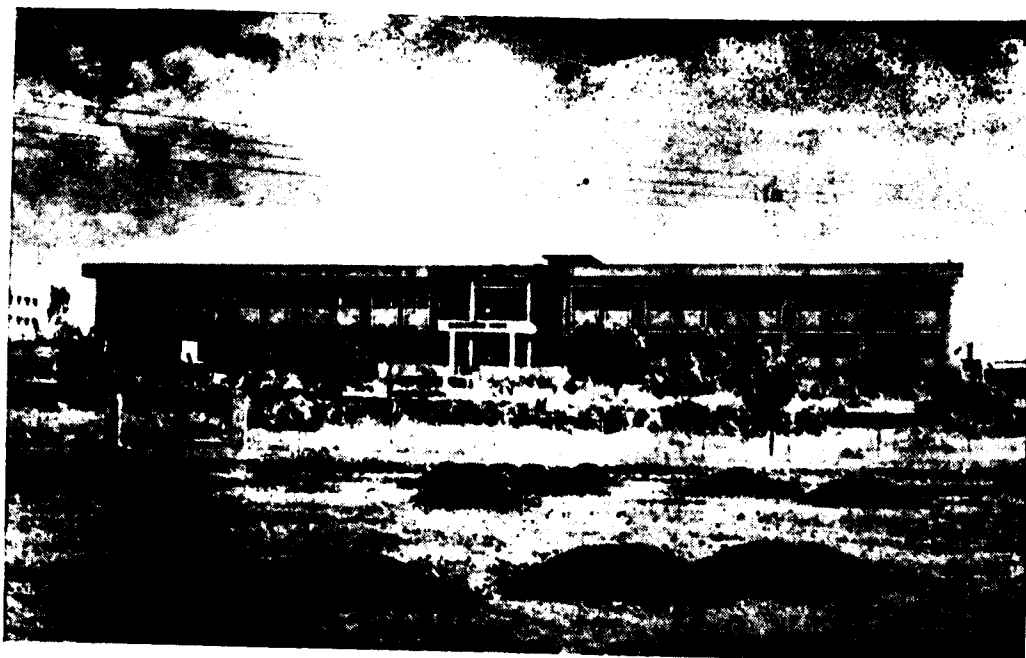
Canal Escape of Gurma Project

Courtesy : Executive Engineer (Irr.) Rewa



Keoti Waterfall, Rewa

Courtesy : Publicity Deptt., M. P.

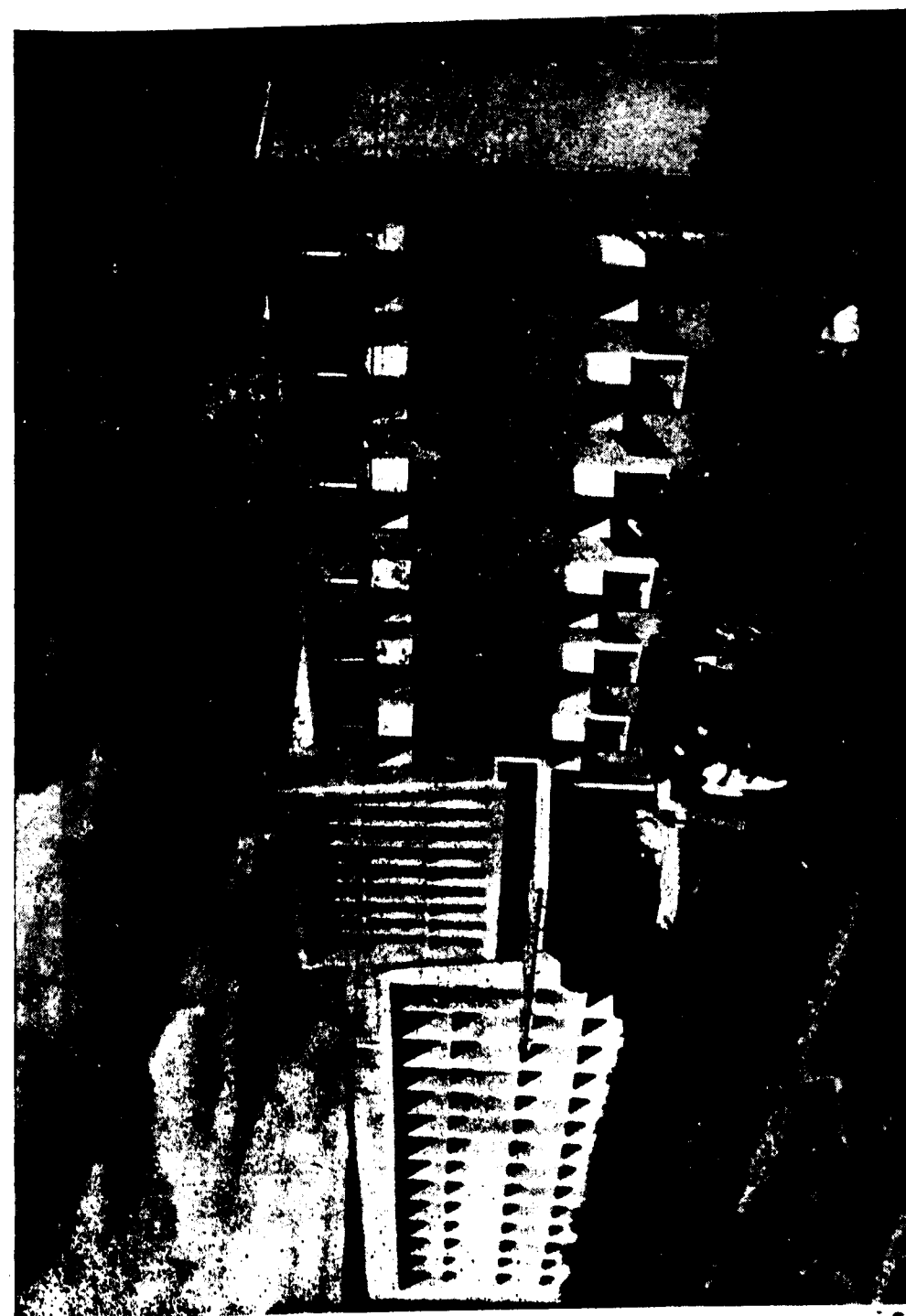


Awdhesh Pratap Singh University (Administrative Building)



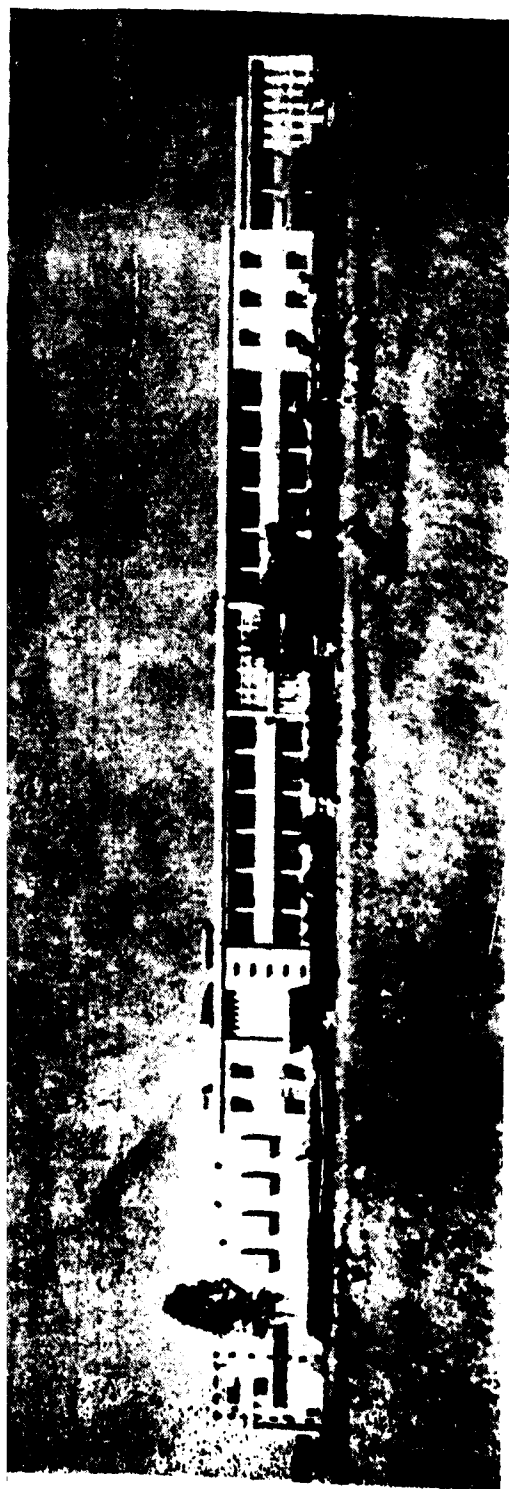
Shyam Shah Medical College, Rewa

(Courtesy : Publicity Deptt., M. P.)



Govt. Girls College, Rewa

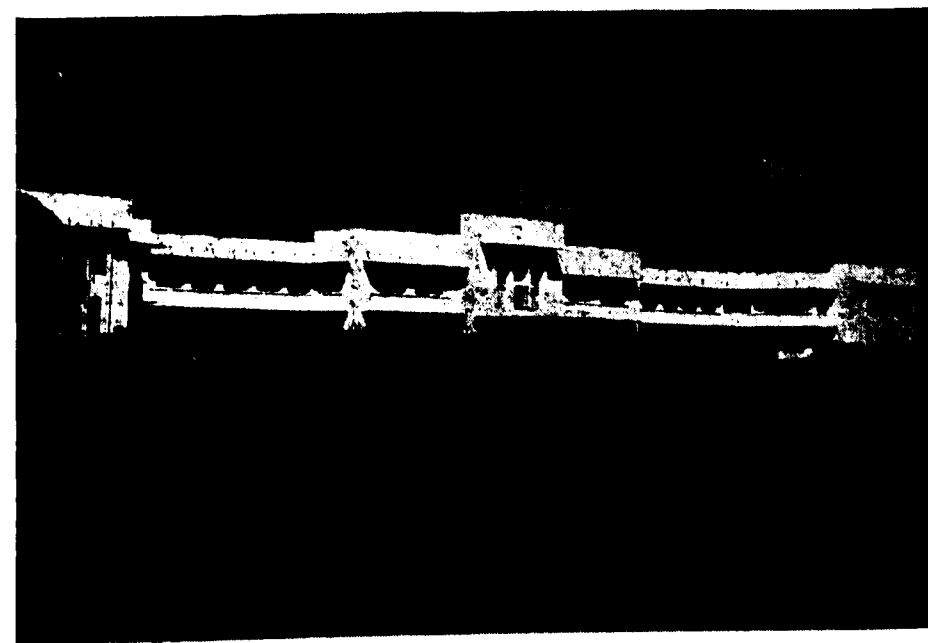
(Courtesy : Publicity Deptt. M.P.)



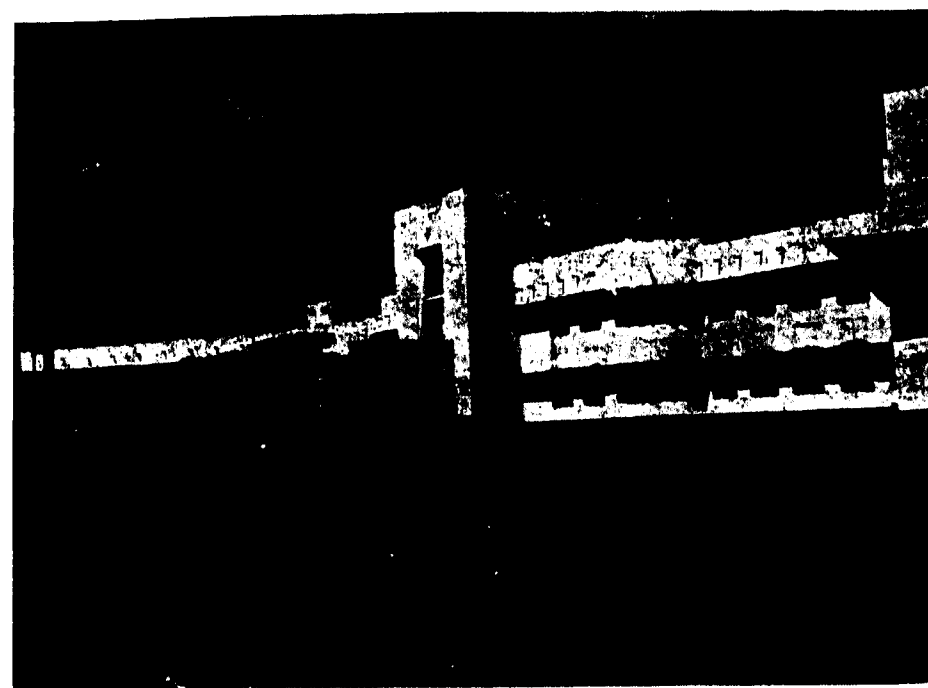
Sainik School, Rewa



Engineering College, Rewa



Science College (Old Darbar College), Rewa



Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Rewa

