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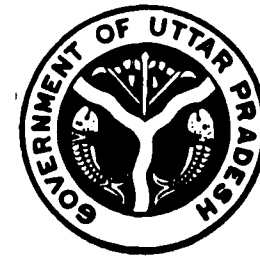
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BANDA

DANGLI PRASAD VARUN
I.A.S.

State Editor

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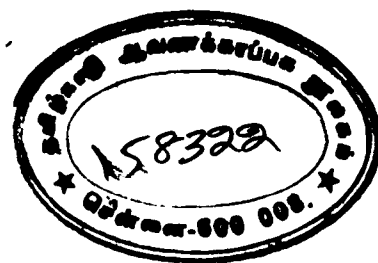
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PREFACE

Early accounts regarding the area covered by the Banda district were E. T. Atkinson's *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. I, Part I, (Allahabad, 1874), various Settlement reports of the Region and D. L. Drake-Brockman's *Banda : A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1909) and its supplements.

This is the thirty-third in the series of the revised District Gazetteers of the State of Uttar Pradesh, which are being published under a scheme jointly sponsored and financed by the Union and State Governments. Bibliography of the published works, used in the preparation of this Gazetteer, appears at its end.

I should like to thank the chairman and members of the State Advisory Board, Dr P. N. Chopra, Editor, Indian Gazetteers, Central Gazetteer Unit of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, and all those officials and non-officials who have helped in bringing out this gazetteer.

LUCKNOW :

March 28, 1977

D. P. VARUN

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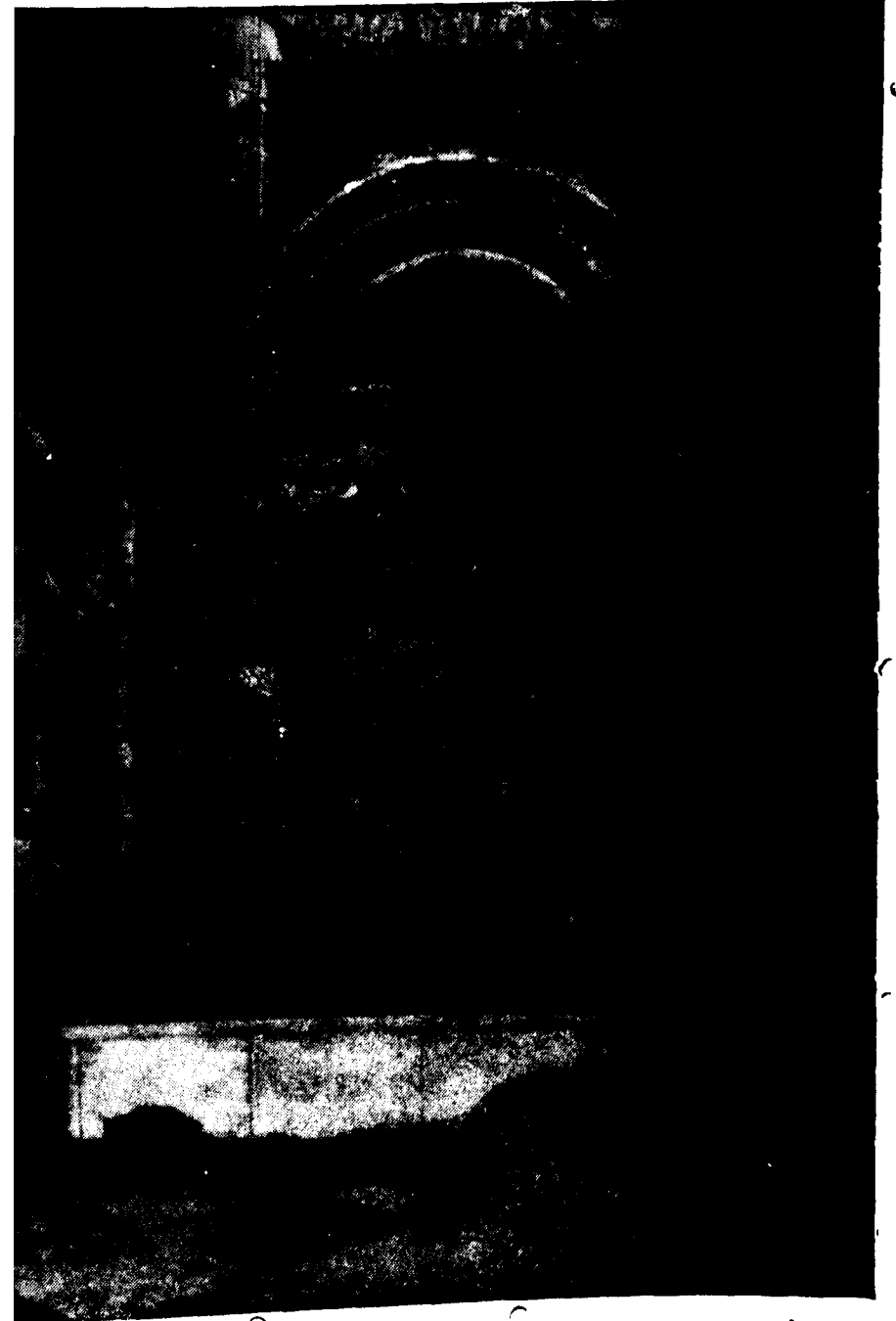
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Ancient idol of Hanuman, Gurhakalam

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

The district is named after the headquarters town, Banda, which is said to have derived its name from Bamdeo, a sage mentioned in Hindu mythology as a contemporary of Rama. Bamdeo is said to have had his hermitage at the foot of a hill later called Khutla Banda, the name by which a locality of the town is still known.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district is located in the Jhansi Division of Uttar Pradesh and lies between Lat. $24^{\circ}53'N$. and $25^{\circ}55'N$. and Long. $80^{\circ}07'E$. and $81^{\circ}34'E$. It is bounded in the north by the district of Fatehpur, in the east by the district of Allahabad, in the west by the district of Hamirpur and in the south by Rewa, Satna, Panna and Chhattrapur, the districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Area—According to the central statistical organisation the district covered 7,645 sq. km. and stood 6th in the State in respect of area in 1971.

Population—According to the 1971 census the district had a population of 11,82,215 (females 5,50,294), the rural population being 10,84,259 (females 5,06,050) and the urban 97,956 (females 44,244) and stood 42nd in the State in respect of population.

History of District as Administrative Unit

During the reign of Akbar the district fell into two sirkars, Kalinjar and Bhatghora, in the subah of Allahabad, but early in the 18th century it came under the dominion of the Bundelas, and by the middle of that century was split into smaller states, for the most part under the suzerainty of the Marathas, whence it was ceded to the British by the treaty of Bassein in 1803.

At the time of annexation almost all of the present districts of Banda and Hamirpur and a part of district Jalaun were formed into a single district called Bundelkhand, the headquarters of which was located at Banda and which was administered by an agent for political affairs in Bundelkhand. In 1812 Kalinjar and 39 villages were also incorporated in British territory. In 1817 *ilaqa* of Khandeh comprising forty-three villages was ceded by Nana Govind Rao to British and became a part of Bundelkhand. In 1819 it was divided into northern and southern districts, district Banda comprising the latter portion. With the exception of a few territorial changes described below, it has remained substantially the same since then.

In 1850 a small jagir of Paras Ram Bahadur lapsed and was included in the district and in 1856 nine villages comprising the jagir of Purwa were also added to it. At the time of the British occupation there were nine tahsils which underwent several alterations and reconstitutions and were reduced by 1880 to eight tahsils, namely Banda, Pailani, Darsenda (renamed Kamasin), Chhibun (renamed Mau), Tarauhan (Karwi), Augasi (Baberu), Sihonda (renamed Girwan and later Naraini) and Badausa. In 1925 tahsils Pailani, Kamasin and Badausa were abolished. Tahsil Pailani was amalgamated with tahsil Banda, 56 villages of Kamasin were transferred to tahsil Baberu, and 120 villages to tahsil Karwi. As many as 13 villages of tahsil Badausa were transferred to tahsil Karwi, 30 to tahsil Baberu and 99 to form tahsil Naraini, Koni being transferred from Naraini to Baberu. A portion of tahsil Banda comprising 40 villages and having an area of 94,310 acres (38,166 hectares) was transferred to district Hamirpur. In 1950, as a result of reorganisation of States and under the Provinces and State (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, fifty-two villages of Vindhya Pradesh (now Madhya Pradesh) were also transferred to this district.

Tahsils

The district is divided into five tahsils namely Banda, Baberu, Naraini, Karwi and Mau. Tahsil Banda, comprising the north-western part of the district is bounded by the Yamuna on the north, tahsil Baberu on the east, tahsil Naraini and the State of Madhya Pradesh on the south and district Hamirpur on the west. It has 211 villages (nine being uninhabited) and Banda town, and is spread over an area of 1,645.4 sq. km., with a population of 2,85,767 (females 1,32,523), the rural population being 2,35,192 (females 1,09,516) and the urban 50,575 (females 23,007).

To the east of tahsil Banda lies tahsil Baberu which is bounded on the north by the Yamuna river, which separates it from district Fatehpur, tahsil Karwi on the east, and tahsil Naraini on the south. Its area is 1,590.3 sq. km. and population 2,79,320 (females 1,30,186). There are 212 inhabited and 6 uninhabited villages.

Tahsil Naraini comprising the south western part of the district is bounded by tahsils Banda and Baberu on the north, by tahsil Karwi on the east and the State of Madhya Pradesh on the south and west, the western boundary being formed for the most part by river Ken. It has an area of 1,396.3 sq. km. and a population of 2,45,392 (females 1,14,291), the rural population being 2,28,161 (females 1,06,712) and the urban 17,231 (females 7,579). There are 263 inhabited and 29 uninhabited villages, besides the town of Atarra.

Tahsil Karwi, the largest tahsil of the district, is bounded by the Yamuna on the north, which separates it from districts Fatehpur and Allahabad. On its east lie tahsil Mau and the State of Madhya Pradesh,

the latter also forming the southern and south-western boundaries. Its western boundary is formed by tahsils Baberu and Naraini. There are 363 inhabited and 31 uninhabited villages and the towns of Chitrakut Dham and Manikpur Sarhat. Its area is 2,347.8 sq. km. and the population 2,61,788 (females 1,21,880), the rural population being 2,37,482 (females 1,10,860) and the urban 24,306 (females 11,020).

To the east of Karwi lies Mau, the smallest tahsil of the district. It is bounded on the north by the Yamuna river, which separates it from district Allahabad. On the east lie the district of Allahabad and the State of Madhya Pradesh, the latter also forming its southern boundary. Its area is 1,036.0 sq. km. and population 1,09,048 (females 51,414), the rural population being 1,04,104 (females 48,776) and the urban 5,844 (females 2,638). There are 167 inhabited and 17 uninhabited villages with the only town of Rajapur in this tahsil.

TOPOGRAPHY

The district largely consists of irregular uplands with outcrops of rock intermingling with marshy lowlands, frequently under water in the rainy season. The Baghain river traverses the district from south-west to north-east. The tract lying to the right of the river is intersected by numerous smaller rivers and nullahs, but to the left it is a flat expanse, for the most part, of *mar* and *kabar* soils, eroded and converted into ravines along the banks of the Ken and the Yamuna rivers and, to a lesser extent, the Baghain river and the Garara nullah. The unvarying level line of the tableland to the east forms an unattractive background compared with the more picturesque groups of hills found to the south-west, but scattered metamorphic outcrops abound throughout the southern part of the district, varying the landscape and affording a generally pleasing picture to the eye. Their absence from the north western part of the district leaves but a few patches of dhak jungle and undulating ravines to relieve the monotonous stretches of black cotton soil.

The general slope of the district is from south-west to north-east. This is shown very clearly by the course of the Baghain. Along the left bank of the river there is a gentle slope from 143.25 m. above sea-level at Nohri to 109.82 m. at Kamsa due north east. In the south of Girwan the recorded level near Kartal is 146.6 m. above sea-level falling to 141.72 m. some 32 km. north at Pangar to 135.63 at Girwan, 126.18 m. at Banda, 118 m. at Atarhat and at Chilla on the Yamuna to 102.72 m. where, however, the level is somewhat lower than the surrounding tract. To the right of the Baghain river the recorded height at Rasin in tahsil Naraini is 146.91 m. above sea-level, at Oran some 25 km. north-east in tahsil Baberu, it is 122.53 m., and at Augasi on the Yamuna it is 117.34 m. Further east again Karwi lies at 121.92 m., Rajapur at 103.63 m. and Mau at 100.58 m. above the sea-level. The trans-Ken portion of tahsil Banda lies higher than the cis-Ken portion, and the level gradually rises from

116.42 m. sea-level near Bhurendi, on the Ken, to 143.25 m. along the road from Kabrai to Hamirpur in the extreme west.

The district falls into two sharply defined portions. One is upland called *patha*, situated on the Vindhyan plateau in the south of Mau and Karwi tahsils and the other, lowlands of alluvium.

Upland or Patha—It consists of villages of tahsils Karwi and Mau lying south and east of the first range of the Vindhyan hills and covers about one-tenth of the total area of the district. The soil is entirely disintegrated sandstone overlying a sub-stratum of rock, and is never very deep. The southern boundary of the district runs usually along the *ari* from which numerous streams flow down scouring the surface soil on all sides. The tract is largely covered with forests and is sparsely populated. The cultivated lands usually exist in the neighbourhood of hamlets, where even small application of manure renders cultivation profitable. Water is very scarce, and unless it has been conserved in tanks, the inhabitants have often to go long distances for their supplies. Outside the forests and scrub jungles there is a considerable area covered with grass. Occasionally, below the *ari* and between the hills, valleys are found in which the growth of vegetation and trees are much more luxuriant than above, but in no place is the soil deep enough to support trees of large girth, while in the cultivated tracts, without manure, the soil produces only *kodon* followed by *til*, and is then left fallow to recoup. The most valuable assets of the tract are its grass and its fuel, both of which are exported in large quantities to Allahabad, and the former is particularly valuable in years of drought, for grazing purposes.

Lowlands—The lowlands in the district may be further divided into three tracts: east of Baghain, between Baghain and Ken, and west of Ken. The first, lying between the Baghain river and the eastern boundary of tahsil Mau, comprises the lowland portions of tahsils Mau and Karwi and south-eastern portion of tahsil Naraini. The general feature of the tract is a succession of narrow doabs formed by numerous deep channelled streams that carry off the drainage of the hills to the Yamuna and further west to the Baghain. Each doab generally contains a complete section of the Bundelkhand soils. Between the streams lies a central plateau of *mar* or *kabar*. As this slopes down on either side, it changes to *parua* or *sigau*, and ultimately to *rakar*. The main stream in this tract is the Paisuni which along with the Baghain as well as the Yamuna, is flanked with unsightly ravines due to erosive action. In some villages the Yamuna has formed some fair alluvial soil. The Paisuni and the Baghain run in tortuous curves near their junctions with the Yamuna river among lowlying land, which they flood whenever the Yamuna rises high enough to block their outlets. The whole tract is essentially an uneven one, from which the surface soil, except where it is held up by embankments, is being constantly washed off.

The second lowland known as the Ken-Baghain tract, lying to the left of the Baghain river, consists of the bulk of Naraini, the whole of Baberu, and all the cis-Ken portions of Banda tahsils. It is roughly triangular in shape, and is a gently sloping plain fringed along the river bank by ravines. The southern portion, reaching from Pangara through Atarra Buzurg to Jamun in tahsil Baberu consists for the most part of *kabar* or mixed *kabar* and *parua* soils. To the north-west this is generally succeeded by *kabar* and then by *mar*. The best soil is found in a level expanse of *mar* to the north of Banda town. Extending into northern portion of Banda, on either side of the road to Fatehpur, it gradually deteriorates in quality till it ends in the village of Jauharpur on the Yamuna, and falls away east and west into lighter soils as it approaches the Usraha or Garara nullah and the Ken river. The Usraha which is the most important drainage channel in the tract, has isolated the black soil of the east. In that quarter are found three fairly extensive patches of *mar*. One of these lies near Murwal in tahsil Baberu and extends south to the large village of Bisanda Buzurg. The second is a small detached piece of great fertility lying in a hollow just north of Baberu and the third an irregular straggling tract in the east of that tahsil and stretching along the road from Kamasin to Dando, but generally inferior to any of the same soil further west. The intermediate soils are generally light, showing in various degrees the extent to which they have been affected by scour or erosion. The whole of this portion of the lowland is the most valuable part of the district, and owes its superiority to the course of the Baghain which, by flowing across the district from south-west to north-east, has arrested all the drainage from the south, and prevented the country to the north being cut up by the numerous streams found in the tract between that river and the Vindhyan scarp.

The third lowland tract comprising the trans-Ken portion of tahsil Banda lies on a generally higher level than the cis-Ken portion of the tahsil. It has a slope from west to east and south to north. The soil is generally undulating and cut up by streams which flow into the Ken from south-west to north-east, chief of which are the Chandrawal, the Shiam, the Bichui and the Gawain. The part to the west of Mataundh is more level and contains some good black soil but the whole is a precarious tract of country, heavily drained and ill supplied with water. The northern portion consists of an exceedingly broken ravine tract to the south, traversed by the Chandrawal river, and a higher ridge of *parua* to the north, dipping at Sindhan Kalan in the east and Garola and other places in the north on to a somewhat lower shelf. The villages along the Yamuna generally possess good alluvial soil. The southern portion consists largely of ravines and contains little good soil, with the exception of the *turi* or old bed of the Ken. The tract to the north on the other hand is the best populated and cultivated portion of the tahsil, and has long been one of the more thriving parts of the district. Black soil is

also found, but the bulk of the area is *parua*, and much of this approaches closely the loam of the doab.

Hills—The hills of the district consist of the part of the Vindhyan plateau which lies in the extreme southern portions of tahsils Mau and Karwi. Numerous isolated hills, which appear like outposts of the main body, become increasingly frequent as one approaches the main range. The northern flank of the Vindhya known as the Bindhachal range, starts near the Yamuna in the extreme east of tahsil Mau. It recedes from the Yamuna in a south-westerly direction through tahsils Mau and Karwi, gradually rising in elevation, but nowhere attaining a greater height than 450 m. above the sea-level, and leaves the district near the sacred hill of Ansuia, to reappear at Godhampur in the south-eastern part of tahsil Naraini. From this point westward to Kalinjar the hills form the border of the district. In the south of tahsil Karwi, the second or the Panna range of the Vindhya is touched, and here the average elevation is about 250 m. above the sea-level. The Bindhachal range, consists of Kaimur sandstone, while the Panna range consists of overlying upper Rewah sandstone. Both these sandstones are massive rocks of great thickness. The lower Rewah group, an intermediate between the Kaimur and the upper Rewah group, occupies the greatest part of the longitudinal valley that separates the two ranges and consists of two shaly subdivisions, the lower one known as the Panna shales and the upper as the Jhiri shales. The intermediate sandstone bank is known as the lower Rewah sandstone. The gneiss which underlies the whole is visible only in the raised ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the Vindhyan outcrops and also in the neighbourhood of the Ken river down to Banda. Sometimes as at Kalinjar hill, the Kaimur sandstone rests directly on Archæan gneiss, but elsewhere, as near Tarauhan, there intervenes a group of sandstones, shales and limestones, known as the lower Vindhyan series. The outlying rocky hills are generally of gneiss and syenite. Some have disintegrated into large masses by the weather, and present to the eye a confused congeries of boulders. Others are thickly clothed with trees. Many, like the hills at Gonda and Rasin, have become rounded by weather and covered with a certain amount of surface soil, supporting stunted jungle; while others are merely bare rock. The majority have no name distinct from the villages in which they stand, but in many cases it is probable that the villages derived their names from the hills. In addition to the common village name of Pahari from Pahar we find such names as *mendi* meaning a row of hills or "Sierra" and Bhoti or Bhota which are the usual words for small low hills. The most northerly of these hills in the district is situated at the village of Pawaiya in Baberu. Besides Kalinjar and Marfa, which are the detached portions of the main plateau, the best known of them are the Bamdeo or Bamesar hill at Banda, the Khatri Kahar at Sihonda, the hill at Rasin and the Chitrakut hill.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

The rivers of the district belong to the Yamuna system and consist of the Ken, the Baghain, the Paisuni and their numerous tributaries. The course of all the streams is from south to north, with the exception of the Baghain which flows obliquely across the district from south-west to north-east. They have cut the country into well-marked sections and the intermediate watersheds between them are well defined, especially in the trans-Baghain tract. To the north-west of that stream these, like the levels, are less abrupt but the Garara, Usraha and other nullahs have had the same effect here that the Barua, Karchli, Banganga and many other streams have had there. Some of the large tributaries are perennial, but the smaller ones are merely deep-channelled torrents with abrupt banks, scoured out by the force of flood waters which subside as quickly as they rise and dry up completely after the cold weather. This description applies in a modified form even to the larger streams such as the Baghain and the Paisuni. For eight months in the year they run in attenuated channels, which are in most places fordable, but occasionally they become so swollen by heavy rain as to be impassable except with the help of boats.

Yamuna—The Yamuna first touches this district at village Narayar in tahsil Banda before it flows with increased volume along the northern boundary of the district, separating tahsils Banda, Baberu and Mau from districts Fatchpur and Allahabad. The general tendency of the river has probably been for many generations to cut into its southern bank and many villages have suffered from its destructive action. Thus Shadipur or Sadipur near Chillaghat, the headquarters of pargana Pailani in Mughal times is said to have been entirely cut away by it. Again at Pardawan in tahsil Mau, it is said to disclose from time to time the ruins of an ancient city. After flowing close under the right bank at Narayar and Budhera it begins to turn north. Its direction at this point carries its force past the bend, in the dip of which the famous alluvial land of Chandwara is situated. At Sobada and Mahabara it turns abruptly to the south leaving large stretches of sand and then at Piprodar flows eastwards close under the right bank again as far as Chilla. At this point it makes an angular curve to the north, turning south again round Sadi Madanpur and leaving good alluvial soil at Laumar. From Jauharpur it again flows close under the right bank, and continues in a straight course south-east as far as Marka in tahsil Baberu, where in another somewhat abrupt curve it deposits large stretches of sand surrounding a considerable amount of indifferent alluvial soil. It turns again to the south at Charka in the same tahsil, but is deflected to the north again a few kilometres further on round the projecting tongue of land at Dando. From this point its course is more markedly south east, the only important loop being that at Surwal. The river forms good allu-

vial soil at Bira near the mouth of the Baghain and again at Bhadedu on that of the Paisuni, in tahsil Karwi, and at Tari and Mau Khas in tahsil Mau. It finally leaves the district at the village of Benipur Pali, after a course of approximately 215 km. The bank is generally lined with deep ravines, but on the other hand at several points it slopes gently down to the stream, and in a few places, such as Garola, Sobada, Lasanra, Marka and Charka, there are villages situated on lowlying shelves of land which present the appearance of having once been submerged by the river. Its breadth and velocity varies according to season. During the rains it swells to considerable and occasionally to enormous dimensions, according to the amount of water that is poured into it from the Chambal, the Betwa or the Ken.

Ken—The river also known as the Kayan is next only to the Yamuna, the largest river of the district. Rising in district Damoh of Madhya Pradesh it first touches the district at the village of Bilharka in tahsil Naraini for about two kilometres and then leaves the district. Its course is generally north-east. It reappears in the same tahsil and separates tahsil Naraini from Madhya Pradesh till it enters the district near the village of Utarandi in tahsil Banda. It traverses through tahsil Banda past Banda city and forms the district boundary with tahsil Maudaha of district Hamirpur. It then meanders through tahsil Banda, taking a course almost due east at Pailani Khas. It joins the Yamuna at Chilla Tara. In its upper course it flows through broken hilly country over a rocky bed; and at the village of Korai in Ajaigarh territory falls with a sheer drop of about 35 m. into a gorge carved by the process of its own waters out of the solid crystalline rock. The cascades formed at this point by the swollen stream of the river in the rains furnish a magnificent spectacle. Leaving the narrow gorge the river continues in a bed generally of a coarse brown sand, mixed with shingles and pebbles of various colours, and at a few places, such as Banda, Gaursheopur and Kharauni, cuts its way through trap and granite rocks. On the whole it flows in a deep and well-defined channel, scoured out by the action of flood waters which occasionally come down in enormous volumes. The right bank is generally high and steep, scarred with innumerable ravines, but the left bank slopes somewhat more gently, and is subject to a certain amount of fluvial action. The alluvial land formed by the stream, however, is not, in its higher reaches, important, but in the northern part of tahsil Banda there are, at places, considerable alluvial tracts. From Pailani to its junction with the Yamuna, the Ken is much affected by the stream of the larger river, the outflow being occasionally completely blocked; this causes a rise of water which overflows even the highland on which Lasanra is situated. This phenomenon is known locally as the *bona* and the rich deposits of silt occasioned by it are of great value. One of the most curious features of the river is an old bed, called the Turi, opposite Pailani Khas. It runs from this point, due west to the

village of Jaspura, curves abruptly to the east, and flowing past the villages of Jhahnjari, Dandamau, and Marjha rejoins the present stream about a kilometre lower down, close under the village site of Sindhan Kalan. Tradition has it that a robber chief, called Himaun, the remains of whose fort are still pointed out in the lands of Jhahnjari, blocked the river under Pailani, so as to divert its waters under the walls of his fortress. A fakir cursed the robber and his work, and the river rose and swept the offending obstacle away. There is little doubt, however, that the present bed is a fairly recent formation, the river being very shallow under Pailani, with a distinct bar of sand, which is doubtless the remains of the old high bank, through which the river has cut its way. The Turi is flooded in seasons of normal rainfall and forms a stretch of about 800 hectares of unrivalled fertility. The Ken is said to derive its name from *kanya*, the Hindi word for a maiden. The story goes that an Ahir maiden entertained a passion for a Kurmi boy. The maiden's father, suspecting them of unmorality, killed the Kurmi boy and buried his corpse under an embankment. The maiden, hearing of her father's act, passionately asserted her innocence and prayed to the heavens to show her the body of her lover. In answer to her prayer the river rose, burst the embankment, disclosing the Kurmi's corpse, and at the same time engulfed the maiden. Henceforth the river was called the Kanya river corrupted into Kayan or Ken.

Chandrawal—This stream, the largest affluent of the Ken, rises near a lake called Chandanwa in district Hamirpur and flows through the west of the trans-Ken portion of tahsil Banda. It joins the Ken close to Pailani Khas. Ordinarily it is a perennial stream and is important both for water-supply in an otherwise ravined and thirsty tract, and because it occasionally floods the valley of varying width between high and broken uplands through which it flows.

Other tributaries of the Ken are the Shiam, the Kel, the Bichwahiya or Bichui and the Gawain, with a large number of smaller drainage channels which have a continuous stream only in the rainy season.

Baghain—Next in importance to the Ken, among perennial rivers, is the Baghain. It issues from a hill near Kohari in district Panna and enters this district at the village of Masauni Bharatpur in tahsil Naraini. Flowing north-eastward through tahsil Naraini it reaches a point where the boundaries of tahsils Naraini, Baberu and Karwi meet. Continuing in the same direction it separates tahsil Baberu from tahsil Karwi till it joins the Yamuna at the village of Bilas in tahsil Karwi. The banks are generally shelving but in places abrupt, and ordinarily the river is in most places fordable. In the rainy season, however, it brings down a large quantity of water, which quickly subsides. It forms comparatively little alluvial soil, and often deposits quantities of sand or *kankar* shingle, being most capricious in its action, but near its junction with the Yamuna

it is liable to flood a large area of lowlying land, if the stream in the Yamuna is sufficient to block its outlet. Gurha Kalan, Badausa and Darsenda are the chief villages of importance on its banks, while Kalinjar is about 2 km. from it.

The chief tributary of the Baghain, the Ranj, joins it at Gurha Kalan in tahsil Naraini, but further east there are several smaller tributaries flowing from the south. These are in order, the Madrar, the Barar, the Karehli, the Banganga and the Barua, each of which in turn has tributaries of its own. Only two of these are important. The Banganga rises from a small spring in the village of Kolhua Muafi in tahsil Karwi. It is reputed to have sprung up at the point where an arrow shot by Rama fell, and flows due north joining the Baghain opposite Badausa. The Karehli rises at Godharampur and is fed by the water which drips from the Shakrokund pool above the *ari*. It follows a course closely parallel to that of the Banganga, approaching within 180 m. of it at Kurhunbagemau and continues northwards till it joins the Baghain about 3 km. above Badausa.

Paisuni—This stream, one of the tributaries of the Yamuna, rises in the hills of Madhya Pradesh and touches this district near the village of Itwan Dundaila and flows due north separating this district from the State of Madhya Pradesh for some 25 km. At the village of Mangawan it falls from the Vindhyan plateau in two fine cascades, separated by a deep pool about 50 m. long. The lower pool which is always filled with clear, translucent water is said to be of so great a depth that is almost impossible to plumb it. According to the local legend, the demon, Bharad, thrown into hell by Rama, formed the cavity by the force of his fall. The same legend is also related about another remarkable cavity in the rock a kilometre and a half from the river in the village of Tikaria Jamanhai and called the Bharad *kund*. The water has excavated some remarkable pot holes in the rock, but the falls are spectacular only during the rains. From this point the stream flows for some distance in a deep gorge, flanked by sandstone escarpments on either side and then continues in a more open rocky bed as far as the hill of Ansuia. At Ansuia it first leaves the hills and near its bank is a small shrine dedicated to Ansuia Devi. Phatiksilla is a square sandstone mass half merged in water which bears the impression of a gigantic footmark reputed to be that of Rama, who spent part of his fourteen years' exile in the neighbourhood. Some 3 km. lower down the river re-enters the district at Sitapur Muafi, close to Chitrakut and continues in a course parallel to the Baghain through tahsil Karwi, approaching within 3 km. of that river between Patia Zabt and Kaheta Muafi and joins the Yamuna at the village of Kankata. Near its junction with the Yamuna it forms some remarkable curves amidst lowlying land, chiefly in the village of Bhadedu, which it often floods. Its banks are usually steep

and its characteristics are like those of the Baghain. The river is said to derive its name from *pai* (milk) *stavini* (flowing or falling), and is also known as Paisruni or Paiswani. Local people assign the name Mandakini to what is generally called the Paisuni, and the latter name to a deep broad nullah which flows from Semaria Jagannath Basi in the south and joins the Paisuni at a spot in Sitapur. The real name of the nullah is the Kuthar and it is the only affluent of the Paisuni on its left bank. On the right bank the river is joined by the Sarbhang, the Karibarar and the Hira Kotra but it has no other tributary of importance even on this side, for a distance of approximately 48 km. when it is joined by the Chan.

Chan—This stream rises in the upland below the *patha* proper, on which the village of Rukma and Dadri are situated, sometimes called the *Dadri-ka-patha*, lying to the south of Karwi. It flows in shallow bed, strewn with boulders, as far as the village of Semardaha and continues thence between steep banks lined with the usual ravines to its junction with the Paisuni at Sagwara in tahsil Karwi. The Chan is a perennial stream, though in the hot weather its upper reaches contain a few isolated pools, and even in its lower course, it shrinks to diminutive proportions. It receives in its turn a number of tributaries, the most important of which is the Girwar.

Bardaha—This stream flows from the highlands of Rewah in the south-east corner of tahsil Karwi, and after a short course in this district flows out eastward into district Rewah again. It is chiefly noticeable for the falls at Bedhak above the village of Nihi and at Abarkan and Dhar Kund above Kalayanpur. These are picturesque and well worth a visit, when the stream is swollen by the rains. It is the only river in the *patha*, with the exception of the upper reaches of the Paisuni and its deep pools, which constitute the main drinking supply of that tract in the hot weather.

Garara—The last stream of any importance is the Garara. One branch rises near the village of Jamrehi and the other in Adhrauri, both in tahsil Naraini. They unite at Murwal in tahsil Baberu and the united stream flows due north joining the Yamuna at the village of Jalalpur in tahsil Baberu. It is perennial and consists of deep pools alternating with shallow rapids. Near its junction with the Yamuna it forms some fair, but not extensive, alluvial soil. The banks are usually high and abrupt. It is joined by two important tributaries, the Matiyara on the east and the Usraha on the west, the former draining a portion of tahsil Baberu and the latter a large portion of tahsil Banda.

In addition to these larger streams there are the Ganta with its tributary the Jiwanti, the Satetha, the Khursaha with its tributary the Aunjha, the Bangawa and the Bareri with its tributary the Hagni, all

in tahsil Mau; and a large number of unimportant nullahs joining one or other of these larger streams, which have scoured the face of the district on all sides.

Lakes—No lakes or *jhils* exist in the district. Still, there are a few fairly large depressions which always retain water. There are numerous tanks, some of which are of considerable size, such as that at Khar in tahsil Baberu and those at Manikpur in tahsil Karwi. Most of these, however, have been excavated for the storage of water, many as famine relief works. There is a large depression at Simu Baberu, which is naturally a lake of fair extent, but it is not deep and the water is run off by cultivators in November and December. In seasons of heavy rainfall, particularly when the rains continue late, the *mar* and *kabar* soil-owing to their retention of moisture are covered with water and in parts present the appearance of a lake, even with the accompaniment of duck and snipe.

GEOLOGY

The district forms part of the northern fringe of the Peninsular India coming in contact with the Gangetic alluvium. It has an important place in the geology of the country owing to the presence of all Pre-Cambrian rocks, probably right from the oldest ones in the Indian sub-continent, in a compact linear east-west stretch.

During the last few years the geological survey of India have carried out regional geological mapping of most of the area, mineral appraisal by detailed mapping, geophysical and geochemical investigations where necessary for pyrophyllite, clays, and base metal.

Minerals

Pyrophyllite and Diaspore—It is moderately soft mineral, light pink, greyish white, brownish black in colour, used in paints, as filler in paper industry, cosmetics, ceramics and as pot stone. It is very useful in wall tile products because it increases maturing and firing range and reduces cracking due to thermal shock, moisture, expansion, fire cracking, and shrinkage. It is specially used in manufacture of slate pencils and is some times called pencil stone. In this district it is often associated with diaspore occurring in the form of geode like bodies as shining crystals up to 3 to 3.5 cm. in length used in high alumina refractory bricks alone or banded with flint plastic clay.

Glass Sand—The deposits of this mineral worked near Baragarh in tahsil Mau of this district and Shankargarh (Allahabad) are the best source of glass sands in India, so far known. Out of the total reserve of over 100 m. tonnes, nearly one-third occurs in district Banda. The requirement of most of the glass industries in northern India are drawn from this area. It is also reported from Chharchra, Kalmarza, Jamira, Sonra, Pardawan and Atre Majra in tahsil Mau.

Dolomite—The deposits were investigated recently by surface and sub-surface means. The Tirohan limestone (which is in fact a dolomite) forms extensive deposits located in the hill ranges 6.4 km. to 8 km. south-east of the rail head at Karwi, extending from the Gohra nullah on the south-west to village Khoh on the north-east over a distance of about 13.5 km. The exposed thickness of dolomite band with its lower boundary covered under the soil of the ground and the upper, by the overlying quartzites varies between 19.8 m. and 56.8 m. The material is of a grade suitable for use in blast furnaces. A possible reserve of the order of 100 million tonnes has been estimated from Rinhitia and Kolgadhya blocks. The overall reserve may even go up to 71 million tonnes.

Clay and Ochres—Banda is known for its whiteware clays which are fine textured and are generally used as mixtures to increase the plasticity and strength. Deposits of clay and ochre, occurring near Lakhanpur and Kuami, close to Tikaria railway station have received attention in the recent years. The material (clay) reportedly has puzzolonic character. Clay (lithomarge) with patches of red ochreous clay occurs associated with Rewah sandstone. Detailed work has been carried out by the geological survey of India in parts of the area and similar deposits have been located at Kolgadhya, Sitapur and other localities in the district. The Banda clay is tentatively considered to have resulted from the alteration of Vindhyan shales and other elastic materials. Red and yellow varieties of the ochre are found in the area.

The ochre occurs on the top of the Vindhyan sandstones and in the form of massive deposits, being products of weathering, where silica has been leached out leaving behind a residue of alumina and iron hydroxide. Tropical climate assists in the formation of such ochres. The thickness of these ochre bodies is variable depending on the depth of weathering of the rocks. The description of the main deposits is as follows.

The largest clay deposit is located in the Majhpura hills about 3.2 km. south of Kusmi which is 6.4 km. from Tikaria railway station. Clay occurs at a height of about 122 m. from the base of the hill, the total height of the hill being 152 m. from the base. Quarrying had been carried out to win the clay (estimated reserves of 65,000 tonnes) with intercalations of yellowish clay and lithomargic clay. On testing the clays were found to show exceptionally high reactivity. The lime industries and cement factory close to this locality are in the adjoining Satna area of Madhya Pradesh, where these materials could be used either with lime or cement.

The other clay deposit occurs in a small hillock, 0.8 km. south-west of the village which is about 7.2 km. south of Tikaria railway station. The clay is found under a cover of overburden of lateritic soil 6 m. in

thickness. The thickness of clay zone is fairly uniform within a variation from 4.5 to 6 m. The clay is found over an area of about 5,800 square metres. It has been worked here in past to win the material from depths. The clay deposits consist of China clay, yellow and red ochres. The China clays, (approximately by 10,000 tonnes) are also highly reactive. The lithomargic clay with patches of red ochreous clay occurs in a foundation of Rewah sandstone, dipping at an angle of 9° towards south. The reserves of all varieties of clay and ochre here, are estimated to be of about 2,34,000 tonnes. The overburden, though thick, is made up mainly of soil and thus could be easily removed.

Bauxite—Economically workable deposits of bauxite occurs in the laterite capping over the Vindhyan sandstones in Rajahavan area in the district. The bauxite varies in thickness from 3 to 5 m. but occasionally some greater thicknesses have been met with. About 6 to 8 million tonnes of metal grade bauxite is expected.

Agate—Agate pebbles are found associated with gravels in the Ken river in the district. It is used for making objects d'art including setting in rings etc. The lapidary industry was flourishing some time ago, but it is almost dead now because the supplies of agate in the Ken river are reported to have been exhausted. However, it is considered that further search may bring to light more deposits, since it is believed that the pebbles are brought with the gravels after floods.

FLORA

The flora of the district with the exception of a small sal belt in the Marraiyen forest block and Riparian fringing forest, is characterised by northern tropical dry deciduous vegetative growths and the species are capable of sustaining on low rainfall. The forest area of the district under the forest department is about 76,997 hectares. The forests are scientifically managed on the basis of the working plans which are meant to provide perpetual sustained yield of forest produce for years to come. For the development of barren and degraded forest tracts plantation and rehabilitation works are being taken up with species useful for fuelwood furniturewood, etc.

The forests are generally confined to tahsils Mau and Karwi, particularly along the hills. The thinness of soil is not conducive to the growth of trees either of great height or large girth. The chief trees are babul, karaunda, kareel, rian, chamrail, mahuwa, hingota, sah-jana and dhak in the ravine tract and mahuwa, dhama, saj, tendu, khair, achar, haldu, tinsa, bamboo and sal in the patha tract. The wood of the babul is useful for ploughs and other agricultural implements and the scrub affords excellent grazing ground for goats. The growth of stock in the shape of sheep and goats is very remarkable, and leaves an impression that stockraising of this description has become a regular

business of the people. The *chul* or dhak grows in great profusion, especially on *kabar* soil and covers extensive areas in tahsil Baberu, where it appears to be part of a jungle. In many other places in the more uneven tracts near the rivers and streams, such as the villages of Deoli and Mahui, the forests are dense. The black soil villages have large area, always fallow or kans-grown. These form fair grazing grounds for cattle. There are two pasture grounds on the hills of Kalinjar and Marfa. The grass growing in the Markundi range as elsewhere in the district on better class soil, is the best quality, principally from a sweat-scented species of anthisteria called *musel* (*Iseilema laxum*) which springs up in the rains and is ready by October. It is highly prized as fodder. Everywhere on waste land, particularly on light soil, the *jharber* (*Zyzyphus nummularia*) grows in great profusion. The berries are eaten by the people either off the bush or dried and preserved, and form a subsidiary food of some value. The bushes are also cut when green and crushed and given as food to cattle. The only tree that really grows sufficiently well to yield timber of any size is the *mahuwa*, but owing to the value of its flowers and fruit it is rarely cut.

From First to Fourth Five-year Plans plantations were raised in the catchment areas of the Ken, Baghain and the Yamuna rivers, under the ravine reclamation scheme, the area planted up to 1974-75 being 1,336 hectares. Fast growing species were raised in the Mau, Karwi and Naraini tahsils. The rehabilitation of degraded forests scheme was also introduced in the district for the improvement of areas bearing *hardhai* trees. Plantations of trees such as mango, *mahua*, *jamun*, *sissoo*, *siris*, *amaltas*, goldmohar, *arjuna*, *kanji*, pipal, *bargad* and *neem* were raised along the public works department roads under roadside avenue scheme. A very large number of trees are being planted up annually under Van Mahotsava programme.

The names of common plants found in the district are given at the end of the chapter in Table I.

FAUNA

Among animals the common antelope called *hiran* or *mrig* (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) are found in the black cotton soil. The nilgai (blue-bull) is found chiefly in northern part of Banda and Baberu tahsils. The *chinkara* or gazelle (*Gazella gazella bennetti*) is common throughout the ravine tracts. The *caracal* or Indian lynx (*Felis caracal*) is found but rarely, and there are several specimens of jungle cats and civets. The wolf (*Canis lupus*) is, in the district as a whole, uncommon, but is frequently met with in one or two places such as the ravines at Ingua Mau in tahsil Baberu. The fox or *lomri* (*Vulpes bengalensis*), the *gidar* or jackal (*Canis aureus*), the boar or *jangali-suar* (*Sus scrofa*) are ubiquitous, and the striped hyaena (*Hyaena*

hyaena) is found in most places. Sambar and black buck (antelope) grows to a good size, but is decreasing in number, while cheetal (*Carvica-pra linnaena*) are less common. There are few four-horned antelopes. Hares, porcupines and monkeys are abundant. Tigers have become extinct owing to indiscriminate shooting, felling of forests, fire havoc and human interference. The wild dogs or *khogi* (*Cuondukhus nensis*) which commit extensive depredation in the forest are becoming rare as in the past rewards were paid to kill them. The hunting leopard or *cheetah*, was probably always rare and is believed now not to exist in the district.

Birds—Peacocks (*Pavo cristatus*) are very numerous. The grey-partridge and the common sand-grouse (*Pterocles exustus*) are found everywhere but quail (*Coturnix coturnix*), whether of the larger or smaller varieties, are not so common. The rock pigeon and the green pigeon (*Treron phoenicopterus*) are not very plentiful but are found in certain localities in fair abundance. The familiar birds, such as parrots, crows, doves and sparrows are ubiquitous. The *saras* (*Grus antigoma*) is very common and is often seen in flocks, while plovers, curlews, lapwings, white and demoiselle cranes, coots, storks and herons, combducks, common sheldrakes and Brahminy ducks (*Haliastur indus*) are to be seen in swamps, on ponds, in burrow pits or along the beds of rivers according to season. The commoner forms of duck and teal are found in many of the tanks, but there are no lakes of sufficient extent to attract them in large numbers, and there are few places favourable for snipe. Bar-headed and grey lag geese are numerous in cold weather.

Reptiles—Snakes and scorpion are extremely numerous, and every year a number of deaths are reported from snake-bite. The majority of snake species found in the district are non-poisonous. Among the poisonous snakes found in the district the chief are the cobra (*Naja naja* or *Naja tripudians*) and the krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*). The crocodile of both varieties gharial and *muggar* are found in the Yamuna and all the larger and some-times even the smaller streams, while the former river abounds in turtles (*kachhua*) and porpoises. The chameleon and house lizards are common everywhere, the monitor lizard being found in the hilly tracts.

Fish—In the upper reaches of the larger rivers, Ken, Baghaïn and Paisuni, there is excellent fishing for *mahasher* (*Barbus punitora*) and Indian trout (*gulabi machhli*), the *mahasher* running to about 5 kg. The other commonest varieties of fish are *bachua*, *naini* or *mrigala* (*Cirrhina mrigala*), *baikri*, *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*) and *goonch* (*Bagarius bagarius*) (in the Yamuna), *kalabans* (*Labeo calabasu*) locally called *koronchi*, *chelwa* (*chela bacaila* or *chela gora*), *mangoor* (*clarius batrachus*), *tengra*, *saur*, *gwali*, fresh water shark, *baji*, *parhin* (*cirrhina reba*).

anwari and *chilwa* (*Barbus stigma*). The eel (*bam*) and prawn (*jhinga*) are also common.

Game-Laws

The game-laws in the district are governed by the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972, which imposes a total ban on the shooting of fast extinguishing species such as tigers and leopards, etc. Rules and regulations pertaining to hunting and shooting are periodically published and are compiled in forest manuals.

There are nine shooting blocks in the Banda forest division, namely Kohlva, Salat, Matdar, Majhgawan, Ranipur, Kalyanpur, Chauri, Dadri and Bargarh. A permit holder is allowed to shoot one sambar, one bear, four nilgai and fifteen birds in a fortnight, besides he can shoot any number of pigs, porcupines, hyaenas and wild dogs.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is characterised by a hot summer, pleasant monsoon and cold seasons. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from about the middle of November to February is followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The south-west monsoon season commences by about June and continues up to about the end of September. October and the first half of November constitute the post monsoon or transition season.

Rainfall—Records of rainfall in the district are available for 9 rain-gauge stations, Banda, Pailani, Girwan, Baberu, Badausa, Kamasin, Karwi, Mau and Manikpur, for periods ranging from 44 to 97 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Table II at the end of the chapter for a period from 1901—50. The average annual or the normal rainfall in the district is 946.2 mm. The rainfall in the district in general increases from the north-west towards the south-east, except in the region around Badausa-Kamasin which has comparatively lower rainfall than the surrounding areas. The rainfall in the district varies from 805.6 mm. at Pailani to 1031.8 mm. at Karwi. About 90 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon season, August being the rainiest month. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is appreciable. In the 50 year period, 1901—1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 140 per cent of the normal occurred in 1919 while 1918 was the year with the lowest annual rainfall which was 52 per cent of the normal. In the same period the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 8 years, none of them being consecutive. However, considering the annual rainfall at the individual stations two consecutive years of such low rainfall have occurred 1 to 3 times at 7 out of the 9 stations. Even 3 conse-

cutive years of such low rainfall occurred once at Pailani. The following statement shows that the annual rainfall in the district was between 700 and 1200 mm. in 37 years out of 50:

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District (1901—1950)			
Range in mm.	Number of years	Range in mm.	Number of years
401—500	1	901—1,000	10
501—600	4	1,001—1,100	6
601—700	1	1,101—1,200	6
701—800	5	1,201—1,300	5
801—900	10	1,301—1,400	2

On an average there are 44 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 39 at Pailani to 49 at Girwan.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 421.6 mm. at Karwi on July 30, 1875.

Temperature—There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Banda, the records of which may be taken as representative of the climatic conditions in the district in general. The details about temperatures are given in Table III at the end of the chapter. After February there is rapid increase in temperature. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 43.0°C. and the mean daily minimum at 28.0°C. In the summer season the maximum temperatures sometimes go above 45.0°C. With the advance of the monsoon into the district by about the middle of June there is appreciable drop in temperature and the weather becomes more bearable. During breaks in the monsoon in September, day temperatures increase slightly. By October, while the day temperatures remain as in September the night temperatures decrease. After October both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly till January which is generally the coldest month. The mean daily maximum temperature in January is 23.7°C., and the mean daily minimum is 9.6°C. In the cold season in association with passing western disturbances cold waves affect the district and the minimum temperature sometimes drops down to about freezing point.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Banda was 48.6°C on June 8, 1966. The lowest minimum temperature was 0.6°C. on January 18-19, 1962.

Humidity—The relative humidity is high during the south-west monsoon season, generally exceeding 70 per cent. Thereafter the humi-

dity decreases progressively and by the hot season the air becomes very dry with the relative humidity in the afternoon going down to 25 per cent or less. The details about humidity is given at the end of the chapter in Table III.

Cloudiness—During the monsoon season the skies are generally heavily clouded or overcast. Cloudy skies also prevail for brief spells of a day or two in association with passing western disturbances in the cold season. In the rest of the year the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds—Winds are generally light with some increase in force during summer and the south-west monsoon season in the afternoon. In the period November to May, winds are mostly from the west. With the advent of April strong and scorching winds locally called *loo*, continue to blow till replaced by the rain bearing winds in the south-west monsoon season. The evening winds in May are predominantly from directions between south-west and north-west.

In the south-west monsoon season winds are variable. Winds from directions between south-west and north-west are predominant in June. In July, August and September the wind is much more variable with west being a little favoured direction. The period October to January is characterised by calm winds. The month-wise and annual wind speed in km. per hour for the district is given in the following statement:

Month	Mean wind speed in km. per hour
January	1.6
February	2.1
March	3.0
April	3.5
May	4.2
June	4.7
July	2.9
August	2.4
September	2.0
October	1.7
November	0.7
December	0.7
Annual	1.4

Special Weather Phenomena—Storms and depressions during the early part of the south-west monsoon which originate in the Bay of Bengal and move across the country affect the weather over the district causing widespread heavy rain. Western disturbances also affect the

whether over the district during the cold season and occasional thunderstorms occur during such disturbances. Occasional duststorms occur during the hot season. Rains during the monsoon season are associated with thunder on few occasions only. Fog occurs during the cold season on a few occasions. The frequency of special weather phenomena in the district is given in the following statement:

Frequency of special weather phenomenon

Month	*Mean number of days with				
	Thunder	Hail	Dust-storm	Squall	Fog
January	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
February	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
March	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
April	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
May	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
June	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
July	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
August	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
September	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
October	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
November	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
December	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Annual	0.9	0.2	3	0.0	2

*Number of days 2 and above are given in whole number

TABLE I
Name of Common Plants Found in District

Reference page no. 15

Local names	Botanical names
1	2
TREES	
Aam	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Achar (Chironji)	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i>
Addhi, Padal	<i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i>
Ajvai, Kam nip	<i>Ficus retusa</i>
Akola	<i>Alangium salviifolium</i>
Amaltas, Kirwara	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Anjana, Arra, Arua, Maharuk	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>
Aonla	<i>Embellica officinalis</i>
Arjun, Kahua, Kawa	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
Asna, Turha	<i>Terminalia alata</i>
Babool or Babul	<i>Acacia arabica</i>
Bahera	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>
Banmasooria	<i>Antideema diandrum</i>
Barbeda, Bhaunti	<i>Krioleana hookeriaba</i>
Bargad	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>
Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>
Ber, Beri	<i>Zizuphus mauritiana</i>
Bhander, Pindaloo	<i>Randia uliginosa</i>
Bheri	<i>Casearia tomentosa</i>
Bansha	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i>
Bhurkul	<i>Nymenodictyon excelsum</i>
Bijaisal, Bijahra	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>
Bilaiti Siras	<i>Cassia siamea</i>
Chheonkara	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i>
Chheola, Dhak, Palas	<i>Butea monosperma</i>
Chilla, Meri	<i>Casearia tomentosa</i>
Dhamin	<i>Grewia tiliaefolia</i>
Dhau, Dawa	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>
Dhovin	<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i>
Duddhi	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i>

[Continued]

1	2
Gabdi	... <i>Cochlospermum religiosum</i>
Ghanta	... <i>Schrebera swetenoides</i>
Ghont, Ghuthar	... <i>Zizyphus xylopyrus</i>
Goolar	... <i>Ficus glomerata</i>
Gulkhair	... <i>Althea officinalis</i>
Gurja	... <i>Lannea coromandelica</i>
Harua	... <i>Erythrina suberosa</i>
Imli	... <i>Tamarindus indica</i>
Ingua, Hingota	... <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>
Jachair, Jakad	... <i>Dolichandrone falcate</i>
Jamrasi	... <i>Elaeodendron glaucum</i>
Jamun	... <i>Syzygium cumini</i>
Kaitha, Kaith	... <i>Feronia limonia</i>
Kaima, Phaldu	... <i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i>
Kali, Keekar	... <i>Acacia farnesicera</i>
Kamela, Rohini	... <i>Mallotus philipensis</i>
Kanji, Karanj	... <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>
Kanju, Chilibil	... <i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>
Kapsia, Kapsi	... <i>Kydia calycina</i>
Kardhai, Katdhai or Dhao	... <i>Anogeissus pendula</i>
Karam, Haldu	... <i>Adina cordifolia</i>
Kari	... <i>Miliusa tomentosa</i>
Kasai or Khaja	... <i>Bridelia retusa</i>
Katai, Kattaiya	... <i>Flacourtia indica</i>
Kathjamun	... <i>Syzygium cumini</i>
Kathbar	... <i>Ficus tomentosa</i>
Kathbar Sagon	... <i>Haplophragma adenophyllum</i>
Kath Peepal	... <i>Ficus arnottiana</i>
Khanhar, Gamhar	... <i>Gmelina argorea</i>
Kharhar	... <i>Gardenia turgida</i>
Kharpat	... <i>Garuga pinnata</i>
Khair	... <i>Acacia catechu</i>
Khinni, Khirni	... <i>Manilkara hexandra</i>
Khujha, Khujja	... <i>Isora arborea</i>
Koilar, Koilara	... <i>Bauhinia variegata</i>
Kultu, Karar	... <i>Sterculia urens</i>
Kurnul	... <i>Careya arborea</i>

1	2
Kusum	... <i>Schleichera trijuga</i>
Lasoda, Labher	... <i>Cordia dichotoma</i>
Mahua	... <i>Madhuca indica</i>
Mahuli	... <i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>
Mamri, Mamar	... <i>Elaeodendron glaucum</i>
Mayurjangha, Sauna	... <i>Oroxylum indicum</i>
Mothi	... <i>Eriolaena hookeriana</i>
Neem	... <i>Azadirachta indica</i>
Paddal, Adhi	... <i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i>
Pakar	... <i>Ficus locor or Ficus infectoria</i>
Papar	... <i>Gardenia latifolia</i>
Pinda, Bhander	... <i>Randia uliginosa</i>
Putjeev	... <i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i>
Reonja	... <i>Acacia leucophloea</i>
Rohini, Kamala	... <i>Malotus philipensis</i>
Sainjana	... <i>Moringa aleifera</i>
Saindh	... <i>Euphorbia nivulia</i>
Sakhoo, Saal	... <i>Shorea rousta</i>
Salai, Salaie	... <i>Boswellia serrata</i>
Sandan, Tinsa	... <i>Tugenia oojenensis</i>
Semal	... <i>Salmalia malabarica</i>
Shareefa	... <i>Annona squamosa</i>
Sheesham	... <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>
Siharoo	... <i>Nyctanthes arbortristis</i>
Sirki	... <i>Securinega virosa</i>
Teek, Sagon	... <i>Tectoma grandis</i>
Thuar, Saundh	... <i>Euphorbia nivulia</i>
Tinsa, Sandan	... <i>Ougenia delbergioides</i>

HERBS AND SHRUBS

Aak	... <i>Calotropis procera</i>
Ainthe, Marorphal	... <i>Helictres isora</i>
Ased	... <i>Solanum verbesifolium</i>
Avaram	... <i>Cassia auriculata</i>
Basook	... <i>Adhatoda vasica</i>
Beli	... <i>Hesperethusa crenulata</i>

[Continued]

1	2
Bhatkattaiya	... <i>Solanum indicum</i>
Bilaikand, Korikand	... <i>Urginea indica</i>
Chakunda	... <i>Cassia occidentalis</i>
Chakunda	... <i>Cassia tora</i>
Chakori	... <i>Securinega virosa</i>
Dhawai	... <i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>
Gangarus	... <i>Grewia flavescens</i>
Ghivpatti	... <i>Desmodium pulchellum</i>
Gokhru	... <i>Echinops echinatus</i>
Gurshkari	... <i>Grewia hirsuta</i>
Inni	... <i>Clerodendron</i>
Janglipiyaz	... <i>Urginea indica</i>
Jharberi	... <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i>
Kala Bansha	... <i>Colebrookea oppositifolia</i>
Kariyari	... <i>Capparis zeylanica</i>
Kareel	... <i>Capparis decidua</i>
Karaunda	... <i>Carissa opaca</i>
Kasraul	... <i>Moghania chappar</i>
Kattaiya	... <i>Flacourtia indica</i>
Kori, Kund, Bilaikund	... <i>Urginea indica</i>
Lantana	... <i>Lantana camara</i>
Mainphali, Mainphal	... <i>Randia dumetorum</i>
Nagdu, Semari, Shiwari	... <i>Vitex negundo</i>
Neel	... <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>
Sarphonk	... <i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>
Siyari, Seharu, Harsingar	... <i>Nyctanthes arbotristis</i>
CLIMBERS	
Ail	... <i>Mimosa himalayana</i>
Amarbel	... <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>
Badrasin	... <i>Butea superba</i>
Chharenhta	... <i>Cocculus hirsutus</i>
Ghungthi, Ratti	... <i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Gaaj	... <i>Milletia auriculata</i>
Gurich	... <i>Tinospora malabarica</i>
Hurnghhi	... <i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i>
Kewanch, Kaunch	... <i>Nucuma prurita</i>

1	2
Kewati	... <i>Ventilago calyculata</i>
Makoi	... <i>Zizyphus oenopia</i>
Malkanni, Malkangni	... <i>Calastrus paniculata</i>
Maurain	... <i>Bauhinia vahlii</i>
Panibel	... <i>Cissus repanda</i>
Phaang	... <i>Rivea hypocrateriformis</i>
Puraina	... <i>Cissampelos pareira</i>
Ratti	... <i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Ramdatur	... <i>Smilax prolifera</i>
GRASSES	
Baru	... <i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Bhodhi, Guner	... <i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>
Chhota Parwa, Parwi	... <i>Aristida hystrix</i>
Chikna, Chikua	... <i>Chrysopogon fulvus</i>
Chichura	... <i>Eragrostis tenell</i>
Donda	... <i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>
Doob	... <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Gangarua	... <i>Antropogon pumilus</i>
Gonchi	... <i>Eulalia triginata</i>
Gurer, Modhi	... <i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>
Kans	... <i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>
Khas	... <i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>
Moong	... <i>Erianthus munj</i>
Murol	... <i>Iseilema laxum</i>
Parwa, Lumpa	... <i>Heteropogon contortus</i>
Phaleria, Sanyur	... <i>Bothriochloa pertusa</i>
Pipatwan, Bhanjura, Bhanjuri	... <i>Apluda mutica</i>
Raathar	... <i>Cymbopogon martini</i>
Sain, Saina	... <i>Setaria nervosa</i>
Sanghoor	... <i>Bothriochloa pertusa</i>

BANDA DISTRICT

TABLE

Rainfall

Station	Years on which data are based	Normal						
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Banda	50 a	17.3	16.0	8.9	5.3	7.9	73.9	310.9
	b	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	4.1	13.4
Pailani	50 a	12.2	12.5	6.6	3.3	3.6	61.0	262.1
	b	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	3.4	11.2
Girwan	50 a	14.5	16.3	7.1	4.1	8.1	80.0	308.6
	b	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.9	4.6	13.8
Baberu	50 a	15.7	15.2	6.3	6.1	7.6	76.5	317.3
	b	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	3.5	12.8
Badausa	50 a	13.2	12.7	5.8	4.3	6.3	65.3	290.8
	b	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	3.2	13.1
Kamasin	50 a	10.7	12.7	4.8	5.3	5.1	64.8	280.7
	b	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	3.1	12.2
Karwi	50 a	14.5	18.3	6.3	6.3	7.9	82.5	325.1
	b	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	3.9	13.4
Mau	50 a	18.5	19.3	7.9	4.6	9.1	73.7	287.0
	b	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.5	1.0	3.8	14.0
Manikpur	44 a	15.7	18.5	6.6	2.3	6.6	81.8	323.9
	b	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.7	12.5
Randa (District)	a	14.7	15.7	6.7	4.6	6.9	73.3	300.7
	b	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	3.7	12.9

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

*Based on all available data up to 1970.

CH. I—GENERAL

II

Reference Page No. 17

Rainfall						Extreme rainfall			
August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year	Lowest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Amount (mm.)	Date
312.2	165.3	36.3	0.7	5.8	969.5	208 (1926)	36 (1918)	304.8	September 15, 1868
13.3	7.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	45.2				
254.8	155.5	25.4	4.3	4.3	805.6	161 (1919)	38 (1905)	259.3	August 31, 1915
12.5	7.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	39.5				
343.4	173.5	36.1	10.7	5.6	1005.0	191 (1919)	36 (1918)	227.6	July 26, 1888
14.8	7.5	1.6	0.6	0.6	49.1				
329.9	170.4	29.7	6.6	6.1	987.4	153 (1948)	45 (1913)	272.3	July 16, 1924
13.6	7.5	1.4	0.5	0.6	44.6				
293.1	167.1	31.7	6.1	5.1	901.5	177 (1919)	46 (1905)	406.4	June 16, 1882
12.2	7.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	42.4				
282.2	155.7	28.7	5.6	4.6	860.9	194 (1915)	46 (1941)	224.0	October 2, 1894
13.1	7.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	41.2				
335.6	183.1	37.3	8.4	7.1	1031.8	166 (1948)	42 (1913)	421.6	July 30, 1875
14.1	7.6	1.5	0.6	0.6	46.5				
285.4	174.0	39.6	8.9	9.1	947.1	152 (1911)	58 (1918)	269.2	July 15, 1865
13.9	7.7	1.7	0.5	0.6	47.9				
334.8	169.7	30.0	7.6	6.1	1003.6	157 (1926)	47 (1918)	312.4	June 24, 1916
13.9	7.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	43.8				
309.0	168.3	32.8	7.5	6.0	946.2	140 (1919)	52 (1918)		
13.6	7.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	44.4				

TABLE III
Temperature and Relative Humidity

Reference Page No. 18-19

Month	Temperature			Relative humidity		
	Mean daily maximum temperature °C	Mean daily minimum temperature °C	Highest maximum ever recorded °C	Lowest minimum ever recorded °C	8-30 A.M. per cent	5-30 P.M. per cent
January	23.7	9.6	32.4	0.6	76	57
February	27.9	11.8	35.6	3.3	62	41
March	34.1	17.3	41.1	9.6	48	31
April	39.5	22.8	45.0	13.1	35	23
May	43.0	28.0	47.8	17.2	35	25
June	40.8	29.4	48.6	21.0	54	44
July	34.0	26.4	44.5	20.6	83	76
August	32.1	25.6	40.1	20.1	88	82
September	33.1	24.8	37.8	18.0	80	74
October	32.8	20.4	38.7	13.2	69	59
November	29.2	12.9	36.0	6.1	61	49
December	25.2	9.6	31.1	0.8	73	58
Annual	32.9	19.5			64	52
Extremes of temperature up to 1974						

BANDA DISTRICT

CHAPTER II HISTORY

ANCIENT PERIOD

The region covered by the present district of Banda can boast of a rich historical tradition going back to remote antiquity. The stone implements and other remains found here of the paleolithic and neolithic periods¹ prove that human civilization began here in those earliest times in much the same way as in the rest of the country. The first glimpse of the early history of the district is obtained from the stone arrowheads and other implements discovered in 1882 A.D. at various places in the district.² Specimens of neolithic tools have been found at Manikpur and its neighbourhood. Rough sketches of birds, beats and human beings have been found in this region and it was undoubtedly one of the four principal centres of neolithic paintings.³ Pebble tools and hand-axes have also been discovered in this district.⁴ In pre-historic times this region seems to have been inhabited by primitive people like the Bhils and Kols, whose descendants still inhabit the Vindhyan forests of the district.⁵

The earliest known Aryan people associated with this region were the Chedis whose king, Kasu Chaidya who is said to have made a gift of ten kings as slaves to his priest, was praised for his liberality in a *danastuti* found at the end of a hymn in the *Rigveda* (VIII, 5, 37-39)⁶. The sacred hill of Kalinjar is mentioned in the Vedas as one of the *tapasyasthanas* or "spots adapted to practices of austere devotions."⁷

The traditional history, from the earliest times to the end of Mahabharata war, is mainly gleaned from the Puranas, though the

¹ Bajpai, K. D.: *Yuga-Yugon Men Uttar Pradesh*, p. 42

² Drake-Brockman, D. L.: *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh-Banda district*, (1929), p. 159

³ Bajpai, op. cit., p. 42; Lall, B. B.: *Archaeology in India* (1959), pp. 44-45

⁴ Menon, P. K. V.: *Journal of Indian History*, Vol. XIV, Part I (April, 1967), Serial No. 133, p. 100

⁵ Drake-Brockman, op. cit., p. 159

⁶ Majumdar, R. G. and Pusalker, A. D.: *History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 252; Law, B. C.: *Geography of Early Buddhism*, p. 16; Bajpai, K. D.: *The Geographical Encyclopaedia of Ancient and Medieval India*, Part I, p. 92

⁷ Majumdar and Pusalker, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 248; Rapson, E. J.: *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 75; Macdonell, A. A. and Keith, A. B.: *Vedic Index of Names and Subjects*, Vol. I, p. 268

Mahabharata and the *Ramayana* occasionally gave dynastic lists and deal with traditional accounts.¹ The earliest known traditional ruler of this region was Yayati (great-grandson of Pururavas Aila), who is said to have been a great conqueror and reduced to submission the whole of Madhyadesha and even regions outside it.² He had five sons and after him his eldest son Yadu (progenitor of Yadavas) inherited the territories watered by the rivers Charmanvati (Chambal), Vetravati (Betwa) and Shuktimati (Ken), which thus, included the region covered by the present district of Banda.³ After some time the main Yadava line was eclipsed by the rise of a collateral branch, that of the Haihayas. But a few generations later, taking advantage of the annihilation of the Haihaya power at the hands of king Sagara of Ayodhya, the Yadavas of Vidarbha extended their authority northward and Kaishika, the second son of Yadava king Vidarbha, founded the Chedi line and became king of the region which came to be known as Chedi (or *Chedi-desh*) and which comprised the land lying between the Yamuna and the Vindhya.⁴ It was due to the activities of these Chedis, who are said to have had one of the most ancient lineages among the Aryan people of India, that this region was brought under the Aryan way of life. It also appears that a considerable admixture took place between Chedis and the local non-Aryans.

After some time this line of Chedi kings was overthrown by Vasu, a descendant of Kuru who conquered the Chedi country, and thereby obtained the epithet of *Chaidyoparichara* (the overcomer of Chaidyas) and founded his own dynasty here.⁵ His capital was Shuktimati situated on the river Shuktimati (Ken) which flows through the present district. He, too, was a great conqueror and extended his sway over the adjoining regions of Magadha and possibly over Matsya. On his death the empire was divided among his five sons of whom Pratyagraha inherited Chedi. Virabahu and Subahu were two important kings among Chedis. It is stated in the story of Nala that Virabahu and Bhima, king of Vidarbha, were contemporaries, while Subahu and Rituparna king of Ayodhya, were also contemporaries.⁶ It was king Subahu of Chedi under whose protection Damayanti (the queen of the famous Raja Nala of Nishadha) had passed her days of separation from Nala. Legend tells us that it was at Chitrakut where king Nala found his queen, Damayanti and his kingdom was restored to him.⁷

¹ Fuhrer, A.: *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh*, p. 149; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 159.

² *Ibid.*, p. 274. Pargiter F. E.: *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, p. 258.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 259; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 274.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 284; Pargiter, *op. cit.*, p. 272.

⁵ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 296; Pargiter, *op. cit.*, pp. 118, 281.

⁶ Pargiter, *op. cit.*, p. 169.

⁷ *Mahabharata, Vana Parva*, Ch. 65, Vs. 44-76.

There are several legends attached to the region covered by the present district, which are mainly connected to the *Ramayana* period, and thereby it has acquired a religious sanctity. It is said that a great sage Bamdeo, (the contemporary of Rama) from whom this district derives its name, lived in this region.¹ Village Bagrehi is noted as containing the Lalapur hills, the reputed residence of sage Valmiki who was also the contemporary of Rama.² The holy hill of Chitrakut is famous as the residence of Rama, Sita and Lakshman during their exile from Ayodhya.³ Sitapur, on the bank of the Payaswini is said to be the place where Rama lived with Sita. Kamadgiri, one and a half mile from Sitapur, is reputed to be the hill on the top of which many sages through meditation and penance achieved emancipation. Local tradition has it that it was at Sitapur that Bharata, the younger brother of Rama, came to entreat Rama to return to his kingdom. The union of two brothers was so moving that even the inanimate rocks softened with compassion and took the imprint of their feet. A little way from this place is a hillock named after Lakshman. It is said that while Rama and Sita retired for the night, Lakshman kept vigil, sitting on this hillock. Kolhua Muafi, Karwi, and Kamadgiri are other places to which many legends are attached entitling them to be held as sacred places.⁴ Anusuyaji, the famous pilgrimage place on the south bank of Paisuni, is famous for having been the residence of legend famed Anusuya. It is said that Anusuya, the wife of great sage Atri, was one of Daksha's daughters. According to the Puranas, she practised severe penance for a thousand years, and by virtue of her religious merit she created the river Mandakini, and by its waters maintained the fertility of the country during a 10-years long drought.⁵ The famous hill of Kalinjar or "*Kalanjaradri*" is said to have derived its name from Shiva himself, who as *kala* or "time" causes all things to decay (*jara*), and who is, therefore, the destroyer of all things and the god of death. The ascetics of Kalinjar were devoted to the worship of Shiva.⁶ According to local tradition, the great sage Mandavya lived at the sacred place Madafa which is 10 miles west to Kamadgiri. All these legends interwoven into the fabric of traditional beliefs and history have made this district a sacred place which has attracted hermits and sages from times immemorial, who built their ashramas in the Vindhyan ranges, faraway

¹ Atkinson, E. T.: *Statistical Descriptive And Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces*, Vol. I, Bundelkhand, p. 127; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 211.

² *Ibid.*, p. 210; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 147.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 147; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 236.

⁴ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 148; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 269.

⁵ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 145.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 149.

from busy highways of life, Kusa, who was the son of Rama, the king of Ayodhya, is said to have migrated from Ayodhya and settled in this region. He is said to have founded a town Kushasthali on the Vindhyan hills.¹

Sometime after the period of Ramayana came Damaghosha whose son, the Chedi king Shishupala, was one of the kings invited by the Pandavas to attend the Rajasuya sacrifice performed by Yudhishtir at Indraprastha. When Shishupala saw that Krishna was given first place of honour, he was so enraged that he heaped vile abuse upon Krishna and was in consequence killed by him.² Nevertheless, the Chedis supported the cause of the Pandavas in the Mahabharata war and their king Dhristaketu (son and successor of Shishupala), together with his brother Sharabha, fought on their side.³

This region rose into great prominence during the period of Mahabharata. The *Mahabharata* describes the Chedis as being blessed and as knowing the eternal law of righteousness.⁴ They were closely connected with the Matsyas and Kashis of Varanasi.⁵ The Chedi kingdom was considered one of the principal *janapadas* of those times and it lay within the *Madhyadesha*.⁶ It is said in the *Mahabharata* that its chivalrous Kshatriyas, acting on the advice of Krishna, made their enemies prisoners and gave joy to their friends.⁷ In those days, Chitrakut was considered as one of the most sacred places.⁸ Legend tells us that the Pandava king, Yudhishtir, came here for penance and meditation. In the *Mahabharata* it is stated that whoever bathes in the lake of the gods at Kalinjar acquires the same merit as if he had made a gift of a thousand cows.⁹

After the great Mahabharata war darkness descends upon this region and the district sinks into oblivion for a long period except for a brief glimpse about the time of Buddha in the sixth century B. C. Nothing is heard in the post-Mahabharata period about Chedis till they were all absorbed by the Nanda empire of Magadha in the fourth

¹ Pargiter, *op. cit.*, p. 279; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 127

² Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 298, 301

³ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 302; Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 245; *Mahabharata, Udyoga parva*, Ch. 19, V. 7; Raychaudhari, H. C.: *Political History of Ancient India*, p. 180

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 551

⁵ Raychaudhari, *op. cit.*, pp. 123-129

⁶ *Mahabharata, Bhishma parva*, Ch. 9, V. 40

⁷ *Ibid.*, *Udyoga Parva*, Ch. 28, V. 11

⁸ *Mahabharata, Vana Parva*, Ch. 95, V. 58

⁹ *Ibid.*, Ch. 85, V. 56; *Anu Parva*, Ch. 25, V. 85; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 14

century B. C. Chedi (usually paired with Vatsa or Vamsa) finds place in the list of sixteen premier states (*mahajanapadas*) of northern India, which flourished about 600 B. C., each being presumably named after the people who had settled down in it or colonised it.¹ The Chedi or Cheti *mahajanapada*, which was now ruled probably by Vitihatras, is also taken to correspond roughly with modern Bundelkhand (including the Banda district). According to old authorities the country of the Chedis lay near the Yamuna, midway between the kingdoms of the Kurus and the Vatsas.² Sothivatinagara, probably identified with Sukti or Suktimati of Mahabharata, was its capital. Sahajati was a town of the Chedis which stood on the right bank of Yamuna.³ The capital Sothivati (Suktimati) has been placed in the vicinity of Banda.⁴ Anyway, Chedi country, probably comprised the region to the south of Yamuna, north of Narmada, west of the Son up to the Chanderi fort or at least up to or in the neighbourhood of Allahabad in the north.⁵ The perusal of the Buddhist literature points that Vatsas, Kashis and the Chedis were neighbours and the Buddha during his travels visited their locality.⁶ Chitrakut finds mention in Prakrit literature, *Bhagwati tika*, as Chittakuda along with the mountain Gopalagiri. Kaldasa alludes to its location on the bank of the Mandakini in the neighbourhood of Panchavati.⁷ The Jain texts also refer to it.

About the middle of the fourth century B. C., this region was annexed to the Nanda empire of Magadha, probably during the reign of Mahapadmananda.⁸ After the Nandas the district came under the dominion of Mauryas, but it was otherwise an obscure place, that played no part in their history. The district was part of the Mauryan empire till Ashoka's death about 236 B.C., there can be little doubt, though the wild tribes in the neighbourhood of the Vindhyan hills appear to have enjoyed a limited autonomy. After the death of Ashoka, the Mauryan empire crumbled into pieces and this region was probably overrun by Pushya Mitra, the founder of the Sunga dynasty, whose son Agni Mitra fought a battle with the Yavanas on the banks of the Sindh

¹ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 1; Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 153.

² Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 1, 9; Bhandarkar, D. R.: *Carichael Lectures*, Vol. I, p. 52; Law, B. C.: *Geography of Early Buddhism*, p. 16

³ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 9

⁴ Bajpai: *The Geographical Encyclopaedia of Ancient and Medieval India*, Part I, p. 92

⁵ Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 92

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 96

⁸ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 32-33

river, a tributary of Narbada in Central India.¹ Kalidasa has mentioned Chitrakut as the heaven of the love-lorn Yaksha and he alludes to its location on the bank of the Mandakini in the neighbourhood of Panchavati.² In the *Padmapurana* Kalinjar is named as one of the nine holy places in northern India.³ The rule of Sungas over this region lasted about one hundred years from 187 to 75 B.C. After Sungas, the Kanva dynasty wielded power from 75 to 30 B.C. The subordination of this region, however, seems to have lasted only for a short time because the Sunga power soon declined due to centrifugal forces which possibly received a fillip from the incursion of the Bactrian Greeks Demetrius and his lieutenant Menander. The Vidisa branch of the Sungas continued to rule over this region more or less semi-independently, even after the overthrow of the main line in Magadh by the Kanvas. The Andhras finally extinguished their power along with that of the Kanvas.⁴ Towards the end of the first century A. D. or probably about the beginning of the second century A. D., when Kushana power under Kanishka expanded south and eastwards, this region seems to have been subjugated by it and continued as such till the end of Vasudeva, the last great Kushana king after whom the power of the dynasty began to decline.⁵ Ptolemy, who finished his great work on Geography about 151 A.D. mentions Kalinjar under the name of Kana-gora as included in the kingdom of Prasiake, lying to the south of the Yamuna.⁶ This kingdom seems to have been a dependency of the Kushanas after whose downfall it probably owed its allegiance to the Satavahanas once more or came to an end. In 1905 and 1936 a large number of copper coins belonging to Kushanas were found in this district which testifies to the erstwhile Kushana influence over this region.⁷

The end of Kushana rule synchronizes with the emergence of Nagas who succeeded in capturing Padmavati, Mathura, Vidisa, Kanti-puri and its surrounding region.⁸ The prevalence of Naga rule in the third and fourth centuries over large parts of northern India including this district is also attested by epigraphic and numismatic evidence. The Naga house of Padmavati was ruling over the territory which included

¹ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 95, 96

² Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 96

³ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 149

⁴ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 98-99, Raychaudhari, *op. cit.*, pp. 371, 394, 395

⁵ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 141, 151; Raychaudhari, *op. cit.*, p. 473

⁶ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 2

⁷ Srivastava, A. K. : *Findspots of Kushana Coins in U. P.*, p. 39

⁸ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 168-169

Gwalior, Jhansi and Banda districts.¹ Padmavati (modern Padam-Pawaya near Narwar in Madhya Pradesh) seems to have been the chief city of these Nagas, where, according to the Puranas, their nine kings ruled in succession. The Naga rulers of Padmavati were Bharashivas, who originally inhabited the Bundelkhand region and from there they spread towards the Gangetic plains. The most important Naga rulers who ruled over this region were Bhavanaga, Ganapatinaga and Nagasena.² They were powerful monarchs but according to Allahabad Pillar inscription, Ganapatinaga and Nagasena were conquered and ousted by the Gupta emperor, Samudragupta, about the middle of the fourth century A.D.³

As a result this region passed into the hands of the Gupta monarchs⁴ and continued to be a part of their empire till the beginning of the sixth century. The present district of Banda also shared the fruits of Golden Age and contributed towards peace and prosperity of Central India. It seems to have then formed part of a *Bhukti* which covered the greater part of modern Bundelkhand and which, in the beginning was probably called the *Chedi-bhukti* and later became famous as Jejakabhukti (Jajhoti). Inscriptions of Chandragupta II have been found at Garhwa in the Allahabad district within eight miles of the eastern border of the district and Kosambi on the Yamuna bank is full of Gupta remains, while two small inscriptions, the earliest that have been discovered at Kalinjar, are in the Gupta character.⁵ These show that under the Gupta emperors this region became quite prosperous.

The disintegration of the Gupta empire began during the last years of Budhagupta's reign probably after A.D. 500. In Bundelkhand the feudatory family of the Parivrajaka maharajas rose to prominence under Hastin whose records make only a general reference to Gupta sovereignty. The death of Budhagupta was followed by a period of troubles. We find evidence of internal dissensions caused by disputed succession, leading to the partition of the empire, and to make matters worse, there was renewed invasion by the Huns, with far greater success than before. History undoubtedly records the continuance of the rule of later Guptas till long afterwards, but Huna onrush appears to have broken the Gupta power. The Huns, under the leadership of Tora-

¹ Majumdar, R. C. and Altekar, A. S. : *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, p. 39

² Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 170

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 169-171

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. III, pp. 6-8

⁵ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 151. Drake-Brookman, *op. cit.*, p. 160

mana, advanced into the heart of India and established their settlements in Central India and thus, the district came into the hands of foreigners. Toramana was succeeded by his son Mihirakula (A.D. 515) who met his doom at the hands of two Indian rulers Yashodharman and Narasimhagupta.¹

Thus, amid these political convulsions the later Guptas tried to revive their lost glories in this region, but they failed as the process of disintegration had gone too far and fresh complications had arisen owing to the growth of new powers. During sixth century, this region seems to have been ruled by the Panduvamsis. King Udayana of this family as per one rock inscription at Kalinjar, flourished here towards the end of the fifth century A.D. and is doubtless the same king Udyana whose great grandson Tivaradeva founded a principality in South Kosala.

When king Harsha-vardhan (606—47 A.D.) established his supremacy in north India, this region was included in his dominion² and it was during this period that we get our first historical notice of Bundelkhand. The Chinese traveller, Hiuen Tsang in 641-42 A.D. mentions the tract of the country as *Chih-Chi-to* and tells us that its capital was Khajuraho. According to him this region lay more than 1000 *li* to the north-east of Ujjain and more than 900 *li* to the south of Maheshwarapura (Gwalior) and its capital was about 15 *li* in circuit. The country was famous for its fertility and its king was a Brahmana who was a firm believer in Buddhism and was the patron of men of merit, many learned scholars from other lands having collected here.³ There may be some doubt as to the term *Chih-Chi-to* being a Chinese form of the name Jajhoti (Jejaka-bhukti) but there is none as to the region being identical with modern Bundelkhand including this district also.⁴ Probably the Brahmana princes of this province were vassals of Harsha-wardhana.

After the death of Harsha, the history of this region as that of the rest of northern India spells anarchy and confusion. Kalachuris of Tripuri seem to have been ruling over this region sometime before the Pratiharas. An interesting point in the later Kalachuris history is raised

by their title *Kalanjara-puravanadhisvara*¹. The Kalha grant of the Kalachuri king Sodhadeva dated 1077 A.D. seems to suggest that they were in possession of the Kalinjar fort sometime before the rise of the Chandellas. In this grant, Sodhadeva traces his descent to one Rajputra. Rajputra was born in the family of Lakshmanaraja whose elder brother is said to have possessed Kalinjar and this event must have occurred before the rise of Pratiharas². The Kalachuris of southern India claim descent from a son of Siva, named Krishna, by a Brahmani mother, who slew the king of Kalanjarapur and afterwards took possession of the "nine lakh country" of Dahla Mandala (or Chedi)³. Their occupation of Kalinjar must, therefore, have occurred sometime earlier when they came into contact with Mangalish Chalukya.⁴ Vijayaditya is referred in one inscription to have subdued the Haihayas ruling over Chedi. The Haihayas were also called Kalachuris. Thus, Kalinjar was a stronghold of Kalachuris, though Tripuri was their capital. Its occupation must have occurred sometime earlier and probably this event may have given to the Kalachuri era, which dates from 244 A.D.⁵ Kalachuris may have been a semi-independent state before sixth century A.D. No detailed history of Kalachuris is traceable, but this region certainly formed part of the empire of Kannauj under the leadership of its king Yashovarman. Yashovarman ruled over this region during the first half of eighth century. He is credited with great expeditions and conquests but suffered a reverse at the hands of Lalitaditya of Kashmir.⁶ A hoard of Lalitaditya's coins has been discovered in this district and it lends support to the theory that the kingdom of Kannauj passed under the jurisdiction of Lalitaditya and his coins became current there. There may be some doubt about this theory, but it is certain that the army of Lalitaditya encamped near this district for sometime, and thus left its mark in the form of these coins.⁷

After the death of Yashovarman mist again gathers over the history of this district and is not lifted till the rise of Pratiharas of Kannauj when this region passed into the hands of Vatsaraja Pratihara who established his supremacy over a large part of northern India and laid the foundation of a mighty empire.⁸ His son, Nagabhatta II (808—33 A.D.), was a great conqueror who made Kannauj the capital of his growing empire, but during his reign, Govinda III, the Rashtrakuta king of the Deccan, marched

¹ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 35-37

² *Ibid.*, p. 99

³ Watters, T.: *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, Vol. II, p. 251

⁴ Cunningham, A.: *The Ancient Geography of India*, pp. 405-408; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 112; Tripathi, R. S.: *History of Kanauj to The Moslem conquest*, pp. 113, 118; Bose, N. S.: *History of The Candellas of Jejaka-bhukti*, pp. 13-14

¹ Ray, H. C.: *The Dynastic History of Northern India*, Vol. II, p. 739

² *Ibid.*, pp. 740-741

³ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 150

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 150; Ray, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 740

⁵ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 150; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 160

⁶ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 128-131; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 201

⁷ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 203, 204

⁸ Puri, B. N.: *The History of The Gurjara-Pratiharas*, pp. 35-42; Majumdar and Pusalker, Vol. IV, p. 23

into his dominions and the two armies probably met in Bundelkhand, resulting in Nagabhata's defeat.¹ But, sometime later Nagabhata seems to have recovered his position by exercising his sway over Central India, and in the east his sway extended upto Gwalior and probably further east so as to include Kannauj and Kalinjar.² Nagabhata II, was succeeded by his son Rambhadra, who had a very short and inglorious reign of probably three years. With the accession of Ramabhadra's son and successor Bhoja in circa 836 A.D., a new and glorious chapter begins in the history of this region.³ He seems to have started his career with a debit balance of reverses and defeats suffered by his father Ramabhadra, which had considerably lowered the prestige of the Pratihara family.⁴ Immediately after his accession to the throne, Bhoja conquered the chief of the Udumbaravisaya of Kalanjar *mandala* in the Kanyakubja *bhukti*, who was, formerly, a feudatory to his grand-father and had broken off ties in the time of his father.⁵ The earliest record of the king, the Barah copper-plate which he issued in 836 A.D. from his camp at Mahodaya in order to confirm an endowment in the Kalinjar subdivision (*mandala*) of the division (*bhukti*) of Kanyakubja which had been constructed during the reign of his father, shows that he was already in possession of the region round Kalinjar (Banda district).⁶ The country, was, then prosperous and safe from robbers and rich in natural resources.⁷ Bhoja was succeeded by his son Mahendrapala in 890 A.D. His empire extended from the foot of Himalayas to the Vindhya and from the eastern to the western ocean.⁸ He was a liberal patron of polite letters and the richest literary ornament of his court was Rajashekhar.⁹

The Gurjara-Pratihara history of this region declines after Mahendrapala, being but a record of disputed successions and internal squabbles. This period saw the rise of the Chandellas, who were destined to play an important part in the history of this region. In all probability they started from a humble beginning at Khajuraho, and by this time had succeeded in extending their sway over this region as feudatory chiefs owing allegiance to the Pratihara rulers of Kannauj. With the death of Mahendrapala in 910 A.D., the position of the Pratiharas was gradually worsening. After the death of Mahendrapala there was possibly some trouble between Bhoja II and Mahipala over the succession to the Pratihara throne¹⁰. At first, Bhoja II came to the throne with the help of

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, pp. 7, 14, 25, 26, 27

² Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 27

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 28

⁴ Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 51; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 238

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 55

⁶ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 29

⁷ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 246; Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 65; Elliot and Dowson; *History of India, as told by its own Historians*, Vol. I, p. 4

⁸ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 38

⁹ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 253; Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 72

¹⁰ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 22

Kokkalladeva, the old Chedi ruler and Rashtrakuta king Krishna II. Mahipala sought the help of Chandella prince Harsa as counterpoise to the alliance between his rival Bhoja II and Kokkala. Harsa, who probably still recognised the supremacy of Mahipala, at once took up his cause and according to the Khajuraho inscription succeeded in placing Mahipala on the throne.¹ This increased the power and prestige of Harsa. The internal disorder coupled with external aggression imperilled the pratihara empire. The situation reached its climax when same time in 916-917 A.D., the Rashtrakutas under their king Indra III, undertook an expedition against the Pratiharas and completely devastated Kannauj and the Pratihara ruler Mahipala saved his life by flight.² But the Rashtrakuta success, though complete, was short-lived. Mahipala, with the assistance of his powerful feudatory Harsa, succeeded in recovering the imperial throne. By his campaign in support of Mahipala, Harsa succeeded in uplifting the Chandellas as one of the more important powers in northern India³. But the restored emperor did not enjoy the throne in peace for long. About the year 940 A.D. the Rashtrakutas under Krishna III, undertook another campaign against the Pratihara empire. As a result of this, parts of central India, including the important cities of Kalinjar and Chitrakut, fell into Rashtrakuta hands.⁴ This Rashtrakuta success was probably due to their alliance with the Kalachuris; but it was also as short-lived as that of 917 A.D. For internal reasons and owing to commitments in the south, Krishna was compelled to withdraw his armies from northern India. The Chandella ruler Yashovarman, who was the son and successor of Harsa, came to the help of Pratihara emperor, who was still his nominal suzerain. The Pratihara ruler recovered his lost territories from the Kalachuri ally of the Rashtrakutas with the help of Yashovarman, but only at the cost of Kalinjar and Chitrakut, which Yashovarman kept in his own possession instead of handing them over to the Pratiharas.⁵ Yashovarman inflicted a very severe blow on the rapidly declining power and prestige of the Pratiharas by thus seizing the important forts of Chitrakut and Kalinjar. After this, although the Pratihara emperor continued to enjoy the imperial title, it was Yashovarman who was the de facto ruler of this region.⁶

Yashovarman was succeeded by his son Dhanga, some time before 954 A.D. The most important event of Dhanga's reign was the final severance of all connections with the Pratiharas.⁷ There is no doubt that

¹ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 25; Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 81; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 256; Mitra, S. K.: *The Early Rulers of Khajuraho*; p. 34

² Mitra, *op. cit.*, pp. 34-35

³ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 27; Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 35

⁴ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 37; Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 31-32; Ray, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 589

⁵ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 32; Mitra, *op. cit.*, pp. 37-38

⁶ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 173

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 40-43; Mitra, *op. cit.*, pp. 56-57; Ray, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 593

Dhanga had inherited an empire whose foundations were already strongly laid by his father, Yashovarman, but Dhanga further strengthened the empire with the annexation of the fort of Gwalior and extension of his dominions in all directions. That Dhanga ruled over this area is also attested by the Khajuraho inscription of V. S. 1011 (954 A.D.), wherein Chandella kingdom is said to have included Kalinjar and Gwalior.¹ But before the 'Chandellas could firmly establish themselves as the supreme power in central India they had to contend with the Muslims. Dhanga, however, did not come into direct conflict with the Muslims. According to historian Ferishta, Jayapala who was the Sahi ruler of Bhatinda, was helped with troops and money by the neighbouring ruler of Kalinjar.² An inscription of Kirtivarman also praises Dhanga as "who, by the strength of his arms, equalled even the powerful Hamvira".³ Then again in 1006-07 A.D., when Sultan Mahmud tried to pass through the territories of Anandpala, the successor of Jayapala, the Chandellas again came to the help of Anandpala alongwith other rulers.⁴ Dhanga thus stands out in the contemporary political setup of northern India as an important figure, who not only consolidated his kingdom but also exercised an abiding influence on other neighbouring powers. In the inscription of Nanyaura Plate of V. S. 1055 or 998 A.D., Dhanga is given the epithet of "Kalanjaradhipati", the first use of the title by a Chandella king.⁵

Dhanga's successor Ganda (1008—17 A.D.) had but a short reign. He was succeeded by Vidyadhara, who was undoubtedly one of the most powerful kings of his time. The most important event of his reign and of the history of northern and central India, was the Muslim attack, a detailed account of which is given by Muslim chroniclers.⁶ About 1017 A.D., Sultan Mahmud attacked the Pratihara kingdom of Kannauj and compelled its ruler Rajyapala to enter into a humiliating treaty, including recognition of Muslim supremacy. But as soon as Mahmud had left the country, the Chandella ruler Vidyadhara picked a quarrel with Rajyapala for submitting to the Muslim invaders and killed him, which resulted in Mahmud's invasion of the Chandella kingdom in 1019 A.D.⁷ Mahmud had been first resisted, though unsuccessfully, by king Trilochanapala of the Punjab who had also solicited the help of Chandellas for this purpose.⁸ Vidyadhara collected a vast army to meet Mahmud and engaged in a

¹ Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 57

² Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 48

³ *Ibid.*, p. 47

⁴ Mitra, *op. cit.*, pp. 67-68; Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 48-49

⁵ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 44; Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 224; Ray, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 679

⁶ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 51

⁷ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 54

⁸ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 58; Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 60

fierce but indecisive battle, making strategic retreat in the night.¹ Mahmud also went back but in 1022 A.D. he returned with a larger force,² marched to Kalinjar fort and laid siege to it, but could not conquer it.³ Preferring diplomacy to war, Vidyadhara came to an agreement with him, and Mahmud returned to Ghazni, his invasion of Kalinjar being counted thus as one of his few failures.⁴ It appears that the Chandellas adopted a 'scorched earth' policy, and on both occasions staged a planned retreat before the Muslim armies without engaging in any big battle. Being afraid of penetrating too far into the interior, Mahmud chose to go back without any gains. Vidyadhara thus achieved the unique distinction of being the only Indian ruler of those times who effectively checked Mahmud's triumphant march into India and who saved his kingdom from wanton destruction by that ruthless invader.⁵

Though Kalinjar did not fall to the Muslims, it cannot be denied that the invasions of the Turks seriously undermined the position of the Chandellas and damaged the integrity of their organisation. So long Vidyadhara was alive, its outer structure had remained intact, but with his death it was no longer possible for his successors to stem the rot.⁶ Vidyadhara's son and successor was Vijayapala (C. 1030—1050), whose reign marked the beginning of the decline of the Chandella power and during the reign of whose son, Devavarman (C. 1050—1060 A.D.), it was eclipsed by the Kalachuris who defeated the Chandellas and made them their feudatories.⁷ A considerable part of the eastern portions of the district, including probably the hill tracts as well, seem to have been lost by the Chandellas during his reign.⁸

The accession of Kirtivarman (C. 1060—1100 A.D.) was marked by a revival of the Chandella power. He defeated the Kalachuri king, Karnadeva, several times particularly with the assistance of his own chief of the vassals, Gopala.⁹ Kirtivarman had a long reign and an inscription of V.S. 1154 found at Kalinjar¹⁰ shows that this region prospered during his

¹ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 56; Ray, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 691

² Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 59

³ Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 81

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 82; Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 64-67; Haig, W. (Ed): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 22

⁵ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 62; Ray, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 693

⁶ Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 89; p. Brown, in *Literary History of Persia* (p. 170), refers to a tradition suggesting friendship between the ruler of Kalinjar and the Sultan of Ghazni till 1029 A.D. when Mahmud sent a Tartar prince as a prisoner to the fort of Kalinjar in India

⁷ Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 68-70

⁸ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 161

⁹ Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 72, 74, 75, 78; Haig, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 510; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 58

¹⁰ Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 225

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reign. His son Sallaksanavarmana (C. 1100—1115 A.D.) succeeded in maintaining the prestige and the extent of the Chandella empire, crushed the refractory elements in the Ganga-Yamuna doab, and successfully opposed the aggression of the Gahadavalas of Kannauj. He also won a victory over a Chedi king and thus, established a powerful kingdom.¹ Sallaksanavarman's son and successor Jayavarman (C. 1115—1120 A.D.) was, however, a weak ruler who suffered from the aggressions of Govindachandra Gahadavala of Kannauj. A Kalinjar inscription indicates that Jayavarman "being wearied of government" abdicated the throne in favour of his successor.² Prithvivarman, who (C. 1120—1129) also does not seem to have succeeded in restoring the lost glories of Chandellas.

Prithvivarman's son and successor Madanavarman (C. 1129—1163), however, once again restored glory to Chandellas and enlarged his territories at the expense of the Gahadavalas of Kashi and Kannauj, the Paramaras of Malwa and the Chedis of Madhya Pradesh. Madanavarman's claim to success over the king of Malwa is supported by Augasi grant, found in this district, wherein he is recorded as having granted a piece of land from his residence near Bhaillasvamin (modern Bhilsa) to a certain Brahmana, in the year 1134 A.D.³ Another Kalinjar stone inscription records that Madanavarman "in an instant defeated the king of Gurjara, as Krishna in former times defeated Kamsa".⁴ Thus, besides including the four important places, viz., Kalinjar, Khajuraho, Ajaigarh and Mahoba, Madanavarman's empire extended up to the Yamuna in the north, the Betwa in the south-west, Rewa in the east and the Narmada in the south. During this period, this region flourished once again in the political scene of northern India as an important place, for which we have inscriptional, numismatic, traditional and literary evidence. Many inscriptions and copper plates regarding grants of land by Madanavarman have been found in this district which shows that Chandella power was then at its zenith. Two pillar inscriptions dated V. S. 1186 and 1187 have been found in the Nilakantha temple inside the fort of Kalinjar which record such benefactions.⁵ Another rock inscription dated V. S. 1188 found to the left of the gateway of the Nilakantha temple records the installation of the image of Varada in stone and mentions the name of the king. The sculptor was the same who made the image of Nilkantha. Kalinjar rock inscription of V. S. 1192 records dedication of an image of Nrisimha by Thakkura Shri Nrisimha. Kalinjar cell Shiva inscription dated V. S. 1194 is a record of two Brahmanas of the Bharadvaja gotra.⁶

¹ Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 80-82; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 58; Mitra, pp. 105-109

² Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 83

³ *Ibid.*, p. 86

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 89; Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 116

⁵ Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 226

⁶ Mitra, *op. cit.*, pp. 226-228

Madanavarman was succeeded by his son Yashovarman who seems to have ruled for a short period of two years.¹ His son Parmardideva (1165—1202 A.D.), who was popularly known as Parmala, was the last great king of the Chandella dynasty who ruled over this region.² Icchawar Plates of Parmardideva of V. S. 1228 have been found in the then Pailani tahsil of this district.* Inscriptions on two copper plates with a figure of Gaja-Lakshmai embossed on the first plate refer to the grant of a village named Nandini in the Nandavana vishaya to Senapati Madanapalasarman and Parmardideva is mentioned as *Kalinjaradhipati*. Another inscription of Parmardideva of V. S. 1258 has been found inscribed on a large black stone at the entrance of the cave temple of Nilakantha at Kalinjar. It is a long Sanskrit poem in praise of Shiva and Parvati, stated to have been composed by king Parmardideva himself. Parmardi is mentioned in the record as '*Dasharnadhinatha*'. One more inscription of Parmardideva dated V. S. 1240 has been found at Kalinjar.³ Thus, these inscriptions and monuments found in this district prove that this region once again flourished during the reign of Parmardideva. Parmala's greatest rival was Prithviraja III (1178—1192 A.D.), the famous Chauhan king of Delhi and Ajmer, who in his lust to extend his territories⁴ was in continual conflict with him. In or about 1182 A. D. Prithviraj invaded the Chandella kingdom with a large army.⁵ The Chandella forces, commanded by the celebrated Banaphar heroes, Alha and Udal, put up a valiant resistance. The Gahadavala ruler Jaychandra is also said to have sent a large contingent to help Parmardi. After a heroic fight Kalinjar was overpowered by the Chauhans and Parmardi was defeated.⁶ On his way back from his successful expedition, Prithviraja caused an inscription engraved at Madanapur in the Lalitpur district which proclaims his victory and mentions the country which he conquered as *Jejakabhukti*.⁷

The Chauhan prince Prithviraja, however, seems to have abandoned the conquered dominions very soon. During 1191-1192 A.D. he was busy with his wars against Muhammad Ghuri, in which he ultimately met his death. This gave Parmardi an opportunity of recovering his position.

¹ Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 91-92

² *Ibid.*, p. 91; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 59; Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 119

³ Mitra, *op. cit.*, pp. 229-233

⁴ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 93

⁵ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 59; Mitra, *op. cit.*, pp. 120-122

⁶ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 94; Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 123

⁷ Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 94-95. The conquest of Jejakabhukti by Prithviraja III is attested, besides the epigraphical evidence, by the literary works namely *Sarangadhar Paddhati* and *Prabandha Chintamani*

* Now Part of Banda Tahsil.

The restoration of Chandella power is proved by the Kalinjar inscription dated 1204 A.D. wherein the Chandella ruler is called *Dasarnadhipati*. Parmal was thus left once again in possession of his hereditary dominions but the Chandella power never recovered the shock of its defeat, and the beginning of the thirteenth century saw the final collapse of the Chandellas.¹ After the fall of Chauhana empire in the battle of Tarayan, Ghuri posed a threat to the entire region of the Chandella kingdom. In 1202 A.D. Parmal, who still retained possession of Kalinjar was besieged in that fortress by Kutub-ud-din Aibak, the general of Muhammad Ghuri, who after encountering a stout resistance, captured it.² The contemporary Muslim writer Hasan Nizami in his work *Tajul-Maathir* gives the account of the conflict. To quote him, "In the year 599 H. (1202 A.D.) Kutub-ud-din proceeded to the investment of Kalinjar, on which expedition he was accompanied by the Sahib-kiran, Shams-ud-din Altamash . . . 'The accursed Parmar', the Rai of Kalinjar, fled into the fort after a desperate resistance in the field, and afterwards surrendered himself, and 'placed the collar of subjection' round his neck, and on his promise of allegiance, was admitted to the same favours as his ancestors had experienced from Mahmud Subuktigin, and engaged to make a payment of tribute, but he died a natural death before he could execute any. His Diwan or Mahtea, by name Ajai Deo, was not disposed to surrender so easily as his master, and gave his enemies much trouble until he was compelled to capitulate, in consequence of severe drought having dried up all the reservoirs of water in the forts. 'On Monday the 20th of Rajab, the garrison, in an extreme state of weakness and distraction, came out of the fort, and by compulsion left their native place empty', and the fort of Kalinjar which was celebrated throughout the world for being as strong as the wall of Alexander was taken." The government of Kalinjar was entrusted to Hazabbar-ud-din Hasan Arnal and this region covered by the present district of Banda thus became a part of the Muslim kingdom of Delhi.³

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

The Turkish occupation of Kalinjar did not prove a lasting one, for an inscription of Trailokyavarma, Parmardideva's successor refers to his expelling the Turks from his kingdom.⁴ In his earliest inscription, dated 1206 A. D. recording the grant of land to an officer whose father had lost his life in fighting the Turks, he is called "Lord of Kalinjar".⁵

¹ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 97

² Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 126

³ Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 98; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 168; Mitra, *op. cit.*, p. 127

⁴ Habibullah, A. B. M.: *The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India* (Allahabad, 1961), p. 106

⁵ *Ibid*

Trailokyavarma remained in effective possession of Kalinjar till 1233-34 A. D., when Malik Tayasai, the commandant of Bayana and Gwalior, attacked Kalinjar, and plundered the town and obtained vast amount of booty. However, Kalinjar does not appear to have been recovered even on this occasion, although, the imperial forces are said to have captured the raja's standard and kettledrums.¹ This expedition was followed by another in 1247 A. D. when Balban the chief minister of Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, himself led a strong force against a chieftain whom Minhaj calls "Dalaki-wa-Malaki."² Cunningham holds that the correct original name was Tilakai-Wame Deo (Trailokya Vammadeva). He was reported to have ruled over the entire tract of land between Kalinjar and Kara which may, in all probability have formed part of Banda and was described as "independent of the Rais of Kalinjar and Malwa and immensely powerful".³ Balban only succeeded in plundering a portion of his territory and capturing his stronghold. The chief after severe resistance retired "to a more secure place, an inaccessible spot impossible to reach except by stratagem and the use of ropes and ladders".⁴ The spot indicated has been identified by one authority with the famous fortress of Bandhogarh, while the description given by a historian would appear to indicate the rugged country in the south of the Karwi tahsil.⁵ However, the imperial armies retired without effecting the occupation of the place. The territories of Kalinjar were again ravaged by the Turks in 1251 A. D. and in 1255 A. D. Kaltugh Khan, the dissident Muslim general took refuge here, and may have brought it under his temporary control.⁶ However, the continued occupation of this region by the successors of Parmardideva is indicated by the grants of Viravarma, the son of Trailokyavarma, dated in 1254 A. D. and of his successor Hammiravarma dated in 1289 A. D. who both proclaim themselves "Lords of Kalinjar".⁷ From the tradition prevailing in the neighbouring regions of Hamirpur and Maloba, it appears that this district was recovered by the Bhar Rajputs who ruled over it from about 1252 to 1280.⁸

This region appears to have remained in political isolation thereafter almost to the end of the 14th century when Mahmud Shah, the

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 108

² Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J., *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. II, p. 366

³ Habibullah, A. B. M.; *op. cit.*, p. 150

⁴ *Ibid.*, Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 162

⁵ *Ibid*

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 162

⁷ Habibullah, *op. cit.*, p. 149

⁸ *Ibid*

last Tughluq Sultan conferred the title of Malikul Sharq on Khwaja Jahan and made him incharge of Hindustan from Kannauj to Bihar. He succeeded in subjugating the fiefs of Kannauj, Kara, Avadh, Sandila, Dalmau, Bahraich, Bihar and Tirhut, but apparently did not push his arms south of Yamuna.¹ After the visitation of Timur, the kingdom of Delhi was split up into a number of independent principalities; and in 1399 the *Shiq* of Kalpi and Mahoba were occupied by Mahmud Khan, son of Malikzada Firoz.² Not long thereafter Ibrahim Shah Sharqi besieged Kalpi, then in possession of Qadir Khan, son of Mahmud Khan, but even on this occasion he does not appear to have carried his arms to this district in the south-east. It is, however, uncertain whether Banda district came under the power of Kalpi or the Sharqi king of Jaunpur. It remained probably under the dominion of its own local chieftains till 1426 A. D. when Ibrahim Shah Sharqi extended and consolidated his power to the south of Yamuna,³ and his successors continued the same policy. The Baghels, however, appear to have maintained some sort of independence⁴ in the eastern parts of the district till 1479 A. D. when the Sharqi kingdom of Jaunpur was extinguished by Bahlul Lodi and the whole region was incorporated in the Delhi sultanate to be ruled over by a governor. Raja Bhedachandra Baghela of Bhatghora being apprehensive of the future of his own dominions, which then contained a fair portion of this district, united with Raja Man of Gwalior in affording effective support to the uprooted Husain Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur to reconquer his lost dominion.⁵ He even colluded with the revolting Bachgotis and imprisoned Mubarak Khan Nuhani, governor of Jaunpur, in 1493 A. D., probably a step dictated to consolidate his friendship with the last Sharqi ruler.⁶ Later on he repented on his defiant attitude, but this uneasy reconciliation soon broke into open rupture, and in 1495 Sultan Sikandar Lodi marched out with his army to bring the raja into forcible submission. He fought an open battle with Vahararaya Deva, son of Bhedachandra, and forced him to vacate the capital Bandhogarh, which he then occupied himself. But the lack of provisions and the outbreak of epidemic in the imperial camp soon reduced them to serious troubles. Lakshmi Chand, another son of Bhedachandra, soon took to advantage of it, and he invited the exiled Husain Shah to strike the enemy in distress.⁷ Sultan Sikandar, however, lured Salivahan, brother and successor of Bhedachandra to his side, presumably promising him to set up at the

¹ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 163; Lal, K. S.: *Twilight of the Sultanats*, p. 9

² Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 45

³ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 163

⁴ Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 170

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*, Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 163

⁷ Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 171

head of the Baghela dominions in the event of their defeat. The allied armies of Husain Shah and Lakshmi Chand met a crushing defeat near Varanasi.¹ Even the alliance between Sultan Sikandar Lodi and Salivahan did not last long, and on the pretext of refusal of matrimonial alliance, the Sultan attacked the Baghela capital in 1499 A. D., sacking and pillaging its environs, but once again shortage of provisions forced him to vacate the country.² The Baghels continued to rule their kingdom independently with its depleted and crippled strength.³ There can hardly be any doubt that during the repeated trials of strength between the sultans of Delhi and the Baghela chiefs, this district must have been seriously affected.

During the early part of Ibrahim Lodi's reign (1517 A.D.—1526 A. D.) his brother prince Jalal Khan held out a standard of defiance, set himself up as an independent sovereign at Kalpi, and occupied Kalinjar, together with all the neighbouring parganas,⁴ presumably covering thus a major portion of this district. Prince Jalal then succeeded in persuading Azam Humayun Sarwani who was besieging Kalinjar and obtained his allegiance. On January 7, 1518, Ibrahim left Agra and marched towards the rebels and occupied Kalpi without much difficulty⁵ and is understood to have occupied Kalinjar and its environs.

During the disorder which marked the closing years of Ibrahim's reign, Kalinjar appears to have been recovered by the Hindu raja, as immediately after settling his affairs in the north Babur sent prince Humayun Mirza to obtain his allegiance, and to bring the recalcitrant Afghans into subjection. In the meanwhile Babur died on December 26, 1530 A. D. and Humayun had to hurry back to the capital abandoning the siege of Kalinjar.⁶ However, immediately after ascending the throne, Humayun once again marched towards Kalinjar and laid siege to the fort, and after two months of continued siege the raja purchased his deliverance by means of an ignominious surrender.⁷ Fifteen years later Sher Shah (1540 A. D.—1545 A. D.) besieged the fort of Kalinjar apparently because raja Kirat Chand, the last Chandella keeper of the fort, defiantly ignored to pay homage to the new emperor upon his accession.⁸ Some also believe that Sher Shah

¹ *Ibid.*

² Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin; *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 366

³ Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 172

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 396-97

⁵ Abdul Halim: *History of the Lodi Sultans of Delhi and Agra* (Delhi, 1974), pp. 189-140

⁶ Tripathi, R. P.: *Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire* (Allahabad, 1960), p. 54

⁷ Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 45; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 68, 69

⁸ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 126

wanted to get possession of a dancing girl whose fame had aroused his keen interest.¹ The raja shut himself up in the fortress. During the assault, a bomb struck the wall of the fort, rebounded and exploded near the emperor, mortally wounding him, but he died only after he had heard about the capture of the fort.² On the fifth day Jalal Khan ascended the throne in the fort of Kalinjar and assumed the title of Islam Shah.³ The first thing that he did after his accession was to execute the raja of Kalinjar and his seventy soldiers who were taken prisoners.⁴ Soon after the fall of the fortress, Kalinjar appears to have been purchased by Ram Chand, raja of Rewa, from the Qiladar, and thus the Baghelas once again assumed semi-independent position.⁵ He retained possession of the fort till 1569 when Majnun Khan Qaqshal forcibly occupied the fort on behalf of emperor Akbar.⁶ The government of the fort was made over to Majnun Khan Qaqshal.⁷ The fort together with the district became an integral part of the Mughal dominions. In the later part of his life raja Birbal held Kalinjar as his jagir, but we do not know when he first acquired it or how long he possessed it.⁸ Apart from a number of Birbal's martial exploits, this period is also associated with the far more venerable memory of the writer of *Ramayana*—Tulsidas who, according to one tradition, was born at nearby Rajapur, where from his tender adolescence he grew up to a vigorous manhood, and sang his everlasting epic lore. A mutilated piece of that great epic *Ramayana*, can still be seen in Tulsi Smarak built near the place where the great poet lived.

In the territorial divisions of Akbar the district fell into two sirkars, those of Kalinjar and Bhatghora, in the subah of Allahabad.⁹ Out of the ten *mahals* which the sirkar of Kalinjar contained eight, namely Augasi, Sihonda, Simauni, Shadipur, Rasin, Kalinjar, Mandaha and Khandeh included a greater part of the westerly portions of the present district of Banda, while one namely Ajaigarh, lay entirely outside it.¹⁰ The *mahals* of Augasi, Simauni and Shadipur covered the

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 126-127

² Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 173-174; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 127

³ Ahmad, Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 176

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 142

⁵ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 164

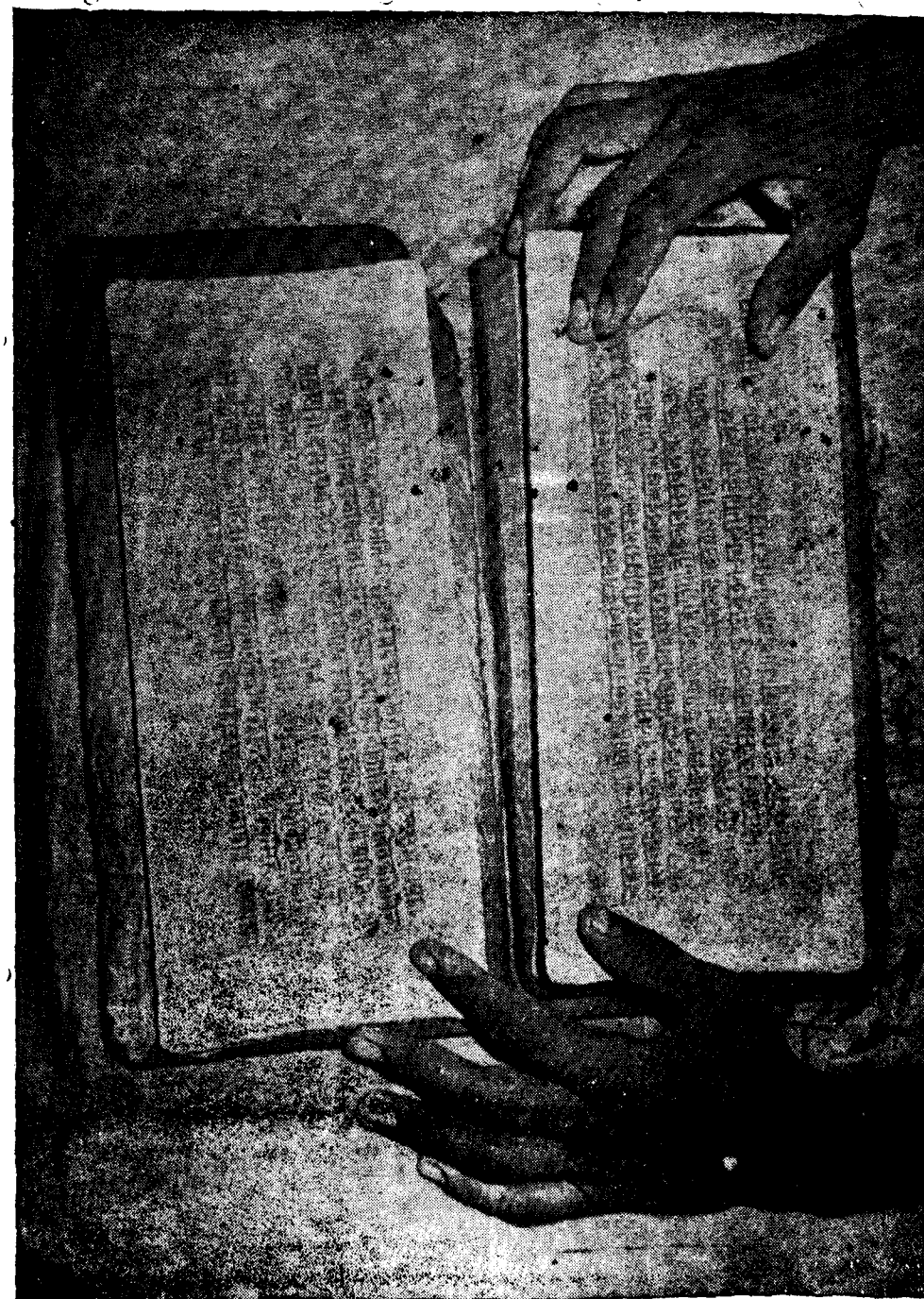
⁶ Smith, V. A.: *Akbar the Great Mogul*, pp. 100, 101

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 237

⁹ Abul Fazl: *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, (Eng. Trans. by H. S. Jarrett), (Calcutta, 1949), p. 177; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 169

¹⁰ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 164



Ramayana—Manuscript by Tulsidas—at Rajapur

entire present tahsil of Baberu and major part of tahsil Banda.¹ Augasi, with a cultivated area of 53,963 bighas and a revenue of 25,02,893 dams, comprised the country now lying east of Augasi village in Baberu on the west of Kamasin probably as far as Bagin river, while Simauni with an area of 48,866 bighas paying a revenue of 22,47,346 dams, occupied the intermediate tract on either side of Garara Nala. On the other hand Shadipur had an estimated cultivation of 62,756 bighas, assessed at a land revenue of 2,79,83,294½ dams. Each of these *mahals*, according to *Ain-i-Akbari* possessed a fort.² The largest *mahal* was Sihonda, which to the east of the Ken covered the southern part of Banda, the northern portion of Girwan together with some villages in the west of Badausa, and perhaps extended over some of the country to the west of the Ken as well. It paid a land revenue of 62,62,833½ dams over a cultivated area of 1,38,468 bighas and was inhabited mainly by Gonds and Chandels.³ South of Sihonda lay the comparatively small *mahal* of Kalinjar-cum-Haveli, and to the east of it that of Rasin, which comprised most of the southern portion of the present tahsil of Badausa and the lands which were handed over to the Chaubes of Kalinjar in 1812, as far as Paisuni river. The former had an area of 22,496 bighas and the latter only 11,988 bighas and while Kalinjar paid a revenue of 9,70,259 dams, Rasin paid one of 5,12,026 and contained no doubt then as till recently much jungle;⁴ possible a considerable grant out of it was made to Raghubansi Rajputs near Rasin itself. The trans-Ken portion of Banda was divided between the *mahals* of Maudaha and Khandeh, both of which were large subdivisions paying proportionately larger revenues. The chief seat of civil authority was at Sihonda, while the military headquarters remained at Kalinjar,⁵ due to its strong military fortifications. The pargana headquarters lay for the most part on the main lines of communication. Thus Shadipur commanded the most important crossing on the Yamuna to the west, as Augasi did to the east, and Rasin was on the direct road from Kalinjar to Allahabad. Augasi provided the largest military contingent with 5,000 foot and 400 horse to the imperial army, and was probably the best populated pargana. Sihonda and Simauni contributed 3,000 infantry apiece, and 20 and 300 cavalry, respectively, while Rasin sent only 100 of the former and 50 of the latter arm. Shadipur and Kalinjar held only intermediate positions with a contingent of 700 and 500 infantry and 40 and 20 horsemen respectively, but Rasin provided 20 elephants, Sihonda 25, Kalinjar 7 and Augasi 10, Shadipur and Simauni contributing none.

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 164-165

² Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, p. 177

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 165

⁵ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 155

The Karwi subdivision for the most part lay in the sirkar of Bhatghora. The tract contained 39 *mahals* paying a total revenue of 72,62,780 dams, and provided a force of 57,000 infantry, 4,304 cavalry and 200 elephants¹ for the imperial army. The *Ain-i-Akbari* does not give the constituent *mahals* of this sirkar, but it may be presumed that it must have been a big one, as is apparant from the large incidence of land revenue and the considerable fighting force. However, we know about the extent of this sirkar from an approximate delimitation given by Drake-Brockman. According to him the sirkar stretched from the Yamuna and Ganga rivers on the north to the Rewa plateau and Tons valley on the south, and from the boundaries of *mahal* Khairagarh in the sirkar of Allahabad on the east to those of *mahal* Augasi or roughly the Bagain river in the west². The Baghels continued to rule the southern part of this tract as vassals of the Delhi court, while the northern portion may have been directly administered by the imperial officers.³ The history of the district after the death of Akbar becomes obscure, till it once again finds expression during the early years of Shah Jahan's reign. The hesitant rebel Khan-i-Jahan, while fleeing for safety from imperial armies passed through Kalinjar, losing in the process his son Hasan and a large baggage to Saiyid Ahmad, the *qiledar* of the Kalinjar fort.⁴ But he continued to fight desperately till he died at Sihonda (February, 1631).⁵ Throughout this period the power of the Bundelas grew steadily, though gradually, from their stronghold, Orcha, till during the prolonged absence of Aurangzeb in the south, they became undisputed masters of the whole tract of the country south of Yamuna. Under the valiant leadership of Champat Rai, the Bundelas occupied the southern portion of Hamirpur including Mahoba, in all probability after the battle which Champat's son Ratan Shah fought successfully against the imperial forces near Mahoba.⁶ After him, his more renowned son Chatrasal took up the Bundela cause, uniting under his banner the less powerful Bundela chiefs and posed a serious threat to an already declining Mughal power. After consolidating his power, and making Pannah his capital around 1691 A. D. he began a series of assaults on the imperial possessions, conquering almost every place he laid his hand upon till he occupied the whole of the south of Banda including the fort of Kalinjar.⁷ The imperial authority in fact remain-

¹ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 166; Abul Fazi, *op. cit.*, p. 177

² Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 166

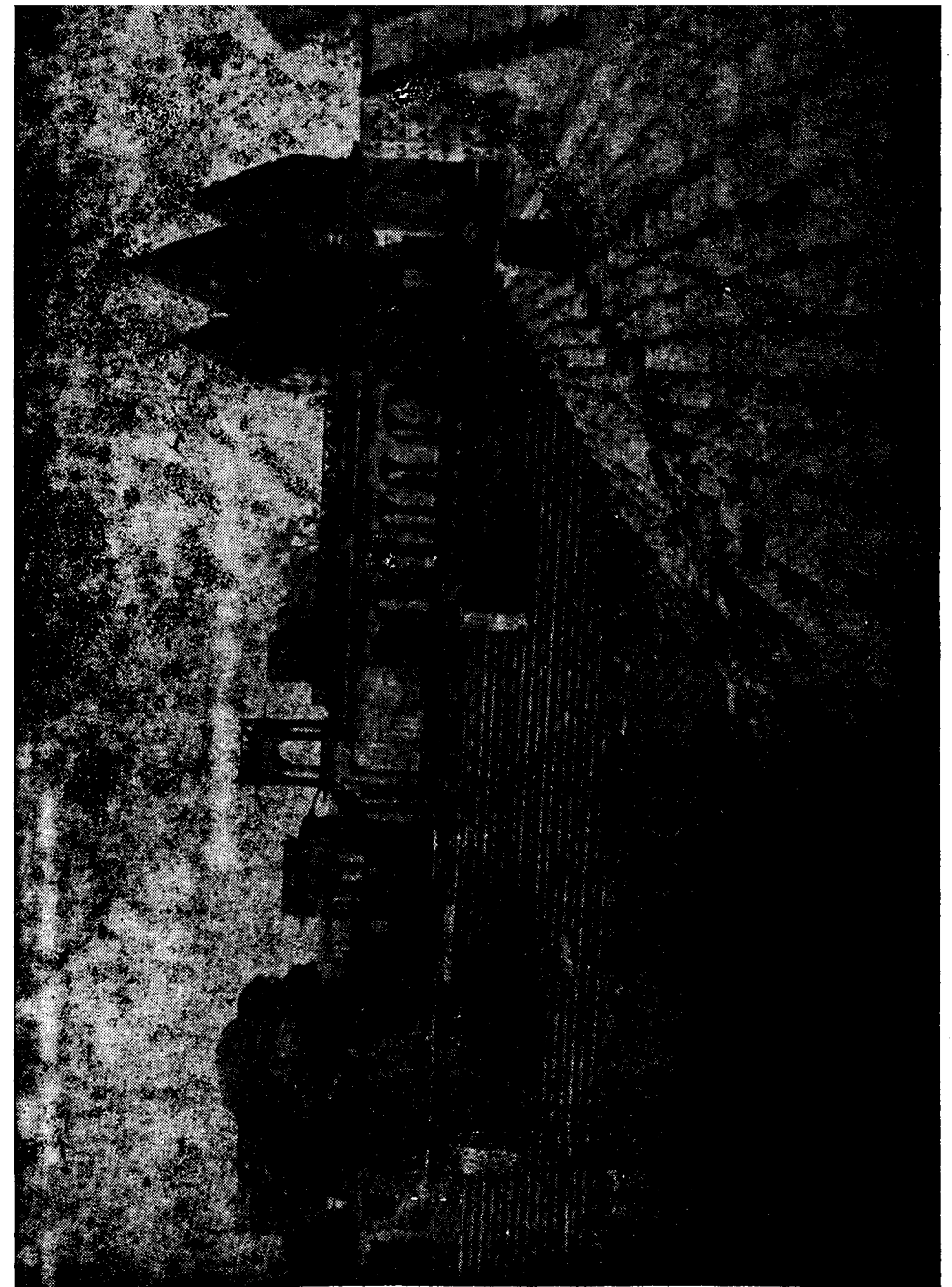
³ *Ibid.*, p. 166

⁴ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 432

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, pp. 167-68; Pogson, Captain, W. R.: *A History of the Bundelas*, (Delhi, 1974), p. 13

⁷ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 168



Ganesh Raoh. Karwi



Fireman of Aurangzeb regarding Balaji Temple at Chitrakut

ed restricted to the northern parganas along the Yamuna, and even these were on the mercy of Bundela marauders.

MODERN PERIOD

Throughout Aurangzeb's reign the area covered by the present district formed part of the subah of Allahabad.¹ But early in the 18th century the Bundelas, whose power hitherto had not permanently extended as far east as Banda, took Kalinjar, and Chhatra Sal, their leader, was recognised by the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah (1707—1712 A.D.) as ruler of Bundelkhand. Hindu chroniclers represent Chhatra Sal as a great champion of Hindu independence. Muslim historians, on the other hand, represent him as a mere raider, whose ambition was to carve out a principality for himself.

When Farrukhsiyar ascended the throne of Delhi in 1713, a part of this district included in the parganas of Sihonda and Maudaha was assigned in jagir to Muhammad Khan Bangash, better known as nawab of Farrukhabad, for the support of his troops. One Daler Khan, a Bundela Rajput who had been converted to Islam by the nawab, was deputed to manage on his behalf Konch, Sihonda and Maudaha, and fought various actions with the Bundelas beyond the boundaries of this district.²

In 1720 Muhammad Khan Bangash was appointed governor of Allahabad,³ but neither as *subahdar* nor as jagirdar was he allowed to retain easy possession of the territory assigned to him, and indeed he was himself employed in military duties in Malwa.⁴ Shortly afterwards, Muhammad Khan Bangash, under orders from imperial court, took the field in person, and in the course of six months' fighting he had overrun the country from Kalpi to Sihonda. The Bundelas had nearly succumbed when orders came from Delhi postponing the campaign against them owing to a threatened Maratha invasion of Malwa. Reluctantly the nawab was compelled to forego the advantages he had secured, and after establishing his *thanas*, and binding the enemy by the most solemn oaths not to re-enter his jagirs, marched away. Taking advantage of his absence the Bundelas revoked the treaty and prevented the collection of any revenue. All Bundelkhand rose in rebellion and disturbances were raised even in the neighbourhood of Allahabad.⁵

Again in 1727 A.D., Muhammad Khan Bangash received orders directing him to proceed to his subah and restore order. Thus by the end

¹ *Imperial Gazetteer (Allahabad Division)*, (Allahabad, 1905), p. 38

² Drake-Brockman, D. L.: *Banda. A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1924), p. 171

³ *Ibid*

⁴ *Ibid*

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 171-172

of 1728 A.D. the whole of the Banda district had come into the nawab's possession, and was being settled and reduced to complete order, when on March 12, 1729, the sudden advent of the Marathas in this region turned Muhammad Khan's course of victory into defeat.¹

Muhammad Khan Bangash was humbled and "allowed to return safe to his headquarters upon his giving a written undertaking that he would never again return to Bundelkhand or embarrass Chhatra Sal in any way." Thus was Bundelkhand lost to the empire. The defeat and disgrace of Muhammad Khan Bangash, the bravest and most spirited of the Mughal nobles of his time, was complete. The emperor deprived him of his government of Allahabad and appointed Sar-buland Khan to that office.²

Raja Chhatra Sal, restored to his possessions by Maratha aid and realising that without their assistance and protection his power would be lost as it had been acquired, determined to make the Marathas interested in its preservation. Shortly before his death³ he drew up a will, by which he bequeathed one-third of his dominions to the Peshwa Baji Rao, on the condition that his heirs and successors should be maintained by the Marathas in possession of the rest.⁴ Chhatra Sal died in 1731. The country left, by the agreement with the Marathas, in the hands of the Bundelas lay for the most part to the east of the Dhasan river, and was divided into two separate states. The Panna Raj including Kalinjar, the south of Badausa and most of the Karwi subdivision fell to the lot of Hardi Sah, the eldest son and the Jaitpur Raj which is said to have included the forts of Bhuragarh opposite Banda and Ramgarh built on a rocky island in the Ken, 31 km. further south was given to the second son, Jagat Raj.

Diwan Kirat Singh, eldest son of Jagat Raj, obtained Sihonda in jagir and exercised a subordinate authority which is said to have lasted from 1731 to 1758; it is to this period that the establishment of Banda as a capital of this portion of Bundelkhand is generally ascribed, and the traditional date given for the construction of Bhuragarh fort is 1746.⁵

Jagat Raj's reign is said to have lasted 27 years, and a few months after his death in 1758 began one of those family quarrels which were the

1 Sardesai, G. S.: *New History of the Marathas*, Vol. II, pp. 105-106

2 *Ibid.*, p. 107

3 *Ibid.*, p. 108

4 *Ibid.*, pp. 106, 107

5 Drake-Brockman, D. L., *op. cit.*, p. 175

bane of the later Bundela rule. The struggle seems to have been for the Raj of Jaitpur.

In the partition which was then effected, Guman Singh the son of Kirat Singh obtained the largest share and became raja of Banda, the capital of a territory which seems to have corresponded generally with the old sirkar of Kalinjar and with the present district as far east as Paisuni. The fortress of Kalinjar to the south, however, belonged to his cousin Hindupat, and in the east a Muslim leader, Rahim Khan, had been confirmed as jagirdar of Tarauhan by the Panna raja.¹ Guman Singh's reign lasted from 1765 to 1781 and had been a period of comparative though not uninterrupted peace and security.

Meanwhile in December, 1762 the nawab vizier of Avadh Shuja-ud-Daulah detached a force, under the joint command of Karamat Khan and raja Himmat Bahadur, to conquer Bundelkhand, conceiving it to be defenceless and liable soon to yield to the power and vigour of his arms.² Those chiefs accordingly invaded Bundelkhand and encamped at the town of Tindwari, about 23 km. north of Banda.

Guman Singh, finding himself unable to repel the invaders, solicited the aid of raja Hindupat of Panna and the other Bundela chiefs, who accordingly uniting their troops formed a powerful army, with which they attacked the forces of the nawab.

The battle commenced with great fury and was long, obstinate and sanguinary. The invaders, at length overpowered by numbers, were obliged to give way, and fled in disorder and precipitation, and were closely pursued with great slaughter to the bank of Yamuna, into which Karamat Khan and Himmat Bahadur, attended by only a few horsemen, plunged and effected their escape, with the loss of nearly the whole of their army. The total defeat of the Avadh army at Buxar in 1764 saved Bundelkhand from all immediate danger from that quarter. Shuja-ud-Daulah made no further attempt to acquire Bundelkhand.³

After victory, jealousy and distrust prevailed in the minds of rajas of Panna and Banda, each secretly aspiring to effect the ruin of the other and to become sole master of Bundelkhand. Thus the seeds of discord were sown which, producing envy and animosity, ripened into an intensive war that deluged Bundelkhand with blood, and resulted in the subversion of the power and the final subjugation of the Bundela chiefs.⁴

1 *Ibid.*, p. 176

2 Srivastava, A. L.: *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. I, (Agra, 1961), p. 132

3 *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 118

4 Atkinson, E. T.: *Gazetteer: North Western Provinces, Bundelkhand*, Vol. I, p. 128

But before this took place raja Hindupat of Panna attempted to resume the jagir granted to Rahim Khan, which had since descended to his son, Ahmad Khan. The latter resolved to defend it to the last and fought, around 1770, a stubborn battle with the Panna forces at Murwal, 16 km. north-east of Banda. He was totally defeated, however, and fled, leaving the Panna rule complete over the whole of Karwi subdivision.¹

Raja Hindupat died in 1776 leaving three sons, Sarnet Singh, the eldest but by a second marriage, and Anrud Singh and Dhakul Singh, the sons of his first queen.² Of these Anrud Singh was nominated successor to the Raj under the guardianship of two powerful brothers Beni Huzuri, state *kamdar*, and Kaimji Chaube, treasurer and *qiledar* of Kalinjar. The guardians however soon fell out, and on Anrud Singh's death in 1780. Beni Huzuri espoused the cause of Dhakul Singh, while Kaimji supported Sarnet Singh.

In this way arose the war of Panna succession which soon after Guman Singh's death in 1781, was converted into a general struggle for the suzerainty of Bundelkhand.³

Raja Guman Singh of Banda had left a minor son, Madhukar Singh and a nephew by name of Bakht Bali who, in succession, were raised to the *gaddi* under the guardianship of one Noni Arjun Singh. That leader after making a totally unexpected attack on Khuman Singh, raja of Charkhari, provoked him to battle at Pandori on the Chandrawal river and signally defeated him, the raja losing his life in the encounter.

Noni Arjun Singh then engaged himself in the war of Panna succession, and siding with Sarnet Singh and his supporter, Kaimji Chaube, attacked the army of Dhakul Singh, commanded by Beni Huzuri at Gathauri and defeated it after a well-contested battle, in which Beni Huzuri was killed and Arjun Singh himself severely wounded.

This battle was followed by others at Durga Tal and Chhachariha, some 12 km. north-east of Karwi, between the same combatants, the forces of Dhakul Singh being commanded by Rajdhar Huzuri, the son of Beni Huzuri, and those of Arjun Singh by Kirat Singh.

The battle of Chhachariha is represented as having been more sanguinary and obstinate than any one on record.⁴ Almost all the chiefs

¹ Drake-Brockman, D. L., *op. cit.*, p. 176

² *Ibid*

³ *Ibid*

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 177

on both sides were slain. This bloody conflict proved disastrous to the Bundelas and thoroughly exhausted the combatants on both sides, so that it may be said to have been the last battle that was fought between the states of Panna and Banda.

The immediate result of these battles was to increase the territory of raja of Banda, for Noni Arjun Singh, after nominally fighting on behalf of Sarnet Singh neglected entirely the claims of that aspirant to the Panna throne, and annexed the bulk of the conquered territory to the dominions of his ward: these covered practically the whole district of Banda with the exception of Kalinjar and the territory around it and to the south.

The monuments of the Bundelas in the district are neither numerous nor important. Besides the crumbling ruins at Bhauragarh and Ramgarh, there are many dilapidated forts scattered throughout the district. Their revenue system appears to have tended to the formation of small subdivisions, and the old imperial parganas were divided into two or three district portions, each with its fortified headquarters located among ravines or near the hills. As regards the actual administration, our knowledge is limited to the partial revenue administration of a single year; but so far as can be judged, the Bundelas were harsher masters than the officers of the Mughal empire, and under them there must have been much less peace and security to the countryside. The whole country appears to have been partly distributed among minor chiefs or retainers, who held subordinate rule subject to revenue payments; and many scattered grants of revenue-free land were made as religious endowments, or in return for services.

Incessant internecine warfare, besides weakening the Bundela states, rendered impossible the union which had offered a few years before so stout a resistance to Shuja-ud-Daulah; and the country, impoverished and exhausted had become an easy prey to the first bold leader who should invade it.

The invaders were not long in appearing in the persons of Himmat Bahadur and Ali Bahadur. The former of these was the chela and representative of raja Indragir Gosain, a soldier of fortune who at one time conquered a considerable tract of country in the Jhansi district from which, however, he was driven out by the Marathas. Previously Himmat Bahadur had himself been in their service and was employed by them in 1778-79 if not later, in Meerut and other districts to the north. It was in this direction probably that he became acquainted with Ali Bahadur and his cousin Ghani Bahadur. The former had some hereditary connection with Bundelkhand. Both Ali Bahadur and Ghani Bahadur

served with the Maratha army to the north of Delhi, the former commanding a division and his cousin becoming the first Maratha governor of Saharanpur after its capture in 1789.

Whether the Gosain came in advance in pursuance of the designs of Nana Fadnavis (the minister of Poona) or whether he invaded Bundelkhand as a mere soldier of fortune and afterwards invited the aid of Ali Bahadur, has never been decided, but so much seems certain that, when Ali Bahadur joined him, Himmat Bahadur had already occupied some of the northern tracts along the Yamuna.

The arrival of the Maratha forces in this region brought up the numbers of allies to 40,000 men¹ and the first action was fought with Noni Arjun Singh (the Banda leader), who was defeated and slain in the country between Nowganj and Ajaigarh. This battle which appears to have been fought in 1791 A.D., put an end for ever to the raja of Banda and the struggle with the Bundela chiefs resolved itself into a series of small actions and guerilla warfare.

The two great fortresses of the Bundela power, Kalinjar and Ajai-garh, were not attacked for some years. Ali Bahadur himself fought two actions, one at Durga Tal, five kilometres to the west of Karwi and one in Mau tahsil.² At the latter Dewapat, raja of Kothi, is said to have lost his life.³

Meanwhile the Bundelas broke on all sides and it was not till close of the century that Ali Bahadur attacked and took Ajaigarh and reoccupied Jaitpur thus giving his descendants the title of the nawabs of Banda.⁴

Encouraged by these successes he proceeded to the siege of Kalinjar; but the great fortress was destined a second time to look down upon the death of its assailant, and before it was captured Ali Bahadur fell and died in 1802 A.D.

Before his death he had concluded "an agreement with the court of Poona, by which the sovereign and paramount right of the Peshwa over all the conquests of Ali Bahadur in Bundelkhand was declared and acknowledged". His eldest son, Shamsheer Bahadur was absent at Poona at the time of his death, and his cousin Ghani Bahadur put his younger

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 179

² *Ibid*

³ *Ibid*

⁴ Misra, A. S.: *Nana Saheb Peshwa and the Fight for Freedom*, (Lucknow, 1961), p. 372

son, Zulfiqar Ali, on the *masnad*, assumed command of the troops, and continued the siege of the fortress.¹

Shamsheer Bahadur, on hearing about his father's death, hurried to the camp of Kalinjar, seized his relative Ghani Bahadur, and confined him in the fort of Ajaigarh, where he was afterwards poisoned, and himself took his father's place at the head of the united Maratha and Gosain forces.² Shamsheer Bahadur (2nd nawab) made Banda the chief town of his residence. It is said that the jagir of Banda later on yielded an annual revenue of 33 lacs of rupees.³

The present district of Banda was ceded to the British by the treaty of Bassein in 1803; but Shamsheer Bahadur, son of Ali Bahadur and several independent chiefs had to be separately reduced. Himmat Bahadur, on the other hand, yielded and received a large jagir along the Yamuna, which lapsed to the British shortly afterwards. The British force could not have so easily accomplished the occupation of Bundelkhand had not Himmat Bahadur offered his services to them. He joined the British with a large body of troops. There was no difficulty in reducing the petty chieftains and their forts. But Shamsheer Bahadur still held out and so the united forces of the British and Himmat Bahadur crossed the river Ken on the out-skirts of Banda in October, 1803 and found the army of Shamsheer Bahadur drawn up to oppose them. There was a battle fought at Kapsa a place 15 km. from Banda, but Shamsheer Bahadur was easily defeated. He eventually surrendered on January 10, 1804, on the assurance of an annual allowance of rupees four lacs in perpetuity for himself and his family. Afterwards a large area near Banda was granted to him, for him and his troops, and he was allowed to maintain a body-guard "armed and dressed like the company's troops."⁴

British administration began with the arrival of captain Baillie, agent for political affairs in Bundelkhand; but Khet Singh, a noted Bundela leader and several independent chiefs had yet to be separately reduced. An action was fought at Kamta near Karwi with Khet Singh and another at Behra with Bhim Dauwa, Gotai Dauwa and Khet Singh. Lieutenant Burrell encountered the combined forces of Paras Ram and others in 1804 and routed them. Colonel Meiselback also defeated Bhim Dauwa, at Garhi Asni and Oran in the same year and Raja Ram was discomfited at Parwar near Banda by Himmat Bahadur. The latter chief died shortly afterwards and the extensive territory that had formed his property in the district was incorporated within the British dominions.

¹ Drake-Brockman, D. L.. *op. cit.*, p. 180

² *Ibid.*, pp. 179-180

³ Sardesai, G. S. *op. cit.*, p. 108

⁴ Misra, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 373

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His tomb lay at Kanwara, about three kilometres from Banda; but hardly a vestige now remains.

Trouble soon arose in the neighbourhood of the British territory. The fort of Kalinjar with adjoining territories had been left in the possession of the descendants of Kaimji Chaube, the *qiledar*. The family had professed its allegiance to the British government and received a sanad for the adjacent land. During the years 1810 and 1811 the *qiledar* violated the engagements and the British decided to eject him. A force assembled at Banda under colonel Martindell and marched to Kalinjar on January 18, 1812. Next day the *qiledar* surrendered the fort on the same terms that had been offered to him before the attack. As a result of the agreement then arrived at Kalinjar and 39 villages were incorporated in British territory. By the capture of Kalinjar the last step in the pacification of Bundelkhand was effected.

The district remained quiet under the company's rule, but its fiscal history was unfortunate.¹ Banda remained in the district of Bundelkhand till March, 1819, when it was separated and formed into the district of southern Bundelkhand, with the headquarters at Banda, which gave its name to the new district.

On his death in 1823, Shamsheer Bahadur was succeeded by his younger brother, Zulfiqar Ali. The latter died in 1849, where upon the nawabship passed to his son, Ali Bahadur II, who, at the time of the freedom struggle of 1857, was in the enjoyment of the full pension of Rs 4 lacs which had originally been granted to his uncle.² Meanwhile, Khaddi, the jagir of Paras Ram, lapsed in 1850, and was annexed to the district.

The family of the Raos of Karwi which took a prominent part in the freedom struggle traces its ancestry to the Peshwas of Poona. Under an agreement of August 14, 1803, with the British government, Amrit Rao, brother of last Peshwa Baji Rao II, received a pension of Rs 7 lacs annually from the Company with a jagir in Banda district. He took up his residence at Karwi. He was succeeded by his son Vinayak Rao, who retained the pension, but it ceased with his death in 1853. He left two sons by adoption, Narayan Rao and Madhav Rao, but government refused to recognise either and the jagir was resumed.³

The first disturbances that broke out in the settled government of over fifty years took place at the eastern end of the district.⁴ The loss of independence itself provided the motive force for the struggle for

¹ *Imperial Gazetteer*, p. 38

² Misra, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 373

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 376-377

⁴ Chaudhari S. B.: *Civil rebellion in the India Mutinies, 1857-1859*, p. 207

freedom and henceforward, the local populace in various parts of the district commenced their efforts to throw off the yoke of alien rule. The growing discontent of the masses was further aggravated by two measures in particular namely, the land revenue settlements and the annexation of Avadh. The former measure created a class of dispossessed nobles and landlords and the dissolution of the kingdom of Avadh gave a rude shock to the Indian soldiers in the Bengal army who were recruited mostly from that area. Thus sepoys became spearheads, the instruments and means of an upsurge in various parts of the country.

On June 8, 1857, a large number of prisoners who had escaped from the central jail at Allahabad crossed over to Mau in the east of the district and excited the people to action. Spontaneously the villagers of the tahsil Mau rose in a body and attacked the thanadar (police officer), tahsildar and their *amla*, (staff). Government property was destroyed, buildings gutted, a treasure containing rupees one thousand and two hundred was plundered and even the records of the court were destroyed. The conflagration spread westward, and the tahsil of Baberu was also soon sacked. On June 9th the zamindars of Manka and Samgara in tahsil Baberu began to plunder the boats plying in Yamuna and drove off the tahsildar who went to restore order. The freedom fighters then plundered tahsil Baberu and its treasury, destroyed all records and dismantled the building. The people of Banda, and a number of other villagers in the tahsil of Pailani, also rose in arms, the Muslim villages of Chilla being most conspicuous.

Every effort was made by the British residents to retain the town, but on 14th June it was abandoned.¹ When the Indian troops revolted on this date, the government partly left the station leaving the district in charge of nawab Ali Bahadur of Banda who was the most important person in the town. Son of Zulfiqar Ali (brother of the nawab Shamsheer Bahadur), he had succeeded, in 1850, to the jagirs and privileges granted by the British to his uncle in 1804, and he now declared himself independent and joined the war against the British.

On the same night, 14th June, when the British officers left Banda, nawab Ali Bahadur proclaimed his own rule for that of the British and in Banda, all the bungalows in cantonments were plundered and burnt to the ground. The revolutionary slogan was proclaimed to justify his position: *Khalq Khuda Ka, Mulk Badsha Ka, Hookum Nawab Ali Bahadur Ka*. The former government employees were maintained, especially, Mohammed Sirdar Khan, the deputy collector, who was appointed the *nazim* of Banda.

Cockerell, the joint magistrate of Karwi, unaware of the disturbances, reached Banda with some of the Karwi treasure on the morning

¹ *Imperial Gazetteer, op. cit.*, p. 38

of the 15th June. He tried to get an audience with the nawab, but lost his life at the gateway of the courtyard of the nawab's palace. The same day the freedom fighters marched to the jail, released the prisoners and took possession of the stores and cannons, and were joined in this by the Ajaigarh troops. Next day Bruce, Benjamine and Lloyd, Eurasians in the nawab's employ, as well as wife of Benjamine and Bruce's mother, were all killed.

The nawab of Banda attempted to organise a government and sought to pacify the Hindus by prohibiting the slaughter of the cows. But his claims were disputed by Ranjor Dauwa of Ajaigarh and others.

Nawab Ali Bahadur, however, was not the only ruler of the district. At Karwi, in the western part, Narayan Rao and Madho Rao had declared themselves as Peshwas in November, 1857, both being second to bear these names in that illustrious line.

The fort of Kalinjar, however, was held throughout by the British forces, aided by the raja of Panna. On 29th September, when Kunwar Singh with two thousand men reached Banda he was received with great honour and hospitality by the nawab. The local populace also warmly welcomed him and assisted him in organising troops. Numerous soldiers from Avadh came to join him. In the meantime conditions at Delhi had changed. The freedom struggle had been quelled and British authority was reappearing. This necessitated a change of his plans and Kunwar Singh stayed there till 18th October when he went away towards Kalpi.¹

By February 1858, the revolutionary flame was in full blaze, the popular character of the freedom struggle was manifested in the destruction of the church and the desecration of the Christian burial ground.

The nawab had now become a prominent leader, and entered into close correspondence with other freedom fighters. He commenced to fortify Bhaugarh fort on the Ken, and sent a force to assist Tantia Tope in an attack on Charkhari.

Meanwhile the British troops under General Whitlock advanced towards Banda in April, 1858. On April 17th Whitlock reached Karwi, 39 km. west of Banda, and fought a small skirmish with the freedom fighters, who were driven back. On the 19th Whitlock's force engaged the nawab's army at Goera Mughli, 13 km. west of Banda, and drove them from three positions successively across the Ken river, capturing eight guns, and killing 800 men.² Narayan and Madhu Rao, on this, surrendered unconditionally to Whitlock but the General on entering Karwi on 6th June, 1858, found numerous proofs of their preparation for the freedom struggle, pieces of cannon, immense quantity of shot, shell and powder.

¹ Sen. S. N.: *Eighteen Fifty-seven*, (Calcutta, 1957), p. 261

² Rizvi S. A. A. *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, V. IV, p. 566

Thus, the fire of revolution which had broken on 8th June, 1857 was extinguished completely on 6th June, 1858. The British rule once again prevailed from one end to the other in the district. The administration of nawab of Banda was sound and was praised by Britishers. The chief freedom fighters were arrested and awarded sentences of imprisonment. Their properties and estates were forfeited to government. The punishment awarded, however, to the nawab of Banda was much milder than others. He was allowed to retire to Indore with a small pension of rupees 36,000 per annum. Narayan Rao, who had established his rule during the struggle over a part of the district was sentenced to transportation for life, but the sentence was remitted by the Governor General and he was placed under surveillance at Hazaribagh, on an allowance of Rs 700 a month. Madhav Rao was pardoned in consideration of his youth and he and his two sons were educated at Bareilly and subsequently given an annual pension of rupees 25,000.

After 1858 new features began to appear in Banda. Trade and commerce began to grow owing to the construction of the rail road. The railways also helped a great deal in fighting famines by facilitating quick transport of food from surplus areas. The introduction of English education brought to Banda political ideas of the west along with knowledge of western sciences. Not long afterwards a sizeable educated middle class had appeared on the scene which spoke the English language and had a common stock of western liberal ideas. During the close of the 19th century the activities of the Arya Samaj led to great social upheaval among the backward local populace.

The youth of the district had remained restless for quite a long time with the result that at the turn of the century discontentment broke out and events moved rapidly. During the ante-partition agitation of 1905, the district did not lag behind in holding public meetings, in organizing strikes and protests, and in creating heightened awareness among the people of the oppressions of the foreign rule. Simultaneously, the movement for boycotting foreign goods also went ahead. Even in the interior of the district the Swadeshi movement struck deep roots when oaths to boycott foreign articles and to deal in Swadeshi goods only were taken by the people.¹ In 1908, Lajpat Rai opened Dayanand Vedic Anathalaya at Banda.²

However, in between the Swadeshi era and the advent of Gandhiji on the Indian political scene there was no remarkable political development in the district and unlike some other places in U. P., there was no incidence of terroristic activity here. As a part of the state, and

¹ Divedi, C.: *Kamad Kranti*, p. 180 (Prayag)

² *Ibid.*, p. 135

country, the district was automatically drawn into the First World War. There was in the first stage, a marked willingness to help the government and to stand by her in the hour of need. Soldiers were recruited in Banda and a generous sum of money was contributed to the war fund.

In the post-war years, after the Rowlatt Bills and subsequent Jallianwalla incident in Amritsar, the Swaraj slogan stirred up a new spirit of nationalism in the country. The British government was using the Muslims against India's political struggle. A noticeable feature of the political life of the district during this period was, however, the uninterrupted agitation carried on by several leaders of the local populace.

The non-co-operation movement started in August, 1920, spread in the district. This was an attempt to widen the Swadeshi movement from a mere boycott of British goods to a boycott of every thing British.¹ A campaign was launched in the district for using indigenous goods, especially *khadi* or homespun cloth. The people were exhorted to leave government services, boycott the courts and children were asked not to go to English and government schools. There was a demand to reorganise education on national lines under national control.² For the first time students, peasants and workers were drawn in large numbers into the fold of the national movement when they boycotted the shops selling foreign cloths. At this time the foundation of the District Congress Committee was laid. The short lived Rastriya Vidyalaya was established in 1920 at Banda.³ The publication of *Satyagrahi* from the district headquarters marked a turning point as it created a revolutionary stir among the masses. The public was attracted not only by the printing of this paper but even more by the new note of strong nationalism preached by it.⁴ The district administration imposed a ban on the sale of *khaddar* but foreign cloth worth thousand of rupees was daily reduced to ashes at Ram Lila ground, Maheshwari Devi crossing, Chowk bazar, in front of Kotwali and district courts.⁵ In the same year Purshottam Das Tandon and Jawaharlal Nehru attended Gayaganj political conference to give an impetus to this movement.⁶ Similar meetings were arranged in big towns. As the movement was gaining momentum in the district as everywhere else, an outburst of violence took place on February, 1922, at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district. The movement was immediately called off by Gandhiji. Thereafter no event worth notice seems to have taken place till 1928.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 124

² *Fighters for Freedom Who's Who* (i) Jhansi Division, (Lucknow 1963), pp. 80-123

³ Divedi, C., *op. cit.*, p. 55

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 138-141

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 58

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 69

Gandhiji, Sarojni Naidu and Acharya J. B. Kripalani were on a hurricane tour of the whole of northern India in order to gather support for the newly launched Civil Disobedience Movement after the failure of Simon Commission. They came to Banda in November, 1929. Gandhiji held his prayer meetings at Banda, Chilla, Karwi and Matondh and enlisted the co-operation of the people in joining the struggle for freedom. The people of the district, including government servants, collected large sums and forwarded the same to Gandhiji for utilizing it in furthering the cause of freedom.

In 1930, Civil Disobedience Movement was started in Banda, alongwith the rest of the country. The first phase of the movement comprised violation of the Salt Act. Congress volunteers and other people of the district responded by manufacturing contraband salt at Duss Maidan (near Karwi), a gesture that led to salt being manufactured at hundreds of places throughout the district.¹

The Salt Satyagraha was followed by the Civil Disobedience Movement in which people from all walks of life participated wholeheartedly, 65 persons being sent to jail in 1930. The movement spread rapidly throughout the district and many local leaders delivered anti-government speeches. Protest meetings and anti-government demonstrations were widely organized and processions were taken out in the rural areas. A large number of peasants joined the Congress, besides women also participated.² The district authorities prohibited the holding of public meetings but these orders were disregarded by Congress workers who courted arrest and distributed anti-government leaflets. During this movement more than a hundred persons from the district were sent to jail or fined or both. Between these years Chandra Shekhar Azad (commander-in-chief of the Hindustan Republic Army) also visited the district. During his stay at Banda he established contacts with the local leaders who helped him with finances, arms and ammunition.

The district participated in the elections of 1937 which were conducted under the Government of India Act of 1935.

During the Second World War the people of the district started a massive campaign against the war fund. The Congress workers launched an anti-recruitment movement throughout Bundelkhand. The government issued orders to the landlords of the district to supply recruits, the numbers being fixed according to the assessment of land revenue. In 1941, thousands of Congress members as well as other people of the district launched Individual Satyagraha against the war fund campaign and courted arrest. The district records 59 persons as having been convicted by the district authorities.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 158

² *Ibid.*, p. 152

On August 8, 1942 the Congress passed a resolution calling upon the British to relinquish power and to quit India. With the launching of the 'Quit India' movement, the simmering feeling of discontent among the politically conscious people of the district exploded in one great blaze of violent action in the shape of uprooting railway tracks, pulling down telegraph and telephone wires and street light posts. After the arrest of 84 prominent leaders in the district, the tension subsided, but political agitation in various forms continued by different parties and groups in their own respective ways till the eve of Independence.

On August 15, 1947, the country was liberated from alien rule and declared independent. This day has since been declared as one of the three National Days of the Country. The district celebrates the Independence Day every year in befitting glee and there is rejoicing in every home. The national flag is hoisted on this day not only on all government but on almost all private buildings, too. The district has had its due share in the long freedom struggle. The joy of liberation is recalled every year. The tragedy and wounds of partition which accompanied independence, bringing in its wake many displaced people from Pakistan, have long since all but healed.

On hearing the news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi (on January 30, 1948), the whole district went into mourning, the markets, and offices were closed and several processions were taken out and meetings held to mourn the tragic and irreparable loss of the Father of the Nation. Though martyred, his memory still lives fresh in the minds of the people. Every year, October 2, is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti, when meetings, discussions and discourses are organised all over the district to eulogise Mahatma Gandhi's achievements. The people also renew their pledge to serve the nation and follow his way of life.

With the enactment and adoption of the Constitution of India on January 26, 1950, India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic. The day was celebrated in the district by taking out processions, holding meetings and illuminating houses, shops and government buildings. This day is observed with enthusiasm every year all over the district as the Republic Day.

The nation always venerated those who had participated in the freedom struggle. Till January, 1975, 89 persons of the district still living who had taken part in country's freedom struggle, or their dependents were awarded *Kamra patras*, i.e., copper plates, containing a eulogy of their outstanding sacrifices in the cause of Independence.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

GROWTH OF POPULATION

The earliest census of the district was undertaken in 1948, when the population was computed on the basis of an assumed average of persons to each house, and was returned at 5,52,526. The census of 1853 showed the inaccuracy of the last census by denoting a rise of about 34 per cent on the previous population. This census gave a total of 7,43,872 with a density of 247 persons per sq. mile. A decrease in population by 19,500 persons or 2.62 per cent was noted in the census of 1865 when the population was found to be 7,24,372 persons only. This decrease was ascribed to the after effects of the events of 1857, in disbanding the establishments of nawabs and Marathas and the emigrations due to the disorders of 1857—59. In the census of 1872 the population numbered at 6,97,611 persons only with a density of 240 to a sq. mile. This time the decrease in population was due to the reduction in the area of the district and scarcities of 1860, 1864 and 1868. The next census of 1881 showed a total of 6,98,608 persons. At the enumeration of 1891, the total population had risen to 7,05,832 or 1.3 per cent, giving a density of 234 per sq. mile.

The decennial growth, with variation in population, during the period of 1901—1971 was as follows:

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1901	6,19,186	—	—
1911	6,45,222	+26,036	+4.20
1921	6,02,828	-42,394	-6.57
1931	6,40,848	+38,020	+6.31
1941	7,40,219	+99,371	+15.51
1951	7,90,247	+50,028	+6.76
1961	9,53,731	+1,63,484	+20.69
1971	11,82,215	+2,28,484	+23.96

A decrease of 86,646 persons on the figures of 1891 was noted at the census of 1901. The famines and unfavourable seasons from 1894 to 1897 had depleted the district. In the latter year the death-rate was the highest on record. In the second decade, the fall in population was mainly due to an epidemic of plague, which proved fatal, raging in the early years of the decade. Between 1901 and 1971, the

population of the district registered an increase of 90.94 per cent. Compared to this the increase in the population of the State during the corresponding period has been 81.68 per cent. The maximum rate of growth in the district i.e. 23.96 per cent. was during the decade 1961—71, which was much higher than the State average of 19.78 per cent.

In 1971, the district population was 11,82,215 persons, of whom 6,31,921 were males and 5,50,294 females, and in respect of population, this district occupied the 42nd position in the State. The area of the district in 1971 was 7,645 sq. km. and from the point of view of area, this district stands at the 6th position in the State. In 1971, the density of population in the district was 155 persons per sq. km., which was much lower than the State average of 300 persons per sq. km. The most densely populated tahsils are Baberu and Naraini, each having 176 persons per sq. km. Next is Banda tahsil having 174 persons per sq. km. and then, Karwi having 112 persons per sq. km. and the last is Mau with a density of 106 persons per sq. km. The rural and urban density of the population in the district was 142 and 4,071 persons per sq. km. respectively. The highest rural density of 176 persons per sq. km. was noted in Baberu tahsil while the maximum urban density was found in Banda tahsil (15,372 persons per sq. km.). The high rural density in Baberu and Naraini was due to its fertility and prosperity, the lowest in rural parts of Mau was attributed to its precarious tracts and less fertile soil. The high urban density in Mau was due to Rajapur.

The sex ratio of the district in 1971 was found to be 871 females per 1,000 males, which was lower than the State average of 879. The sex ration in rural and urban areas of the district was 875 and 824 respectively. The tahsilwise sex ratio in 1971 was 880 in Mau, 878 in Naraini, 875 in Karwi, 872 in Baberu and 871 in Banda.

The variation in sex ratio between 1901 and 1971 has been decreasing during successive decades as follows:

Year	Males	Females	Number of females per 1,000 males
1901	3,11,958	3,07,228	985
1911	3,26,446	3,18,776	977
1921	3,09,212	2,98,616	960
1931	3,31,369	3,09,479	938
1941	3,82,652	3,57,567	934
1951	4,10,801	3,79,446	924
1961	5,00,573	4,53,158	905
1971	6,31,921	5,50,294	871

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The distribution of population, according to different age groups in 1971, was as follows:

Age group	District Population			Rural Population			Urban Population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0—14	..	2,74,147	2,41,690	4,74,593	2,52,036	2,22,557	41,244	22,111	19,133
15—19	..	47,309	35,576	74,233	42,087	32,146	8,652	5,222	3,430
20—24	..	41,413	42,500	76,109	37,193	38,916	7,804	4,220	3,584
25—29	..	46,115	43,686	82,383	42,312	40,071	7,418	3,803	3,615
30—39	..	82,738	73,368	1,43,588	75,904	67,684	12,518	6,834	5,684
40—49	..	60,671	50,041	1,01,571	55,516	46,055	9,141	5,155	3,986
50—59	..	41,820	32,778	68,789	38,418	30,371	5,309	3,192	2,407
60 and above	..	37,607	30,609	62,878	34,667	28,211	5,333	2,940	2,393
Age not stated	..	101	46	115	76	39	32	25	7
Total	..	6,31,921	5,50,294	10,84,259	5,78,209	5,06,050	97,956	53,712	44,224

Population by Tahsils

In 1971, the district had five tahsils viz., Banda, Baberu, Naraini, Karwi and Mau, which included 92 uninhabited, and 1,207 inhabited villages, and 5 towns (as classified by census). The towns contained 8.29 per cent of the district population. The population of the towns was as follows:

Name	Tahsil	Persons	Males	Females
Banda, M.B.	Banda	50,575	27,568	23,007
Atarra, M.B.	Naraini	17,231	9,652	7,579
Chitrakut Dham, M.B.	Karwi	17,791	9,711	8,083
Manikpur Sarhat, T.A.	Karwi	6,512	3,575	2,937
Rajapur, T.A.	Mau	5,844	3,206	2,638

The district contains four more town areas namely Baberu, Naraini, Mataundh and Oran, but they were not classified as towns by census, as they do not fulfil the urban conditions, as laid down by the census of India. The tahsilwise break-up of district population with the number of villages and towns, in 1971, was as follows:

Tahsil	Villages		Towns	Population		Percentage of total population	Percentage of rural/urban population	
	Inhabited	Uninhabited		Persons	Males			Females
Banda								
Rural	202	9	—	2,35,192	1,25,676	1,09,516	19.89	82.63
Urban	—	—	1	10,575	27,568	23,007	4.29	17.37
Total	202	9	1	2,45,767	1,53,244	1,32,523	24.18	100.00
Naraini								
Rural	263	29	—	2,28,161	1,21,449	1,06,712	19.29	93.36
Urban	—	—	1	17,231	9,652	7,579	1.46	6.64
Total	263	29	1	2,45,392	1,31,101	1,14,291	20.75	100.00
Baberu								
(Only rural)	212	6	—	2,79,320	1,49,131	1,30,189	23.63	100.00
Karwi								
Rural	313	31	—	2,37,482	1,26,622	1,10,860	20.08	90.95
Urban	—	—	2	24,306	13,286	11,020	2.06	10.05
Total	313	31	2	2,61,788	1,39,908	1,21,880	22.14	100.00
Mau								
Rural	167	17	—	1,04,104	55,328	48,776	8.80	94.86
Urban	—	—	1	5,844	3,206	2,638	0.50	5.14
Total	167	17	1	1,09,948	58,534	51,414	9.30	100.00
Grand Total	1,207	92	5	11,82,215	6,31,921	5,50,294	100.00	

The extent of population in 1,207 inhabited villages, as in 1971, was as follows:

Range of Population	No. of inhabited villages	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage of rural population
Less than 200	214	20,899	11,057	9,842	1.88
200—499	286	98,868	52,489	46,379	9.12
500—999	350	2,50,937	1,33,380	1,17,557	23.14
1,000—1,999	238	3,42,196	1,82,074	1,60,122	31.56
2,000—4,999	109	3,10,380	1,66,177	1,44,203	28.63
5,000—9,999	16	61,479	33,032	28,447	5.67
Total ..	1,207	10,84,259	5,78,209	5,06,050	100.00

Thus, about 91.71 per cent of the people lived in rural areas. Out of 1,207 inhabited villages, 500 were of small size, each having less than 500 inhabitants, while medium size villages with a population varying from 500 to 2,000 numbered 588. The remaining 119 villages were large ones, with a population above 2,000 persons. More than fifty per cent of the district's rural population was thus living in the medium size villages. A Statement (No. 1) showing area and population of the district in 1961 and 1971 is appended at the end of the chapter.

Immigration and Emigration

In 1961, among the people enumerated here 94.3 per cent were born within the district, 3.5 per cent in other districts of the State, 2.0 per cent in other parts of India and 0.1 per cent in other countries. Among those from other countries 724 were from Pakistan, 65 from Nepal and 3 from Burma. Out of the immigrants from adjacent States 18,656 persons were from Madhya Pradesh, 242 from Punjab, 100 from Bihar, 71 from Rajasthan and 17 from Delhi. The number of immigrants from other districts of the State was 32,965. Of the immigrants 91.5 per cent were from rural areas and only 8.5 per cent from urban. Among them 19.1 per cent are males and 80.9 per cent females. The larger percentage of females was caused by migration through marriage.

The number of emigrants from the district is not available. However, some Muslim families did migrate to Pakistan upon the partition of the country in 1947. Some people also keep going out in search of employment or in connection with trade or business, or on account of marriages.

Displaced Persons

After 1947, about 900 displaced persons particularly Hindus, Sikhs and Jains, mostly from Pakistan came to this district. As per census records of 1951, 5 such persons arrived in 1946, 459 in 1947, 353 in 1948, 36 in 1949, 20 in 1950 and 27 in unstated years. Among them 95.9 per cent have come from Pakistan and 4.1 per cent from other countries. Till the census of 1971, there had been no substantial rise in their numbers. Most of the displaced persons preferred to live in the urban areas of the district.

LANGUAGE

The language of the district called Bundeli, but it is really the Bagheli variety of eastern Hindi, influenced by Bundeli. In 1971, it was being spoken by more than 95 per cent of the district population. Local dialects and sub-dialects are also recognised and these are known as Tirhani, Gahora and Jurar. The mother-tongue of about 4.66 per cent of population was Urdu. The number of persons who returned other languages as their mother-tongue was insignificant.

SCRIPT

Devanagri script is being used for Hindi and the script for Urdu is persian, other languages generally following their own scripts.

RELIGION AND CASTE

The followers of different religions in the district, as in 1971, were as follows:

Religion	Followers						
	Total			Males		Females	
	Persons	Males	Females	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Hinduism	11,12,224	5,95,344	5,16,880	5,50,630	44,714	4,80,823	36,057
Islam	68,803	35,956	32,847	27,561	8,395	25,195	7,652
Sikhism	202	114	88	—	114	—	88
Christianity	210	99	111	18	81	24	87
Jainism	497	192	305	—	192	8	297
Buddhism	133	129	4	—	129	—	4
Other religions and persuasions	146	87	59	—	87	—	59
Total	11,82,215	6,31,921	5,50,294	5,78,209	53,712	5,06,050	44,244

Thus, the percentage of Hindus in the district was 94.08 as against the State average of 83.76. There were 5.82 per cent Muslims as compared to their State average of 15.48. The remaining 0.1 per cent of the district population comprised of Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and others.

Hindu—This major community was originally divided into four branches, viz. Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra, but later on one more sect was originated from Shudras being called Achhut or Antyja (Untouchables). This ancient division was mainly occupational, but gradually it developed into a hereditary order. Now in modern society, due to the impact of progressive social and economic forces, the old caste structure is crumbling, though slowly. It has already lost much of its rigidity.

This district has been a Brahman stronghold and had been the residence of many influential Mahants and priests. The Brahmanas, who are numerous here, are distributed all over the district, but their number in Karwi tahsil is comparatively large. Their important subdivisions represented here are the Jijhotias and Kanaujias.

Rajputs or Thakurs, claiming to be original Kshatriyas, have a good representation here. They exist in great numbers everywhere in the district. Their most numerous clan represented here is the Bais. Next to them are the Dikhit Rajputs. The other Rajput clans in the district are the Panwar, Janwar, Raghubansi, Mauhar, Bagri, Gaur, Gaudam, Chandel and Tomar.

Vaishyas are distributed throughout the district and most of them are traders and money-lenders by profession. Their subdivisions represented here are the Agarwal, Agrahari, Kasarwani, Kasaundhan and Rastogi. Kayasthas also deserve a mention here owing to the important position formerly held by certain members of the caste as landholders. At the Cadell's Settlement, they held over 9 per cent of the total area in Banda and 8 per cent in Karwi subdivision.

The occupational groups like Koris, Kahars, Kurmis, Ahirs, Lodhis, Arakhs, Nais, Barhais, Dhobis, Bharbhujas, Lohars, Kumhars and Gadariyas etc., which together form a small percentage of Hindus, are spread throughout the district.

About three dozen subdivisions of the Scheduled Castes are represented in the district. In 1971, they numbered 2,72,883 and formed nearly 23.08 per cent of district population and about 23.9 per cent of the Hindu population. They contribute to 23.93 per cent to the rural and 13.73 per cent to the urban population of the district. The Scheduled Tribes numbered only 223 forming about 0.02 per cent of the district population. Only 14 of them were living in urban areas. The tahsil-

wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as in 1971, was as given below:

District tahsil	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
District						
Rural	2,59,431	1,36,088	1,23,343	209	110	99
Urban	13,452	7,269	6,183	14	8	6
Total	2,72,883	1,43,357	1,29,526	223	118	105
Banda						
Rural	46,077	24,400	21,677	—	—	—
Urban	3,741	2,007	1,734	8	5	3
Total	49,818	26,407	23,407	8	5	3
Baberu (rural)						
Total	68,793	36,021	32,772	—	—	—
Naraini						
Rural	54,871	28,824	26,047	46	25	21
Urban	3,985	2,177	1,808	—	—	—
Total	58,856	31,001	27,855	46	25	21
Karwi						
Rural	63,795	33,321	30,474	127	69	58
Urban	4,142	2,230	1,912	6	3	3
Total	67,937	35,551	32,386	133	72	61
Mau						
Rural	25,895	13,522	12,373	36	16	20
Urban	1,584	855	729	—	—	—
Total	27,479	14,377	13,102	36	16	20

Muslim—Majority of the Muslims in the district belong to the Sunni sect. Among them the most numerous are the Sheikhs. Their main subdivisions represented here are the Qureshis and Siddiquis. They are strongest in Banda tahsil. Next to them in number are the Pathans. They are also most numerous in Banda tahsil. The only other subdivision that exists in any strength is that of Ghoris. Saiyids, who are less in number, are scattered all over the district.

The remaining Muslim subdivisions, mostly occupational, are the Behnas, Julahas, Qassabs, Nais, Darzis, Chippis, Churihars, Dhobis, Kunjras and Faqirs. There are also some Muslim Rajputs. The bulk of them belong to unspecified clans but they are, as a matter of fact, converted Dikhit Rajputs, where these have not been confused with Pathans.

Sikh—In 1971, there were only 202 Sikhs in the district, of whom 114 were the males, residing only in urban areas. Their percentage in district population was only 0.02.

Christian—Their number in 1971 was 210 (99 males and 111 females) and 163 of them were residing in urban areas. They constitute only 0.02 per cent of the district population.

Jain—They numbered 497 in 1971, contributing about 0.44 per cent in the district population. The number of males and females was 192 and 305 respectively. Except 8 females all were residing in urban areas.

Buddhists—Their number in 1971 was only 133 and nearly all i.e. 129 were males. All of them were residing in urban areas. Their percentage in district population was 0.01.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Of Hindus—Hinduism (as prevalent here) is a collection of diverse beliefs, doctrines and practices ranging from polytheism to absolute monism and the identification of *atman* (individual soul) with *paramatman* (universal soul). The more unique features of Hindu religious belief are the immortality of the soul and its reincarnation, after death, according to one's *karmas* (actions) in life until nirvana (salvation) is reached. It also includes the worship of a pantheon of gods each representing a different aspect of the ultimate divinity or its avatars, the chief among them being Brahma, Vishnu, Mahesh (Siva), Rama, Krishna and their consorts, Ganesh, Hanuman, Surya etc., and Naudurga, the nine forms of Devi viz., Shailputri, Brahmchari, Chitraghanta, Kusumadani, Skandmata, Katyaini, Mahagauri and Sidhmata. Many beliefs about the holiness of taking bath in rivers on auspicious occasions, are also common. Temples dedicated to different deities are the normal places for religious congregation and worship. Some people also have a separate place for puja in their own houses. Fasts are also observed on various week-days or according to the dates of the lunar month and on important festivals like Durga puja, Rama Navami, Janamāstami, Sivaratri, etc. Discourses and recitations (*katha*) from religious books like the *Gita*, *Srimad Bhagavata* and *Ramayana*, and collective singing of devotional hymns (*kirtan*), are also sometimes arranged privately or publicly. The

illiterate and more backward sections of the community, on the other hand, also indulge sometimes in various superstitions and propitiation of ghosts or spirits, etc.

Among the religious places of the district, Chitrakut is the most important and prominent. The hill, which is the object of at least once in life time pilgrimage for most Hindus, is known as Kamta Nath, and the name Chitrakut is applied to the hill, the circumbulate (*parikrama*) and the locality generally. The hill is said to have attained its greatest sanctity in Tretayug when Rama, Sita and Lakshman lived here, after their exile from Ayodhya. Around the base of the hill is a terrace, on which pilgrims perform the ceremony of *parikrama*. A big fair is also organised here on every Amavasya. There are about three dozen places of worship dedicated to various deities, situated on the low surrounding hills, on the river banks, and in the valley and plains at the foot of the hill, all of which are connected with ceremonies of pilgrimage performed at Chitrakut. Seven of these places, namely Kottirth, Diwan Ganna, Hanuman Dhara, Phataksila, Sati-Ansuia, Gupt-Godavri, and Bharat Kup are much frequented by devout Hindus, who go through the ceremonies of bathing, meditation, and worship at each of them.

Rajapur is another religious place in the district. Some portion of the original manuscript of the *Ramayana* is kept in the newly built Manas Mandir. The place also contains a Hanuman temple, known as Sankat Mochan.

The district contains many temples. The important ones are Shivalingam Maheshwari temple and Kali temple at Banda, Samundari Devi temple, Rajapur, Nilkanth temple at Kalinjar and the temple of Devi at Girwan. Tulsi Smarak at Rajapur is also important.

Arya Samajists, who are monotheists repudiating idol worship and rituals, are numerous here. The Arya Samaj had made progress in the district since 1891. The members of this religious institution do not worship in the temples, but generally perform *sandhya* prayers. The more staunch followers of this sect also perform the daily *hawan*.

Some people also have their faith in Vaishnavism, Saivism and the Radha Swami Mat, while a few are the worshippers of the Panchon Pir.

Of Muslims—The Muslims of the district believe as elsewhere, that there is one God i.e. Allah and they follow the principles laid down by the prophet Muhammad. Islam enjoins five duties upon its followers: the recitation of *kalma* (an expression of faith in Allah as the only God and Muhammad as His only prophet); the offering of

namaz (prayers) five times a day, preferably in a mosque (individually or in congregation, being known as *namaz* of Fajr, Zuhar, Asr, Maghrib and Isha); to keep *roza* (fast) during Ramadhan month; hajj to Mecca; and giving *zakat* (charity). Their holy book is *Quran*, and one who memorises and recites it is called *hafiz*.

The Muslims try to offer *namaz* regularly but are more particular about the *namaz* of Friday. On important festivals like Id-ul-Fitr and Id-uz-Zuha, they offer *namaz* collectively at Idgahs. The sacrifice of animals is also a common feature on the occasion of Id-uz-Zuha. The Milad celebrations, to commemorate the birth of the prophet in the month of Rabi I, are also arranged with great rejoicing, when houses are illuminated and religious gatherings, highlighting the teachings of Islam, are held. The people also have their faith in *pirs* (saints) and perform *urs* celebrations in their honour. The district contains many mosques, but the important ones are Jama Masjid, Sarvar Ki Masjid and Nawabi Masjid.

Of Sikhs—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion, disavowing idolatry. There is no caste distinction. The religion enjoins on its believers the wearing of a *kangi* (comb), a *kara* (iron bangle), a *kirpan* (dagger) and *kachha* (shorts), and prohibits the cutting of *kesh* (hair). The *Grantha Saheb* is the holy book of Sikhs, who attend congregational prayers at gurdwaras. They celebrate the birth anniversaries of their gurus, when the *Grantha Saheb* is taken out in procession. They also sometimes perform collective marriages in gurdwaras. In summer they offer water and free sweet drink to all and soundly on certain occasions.

Of Christians—The Christians believe in one God. His only son Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit, the resurrection of the dead and everlasting life. The *Bible* is their holy book, and congregational prayers are performed in churches or chapels, particularly on Sundays. This practice also serves the purpose of a social get-together.

Of Buddhists—As elsewhere, Buddhists believe in the eight-fold middle path of righteousness. viz., *satya Vishwas*, *Satya Bhasan*, *Satya Vichar*, *Satya Karma*, *Satya Nirvah*, *Satya Prajatra*, *Satya Dhyana* and *Satya Bhas*. This path ends sorrow and leads to the attainment of peace, enlightenment and nirvana. They worship in their temples and generally offer regular prayers at home.

Of Jains—The Jains believe in *triratna* (three gems); right faith, right knowledge and right conduct which lead them to the path of *moksha* (liberation). According to their belief, the universe has had no beginning and will have no end, and no creator is necessary to explain the cosmic phenomena. They believe in the doctrine of Karma and worship the images of their *tirthankaras*, or Jinas, in their temples.

Festivals and Fairs

Hindu—Their series of festivals commences with Sitala Asthami, which falls on the 8th day of the first fortnight of Chaitra, the first month of Hindu calendar, when the goddess Sitala is worshipped. The 9th day of the bright fortnight of that month is called Rama Navami, when the birthday of Rama is celebrated with great rejoicing. Naga Panchami falls on the 5th day bright half of Sravana when the *nagas* or serpent gods are worshipped by offerings of milk, flowers and rice. On Raksha Bandhan, which falls on the 15th day of bright half of the same month, *rakhis* (hread symbolising protection) are tied by sisters around the right wrists of their brother, and by Brahmana priests to their patrons. On the first day of Bhadra, the festival of Kajli is celebrated by immersing the *kajelia* (fresh barley shoots) by ladies in the ponds. Janamastami is observed on the 8th day of the dark half of Bhadra to commemorate the birth of lord Krishna. On the 3rd day of the second fortnight of the same month Hartalika Teej is celebrated by keeping fast by married women for the welfare of their husbands. The 15th day of Asvina is the Pitra Visarjan Amavasya, when manes are propitiated. During the Pitra-Paksha, Mahabulia Pujan is also performed by unmarried girls by keeping fast and worshipping thorny bushes, Navratri, the festival of nine nights, is dedicated to the worship of Shakti or Prakriti. It is celebrated from the first day of bright half of Asvina until the ninth day of Durga Navami. The next day is Dasahra or Vijaya Dashmi, commemorating the victory of Rama over Ravana. Ram Lila celebrations are held at various places in the district. The 4th day of the first half of Kartika is called Karwa Chauth, when married women keep *nirjala* fast for the well-being of their husbands breaking it only after seeing the moon. Dipavali falls on the last day of the dark fortnight of Kartika, but festivities start two days earlier with Dhan Teras, celebrated as the birth day of Dhanvantari, the divine physician. On the main day of Dipavali festival, every Hindu house is illuminated and goddess Lakshmi is worshipped along with lord Ganesha. Two days after Dipavali, after Goverdhan and Chitragupta or Dawait Puja, Bhaiya Dooj is celebrated when ladies put Roli mark (*tika*) on the foreheads of their brothers. On the 8th day of the bright half of that month, Gopastami is celebrated, when cows are worshipped. A big bathing festival is organised on Kartika Purnamashi, the full moon day of Kartika, when people bathe in rivers. The Makar Sankranti coincides with the transit of sun from *Dhanu* (Sagittarius) to Makara (Capricorn), and is celebrated as a bathing festival. Vasanta Panchami, which falls on the 5th day of the later fortnight of Magh, is devoted to the worship of Saraswati, the goddess of learning. Sivaratri is celebrated in honour of Siva's wedding and falls on the 13th day of the dark half of Phalguna. A fast is observed and temples of Siva are specially decorated. For the Arya Samajists, Sivaratri is a memorable day because

Swami Dayananda, son of a devotee of Siva, and the founder of this sect received enlightenment on Sivaratri. They celebrate the week preceding this day as *Rishi bodha septah* and arrange discourses by learned scholars every day. Holi is the concluding festival of Vikram era falling on the last day of Phalguna, when bonfires are lighted on cross-roads at a fixed time, signifying the annihilation of all ill-wills, malice and evil forces of the previous year, and commemorating the destruction by fire of the demon god Hirnakusha's sister Holika. Ears of barley are roasted in bonfires as offering to the gods. An interesting feature of this festival is the squirting of coloured water or all and sundry and applying of coloured powder (*abir* and *gula*) to each other's faces in a frolicsome mood. In the afternoon people exchange good wishes by visiting the houses of friends and relations or organising meetings at common places. The rural folk also dance and sing *phag*, the favourite songs of the season with the accompaniment of *dholak* (drum), cymbals, and other musical instruments.

About forty festivals and fairs, big and small, are celebrated annually in the district. Most of the festivals are accompanied by local fairs too. Of these the Neel Kantha fair at Village Tarehti Kalinjar, Ram Lila fair at Banda and Sitapur-Ka-Mela at Sitapur are the more prominent, and are attended by about 30,000 to 60,000 persons respectively. A detailed list of fairs held in the district is given at the end of the chapter in Statement II.

Muslim—Almost all the important festivals are celebrated. The first ten days of the month of Muharram are devoted to perpetuate the martyrdom of Imam Husain, the grandson of the prophet of Islam and his companions on the battlefield of Karbala, and are particularly observed as mourning period by the Shias. On Ashra, being the last of the ten days and the most important one, when Imam Husain was killed, the *tazias* are taken out in procession for burial at Karbala, Chelhum, on the 20th of Safar, falling on the 40th day from Ashra, usually marks the end of the mourning period. On the 12th day of the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal, Barawafat falls which marks the birthday of prophet Muhammad, when alms are distributed and discourses on his life and mission are held. Shab-e-barat, the 14th day of Shaban, is a festival of rejoicing marking the birth of the 12th Imam. It is celebrated by a display of fire works, distribution of sweets and offering *fathia*, prayers for peace to the souls of the departed ones. Ramadan is the fasting month; on its expiry i.e. on the visibility of the moon (*id-ka-chand*), the festival of Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated on Shawal 1st by offering *namaz* in Idgahs and mosques, and exchanging gifts and greetings. The Id-uz-Zuha (*Bakrid*), their last festival, is celebrated on the 10th of the month of Zilhijja, to commemorate the occasion when prophet

Ibrahim resolved to offer his son Ismail as the highest form of sacrifice to God, but the Lord's mercy permitted no injury to Ismail, and a sheep was found to have sanctified the altar instead. The Muslims offer their *namaz* in Idgahs and sacrifice sheep and goats. A typical feature of these two festivals is the eating of *sewains*.

The *urs* celebration in honour of Pir Biya Bani is held at village Pailani of Banda tahsil on every Thursday of Vaisakha and Jyaistha and is attended by about 4,000 persons. Another *urs* called as Wali Sahib-ka-Mela is held at Sainpur Muafi of Karwi tahsil on January 12th every year and is attended by about a thousand persons.

Sikh—The important festivals of Sikhs are the birthdays of Guru Nanak Deva and Guru Govind Singh, when processions are taken out, congregational prayers are held at gurdwaras and extracts from holy *Grantha* are recited. Their other festivals are the Baisakhi Purnima and Lohri. Local fairs are also held at guardwaras on different occasions.

Christian—The important festivals of Christians are Christmas, falling on December 25th and marking the birthday of Jesus Christ, Good Friday which commemorates his crucifixion, and Easter in memory of his resurrection. The New Year's Day (1st day of January) is now celebrated by practically all educated people, especially in the cities, of all religions, when greetings and good wishes for the New Year are freely exchanged.

Jain—They celebrate the birth and the nirvana anniversaries of the last *tirthankara*, Mahavira, the former on 13th day of bright half of Chaitra and the latter on Dipavali day. The Paryushan or the Dashalakshana-perva during the last days of Kartika, Phalgun and Asadha, are the periodical holy days when the devotees observe fast and perform worship in temples.

Buddhist—The important festival of Buddhists is the Buddha Purnima, celebrated on the last day of Vaisakha which marks the birthday of lord Buddha as well his day of nirvana.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The succession and inheritance to property other than agricultural holdings, amongst the Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists are being governed by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. This enactment confers equal rights on sons and daughters in paternal property. But such property can also be distributed through wills or gifts. The sons, who generally live together with their parents and look after the property,

obtain their parents' will in their favour, avoiding their sisters who are supposed to be the members of other families. Here, the transfer through gifts is not so common, as it involves much investment in court fees and legal complications. Devolution of agricultural property follows provisions of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, which is applicable to all alike. In respect of other civil property, the Muslims are governed by their personal laws of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

The joint family and co-parcenary systems are still in existence, but they are rapidly disintegrating under the impact of new social and economic forces, and the growing individualistic outlook of people living in cities. The pattern of family in the district is patriarchal and women are mostly dependent on their menfolk for both maintenance and protection. Only a few are economically independent and earn their own living.

Marriage and Morals

The division of district population according to their marital status, as in 1971, was as follows:

Marital status	Persons	Males	Females
Unmarried	5,42,423	3,15,742	2,26,680
Married	5,69,528	2,88,445	2,81,083
Widowed	60,145	26,979	42,166
Divorced or separated	540	445	85
Unspecified status	530	300	230
Total ...	11,62,215	6,31,921	5,30,294

Since widowed females far outnumbered widowed males, widow remarriage does not appear to be popular in the district. The number of married males and females, under 5 years of age, was 12,006 and 18,662 respectively, indicating that, inspite of the law, early marriages are still prevalent here, and more so in the cases of girls. The people are, by and large, monogamous, although polygamy is not entirely unknown.

Among the Hindus marriage is a sacrament governed by *Dharma-Shastras*, and to some extent by custom, which is now changing with the times. Some variations in performance of marriage rites occur from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste, but the ceremonies like *bhanwar* (or *saptipadi*, literally seven steps) and *kanyadan* (giving away the bride) are considered essential and are common. Inter-caste marriages are rare and unpopular, but the inter subcaste

marriages are becoming quite common. After the enforcement of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, certain past restrictions like prohibition of marriage between persons of same *gotra* have been done away with. This Act, however, makes polygamy illegal and invalidates marriage between *sapindas* (an agnate within seven generations on paternal side and five generations on maternal side) and also fixes the minimum marital age i.e. 18 years for bridegroom and 15 years for bride, and if the bride is below 18 years, the guardian's consent is imperative. The marriage customs among the Hindus of the district are more or less similar to those obtaining in other parts of the State and elsewhere. A local custom is to ask for the *suhag* by the bride from the family washerwomen, by going to her house, is quite prevalent here. Among the Hindus, once married, divorce or separation, though permissible under law, is not considered right. So both the husband and wife make utmost efforts to continue together. A male issue is also considered a must to propitiate the elders and continue the lineage.

Among Muslims, however, marriage is a civil contract. Their religion permits polygamy to the extent of four wives at a time, but a Muslim who is in government service cannot now have more than one wife at a time. The *mehr* (dower), an amount payable by husband to his wife in a lump sum in case of divorce by the husband is always fixed before the marriage ceremony takes place. Marriages are usually negotiated and settled by the parents of the boy and the girl. *Nikah* or *aqad* (marriage proper), which is the actual marriage ceremony, is performed at the bride's house by the *qazi*, after obtaining the consent of both the contracting parties through their agents, after which he reads the *khutba*. With that the ceremonial part of the marriage is completed.

Marriages among Christians are governed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended in 1952. The marriage customs of the adherents of different denominations in the district usually follow the same general pattern as elsewhere. The marriages may be contracted by the concerned parties direct or arranged by their relatives. After engagement the banns are published three times once every week by the pastor of the church, where the marriage is to be solemnised, to give an opportunity for objections, if any. After that the marriage is performed by pastor in the church. The essential items of the ceremony are the taking of marriage vows by the bride and the groom both, placing a ring by groom on the finger of the bride, sometimes the two exchange rings, pronouncement of the couple as husband and wife by the pastor and signing of marriage register by the couple and the witnesses. Wedding festivities then usually follow at the bride's home.

The important ceremonies in a Sikh marriage are the recitation of the extracts from the *Grantha Sahib*, of the *lanwas*, after which the couple

goes around the holy book several times. After offerings at the gurdwara the invitees are entertained.

In a Jain marriage, the sacred hymns from scriptures are recited and the puja of their own deities is performed, besides this some of the Hindu rites are also observed.

Dowry—For the removal of this evil from society, the government has enacted the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, which prohibits the giving and taking of dowry. But the baneful dowry system has persisted here as elsewhere through the connivance of concerned parties. The State has now launched a vigorous drive to rid society of this evil.

Civil Marriage—The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides for the performance and registration of marriages by a marriage officer in the district. Parties have to declare that they adhere to no orthodox religion, and on application being made to the marriage officer, notices are published inviting objections, if any. No formal rites or ceremonies are required and after the expiry of notice period, or rejection of objections, if any, the couple are declared as husband and wife. Very few people, however, take recourse to such marriages as shown by the following figures:

Year	1973	1974	1975
No. of marriages registered	2	1	nil

Widow Marriages—Despite the enabling provisions of the Hindu Widows Marriage Act, 1956, remarriage of Hindu widows, particularly among the higher families has not become popular. However, the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes adhere to the old custom of allowing the widows to remarry a relative or a brother, generally the younger one, of the deceased. In Muslim and Christian societies such a marriage was always permitted.

Divorce—The dissolution of marriage by law or by custom was not permissible among the Hindus, but among the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes, it was allowed with the sanction of the caste panchayat. But after the enactment of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the facility of divorce and dissolution of marriage has become available, under prescribed circumstances, to all the sections of Hindu society. The personal law of Muslims allows husbands to divorce their wives on making payment of *mehr*, but the Dissolution of Marriages Act, 1939, also empowers the wife to seek divorce from her husband. The divorce among Christians is governed by the Indian Divorce Act, 1869.

The tendency of seeking divorce is not extensive in the district and generally the people stick to one spouse for life. During the last 5 years i.e., between 1970 and 1974, only 30 persons (6 males and 24 females) applied to the courts for allowing divorce and in 13 cases only was it allowed.

Prostitution and Immoral Traffic in Women—No organised prostitution centres or brothels are now said to exist in the district, which is, perhaps, the result of the enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic (in Women and Girls) Act, 1956. Formerly, there were, no doubt, many prostitutes and dancing girls plying their trade in the city and other towns of the district, but their exact number is not known. Some have, doubtably, adopted family life by marrying.

Gambling—The Public Gambling Act, 1867, as amended from time to time, declares gambling in public an offence punishable under law. The vice does not seem to have assumed any serious proportions here. The people usually gamble with playing cards during Dipavali days. A few people also manage to run private gambling houses to earn money, but are caught sooner or later and prosecuted. The prosecutions and convictions made under the Gambling Act during 1975 were 153 and 12 respectively.

Home-life

In 1971, the district contained 476 houseless persons, of whom 339 were males and 137 females, and of the total 408 were residing in rural and 68 in urban areas. The tahsilwise break up of such population was 207 in Baberu, 112 in Naraini, 74 in Karwi, 73 in Banda and 10 in Mau tahsils. The institutional population then numbered 2,251 persons (1,729 males and 522 females), of whom 793 were residing in rural and 1,458 in urban areas. Their tahsilwise distribution was 926 in Banda, 594 in Naraini, 579 in Karwi, 110 in Baberu and 42 in Mau tahsils. There were 1,87,789 occupied residential houses in the district, of which 1,71,344 were in rural areas and 16,445 in urban areas.

The district in 1971 contained 2,10,140 households (group of persons ordinarily living together and taking meals from a common kitchen), of whom 1,92,370 were in rural areas and 17,770 in urban areas. The average size of a household in the district was 5.70 persons and in the rural and urban areas it was 5.72 and 5.45 persons respectively. The households living in two-room tenements predominated, accounting for 28.9 per cent, 22.2 per cent were living in one-room, 21.5 in three-room, 14.7 per cent in five-room and 12.7 per cent in four-room tenements. The average density of persons per room in the district was 1.98 persons and in the rural and urban areas it was 1.97 and 2.20 persons respectively. In the district, the majority of households i.e., 94.83 per cent were found to be residing in their own houses and only 5.17 per cent were living in rented houses. In rural areas 96.69 per cent households were residing in their own houses and 3.31 per cent in rented houses; while in urban areas 58.77 per cent households were living in own and 34.57 per cent in rented houses. The following statement gives the number and classification of households by their size and tenure status:

Tenure status	No. of census households	Households having number of persons						Unspecified	
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six and more		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
District									
Owned	..	1,99,500	11,975	17,070	19,515	25,800	30,015	95,115	10
Rented	..	10,640	2,100	1,590	1,565	1,535	1,425	2,425	—
Total	..	2,10,140	14,075	18,660	21,080	27,335	31,440	97,540	10
Rural									
Owned	..	1,87,110	11,085	15,985	18,350	24,345	28,360	88,975	10
Rented	..	5,260	1,205	720	820	805	630	1,080	—
Total	..	1,92,370	12,290	16,705	19,170	25,150	28,990	90,055	10
Urban									
Owned	..	12,390	890	1,085	1,165	1,455	1,655	6,140	—
Rented	..	5,380	895	870	745	730	795	1,345	—
Total	..	17,770	1,785	1,955	1,910	2,185	2,450	7,485	—

Houses in Cities—The houses in cities have not been built according to any set architectural style. The number of pukka (made of bricks) dwellings, specially in Banda, is higher than the kutcha dwellings. But the number of kutcha dwellings in other towns as well as in Banda is not small. Such type of dwellings are generally occupied by the poorer sections of population. The houses ordinarily do not have much decoration except some *jali* work and openings in their front portions. Big houses, generally occupied by rich persons, contain separate drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room, kitchen, bathroom and latrine, etc. But majority of urban population is living in one or two room tenements, where one room is being shared as bed-room by all the family members or being used as bed-room-cum-dining-room. The open space in middle of the house, being known as *aangan* and a latrine are common features of every house, but separate urinals are not provided in majority of the houses. Public latrines have also been constructed for those sections where houses do not generally contain latrines. Such houses also do not contain sufficient ventilation and drainage facilities.

Houses in Villages—In rural areas, most of the dwellings are kutcha (single storey), which are built of mud or unbaked bricks and are roofed by wooden beams, covered with planks, thatching grass or tiles. The number of pukka houses in rural areas is small although it is now increasing. In *khadir* areas, where floods are common, the houses are generally made up of thatching grass and give the appearance of huts. The rural houses generally contain spacious *ghers* and big *aangans*, but separate kitchens and lawns, etc., are rare. Latrines are also not provided in most of the houses and the fields are being used for the purpose. Ventilation, better drainages, improved cattle sheds, etc., are now to be found in most villages, as a result of the people having taken interest in community development schemes, promulgated under the Five-year Plans.

Furniture and Decorations—Social standing and economic status of the people determine the quality and quantity of furniture used by them. However, a cot to sleep on is a necessary piece for every man irrespective of his income. For sitting, *takhats* (wooden divans) and *murhas* (reed chairs) are quite common in the rural areas. In more sophisticated families, particularly residing in urban areas, chairs and sofa sets can be generally seen. People who dine in the kitchen use either an *asani* or *patli* to sit upon and place the utensils on the floor, but those who eat in some other apartment used either the cot or the *takhat* as seats both for themselves and the utensils. Dining chairs and tables are also now becoming popular in rural areas. On festive occasions like Dipavali, *Dasahra*, Id and Christmas houses are decorated. Close contact with urban areas has popularised face lifting of dwellings by wall calendars, framed pictures, mantle-pieces, etc.

Dress—Shadows cast by life in urban areas brought about significant changes in living pattern of rural masses, influencing the clothing habits of people. Traditional costumes are fast disappearing yielding place to modern garments shaped from fine drapery, sometimes consisting of synthetic fabrics. Formal dress includes in the case of Hindus, a long coat or waist-coat and among Muslims, a *sherwani* or *achkan*. *Angarakha* has become almost obsolete. The sari-blouse-petticoat trio is the most favourite dress of ladies of all denominations, though women in *orhni-choli-lahnga* or *dupatta-kameez-salwar* combinations are also often met with. The use of haberdashery, particularly *pugree* and *saafa*, is on the wane. Men prefer to go bareheaded. Shoes form an essential item of dress and very few people nowadays, generally the poorest, are seen going barefooted.

Ornaments—Men are not so fond of ornaments; sometimes they wear a gold or silver ring on their finger, and a thin gold chain around the neck. Married women generally adorn the wrists with *churis* (bangles) made of glass, silver or gold, wear *anguthis* (finger rings), necklaces, nose ring, nose-pendent or nose-stud, ear rings, *payal*, *bichua* (worn by married women exclusively), waist-girdle and the like. Unmarried girls do with much less. The poor people usually go in for silver ornaments and the rich for gold, sometimes studded with precious stones and pearls. The lust for heavy jewellery is, however, on the decline partly due to rising prices of gold and silver, and partly because of social stigma or fear of loss or both.

Food—Wheat constitutes the staple food of the people, the other materials commonly consumed here as food being gram, *juar*, *bajra* and rice. *Chapaties* prepared from kneaded wheat or corn flour are generally eaten with dal. Other pulses consumed here are *urd*, *moong*, *arhar*, *chana*, *masur*, etc. Two major meals a day are taken, breakfast consisting of a glass of milk, whey or tea and a *chapati* or two baked on the previous evening. *Gur* (jaggery) and sugar are the chief sweetening agents. Among edible fats, vanaspati and mustard oil are more commonly used. Tea has also entered the houses but it has not become a favourite beverage among villagers who still prefer milk or whey, depending on the season for themselves. Consumption of fresh vegetables and fruits is increasing. Spicy diet is not widely preferred, though people are quite fond of pickles chutney and *bari-mangauris*.

Communal Life :

Amusement and Recreation—Among the rural folk, gossip, storytelling or singing are quite common in idle hours. Performance by Natak and Nautanki Mandalis, Bhajan Mandalis, *Ramayana* and *Bhagwat Katha*, exhibitions and cultural programmes like *mushairas* or *kavi sammelans* sometimes organised by information department are also

thoroughly enjoyed. People still take interest in monkey-gimmicks, bear-dance and *kathputli* shows. A game of cards, chess or chopar are considered as refreshing as before. Carom is more popular among students. The fairs organised in the district also serve the purpose of entertainment since they include *dangals*, *nautanki*, drama, folk-dance *Allha* and other amusements. In urban areas a visit to the cinema-house provides ample pastime. In 1974 there were five picture houses in the district, three at Banda and one each at Atarra and Karwi. Another source of cheap recreation is a broadcast receiving set, whose sales are fast going up, in villages as well as in cities. The district also contains several recreation clubs, the better known being the Harper club at Banda.

The district also contains many public libraries and reading-rooms, which provide a good and useful pastime to the more intellectuals.

Common among the games and sports here are the *kabaddi*, *gullidanda*, *kho-kho*, kite flying and wrestling etc. The modern type of games, generally played in schools, colleges and important clubs are hockey, cricket, basket-ball, foot-ball, volley-ball, badminton and table-tennis. Annual sports and games meets are also organised in schools and colleges and on the district level, too. The Uttar Pradesh Sports Council has also established games and sports centres in rural areas.

Impact of Zamindari Abolition on Social Life :

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951), which came into operation in 1952, brought about many significant changes in the social and economic life of the peasants. The rural elite which consisted mainly of the zamindars, who had been exploiting actual tillers of the land for centuries, have now disappeared. Instead we have a growing community of progressive farmers owning land and cultivating it with full vigour, adopting modern methods of agriculture. Not only the per capita availability of farm produce has increased but the general prosperity of the people has improved manifesting itself in much better standards of food, dress, dwelling and other habits. Now educational institutions are coming up fast, often through voluntary effort of the people, to combat the forces of ignorance which had impeded in the past the mental growth of the rural society, which is now undergoing a rapid transformation to meet the fresh challenges of life successfully.

STATEMENT I
Area and Population
Reference Page No. 69

District and tahsil	Area (sq. km.)		Population					
	1971	1961	1971			1961		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District								
Total	..	7,645.0	11,82,215	6,31,921	5,50,294	9,53,731	5,00,573	4,53,158
Rural	..	7,620.9	10,84,259	5,78,209	5,06,050	8,90,270	4,66,307	4,23,963
Urban	..	24.1	97,956	53,712	44,244	63,461	34,266	29,195
Banda Tahsil								
Total	..	1,645.4	2,85,767	1,53,244	1,32,523	2,27,139	1,19,173	1,07,966
Rural	..	1,642.1	2,35,192	1,25,676	1,09,516	1,89,395	98,888	90,507
Urban	..	3.3	50,575	27,568	23,007	37,744	20,285	17,459
Baberu Tahsil								
Total	..	1,590.3	2,79,320	1,49,134	1,30,186	2,25,016	1,17,326	1,07,690
Rural	..	1,590.3	2,79,320	1,49,134	1,30,186	2,25,016	1,17,326	1,07,690
Urban	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[Continued]

BANDA DISTRICT

District and tahsil	Area (sq. km.)		Population					
	1971	1961	1971			1961		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Naraini Tahsil								
Total	..	1,396.3	2,45,392	1,31,101	1,14,291	1,93,249	1,01,427	91,822
Rural	..	1,386.3	2,28,161	1,21,449	1,06,712	1,93,249	1,01,427	91,822
Urban	..	10.0	17,231	9,652	7,579	—	—	—
Karwi Tahsil								
Total	..	2,347.8	2,61,788	1,39,908	1,21,880	2,17,854	1,15,105	1,02,749
Rural	..	2,337.4	2,37,482	1,26,622	1,10,860	1,97,226	1,03,815	93,411
Urban	..	10.4	24,306	13,286	11,020	20,628	11,290	9,338
Manu Tahsil								
Total	..	1,036.0	1,09,948	58,534	51,414	90,473	47,542	42,931
Rural	..	1,035.6	1,04,104	55,328	48,776	85,384	44,851	40,533
Urban	..	0.4	5,844	3,206	2,638	5,089	2,691	2,398

1. There has been no jurisdictional change in the district during the decade. The difference in area figures is due to revised ca
tion of area done by the board of revenue.

2. According to central statistical organisation the area of the district in 1971 was 7,645 sq. km.

CH. III—PEOPLE

STATEMENT II
Fairs

Reference Page No. 78

Name of village/ town	Name of fair	Month and date of fair	Estimated congre- gation
TAHSIL BANDA			
Banda M. B.	.. Nav Durga	.. Chaitra and Asvina	.. 4,000
Banda	.. Navratra	.. Chaitra	.. 2,000
Banda	.. vaisakhi Mela	.. Vaisakha sukla 15	.. 1,000
Paprenda	.. Dangal	.. Sravana sukla 5-6	.. 6,000
Amlor	.. Dangal	.. Bhadra krishna 8	.. 2,000
Barehta	.. Dangal	.. Bhadra sukla 12	.. 3,000
Banda M. B.	.. Kajalia	.. Bhadra krishna 1	.. 10,000
Terhi Musafi	.. Bhawan Duadashi	Bhadra sukla 12	.. 2,500
Banda M. B.	.. Ram Lila	.. Asvina sukla 10,12	.. 40,000
Mahokhar	.. Ram Lila	.. Asvina sukla 10,12	.. 4,000
Newaich	.. Kalesh Haran	.. Kartika sukla 15	.. 6,000
Kurseja	.. Hanumanji-ka-Mela	Kartika Ekadashi	.. 1,500
Banda M. B.	.. Basant Panchami	.. Magha sukla 5	.. 4,000
Semari	.. Basant Panchami	.. Magha sukla 5	.. 1,000
Khairadh	.. Basant Panchami	.. Magha sukla 5	.. 1,000
Banda M. B.	.. Makar Sankranti	.. Magha, January 13, 14	.. 5,000
Chilla	.. Makar Sankranti	.. Mgha, January 13, 14	.. 12,000
Jauharpur	.. Makar Sankranti	.. Mgha, January 13, 14	.. 1,000
Bhurendi	.. Makar Sankranti	.. Magha, January, 13, 14	.. 4,000
Banda M. B.	.. Sivaratri	.. Phalguna krishna 13	.. 10,000
TAHSIL BABERU			
Lakhanpur	.. Singh Vahini Devi	.. Chaitra sukla 6	.. 2,500
Patwan	.. Phul Dol	.. Bhadra	.. 7,500
Baragaon	.. Phul Dol	.. Bhadra 9	.. 1,000
Melath	.. Phul Dol	.. Bhadra 10	.. 1,000
Baberu	.. Dasahra	.. Asvina sukla 10	.. 1,000

[Continued]

1	2	3	4
Punahar	.. Apar Devta-ka-Mela*	Kartika <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 2,000
Lohra	.. Beer Baba	.. Agrahayana	.. 1,000
Auga	.. Makar Sankranti	.. Magha	.. 2,000
TAHSIL NARAINI			
Seondha	.. Khatri Pahar-ka-Mela	Chaitra	.. 2,000
Paundra	.. Pahari Devi-ka-Mela	Jyaistha <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 2,000
Gusha Kalan	.. Hanumanji-ka-Mela	Jyaistha <i>krishna</i> 30	.. 1,500
Tarehti Kalinjar	.. Neel Kanth	.. Kartika <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 50,000
Barua Seondha	.. Mela Ram Chandra	Magha, January 14	.. 2,000
TAHSIL KARWI			
Bandhuin	.. Deviji-ka-Mela	.. Chaitra <i>krishna</i> 8	.. 25,000
Sitapur	.. Sitapur-ka-Mela	.. Chaitra <i>sukla</i> 9	.. 4,000
Karwi Sarkar	.. Dasahra	.. Asvina <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 5,000
Pahari Buzurg	.. Rameshway	.. Magha <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 2,000
Bharatkup	.. Bharat kup-ka Mela	Magha, January 14	.. 10,000
Itarn Dundeilia	.. Triveni-ka-Mela	.. Magha, January 14	.. 1,000
Khohi	.. Kamta Nathji-ka-Mela	Every Amavasya	.. 15,000
TAHSIL MAU			
Rajapur T. A.	.. Tulsi Mela	.. Chaitra <i>sukla</i> 9—11	.. 1,500
Lauri	.. Kalka Mela	.. Chaitra <i>sukla</i> 15 to Vaisakha <i>krishna</i> 5	.. 1,000
Rajapur T. A.	.. Sankat Mochan Mahabir	Vaisakha <i>sukla</i> 15 to Jyaistha <i>krishna</i> 30	.. 1,500
Mau	.. Ram Lila	.. Asvina <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 1,000
Rajapur T. A.	.. Ram Lila	.. Asvina <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 1,000
Khandeha	.. Ram Lila	.. Kartika <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 1,000
Rajapur T. A.	.. Sankat Mochan Mahabir	Agrahayana <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 1,500
Bargah	.. Ram Lila	.. Kartika <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 1,000
Purab Patai	.. Ram Lila	.. Agrahayana <i>krishna</i> 10	.. 1,000

CHAPTER IV AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

LAND UTILISATION AND RECLAMATION

Cultivated Area

The statement below gives the figures of net cultivated area in the district in 1941-42, 1961-62 and 1974-75:

Year	Cultivated area (hectares)	Per cent of total area
1941-42	3,68,249	40.9
1961-62	4,65,651	58.04
1974-75	4,82,499	64.4

Culturable Land

Forest land, groves, fallows, waste lands like pastures and grazing areas and also the land generally classified as unculturable due to high proportion of sand or *reh* (alkaline soil) in the soil or on account of ravine scouring or overgrowth of dhak and other pernicious vegetations, constitute the culturable land. The figures for such land in the district over the same period are given below:

Year	Culturable or cultivable land (hectares)	Per cent of total area
1941-42	2,46,452	85.2
1961-62	2,46,452	30.9
1974-75	1,90,488	24.08

This land in 1974-75 included 70,696 hectares of forests, 21,234 hectares of groves, 69,627 hectares of culturable waste, 73 hectares of pastures and grazing grounds besides fallows measuring 53,210 hectares, barren and *usar* lands constituted 47,390 hectares and the total area of the land put to non-agricultural uses, for example, that under water, roads, railways, buildings, grave-yards, etc., accounted for 35,190 hectares.

Precarious Tracts

Practically the whole district is precarious, and its precariousness is bound up with the capriciousness of its climate and peculiar topography.

cal features. Certain parts, however, are more precarious than others, like the country round Khannah in the north-west of the trans-Ken portion of the Banda tahsil. The heavy black soils become unworkable and waterlogged when the rains are too heavy, and the lighter varieties of *parua* and *rakar* produce no crops when the rains are scanty. The retention of moisture by the *mar* enables it to resist drought sometimes to an astonishing extent, but it differs very greatly in quality, and the general impracticability of *kabar* soil, unless the rain is well distributed, is a standing difficulty. Wheat in the black soils is peculiarly liable to rust if the winter rains come and leave cloudy skies, and there is little really good husbandry, though this in itself can be no protection against calamities. In dealing with precariousness, the premier place is always given to the *kans*. This grass, which seems to have an affinity for Bundelkhand soils, has peculiarly long and tenacious roots. Once it gains a firm hold of the field it becomes almost impossible to eradicate it. Generally it runs its course in from 12 to 15 years and then loses its vitality, after which the land on which it grew becomes once more fit for the plough. *Kans* becomes particularly prevalent in seasons of abnormal rainfall when *mar* and *kabar* lands are waterlogged and can not be ploughed, and it is generally agreed that anything that tends to cripple the agricultural communities, such as over-assessment of land revenue, natural calamities, loss of cattle, etc., is favourable to its growth. Fields continuously cultivated and carefully prepared for the wheat crop do not, as a rule, succumb to the *kans*, but it generally spreads with great rapidity in poorly cultivated lands. No remedy has been discovered for its control other than to allow it to run its course or to erect field embankments to retain the water in the rains and let it rot. Deep ploughing is also suggested as a means of combating it.

One of the two lowland tracts stretches from the Ken river to the extreme south-west to the eastern boundary of Mau tahsil. It comprises the lowland portion of tahsils Mau and Karwi, most of Baberu, nearly half of Banda, and the south-western portion of Naraini tahsils. There is a succession of narrow doabs formed by numerous deep channelled streams that carry off the drainage of the hills to the Yamuna and further west to the Baghain. The whole tract is essentially an uneven one, from which the surface soil, except where it is held by embankments, is being constantly washed off. It contains a large number of the well-known rocky hills of Bundelkhand, including, to the south-west, the imposing mass on which the fortress of Kalinjar stands, and the five hills of Kartal. The second of the lowland tracts consists of the cis-Ken portions of Banda. It is roughly triangular and is a gently sloping plain fringed along the river banks by ravines. The southern portion reaching through Atarra Buzurg to Jamu in Baberu consists for the most part of *kabar* and *parua* soils mixed.

Soil Conservation

The large number of the rivers and streams in the district shows that the district suffers much from over-drainage. All the main streams are lined on either side with deep ravines or uneven stony land, every depression tending to become a nullah to carry off the surface water. There is hardly a tract which does not show some depression which can be traced out till it becomes a petty nullah, this in turn falls into one of the main tributaries of the larger stream. The petty channels already scoured out are innumerable and the quantity of land rendered worthless by them is thus very great. The deterioration occasioned is cumulative and their antennae tend constantly to spread into the more levelled and fertile plains of *mar* or *kabar*. The most feasible methods of arresting the progressive deterioration from over-drainage is by embanking the land, which has been resorted to in these parts to a large extent for the last two decades nearly.

There are seven main watersheds in the district, those of the Ken, Baghain, Pashwani, Yamuna, Gunta Nala, Bardha Nala and Manda Nala. There is large-scale soil erosion in the catchment areas of these rivers. The figures of catchment areas and of the area affected by soil erosion of each river in the district are detailed below:

Name of river/Nala	Catchment area (hectares)	Area affected by soil erosion (hectares)
Ken	2,30,000	1,47,000
Baghain	3,60,000	2,65,000
Pashwani	2,75,000	2,00,000
Yamuna	5,17,000	4,08,000
Gunta Nala	1,95,000	1,20,000
Bardha Nala	1,10,000	80,000
Manda Nala	85,000	30,000
Total	17,22,000	12,00,000

It is thus clear that the soil erosion problem is indeed colossal in this district. It has been decided to tackle it step by step. As a beginning one soil conservation unit was established at Banda in 1963-64 and as a first step nearly 23,000 hectares of the worst eroded land was earmarked for taking up soil conservation programme. Two more units were started at Karwi and Mau in 1966-67 and two additional units started functioning, one at Atarra in 1968-69 and the other at Baberu in 1970-71. The programme aims at putting the available soil and water resources to intelligent uses through conservation measures like levelling, bunding, canalising, check-damming, gully plugging, summer ploughing, contour

sowing, strip and cover-cropping and other scientific agronomical practices. The total area of land covered under various soil conservation works from 1963-64 to 1973-74 was 79,251 hectares.

IRRIGATION

Canals constitute the major source of irrigation in the district but there are vast stretches of country which are still not covered by them and have to depend on rainfall, rivers and nullahs. Tanks are numerous but they are mostly reserved for providing drinking water. The topography of district is not favourable for the construction of wells or tube-wells. The water table is too low in these parts of the Vindhyan plateau. Throughout the district water lies at a distance of 16 to 35 metres below the surface making the cost of raising wells almost prohibitive. Furthermore it is never quite certain that a well dug at a huge cost and with so much labour in these rocky terrains, will not go dry after a few seasons.

Existence of numerous rivers and nullahs in the district has attracted the attention of government in recent years and several mechanically operated lift irrigation schemes have been completed in the last two decades. The indigenous mode of lifting water from a lower level through swing baskets, locally called *benri*, *banka*, *dugla*, or *dauri*, has been replaced by bigger and mechanically operated lift irrigation schemes.

The lowlands of rivers usually do not stand in need of artificial irrigation, as the water table is quite high and the soil is capable of retaining sufficient moisture.

The statement below gives the figures of gross irrigated area in the district in the years 1941, 1961 and 1971:

Year	Gross area irrigated (hectares)	Per cent of gross cropped area
1941	45,567	11.07
1961	82,049	15.6
1971	1,00,531	17.12

Means of Irrigation

The statement given below shows the extent of net area irrigated from canals, wells and other sources like tanks, etc., in 1941, 1961 and 1971:

Year	Area irrigated from wells (hectares)	Area irrigated from canal (hectares)	Area irrigated from other sources (hectares)
1941	940	35,028	783
1961	600	76,528	650
1971	2,423	86,506	289

In the last two decades the government has taken up programmes of minor irrigation works and for this purpose has provided liberal financial assistance to the cultivators to set up their own pumping sets and construct private wells and tube-wells. In 1974, government gave help to the cultivators for the construction of 347 wells, and 42 tube-wells and installation of 350 pumping sets and 9 Persian wheels. *Bundhis* were also constructed in about 12,290 hectares. Total additional irrigation potential through these sources in 1974-75 was 14,170 hectares.

Canals—The question of constructing a canal from the Ken river was first mooted in 1870, when it was proposed to irrigate the Ken-Baghain doab. The Ken canal project was first prepared by Richardson in 1871 and later revised by him in 1874-75. But nothing was done in this regard till the famine of 1896-97 when attention was turned to protective irrigation works. A detailed survey was taken up in 1899-1900 by Hutton and construction work started almost immediately thereafter. The head-works were located at Bariarpur. The actual length of the weir is 689 metres and its top is 185 metres above the sea-level. Soon after leaving Bariarpur the canal passes through a rock, cutting nearly 16.4 metres deep, and takes advantage of a number of nullahs on its way. Before reaching the Ken-Baghain doab it had to cross several minor drainage channels leading to the Ken, the two largest of which are crossed by aqueducts at Majhgawan and Mowapura. At Pangara it bifurcates into two branches named the Banda and Atarra. The main extensions of the Banda branch are Aliha, Tindwari and Alon distributaries. The main line or Atarra branch runs past that town to Baberu, ending near Augasi in the Yamuna and having four distributary channels, the Mahota, Baberu, Bisanda and Kamasin. The canal was completed and opened for irrigation in 1907. The length of the canal and its distributary channels was 1,050 km. in 1974-75. With a view to increasing the irrigation facilities in the district, a number of schemes and projects have been completed after Independence, the Ragawa, the Kanwara, Panchampur, Murwal, Lama, Paprenda, Atarhat, Deoratha, Ohan, Barwa, Badheta and Bahadurpur *bandhs* being some of the more important ones. Several other smaller *bundhis* have also been constructed. The old canals and channels have been broadened and cleaned and also new ones totalling a length of nearly 250 km. have been added.

The Maro and Jarera main canals have also been completed and opened for irrigation in 1974-75, adding nearly 21 km. of new canals which provided water to an area of 33 hectares in 1974-75.

The government has also taken up since 1968-69 a number of pump canal schemes in the district and those at Bankhet and Sonepur (on the Paisuni), at Rajapur, Madanpur, Jauharpur and Sirawal Muafi (on the Yamuna), at Kanwara (on the Ken) and Gurha Kalan (on the Baghain).

have been completed by 1974-75 at a total cost of about Rs 93 lakhs. Nearly 107 km. of irrigation channels have been constructed and they provided irrigation to an area of 2,174 hectares in 1974-75.

For the purpose of increasing the irrigation potential of the Ken canals, it is intended to construct another large reservoir higher up along the river near the village of Gangau nearly 40 km. above Bariarpur. The governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have reached an agreement on the construction of a Rs 200 crores multipurpose Gangau dam on river Ken. The preliminary surveys which have been completed indicate the feasibility of the construction of 76 metres high dam at Gangau on the Ken in Madhya Pradesh for storing large amounts of rain water during the monsoons sufficient to irrigate about 4 lakh hectares of land in the two States and also for saving vast areas from annual floods.

The Sahewa and Usra diversion schemes are to be taken up in near future. The Sahewa scheme will cost nearly Rs 8 lakhs and will benefit an area of 1,100 hectares and the Usra scheme will cost Rs 10 lakhs and would provide irrigation to an area of 440 hectares in the district. The Paisuni canal scheme proposed to be taken up will cost nearly Rs 4.7 crores. It will add more than 100 km. of new channels and an irrigated area of 14,431 hectares.

The Alona (on the Ken), Chillimal and Augasi (on the Yamuna), and Ora (on the Baghain) pump canal schemes are in hand in 1974-75 and will be completed in the near future. Their estimated total cost is about Rs 174 lakhs. Nearly 127 km. of new channels, when constructed under the schemes will be able to irrigate a total area of about 27,140 hectares. The Bhaura scheme on the Yamuna is also under consideration of the government.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Land and Soils

Topographically the district can be broadly divided into two portions—the elevated plateau called *patha* south of Mau and Karwi tahsils, and the lowland of alluvium in the north. The former is largely covered with jungle and water is scarce. Apart from the forest and scrub jungle considerable portion is covered with grass. Thus it is generally more pastoral than agricultural. The lowland tract stretches up to the range of the hills marking the commencement of the plateau. The alluvium is Gangetic and increases in thickness as one moves towards the Yamuna. The lowland is again divisible into two subdivisions. The first lies along the foot of the hills stretching east-west and the second lies between the Baghain, Ken and Yamuna. The first is distinguished by a succession of narrow doabs, and the second is a gently sloping triangular plain fringed by ravines at the river banks.

The soil of the lowland consists partly of the Gangetic alluvium and partly of the detritus of Deccan trap. The latter are the well-known soils *mar*, *kabar*, *parua* and *rakar*, much of the last named being only deteriorated black soil. *Mar* is a rich dark coloured friable soil easily recognisable from the large number of minute *kankar* nodules in its texture. It contains a high proportion of organic matter, which enables it to be cropped continuously without manure. It is extraordinarily retentive of moisture. While it is suitable for growing good crops with moderate rains, in seasons of heavy rainfall it becomes waterlogged and difficult to work. *Kabar* is stiff tenacious soil, with a large percentage of clay, and marked with deficiency of sand. It presents extremely hard surface to plough, drying very quickly and caking into hard blocks, and in periods of heavy rainfall becomes too tenacious and miry to be worked at all. *Parua* is a light sandy soil, at its best a fair kind of loam and at its worst extremely dry and sandy and in every case depending more on the care and labour with which it is worked than on any natural fertility. *Rakar* is usually found on the edges of ravines or where there is slope in the ground. It is commonly divided into *moti* and *patli*, the former being deteriorated *mar* or *kabar*, and the latter deteriorated lighter soil. Of the alluvial soils, the two recognised varieties are *kachhar* and *tari*. The latter practically means all land that is liable to fertilising deposits from the river, however small, and not only the pure alluvium which is deposited along the river's edge. *Kachhar*, on the other hand, is land lying higher up the shelving banks which slope down to the water, and while it does not receive so much silt, is less liable to be cut away by the river.

Two more soils, the *kachwara* and *goind* or *khirwa* need mention. The former is restricted to garden crops and is almost always irrigated. The latter comprises the land immediately surrounding the villages. In black soil tracts, immediate vicinity to the villages is not much valued, because the soil is productive enough without manure; but where it requires organic fertilisation, particularly in *parua* and *rakar*, this circumstance is more valued, and the general use of manure and village refuse renders the *goind* more fertile.

Cultivation

The agricultural development of the district, like that of the rest of Bundelkhand, is not up to the standard of the doab in the north of the State. The unkindliness of the soils and the uncertainty of the out-turn except under a rare combination of climatic conditions are some of the factors that have contributed to the agricultural backwardness of the district. Historical influences have also been responsible. The country remained in an unsettled state longer than other parts of the State and, till the British occupation, was incessantly harried in the wars of the Bundelas. Even after the occupation in 1803, its peculiar conditions

were imperfectly understood and it suffered from unsuitable revenue system. The conditions have vastly changed in the post-Independence period and the district has made large strides in the agricultural sphere during the last two decades.

Harvests

The agricultural year is divided into the three generally recognised portions by the harvests which go by the usual names of Kharif, Rabi and Zaid. The last is of very little importance in the district and consists of cucurbits, vegetables, spices, tobacco, maize, legumes and a host of low grade cereals and covered only 92 hectares in 1970-71. The Kharif (autumn) crops are sown in Asadha-Sravana and reaped in Ascina-Kartika after the cessation of the rains usually well before the preparation of the fields for the Rabi (spring) sowings which begin in Kartika-Agrahayana (October-November) and are harvested in Chaitra Vaisakha and Jyaistha (March-April and May). Double-cropping (*dofasli*) is catching the imagination of the cultivators in recent years. The relative figures of area covered by the Kharif, Rabi and the *dofasli* crops in the district are given below:

Year	Area under Kharif (hectares)	Area under Rabi (hectares)	Area under <i>dofasli</i> (hectares)
1951-52	1,85,440	2,63,830	51,123
1961-62	2,29,701	3,31,740	95,868
1970-71	2,27,184	3,59,968	93,682

Principal Crops

Among the various Kharif crops, by far the most important is rice. The area under rice has vastly increased in the district in the last 70 years. The opening of the Ken canals and development of other sources of irrigation in his period is largely responsible for this increase. The most congenial soil for its cultivation is *parua* with varying admixture of *kabar*. In all some thirty different local varieties of rice are grown in the district. The best of these is *kala sheodas*, a transplanted rice which ripens rather later than other varieties. Some of the other indigenous strains are *anokhi*, *barla*, *dudhi*, *gardhan*, *ajan*, *manki*, *shakarchini* and *simkharcha*. Most of the rice grown in the district is of late (*jarhan* or *aghani*), or more aptly called transplanted variety. It is sown after the start of the rains. The plants are first raised in specially prepared beds and on attaining a height of nearly 15 cm., they are transplanted in properly tended fields. The crop is reaped in late October or November, whereafter the fields are prepared for the Rabi crops.

Jowar occupied an important place among the Kharif crops in the district till the sixties of the present century and still covers a sizeable

area. In black cotton soil it is usually grown alone, but in lighter soils it is generally mixed with, cotton, *moong*, rice or *kodon*. The common local varieties are *boni*, *dudnagar*, *dugdi*, and *gugli*. Jowar also serves as a staple fodder crop.

Bajra is also a notable crop of the Kharif. It is extensively grown in lighter and unirrigated soils. Usually it is sown in combination with *arhar*. Except in the Jhansi district maize is not yet a popular crop in the whole of Jhansi Division and it thus covers very insignificant area in this district.

The rest of the Kharif area is taken up, for the most part, by the smaller and coarser millets like *sawan*, *kodon*, *kakun* and *kutki*. These are grown in all parts of the district. *Kodon* and *sawan* are comparatively more important, the former is also a popular combination with jowar.

Among the pulses in this season *urd* and *moong* are sown to some extent. They are usually sown mixed with jowar.

The following statement gives some relevant details of the main Kharif cereals in the district in 1971-72:

Crops	Area sown (hectares)	Total production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare in district (quintals)	Average yield per hectare in State (quintals)
Rice	84,369	54,239	6.43	7.98
Jowar	52,612	26,327	5.00	5.67
<i>Bajra</i>	16,007	6,763	4.23	5.58
<i>Kodon</i>	2,966	1,367	4.61	4.61
<i>Sawan</i>	1,773	744	4.20	4.20
<i>Urd</i>	968	105	2.86	1.86
<i>Moong</i>	34	7	1.92	1.55

Rabi—The chief characteristic of the Rabi harvests in the district is that gram leads all other cereals in this season. In point of area it occupied nearly 54 per cent of the total Rabi area in 1971-72. It flourishes well in the black cotton soils, and owing to its ability to resist drought, it is much planted also on high soils. It is sown alone as well as in admixture with wheat or barley or both. Gram is known in the district by the names of *chana*, *lahla* and *chola* and there are two main varieties, yellow or *pila* which is of better quality and is grown in *mar* and *kabar*, and the red or black (*lal*, *mahula* or *kala*) which is of inferior quality. The plants, especially in *mar* soils, are thick and bushy and give a large outturn when the September rains are good. The district occupies a leading position in the whole of Jhansi division in the cultivation of gram. Wheat occupies the second place among the Rabi cereals

in the district. The general practice here is to sow wheat in combination with gram, barley, pea or mustard. The area under wheat as a single crop has no doubt increased in recent decades, but the old practice of sowing it mixed is still very popular. Wheat requires a good soil, careful tillage and an assured supply of water. In recent years a number of improved and high-yielding varieties of wheat have been evolved at the Agricultural University, Pantnagar and various other research institutions in the country and they are gradually replacing the indigenous strains. The new varieties generally sown by the farmers are Sonalika, Kalyan Sona, Sonara, K-68 and K-65.

Barley is not a favourite crop, not only in this district but in the whole of Jhansi Division. It is rarely sown alone. Most of it is grown in admixture with wheat or gram.

Among pulses *arhar* and *masur* occupy a sizeable area in the district, which has an important place in the State as a prolific grower of these two pulses. An interesting feature of *arhar* is that it is sown with the main Kharif crops and harvested even after most of the Rabi crops. This is why it is usually sown mixed with jowar or *bajra*. The notable indigenous varieties of *arhar* in the district are *balandha* or *ahara*, *chitkoni*, *chagri* and *ramimunyan*. The first is superior in size but inferior in taste than the latter two; *chagri* is grown mainly on *mar*, and *balandha* on *parua* soils, while *chitkoni* is little grown and that, too, on *kobar* soils.

The following statement gives the relevant particulars about principal Rabi crops produced in the district in 1971-72:

Crops	Area sown (hectares)	Total production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare in district (quintals)	Average yield per hectare in State (quintals)
Gram	2,06,876	1,61,867	7.82	7.88
Wheat	1,27,614	1,27,610	10.00	12.66
Barley	13,088	10,822	8.27	10.41
Masur	11,945	7,711	6.46	6.35
Arhar (Kharif)	22,842	21,019	9.20	12.81

Non-food Crops

Oil-seeds, like linseed, til, mustard and castor, sunn-hemp, tobacco and vegetables are the main non-food crops of the district.

Oil-seeds were favourite crops in the district till the beginning of the present century and covered a sizeable area. But their cultivation is on decline since then. From an area of 26,460 hectares in 1901, the total area under oil-seeds in the district had come down to no more than 10,000 hectares in 1971. A rather worse fate has overtaken the cotton

cultivation in the district. In 1901, cotton covered more than 26,300 hectares but by the seventies of the present century it had disappeared from the district altogether.

The following statement provides the relevant details of the main non-food crops in the district in 1971-72:

Crops	Area sown (hectares)	Total production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare in district (quintals)	Average yield per hectare in State (quintals)
Oil-seeds	10,101	1,744	3.38	3.90
Sunn-hemp	1,684	649	3.85	3.85
Tobacco	80	87	10.87	9.81
Potatoes	291	2,791	95.89	95.89

Improvement of Agriculture

After the achievement of Independence the development of agriculture has been given an important place in the country's Five-year Plans to meet the increasing demand of food-grains. Improved and scientific implements and methods of cultivation have been popularised among the cultivators. The sixties of the century saw the ushering in of the 'green revolution' under which schemes of intensive cultivation and sowing of high-yielding seeds of wheat, gram, barley, jowar, *bajra* and other crops have been implemented. The government agriculture farms and various other agricultural research organisations aided by F. A. O. and agricultural universities and colleges, are doing a pioneering job in training the farmers for adopting new methods and techniques of cultivation. Seeds, soil nutrients and implements play a very important part in this sphere.

Seed Supply

Besides obtaining seeds from their own private sources, the cultivators generally depend upon the seed stores of the agriculture and co-operative departments for supplying the new hybrid seeds. There were 54 seed stores in the district in 1974-75 of which 36 were under the control of the agriculture department and rest were run as co-operatives. The total quantity of seeds distributed by these seed stores was 6,707 quintals and 6,381 quintals in 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively.

Soil Nutrients

The traditional manures used by the farmers for fertilising the soil are the cattle dung, farm refuse and stable litter. The practice of providing green manure in the fields by sowing *lobia*, *guar*, *dhaincha*, *sanai* and *moong* is being popularised in the district. They provide nitrogenous substance to the soil. The seed stores distributed about 12 quintals

of green manure seeds to the cultivators in 1974-75 and nearly 624 hectares were sown with green manure crops in the district.

The use of chemical fertilisers is now on the increase. The seed stores also supply chemical fertilisers but they are able to meet only part of the cultivators' demand and private agencies and stockists do brisk business in season. The agriculture department distributed Rs 6,92,815 and Rs 9,24,121 as loan to the farmers for the purchase of chemical fertilisers in 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively.

Agricultural Implements and Machines

The pace of replacement of old and traditional agricultural implements in the district is somewhat slower when compared with the districts in the north. In 1974, the district had 21,000 ploughs, 7,515 other improved implements like harrows, cultivators, sowing machines, threshers, etc., 22 cane crushers, 75 tractors, 250 *ghanis* or oil-seed crushers, 2,500 oil-engines and electric pumping sets for irrigation and 13 Persian wheels fitted on wells for watering the fields.

The agriculture department provides loans (*taqavi*) to the cultivators for the purchase of chemical fertilisers, implements, seeds, pesticides, etc. A total amount of Rs 19,40,814 was distributed to the cultivators for these purposes in the period between 1972-73 and 1974-75. The co-operative institutions in the district also provide financial assistance to the cultivators for minor irrigation purposes and other agricultural developments. A total sum of Rs 27.45 lakhs was distributed by agricultural credit societies, numbering 308 and by the land development banks at Banda, Karwi Mau and Naraini in the year 1973-74.

Rotation of Crops and Mixed Cultivation

Formerly the practice of leaving the fields fallow for some time was common among the cultivators as it was considered necessary to allow the land time to recuperate its fertility. But of late this practice is gradually giving place to sowing crops in rotation and resorting to mixed cropping systems which make for intensive cultivation and give increased yields. In the irrigated fields the most common rotation is wheat or *masur* and gram after paddy. In the unirrigated fields gram or *masur* after paddy, wheat, gram and peas after *sawan*, barley, gram and linseed after jowar and wheat, *masur* and gram in fields left fallow during the Kharif are the main rotations.

Sowing a number of crops mixed in a single field is an old agricultural practice and its advantages are quite well-known to the farmers. The field is utilised to its maximum and there is an additional harvest. Leguminous crops like *moong* and *urd* provide nitrogenous matter to the soil. *Arhar* is usually mixed with jowar, *urd*, til or ground-nut, *bajra*

with *urd* or *arhar*, wheat with gram, peas or mustard and barley with gram or peas.

Agricultural Co-operatives

The practice of cultivating the land jointly (*sajha*) is very old. Forests and grazing lands are still used in common. Cultivators often pool their implements, bullocks and labour for a season or two for growing their crops. In recent times co-operative societies have been formed in the villages for farming, distribution of seeds, loans, fertilisers and implements, cattle breeding, supply of milk and marketing of agriculture produce. In 1974, there were in the district 18 co-operative seed stores, whose main function was to arrange for credit and seeds to the cultivators and to 28 co-operative farming societies. There were four co-operative agricultural marketing societies at Banda, Atarra, Karwai and Baberu which handled Rs 93,94,196 worth of agricultural products in 1973-74. They also advanced loans to their members amounting to Rs 12,11,436 in 1974-75 for agricultural developments.

Agriculture Farms

There are government agriculture farms in the district, at Atarra, established in 1906, and at Bansi, on the Banda-Naraini road, established in 1961. The farm at Atarra had three tractors, two seed graders and three threshers and a number of other allied agricultural implements in 1974. It had three tube-wells for irrigation. The farm gave a total produce of 2,158 quintals in 1974-75. The main cereals grown were paddy, wheat, gram and barley. The Bansi farm gave a total yield of 266 quintals of cereals in that year. The seeds in these farms are also distributed to the cultivators for sowing purposes and the farms also serve useful purpose for carrying out experiments and demonstrations regarding new seeds, methods and implements before they are recommended for adoption by the farmers.

Horticulture

Total area under fruit orchards and vegetables in the district was 2,914 hectares in 1974-75. In the neighbourhood of towns and roadside villages orchards are to be seen and the common fruit trees are mangoes, guavas, and citrus. The horticulture department has established a nursery at Banda, which supplies fruit plants, seeds, seedlings, and plants to the cultivators. More than 15,53,070 fruit seedlings, 45,206 plants and 80 quintals of seeds of vegetables and flowers and commercial crops were supplied to the cultivators by the nursery in 1974-75.

Crop Diseases and Pests

There are three main enemies of crops, viz., wild animals, birds and insects. A number of plant diseases, fungi and weeds also cause a good

deal of damage to plants of food-grains, vegetables and fruits. Monkeys, rats, squirrels, wild animals, bats, parrots and other birds also damage the crops badly. The usual methods of protection normally provided by the cultivators are fencing, keeping watch and warding off or destruction of the animals and birds. Leaf-mosaic, rust, and termites attack the wheat, barley and pea crops. The paddy is generally damaged by leaf smut, blast and the paddy bug. Potatoes and other vegetables are mostly affected by blight, mosaic and pink boll-worms. The canker and wither-tip take heavy toll of citrus fruits. Mango and guava orchards are the worst sufferers from die-back, black tip of mango and wither-tip. There are various insecticides and pesticides like Aldrin, BHC and Agrosan GN which are sprayed or dusted over the crops to control the diseases and pests. To save the crops from the seed-borne diseases the seeds are dried in the sun and also treated with Ceresan and other chemicals.

The plant protection staff posted in the district provides advice to the farmers on matters relating to raising healthy crops of fruits, vegetables and cereals and other crops and take measures for protecting crops from diseases, pests, etc. They also provide insecticides, spraying and dusting machines and their services at moderate charges.

The following statement shows the work done by the plant protection department in the district during 1974-75:

Work done	Area (hectares)
Seed treatment	1,21,197
Eradication of rats	85,707
Control of insects and pests	1,30,976
Eradication of weeds	17,222
Cereals treated in godowns (quintals)	5,810

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Till the beginning of the present century there were only local breeds of cattle, very few being bred, little attempt being made to improve the strain. Selection was unknown and the only system was that of reproduction through stray bulls. There was but one well-defined breed of cattle in the district called the *kenwariya* breeds, as its habitat is along the Ken river. It is a lowset, sturdy and fairly powerful animal of a rufous colour, which in the opinion of experts is well suited to the work it has to do on the plough. For large part of the year the cattle of the district live on the bye-products of agriculture and green fodder.

There is no special breed of horses, but ponies of the usual small variety are ubiquitous. Camels are rare being unsuited to the climate.

Donkeys are few and as usual are generally under-fed and over-worked. Goats and sheep especially the former, are abundant. What is called the 'Jamnapari' goat appears to constitute a distinct breed, and a good one as far as milk-giving qualities are concerned. It is probably indigenous to Bundelkhand, and has come to be so called by the inhabitants of Bundelkhand as well as by those of the doab. These goats are found chiefly in the north of the district along the Yamuna, where there is abundance of grazing for them. Sheep-breeding is an industry of some importance, these being bred both for their wool and for the butcher. In some places sheep are penned on the land but the practice is not extensively adopted.

The live-stock population of the district in 1972 was as follows:

Lives stock	Numbers
Cattle (cows and bulls)	6,59,521
Buffaloes (he-buffaloes and she-buffaloes)	2,32,551
Goats	2,05,547
Sheep	28,541
Pigs	19,337

Development of Live-stock

Considerable progress has been made in recent years in improving the live-stock through selective breeding, culling undesirable animals and upgrading indigenous cattle with improved bulls of well-known and tried Indian breeds and distribution of seeds of improved varieties of fodder and feed at moderate prices. Artificial insemination for improving the breeds of cows and buffaloes was started in the district in the First Plan period and there were 7 centres and 10 subcentres for this purpose in 1974-75. Government supply bulls of Murrah and Haryana breeds at concessional rates, especially in areas which are not covered by artificial insemination centres. A total number of 373 stud bulls were distributed in the district in the year 1974-75. Loans are also provided to the cultivators for the purchase of cows and buffaloes of improved breeds.

For improving the breed of sheep and goats, stud rams and bucks of Barbari and Jamnapari breeds are stationed at all the veterinary hospitals in the district. Rams numbering 132 and bucks numbering 70 were distributed in the year 1974-75. Steps have also been taken to encourage piggery in the district and for that purpose 18 boars were distributed in the year 1974-75.

The Prayag Chitrakut Krishi Evam Godhan Vikas Nigam has been established in 1975 for taking up an integrated programme of develop-

ment in the trans-Yamuna area of Banda and Allahabad districts with a view to improving socio-economic life of the small/marginal farmers and landless labourers besides supplementing their income through cross-breeding programme. Initially in the district, this work has been taken up in Karwi, Mau and Naraini tahsils.

The main objects of the Nigam are:

- (i) to promote cattle, dairy and agricultural development;
- (ii) to provide veterinary services to cattle, organise finance and raising productive milch animals, provision of artificial insemination service and adequate animal health cover, facilities for the control of contagious cattle diseases and cultivation of nutritive fodder crops and distribution of balance feeds; and
- (iii) to develop markets for milk and its products and to set up or assist in the setting up of milk collection centres and chilling plants.

For this purpose three centres have been established in the district at Tarauhan (Chitrakut), Bhaunri (Manikpur) and Mau. Each centre caters to the needs of about 2,000 cows within a radius of 10 to 15 km. of the centre.

The Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation has taken up the cross-breeding programme in the area and has posted 3 veterinary doctors. Nearly 164 cows were provided with artificial insemination service till the end of 1976. Pregnancy diagnosis work was also conducted in 132 cases and it was confirmed in 95 cases.

Poultry Development

Poultry farming is rapidly gaining ground with the increasing demand for animal protein. In 1972, there were 30,557 poultry birds in the district of which 14,293 were hens and 5,013 cocks, 10,618 chicks and 633 ducks and other birds. To encourage poultry breeding as a subsidiary industry in the rural areas, the government arranges supply of fowls of improved breeds. About 10,269 fowls were distributed in 1973-74. Besides distribution of poultry fowls, the department also trains villagers in poultry farming.

Cattle Diseases and Treatment

The common cattle diseases are rinderpest (Pokna or Rez) malignant sore throat (Galaghotu), black-quarter (Padsuja), anthrax (Tilsuja), dysentery (Pechis), foot-and-mouth disease (Khurha), and *Haemorrhagic septicaemia*. Various superstitions, practices, and taboos are still rife among the local populace. As a result, they do not always take recourse to modern medicines and methods of treatment for the prevention and

cure of animal diseases. However, with the opening of a number of veterinary hospitals and stockman centres in the district and as a result of practical demonstrations and publicity carried out by the animal husbandry department, the villagers are becoming more and more aware of the efficacy of scientific and modern methods of treatment of cattle diseases. There is a live-stock officer who is in charge of the animal husbandry department in the district. To help him there is a veterinary officer, who looks after the schemes related to improving the breeds of live-stock through artificial insemination. There were 24 veterinary hospitals and 17 stockman centres in the district in 1973. The following statement shows the number of animals treated, vaccinated and castrated during the last two years:

No. of animals	1973-74	1974-75
Treated	90,897	88,562
Vaccinated	1,94,815	1,88,426
Castrated	25,602	20,007

Housing and Feeding

Domestic animals are generally housed in thatched kutcha sheds; pakka and well-ventilated byres, with roof of iron or asbestos sheets are to be seen only in the government and big cultivators' farms. Although government provides monetary help for constructing community cattle sheds in the villages, the response has not been encouraging so far.

Grazing facilities for the cattle are provided by the government and the village panchayats in forests and waste lands under their respective control. Grazing is also allowed in private groves and harvested or fallow fields. On the canal banks and within the precincts of the railways cattle are allowed to graze under stipulated conditions. In 1971, total area covered by culturable waste land, pastures and grazing grounds, forests and fallow land was 2,62,257 hectares. Barren and unculturable land measured 47,390 hectares in the same year.

The crops which provide cattle fodder are mainly *jowar*, *bajra*, *barseem* and *lobia*. The husk and dried and crushed stalks of wheat, barley, *arhar*, *urd*, *moong*, pea, gram and paddy are also used by the cultivators to feed the cattle. The area covered by the fodder crops in the district in 1971-72 was 68,619 hectares.

Fisheries

The fish of the district are of no great importance, being confined to the large streams and tanks, in which the usual varieties common to the plains are found. In the upper reaches of the larger rivers like the Ken, the Baghain and the Paisuni, however, there is excellent fishing for Mahseer.

Total population of professional fishermen and of those who depend on fishing as a subsidiary means of subsistence in 1972, was 1,419 in the district. The numbers of fishing nets, tackles, etc., in the district were *mahajal*, *ghante* and *jaria* (740); silken gilmet (2,900), *dhumva* net and *myugari* net (965) and boats (162).

The government has taken up a number of schemes for the development of pisciculture in the district. Under the 'small waters scheme' fingerlings of Rohu, Nain, Catla, Karaunch etc., and supplied to private pisciculturists, *gaon* panchayats and other institutions at a concessional rate of Rs 40 per thousand. The government supplied 62,400 fingerlings to private breeders during the year 1974-75.

FORESTRY

Most of the forests in the district are managed by the forest department. There are also certain jungle areas called civil forests which are under the control of the *gaon sabhas*. The total area of the forests controlled by the forest department in the district was 76,997 hectares in 1974-75 and of the civil forests nearly 18,000 hectares.

Common trees found in the forests of the district are babul, *baraunda*, *karil*, *tendu*, *khair*, *mahua*, *sahjana*, bamboo and *shisham*. Of these *shisham*, *khair* and bamboo are industrially more important. Besides, scrub, reed, kans and other grasses are also profusely found. They provide useful grazing to cattle. Most of the requirements of village people like grazing and fodder for cattle, building materials for the houses, wood for agricultural implements, fuel, grass for thatching and rope making are met from these forests. Besides *tendu* leaves for *bidi* industry, *khair* for catechu (*katha*)—making, numerous medicinal herbs and shrubs are also obtained from the local forests.

The following statement gives details of important forest products in district in 1973-74:

Product	Quantity produced	Value (in Rs)
Bamboo (Nos.)	81,889	2,51,000
Tendu leaves (bags Nos.)	36,797	25,14,680
Gum, honey, medicinal shrubs (quintals)	56	7,470
Grass (quintals)	6,040	34,800
Wild fruits (quintals)	6,210	—
Fuel wood and charcoal	—	8,72,311

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Famines, Floods and Droughts

From 1803 to 1819 Banda formed part of the district of Bundelkhand. There are no records to show how far this area, in common with the rest of Bundelkhand, fared in the famines which occurred from time to time before the introduction of British rule, but it is certain it could not have escaped the rigours. In 1890-10 there was a severe drought and scarcity. Periods of scarcity due to the spread of kans grass and damage due to storms or untimely and excessive rainfall followed till 1828, when a severe drought supervened a succession of bad seasons since 1825 and was followed by the famine of 1829-30, which reduced the district to a condition of almost general bankruptcy according to old gazetteer, which goes on to say: "The area under cultivation had largely diminished and the declining state of the district was further attested by the dilapidated condition of the habitation and the squalid appearance of the inhabitants". In 1833 there was a failure of rain adversely affecting the crops followed by general sickness and mortality. The drought continued in 1834. No records are available of the relief measures undertaken, the revenue demands were doubtless reduced from time to time and much of it had to be remitted.

The period 1860—70 was marked by deficient rainfall and scarcity condition. The Rabi of 1869 was in a very bad shape. There was partial drought in 1877 in which Banda and Pailani suffered most.

The most severe and desolating famine occurred in 1895—97. Excessively heavy rains in 1894-95 proved disastrous to both Kharif and Rabi crops. The following year opened with abundant rain but it failed to last long enough and thus the Kharif was damaged and the Rabi was almost a failure. Relief works were taken up costing Rs 58,796 and a total sum of Rs 30,339 was spent on providing gratuitous relief, running of poor-houses and distribution of *taqavi*. In 1896-97, too, there was failure of rain, the Kharif was injured seriously by dry hot west winds and the Rabi sowings were adversely affected. The food-grain prices were inordinately high, wheat being quoted at 7½, inferior rice 7¼, jowar 10½, gram 9¾ and *moong* and *urd* each 7¾ seers per rupee. An amount of Rs 37,08,600 was spent on relief operations. In addition Rs 6,69,000 were advanced to the cultivators for the construction of wells, purchase of seeds, bullocks, etc. *Taqavi* loans amounting to Rs 82,000 were also given. A total of Rs 8,25,122 in land revenue was remitted and Rs 1,94,400 was suspended.

The year 1905-06 was characterised by generally diminished rainfall in the district, but the deficiency was more marked in the western parts. A sum of Rs 46,829 was spent on relief works, land revenue amounting to

Rs 3,95,370 was remitted and Rs 91,039 were distributed as *taqavi*. The district could barely recover from this calamity when it was again a victim of severe famine in 1907-08. The monsoon did not break till the end of July and ceased in August. Both Kharif and Rabi were lost. Relief works were taken up and a sum of Rs 6,85,074 was spent on them. Gratuitous relief to the tune of Rs 3,14,966 was provided. *Taqavi* and other advances amounting to Rs 11,04,462 were also given to the farmers to meet the calamity. Land revenue was also remitted to the extent of Rs 6,71,615. The next decade was a period of agricultural prosperity for the district.

Other Calamities—In 1826 the growth of kans grass had reached such proportions as to cause serious alarm in the district; it is said to have been growing rapidly since 1820. During these years the character of seasons had inclined towards excessive rainfall in these areas. The abrupt drought in 1829-30 reduced the district to great distress. In the year that followed the rains ceased early and in 1831-32 untimely rains in the cold season caused a most destructive blight to the Rabi crops. The years 1833 and 1834 were years of partial drought. From 1850 to 1854 the seasons were all marked by abnormal rainfall. There were again very injurious and excessive rains in 1867, 1869 and 1871. The widespread scarcity caused by drought is to some extent mitigated in the district by fair crops in better soils, but there is little to lighten the distress caused by excessive and untimely rainfall.

In 1865, there were heavy floods in the Yamuna, the Ken and the Baghain. In 1894-95 the Baghain rose unprecedentedly. In 1906 there was high flood in the Ken and much damage was caused in the villages along the river. The network of the Ken canals has to a very large extent secured the district from drought and in the last half a century or so there has not occurred any serious famine in the district. There have occurred scarcities as a result of the vagaries of monsoon and prices have fluctuated. Generally the years in which both the Kharif and Rabi crops have been normal are, however, few and far between in this part of the country. The situation will doubtless improve considerably with the widespread efforts being made to provide irrigation facilities.

The following statement gives some relevant yearwise details of the major natural calamities which have affected the district from 1966-67 to 1975-76:

CH. IV—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Year	Name of calamity	Tahsils most affected	Amount (Rs) of land revenue		(Amount Rs) spent on relief works	
			Suspended	Remitted		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1966-67	Drought	.. Baberu, Karwi, Mau	.. 12,98,016	80,839	34,00,000	
1967-68	Excessive rains, flood	.. Whole district except tahsil Naraini	..	23,794	22,11,000	
1968-69	Drought	.. Whole district especially Baberu, Karwi and Mau tahsils.	..	—	—	
1969-70	Ditto	.. Ditto	..	12,92,577	40,68,000	
1970-71	Excessive rains flood, hailstorms	.. Whole district except tahsil Naraini	.. 12,688	1,91,324	4,18,000	
1971-72	Excessive rains in beginning, then failure of rains and drought	.. Karwi and Mau tahsils	.. 8,29,109	24,153	25,00,500	
1972-73	Drought	.. Whole district except Baberu and Naraini tahsils	..	5,594	18,47,000	
1973-74	Drought	.. Whole district	..	5,95,872	8,22,000	
1974-75	Excessive rainfall in beginning then failure of rains, drought and hailstorms	.. Whole district except tahsil Naraini	.. 2,31,430	—	500	
1975-76	Ditto	.. Whole district	.. 15,29,892	—	—	

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

'Poverty amidst plenty' will describe the economic condition which has prevailed in the Banda district in the past; for, with a good agricultural base and despite a reasonably good infrastructure the industrial base has remained quite weak resulting in a low income to the district¹. The gap between the dominating agricultural and the weak industrial base can be effectively bridged only by a co-ordinated approach. Though the district is rich in mineral resources, the lack of entrepreneurship and technical know-how among the people and the paucity of skilled labour have been the major constraints hitherto for industrial growth in which respect the district has been one of the more backward ones in the State. For want of proper chronicles, it is not possible to state the level of industrial development or the excellence or renown of handicrafts attained in ancient times or in the Mughal period, but it is well-nigh certain that many places in this region constituted self-sufficient economic units producing their own cloth, agricultural implements and other necessities of life. It is also likely that during the more peaceful and prosperous periods of its history some local industries and handicrafts flourished and received considerable encouragement from the rulers.

Of the old time industries cotton cloth (*gazi*) was made at Banda and was printed to form floor cloth. Cooking utensils of copper, bell metal known as *phul* and various articles of gold and silver for use or ornaments were also manufactured here. Coarse blankets, *tat*, as well as rope and twine of inferior quality were manufactured at several places of the district. Saltpetre industry and *tat* manufacturing factory flourished at Babina. Rauli Kalyanpur and Gonda, adjoining villages of hills, were famous for hewing stones which were fashioned into mill stores and rough vessels. Karwi was the centre of stone quarries, and was famous for the production of silk embroidered plush and velvet saddle-cloth as well as hangings. The best known old time local industry is cutting and polishing of stones and one of the firms was also awarded a bronze medal for this at a Delhi exhibition. Lapidarists cut and polish agates, jaspers, onyxes and amethysts which were found in the bed of the river Ken but the chief source was the valley of Narbada.

At Tarauhan in Karwi tahsil, a local industry of cloth printing was famous. Lac and glass-bangles, domestic utensils of bell metal called *phul* and *kansa* or *kaskut* were also manufactured here. The so-called Mahoba *lathis* (wooden long sticks) supplied to chowkidars also came from here. Karwi itself had the indigenous industry of stone carv-

ing of rough domestic utensils and the making of glass and lac bangles and coloured mud toys. The other premier industry of the district was spinning and weaving which produced *gazi* and *durrie* but it declined during British rule. Cotton was produced here but its pre-eminence did not last beyond the last decade of nineteenth century. There were two important cotton ginning factories at Banda and Karwi, which were closed for want of cotton.

Pailani of Banda was famous for *sarautas* (betel-nut cutters). They were manufactured with an alloy of copper brass and iron and some designs were engraved on them. Even now this industry preserves, but it can hardly be called prosperous. Of the forest products, the main was timber, bamboo and *tendu* (used for making indigenous cigarette) leaves which were exported to the neighbouring districts. Other important exports of the district are hides, bones and stones.

The chief causes of the decay of old-time industries were lack of the government assistance, and competition from mill made goods or industrial manufactures from better situated areas.

Power

The main agency of power distribution in the district is Matatila Grid System.

In 1970, the total number of connections given in the district was 11,516 including 805 industrial connections.

The consumption of power in various sectors of the economy in 1974 is given below:

Sector	Total consumption of power (in units)
Agriculture	44,89,828
Industries	54,42,721
Domestic and others	39,76,827

Rural Electrification—In 1970, only 115 villages received power but the number rose to 178 in 1972 and to 224 in 1974. There is a scheme to lay further transmission lines and by the end of Fifth Five-year Plan every village having a population of 500 is expected to be electrified.

In both villages and towns, most of the establishments were run without power. According to 1961 census, percentage of such establishment was 91 in rural and 86.2 in urban. Next came liquid fuel, accounting for 5 per cent in rural and 6.6 per cent in urban areas. Electricity

¹ Lead Bank Survey Report, Allahabad Bank, Banda

was used in only one establishment in rural areas and in 33 urban. The position is now improving gradually.

Small-scale Industries

Steel boxes, almirahs, stone crushers, window grills, wire nails, agricultural implements, steel oil pressure stoves, radio assembling, washing soap, candles, plastics and wooden toys, oils, dal and rice, footwear and cut and polished or semi-precious stones are produced in a large number of small-scale units, which are mainly located in the urban areas.

The industrial growth in the district is but of recent origin. The following statement gives comparative figures of progress of small-scale industries in the district in 1956 and 1974:

	1956	1974
Total number of units	236	153
Total number of persons employed	1,359	1,163
Total investment (in Rs)	38,95,000	94,96,000
Value of raw material consumed (in Rs)	28,99,000	—
Total production (in Rs)	48,31,100	30,935,000

The small-scale industries may be broadly classified as agro-based, forest based, mineral based and miscellaneous which include mechanical, electrical and chemical based industries.

Agro-based Industries—Oil from oilseeds, flour from wheat and dals from legumes are produced in 31 units, which are mainly located at Banda, Naraini, Atarra, Karwi, Baberu and Khurha. The units are either operated by electricity or diesel oil.

Forest-based Industries—Making wooden furniture and sawing of wood, is done by 16 units located at Banda, Karwi, Naraini, Tindwari, Atarra, Jaspura, Chilla and Manikpur. Though Banda has a substantial area under forest, the number of units is rather low. It is possibly due to somewhat inferior quality of the forest, and because the timber is mainly exported to other districts.

Mineral-based Industries—Two units are engaged in stone crushing. Banda is rich in bauxite, ochres, dolomite, glass sand, china clay, granite, etc. These units are engaged in the work of stone crushing.

Miscellaneous Industries

(a) **Mechanical Industries**—This group of industries includes the following:

Steel Metal Work—The manufacture of steel boxes, almirahs, stone crushers and window grills is taken up by 8 units, located at Banda and Atarra. Besides its expansion there is good scope for the establishment of new units at Karwi and Manikpur.

Agricultural Implements—Agricultural implements, ploughs, crushers, buckets and disc harrows etc., are produced in 5 units, mainly located at Banda and Naraini. These units are operated by electricity and use iron as raw materials.

Automobile Repairs—Automobiles are repaired in two units at Banda.

Moulding and Casting—Moulding and casting work is done by two units at Banda doing mainly job work.

General Engineering—Repair and overhauling of machines by modern tools are undertaken by 12 units, concentrated at Banda, Atarra and Karwi. The standard of performance is quite satisfactory. In view of increase in developmental activities in the spheres of agriculture, transport and industries, there is scope for its expansion and units can be easily set up at Naraini, Karwi and Manikpur.

Wire-nails—One unit is engaged in manufacture of wire-nails located at Banda. Since there is a lot of competition with imported products from other parts of the country this industry is not flourishing as it should.

Steel Oil Pressure Stoves—The manufacture of oil pressure stoves is undertaken by one unit, located at Banda. Steel pipes and sheets are used as raw material which are imported from other districts. The products are easily marketed locally and in other districts.

(b) **Electrical Industries**—It deals with radios and transistor assembling and manufacturing of electric goods. Radio and transistors are assembled with imported components and electric goods are manufactured in two units at Banda. There is good scope for expansion of this industry to meet the growing demand of the people.

(c) **Chemical Industries**—This group includes the following industries:

Rice Bran Oil—One unit exists at Atarra which utilises rice bran from the local rice mills.

Washing Soap, Chalk and Perfumery—Washing soaps of various kinds, chalks and different kinds of perfumes are manufactured by six units, located to Banda, Atarra and Karwi and serves the local market only.

(d) **Other Industries**—The following industries are included in it :

Footwear—This industry is scattered all over the district, but only five units are registered, located at Banda and Atarra. These are engaged in making western type of shoes, Peshawri and ladies chappal.

Handloom and Textiles—Durries, handloom cloth and ready-made garments are manufactured in 9 units, located at Banda, Tindwari and Atarra. The weavers of durries have formed co-operative societies.

Plastic Toys—Plastics industry is of recent origin in the district. There is only one unit engaged in manufacturing plastic toys and novelties, but it has the capacity to produce articles worth Rs 10,000 annually. The demand for plastic goods is reported to be increasing at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

Wooden Toys—Toys of different designs and colours made from wood are manufactured by 10 units at Chitrakut. These units are using power-driven small lathes, motors and polishing *addas*. These toys are easily sold in fairs held at the holy pilgrimage of Chitrakut. These units have also formed a co-operative society.

Besides these, there are other industries like hair oil and cosmetics, candles, bakery, etc. The following statement gives the total investment, value of production and number of persons employed in the small-scale industries of the district in 1974:

Industries	Total investment (in lakhs of rupees)	Total production (in lakhs of rupees)	Number of persons employed
1	2	3	4
Agro-based industries	62	1,177.8	350
Forest-based industries	—	—	—
Mineral-based industries	2.20	170.0	300
Miscellaneous industries			
(a) Mechanical industries			
(i) Sheet metal work	0.85	2.0	20
(ii) General engineering	2.10	8.0	43
(iii) Agricultural implements	0.84	0.75	17
(iv) Automobile repairs	1.02	2.20	8
(v) Moulding and casting	0.37	0.50	11
(vi) Wire nails	0.02	—	2

[continued]

1	2	3	4
(vii) Steel oil pressure stove	0.25	0.033	2
(b) Electrical industries Radio assembling and production of electric goods	0.1	0.1	4
(c) Chemical industries			
(i) Rice-bran oil	3.0	8.50	20
(ii) Washing soap, chalks and perfumes	0.63	1.00	18
(d) Other industries			
(i) Footwear	0.50	1.20	800
(ii) Handloom and textiles	0.50	16.00	100
(iii) Plastic toys	0.05	0.05	6
(iv) Wooden toys	0.50	1.50	50

Village and Cottage Industries

The village and cottage industries have a pride of place in the industrial economy of this backward district where more than 92 per cent of the people live in villages and primarily depend on agriculture. These industries offer part time occupation to the underemployed masses who are engaged in agriculture. The village and cottage industries are based mostly on the handicrafts handed down from generation to generation. Leather tanning, bidi-making, pottery, carpentry, footwear, basket making, *resha*, soap and *gur* etc., are the goods falling under this group of industries, which are manned and owned by traditional sections of the village community.

A survey of the village and cottage industries in 1956 revealed the following facts:

Total number of units	...	3,401
Total number of persons employed	...	7,727
Total investment	...	Rs 7,33,300
Total value of raw materials used	...	Rs 25,50,600
Total value of goods produced	...	Rs 54,48,100

A survey carried out under the bank scheme in 1971 showed, however, that there has not been any considerable development either in the number of artisans engaged or value of annual production in this field in this interval. Processes are mostly crude and simple and no machines

are used for production. Within the district itself there is good demand for the products of cottage industry. With fresh emphasis on the sector, however, conditions are bound to improve soon.

A brief account of few of these industries follows:

Leather Tanning—Leather is tanned by 25 units located at Karwi, Manikpur, Atarra, Rajapur, Pilani, Tindan, Kalinjar, Bheere, Achwara and Banda. Hides, skins, lime, *reh* and babul bark form the raw materials for the industry. Chamars tan hides while butchers tan skins. Skins are tanned using the vegetable tanning process which is an old technique. This process does not give satisfactory results and the leather produced is of inferior quality. The total investment was Rs 2,04,843, while the production figure was Rs 12,28,107 in 1974. As many as 2,105 persons were engaged in this industry.

Bidi-making—The district has abundant supply of *tendu* leaves, the main raw material of *bidis*. This industry is mainly located at Karwi, Banda and Manikpur. About 200 persons are engaged in this occupation and the work is done on contract basis. About two-thirds of the production is consumed locally and the rest is exported to other places.

Pottery—Pottery, one of the old village industries of the district, is still contributing substantially to the economic life of the villagers. Besides the earthen wares and tiles, the potters usually concentrate on the status of gods and goddesses particularly of Rama, Sita, Ganesh, Laxmi, Durga and Saraswati. These products have a rich market during fairs and festivals. At present about 10 registered units are engaged in this industry, with a total investment of Rs 1,050. About 40 families are engaged in this manufacture and the production figure was Rs 9,988 in 1974.

Smithy and Carpentry—Minor agricultural tools and implements, wheels for carts, frames of window and doors etc., are manufactured by 7 units, situated at Dohatara, Tindwari, Baberu, Banda, Lama and Karwi. The total investment of these units was Rs 81,825 when the production was worth Rs 97,450 in 1974. As many as 34 persons were engaged in these units.

Gur-making—*Gur* making is another of the old time industries of the district. This industry is mainly in the hands of individuals and only one unit at Mauri is registered. The total investment of this unit was Rs 4,500, when the production was worth Rs 17,687 in 1974. As many as 25 persons were employed in this unit.

Ban-making—*Ban* or *moonj* strings are made by more than 200 units in the district, but only 1 unit situated at Goorgali is registered.

An amount of Rs 9,095 was invested in this unit, when *ban* and *moonj* strings worth an amount of Rs 2,500 only were produced in 1974.

Baskets—Baskets from bamboo and stalk are made in more than 400 units located in rural areas. *Soop* and baskets of Pailani are quite famous in the district. As many as 1,000 persons are engaged in this industry, but their main occupation is agriculture. Babul, the main raw material of this work, is found plentifully in the forests of the district. This industry is, however, on the decline due to lack of demand and the competition from plastic goods.

Handloom Cloth—Another old time industry scattered throughout the district, but mainly located at Banda, Tindwari Martog, Mukhal, Girdharpur and Persari. More than 100 units are engaged in manufacturing coarse cloths, like *garha*, *safee* and *dhoties*. Generally cotton yarn is imported from Kanpur and distributed to weavers for making different items. This industry is not prospering as the weavers fail to compete with mill made cloth in quality and price. The industries department is giving encouragement by giving financial assistance to the weavers.

Oil—Oil from oil seeds is extracted in about 100 units scattered throughout the rural areas of the district. Oil cake is a by-product which is used as cattle feed. Most of the oil crushers are operated by animals.

Shoemaking—Shoemaking of indigenous type, is an ancient industry with the traditional shoe-makers. The shoes are manufactured from all kinds of leather. Cobblers use tanned leather and make durable shoes, but they are crude in finish and design. Banda, Atarra, Rajapur, Tindwari, Bisenda, Mau and Chilla are the main centres of shoe-making and more than 1,000 persons are engaged in this industry.

Industrial Art

Banda has long been famous for its semi-precious stones and the finished articles made out of them. Some of these stones are found in the bed of river Ken, but the main source is the valley of the Narbada. Amethysts, water stones, moss stones and agates are found in the Panjal river from where they are picked up as pebbles. Red and yellow jasper and agates are found in Ken. For further proper utilization the stone is fixed by some adhesive material such as sealing-wax to a piece of wood of convenient height and is then cut through by an iron wire stretched by a bow called *koutanj*. The cut surface is next roughly smoothed on a wheel made of hard *kuram*, and then more carefully polished, first on a similar wheel of soft *kuram*, next on a wheel made of *semar* wood, and finally powdered white agate. Holes are drilled by the *kanta*, consisting of a thin iron rod tipped with diamond. The finished articles then take different shapes.

Two units located at Banda are engaged in cutting and polishing these semi-precious stones. The proprietors of both the units possess high traditional skill and are doing this job for a very long time. The entrepreneurs of these units use a particular type of stones viz., Shajari which when cut and polished sometimes displays imprints of plants, bushes or the sun and the moon and impressions of rocks, ravines, etc., which are a feast to the eyes. A variety of fancy items like ring stones, waist chains, and cuff links are manufactured out of these stones. These items are in demand throughout the country and have a good export potential.

Industrial Estate—There is an industrial estate located opposite police lines, Banda. It was established in 1964 in an area of 6.60 acres and has provision for eight sheds. Till 1972 no shed was occupied, when the U. P. State Agro Industrial Corporation took possession of two sheds for its custom service and the storage of fertilizers. The fact that the industrial estate could not attract any entrepreneurs for such a long period is partly due to shyness of entrepreneurship and lack of initiative, normal features met with in any backward area initially.

Aid to Industries

Assistance is being made available to various industries in the district under the State aid to Industries Act and the credit guarantee schemes of the State Bank of India, but the credit facilities are not yet being fully utilized.

The U. P. Financial Corporation advances loans at lower rate of interest, between 7 and 7.5 per cent with a rebate of 1 to 1.5 per cent for prompt payment, gives longer grace period up to 4 years, and longer repayment period up to 15 years, and 50 per cent reduced guarantee commission to small scale units.

The Central Financial Institutions—The Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Financial Corporation of India advances loans for projects up to Rs one crore to entrepreneurs at an interest rate lower by one per cent than the normal rate.

The U. P. Financial Corporation has four schemes on the basis of which it has advanced loans in the district. The corporation provides assistance to industrial concerns both directly by way of loans and indirectly by issuing deferred payment guarantees, on behalf of industrial purchases of indigenous machinery and by guaranteeing loans raised by industrial concerns from other sources. Under the liberalised loan scheme the corporation acts as an agent to the State Government for

disposal of loan applications received from the directorate of industries, U. P. for small-scale units. Under the ordinary loan scheme the corporation advances loans for creation of fixed assets. In special cases, working capital facilities to the extent of 35.3 per cent of the total loans are also provided. The assistance rendered through these schemes to the district is given in the following statement:

Scheme	No. of units assisted	Amount (in lacs of Rs) disbursed till 31-3-74
Corporation loan scheme	5	9.43
Liberalised loan scheme	3	1.59
Ordinary loan scheme	2	0.17

The other institutions which have rendered assistance to the industries of the district are the U. P. small industries corporation, Kanpur, and the national small industries corporation. The State Government is also helping through the handloom industry scheme, the *khadi* development scheme, the intensive development scheme, the credit and grant scheme and industrial co-operative society scheme.

The district can enjoy more assistance under the State aid to industries Act, and the credit guarantee scheme of the State Bank of India, but all these facilities have yet to be fully exploited by the people of the district.

Industrial Potential and Plans for Further Development

Agricultural development and the resultant improvement in the economic conditions of the people has provided both the need and the impetus for industrial development.

The industries are classified under two major heads, resource-based industries and demand-based industries. Under resource-based industries, certain industrial units can be opened to utilize available raw material resources of the district.

Though there are a number of rice mills already in the district a few more can be easily set up. There is only one rice-bran oil mill at Atarra. but with the availability of sufficient quantity of rice bran from more rice mills, there is scope for the opening of such mills at other trade centres such as Banda and Khurhand as well. Similarly flour is presently milled by flour mills and there is no roller flour mill in the district. With

increasing demand for *maida*, and *suji*, a roller flour mill with a capacity of 30 tonnes per day could be opened. There is scope for opening a few new dal mills, too. *Tendu* leaves, bamboo-gum, catechu various grasses and certain herbs are found in the forests of district. *Tendu* leaves, which are largely exported to other districts, can be utilized for setting, up more industrial units for *bidī* making. The medicinal herbs could be used for manufacturing extracts or medicines. The district has some important minerals, viz., bauxite, ochres, dolomite, glass sand and china clay, which can be used for industrial purposes. There is a large deposit of glass sand in Mau tahsil, used by glass factories. A plant for the manufacture of glass bottles can be set up in the district. The district can also have a silica sand washing plant, a glass lamp unit and a unit to make miniature lamps. Bauxite is used for manufacturing artificial abrasives (emery powder). At present only two units located at Banda are engaged in making emery grains from bauxite, and there is scope for establishing another unit at Banda. With the availability of china clay in Karwi-Manikpur area, there is scope for manufacturing of crockery and small low tension electrical porcelain parts. Stone crushing industry can be expanded as the government has a large road construction programme. The red and yellow varieties of ochres of the district can be used for distemper and paints manufacture and there is clear scope for the establishment of such industrial units as well.

Size of market, levels of income, educational standards, degree of urbanization, habits and outlook of consumers are major factors which determine the nature and extent of demand-based industries. More industrial units could thus be set up in the district for agricultural implements, P. V. C. pipes and R. C. C. pipes. With the opening of new primary health centres the demand for distilled saline and glucose water has increased and some units can be easily set up to meet the demand. Besides these, units for the manufacture of steel furniture, rolling shutters, conduct pipes, utensils, electrical goods, hosiery items, ready-made garments, polythene sheets and bags, plastics novelty items, toys and toilet articles can also be set up in the district. There is scope for a few cold storages also. The traditional cottage industries also need serious attention and effort in order to revive them and improve their quality and outputs.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

History of Banking

The region covered by the present district of Banda had flourishing trade since early times with the adjoining districts of Hamirpur, Fatehpur and Allahabad and the central Indian States (now a part of Madhya Pradesh). Although means of communications were poor, merchandise was transported on horses and ponies, and on boats which moved in considerable numbers on the rivers Yamuna, Ken and Baghain. There was also a flourishing internal trade, and the transactions were financed by traders and money-lenders called *sahukars*. The *hundi* system of indigenous banking was in vogue and money was available in plenty, Seth Kishan Chand and Seth Sham Karan, who had migrated to the district from Gujarat in the beginning of the British rule were two well-known bankers of the day. However, there were no such institutions as banks and the *sahukars* did not accept money as safe deposit. Treasuries were established by the rulers of the day, the main function of the treasuries being to collect government dues and disburse money on behalf of the government. The British established their treasury at Banda on taking over the administration of the district in 1803. Subsequently sub-treasuries were established at all the tahsil headquarters.

The Allahabad Bank was the first bank to open a branch at Banda in 1865. The Central Bank of India opened its branch in 1911, and the Banda District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, was established in the same town in 1912. However, after nationalisation of banks in 1969, a number of new banks have since opened their branches in the district.

Since nationalisation the banking policies of the commercial banks have undergone considerable change. Finance are now easily available to agriculturists, entrepreneurs, petty traders as well as the artisan classes. There is concentration of banks in Banda, which has one branch each of several commercial banks, besides the headquarters of the Banda District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, and a branch of the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd. Of the total deposits of Rs 2,87,00,000 with the commercial banks in the district in 1972, the four branches at Banda alone accounted for Rs 2,18,00,000 leaving the rest for the eight branches in other parts of the district.

Rural Indebtedness

The general condition of the people was not unsatisfactory before the cession of the region to the British in 1803. However, for sometime after cession the life and property became unsafe due to the unrest that followed and wherein roving bands of marauders roamed the countryside. The small proprietor of land, who was the most important factor in the prosperity of Bundelkhand, was nearly destroyed further by an oppressive system of assessment and collection of land revenue. Village after village was sold or taken over by capitalists and the poverty was widespread. It was only in 1880 that the evil was remedied, but bad times again came in the early nineties. However the large areas of fallow land and large quantities of fodder crops enabled the farmers to keep a large number of milch cattle. There was plenty of fuel and the roofing material for the village cottages was cheap. The clothing was rough but sufficient. The food although coarse, was still wholesome. But while a tolerable standard of comfort was maintained in normal years, the petty proprietors and cultivators were generally in want of money. Even the rich did not display their wealth and lived frugally and quietly. The profits of the favourable seasons, which were usually followed by long periods of depression of alternate years of poor profit, did not conduce to habits of thrift or industry. The Brahmanas and Rajputs, who formed a large part of the population, considered manual work, even ploughing, inferior. There was general difficulty, even in times of scarcity, to get labourers, as happened in the case of the construction of the Ken canal in 1905. The labourer, who was also usually a small cultivator, tried to squeeze out a subsistence yield from his fields, and no wages could thereafter induce him to work. However, the uneven and poor harvests led to chronic indebtedness among the peasantry. During the years 1904 to 1907 the small proprietors of Bundelkhand were freed from an incubus of debt by proceedings under the Encumbered Estates Act of 1903. An idea of the extent of this may be gained from the amount of the claims put in against them. The total number of claims was 2,709 for an amount of Rs 14,12,047; and even when all these were examined and unsustainable ones had been rejected, a substantial sum of Rs 6,79,465 was awarded. Assuming that two thirds of the whole body of proprietors came under the operations of the Act, the sum claimed against them amounted to about two years revenue, and represents an astonishing load of debt.

In the first decade of this century, the usual rate of interest was 24 per cent per annum, but persons with better security and of better position could secure better terms. On the other hand when such securities were not forthcoming higher rates of interest were demanded. A very common custom, when a loan on the security of immovable property was contracted by a land owner, was to hand over to the mortgagee all or some of the debtor's holding in lieu of interest. The deb-

tor used to continue to use the land as tenant, but all the profits went to the creditor. The practice entailed a very high rate of interest, which it was impossible to calculate. In the grain loans transacted between agriculturists, the debtor had to return the grain loaned to him along with one-fourth added as interest at the time of harvest (*Swami system*). The period of harvest being generally less than six months the rate of interest worked out to more than 50 per cent annum.

A large number of residents of the district joined the army on the outbreak of the First World War (1914—18), helping doubtless their families back home with cash. The depression of the later twenties, however, hit the agriculturists, especially those with smaller holdings, badly. The downward trend of the prices stopped and began showing some recovery after 1933. They began to increase in the wake of the Second World War (1939—45). The high prices of agricultural produce prevailing during the Second World War gave the agriculturists a fair return in terms of money and many of them were able to repay their old debts. The prices have continued to rise ever since, leading to an aggravation of the financial difficulties of the common man, but providing ample returns to the cultivators. There has also been a considerable increase in the population of the district, being 20.7 per cent in the decade 1951—61, and 23.9 per cent in the decade 1961-71. Nevertheless the 23.5 per cent of agriculturists, having holdings of less than five acres, together with landless labourers have continued to remain generally indebted despite the aforesaid boom.

In 1971 the cultivator and his family, on the average, was indebted to the extent of Rs 754.27. The total assets of the cultivator's household were estimated at Rs 15,070. Of late, far reaching measures have been adopted by government to relieve these people and to outlaw bonded labour.

Urban Indebtedness—Industrial and office workers residing in the urban centres of Banda, Karwi, Naraini and Baberu are generally indebted. This was a natural consequence of an unending spiral of rising prices. Salaries of the working classes have increased, but have not kept pace with the increase in the cost of living. A worker even with a small family was finding it difficult to both ends meet.

Debt-relief Legislation

The government made attempts to regulate the terms and conditions of money-lending legislation in 1918, when the Usurious Loans Act, 1918, authorised the courts, if found that the interest was excessive and transactions between the parties substantially unfair, to reopen the transactions and to relieve the debtors of all liability in respect of any excessive interest rates. By an amendment of 1926, the Act was

made applicable to all parties seeking relief from mortgages. But the Act did not provide a satisfactory definition of the terms 'excessive' and 'unfair', which made its implementation difficult for courts. An amendment effected in 1934, made the Act applicable generally to all debtors and debts, and it also specified definite limits beyond which the rate of interest should be deemed to be 'excessive'.

Other enactments that followed the economic depression of the thirties were the United Provinces Agriculturists Relief Act, 1934; the U. P. Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, and the United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940. They enabled a considerable reduction of rates of interest and fixed easy instalments for the payment of debts. They also protected the person and property of the debtors from being proceeded against in execution of decrees.

Government Loan—It had been a tradition of the rulers of this country to provide funds to the agriculturists in distress and the British government also followed suit, and loans (*taqavi*) were advanced for improvement of agriculture since 1886. However, with the attainment of Independence in 1947, it has been the policy of the government to advance loans not only for distress, but also for the overall development of the agricultural economy, far more liberally increasing availability of funds whenever situation demands it. The loans for development are also made available by the district branches of the U. P. Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd, the agriculture department and most of the nationalised banks operating in the countryside. In the last three years the maximum distress loans was advanced by government during 1973-74, whereas the amount dropped to a negligible sum in 1974-75, vide the following statement:

Year	Amount (in Rs)	Rate of interest per cent per annum
1972-73	1,62,000	5½
1973-74	6,48,250	5½
1974-75	2,400	5½

Loans for distress are advanced for a short term of two to three years only.

Co-operative Movement

The co-operative movement was introduced by the founding of Central Organisation Society at Banda, Bargarh Central Bank and the Village Bank in Mataundh in 1901. In 1905-06, five primary agricultural societies were established in the district. The movement was

accelerated after 1947, and the number of societies and their membership rose to 343 and 10,911 in 1949, 418 and 39,000 in 1961, and 368 and 63,063 in 1974, respectively. The number of societies decreased after 1961 as the smaller societies were amalgamated to form larger societies. However, the movement continued to spread as the membership figures and the advances made to agriculturists have increased many times over in the seven decades of the twentieth century. Relative figures for three years, given below, would give an idea of the rate of growth:

Year	Membership	Amounts advanced to agriculturists (in Rs)
1949	10,911	4,52,666
1961	39,000	50,72,000
1974	63,063	87,64,455

A survey of the co-operative movement carried out in 1970-71 brought out the following facts:

No. of societies	Membership (average) per society	Working capital (in Rs) (total)
308	389	1,23,58,000

The constituents of the working capital are given below:

Total (in Rs)	Paid up share capital (in Rs)	Reserve fund (in Rs)	Deposits (in Rs)	Borrowing outstanding (in Rs)
1,23,58,000	27,95,000	7,53,000	7,82,000	80,28,000

Percentage of the total working capital				
100	22.62	6.09	6.33	64.96

The outstanding debt of the primary agricultural societies increased from Rs 92,48,288 in 1970 to Rs 1,11,09,736 in 1974. Steps have been taken by government to control their activities through self regulating procedures, with a view to make them economically more viable.

Other Co-operative Institution—The District Co-operative Development Federation Ltd, was established at Banda in 1949 in the wake

of the scarcity of consumer goods and rising prices. It is a central institution for consumers co-operatives and it buys and sells cement, stationery, bricks, iron goods, sugar, vegetables, cloth, soap and other consumer goods. In 1970 its working capital was of the order of Rs 1,24,000.

The federation has been making steady progress since its inception. It sold goods worth Rs 3,72,782 in 1960, which increased to Rs 31,27,951 in 1974. Its profits amounted to Rs 17,948 in 1960 and Rs 29,931 in 1974.

There are four co-operative marketing societies which are located at Banda, Atarra, Karwi and Baberu. Food-grains and cloth are sold by these societies. The following statement gives the sales and profit figures of these societies in 1974:

Marketing society (location)	Value of sales (in Rs)	Profit (in Rs)
Banda	7,80,304	19,680
Atarra	8,50,035	11,670
Karwi	8,06,699	16,691
Baberu	1,62,621	511

There are 39 co-operative societies which cater to particular groups. The following statement gives the working capital and the number of such societies in 1971:

Name	Number	Working capital (in Rs)
Salary earners societies	20	7,21,000
Handloom weavers' societies	7	12,000
Industrial societies	7	8,000
Housing societies	5	1,56,000

Co-operative Banks—The Banda District Co-operative Bank Ltd, was established at Banda in 1912. It has nine branches located at Banda, Karwi, Atarra, Baberu, Mau, Pailani, Naraini, Rajapur and Tindwari. The following statement gives its working capital in 1970:

Working capital	Value (in Rs)	percentage of the total
Paid up share capital	20,73,000	18.81
Reserves, etc.	8,62,000	7.82
Deposits	27,11,000	24.61
Borrowing outstanding	53,72,000	48.76
Total	1,10,18,000	100.00

The bank finances the co-operative institutions of the district and also provides banking facilities to its members. It accepts deposits for varying periods at rates from 5 to 9 per cent per annum and makes advances at 10.50 to 12 per cent per annum rate of interest. Its deposits increased from Rs 27,11,000 in 1970 to Rs 59,15,000 in 1974. Advances also increased from Rs. 47,29,000 in 1970 to Rs 1,03,83,000 in 1974. The per capita deposit was Rs 678 in 1970, which increased to Rs 1,022 in 1974. Per capita advance was Rs 88 in 1970, which increased to Rs 166 in 1974. The working capital of the bank in 1974 was Rs 1,78,34,000, when it earned a profit of Rs 45,000.

The Uttar Pradesh State Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd, has four branches at Banda, Karwi, Mau and Naraini. It had a working capital of Rs 13,89,408 in 1971 in the district. The bank provides long term loans for agricultural development. Compared to Rs 2,59,200 advanced in 1971, it advanced Rs 15,10,000 in 1973-74. Loans were mainly advanced for minor irrigation projects.

Commercial Banks—There are 12 branches of four commercial banks in the district. The following statement gives the location of the banks:

Bank	Location of branches
Allahabad Bank	Banda, Baberu, Atarra, Mau, Naraini, Manikpur, Rajapur
State Bank of India	Banda, Karwi, Atarra
Central Bank of India	Banda
Punjab National Bank	Banda

In 1968-69, there were only six branches of the commercial banks in the district. However, the deposit mobilisation showed an increase of 49.11 per cent. The total deposits were Rs 1,05,61,000 in 1968 which increased to Rs 1,57,47,000 in 1969. By 1972 the deposits amounted to Rs 2,87,00,000 and there were 12 branches of the commercial banks operating in the district.

The advances have also been increasing, from Rs 21,02,000 in 1968 to Rs 32,62,000 in 1969 and to Rs 75,00,000 in 1972. The per capita credit disbursement was only Rs 2.36 in 1969, which had more than doubled in 1972. The per capita disbursement was Rs 13.2 for Uttar Pradesh and Rs 60.3 for all-Indian in 1968. The credit deposit ratio was only 19.9 per cent in 1969, as compared to 30.5 per cent for Uttar Pradesh.

National Savings Organisation

The post-office saving bank scheme has been operating in the district since the last decade of the nineteenth century. This and other subsequent small savings schemes have been formulated to tap the savings of those who generally do not subscribe to government loans and to inculcate the habit of thrift in people, as also to make funds available for investment in development schemes. The Chinese Aggression in 1962 led to the introduction of the defence deposit and national defence certificates in order to raise funds for the defence of the country.

The scheme of premium/prize bonds was introduced in the district on January 1, 1963. Bonds were available in the denominations of Rs 5 and Rs 100. They were encashable five years after the date of sale with a premium of 10 per cent, each holder being eligible to participate in two draws for prizes.

The Government of India have introduced a 15 year public provident fund scheme in 1974-75 for the benefit of selfemployed people who have no regular savings schemes for old-age like pension or provident fund.

The net value of various national savings securities in the district was Rs 7,70,200 on December 31, 1974. There were 3,488 accounts in 1971-72 which had increased to 5,910 in 1974-75. However the per capita national savings was only Re 0.46 in 1971-72 and Re 0.65 in 1974-75.

Life Insurance

After nationalisation, the life insurance business was taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in 1956. In the same year Life Insurance Corporation of India opened an office at Banda. In 1960 as many as 4,016 policies were in vogue and the total value of the sum assured was Rs 1,52,46,700. The corporation collected Rs 5,45,516 as premium.

The following statement gives the business of the corporation in the district during the last five years:

Year	No. of persons insured	Total premium income (in Rs)
1970-71	1,356	
1971-72	2,009	11,13,201
1972-73	2,059	13,33,369
1973-74	2,138	16,23,173
1974-75	2,139	19,60,388
		23,62,921

Currency and Coinage

As far back as the sixth century B. C., dust or ingots of gold and silver served as currency. Actual coins i.e. pieces of metal of regular shape, whose weight and fineness was guaranteed by some recognised authority later became legal tender. These coins were issued by merchants, guilds, and corporations, besides the government of the day. These coins are known as punch marked coins, because one or more figures were marked as symbols of the issuing authority. The imperial Guptas issued a series of fine coins, which are considered to be of high artistic standard.¹

The weight of the earliest coins was based on the system laid down in Manu-Samhita. Generally coins of a single metal, copper or silver were in circulation. The silver *purana* or *dhurana* of 32 *ratas* and their various multiples and subdivisions have been discovered all over India.

In the medieval period there were mainly three types of coins: the dam, the rupee and the *mohar*. A rupee comprised 40 dams and 10 rupees were computed as equal to a gold *mohar*.² The silver rupee was introduced by emperor Sher Shah and Akbar added many new features to it.

The British issued their own rupee. A rupee comprised 16 annas and an anna divided into 12 pies or four paise.

The decimal system of coinage was introduced on October 1, 1958. The currency consists of one rupee notes and coins issued by the Government of India and bank notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India has issued notes of denominations of rupee two, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred. The rupee has been divided into 100 paise. There are coins of one paisa, 2 paise, 3 paise, 5 paise, 10 paise, 20 paise, 25 paise and 50 paise. However, the old coins of 4 annas (25 paise) and eight annas (50 paise) are still in vogue.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Course of Trade

Before the construction of the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Indian Midland Railway the trade of the district ran chiefly north and south, and to a lesser degree towards the east. Two important lines of communication, one from Nowgong, and the other from Kalinjar, converged at Banda. The metalling of the road, however, from Naraini to Kartal and from Naraini to Atarra, has brought the railway at the latter

¹ Majumdar, R. C.: *Ancient India*, p. 15

² Pandey, A. B.: *Later Medieval India*, p. 491 (Allahabad, 1963)

place nearer to the then princely states situated to the south of this district, and diverted much of the trade and traffic away from Banda to Atarra. Similarly in the east the construction of the Manikpur-Banda road and its subsequent metalling in 1882 diverted to the railway at that place much of the trade and traffic which used to pass towards Rajapur, and carried therefrom by boats to Allahabad, Mirzapur and Patna. A considerable volume of trade and traffic, however, continued to find its way to doab via Chilla, Augasi, Rajapur and Mau ghats, the former two routes led to Fatehpur, and the latter two to Allahabad. In 1905-06, about 5,100 tons of produce chiefly consisting of grains other than wheat, oil and oil-seeds, cotton and timber passed by the former, and about 5,660 tons by the latter routes. Imports for the same period amounted to 4,502 tons at Chilla and Augasi and 758 tons at Rajapur and Mau. The imports consisted chiefly of wheat, rice, salt and unrefined sugar. In addition 25,891 animals were sent to Fatehpur and 7,050 animals to Allahabad.

In the beginning of this century, the chief exports from the district were cotton, gram, oil-seeds, *mahua* flowers, ghee, hides and bones, stones, firewood, bamboos and cattle. The chief imports were wheat, rice, salt, sugar and general merchandise. Cotton was cleaned at a ginning factory at Karwi, at which most of the cotton produced in the easterly parts of the district was cleaned and exported to Kanpur. The grains were collected at the railway stations at Banda, Atarra, Badausa and Karwi, and removed by rail. The imports were received the same way. The trade in stones, firewood and bamboos was confined to the Karwi subdivision but considerable forest produce, timber and firewood were procured from the forest in Badausa tahsil and the princely states situated south of Kalinjar. Grass and ghee were also exported from Mau and Karwi. The trade by rail was supplemented by the large road-borne traffic, especially to the north of the district, where traders from Bindaki and other doab towns purchased local produce.

In 1867 railway tracks were laid in the district which connected Mau, Karwi and Manikpur with Allahabad in the north, and Jabalpur and other towns of Madhya Pradesh in the south. Another railway line was constructed in 1889, which connected Manikpur and Banda with Hamirpur and Kanpur. Agricultural products and forest produce could be moved in larger quantities, and the process continued as more metalled roads were constructed in the four Five-year Plans after Independence.

Exports and Imports

Exports—Rice and forest products are the main items of export, which are sent to Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jabalpur, Bombay and Calcutta.

The following statement shows the extent of exports from the district in 1974:

Commodity	Quantity
Rice	60,000 quintals
Tendu leaves	36,800 bags
Grass	6,040 quintals
Bamboo	8,16,889 pieces
Fruits	621 quintals
Katha	284 quintals
Gum	11 quintals
Skins and horn.	10 quintals

Imports—Food-grains, particularly wheat and pulses, sugar, cloth, general merchandise, coal, kerosene oil and petrol are the main items of imports. Majority of these commodities are imported from Kanpur, Varanasi and Allahabad.

Trade Centres

Banda market was once a large centre for the sale of cotton. With a drastic curtailment in growing cotton, this *mandi* (wholesale market) was turned into an assembling market for rice, wheat, linseed, rapeseed and gram. About 14,000 tons of the commodities are sold annually in this market, where about 20 commission agents operate. However, the market and other godowns in Banda town provide stocking facilities for only 7,420 tons of commodities and the surplus commodities are stored in private apartments.

The town has also a flourishing market for the sale of non-agricultural goods like cloth and general merchandise. As many as 18 wholesale traders are engaged in the trade. About 100 retail traders are also operating in the town.

The other important wholesale markets of the district are situated at Atarra, Khurhand, Baberu and Bhatoh. Smaller wholesale markets are located at Karwi, Naraini and Mau. Atarra, is perhaps the largest wholesale market in the district where rice is assembled and sold in large quantities. Wheat, gram and linseed are also sold in this market. About 20,000 tons of food grains and linseed were sold in the market in 1974. The market provides storing facility for only 5,750 tons and the surplus commodities are kept in private storage places.

Wheat, grains, linseed and rapeseed are sold in the wholesale markets at Khurhand, Baberu and Bhatoh. The following statement

gives the approximate quantities of commodities sold in these markets in 1974, and the storing facility available in each market:

Name of market	Sale (in tons)	Storing capacity available (in tons)
Khurhand	5,000	984
Bhatoh	2,000	—
Baberu	1,000	235

The wholesale markets at Khurhand and Baberu have very limited capacities for storing goods. The Bhatoh *Mandi* has no such facility and the commodities are stored in private storage places.

Warehousing Facilities—Efforts have been made by the government, Warehousing Corporation, Ltd, and the co-operative department to construct godowns in the district, to meet the increasing demand of the trading community.

There are 51 private godowns in the district with a total capacity of 1,530 tons. Of these 16 are located at Karwi, 12 at Baberu, 11 at Banda, 7 at Naraini and 5 at Mau.

The following statement gives the number and capacity of the godowns constructed by the government, Warehousing Corporation Ltd, and the co-operative department in the district:

Location	Number of godowns and capacity (in tons)					
	Warehousing Corporation, Ltd.		Government		Co-operative department	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
Banda	1	1,320	7	560	5	300
Baberu	—	—	9	720	6	360
Karwi	—	—	9	720	4	240
Naraini	—	—	7	560	4	240
Mau	—	—	4	320	—	—
TOTAL	1	1,320	36	2,880	19	1,140

The requirement of the people residing in the rural areas of the district are generally supplied by small local bazars, known as *hats*. The markets are scattered all over the district, and in these markets the dealers of the neighbouring villages exhibit their wares. These *hats* are held twice a week and form centres for trade in the local produce. In some of the markets handloom products and pottery are also sold. The markets which are located near the urban centres generally have a variety of goods for the villagers. General merchandise, cloth and plastic goods are available for sale.

Price Control and Rationing

As a result of the outbreak of the Second World War the prices of all commodities increased and, in order to arrest their further rise, and to give relief to the consumers, chiefly in the urban areas, the prices of a large number of commodities were controlled and supply of many of them to the consumers was rationed. Some of the more important commodities thus controlled or rationed were food-grains, cloth, matches, drugs and petrol. Dealers in these commodities had to take out licences from concerned government departments. Various schemes for the rationing of food-grains chiefly wheat and its products, gram, rice, sugar and kerosene oil, have persisted ever since, with varying spheres of applicability and at present there are 385 fair-price shops in the district. Majority of the shops, numbering 306, are located in the rural areas. Only 79 fair-price shops cater to the urban population of Banda, Bhatoh, Atarra, Baberu, Naraini, Karwi, Manikpur and Rajapur. Wheat, sugar, *maida* and kerosene oil are sold to the ration-cardholders from these shops.

Coal is sold at 14 coal distribution centres, which are situated in the towns of Banda, Atarra and Karwi. Seven of these shops are located at Banda, five at Atarra and two at Karwi.

Fairs

A list of fairs held in the district is given at the end of chapter III. The fairs held in the district are of religious character and trade in fairs is of little importance. The important fairs are held at Tarehti Kalinjar in Naraini development block, at Banda, at Chilla in Tindwari development block, at Sitapur in Sheorampur development block, and at Bharatkup Taraon in Sheorampur development block.

Largest number of persons gather in the fair held at Tarehti Kalinjar on Kartika *sukla* 15. More than 50,000 persons gather in this fair, where baskets made of bamboo, cloth, toys and sweetmeats are sold. The Ramlila fair held at Banda in Asvina attracts more than 40,000 persons daily. Utensils, agricultural implements, cloth, sweetmeats and toys are sold in the fair.

The following statement gives the details about the other three fairs, where sweetmeats, toys, utensils and handloom products are sold:

Fair	Location	Occurrence
Sitapur-Ka-mela, or Ramnaumi	Sitapur. in Sheorampur development block	Chaitra <i>sukla</i> 9
Makar—Sankranti	Chilla in Tindwari development block	Magh 13-14
Sivaratri	Banda town	Phalguna <i>krishna</i> 13

Weights and Measures

The ancient measures of time in the rural areas, where clocks or watches were not available were *jun*, *pahar* and *ghari*. *Jun* stands for time in general, and sometimes for half the day or night; *pahar* for one-fourth of the day or night; and *ghari* is generally applied to one-eighth of *pahar*.

The local weights were the divisions of maund and seer, locally known as *man*, *ser*. The *ser* contained 16 *chhatanks*, and weights above the *ser* were expressed most commonly as *panseri* or *passeri*, which as its name implies, was equivalent to five *ser*s. The *ser* was equivalent in weight to 80 rupees or tolas. The subdivision, of *ser* were *pau* (one-fourth of *ser*) and *chatak* (one-sixteenth of a *ser*). Grain was also measured by *path*, *man*, *duani* or *paili*, *paila*, *kuruwa* and *chaburi*. A *path* was equivalent to 16 *mans*, 32 *duani*'s or *pailis*, 64 *pailas*, 256 *kuruwas* and 1,024 *chaburis*. Being a measure of capacity, the weight of the *path* differed in different localities, but it always retained the same number of the smaller subdivisions. The *man* in the district was different from the usual maund of 40 *ser*s.

Liquids were commonly measured by the bottle. A *bara shisha* comprised a seer and a *chota shisha* about 10 *chataks*. An ordinary quart bottle was assumed to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. For greater accuracy *ser* and tola were used.

The ordinary measure of distance was *kos* (about 2 miles). The *hath* was the length of a man's arm up to the elbow. One hundred *hath* made a *dori* and hundred *doris* made a *kos*. The local village *bigha*, which expanded or contracted according to soil in each village, in order to adjust to land revenue disappeared in the British rule, which established the *pakka* or government *bigha*. The *bigha* comprised 2,093,062

square yards and was divided locally into 20 *biswas*, each *biswa* into 20 *biswansis*, and 2.3124 *bighas* were equivalent to an acre. Subdivisions of proprietary rights in land were expressed in *annas*, *pies*, *gandas*, *koris*, *dants* and *kirants*.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in the district with effect from October 1, 1960. For the proper enforcement of the new system, the government established an office under the district supply officer, Banda, who is also known as the assistant controller of weights and measures. A senior inspector and his staff look after the work under his supervision. Each trader has to submit his weights and measures for periodical inspection and every such unit is stamped after being found accurate. Camps are also held in the wholesale markets when the traders can buy accurate weights and measures. Once every year a publicity week is held in the markets of the district, where new measures are publicised through films, placards, boardings and pamphlets. Traders are advised to seek the co-operation and guidance of the officials of the department of weights and measures. Such weights and measures which do not conform to the metric system are changed.

The following statement shows the number of persons punished and fines realised from them for using inaccurate weights and measures in the last three years:

Year	No. of persons punished	Fines realised (in Rs)
1972-73	303	700
1973-74	316	200
1974-75	144	500

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATIONS

TRADE ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS

Old-time Routes and Roads

Having been immortalized in the *Vedas* as a *Tapasyasthana*, Kalinjar had acquired considerable importance as a place of pilgrimage even as early as the days of Mahabharata. Along with Chitrakut, sanctified by the stay of Rama, Sita and Lakshman during part of their exile, it has always been a spot much frequented by pilgrims, thus necessitating the early layout of proper routes to these places from different parts of the country. Again due to its very strategic situation in medieval times, as is apparent from historical records, there is every reason to believe that well laid roads must have passed through Kalinjar, joining the central and eastern parts of India. Its central location on the thoroughfare between the central and eastern provinces doubtless prompted the early rulers, including Sher Shah, the master builder of roads of 16th century, to conquer it, and for military and administrative reasons he must have laid down a well planned network of roads joining it with the other strategic places in the neighbourhood. It was the practice of the past rulers of India to provide wells and avenues as well as roofed shelters on the main roads, and the roads were always well maintained, having milestones, wells, sarais and long avenues of fairly well preserved and shady trees. During the reign of Akbar the main roads in the district were more or less the same as they are at present except that they were unmetalled and there were ferries on the rivers instead of bridges as at present. During the rainy seasons they were generally difficult to negotiate.

After the cession of the district to the East India Company, an effort was made to hold the land owners responsible for the upkeep of the roads passing through their estates, but it did not work. The roads were then sought to be improved by imposition of a road cess and the formation of a road and ferry fund committee to administer the proceeds. Till 1857 all the land routes were treated as local and no metalled roads were in existence. There was only one provincial road, from Fatehpur to Banda, continuing to Nowgong via Mahoba. It was divided into two, a north and a south section, the former from Chilla to Banda, being 38.6 km. long, and the latter within this district, 27 km. long. This road was one of the most important trade routes in the eastern Bundelkhand. It was first metalled in 1865. Another important metalled road, Fatehpur-Saugor road also passed through the district, besides certain third class and village roads.

In 1908 the majority of the roads were poor, many of them being impossible to traverse during several months of the year. Rivers flowing through the district obstructed the construction of roads. The roads approaching the ferries had to pass over expanses of drifting sand skirting the rivers. The following statement gives the length of roads existing in the district in 1908:

Road categories	Length (in km.)
Provincial roads	89
First class metalled roads	113
Second class unmetalled roads	129
Other local roads	513

There was very little development of roads in the first half of the twentieth century. However, planned development of means of communication and the construction of new roads was undertaken after 1947, by the public works department of the State. In 1947, the total length of metalled roads in the district was 278.41 km. which rose to 463.49 km. in 1963. The State public works department looks after the national highways on behalf of the Central Government and it also maintains the State highways and major district roads. The forest department and local bodies maintain roads lying within their jurisdiction.

The following statement gives some details about the roads in the district maintained by the public works department:

Road	Approximate length (km.)
State Highways	
Jhansi-Mirzapur road	161
Banda-Bahraich road	40
Roads connecting tahsils	
Painted	206
Water-bound	37
Kutchia	106
Inter village communications	
Painted	64
Water-bound	40
Kutchia	214

The roads at serial 2 above connect the tahsil headquarters of Banda to Tendwari, Baberu, Bisenda and Naraini; of Baberu to Tendwari, Augasi, Narka, Kamasin, Oran, Bisenda and Atarra; of Mau to

Pardwan; of Karwi to Pahari, Rajapur and Devangana; and Naraini to Atarra, Kalinjar and Kartal. The average lengths of each road in the above tahsils are about 31 km., 23 km., 8 km., 21 km. and 16 km. respectively. The number of inter-village roads is 24, those having a length of 15 km. or more are as follows:

Road	Length in (Km.)
Bisenda-Oran-Pahari road	36
Rajapur-Rajapur (link to Manikpur) road	29
Itwan-Markundi (via Manikpur) road	28
Rajapur-Hatwa road	23
Khong-Manikpur road	22
Kalinjar-Baghelabari road	20
Paprenda-Pailani road	15
Pailani-Jaspura-Sumerpur road	15

The Zila Parishad maintains 402 km. of roads within its limits of which 9 km. is metalled.

MEANS OF CONVEYANCE

From the earliest times till the coming of the railways the usual means of transport and travel were palanquins, horses, camels and vehicles drawn by bullocks, buffaloes, horses and camels. The bulk of the heavy goods was moved by means of packed animals but valuable goods were usually carried in carts and carriages. Horses and ponies were very rarely used for draught purposes during Mughal period and the familiar conveyance of later days, the ekka, appears to have been developed since Akbar's time. People in the villages depended largely on bullock carts and on vehicles drawn by horses and camels. Camel carts (which have now disappeared from the roads) were a common sight in olden days. With the construction and improvement of metalled roads speedy mechanised transport, which has the added advantage of being able to ply in almost any kind of weather, also made its appearance and today motor cars, motor-cycles, scooters and other motor vehicles, cycle rikshaws and bicycles are a common sight in the towns and their neighbourhood. As an economical and convenient means of transport, the bicycle is popular both in rural and urban areas of the district. Cycle rikshaws are a recent addition to the modes of public conveyance and are so popular that they have driven ekkas and tongas off the roads. However, carts driven by bullocks and buffaloes are, even today the main conveyance in rural areas of the district.

In the urban areas the cycles and cycle rikshaws are popular means of conveyance. The following statement shows the different means of conveyances and their numbers in the municipal areas of Banda in 1974-75:

Conveyance	Number
Tongas	38
Ekkas	67
Rickshaws	299
Cycles	1,403

Vehicular Traffic

Motor trucks and buses started operating in the district since thirties, but their number was not large before 1947. In the following years the prices of buses and trucks declined due to the end of the Second World War (1939-46), when military disposal trucks became available in large numbers, so that motor vehicles began to be used on the roads in large numbers. In 1974, as many as 38 private passenger buses were operating in the district. Private buses operate on different routes in the district not covered by roadways. The following statement shows the various kinds of vehicles plying in 1974-75 on different routes inside the district:

Kind of vehicles	Number of vehicles
Trucks (public and private)	22
Taxis (three-wheeler)	15
Stage carriages (bus), other than roadways	49

Bus-service—Road transport was nationalised in the State in 1947 to provide facilities for travelling public, such as stoppages at certain definite wayside, halts on prescribed routes, punctuality in the arrival and departure of vehicles, fixed rates of fares and freights, avoidance of over-crowding in buses, etc.

The U. P. Government roadways was constituted into the U. P. State road transport corporation in 1972. The number of buses plying in the district is 31 on 8 important routes of the district. These buses carry 17 lakhs of persons in a year from Banda to Chilla, Pailani, Khaptiha, Amloo, Tindwari, Atarra, Naraini, Kantal and Kalinjar. The buses of the U. P. road transport corporation ply on fifteen routes.

The district is linked with roadways to all the adjoining districts of Kanpur, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, and some districts of Madhya Pradesh. Buses can also be reserved for sight seeing, excursion and marriage parties.

Railways

In the beginning there were two railways in the district, the Jabalpur extension of the East India Railways and Jhansi-Manikpur branches of the Indian Midland Railways, the former was opened in 1867 and the latter in 1889.

In 1951, when the railways were nationalised, the lines passing through the district were placed under the Central Railways.

Due to the existence of big sarais on the old imperial roads in the district certain places have developed as commercial centres. Visitors including tourists can reach the district by rail, bus and taxi. Boarding and lodging facilities are available in the urban centres of the district.

The district has road links with all the adjoining districts of Kanpur, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Hamirpur and some districts of Madhya Pradesh. It has all the facilities of dharmshalas, rest-house and post-offices at the district and tahsil headquarters. The inspection houses, rest-houses and dak bungalows in the district are maintained by different departments of the government and are meant chiefly for the use of their own officers, but officers of other departments, members of the public and tourists are also accommodated on payment, if otherwise vacant. A list of inspection houses, rest-houses and dak bangalows is given in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

A few hotels at Banda, Karwi and Chitrakut provide lodging and boarding. Besides, there are a large number of restaurants which provide food and light refreshments. There are dharmshalas at Banda, Karwi and Chitrakut and certain other places in the district. They are privately managed and charge a nominal rent for providing accommodation. The visitor has to make his own arrangements for boarding. A list of dharmshalas is also given in Statement II at the end of the chapter.

POST-TELEGRAPH-TELEPHONE

After 1838 the disbursing officers and subordinate establishments were formed into a separate division and were placed under the control of a postmaster general and the funds were supplied by a postal cess levied under Regulation IX of 1833. Runners were maintained along the grand trunk road who conveyed the mails to the post-offices established at the headquarters. The method of locomotion was subsequently improved by the introduction of a horse mail for letters and a bullock

train for heavier luggage and parcels. It appears that Banda was served then as many years later, by the road leading from Fatehpur, and possibly, by that from Allahabad over Rajapur Ghat. The district dak was managed by the collector, in some cases the expenses of maintaining runners being defrayed by a dak cess, and in others the landlords being responsible for both supply of runners and the safety of the mails. But the system was at first confined to the transmission of official communications only between headquarters and outlying tahsils and police-stations. In 1845 it was opened to private correspondence and the letters meant for villages were handed over to the dak *muharrir* of the collector's court for despatch via the tahsils and police-stations. Letters were then delivered either by chowkidars, constables or revenue pions, but this arrangement was found inconvenient. In 1864, the postal department took over the arrangements of district dak and established regular offices and postmen were appointed for the delivery of letters. Later on the regular offices were converted into branch post-offices which in 1906 were called imperial post-offices. They were located at Bhaunri, Chikun, Chilla, Inchauli, Itwan, Jaspura, Jarohi, Khannah, Khurhand, Marka, Oran, Palra, Paprenda, Rajpura, Sarchua and Sindhan Kalan; the older imperial post-offices were situated at Banda, Karwi, Rajapur, Mau, Kamasin, Manikpur, Baberu, Pailani, Kalinjar, Badausa, Girwan, Mataundh, Pahari, Atarra, Bargarh, Chitrakut, Tindwari, Murwal and Pangara. In 1907, the district dak services were abolished, and the post-offices were placed under the management of the Government of India.

The development and extension of road, consequent increase in vehicular traffic, and growth of population have led to the opening of additional post-offices. In 1908, there were 37 sub and branch offices in addition to a head office in the district and their number rose to 157 in 1961. In 1974-75 the number had come to 206.

STATEMENT I

Inspection Houses, Rest Houses, Dak Bungalows, etc.

Reference page No. 142

Village/Town	Name	Facilities	Management
1	2	3	4
TAHSIL BANDA			
Banda	Inspection house	Lodging	Public works department
Banda	Inspection house	Lodging	Canal department
Bilbai	Inspection house	Lodging	Canal department
Chilla	Inspection house	Lodging	Public works department
Paprenda	Inspection house	Lodging	Canal department
Tindwari	Inspection house	Lodging	Canal department
TAHSIL BABERU			
Baberu	Inspection house	Lodging	Irrigation department
Jamu	Inspection house	Lodging	Irrigation department
Para	Inspection house	Lodging	Irrigation department
Shamsuddinpur	Inspection house	Lodging	Irrigation department
TAHSIL KARWI			
Ansuiya	Rest-house	Lodging	Forest department
Bharthour	Inspection house	Lodging	Irrigation department
Chauri	Rest-house	Lodging	Forest department
Karwi	Rest-house	Lodging	Forest department
Karwi	Inspection house	Lodging	Public works department
Manikpur	Inspection house	Lodging	Irrigation department
Manikpur	Rest-house	Lodging	Forest department
Markundi	Rest-house	Lodging	Forest department
Ranipur	Rest-house	Lodging	Forest department
Semardaha	Inspection house	Lodging	Irrigation department

1	2	3	4
TAHSIL MAU			
Bargarh	Dak bungalow	Lodging	Irrigation department
Bawburi	Dak bungalow	Lodging	Irrigation department
Lauri	Dak bungalow	Lodging	Irrigation department
Rajapur Mau	Inspection house	Lodging	Public works department
Ramnagar	Dak bungalow	Lodging	Irrigation department
TAHSIL NARAINI			
Atarra	Inspection house	Lodging	Agriculture department
Atarra	Inspection house	Lodging	Canal department
Bilgaon	Inspection house	Lodging	Canal department
Qila Kalinjar	Inspection house	Lodging	Revenue department
Nahri	Inspection house	Lodging	Canal department
Naraini	Inspection house	Lodging	Revenue department
Pangara	Inspection house	Lodging	Canal department
Patraha	Inspection house	Lodging	Canal department

STATEMENT II.

Dharmasalas and Tourist Homes

Reference page No. 142

Village/Town	Name	Facilities available	Management
TAHSIL BANDA			
Banda	Awasthi dharmasala, Station Road	Lodging	Private
Banda	Taran Tarun Dharmasala, Station Road	Lodging	Private
Chhoti Bazar Jain	Dharmasala	Lodging	Private
TAHSIL KARWI			
Karwi	Lala Bhairon Prasad Dharmasala, Bazar Karwi	Lodging	Private
Sitapur	Sonar Dharmasala	Lodging	Private
Sitapur	Calcuttawala Dharmasala	Lodging	Private
Sitapur	Sri Ram Dharmasala	Lodging	Private
Sitapur	Sri Puran Kishore Dharmasala	Lodging	Private
Sitapur	Manjika Dharmasala	Lodging	Private
Sitapur	Tourist House (under construction)	Lodging and Fooding	Tourist department
TAHSIL MAU			
Mau	Ram Janki Dharmasala	Lodging	Private
Rajapur	Nikhand Dharmasala	Lodging	Private
Rajapur	Agarwal Dharmasala	Lodging	Private

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The number of different types of workers engaged in miscellaneous (other than cultivation and agricultural labour) occupations in 1971 is as follows:

Occupations	Number of workers
Animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation and allied	1,941
Mining and quarrying	94
Household industry	11,899
Manufacturing (other than household industry)	3,921
Consolidation	960
Trade and commerce	11,259
Transport, storage and communications	2,416
Other services	18,333
TOTAL	50,816

Public Services

With the growing responsibility of the government towards planned economic and social development of the country, employment opportunities under the Central and State Governments at different levels have increased considerably. Side by side activities in public administrator of corporations and local bodies have assumed vast dimensions, an idea of which can be had from the following table:

Type of establishments	No of establishments		No. of employees	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
Central Government	3	3	1,084	1,056
State Government	80	81	11,961	11,720
Quasi-government (Central)	6	8	157	164
Quasi-government (State)	2	1	452	305
Local bodies	17	17	868	783
TOTAL	108	110	14,472	13,968

Persons in the above services fall under the category of fixed income earners who are hit the hardest by ever increasing prices. However, the comparative position of Central Government employees is better than those under the employment of the State Government or the local bodies, taking all fringe benefits and scales of dearness allowances into account. Dearness allowance is being paid to all classes of such employees at rates varying in accordance with their salaries. Benefits like provident fund and medical treatment are available to employees of the government as well as the local bodies, while pension facilities have so far extended to government servants only. Leave rules have been revised by the government to provide more relief to its temporary employees. Other benefits include granting of advances for the purchase of a conveyance, construction or repair of house. Residential accommodation at percentage rent is made available in government colonies. Non-practising allowance is sanctioned to medical staff holding posts where private practice is not allowed. The employees are free to form associations or unions for their welfare and for protection of their service interests. The State employees of the district have joined the State employees joint council and the ministerial employees association which is affiliated to its parent body at the State level. The employees of the local bodies have become members of the local authorities employees association. Two local bodies unions—nagarpalika, Atarra safai maxdoor sangh and nagarpalika, Banda Karmchari sangh are registered trade unions. The employees of the State Road transport corporation are members of the employees' road transport corporation joint council. These are affiliated to the apex organisations at the State level.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

In 1961, the district had 1,876 teachers including 189 women. The statement below gives the number of teachers of the primary and secondary school and degree college in 1975:

Classes of institutions	Nos. of teachers		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
Junior Basic schools	2,881	256	3,137
Higher Secondary schools	812	123	935
Degree colleges	57	2	59
TOTAL	3,750	381	4,131

Since 1964 the triple benefit scheme has been in force in the State-aided institutions run by local bodies or private managements. This scheme provides facilities of contributory provident fund, compulsory life insurance and pension including family pension to teachers. Payment of salaries to the teachers of these institutions, which are on the grants-in-aid list of the State Government, are made through cheques signed by the manager of the institution concerned and a nominee of the district inspector of schools, usually the associate inspector of schools. The teachers serving in the government institutions are entitled to all the benefits available to other State Government employees.

Teachers' wards are entitled to get free tuition up to intermediate classes. Needy and disabled teachers can get financial assistance from the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare Fund and those suffering from tuberculosis can get admission to the Bhowali Sanatorium where certain seats are reserved for them. Principals, head-masters or head-mistresses of government higher secondary schools and government normal schools and lady teachers employed in primary schools in rural areas are entitled to get residential quarters. The teachers of the district have organised themselves into various associations such as the Madhyamik Shikshak Sangh constituted by teachers of the higher secondary schools of privately managed institutions and the Prathmik Shikshak Sangh formed by the teachers of the primary and junior high schools of the district. These associations are affiliated to their parent bodies at the State level. The main aims of these associations are to protect and promote the service interests of their members.

Besides, there are many authors, editors, writers and musicians who are some of the more important persons among those included in the learned professions. Their present numbers are not available, but in 1961 editors, journalists and related workers had numbered seven, writers, artists and related workers numbered 139, musicians and related workers numbered 60, painters, directors and commercial artists numbered 47, sculptors and modellers numbered only one, actors and related workers numbered six and dancers and related workers numbered 50.

Medicine

In 1961, there were 175 medical practitioners of all systems of medicine—84 allopathic, 44 Ayurvedic, 16 homoeopathic and 18 others, and 5 dentists and 175 nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians in the district. In 1975, the various hospitals and dispensaries had 49 doctors and 40 compounders and 415 other staff.

A branch of the Indian Medical Association was established in the district in 1954 with eight members. The main aims of the association are to promote and advance medical and allied services in all the different branches of medical and public health, to promote medical education

and maintain the honour and dignity of the medical profession. It aims at checking epidemics and helps in family planning campaign and in other welfare projects. It had 52 members on roll in 1975.

Law

The profession attracts fresh law graduates as also some retired persons possessing a degree in law. In 1961, there were about 126 practising lawyers, including one woman lawyer, in the district. They had one or two *moharrirs* (clerks) each depending on the size of the clientele. The State Government appoints district government counsels for criminal, civil, and revenue work from among eligible legal practitioners to represent it in the district courts. To lighten their load of work some lawyers are appointed as panel lawyers and special counsels. To conduct cases in lower criminal courts the government appoints qualified persons and lawyers as public prosecutor and assistant public prosecutors.

With the influx of new entrants the legal profession has become much more competitive, though not any less remunerative for the successful practitioners. Though certain malpractices have crept in, it still retains its high standards and position in the society. Lawyers lead in almost all spheres of public activity, particularly those connected with social service and politics. Majority of the lawyers practise at the district headquarters as most of the cases lie in courts located there. However, a few also practise at tahsil headquarters where subordinate courts are established.

Engineering

Government engineering services in the district are represented mainly in four branches, the building and roads, the irrigation, the local self-government engineering, and the hydel. They have separate divisions of survey, design and construction. In 1975 the Zila Parishad had one civil engineer, two junior engineers and one surveyor. The public works department had one executive and seven assistant engineers besides 50 junior engineers. The irrigation department (canal) had 3 executive engineers, 16 assistant engineers and 56 junior engineers. In minor irrigation there were one assistant engineer and three junior engineers, the Dal-Irrigation division had one executive and three assistant engineers besides 15 junior engineers. There were seven engineers in hydel department.

Domestic Servants

Domestic servants constitute a fair proportion of the population of the district. Though they are not necessarily unskilled workers yet they get comparatively lower wages. They render whole-time as well as limited or part-time services in houses. With the increasing cost of living,

only rich people are now able to engage full-time domestic servants. Generally people employ part-time domestic servants. Usually these servants are paid their remuneration in cash but occasionally receive meals, garments and other amenities also along with the cash. They often live in slums or in out-houses provided by their masters. They have no security of jobs, but quite often they themselves change their masters at will nowadays. In 1961, there were 1,050 house-keepers, cooks, maid servants and related domestic workers of whom 30 were house-keepers, matrons and stewards, 108 cooks and cook-bearers, 333 butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other servants and 12 *ayas* and nurse-maids. The number of cleaners, sweepers and watermen was 1,391.

Barbers

In the past barbers or *nais* and *hajjams* used to visit families at regular intervals for rendering services but with the advance of time they have opened saloons for the purpose and the majority of them no longer move from house to house. The number of hair-cutting saloons is large in the urban areas and often are manned by more than one person, the owners generally employing paid workers. Some barbers attend their customers on road-side pavements and save expenditure on establishment. The barbers still play a significant role in the social life of the district, specially in villages, as they have to perform certain traditional duties in rituals and sacraments like *namkaran*, *mundan*, marriages, deaths, etc., when they are assisted by their women-folk as well. Formerly they played an important role in negotiating marriages, too, but now the parents or the concerned parties themselves settle the marriage. According to the census of 1961, the number of barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers was 1,834 of whom 231 worked in the urban areas.

Washermen

Though the washermen still go from house to house to collect dirty clothes for washing but in cities they are not much in demand now due to high rates of washing and much larger use of synthetic fabrics which are easily washable at home and are crease resistant. Laundries and dry cleaning units, mainly located in the urban areas, are very popular instead, because of prompt and regular delivery of clothes. Conditions in the villages, however, have not undergone any substantial change. In 1961, there were 464 washermen including dry cleaners, launderers and pressers of whom 196 worked in the urban areas.

Tailors

In urban areas tailoring is considered to be an art which needs specialised training. Big tailors use the scissors themselves but employ a number of workers on daily or monthly wages for stitching and sundry jobs. In the rural areas the entire work of cutting and stitching is done

by the same person. *Kurtas*, shirts and pyjamas continue to be the chief items of tailored dress in rural areas where the women-folk have hardly time to sew their own and their childrens' garments at home. In 1961, there were 985 tailors, dress makers and garment makers of whom 31 lived in the urban areas.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Among those pursuing certain other occupations in the district in 1961, there were 159 spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers; 588 hawkers, peddlers and street vendors; 3,577 basketry weavers, and related workers; 206 brick layerers, plasterers and masons; 1,080 crushers, pressers and related workers; 77 mechanics and repairmen; 2,546 potters and related clay formers; 590 bakers, confectioners, candy and sweetmeat makers; 58 salesman and shop assistants; 6 fishermen and related workers; one *khandsari*, and *gur* maker; 64 log fellers and wood cutters; 985 tailors, dress makers and garment makers; 875 jewellers, goldsmiths and silver-smiths; 56 plumbers and pipe fitters; 285 tobacco preparers and product makers; 231 cheroot, cigar and *bidi* makers; 8 photographers and related camera operators; 26 furnacemen, kilnmen and ovenmen; 750 shoe makers and shoe repairers, 171 gardeners (*malis*); 891 drivers, road transport workers including *palki* and *doli* (palanquin) bearers; 220 drawers, and weavers; 22 hunters and related workers; 1 sawyer and wood working machinist, 1,440 carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers; 20 stone cutters, stone carvers and stone dressers.

CHAPTER IX ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Workers and Non-workers

While majority of the people of this district depend mainly on agriculture, some are engaged in cottage industries and various handicrafts. There is no large-scale industry in the district. The proportion of population dependent on agriculture was 69.8 per cent of the total population (of 6,19,186) in 1901, 74.5 per cent of the total (of 6,45,222) in 1911, and 77.9 per cent of the total (of 6,02,828) in 1921. By 1951, it rose to 84.8 per cent of the total (of 7,90,247) district population. The number of persons depending on agriculture had risen from 4,77,805 in 1921 to 6,70,036 in 1951.

In 1921, the percentage of workers in total population was 66.6 (52.5 agricultural and 14.1 non-agricultural) but in 1951, it was 58.2 per cent (agricultural 42.8 and non-agricultural 7.4 per cent).

The 1961 census adopted a different definition of workers and differs in economic classification from that of 1971. Hence a proper comparison with the earlier data is not possible.

The following table shows the comparative position of 1961 data with that of 1971 where possible:

Year	Total population	Total no. of workers	Percentage of workers to total population			
			Agricultural	Non-agricultural workers	District	U. P.
1961	9,53,731	4,89,029	38.3	7.66	45.0	39.1
1971	11,82,215	4,03,850	29.8	4.3	34.1	30.9

From the above table, it appears that the working population has declined at an alarming rate indicating unemployment even amongst the already employed persons of 1961, but actually it is due to a change in the definition of workers in 1971 from 1961. In 1971 census, a man or a woman who was engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household, if such a person helped in the family economic activity but not as a full-time worker was not treated as worker and was categorised as non-workers. Hence the difference. Workers

have been classified into 9 major divisions, the basis of the classification being those economic activities which were similar in respect of process raw material and the products. The details of the workers engaged in these 9 categories are as follows, according to 1971 census:

Name	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total workers	Percentage to total population
Cultivators	2,05,493	21,165	2,26,658	56.12	19.17
Agricultural labourers	85,574	40,802	1,26,376	31.29	10.68
Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities.	1,854	87	1,941	0.48	0.16
Mining and quarrying	79	14	93	0.02	0.01
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:					
(a) Household industry	10,462	1,431	11,893	2.94	1.00
(b) Other than household industry	3,758	163	3,921	0.97	0.33
Construction	928	32	960	0.23	0.08
Trade and commerce	10,667	592	11,259	2.78	0.95
Transport and storage, and communications	2,404	12	2,416	0.59	0.20
Other services	16,718	1,615	18,333	4.58	1.55
Total workers	3,37,937	65,913	4,03,850	100	34.13
Non-workers	2,93,984	4,84,381	7,78,365	—	65.87
Total population	6,31,921	5,50,294	11,82,215	—	100

It is clear from the above statement that all non-workers have been grouped together in one single class, though they have been again classified in the census of 1971 as follows:

- (i) Full-time students
- (ii) Those attending to household duties
- (iii) Dependents and infants
- (iv) Retired persons and rentiers
- (v) Persons of independent means
- (vi) Beggars and vagrants
- (vii) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions
- (viii) Others

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

The history of prices in the bulk of the district has differed somewhat from that of the doab. In the years 1834-40, wheat was sold between 19 and 20 seers per rupees, gram at a little over 27 and jowar at nearly 30. In the succeeding decade these prices fell to 33½ seers for wheat and one maund and 12 seers for jowar. Since then, though there has been a continuous rise, it was not till the decade 1871-81 that prices rose above the 1834-40 level. The enhancement between the decades 1840-50 and 1870-80 was one of 81 per cent in jowar, 60 per cent in wheat and 56 per cent in gram. During this interval the communications had improved providing better facilities for the disposal of produce, and the value of silver had continuously fallen. In 1878, the settlement officer of the Karwi subdivision estimated the rise of prices from the previous Settlement to have been about 60 per cent for wheat and gram and 70 per cent for jowar and bajra. In 1879-80 jowar was selling at 37 seers for a rupee and prices remained steady and low till 1883-84, when they began, in common with those all over northern India, steadily to rise. In 1887-88 the average price of jowar had risen to 20½ seers, wheat to 16½, gram to 20½, and common rice to 12 seers per rupee. With small fluctuations these prices were maintained till 1892-93 when they fell only to rise again the calamitous season of 1894-95 and reached famine prices in 1896-97. Prices were easier in 1897-98 and normal in 1898-99, but rose again in 1899-1900 owing to failure of monsoon. In the following years, wheat remained costly, but the price of coarser grains especially jowar and bajra returned to normal while that of rice remained very high. In 1902, 1903 and 1904, normal conditions prevailed. In 1905-06, there was again scarcity owing to a partial failure of the rains. Prices again rose to figures of 1899-1900. During the years 1899-1904, the average price of wheat had been 13 seers 4 *chhatanks*, gram 19 seers 14 *chhatanka*, and jowar 21 seers 9 *chhatanka* per rupee representing an increase of between 34 per cent and 37 per cent according to the grain, over the average prices ruling during the years 1871-78.

With the outbreak of the World War I in 1914 a series of changes in prices, including a considerable rise in the cost of food-grains, were witnessed in the succeeding years. In 1916 the price level in the Banda district was higher by 33 per cent and in 1928 by 75 per cent over the rates prevailing in 1911, when wheat was selling at 12 seers 10 *chhatanks* a rupee, rice at 9 seers 4 *chhatanks*, gram 10 seers 4 *chhatanks* and dal *arhar* 14 seers and 8 *chhatanks*. The world-wide slump in prices of 1930 caused continuous and severe depression. Contraction of currency, depression in trade and abundant supplies of grains were responsible for this slump. When the economic depression was at its peak in

1933, prices came down alarmingly as compared with those in the previous years. The prices were only 3 per cent higher than 1911. The rates in 1933 were wheat 13 seers, barley 17 seers, gram 19 seers, rice 11 seers, jowar 21 seers, and dal arhar 10 seers per rupee.

After the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 there was a steep rise in prices, largely due to speculation and profiteering. Other factors like the holding back of stocks in anticipation of further shortages contributed in no small measure to maintain and even to advance the high levels reached in prices. At the beginning of 1940 price control measures that had been put into operation on the outbreak of the war were vigorously enforced by the district authorities. These measures included fixation of prices as modified from time to time, institution of prosecutions to check profiteering and licensing of food-grain dealers. Even then the prices continued to go up and it was experienced that effective control of prices was not possible without control over supplies. In 1943, partial rationing was introduced in urban areas under this scheme wheat and rice were made available at subsidised rates to ration card holders and the markets were allowed to function normally.

The uncertainty in market led to further decline in prices. As a result the downward trend started in 1953 could not be arrested and prices in 1955 per kg. in rupees were 0.29 for wheat, 0.35 for rice, and 0.17 for gram as compared to 0.42 for wheat, 0.42 for rice and 0.36 for gram in 1950. This was a Statewide trend which had to be checked in the interest of the whole economy, especially for the cultivator, who needed to be assured of a minimum price, so that he could stick to cultivation of his lands. Therefore, the government took certain measures to support the minimum prices as a result of which a slow and gradual upward trend started. The average retail prices from 1950 to 1974 are given below:

Year	Prices (in Rs per kg.)		
	Wheat	Gram	Rice
1950	0.42	0.36	0.42
1955	0.29	0.17	0.35
1960	0.40	0.33	0.40
1965	0.37	0.68	0.87
1970	0.85	0.82	1.25
1971	0.79	0.79	1.24
1972	0.89	1.02	1.23
1973	1.14	1.48	1.41
1974	1.48	2.10	1.75

The average retail prices of certain other essential commodities in Banda prevailing during 1974 were as follows :

Commodity	Prices (in Rs per kg.)
Dal arhar	3.00
Ghee	28.00
Jaggery	2.10
Mustard oil	9.50
Sugar	4.60
Fire-wood	16.00 (per quintal)
Kerosene oil	1.21 (per litre)

The retail prices of main agricultural commodities like wheat, gram and rice during the period 1949 to 1963 moved normally upwards except in 1955, the reason being extremely good production of agricultural commodities during that year, in addition to a major change in government policy, who switched over to complete decontrol in respect of grains. Since 1964 there has been a continuous upward trend in the prices. From 1965 the additional production of agricultural commodities has also not kept pace with the rise in population. Monsoons have been erratic and the irrigated area was low, being only 15 per cent. The years 1965—67 were the years of extreme drought not only for Banda district but for the entire Uttar Pradesh. The agricultural production dropped steeply causing great hardship to masses. From 1969 onwards the gram prices have been over shooting the price of wheat. In 1970-71, agricultural production rose remarkably as a result of green revolution and the prices fell a little, but the trend was soon reversed with the influx of refugees from Bangladesh in the beginning of 1971, requiring arrangements for feeding and shelter for about one crore of people, followed by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971 which brought a heavy strain on the economy. Hyper-inflation and world-wide rise in prices were other factors responsible for increase in prices all round at this stage.

Wages

In 1909, unskilled labourers and particularly farm workers were paid in grains. An agricultural worker along with other unskilled labourers whenever paid in cash received two and a half annas a day.

The women worker was paid one to one and a half annas whereas a child worker got about an anna a day. Brick layerers received about 3, 4 or 5 annas according to their efficiency and class. Skilled labourers such as carpenters and blacksmiths were paid three to four annas a day.

A comparative survey of rural wages for unskilled and skilled labourers from 1911 to 1975 is given in the statement that follows:

Year	Wages (in Rs per day)	
	Unskilled labourer	Skilled labourer
1911	0.12	0.28
1916	0.12	0.33
1928	0.20	0.50
1934	0.13	0.45
1939	0.12	0.42
1944	0.60	1.06
1950	1.00	1.50
1955	1.25	2.50
1960	1.50	3.00
1965	2.00	4.00
1975	3.50	7.00

Wages rose in sympathy with the rising prices after 1914, when the First World War began, and continued to do so thereafter, the rise being most marked in 1928. The economic depression of the thirties caused a fall in wages after 1930. However, the Second World War saw a rise in wages again in sympathy with the general rise in prices. This trend had continued and the wages for an unskilled labour rose from Re 1.00 in 1950 to Rs 1.50 in 1960. The skilled labourer who received Rs 1.50 in 1950 received Rs 3 in 1960. The wages have further increased since.

Wages in urban areas were slightly higher than those in rural areas. Wages for various special operation such as ploughing, irrigation, weeding or reaping were around Rs 4 per day in 1974, the working hours being eight.

Wages for certain categories of manual workers, as prevailing in Banda town in 1974, are given below:

Occupation	Unit of quotation	Wages (in Rs)
Gardener	(a) Per month (whole time)	220.00
	(b) Per month (part time)	100.00
Chowkidar	Per month	220.00
Wood-cutter	Per 37 kg. of wood turned into fuel	1.00
Herdsman	Per cow per month	4.00
	Per buffalo per month	5.00
Porter	Per 37 kg. of load carried for 1.4 km.	1.00
Casual labourer	Per day	6.00
Domestic servant	Per month without food	110.00
Carpenter	Per month with food	50.00
Blacksmith	Per day	12.00
Tailor	Per day	12.00
	(a) Per cotton shirt (full sleeves)	3.00
	(b) Per woollen suit	100.00
Midwife	(c) Per cotton suit	50.00
	(a) Per delivery of a boy	15.00
	(b) Per delivery of a girl	10.00
Barber	(a) For shave	0.50
	(b) For haircut	1.25
Motor driver	Per month	250.00
Truck driver	Per month	300.00
Scavenger	Per month per house (one time)	5.00

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

In the 1971 census cultivators and agricultural labourers formed 88.60 per cent of total workers which meant that workers engaged in other economic activities were 11.40 per cent. The small number of people devoted to non-agricultural pursuits indicates that opportunity of other employment in general has been meagre, there being little scope for the shifting of population of workers from agriculture to other sectors of economy.

There are no large-scale industries. Most existing small-scale industries are based on agriculture and forest produce and these often

employ seasonal labour. The workers in industries like handloom, weaving, engineering, tailoring, oil pressing, earthen pot making, stone-cutting, etc., are mostly self employed.

Employment Trends

On the basis of employment market information data collected during the last 5 years (1970—74), distribution of employees in selected establishments is shown in the following table. The data relates but to a few selected establishments which were subjected to enquiry by the employment exchange authorities:

Year	No. of establishments			No. of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1970	49	85	134	1,111	9,629	10,740
1971	48	89	137	1,291	10,509	11,800
1972	50	102	152	1,355	11,029	12,384
1973	55	108	163	1,562	13,575	15,137
1974	55	110	165	1,544	13,117	14,661

The numbers of persons given in the foregoing table for 1973 and 1974 when further divided according to their work were as follows:

Nature of activity	No. of reporting establishments		No. of employees					
			1973			1974		
	1973	1974	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
Agriculture, live-stock, hunting and fishing	8	8	—	951	951	—	902	902
Manufacturing	9	9	71	—	71	65	—	65
Construction	15	16	—	1,873	1,873	—	1,619	1,619
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	3	2	—	486	486	—	388	388
Trade and commerce	17	19	112	214	326	116	219	335
Transport, storage and communication	2	2	—	1,023	1,023	—	1,046	1,046
Services (legal and medical, etc.)	109	109	1,379	9,028	10,407	1,368	8,993	10,366
Total	163	165	1,562	13,575	15,137	1,544	13,117	14,661

Employment of Women

The position of employment of women workers in private and public sectors during the year ending December, 1974 is given in the following table:

No. of reporting establishments	163
No. of women employees in public sector	897
No. of women employees in private sector	93
Total no. of women employees	990
Percentage of women employees in private sector (of total employees in private sector)	6.60
Percentage of women employed in public sector (of total employees in public sector)	5.95

The above table shows that women employed in public sector are more than that of the women employed in private sector, whereas the ratio of women employed to total employees in private sector is slightly greater than that of the ratio of women employees to total employees in public sector.

With few exceptions, the majority of women take to work for economic reasons. In higher income brackets, the motivation behind seeking work is utilization of leisure, acquirement of vocational training and the desire to have one's money. This is a general trend in the whole of the country from which Banda district is no exception. The main impediments which come in the way of employment are restricted mobility (due to orthodox views) inadequate training and unsafe housing facilities, transfer of location after marriage, etc. Because of all these factors, the majority of women in this district work in descending order in education, medical and public health services. Construction, trade and commerce, agriculture, live-stock, etc., have but a small minority of working women.

The following table shows the percentage of women workers for the quarter ending the year, 1974, in various occupations:

Education	77.94
Medical and public health	12.10
Construction	0.11
Trade and commerce	0.86
Services	8.67
Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing and hunting, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0.32

Unemployment Trends

Number of employment seekers (men and women separately) according to educational standards as on December 31, 1974, is shown in the following table:

Educational level	Men	Women	Total
Post-graduates	61	—	61
Graduates	573	25	598
Persons who passed higher secondary school/including intermediate/under-graduates	1,906	25	1,931
Matriculates	1,034	58	1,092
Middle school	679	48	727
Below middle school (including illiterates)	730	111	841
Grand total	4,988	267	5,250

Number of women above middle school seeking employment is negligible as compared to educated men in the same category, as is clear from the above statement. Vacancies notified to employment exchange during the last quarter of 1974 by the Central Government were only one, by State Government 87 and by private sector 2. There were no vacancies notified at all by quasi-government either Central, State or local bodies.

The district experienced shortage of stenographers, draftsmen and pharmacists, while there was surplus of persons having no previous experience and technical training. In other words, a shortage was felt of skilled persons whereas unskilled persons were in abundance.

Employment exchange was established in Banda in 1957 which works under the supervision of the district employment officer. The enforcement of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, and Apprenticeship Act of 1961 has widened the scope of employment services. Vocational guidance and collection of information relating to occupation and training has been added besides normal registration and placement activities. The employment market information scheme was introduced in the district in the public sector in December, 1959 and in the private sector since December, 1961. Vocational guidance unit was added in 1969. All establishments where ordinarily 25 or more persons are employed to work for remunerations (including workers on commission basis) under the private sector and all establishments under the public sector come within the purview of the

Act (Employment Exchanges Act, 1959) and are required to notify certain categories of vacancies to the employment exchange and render half-yearly returns in the prescribed forms.

The following table gives information regarding work done with special reference to amount of employment assistance rendered by employment exchange during the last five years:

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	No. of persons registered for employment	No. on 'live register'	Persons provided with employment				
				Domestic service	Teaching (teachers in Zila Parishad)	Technical jobs	Government service	Other field
1970	1,350	7,318	2,781	—	628	—	478	—
1971	723	6,088	2,756	—	183	—	391	—
1972	976	8,620	5,010	—	323	—	479	—
1973	1,071	8,008	5,698	—	373	—	522	—
1974	654	6,564	5,250	—	189	—	345	—

The work of the establishment reporting system is to collect regularly information about employment in the private as well as in the public sector. Under this all establishments in the public sector and selected establishments (only those employing 25 or more persons) in the private sector engaged in non-agricultural activities are required to furnish details regularly about the number of persons they are employing, the vacancies that have occurred therein and the type of persons they find to be in short supply. The employment market information programme is rendering a valuable service to the unemployed persons. The following is the up to date position of employer register:

Public sector	No. of establishments	No. of employees
Central Government	3	1,056
State Government	81	10,924
Quasi-government (Central)	8	163
Quasi-government (State)	1	304
Local bodies	17	670
Total	110	13,117

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The subject of national planning and rural development received little attention under the British rule and whatever efforts were made in

this direction were merely the outcome of political expediency and confined to activities such as sanitation, expansion of agriculture, and providing irrigational facilities. When the first Congress government came into office in 1937, a scheme for rural development was adopted in certain villages of the district. The scope of the scheme was later expanded and a rural development association was formed at district level. The functions of the association, having a nominated non-official chairman and a subdivisional magistrate as secretary, were more or less advisory in nature. The work related largely to rural construction of roads, establishment of libraries, construction of panchayat ghars (houses) and night schools for adults and allied development activities. With the outbreak of the Second World War in September, 1939, the Congress government went out of office and the rural development scheme was put into cold storage till May, 1947, when the rural development work was merged with the co-operative department. The rural development association was replaced by the district development association with a non-official chairman and the district co-operative officer as its secretary.

With the setting up of the Planning Commission of India in 1950 development activities took another turn. In 1951, the commission presented the First Five-year Plan (1951-56) in which agriculture, including irrigation and power, was given priority and accordingly funds were allocated for various States which in turn allotted money to the districts. A department for planning and development was also opened and in 1952 the district development association was replaced by the district planning committee with the district magistrate as its chairman and the district planning officer as the secretary. It had a number of sub-committees for the preparation and execution of Plan programmes. The district planning committee was still only an advisory body.

In the year 1952, for the first time, community development blocks were opened in the State, but in district Banda the first development block was opened at Mahua in tahsil Naraini on April 1, 1964 followed by several more such blocks later on.

After the completion of the First Five-year Plan in March, 1956, the Second Five-year Plan came into force with effect from April 1, 1956. The scope of the Second Five-year Plan was enlarged to include industrialisation and it was decided that the whole district was to be divided into a number of blocks for implementation of the various schemes under the Plan.

The First and Second Five-year Plans were executed by the district planning committee. The second half of the Second Five-year Plan gave birth to the Antarim Zila Parishad (now the Zila Parishad) in 1958, which was formed by amalgamating the district planning committee and the district board.

For successful implementation of the planning and development programmes a three-tier structure of local self-government bodies was adopted from December, 1961. Accordingly, there exists a village panchayat at the village level, a Kshettra Samiti at the block level and a Zila Parishad at the district level. For the co-ordinated execution of different Plan schemes the resources of the agriculture, co-operative, animal husbandry, panchayat Raj and some other departments and organisations have been pooled and put under the control of the district planning officer. Some particulars about these blocks are given in the following statement:

Name of Block	Tahsil	Date of inauguration	Present stage	No. of gaon sabhas	No. of nyaya panchayats	Population (1971)
Mahua	Naraini	1-4-64	Post-stage II	81	10	1,05,314
Naraini	Ditto	2-10-71	Ditto	105	13	1,22,847
Barokhar Khurd	Banda	1-4-69	Ditto	61	8	93,536
Tindwari	Ditto	2-10-67	Ditto	58	9	86,531
Jaspura	Ditto	1-10-74	Ditto	40	6	55,125
Baberu	Baberu	1-4-72	Ditto	62	10	1,02,327
Bisanda	Ditto	2-10-63	Ditto	51	8	96,555
Kamasin	Ditto	1-4-72	Ditto	59	8	80,488
Chitrakut	Karwi	2-10-72	Ditto	79	10	74,122
Pahari	Ditto	1-4-70	Ditto	89	14	88,557
Manikpur	Manikpur	1-4-68	Ditto	63	10	74,803
Mau	Mau	2-10-66	Ditto	62	7	61,496
Ramnagar	Ditto	1-4-73	Ditto	43	5	12,608

The Kshettra Samiti is responsible for all the development activities within a block. The block development officer is the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti. He is assisted by a number of assistant development officers for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives panchayats, etc. At the village level, there is a multipurpose worker designated as *gram sewak* (village level worker) to work for all the development departments.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The district of Banda forms part of Jhansi Division which is one of the eleven administrative areas into which the State of Uttar Pradesh is divided. The Division consists of four other districts besides Banda, viz., Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Lalitpur. For general administration purposes the Division has been placed under the charge of a commissioner with his headquarters at Jhansi.

Commissioner

He functions as a vital link between the districts under him and the government. Invariably an experienced officer, he supervises all administrative and developmental activities in his Division. He supervises, guides and advises district and regional level officers, resolves inter-departmental problems and assesses the work of officers of the various departments. On the appellate side, his jurisdiction extends to hearing appeals and revisions under the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 and other allied enactments like the U. P. Urban Buildings (Letting, Regulation and Eviction) Act of 1972, the Arms Act, etc. He is the chairman of the regional transport authority and has extensive powers for supervision of Zila Parishads, municipal boards and other local bodies in his Division. Where appellate work is heavy the commissioner is assisted by one or more additional commissioners. There is an additional commissioner in Jhansi Division also. A joint or deputy development commissioner assists the commissioner in co-ordinating development schemes and maximising agricultural production.

District Staff

The district is in the charge of the district magistrate and collector. He is designated as district magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure and is called the collector under the U. P. Land Revenue Act. He acts as the principal co-ordinator between functionaries of various departments represented in the district. Maintenance of law and order, enforcement of various laws, rules and regulations and miscellaneous government orders, controlling prosecution of cases, release of prisoners, appraisal of public opinion and avoidance of explosive situations are some of the more important duties assigned to him as district magistrate.

As the collector he is responsible for recovery of land revenue and other government dues, maintenance of up to date records of rights, survey records, settlement operations, consolidation of holdings and resump-

tion and acquisition of land. Rehabilitation of displaced persons, relief works on calamitous occasions, administration of national programmes of development and family planning are some other subjects dealt with by him as the principal revenue officer of the district.

The district officer is responsible for equitable distribution of food-grains and other essential commodities with the help of the district supply officer. He is the licensing authority for sale and possession of arms and ammunitions. He is ex-officio district election officer, and also president of district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board, which look after the welfare of ex-servicemen as well as families of serving soldiers of the districts.

A close watch is maintained by him over all the development and planning activities going on in his district. He is assisted in this sphere by a district planning officer besides a number of district level officers of various development departments.

The district officer is assisted in his overall functions by four subdivisional officers, one for Karwi-Mau subdivisions and one each for the remaining subdivisions of the district; they now reside in their respective subdivisions. These officers help the collector in different branches of administration such as maintenance of land records, collection of land revenue and other government dues, hearing of revenue cases, etc., and are called out for law and order and calamity relief duties, whenever necessary. One deputy collector is in charge of collection of government dues and he is also the district registrar, and the excise officer. There is a registration office at tahsils Banda, Baberu, Naraini and Karwi each headed by a sub-registrar for purposes of registration of documents.

The district is divided, for the purpose of realisation and collection of land revenue, into five tahsils viz., Karwi, Mau, Naraini, Baberu and Banda, each of them being in the immediate charge of a resident tahsildar, who is an officer with gazetted status and is subordinate to the subdivisional officer. He acts as an executive magistrate and assistant collector 1st class and presides over his tahsil office. The main duties of a tahsildar are collection of land revenue and other dues, and the maintenance of land records in his tahsil. He is also called out for rendering relief in times of calamity when necessary. Each tahsil has a subtreasury with the tahsildar as the subtreasury officer. The tahsildar is assisted by a number of *naib-tahsildars*, and supervisor *kanungos*.

The superintendent of police is the executive head of the district police force. He is responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the force and for the day to day performance of their normal police functions. He is assisted by three deputy superintendents of police and other police staff. This subject is dealt with in detail in chapter XII.

The judicial organisation of the district is headed by the district judge, with his headquarters at Banda, under the jurisdiction of the high court of judicature at Allahabad. He is the highest authority for administration of justice in civil and criminal matters for the district. Appeals against his orders lie to the high court. There is one chief judicial magistrate (judicial), three courts of judicial magistrates and one *munsif* magistrate (temporary) at Banda.

Other District Level Officers

Some of the more important district level officers are listed below:

District planning officer pools the following officers under his control:

- Assistant registrar, co-operative societies
- Assistant engineer, minor irrigation
- District agriculture officer
- District panchayat raj officer
- Plant protection officer
- District savings officer
- District statistics officer
- District Harijan and social welfare officer
- District horticulture officer
- District live-stock officer

Other officers whose offices are located at Banda are:

- Basic Shiksha Adhikari
- Chief medical officer and superintendent, district jail
- District supply officer
- District industries officer
- District inspector of schools
- District employment officer
- Divisional forest officer
- Two executive engineers, public works department
- Two executive engineers, Ken canal division
- Executive engineer, lift irrigation
- Soil conservation officer
- Sales tax officer
- Treasury officer

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Incom-tax Department :

The Banda circle of income-tax is comprised of the district of Banda and is under the charge of an income-tax officer, assisted by an inspector. The inspector conducts outdoor survey enquiries and assists the income-tax officer in the work of assessment. Appeals arising against the assessments made by the income-tax officer lie with the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, special range, Kanpur.

Central Excise Department :

The central excise work of the district is looked after by two inspectors who are designated as range officers. The district is divided into two range—Banda range consists of Baberu, Naraini and Banda tahsils, and the Karwi range comprises of Karwi and Mau tahsils. The range officers are responsible to the superintendent of central excise, Allahabad.

Indian Post and Telegraph Department :

The Postal division at Banda consists of the districts of Banda and Hamirpur it is in the charge of a superintendent of post-offices at Banda. There is a head post-office in Banda town. The sub-post-offices in the district number 20 and the branch post-offices 186.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Final History :

Details about the land systems prevalent in ancient times are not available before the Mauryan rule. On the basis of literary and epigraphic evidence, it may be said that free holdings created by earlier rulers were generally respected by subsequent governments. Some indications of state ownership of land do appear in the Vedic period, but more as a sort of gradation, the rights of the ruling authority were superior over those of the people, without undue hindrance to their rights to till, sow and reap, and to inherit or to partition their land. This tract, forming a part of domains of the Mauryas, the Guptas and Harshvardhan was, in all probability, subjected to the usual system of revenue administration prescribed by the *Dharma Sutra*, the duty of the peasant being to raise the crops and to pay a share of the produce direct to the state without the aid of any intermediate agency. Taxation was justified in return for the protection afforded by the ruler. According to the *Smritis*, the ruler's share varied from one-third to one-sixth of the produce. However, the *Arthashastra* of Kautilya prescribed one-quarter or even one-third for fertile lands, in the proximity of towns. One-quarter was the share mostly levied in the reign of Ashoka, the payment being generally made in kind.

It is difficult to ascertain when the Muslims firmly applied their system of revenue administration in this tract. The Muslim rule at Delhi dates from 1206 A.D. with Qutb-ud-din Aibak styling himself as sultan and ascending the throne, but it is doubtful if it had any sway then over the present territory of Banda. The fiscal administration obtaining during the Hindu period continued during the Muslim regime, only Arabic or Persian names were given to some institutions or posts. In Hindu period the village was the unit of all life. The village headman was called *gramini* or *gramadhipati*. His office continued under the Muslims also. A bigger unit called *pargana* which comprised of a group of villages was, however, introduced with the chief headman being called the *chaudhri*. The village accountant was known as the *patwari*. Later, the village headman was re-named *muqaddam* or *mukhiya* in place of *gramadhipati* and the *pargana* accountant became *kanungo*.

In the early phase of Muslim rule, very few references to this tract are to be found in contemporary annals. Under Ala-ud-din Khalji this part was also subjected to his measures of land reforms. The revenue demand was fixed at one-half of the produce assessed by measurement and

collected, wholly or partly, in the form of grain. The next medieval king who is definitely known to have reorganised the revenue administration in this tract was Sher Shah. He introduced measurement of land by rope or chain. The normal yields of staple crops were calculated for three classes of land: good, middling and inferior, and one-third of this average yield was fixed as the revenue assessment.

During Akbar's reign the area covered by the present district fell into two *sirkars*, those of Kalinjar and Bhatghora, in the subah of Allahabad. The revenue demand of each *pargana* in *sirkar* of Kalinjar was as follows:

Akbari pargana	Cultural area in (bighas)	Revenue demand (in dams)
Augasi	53,963	25,02,893
Sihonda	1,38,467	62,62,833
Simauni	48,866	22,47,346
Shadipur	62,755	27,98,329
Rasin	11,988	5,12,026
Kalinjar cum Haveli	22,494	9,70,259
Maudaha	62,530	29,98,062

The *sirkar* of Bhatghora had 39 *mahals* and 288 paid a total revenue of 72,62,780 dams. The mahalwise details are not available in *Ain*.

The statistical details in the *Ain-i-Akbari* point towards existence of a developed fiscal administration prevailing in this tract and show further that the land was measured and the revenue was fixed at one-third of the produce.

During the anarchy which followed the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the authority of the Allahabad governor was completely defied. The Bundela chiefs again found themselves independent but while withholding the tribute due to the imperial treasury, they quarrelled among themselves. The rough Bundelas, with a strong dash of the freebooter in their character, were indeed hardly the men to scatter plenty over a smiling land.¹ As regards the actual fiscal administration, our knowledge is limited to a partial revenue statement of a single year; but so far as can be judged, the Bundelas were harsher masters than the officers of the empire, and under them there could not have much peace and security for the ordinary peasantry. Indeed, some records show the south-eastern portion of Badausa, which was generally prosperous under the empire, was temporarily depopulated under the Bundelas. The whole country appears to have been distributed among minor chiefs or retainers, who

¹ Drake Brockman, D. L.: *Banda A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1929), p. 178

held subordinate rule subject to revenue payments; and many scattered grants of revenue-free land were made as religious endowments and in return for services. The unstable conditions prevailing in the region obviously allowed little scope for uniformity in revenue administration during these years. The ravages of the Marathas further rendered agriculture a very precarious means of subsistence towards the later half of the 18th century. With all the horrors that overwhelmed Bundelkhand, during this time, famine, anarchy, the marching about of contending armies of the Bundela, Maratha and British, the depressed condition of the agriculturists could hardly be attributed to the Bundelas alone. Much of the land was, hence, thrown out of cultivation and many villages were deserted. The intermediaries began extracting as much as they could from the cultivator who naturally gave up taking interest in the improvement of his land. In such chaotic conditions, the area covered by the present district of Banda, with some other districts, was ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of Poona in 1803.

Settlements

At annexation most of the present districts of Banda and Hamirpur and parts of Jalaun were formed into a single district called Bundelkhand. The first summary Settlement was made by Captain John Baillie, agent for political affairs in Bundelkhand. The assessment seems to have been made simply at the ascertained *jama* of the nawabbs' government and was applied in portions of Banda tahsil, pargana Augasi, northern portion of Sihonda or Girwan, and parts of Karwi subdivision. This attempt was followed by another Settlement in 1905-06, the ultimate demand fixed for the entire district was Rs 13,53,723. The early British assessments were for short periods only and at first were moderate and well-distributed. From 1809, however, a period of over-assessments commenced. The revenue was enhanced by 13 per cent nominally; but a change in currency made the increase actually nearly 27 per cent. The severity of the assessments was only surpassed by the methods of collection, and corrupt officials and speculators acquired large fortunes and lands. A period of agricultural prosperity led to still larger enhancements in 1815. The mistake was partly due to excessive reliance on the current prosperity, and partly due to ignorance of the peculiarities of Bundelkhand soils; it was aggravated by the policy of the time. Bad seasons, commencing in 1819, were not accepted as sufficient reason for reduction; but in 1825 remission became absolutely necessary. In 1828 the rains failed, and by 1830 the district was reduced to the condition of general bankruptcy.

First Regular Settlement—Survey commenced in 1836 and by 1842 was completed. The operation was based on carefully compiled data, accompanied by a comprehensive record of rights; perhaps the most important innovations were that the demand of each village was determined by classification of soil and valuation of crops, and the fixation of

revenue for a term of 32 years. The total revenue thus assessed amounted to Rs 16,29,264. This demand, however, became unrealizable owing to two bad harvests in 1843-44. The impossibility of maintaining the demand was soon seen in numerous forms such as sales for arrears, and in the transfer by sale and mortgage of large areas at very low prices. Reductions amounting to Rs 57,121 were made in 1847 and 1848. The administration was forced, owing to arrears and transfers, to sanction liberal remissions of the demand and a resurvey and collection of new statistics were ordered in 1857 for the district. Then the freedom struggle of 1857 put an end not only to the work, but temporarily to the British power in Bundelkhand. On the restoration of order in 1858 the subject was again taken up; there was the additional question of disposal of the large number of confiscated estates. The work was completed by 1859-60, and the total demand of the district was reduced to Rs. 13,08,945, a reduction of 19 per cent. The district recovered rapidly only to suffer again in 1868 from long and continued failure of timely rains. The rainfall was ill-distributed rather than deficient, and the long intervals of dry weather injured the standing crops in the lighter soil.

Second Regular Settlement—The period of the old assessment having expired, operations for re-assessment commenced in 1874-75, when the economic condition of the district was found to have deteriorated seriously. Large area was under *kans*; much of the most fertile land in the district had been abandoned. There was a partial drought in 1877 in which Banda and Pailani suffered heavily and there was a great loss of population. Ten per cent cess had been imposed in 1874 and added to the burdens of the district. The Karwi subdivision also came under Settlement operations in 1877. The assessment, as usual, was based primarily on assumed rates for each class of soil, modified according to the actual conditions of each village. Except Karwi subdivisions, area to which revised rates were applied was not the actual cultivated area, but an assumed standard area, carefully worked out for each village, allowing margin for fallow. The result was an assessment of Rs. 11,27,950 for the district which was sanctioned for twenty years only. A cycle of adverse seasons commenced again in 1888. In 1893 reductions of revenue amounted to Rs. 19,000 and the Settlement was extended for ten years in 1894. Deterioration was already setting in, and large reductions had been made since the famine of 1896-97. The revenue demand in 1903-04 was thus reduced to only 9 lakhs.

The Regular Settlement—A resettlement of Banda was decided on, without waiting for the expiration of the extended period of Settlement. The cadastral survey began in November 1904 and was completed in January 1908. All cultivated land in the year for which new records were prepared, was divided into established and *nautor* (newly cultivated). In the latter class all land was included which had not been continuously under cultivation for four consecutive years, fallows of one year

only being disregarded. The soil classification of previous Settlement had been followed with the omission of some minor subdivisions. Villages had been formed into circles throughout according to physical characteristics and circle rates framed on the basis of ascertained rates modified by the knowledge of the inspecting officers. *Nautor* had been leniently valued, generally at rates which approximate to one-third of that on established cultivation. The total demand fixed for the entire district amounted to Rs. 9,64,402—a reduction of about 15 per cent on that of the previous Settlement.

Relations between Landlord and Tenant

Land systems in ancient India were so simple and conducive to agricultural production that they could hardly pose any problems between the landlords and the tenants. Territorial aggrandisement by Muslims adventurers, followed by their attempts to settle down and consolidate power, gave rise to a plethora of problems, regarding land holding, assessment, settlements and rights of the cultivating communities. Rulers like Ala-ud-din Khalji, Sher Shah and Akbar, no doubt, adopted enlightened measures and tried to lay down a sound policy of land management in the country but frequent spells of misrule, following their reigns, brought more misery in their wake upon the peasantry.

The zamindars under the Mughals were practically functionaries of the state administration inasmuch as they acted as agents to collect land revenue. Initially their office was neither proprietary nor hereditary, but after the fall of Mughal empire and with the rise of the British power in India, they assumed both these rights.

The East India Company on acquiring the territory of the present district, followed the existing system. It expected the zamindars to be benevolent, kind and helpful to the cultivators, and instrumental in bringing more areas under the plough, enriching the soil, improving agriculture and augmenting material wealth of the tract, but in this they failed. Obviously they could not fulfil the obligations because they were assessed to high revenue themselves, which had to be paid with unfailing punctuality without any claim for remission on account of drought, inundation or other calamities. Under the circumstances the zamindars were compelled to transfer their sufferings to the tenants who, thus, received an oppressive and tyrannical treatment at the hands of the landholders, often in collusion with the *palwaries* and the *kanungos*, who acted under the influence of the zamindars. The government always came to the rescue of the zamindars wherever they were in trouble, for security of its own income, and hence, not by reducing the revenue but, by strengthening the zamindars' powers to effect recovery. No definite principles of tenants' rights or tenancy laws existed till after the national upsurge of 1857. The Land Improvement Act of 1883 and the Agricultural

Loans Act of 1884, provided some relief to indigent cultivators who had fallen prey to the avarice of the money-lender. Then came the Agra Tenancy Act of 1926 which further ameliorated the miserable condition of the farmers. The U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939 was more favourable to the tenants, the law in respect of devolution being made elaborate and restrictions being imposed on ejections. Tenants of *sir* were given a fixed tenure for five years, during which they could not be ejected except for non-payment of rent. Some other tenants were given rights to make improvements on their land, for which consent of the landholder was no longer necessary. They could also erect building on their farm lands for themselves and their cattle. The tenants' rights also became heritable and all tenants, except tenants of *sir* and sub-tenants, became hereditary tenants with rights of succession from father to son. The fear of enhancement, except at the time of the Settlement and only up to the fair standard rates fixed by the settlement officers, was completely done away with. However, this Act was still but a half way measure because the tenancies were still not transferable. The tenants were not benefited materially till the whole structure of the tenure system was changed and the body of persons interposed between the State and the cultivators was eliminated, measures for which finally came into being only after independence, with the passing of the U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, followed by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. 1 of 1951). The former anticipated the latter and conferred certain rights on hereditary tenants to deposit ten-times of their rent and thus become eligible to the benefits to be provided by the latter.

LAND REFORMS

Abolition of Zamindari :

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 which was enforced in non-urban areas of the district on July 1, 1952 brought an end of the intermediaries and once again established direct relationship between the cultivator and the State. The Act reduced multiplicity of tenures and secured the cultivator's ownership of the land, providing a much greater incentive for improvement. Subletting, except in cases of disability as defined under the Act, was prohibited.

With the enforcement of the Act, there were four types of tenants left: *bhumidhars*, *sirdars*, *asamis* and *adhivasis*. *Bhumidhars* have full proprietary rights. A *sirdar* can also acquire *bhumidhari* rights in his holding by paying to the government a sum equal to ten-times (later raised to twenty-times) the annual land revenue. Public land now vests in the Gaon Samaj and is managed by a subcommittee of the Gaon Sabha, called the *bhumi prabandhak samiti*, that is, the land management committee. It lets out land on temporary leases for agriculture or horticulture or for other purposes. The tenants are known as *asamis* of the Gaon

Samaj. In October 1954, *sirdari* rights were conferred on *adhivasis* reducing the type of tenures to three.

The Act guaranteed compensation to all ex-zamindars, and rehabilitation grants to those whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 10,000. The total amount of compensation payable to the intermediaries of district Banda amounted to Rs 1,14,60,205, the entire amount having been paid in cash and bonds. Up to March 31, 1975, a sum of Rs 1,27,24,425 in cash and bonds had also been paid to the intermediaries against assessed amount of Rs 1,27,25,559 by way of rehabilitation grant.

Urban zamindari rights in agricultural lands in urban areas of the district were abolished after the enforcement of the U. P. Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956 (U. P. Act IX of 1957). Upto March, 1975 a sum of Rs 97,226 was assessed as compensation of which Rs 95,477 has been paid since.

In 1974-75 the holdings under different tenures in the district were as follows:

Kind of tenure	Total no. of tenure holders	Total area (in ha.)
Bhumidhar	96,100	2,48,175
Sirdar	1,68,312	3,17,163
Asami	4,125	604

Collection of Land Revenue—After zamindari abolition the system of direct collection by government from *bhumidhars*, *sirdars* and *asamis* was introduced, through the agency of collection *amins* posted in tahsils, whose work is supervised by *naib-tahsildars*, *tahsildars* and subdivisional officers. The ultimate responsibility for collection of dues in full and in time continues to be that of the collector.

In 1952 government also appointed a district collection officer for assisting the collector in this work exclusively but the post was withdrawn from 1958. The district demand of the main dues in 1975 recoverable as arrears of land revenue was as follows:

Main dues	Total demand (in Rs)
Land revenue	40,67,426
Vikas kar	70,87,294
Irrigation	59,06,907
Takavi XII	81,85,420
Takavi XIX	4,67,673

Bhoodan—The Bhoodan movement of Acharya Vinoba Bhave was initiated in Uttar Pradesh in 1951 with the object of obtaining land for the landless. By March 1957, an area of 3,687 ha. was received in the district as gift for the landless out of which 3,225 ha. were distributed among 2,488 landless persons.

Consolidation of Holdings

The U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, came into force in the district in 1972, to prevent fragmentation of holdings and consequent loss to agricultural production. The object was also to consolidate farmers' holdings and to replan the villages. Suitable places were reserved for works of public utility, and *chak* roads were laid out to provide approaches to holdings in every village. Consolidation of holdings was taken up in 80 villages of tahsil Banda and 91 villages of tahsil Baberu in June, 1972. The scheme is being enforced in Naraini tahsil from August, 1975, with operations planned for 133 villages.

The tahsilwise area of holdings consolidated up to March, 1975 was as under:

Name of tahsil	Total no. of villages	Area consolidated (in acres)
Banda	195	1,90,271
Baberu	127	1,71,588

Imposition of Ceilings on Land Holdings

To effect a more even distribution of land, the U. P. Imposition of Ceilings on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (Act I of 1961) was enforced in the district on January 3, 1961. All the land declared surplus under the Act would vest in the State Government. Compensation would be paid to the landholders concerned. By a later amendment brought into force on June 8, 1973, the maximum size of holding of a tenant is fixed at 7.30 ha. of irrigated land or 10.95 ha. of unirrigated land. This amendment has affected 1,718 landholders and for the purposes of allotment to landless persons an area of 3,456 acres of land has been declared surplus up to March 31, 1975.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

Central Taxes

Central Excise—The superintendent of central excise, with headquarters at Allahabad, exercises jurisdiction over the district. He is

assisted by two range officers posted at Banda and Karwi. The excise revenue collected in the district from 1970-71 to 1974-75 was as under:

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1970-71	3,61,058
1971-72	3,95,690
1972-73	5,37,686
1973-74	5,44,879
1974-75	4,85,690

Income-tax—The district is under the charge of an income-tax officer, who also deals with wealth and gift taxes. The following amounts were collected in the district during the last five years:

Year	Income-tax		Wealth-tax		Gift-tax	
	No. of assesses	Amount (in Rs)	No. of assesses	Amount (in Rs)	No. of assesses	Amount (in Rs)
1970-71	1,580	8,32,000	32	14,000	—	—
1971-72	1,799	8,56,000	29	6,000	23	9,000
1972-73	2,138	8,04,000	142	20,000	17	4,000
1973-74	2,161	12,66,000	28	23,000	27	3,000
1974-75	3,922	18,67,000	34	12,000	62	15,000

Estate Duty—The district falls in Kanpur region for purposes of Estate Duty Act which was enforced on 15-10-1953. The following are the assessment figures:

Year	No. of cases above Rs 50,000 in which duty was imposed
1970-71	5
1971-72	1
1972-73	2
1973-74	3
1974-75	5

State Taxes

Excise—Excise has been one of the most important sources of State revenue in the district since the beginning of British rule. It is chiefly realised from the sale of country spirit. Administration of excise department is under the charge of the collector, whose powers are generally

exercised by the district excise officer. The district is divided into three excise circles, each in charge of an inspector.

Liquor—The number of country spirit licensees shops in the district in 1975 was 60. There is one licenced dealer for Indian made foreign liquor. The consumption of country liquor in last 3 years had been as follows:

Year	Quantity (in litre)
1972-73	3,10,463
1973-74	2,93,397
1974-75	3,03,108

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs ganja and bhang constituted important items of excise revenue in the past. The use of charas is virtually abandoned now and licences for retail sale of bhang are granted by the collector and district magistrate through annual auction. There are 40 bhang shops in the district. The consumption of bhang in last 3 years was as follows:

Year	Bhang (in kg.)
1972-73	5,293
1973-74	5,080
1974-75	6,881

The excise revenue from country spirit and bhang during the last three years was as follows:

Year	Country spirit (in Rs)	Bhang (in Rs)
1972-73	8,69,906	76,067
1973-74	10,21,771	71,307
1974-75	12,65,630	73,491

Stamps and Registration

Stamps duty was originally introduced by the British, to discourage the unusually large number of law suits in the courts and for earning revenue from civil litigants, affixation of stamps being required in legal proceedings and in courts of law only. Later on use of stamp was made obligatory for business transactions, such as receipts, hand-notes, bills of exchange, bonds, etc. Similarly legal documents and sale deeds for transfer of property also had to be written on stamp paper.

Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, stamps are classified as judicial and non-judicial, the former are used to pay court fees and the latter have to be affixed on bills of exchange, documents and receipts, etc. The income from stamps includes fines and penalties imposed under the Act. The receipts during the five years ending 1974-75 were as follows:

Year	Receipts (in rupees from stamps)	
	Central stamps	Court fees
1970-71	8,09,371	4,08,844
1971-72	9,05,988	3,30,209
1972-73	6,10,287	3,34,539
1973-74	9,74,234	3,81,505
1974-75	16,96,712	5,90,533

There are four sub-registrars against five tahsils in the district. The following was the income from registration between 1970-71 and 1974-75:

Year	Income (in rupees)
1970-71	5,36,734
1971-72	6,59,483
1972-73	4,03,318
1973-74	6,24,885
1974-75	6,22,288

Taxes on Motor Vehicles

All motor vehicles are liable to Taxation under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, tax on carrying of passengers and goods has also been imposed since 1953. The regional transport officer, Jhansi is in charge of this work in the district. The collections under passenger tax, goods tax and road tax in the district for the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 are given below:

Year	Passenger tax (in Rs)	Goods tax (in Rs)	Road tax (in Rs)
1972-73	30,24,888	6,08,979	27,52,084
1973-74	31,73,152	6,62,082	32,52,633
1974-75	31,81,958	10,18,409	37,61,773

Sales Tax—Sales tax is levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1948 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1957. For the purpose of assessment and collection of this tax, the district comes under a sales tax officer. The amount realised in respect of important commodities like cloth, *kirana*, bricks, food-grains, kerosene oil, seeds, timber, etc. during five years ending 1973-74 was as follows:

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1969-70	18,05,045
1970-71	21,68,076
1971-72	23,55,713
1972-73	27,51,890
1973-74	37,79,227

Entertainment and Betting Tax

This tax is imposed on all paid public entertainments including betting. Cinema houses are the biggest sources of this tax. The following statement shows the amounts collected between 1970-71 and 1974-75:

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1970-71	3,87,348
1971-72	4,69,273
1972-73	5,01,830
1973-74	5,95,805
1974-75	7,66,356

The position of cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code and the local Acts, in the years, 1972 and 1973, was as follows:

Position of cases	1972		1973	
	I. P. C.	Local Acts	I. P. C.	Local Acts
Cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year	553	55	423	76
Reported to police	2,179	920	2,107	928
Cases investigated	1,832	898	1,797	875
Cases pending in courts at the beginning of the year	1,391	776	1,523	923
Cases sent to courts	691	870	721	857
Cases disposed of	559	729	522	496
Convicted	188	588	200	342
Discharged or acquitted	329	141	308	148
Compounded	38	...	12	...
Withdrawn	4	...	2	6

The number and result of cases relating to special crimes like murder, dacoity, robbery, etc., in the years 1972 and 1973 were as given in the following statement:

Crime	1972				1973			
	Reported	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending	Reported	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending
Murder	108	20	59	30	103	30	53	26
Dacoity	86	4	24	52	59	11	25	41
Robbery	98	8	17	26	95	7	20	30
Riot	137	15	30	42	136	25	31	32
Theft	646	33	52	112	535	41	40	81
House breaking	496	11	13	98	517	13	13	112
Kidnapping	26	1	7	8	26	4	2	9
Rape and unnatural offences	7	1	1	6	14	1	4	2

The number of cases challaned (sent to courts) being generally less than the number of cases reported, the totals of the columns above may appear not to agree.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

When British acquired this portion of Bundelkhand in 1803, a separate police force for the specific purpose of maintaining law and order was raised. Escorts and guards were supplied from the army. Special patrols were maintained for road and river traffic and a small force for the detection of crimes was kept at police-stations. In the beginning police work was performed by the revenue officials. Under Regulation IX of 1804, the tahsildars maintained police out of a percentage of 11.5 on their revenue collections. The magistrate and collector in the district also became the chief of the police force. Under him the tahsildars also looked to police matters in their respective tahsils. The police, however, did not work properly. The combination of judicial, police and administrative powers in the magistrate and collector made him heavily overworked. Tahsildars, with zamindars, acted under the magistrates till 1807 when the district was divided into police jurisdictions in charge of special officers, who worked under the control of district magistrate. Regulation XX of 1817 laid down rules and orders governing the conduct of officers in charge of thanas (police-stations). The general arrangement of thanas was to make them correspond with parganas or other revenue subdivisions. In 1860, the government appointed a committee, the recommendations of which were followed by the promulgation of the Police Act (Act V of 1861), which is still in operation with minor modifications. The Act has introduced a uniform system of police administration. A superintendent of police was appointed exercising direct control over the police force in the district, under general supervision of the district magistrate.

Incidence of Crime—In the early days criminal work in the district was light in ordinary years and crimes against property multiplied in times of scarcity such as 1896 and 1897. The district was not troubled with resident criminal tribes. The practice of infanticide was probably never very prevalent but in 1873 eleven villages scattered over the district were proclaimed under Act VIII of 1870 for action against some selected Rajputs clans. The number of villages rising to 44 by 1881 and all exempted by 1883.

Organisation of Police—In 1858 there were 25 police stations situated at Banda, Mataundh, Khannah, Paprenda, Pailani, Tindwari, Baberu, Murwal, Marka, Bisanda, Oran, Khurhand, Atarra Buzurg, Girwan, Pangara, Kalinjar, Kartal, Badausa, Karwi, Phari Buzurg, Kamasin, Rajapur, Mau, Bhaunri and Manikpur. There were out-posts at Chilri, Godha Rampur and Raghauli.

In 1885 new thanas were established at Itwandundaila in the *patha*, at Raipura in Karwi tahsil, at Bargarh in Mau tahsil, while the one at Bhaunri was abolished. Station at Atarra Buzurg was abolished in 1889, at Paprenda in 1893 at Murwal and Oran in 1903, while a new one established at Jaspura, trans-Ken portion of Banda tahsil. Later stations at Jaspura, Bargarh, Kalinjar and Khurhand were abolished and the station at Itwandundaila removed to Markundi, at Pangara to Naraini, while out-posts were retained at Kalinjar and Sitapur.

Later stations at Khannah, Kartal and Markundi were closed and Atarra Buzurg, and Kalinjar re-established. The district police is divided in two broad divisions, the civil police and the armed police.

Civil Police—The police force stationed in the district is commanded by a superintendent of police who is assisted by three deputy superintendents. For the effective control the district has been divided into circles, each placed under the charge of a deputy superintendent of police, known as circle officer.

The following statement gives the descriptions of territorial divisions of the civil police of the district:

Police circles	Police-stations	Police out-posts
Sadar	Kotwali	Colvinganj
	Tindwari	Balkhandi Naka
	Pailani	Civil Line
	Baberu	Mardan Naka
	Kamasin	Aliganj
	Marka	Jaspura
	Bisanda	
Naraini	Naraini	Kartal
	Mataundh	Khurhand
	Girwan	
	Kalinjar	
	Atarra	
Karwi	Karwi	Karwi
	Manikpur	Sitapur
	Mau	Shivarampur
	Badausa	Bargarh
	Raipur	
	Pahari	
	Rajapur	

Prosecution Staff—The prosecution staff working under the control of the district magistrate is comprised of a public prosecutor and seven assistant public prosecutors. Their main function is to prepare criminal cases on behalf of the government and conduct prosecution in the subordinate courts of the district.

Village Police—The institution of the village chowkidar may be traced to a period when there existed no regular police, and when each village had its own watchman to assist the village headman in maintaining law and order, and exercising vigilance. He was then the servant of the village community and was remunerated with a share of their produce by the cultivators. Later on he was placed under the control of the zamindars and was paid by them, his duties having remained the same. Sometimes he was given a piece of land in lieu of his services.

By the North-Western Provinces Village and the Road Police Act, 1873, the district magistrate was made the appointing and dismissing authority of village chowkidars. The actual control over them, however, rested with the superintendent of police, an arrangement that still continues. They are now attached to the police-stations, and are paid by the government. The main duty of the village chowkidars is to report to the local police the occurrence of all crimes, and other important incidents in their areas. They also act as process servers of the *nyaya* panchayats for which they are paid separately. Rural police and road police also existed for some time. Its strength in 1907 was 1,648 and 88 respectively.

Village Defence Societies—There are a few village defence societies in the district. Their main duty is night patrolling and putting up joint resistance against lawless and anti-social elements.

Pradeshik Vikas Dal—This is a voluntary organisation, originally set up in the district under the name of Prantiya Rakshak Dal in 1948, to mobilise rural manpower, carry out youth welfare activities in the rural areas and organise villagers for self defence. In 1975 the paid staff consisted of one district organiser and 13 block organisers, the unpaid staff was comprised of 13 block commanders, 118 *halqa sardars* (circle leaders), 855 *dalpaties* (group leaders), 4,275 *tohi nayaks* (section leaders) and 42,750 *rakshaks*.

Members of the organisation are sometimes assigned duties in fairs and in works relating to *shramdan* (voluntary contribution of labour), adult education, mass tree-plantation, etc. They are called upon to guard and patrol vulnerable points during emergencies or to assist during fires, floods, etc.

Government Railway Police—The government railway police is a separate branch of the State police. One of the five sections in the State, which has jurisdiction over the district, has its headquarters at Jhansi, under the charge of a section officer. The main duty of the railway police is to maintain law and order, and to detect and investigate crimes, at railway stations and in trains, and to control passenger and vehicular traffic in the premises of railway stations.

DISTRICT JAIL AND LOCK-UPS

District Jail—The institution of jail as it exists at present in the district is of British origin and was a part of the judicial system introduced by them. The jail has been functioning in this district since 1860, and is now under the charge of a superintendent (as extra duties assigned to deputy chief medical officer); other staff consists of a jailor, a deputy jailor and three assistant jailors and a medical officer. The inspector general of prisons, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow is the administrative head of the department.

Its occupation from 1971 to 1973 is given in the following statement:

Year	Daily average population	
	Convicts	Under trial prisoners
1971	123	328
1972	109	34
1973	99	309

The main industries in which the inmates of the jail are gainfully employed are making *niwar*, *moonj* mats and *dusooti* (a variety of cotton cloth). Prisoners are also engaged on the agricultural farm of the jail and on work in the jail garden.

There is a lock-up at Karwi, where there is a separate barrack for women. The assistant public prosecutor Karwi is the officer-in-charge of Karwi lock-up.

Welfare of Prisoners

Prisoners and under-trials were formerly divided into three categories, (A) 'B' and (C) but since 1948, they are classified only as 'superior' and 'ordinary'. The living condition of the prisoners have improved since Independence. Regular wages are paid to them for any labour performed. They take part in constructive activities and are supplied newspapers, magazines and periodicals from jail library.

The prisoners are provided with wholesome meals. They are given special diet on main festivals. Sick or unhealthy prisoners are looked after by a medical officer and are given special diet as prescribed by the medical attendant.

Visitors

The ex officio visitors of the jail are the director of medical and public health services, U. P., the commissioner of the Bundelkhand Division, the district and sessions judge and the district magistrate. All the members of the Central and State legislatures belonging to this district are the members of the standing committee on the jails, the chairman of the central committee of the Uttar Pradesh Apradh Nirodhak Samiti, chairman of the municipal board and the *adhyaksha* (chairman) of Zila Parishad are also the non-official visitors of the jail.

Probation

A probation officer was appointed in the district in 1973. His duties are to make enquiries and submit recommendations in cases of juvenile offenders referred to him by the courts or where they propose to release a first offender with admonition or on probation of good conduct for a specified period. Prisoners are released on probation under the supervision of the probation officer. During 1974-75 two first offenders were released on probation. Number of the visits paid by the probation officer in the district was 16 and number of visits received by him from probationers was 24 in the year 1974-75.

JUSTICE

Under Hindu monarchs besides dharma, there were other bases of law: contract, custom and royal ordinance. The judges were appointed from amongst the Brahmanas and were fairly above the influence of the king. Records of the cases were kept. Many years before the British introduced their own laws, the Mohammadan law of crimes was enforced in this region as in other parts. The *qazi* (judge) was the administrator of the Islamic law, both civil and criminal, based on Quranic principles. By the close of the 19th century sufficient uniformity in the substantive and procedural laws of the country was achieved by the passing of the Indian Penal Code, Code of the Criminal Procedure, etc. Court of district judge was created with sessions powers in two districts of Banda and Hamirpur. One *munsif* was also posted under him. With effect from April 1, 1913, the court of the district judge was abolished and a court of sessions and subordinate judge was established, under the administrative control of the district judge, Kanpur. The set-up was further changed in the year 1945 and the court of the sessions and subordinate judge was converted into the court of

civil and sessions judge and was brought under the administrative control of the district judge, Jhansi. The existing structure of the judiciary at Banda continued even after Independence and after a long interval, a temporary court of district and sessions judge was created here in December 1958 and two districts of Banda and Hamirpur were placed under the Banda sessions division. The district judge was the principal head of the office of Banda and Hamirpur. On creation of this temporary Banda judgeship the permanent court of the civil and sessions judge at Banda was placed in abeyance. The temporary judgeship was converted into permanent one with effect from April 1, 1967, when there were two permanent courts at Banda one of the district judge and another of a *munsif*.

The scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive was enforced with effect from October 2, 1967 and all judicial officers brought under direct subordination of the district judge.

After enforcement of the new Criminal Procedure Code with effect from April 1, 1974 the name of the additional district magistrate (judicial) was changed to chief judicial magistrate and the court of special railway magistrate, Banda, which was till then under the control of the district magistrate, was also placed under the control of the district judge, after renaming it the court of judicial magistrate (railways) Banda.

With effect from May 8, 1974 the cadre of civil and sessions judges was abolished and the officers working as civil and sessions judges were designated as additional district and sessions judges.

At present the judiciary consists of a court of district judge, three courts of additional district and sessions judges, one court of chief judicial magistrate, one court of judicial magistrate at Karwi, one court of *munsif* magistrate and one court of additional *munsif* magistrate besides the court of judicial magistrate (railways).

The civil case work in this district in 1973 was:

Cases	Number of suits
Pending at the beginning of the year	1,314
Instituted during the year	810
Disposed of during the year	410
Pending at the end of the year	1,714

In the same year the number of suits instituted for immoveable property was 272, number of suits instituted for money or moveable property 157, number of mortgage suits was 6, number of matrimonial suits was 12 and those relating to any other important classes were 363.

The numbers of suits instituted in 1973 classified according to the valuation were as follows:

Valuation	Number of suits
Not exceeding Rs 100	24
Exceeding Rs 100 but not Rs 1,000	665
Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not Rs 5,000	91
Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not Rs 10,000	23
Exceeding Rs 10,000 but not Rs 20,000	3
Exceeding Rs 20,000 but not Rs 5 lakhs	4

Total valuation of the property in the suits so instituted was Rs 20,30,869.

Details regarding the manner of disposal of suits in the year 1973 were as follows:

Manner of disposal	Number of suits
Disposed of after trial	61
Dismissed for default	128
Otherwise decided without trial	46
Decreed ex parte	106
On admission of claims by compromise	6

The position of appeals instituted and disposed of in the year 1973 was as follows:

Nature of appeals	Instituted	Disposed of
Regular civil appeals	49	53
Miscellaneous civil appeals	45	34
Regular rent appeals	—	...
Miscellaneous rent appeals	—	...

Criminal Justice—In the beginning of the present century there were three honorary magistrates with third class criminal powers, holding office for life. They commonly acted as a bench, but the amount of work to be done was small. There were also eight tahsildars. They were all subordinate to the district magistrate.

The district and sessions judge constitutes the highest criminal court of the district. In sessions trials, he is assisted by one sessions judge, three additional district and sessions judges, one chief judicial magistrate, one judicial magistrate, one *munsif* magistrate and one additional *munsif* magistrate in the district.

Number of cases committed to and persons sentenced by sessions courts during 1972 to 1974 is given in the following statement:

Cases committed to sessions

Nature of offences	Year		
	1972	1973	1974
Affecting life	408	644	252
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	8	2	12
Hurt	19	14	12
Rape	12	19	13
Unnatural offences	...	...	1
Extortion	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	171	197	88
Criminal Law Amendment Act (Bribery and Corruption)	...	...	1
Other cases	22	27	14

Persons tried/sentenced

Persons tried/sentenced	Year		
	1972	1973	1974
Persons tried	1,200	1,046	640
Death sentence	10	13	4
Life imprisonment	76	63	70
Rigorous imprisonment	183	156	60
Simple imprisonment	...	...	...
Fined only	8	1	...
Other punishments	2	7	4

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

The scheme of separation of judiciary from executive in the district became operative with effect from October 2, 1967. At the time of separation there were following courts doing criminal work under the

control of the district magistrate. One temporary court of additional district magistrate (judicial), two permanent courts of judicial officers at Banda and one at Karwi. These officers, before the separation, were trying both criminal and revenue cases. After separation, the nomenclature of these officers was changed to become judicial magistrates instead of judicial officers. The cases relating to revenue work were transferred from their courts to the courts of subdivisional officers or judicial officers doing revenue cases under the control of the district magistrate.

Now with the separation of judiciary from executive judicial magistrates have come under the subordination of district and sessions judge of Banda. The judicial magistrates can be utilised for law and order duties by the district magistrate only in an emergency, and with the concurrence of the district and sessions judge. For such emergent occasions, all executive officers posted in the district including tahsildars are vested with first class magisterial powers, and all the *naib-tahsildars* with second class powers so that they may be effective in the maintenance of law and order.

The new code has also removed the prosecuting unit from the control of the superintendent of police and has placed it under the direct superintendence and control of the district magistrate.

Nyaya Panchayats

The *nyaya* panchayats were established in the district in 1949, under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, so as to facilitate cheap and quick justice to the rural population. At present the total number of *nyaya* panchayats in the district is 118. The jurisdiction of *nyaya* panchayats usually extends over an area of five to ten *gaon sabhas* depending on the population of the constituent villages. They can try cases under certain specific sections of the Indian Penal Code, Cattle Trespass Act, U. P. Primary Education Act, Public Gambling Act, etc. They can also try petty civil cases.

The *panchs* of *nyaya* panchayats are appointed by the district magistrate from amongst the members of the *gaon* panchayats as provided under this Act. The members of the *gaon sabha* can also be appointed as *panchs* in case members of *gaon* panchayats of requisite qualifications are not available. The *panchs* are honorary workers and hold office for five years. Their term can be extended by State Government. The cases are heard and disposed of by benches consisting of 5 *panchs* each and constituted by the *sarpanch* annually. The presence of at least three *panchs* including a *sarpanch* at each hearing is essential.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to try cases as given below:

- (a) All cases under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947.

(b) The following sections of Indian Penal Code:

140	269	290	403*	431	509
160	277	294	411*	447	510
172	283	323	426	448	
174	285	334	428	504	
179	289	341	430	506	

* Involving property not exceeding an amount of Rs 50 in value.

(c) Sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871

(d) Sub-section 1 of section 10 of the U. P. District Board Primary Education Act, 1926 and sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1876.

The *nyaya* panchayats also have original jurisdiction to try civil suits up to a valuation of Rs 500. They are not authorised to award sentence of imprisonment and can impose fines up to hundred rupees only. Revision applications against their decisions in criminal and civil cases lie to the subdivisional magistrate and the *munsif* concerned respectively.

The number of cases instituted in the *nyaya* panchayats and disposed of by them during 1971-72 to 1974-75 were as follows:

Year	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Cases instituted during the year	Cases disposed of
1971-72	8	58	62
1972-73	4	2	5
1973-74	1	3	4
1974-75	...	135	114

Bar Association

The district bar association was established in 1916 and was then known as Banda bar association. The present name was adopted in 1945. In 1975 the association had 334 members. The main aims of the association are to create a feeling of brotherhood among the members, to maintain harmonious relations between the bench and the bar, to safeguard civil liberties of citizens and interests of the legal profession and to offer suggestions for improvement in the working of judicial courts. There is another association at Karwi known as Karwi bar association

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The government departments concerned with general administration, revenue administration, maintenance of law and order and dispensation of justice have already been covered in the three preceding chapters. The organisational set-up of other principal offices in the district is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture Department

The district comes under the supervision of the deputy director, Jhansi region, with headquarters at Jhansi.

In the district, the district agriculture officer, assisted by three additional district agriculture officers, is in the immediate charge of agricultural programmes, including formulation and implementation of Five-year Plan schemes. The district agriculture officer looks after the execution of all agricultural activities in the district such as distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers and implements, oil-seeds extension, plant protection and the like. Under him work 14 assistant development officers (agriculture) in the different blocks and 36 assistant agriculture inspectors each in charge of a seed store and package scheme. There are two government agriculture farms in the district, one located at Atarra and the other at Bansi, each being under the charge of a farm superintendent.

The plant protection officer, with headquarters at Banda, supervises operations aiming at control of pests and plant diseases. He also provides the necessary equipment and technical know-how to farmers and horticulturists. The plant protection officer is assisted by two senior plant protection assistants, seven junior plant protection assistants, 14 supervisors and 18 field assistants, the latter two categories distributed mainly in the blocks.

Soil Conservation

The district falls within the jurisdiction of the deputy director agriculture (soil conservation), Banda region, with headquarters at Banda.

In the district three soil conservation units are functioning at Banda, Atarra and Baberu, and are being controlled by a soil conservation officer. He is assisted by a technical assistant, two overseers, five soil conservation inspectors and 25 assistant soil conservation inspectors.

Horticulture Department

The horticultural development activities are controlled and supervised by a senior horticulture inspector who is under the supervision of the superintendent government gardens (Jhansi) and overall control of the deputy director (horticulture) west, with headquarters at Agra. The senior horticulture inspector is assisted by a district horticulture inspector and an assistant horticulture inspector. They supervise the lay-outs of orchards and the planting of fruit trees and offer technical guidance to horticulturists and vegetable growers.

Animal Husbandry Department

The district live-stock officer, who works under the deputy director animal husbandry, with headquarters at Jhansi, is in charge of the work of animal husbandry and veterinary development in the district, which includes treatment of animal diseases, castration of scrub bulls, improving the stock of cattle, poultry development and fodder development in the district. The district live-stock officer is assisted by two senior veterinary assistants and two junior veterinary assistants. There are 19 veterinary hospitals (15 State and four Zila Parishad) in the district, each being looked after by a veterinary assistant surgeon or an assistant development officer (animal husbandry). There are also seven artificial insemination centres which aim at bringing about intensive cattle breeding and improving the live-stock of the areas they serve.

The fisheries programme in Banda is looked after by an assistant director of fisheries who works under the supervision of the deputy director of fisheries posted at Jhansi. Main activities are production and distribution of fingerlings, fish breeding, production and sale of fish. The work of development of fisheries at Barokhar, Bundhi and of fingerlings at Mawai is looked after by a fisheries inspector (posted at Banda), assisted by a fisheries development assistant and four fishermen. The nursery located at Tihri is supervised by a fisheries inspector and two fishermen. The Barua nursery is manned by a senior fisheries inspector helped by two fisheries development assistants and four fishermen. One fisheries development assistant is posted at Kalupur. There is also a fisheries inspector at Manikpur, who with two fishermen under him, supervises fishing and fingerlings collection at Hela, Khaptiha and Balmiki Bandhis.

Co-operative Department

The department deals with the organisation, registration, supervision and working of the various types of co-operative societies formed in the district and their liquidation besides attending to administrative and statutory functions.

The deputy director co-operative societies, Jhansi, is the regional head of the department. At the district level, an assistant registrar

supervises all activities pertaining to co-operative undertakings, besides exercising control over the staff and institutions in the district. He is assisted by three additional district co-operative officers. There are 17 assistant development officers (co-operatives), mainly in blocks, for supervising the work of rural societies. An assistant co-operative inspector supervises the urban credit societies.

One agriculture inspector, one village level worker (farming) and one agriculture supervisor are there to supervise the work of co-operative agriculture societies.

Education Department

The regional head of education is the deputy director of education, Jhansi.

At the district level the higher secondary schools and intermediate colleges are under the supervision of district inspector of schools and the primary schools, junior high schools and schools of oriental languages, under the Basic education officer.

For supervision over exclusive girls' schools, there is a regional inspectress of girls' schools at Jhansi for the whole region.

The district inspector of schools is assisted by three assistant supervisors, the Basic education officer by additional Basic education officer (women), besides a deputy inspector of schools, a deputy inspector of schools (girls), an additional deputy inspector of schools, 14 sub-deputy inspectors of schools and three assistant inspectresses of girls' schools.

There are eight assistant commandants, who organise Pradeshik Vikas Dal and look after the sports activities in the educational institutions. There is also a Pariyojna Adhikari (project officer) who looks after the work of functional literacy (adult education).

The Sanskrit *pathsalas* (schools) are under the overall charge of the assistant inspector, Sanskrit *pathsalas*, Jhansi region, with headquarters at Jhansi.

Forest Department

Banda is the headquarters of a forest division which forms part of the southern circle under a conservator, with headquarters at Allahabad. The forest division is in charge of a divisional forest officer who, assisted by an assistant conservator of forests, exercises control over the five ranges of Bargarh, Manikpur, Markundi, Karwi and Banda. The ranges of Bargarh, Manikpur, Karwi and Banda are supervised by four forest rangers and that of Markundi by a deputy ranger. The Bargarh range has been divided into four sections (Lauri, Panhai, Roadside and Bargarh) and nine beats, the Manikpur range into six sections

(Chulhi, Kalyanpur, Rajhauhan, Garhchhapa, Ranipur, Tendu Patta) and 14 beats, the Markundi range has been divided into four sections (Chauri, Markundi, Dadri and Tikaria) and 12 beats, the Karwi range into five sections (Bahilpurwa, Karwi, Kohua, Roadside and Chitrakut) and 13 beats. The Banda range is spread over five sections (Tindwari, Pailani, Naraini, Roadside and Settlement) and includes 15 beats. There are three deputy rangers (at Bargarh, Manikpur and Markundi), 24 foresters, and 105 forest guards in the district.

Among the main objects of this department are plantations to replace forests felled to meet requirements of industry and local population for timber, firewood, and grass; conservation and improvement of the erstwhile zamindari forests; afforestation of the waste lands and planned exploitation of forest wealth; reclamation of ravines and plantations of avenues on several roadsides in the district. Preservation of wild life has also assumed increased importance of late.

Industries Department

Banda falls within the Jhansi zone of the department controlled by a joint director with headquarters at Jhansi.

At the district level the district industries officer looks after the development of both small-scale and large-scale industries. His duties include rendering all possible assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up new industries and for expansion of existing industries. He is assisted by a superintendent (utilisation and recovery), and an industries inspector. There is an assistant manager for looking after the industrial estate.

Public Works Department

Banda is the divisional headquarters of the Banda provincial division of the public works department and is under the charge of an executive engineer who is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and government buildings. He is assisted by six assistant engineers, three of them posted at Banda, one at Rajapur, one at Mau and one at Karwi.

Irrigation Department

Banda is the circle headquarters of the irrigation circle which functions under the superintending engineer who looks after the development of irrigation within his jurisdiction which, in the district, is comprised of four divisions—the irrigation division I, the irrigation division II, the Ken canal division, and the lift irrigation division. The irrigation division I is manned by an executive engineer, five assistant engineers and

20 junior engineers. The charge of the irrigation division II is entrusted to an executive engineer assisted by six assistant engineers and 20 junior engineers. The Ken canal division is looked after by an executive engineer, five assistant engineers and 16 junior engineers. The work of the lift irrigation division is supervised by an executive engineer who is helped by three assistant engineers and 15 junior engineers. The executive engineer, lift irrigation, also looks after the State tube-wells.

For the supervision of minor irrigation works the district falls within the jurisdiction of an executive engineer posted at Jhansi. At the district level, there is an assistant engineer who is helped by two junior engineers (mechanical) and a junior engineer (civil). Their main functions are to advise and help the cultivators in construction of private minor irrigation works and boring of tube-wells.

State Electricity Board

The electricity maintenance division of Banda falls within the jurisdiction of the superintending engineer, electricity maintenance and rural electrification circle, Jhansi. At the district level the division is looked after by an executive engineer assisted by three subdivisional officers posted one each at Banda, Atarra and Karwi, and two assistant engineers posted at Banda. The division looks after the work of maintenance of power lines and sub-stations, repair of transformers, rural electrification and electrification of Harijan *bastis* (colonies).

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

During the ancient period the villages enjoyed autonomy and were governed by the panchayats, which exercised administrative and judicial powers. These village bodies received a set-back during the medieval period and almost disappeared in their old form under the British, thereafter confining their authority only to the social life of the village community. The annexation of territory and over-centralisation of administration during the early British period brought about total extinction of traditional institutions of local self-government in India.

To usher in local government again in the rural and urban areas, the first legislation was the passing of N. W. P. and Oudh Local Rates Act followed by the Local Boards Act of 1863, which provided for the establishment of district and tahsil boards. The N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, gave greater autonomy and financial powers to the municipalities allowing them to contribute towards education from their own funds, in addition to their functions as before relating to sanitation, drainage, lighting, public health and the regulation of markets. The most outstanding feature of the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916, was the introduction of the system of communal and minority representation in the municipal boards, separate seats being allotted to the Hindus, Muslims, and Scheduled Castes. Women were also made eligible. By an amendment made in the Act in 1949, communal representation in the municipal elections was abolished leaving thus only two types of seats viz. the general and the Scheduled Castes.

This was followed by the U. P. Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, which empowered the State Government to frame rules for the centralisation of any post in the Mahapalikas (Corporations) and Nagar-palikas. A brief account of the self-governing bodies in the district follows.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

Banda

The town of Banda, which was formerly a town area, was constituted into a municipality in the year 1865. The constitution of the board was modified by Act II of 1868 and Act XV of 1873. Act XV of 1883 established the system of election for all except the few official members. This Act was replaced by Act I of 1900. Upto July 1908 the secretary's work was done by an honorary secretary, when a paid secretary was appointed. At present Banda municipality is administered under the

U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 as amended from time to time. The area under the municipality is 3.29 sq. km. with a population of 50,575 according to the census of 1971, divided into 9 wards. The members elected by residents of the municipal area on the basis of adult franchise, elect the president. The term of office of the members and president is five years which can be enhanced by the State Government in special circumstances. The president is liable to be removed by a vote of no-confidence by the members.

Finances—The income of the municipal board is mainly derived from sources like government grants and contributions, local rates and taxes, octroi, funds and fees imposed under special Acts, revenue from municipal property and licence fees on vehicles and slaughter houses, etc. The expenditure is incurred mainly on general administration, collection of taxes, street lighting, water supply, public health and sanitation and on education. The total income of the board was Rs 14,42,742 in 1974-75 and the expenditure was Rs 12,85,269 in the same year.

Water supply—The water-works of the city was completed on 16th July, 1950, pipelines of a length of 29.126 km. have been laid with 125 public stand-posts and 3,805 private connections. The daily supply is nearly 25 litres per head and nearly 13,00,000 litres of water was supplied by the board according to 1971 census with an expenditure of Rs 2,01,716 on repairs, etc., in 1974-75. The waterworks has been transferred to Jal Sans-than in 1975.

Street Lighting—System of street lighting by kerosene oil lamps existed till electricity was made available in the city in the year 1955-56 with the grant of a license to the Banda electric supply company. The management of electric supply has been taken over by the hydel department of U. P. government since 1961. By 1975 the switchover to electrical street lighting has been completed and there are 2,500 electric street lamps in the town. The total expenditure on this head being Rs 30,570 in 1974-75.

Public Health and Medical Services—For sanitation of the town the board employed two sanitary inspectors, 5 *safai nayaks* and 173 sweepers. Two vaccinators have also been employed by the board who do the vaccination work. The board runs an Ayurvedic dispensary and a Unani dispensary where about 18,300 and 15,000 patients respectively were treated in the year 1974-75. The total expenditure of the board on public health and medical services was Rs 5,87,983 in the year 1974-75.

Gardens and Parks—The municipal board maintains four parks at the crossing near collectorate, government girls' school, Balkhandi Naka and Pilikothi besides one fairly big park in front of the municipal office and a company garden.

The details of income and expenditure of the board from 1965-66 to 1974-75 is given in Statement I (A & B) at the end of the chapter.

Atarra

This town was constituted as a town area in 1916, under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914. It was upgraded as a municipality on October 2, 1967 and area extended to 10 sq. km. with four wards and having 10 members (elected). According to 1971 census it has a population of 17,231 persons. The town is now divided into 11 wards. The total income of the board during the year 1974-75 was Rs 3,36,380 and expenditure Rs 4,65,789. Construction work on water-supply is being carried on by the local self-government engineering department. Electricity was made available in the town in the year 1965. The board has installed 350 electric lamps of which 50 are gas rods besides 13 kerosene oil lamps, for lighting the roads and streets. Total expenditure incurred on this account during the year 1974-75 was Rs 18,190.

The details of income and expenditure of the board from 1965-66 to 1974-75 is given in Statement II (A & B) at the end of the chapter.

Chitrakut Dham

Karwi town was brought under Act XX of 1856 in 1860. In 1895 it was amalgamated into one union with Tarauhan, and both towns combined were converted into a notified area in 1907. The town area committee of Sitapur was constituted in 1865. On April 1, 1958 the notified area committee of Karwi-Tarauhan and the town area committee Sitapur were combined to form a class IV municipality, named as municipal board Chitrakut Dham. In March 1973, it was raised to class III. The area under the municipality is 7.77 sq. km. with a population of 17,794 persons. The town is divided into 5 wards. The committee has 16 members including the president.

A water-supply scheme is now nearing completion. Electricity was made available to the town in the year 1964. The board has installed 73 electric lampposts and 410 electric poles for lighting the roads and streets. Total expenditure incurred on this account during the year 1974-75 was Rs 56,525.

The board employs one sanitary inspector and a number of *safai mazdoors* for the cleaning of drains and roads. During the year 1974-75 a sum of Rs 1,89,553 was spent on this head. The board maintains 2.8 km. of pukka and 2.0 km. of kutcha drains.

A park is maintained near the Nagarpalika office. The famous pilgrim centre Chitrakut Dham lies within this Nagarpalika, where a fair is



regularly hold on every Amavasya besides a special fair on Rama Navami. As part of the pilgrim centre falls in Madhya Pradesh (Satna district), the two governments are working jointly for its development. A joint advisory council and assurance committee besides a high level committee have been formed. Scheme for development of *parikrama* is in progress.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the board from 1964-65 to 1974-75 are given in Statement III (A & B) at the end of the chapter.

TOWN AREAS

At present there are six town areas in the district under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). The towns of Naraini, Baberu and Rajapur are administered by committees, each consisting of a chairman and a number of members, all being directly elected by the residents of the town, on the basis of adult franchise, for a term of four years. Elections have not been held in three towns of Manikpur, Mataundh, and Oran, where tahsildars Karwi, Banda and Baberu respectively are the administering officers doing the committees' work. Sources of income are tax on house and property, sale proceeds of manure, licence fees, fines, water tax, loans and grants given by the government, etc. The main heads under which these local bodies spend their funds are general administration, collection charges, water-supply, public health and sanitation, maintenance of public streets and drains and street lighting.

Naraini

Naraini was declared a town area in the year 1916 under the U. P. Town Areas Act of 1914. The town has an area of 0.34 sq. km. and a population of 8,147 according to the census of 1971. It is administered by the town area committee consisting of 9 members and a chairman. The waterworks was completed in the year 1969; with a pipe length of 4,697 metres, there are 18 public and 102 private connections in the town. Electricity was made available in 1963. There are 77 electric and 15 kerosene street lamps. A sum of Rs 1,036 was incurred on street lighting in 1974-75. On public health and sanitation the committee spent a sum of Rs 48,016.

The total income and expenditure of the town area from 1965-66 to 1974-75 are given in Statement IV (A & B) at the end of the chapter.

Rajapur

This place was declared a town on the 10th January 1860 under the Bengal Chauidari Act of 1856. It is now administered as a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act of 1914. The town covers an area of 0.41 sq. km. and had a population of 5,844 according to the census of 1971. The town area committee consists of 8 members and a chairman. The waterworks scheme was completed in 1974 and about 30 km. of pipeline were laid. The total number of private wells was 100. There are 120 electric and 5 kerosene street lights and a sum of Rs 8,000 was spent on this item in 1974-75.

The total income and expenditure of the town area from 1965-66 to 1974-75 are given in Statement V (A & B) at the end of the chapter.

Manikpur

The place was declared a town area on 15th November 1965, under the U. P. Town Areas Act of 1914.

The town covered an area of 2.59 sq. km. and had a population of 6,512 according to the census of 1971. The place was electrified on 9th July 1968, there are 35 electric street lamps in the town. A sum of Rs 3,888 was spent on street lighting in 1974-75. The total income and expenditure of the town area committee from 1966-67 to 1971-72 are given in Statement VI (A & B) at the end of the chapter.

Baberu

The town area committee has 10 members and a chairman. It has an area of 0.78 sq.km. and population of 7,755 according to 1971 census. The town is electrified and has a water-supply. Statement VII (A & B) at the end of the chapter shows receipts and expenditure from 1965-66 to 1974-75.

Mataundh

The town area was created in 1971-72 with an area of 1.8sq. km. and population of 8,144 (1971 census). Elections have not been held and tahsildar Banda is the officer in charge.

The total income and expenditure of the committee from 1971-72 to 1974-75 are given in Statement VIII (A & B) at the end of the chapter.

Oran

The town area was set up in 1971-72. Elections have not been held and the tahsildar Baberu is the officer in charge. It has a population of 5,820 (1971 census). The total income and expenditure of the committee from 1971-72 to 1974-75 are given in Statement IX (A & B) at the end of the chapter.

PANCHAYAT RAJ

The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 was passed after Independence under which basic elections held in 1949 revived the ancient system of village governments on the adult franchise system, establishing 461 Gram Sabhas and delegating to them adequate powers for the administration of their village affairs. Nyaya panchayats consisted of *panchs* nominated by the district magistrate on the basis of qualification out of the *panchs* elected to the *gaon* panchayat.

The community development blocks, established in 1962 with the launching of the planning and development programme, had block development committees for successful and speedy implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes. The government reorganised the local self-governing system at the rural and district level and enacted the U. P. Zila Parishads

Act, 1958, under which the Antarim Zila Parishads were established in 1958 replacing old district boards which had been set up during the British period. Under the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam 1961, these committees were given a statutory recognition and wider executive and financial powers. With the passing of this Act the three tier local self-governing organisation, namely the *gaon* panchayats at the base, the Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishads at the apex, was introduced.

Zila Parishad

The district board came into existence in 1884. It originally consisted of 29 members of whom 24 were elected. Under District Boards Act (Act III of 1906) the number of elected members was reduced to 18 and local or tahsil boards abolished. The district magistrate was chairman and subdivisional magistrates ex officio members, one of them being entrusted with secretary's work. In April, 1907, a subcommittee was established at Karwi with subdivisional officer as chairman. The Act of 1922 together with a number of amendments made from time to time governed the working of the district boards till the establishment of the Antarim Zila Parishad. The district board was dissolved on April 29, 1958 and an interim body known as the Antarim Zila Parishad came into being. The district magistrate became the *adhyaksha* (president) and all the district level officers became its members with some indirectly elected members. The arrangement lasted up to June, 1963 when under the Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, the present Zila Parishad was formed on 30th June, 1963.

The term of the members and the *adhyaksha* was 5 years. Pending a review of the constitution and function of the Zila Parishad, the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Ordinance (Alpakalik Vyavastha Adhyadesh), 1970 (U. P. Ordinance No. 6 of 1970) was promulgated on March 23, 1970 under which powers and functions of the Zila Parishad were vested in the district magistrate for a period of 2 years. The Parishad was received on 1974 with the election of *adhyaksha* from 57 members of the reconstituted Parishad. It has as members all *pramukhs* of Kshettra Samitis, one representative of each Kshettra Samiti elected by the Samiti, *adhyaksha*, municipal boards, elected members of Parliament and Vidhan Sabha, members of Vidhan Parishad, representatives of co-operatives and nominated members from Scheduled Castes and women.

The additional district magistrate (planning) is the *mukhya adhi-kari* (chief officer) and district level officers are other officers of the Parishad.

The functions of the Zila Parishad are the same as of the old district board, that is, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges

and ferries etc., and now they also include co-ordination of Vikas Khands (development blocks), implementation of inter-block schemes, utilization of funds allotted by the government for purposes of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village industries, public health, education and welfare of children, youth and women. The major sources of income of the Zila Parishad are government grants and taxes. The income is mostly spent on general administration, medical and public health, public works and fairs, etc.

Education—Institutions up to the senior Basic stage (junior high schools) were under the control of the Zila Parishad till June 24, 1972 when they were taken over by the State Government.

Medical and Public Health—There were 3 allopathic and 4 Ayurvedic dispensaries maintained by the Parishad in the year 1974-75 and nearly 42,655 patients were treated in them. Total expenditure incurred on public health activities amounted to Rs 62,790.

Public Works—The Parishad maintained 8.7 km. of metalled and 393.78 unmetalled roads in the year 1974-75.

The details of income and expenditure of the Parishad from 1965-66 to 1974-75 are given in Statement X (A & B) at the end of the chapter.

Kshettra Samitis

The community development blocks established in the fifties for successful and speedy implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes had block advisory committees to help and advise the staff posted in the blocks. The membership of a Kshettra Samiti consists of all *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas*, chairmen of the town area and notified area committee within the block, five representatives of the co-operative societies of the block, and all members of the Central and State Legislatures, representing or residing in any part of the block. The Samiti also co-opts persons interested in planning and development work, representatives of women and persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The Kshettra Samiti is headed by a *pramukh* and two *up-pramukhs* elected by the members. Normal tenure of Samiti is five years which may be shortened or extended by the government in special circumstances. Every Kshettra Samiti constitutes a *karya karini* (executive), and *utpadan* (production) and a *kalyan* (welfare) Samiti headed by the *pramukh*, and the two *up-pramukhs* respectively. Since 1964, the services of the officers and the others employed at the development blocks have been placed at the disposal of the Kshettra Samiti. The

Kshettra Vikas Adhikari (block development officer) functions as the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti, and is responsible for the implementation of plans and programmes of the *gaon sabhas* relating to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, minor irrigation works, public health, maternity and child welfare centres, prevention and control of epidemics, promotion of village and cottage industries, and co-operative institutions. The Samiti acts as co-ordinating agency for the *gaon sabhas* functioning within its jurisdiction, in the implementation of schemes and programmes. On the basis of the elections to the village panchayat in 1972, the Kshettra Samitis were reconstituted after the elections of their *pramukhs* and *up-pramukhs* and other elective members.

Gaon Panchayats

The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1974, brought four institutions into existence in each village, namely the *gaon sabha* (legislative wing), *gaon panchayat* (executive wing), the *nyaya panchayat* (judicial arm) and the *bhumi prabandhak samiti* (land management committee).

A *gaon sabha* consists of all adults ordinarily resident within the jurisdiction of the *sabha*, with a minimum population of 250 persons. It passes its own budget.

The number of *gaon sabhas* was initially 416 and by 1971, the figure went up to 855. The *pradhan* (president) and the *up-pradhan* (vice-president) are elected by the members of the *gaon panchayat* from amongst themselves, each for a term of 5 years. They are *ex officio pradhans* and *up-pradhans* of the *gaon panchayat* also having the right to take part in the proceedings of the panchayat. The *pradhan* is not deemed to be a member of the *gaon panchayat* and is not entitled to vote except in case of tie, when the *pradhan* has the casting vote.

The functions of the *gaon panchayat* include construction, repairs, cleaning and lighting of streets, improvement of sanitation and prevention of epidemics, maintenance of buildings, land or other property belonging to the *sabhas*, registration of births and deaths, regulation of markets and fairs, provision for drinking water and welfare of women and children, etc.

The powers to levy taxes, rates and fees for fulfilling their role as effective instruments of social change and rural reconstruction at the roots, have been extended by an ordinance promulgated in the month of November, 1972. The ordinance empowers *gaon sabhas* inter alia to borrow money from the State Government, any financial corporation, scheduled banks, Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank or district co-operative bank to carry out its programmes and activities of rural reconstruction.

Major achievements under the first three Five-year Plans can be listed as follows:

Name of project	First Five-year Plan	Second Five-year Plan	Third-Five-year Plan
Community centres and panchayat ghars	41	155	100
Road construction (pucka)	15.3 km.	26.8 km.	—
Road construction (kutcha)	259.2 km.	832 km.	272 km.
Culverts	9	217	244
Well construction	279	486	612
Well repair	189	711	840
Hand pumps	—	158	—
Construction of drains	11 km.	7.5 km.	11 km.
Kharanja construction	0.03 km.	16.2 km.	15.4 km.
P. R. A. type latrines	—	—	1,360

Some of the main achievements of the *gaon* panchayats of the district during the last 5 years are given below:

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Cleaning and repair of ponds	—	—	2	5	22
Road construction (kutcha) (in metres)	750	2,000	4,500	—	3,207
Kharanja construction (sq. m.)	—	951	963	11,220	2,531
Culvert construction	10	8	8	—	5
Drinking water wells	1	3	...	8	1
Hand pumps	—	3	—	13	8
Panchayat ghars	—	—	—	1	1
Pathshala construction	—	—	—	1	8
P. R. A. type latrines	—	—	—	98	106

STATEMENT I-A
Receipts (in Rs), Municipal Board, Banda

Reference Page No. 200

Year	Local rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from local property, etc.	Government grants	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965-66	3,94,022	8,329	1,03,690	2,22,110	59,327	2,33,439	10,21,417
1966-67	3,94,178	10,422	1,14,542	2,55,400	24,223	34,444	8,33,209
1967-68	4,00,495	10,765	1,10,494	3,43,151	393	31,276	8,96,574
1968-69	4,68,759	11,495	1,40,406	2,43,307	2,712	28,286	8,94,965
1969-70	4,98,867	13,061	1,92,520	4,13,528	38,328	31,863	11,88,667
1970-71	5,31,431	16,415	2,02,605	36,231	12,304	3,63,967	11,63,003
1971-72	5,36,261	19,196	3,39,265	4,31,975	14,726	35,074	13,76,497
1972-73	5,07,777	20,650	3,35,300	3,14,698	9,799	51,749	12,39,973
1973-74	6,56,835	17,787	3,12,659	1,09,307	13,087	16,138	11,25,813
1974-75	6,44,588	18,720	2,02,367	5,42,260	13,284	21,583	14,42,742

STATEMENT I-B
Expenditure (in Rs), Municipal Board, Banda

Reference Page No. 200

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965-66	58,667	22,626	6,62,256	2,15,033	41,162	88,317	10,88,061
1966-67	56,844	33,815	3,99,019	2,66,976	10,510	49,300	8,16,464
1967-68	66,688	38,718	2,27,571	2,65,492	16,701	2,00,370	8,15,540
1968-69	71,475	26,638	5,01,076	2,52,488	6,373	5,386	8,63,436
1969-70	26,747	42,145	4,14,791	2,61,720	10,521	2,13,283	9,69,207
1970-71	48,161	42,375	5,14,504	1,65,147	13,579	5,20,836	13,04,602
1971-72	56,548	47,675	5,37,311	1,73,203	16,373	5,17,880	13,49,390
1972-73	40,284	91,907	6,60,942	90,991	10,297	4,23,217	13,17,638
1973-74	1,42,536	44,370	7,67,123	11,799	13,906	69,684	10,49,418
1974-75	3,53,287	30,570	8,42,838	1,883	5,224	50,467	12,85,269

BANDA DISTRICT

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STATEMENT II-A
Receipts (in Rs), Municipal Board Attarra

Reference Page No. 200

Year	Local rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from local property, etc.	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965-66	70,772	1,409	15,419	1,05,957	5,366	..	1,98,923
1966-67	72,133	1,258	17,318	70,465	5,538	..	1,66,712
1967-68	84,657	1,978	24,203	39,687	2,133	..	1,52,658
1968-69	1,00,499	1,199	40,329	54,787	554	..	1,97,368
1969-70	1,01,194	2,934	51,155	73,703	12,319	..	2,41,305
1970-71	1,57,480	4,457	44,621	19,612	2,097	..	2,28,267
1971-72	2,04,725	2,313	42,242	55,469	11,075	..	3,15,824
1972-73	2,20,764	3,000	39,483	68,532	7,943	..	3,39,722
1973-74	2,15,785	3,300	38,348	55,049	13,509	..	3,25,991
1974-75	2,07,543	4,433	40,176	1,17,882	6,346	30,600	4,06,980

GH. XIV—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT II-B
Expenditure (in Rs), Municipal Board, Attarra

Reference Page No. 200

Year	General administration and collection	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965-66	28,737	6,104	37,701	..	24,269	57,862	1,54,673
1966-67	31,042	..	39,804	..	7,595	1,01,403	1,79,844
1967-68	33,842	19,034	33,466	..	91,991	4,900	1,83,233
1968-69	42,143	18,627	45,572	..	76,824	..	1,83,166
1969-70	47,195	15,746	61,965	6,200	1,16,747	..	2,47,853
1970-71	48,381	23,305	1,34,391	..	27,380	..	2,33,457
1971-72	71,883	21,594	1,08,059	..	28,356	..	2,29,892
1972-73	93,407	23,224	2,04,232	33,425	23,131	..	3,77,419
1973-74	98,551	12,537	1,70,720	..	16,619	..	2,98,427
1974-75	1,67,489	18,190	2,69,890	7,341	42,888	..	5,05,793

BANDA DISTRICT

STATEMENT III-A
Receipts (in Rs), Municipal Board, Chitrakut Dham

Reference Page No. 201

Year	Local rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from other sources (local property etc.)	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1964-65	68,403	1,452	8,870	21,952	124	17,183	1,17,984
1965-66	1,59,543	2,187	13,058	34,480	539	2,085	2,11,892
1966-67	1,15,664	1,878	9,282	31,841	319	1,574	1,60,558
1967-68	1,17,963	2,682	15,400	1,77,030	258	52,406	3,65,739
1968-69	1,59,569	4,846	8,766	51,970	211	1,51,987	3,77,349
1969-70	1,98,569	2,999	7,301	83,313	251	1,52,428	4,44,861
1970-71	1,84,724	5,060	11,615	70,437	183	1,10,686	3,82,705
1971-72	2,31,653	5,642	20,200	1,19,662	174	1,03,979	4,81,310
1972-73	2,89,149	4,432	19,418	1,82,123	1,643	2,06,732	7,03,497
1973-74	2,98,211	9,198	38,871	1,07,517	892	1,52,532	6,07,221
1974-75	4,01,751	6,193	36,521	1,26,461	1,159	2,02,173	7,74,258

STATEMENT III-B
Expenditure (in Rs), Municipal Board, Chitrakut Dham

Reference Page No. 201

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Educations	Contribution	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1964-65	21,942	8,692	60,218	16,083	850	3,425	13,285	1,24,495
1965-66	36,480	13,728	1,16,789	18,567	5,400	6,929	7,846	2,06,739
1966-67	44,109	19,350	99,056	12,768	1,500	1,533	6,555	1,84,871
1967-68	43,803	25,119	74,560	15,480	1,500	1,900	53,590	2,15,952
1968-69	47,220	31,868	77,010	28,441	1,500	1,368	1,55,476	3,42,883
1969-70	48,581	27,032	1,82,264	26,306	1,500	417	1,53,839	4,39,939
1970-71	52,785	67,567	1,72,289	39,806	1,500	435	1,10,881	4,45,263
1971-72	65,111	52,447	1,42,946	50,466	..	5,110	1,05,114	4,21,194
1972-73	91,568	57,736	3,16,742	41,037	2,070	5,590	2,12,354	7,27,097
1973-74	99,689	54,316	3,65,913	2,067	..	83,496	82,024	6,87,505
1974-75	1,11,570	56,525	2,88,708	..	208	12,931	2,17,811	6,87,753

BANDA DISTRICT

STATEMENT IV-A

Receipts (in Rs), Town Area Committee, Naraini

Reference Page No. 201

Year	Local rates and taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66	3,907	47,173	22,333	5,177	78,590
1966-67	4,280	1,45,637	23,162	4,560	1,77,639
1967-68	8,787	64,969	27,085	5,982	1,06,823
1968-69	6,294	56,901	25,472	4,404	93,071
1969-70	6,339	37,120	3,398	7,168	54,023
1970-71	12,697	11,034	38,332	3,975	66,038
1971-72	5,027	9,381	42,436	4,739	61,583
1972-73	5,537	32,346	40,300	4,323	82,506
1973-74	3,067	50,624	39,070	3,259	96,020
1974-75	9,604	49,077	37,784	16,702	1,13,467

STATEMENT IV-B

Expenditure (in Rs), Town Area Committee, Naraini

Reference Page No. 201

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66	21,107	24,478	74,744	2,675	1,23,004
1966-67	22,560	1,79,325	15,226	1,191	2,18,302
1967-68	35,274	8,045	9,589	3,872	56,780
1968-69	37,850	50,472	4,740	875	93,937
1969-70	32,670	4,336	20,243	15,264	72,513
1970-71	28,173	21,916	16,802	19,158	86,049
1971-72	29,662	2,524	20,902	8,208	61,296
1972-73	32,565	796	23,204	10,702	67,267
1973-74	38,439	380	25,612	8,958	73,389
1974-75	71,173	24,497	48,017	10,172	1,53,859

STATEMENT V-A

Receipts (in Rs), Town Area Committee, Rajapur

Reference Page No. 202

Year	Local rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from local property etc.	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965-66	2,735	—	2,200	3,205	683	—	8,823
1966-67	1,489	30	3,076	7,678	834	84,800	97,907
1967-68	3,451	1,476	2,909	3,486	618	—	11,940
1968-69	4,667	9,563	3,190	3,784	2,193	—	23,397
1969-70	3,633	9,516	5,177	3,945	1,953	—	24,224
1970-71	7,360	6,990	5,298	4,542	2,754	5,380	32,324
1971-72	2,145	11,427	3,601	6,787	1,110	24,789	49,859
1972-73	6,079	14,840	6,173	66,575	867	71,365	1,65,899
1973-74	5,602	13,965	7,152	39,695	1,140	77,297	1,44,851
1974-75	4,884	17,018	8,356	31,536	1,355	67,998	1,31,147

STATEMENT V-B

Expenditure (in Rs), Town Area Committee, Rajapur

Reference Page No. 202

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety/ health and sanitation	Public works	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965-66	1,824	7,818	20,793	—	225	902	31,562
1966-67	1,858	7,562	2,694	80,800	181	1,326	94,421
1967-68	2,102	8,346	—	36,000	105	2,307	48,860
1968-69	2,179	9,047	6,247	—	345	7,300	25,118
1969-70	2,239	11,869	90	—	102	10,141	24,441
1970-71	2,299	13,109	171	—	430	12,504	28,513
1971-72	2,605	17,164	3,080	—	704	13,658	37,211
1972-73	2,949	2,518	44,133	—	1,647	25,554	76,801
1973-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974-75	4,086	25,888	61,888	65,000	1,066	46,919	2,04,847

BANDA DISTRICT

STATEMENT VI-A
Receipts (in Rs), Town Area Committee, Manikpur

Reference Page No. 202

Year	Miscella- neous	Local taxes and rates	Revenue derived from local property etc.	Grants and contribu- tions	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	—	—	5,418	—	7,422	12,842
1967-68	4,493	3,584	5,687	38	9,851	23,653
1968-69	4,447	6,559	1,097	—	15,076	27,179
1969-70	5,152	3,336	3,561	—	152	12,201
1970-71	18,127	3,569	3,123	—	10,275	35,094
1971-72	9,657	5,889	13,501	—	9,000	38,047
1972-73	9,235	20,515	—	10,728	9,373	19,851
1973-74	8,000	14,317	—	7,312	6,511	36,140
1974-75	6,000	12,836	—	10,508	4,361	33,705
1976-77*	10,557	16,084	96	5,866	6,539	39,142

*Figures for 1975.76 are not available

STATEMENT VI-B

Expenditure (in Rs), Town Area Committee, Manikpur

Reference Page No. 202

Year	General adminis- tration and collection charges	Public safety	Contribu- tions	Miscella- neous	Other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	622	3,668	7,895	232	702	13,119
1967-68	2,336	5,203	6,170	400	317	14,426
1968-69	2,425	7,586	8,298	79	240	18,628
1969-70	2,817	10,168	5,364	292	443	19,084
1970-71	3,161	14,928	7,004	695	577	26,365
1971-72	5,162	16,125	—	1,434	—	22,721
1972-73	8,677	18,703	4,109	2,100	2,100	35,680
1973-74	7,000	2,000	1,000	4,193	6,000	20,193
1974-75	7,228	12,833	7,031	1,200	1,388	29,680
1976-77*	32,501	621	1,235	—	—	34,357

*Figures for 1975-76 are not available

STATEMENT VII-A

Receipts (in Rs), Town Area Committee, Baberu

Reference Page No. 202

Year	Grants and contri- butions	Local rates and taxes	Miscella- neous	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66	5,000	22,500	13,400	5,100	46,000
1966-67	5,000	520	50	20,754	26,324
1967-68	43,937	6,439	4,737	—	55,113
1968-69	1,718	18,469	7,288	—	27,475
1969-70	26,637	33,345	917	—	60,899
1970-71	3,319	24,447	2,037	—	29,803
1971-72	—	4,472	21,763	—	26,235
1972-73	—	13,244	31,187	166	44,597
1973-74	22,500	3,368	40,052	—	65,920
1974-75	25,124	34,731	37	—	59,892

STATEMENT VII-B

Expenditure (in Rs), Town Area Committee, Baberu

Reference Page No. 202

Year	General administra- tion and collection charges	Public safety	Public health	Contribu- tions	Miscella- neous	Other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965-66	14,024	19,851	3,025	—	—	4,100	41,000
1966-67	3,977	24,924	—	2,225	—	902	32,028
1967-68	12,866	31,548	11,459	—	—	2,746	58,619
1968-69	6,591	18,368	14,799	—	400	4,479	44,337
1969-70	8,446	12,160	13,373	—	474	2,147	36,600
1970-71	8,332	2,038	15,285	2,000	8,860	816	37,331
1971-72	8,152	2,050	16,829	3,337	1,468	2,181	34,017
1972-73	10,243	8,463	15,930	—	4,735	5,278	34,649
1973-74	24,920	10,694	15,214	—	618	10,022	61,468
1974-75	26,517	5,370	32,400	—	3,011	9,151	76,449

STATEMENT VIII-A

Receipts (in Rs), Town Area Committee, Mataundh

Reference Page No. 202

Year	Local rates and taxes	Revenue derived from other sources (local property etc.)	Miscella- neous	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1971-72	—	6,029	—	—	6,029
1972-73	3,905	19,167	3,200	—	26,272
1973-74	3,033	16,695	6,040	832	26,600
1974-75	628	15,965	9,163	281	26,037
1975-76	—	4,349	2,232	19,738	26,319

STATEMENT VIII-B

Expenditure (in Rs), Town Area Committee, Mataundh

Reference Page No. 202

Year	General administra- tion and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sani- tation	Miscella- neous	Other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1972-73	4,485	7,033	5,067	297	2,337	19,219
1973-74	8,824	14,002	1,108	1,000	—	24,934
1974-75	7,924	9,847	11,852	1,015	1,877	32,515
1975-76	7,666	186	7,390	1,171	—	16,413

STATEMENT IX-A

Receipts (in Rs), Town Area Committee, Oran

Reference Page No. 202

Year	Revenue derived from local property, etc.	Grants and contribu- tions	Miscellane- ous	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1971-72	—	6,000	—	—	6,000
1972-73	213	11,200	1,117	270	12,800
1973-74	1,398	10,000	—	2,060	13,458
1974-75	2,507	—	1,033	2,235	5,775
1975-76	—	—	758	2,155	2,913

STATEMENT IX-B

Expenditure (in Rs), Town Area Committee, Oran

Reference Page No. 202

Year	General adminis- tration and collection	Public health	Contribu- tions	Miscella- neous	Other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1972-73	659	114	—	158	—	931
1973-74	2,556	342	307	758	458	4,421
1974-75	4,326	1,824	6,100	218	—	12,468
1975-76	2,939	1,930	—	808	—	5,677

STATEMENT X-A

Receipts (in Rs), Zila Parishad, Banda

Reference Page No. 204

Year	Government grants	Education	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965-66	35,42,583	73,281	2,043	46,445	471	51,389	37,16,212
1966-67	38,15,235	34,099	796	39,732	—	62,244	39,52,106
1967-68	42,04,463	81,850	1,691	37,405	943	37,862	43,64,214
1968-69	44,77,309	2,38,828	2,341	20,588	464	89,344	48,28,874
1969-70	58,44,183	2,03,841	1,506	28,570	498	73,921	61,52,519
1970-71	57,71,839	13,802	1,136	49,168	—	86,021	59,21,966
1971-72	92,76,004	37,795	178	30,636	—	4,54,229	97,98,842
1972-73	29,89,033	3,841	2,361	14,478	—	9,11,154	39,20,867
1973-74	2,48,119	62	1,404	29,549	510	11,13,945	13,93,589
1974-75	2,98,724	—	1,584	34,876	546	4,24,207	7,59,937

STATEMENT X-B

Expenditure (in Rs), Zila Parishad, Banda

Reference Page No. 204

BANDA DISTRICT

Year	General administra- tion and collection charges	Education	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Public works	Fairs	Other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1965-66	73,235	20,92,473	1,24,274	50,039	3,80,213	557	53,879	27,74,670
1966-67	79,969	35,74,078	1,19,746	48,471	4,21,414	—	98,317	43,41,995
1967-68	80,198	36,32,707	1,41,738	49,136	2,87,017	—	65,443	42,56,239
1968-69	80,885	39,82,195	1,23,491	35,628	1,77,442	2,060	1,20,881	45,22,582
1969-70	78,815	41,82,787	1,12,343	39,206	3,46,258	—	72,488	48,31,897
1970-71	66,155	51,16,459	1,12,770	28,008	1,69,945	—	96,211	55,89,548
1971-72	64,044	54,80,064	1,12,387	32,398	1,88,339	671	4,67,633	63,45,536
1972-73	78,423	40,88,660	1,10,464	28,337	15,60,167	150	22,92,681	81,58,882
1973-74	1,90,742	1,83,972	1,20,137	43,611	5,78,562	650	7,02,765	18,20,439
1974-75	1,93,320	—	2,00,725	53,040	4,27,466	675	3,78,637	12,53,863

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The literary tradition of this region comprising the present district of Banda can be traced back to the age of the *Vedas* when the celebrated hill of Kalinjar was considered as one of several *tapasyasthanas* of the country or "spots adapted to practices of austere devotion"¹. A number of *ashramas* (hermitages) came into being near the river Shukitimati (Ken) and round about Chitrakut, Kalinjar and Lalapur Bagrehi hills where the great sages lived and performed their austerities, rites, and religious observances including sage Valmiki, sage Mandavya and rishi Bamadco.

From the Vedic ages downwards, the conception of education has been that it is a source of illumination giving us a correct lead into the various spheres of life. Infusion of a spirit of piety and religiousness, formation of character, development of personality, inculcation of civic and social duties, promotion of social efficiency and preservation of national character were the chief aims and ideals of ancient Indian education.² It is likely that in this region in ancient times, as elsewhere in India, education was more or less the concern of the family, the teachers and scholars usually being the Brahmanas.

As regards the system of teaching, a pupil had to go either to the house of a teacher or to the hermitage of a rishi to get his education. Studentship began invariably with the *upanayana* or initiation ceremony in which a student had to perform certain religious rites after which he was directed to proceed to the teacher's place.³ Education was more or less the acquiring of knowledge of the religious books including the *Vedas* and such secular subjects as mathematics (*ganita*), Ayurveda, grammar (*vyakarana*), political economy (*arthashastra*), *dharmashastra* (law and discipline) and astrology (*jyotisha*), etc. Education, in those days, was for the sake of learning and spiritual advancement and was imparted with the best of care, free of cost and was free of State control. The individual was the chief concern and centre of this system, and the development of character and the acquisition of learning of the sacred lore and its application in practical life its chief aim. *Brahmacharya* or celibacy, which formed the basis of the entire educational system, en-

¹ Fuhrer, A.: *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh*, p. 140; Drake-Brockman; *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Vol. XXI, Banda Div., p. 159

² Altekar, A. S.: *Education in Ancient India*, pp. 4, 8 and 9

³ Mookerji, R. K.: *Hindu Civilization*, Part I, p. 128

tailed discipline of the mind and the body, and was considered as an essential prerequisite for all during this initial phase of their lives.¹ The new life of studentship had its own distinctive features and rules for the pupil.² Simple living and high thinking were the chief aims of education. The student was required to help the teacher in his household and farm work, too, besides getting daily food through begging (*bhiksha*) which was also one of his necessary duties. He had to practise control of the senses (*shama*) and austerities (*tapas*). His was thus a strictly regulated (*dikshita*) life.³ One of the important features of the system was to create an intimate relationship between the teacher and the taught, which was expected to inculcate in the latter the cardinal virtues of obedience, service, austerity and purity of conduct. The pupil after completing his education could give the teacher such presents as he could afford; the paid teacher and the paying student were nowhere looked up to, but were condemned.⁴

The inscription found at various places in this district and architecture of the contemporaneous edifices prove that the people were educated and cultured during earlier times. In course of time the system of imparting education under the direct guidance and the personal supervision of the teacher became traditional, the establishments, where no fees were charged being called *gurukulas*. During the medieval period some of these institutions, however, degenerated into private *pathshalas* and in those, that were attached to temples, in addition to the subjects that were taught such as Sanskrit and grammar, astrology, mathematics, etc. Students were also initiated into preparation for priesthood. When the Muslims settled in this region they established their own schools (*maktabs* and *madrassas*) which were mostly for Islamic learning and were attached to the mosques. In those days, *pathshalas* (schools) and *maktabs* were generally privately owned and run, receiving no regular financial aid from the government, except occasional gifts of land or coins or cattle. The sixteenth century saw at Rājapur the birth of the great poet Tulsi Das who wrote the great Hindi epic '*Ramcharitmanas*' and, thus this region became the prominent and most sacred place of Hindu culture and education.

Banda seems to have retained its position of pre-eminence in the cultural sphere till the end of the Mughal period, after which its political destiny was guided by the Bundelas. As one enters the dawn of the modern period, one sees a marked degree of unsettlement in the early Maratha period, and it is not clear how education thrived at that

¹ Altekar, *op. cit.*, pp. 260, 261

² Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p. 128

³ Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p. 129

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 197, 198

time. As elsewhere, education appears to have remained in the hands of religious leaders or institutions.

On the eve of the British occupation of this region children were still receiving their education (which was mainly religious in nature) in privately owned and run indigenous schools, the Hindus in *pathshalas* and the Muslims in *maktabs*. The trading classes provided their children mainly vocational education. These indigenous systems of education gradually gave way to governmental institutions which were started by the British and came to be known as *tahsili* and Halqabandi schools. In 1850 there were 135 indigenous schools teaching Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian with 1,100 students. Later on, the Christian missionaries also opened many institutions and contributed much towards the expansion of education. In 1856 the American Presbyterian Mission opened a missionary school which was later on converted into a *tahsili* school. In the same year *tahsili* schools were established at Tindwari, Sihonda, Kalinjar, Tarauhan, Sindhan Kalan and Kamasin, and in the following year at Baberu and Mau. There was no government institution, however, previous to the revolt of 1857. A mission school was started in 1875 at headquarters, which later on, in 1923, was renamed as Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School and it started teaching up to class eight. Later on, in 1956, this institution became an intermediate college. The history of education in the district showed considerable vicissitudes during the decade from 1871 to 1880. During this period the number of *tahsili* schools was reduced to seven, while the 180 village schools of the previous ten years was reduced to 156, attended by 3,694 pupils as against 3,972. In 1880-81, there were 142 public schools with 3,884 pupils in this district during 1881-1890 the *tahsili* schools increased again to 8 with attendance of 525 which in spite of a decrease in number of schools rose to 626 in the following decade. However number of public schools rose to 149 with 4,953 pupils in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 174 institutions with 6,088 pupils, including 198 girls, besides 10 private schools with 204 boys. The schools were, then, managed by government and most of others by the district or municipal boards. There were town schools at Banda, Baberu, Karwi, Kamasin, Mau and Rajapur with three training schools for lower primary teachers. As regards female education, as early as 1866 seven government schools for girls were started in four tahsils. The number was increased subsequently to 8, but reduced soon after to 7. After 1900 there were only four such schools maintained by the district board at Banda, Baberu, Sardhuwa and Bhaunri. Besides these there were model girls schools at Banda and Karwi. Apart from all these institutions there were some private indigenous schools spread throughout the district in which religious instruction was given in Sanskrit.

Since 1904 there have been no important changes to record. The number of schools has fluctuated from year to year, while that of scholars has gradually increased. The year 1907-08 recorded the highest number of schools as 203, while in 1910-11 it fell to 159. In 1910-11, there were 7,018 male students and 309 female students against 7,518 and 316 respectively in 1907-08. The subsequent decades recorded increase both in number of schools and in number of scholars. In 1920-21, there were 12 secondary institutions attended by 558 scholars and 276 primary schools attended by 14,597 students in the district. By the year 1929-30, the number of secondary schools remained the same with 1,053 pupils while primary schools increased to 425 with 20,351 pupils. Prior to independence there were 355 primary/junior schools and 6 colleges. The census figures of 1951 show that the district had 6 intermediate colleges and higher secondary schools with 2,441 pupils, 40 junior high schools with 3,660 pupils, 2 training schools with 139 pupils and 565 other schools with 32,147 pupils. The next decade showed more improvement and in 1961, the district had 10 inter colleges and higher secondary schools attended by 5,550 students, 57 junior high schools attended by 5,401 students, a training school attended by 110 students and 696 other schools and colleges with 53,344 students. During 1961-1971, the number of educational institution further increase. In 1971 the district had 932 junior Basic schools, 121 senior Basic schools and 43 higher secondary schools besides two degree colleges.

Prior to 1947, there used to be a circle inspector of schools for the supervision of education in a Division. The office of the district inspector of schools was established in the district in 1947 and since then education is being supervised in the district by this authority. When the Basic system of education was separated from the higher secondary education in 1972, Basic education (both junior and senior) was placed under the supervision of Basic Shiksha Adhikari, while girls' schools remained under the supervision of an assistant regional inspector of schools.

Growth of Literacy

The first attempt to collect the figures of literacy was made in 1872 when, 12,775 persons were recorded as being able to read and write. This number formed 1.8 per cent of the entire population, but it contained only three women, and in the case of males alone the percentage rose to 3.5. The census of 1881 recorded 4.8 per cent males as literate. While the percentage of literacy among females was only .04 per cent, and in 1891 these figures rose to 5.8 and .08 respectively. In 1901 a further improvement was made and the percentage of literate males which had increased to 6.1 and that of females 0.11 per cent. The figures show that Banda excels the provincial average in the matter of male, but falls

far short of the same standard in that of female, education. Thereafter, there has been a steady rise in the number of literate persons both of males and females. Achievements in this field between 1911 to 1961 is depicted below:

Year	Percentage of literacy	
	Male	Female
1911	6.1	0.3
1921	7.4	0.4
1931	9.1	0.7
1951	17.3	1.7
1961	25.2	3.4

By 1961, there had been considerable improvement but the district having the percentage of literacy as 14.9 was lagging behind the State average of 17.7 and it ranked 38th place in literacy in the whole State. The following statement gives the educational standards of the literate population according to the census of 1961:

Education standard	Persons	Males	Females
Urban			
Literate without educational level	14,016	9,529	4,487
Primary or junior Basic	5,826	4,465	1,361
Matriculation or higher secondary	2,796	2,479	317
Technical diploma not equal to degree	7	7	—
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	3	3	—
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	520	472	48
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree:	88	66	22
Engineering	5	5	—
Medicine	21	18	3
Agriculture	1	1	—
Veterinary and dairying	1	1	—
Teaching	60	41	19
Rural			
Literate without educational level	90,785	82,748	8,037
Primary or junior Basic	23,286	22,149	1,137
Matriculation and above	4,421	4,358	63

In 1971, the percentage of literary rose to 18.39 as against the State average of 21.70. Literacy percentage among males was 29.31 and among females 5.84. There has been further improvement both in male and female literacy during the last decade. The percentage of literacy in the rural population was 16.40 as against 40.42 in the urban. In the rural areas 27.28 males and 3.96 per cent females are literate which its respective percentages in the urban are 52.15 and 27.29.

General Education

General education now includes education from the pre-junior Basic or nursery stage to the university stage. The pattern and system of education is almost uniform all over the State.

The following statement gives the number of schools and students in the various categories of schools in the district in 1974-75:

Type of institutions	No. of institutions	No. of students
Junior Basic	1,110	1,58,681
Senior Basic	151	12,320
Higher secondary	43	24,224
Degree college	2	2,797

Junior and Senior Basic Stage

Education at the junior and senior Basic stage is based on the Wardha scheme of education initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1937, which was adopted by the State Government with certain modifications in 1938. Although the idea of Basic education was placed before the country by Mahatma Gandhi in 1937, it could not gather strength before independence. The term Basic now includes education at the junior Basic stage from class I to V and the senior Basic stage from class VI to VIII. According to Gandhiji education meant "an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man—body, mind and spirit". It implied that free and compulsory education for a term of eight years be provided by the State through the medium of mother tongue and every school should be self-supporting. It endeavours to create a social order free from exploitation and violence, and the process of education centres around useful handicrafts enabling the child to channelise his creative and productive abilities.

Education during both these stages, prior to 1972, was the responsibility of the local bodies, i.e. the municipal board in the city or town and the Zila Parishad in the rural areas. In July 1972, the supervision, maintenance and administrative control of these institutions was transferred to the board of Basic education following the reorganisation

necessitated by the Basic Shiksha Adhiniyam. Control at the district level is vested in the Zila Shiksha Samiti and at the village level in the Gaon Shiksha Samiti. District Basic education officer controls the Basic education at the district level.

The number of junior and senior Basic institutions located within the district with respective figures of enrolment in 1974-75 are given below:

Institutions	Schools		Enrolment	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Junior Basic	879	231	97,575	61,106
Senior Basic	110	41	11,328	992

Secondary Education

The secondary education now covers education beyond the senior Basic stage up to the end of class XII with the establishment of the board of high school and intermediate education, U. P., in 1921, the high school examinations began to be held at the end of class X and the intermediate examinations at the end of class XII. To encourage female education, the State Government has made girls' education free up to high school, since January 1, 1965. In 1974, the district had 43 higher secondary institutions with a total enrolment of 24,224 pupils. The Statement I at the end of the chapter gives relevant particulars about higher secondary institutions of the district.

Higher Education

The number of institutions imparting education up to graduate and post-graduate levels came to 2 in 1975. These institutions imparted education to both—boys and girls. The following statement gives certain details about the degree colleges functioning in the district in 1975:

Name and location	Date of establishment	No. of teachers		No. of students		Faculties
		Male	Female	Boys	Girls	
Post-graduate Degree College, Atarra	1961	54	2	1,337	10	Arts, Science and Education
Jawaharlal Netru Degree College, Banda	1964	52	4	1,311	139	Ditto

Reorientation Scheme

The scheme of reorientation was enforced in the district in 1954 and as a result the teaching of agriculture is a compulsory craft was introduced in 19 higher secondary schools. The total acreage of the farms attached to these schools is 303.44 acres. There are three higher secondary institutions which impart education in spinning and weaving, leather craft and woodcraft as well.

EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Under the lead given by Mahatma Gandhi a programme for educational improvement of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes had been taken up as early as in 1937. After the attainment of independence this programme was intensified and in pursuance of it numerous benefits and incentives such as exemption from tuition fees, stipends, scholarships, financial assistance for purchase of books and stationery, free hostel facilities, and relaxation of upper age limit for admission to certain educational institutions, are provided by the State Government. Boys belonging to these communities are exempt from payment of tuition fee up to class X. During the financial year 1974-75, 2,803 Scheduled Castes students were given scholarships and institutions granted reimbursements of fees on which Rs 7,59,524 was spent (Rs 3,37,717 by State Government and Rs 4,21,807 by Central Government) while 1,267 Backward Classes students were given scholarships, the expenditure on scholarship and reimbursement amounting to Rs 1,57,892 (Rs 1,08,492 by State Government and Rs 49,400 by Central Government). These scholarships were given by the department of Harijan and social welfare.

The following table shows the number of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes students receiving financial assistance in different categories of schools in 1974-75:

Schools	Number of students				
	Scheduled Castes		Backward Classes		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Junior Basic	210	35	—	46	291
Senior Basic	834	135	487	160	1,616
Higher secondary (up to class X)	734	65	340	135	1,284
Higher secondary (up to class XII)	835	5	89	10	939

An *ashram* type school headed by a superintendent has been opened in March 1975 at Manikpur, the place where Kols are predomi-

nant, to provide free education, boarding and lodging, clothing, recreation etc., to 105 Kol children.

Professional and Technical Education

In the post-independence period, great emphasis was laid on vocational education, and as a result many technical and professional institutions were opened. The Government Training College (situated in the city) is an important institution for teachers' training. It started in August 1963 and provides the students certificate of Basic training after successfully completion of one year's training course. In 1975 there were 100 pupil teachers on roll. A scholarship of Rs 20 per month is also given to 25 per cent students of this institution.

There is one industrial technical institution in the district which started functioning in August 1970. The institution is run by the State directorate of training and employment, U. P. and imparts training in various trades, such as, fitter, electrician, wireman and stenographer (both Hindi and English). Duration of training in technical and vocational education is two and one years respectively. It provides diploma after successful completion of the prescribed course. The training is provided free, and thirty-three per cent trainees are given scholarships of Rs 25 per month, while the trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes get privileged facilities as well as scholarships.

Oriental Education

Sanskrit— There were twenty-four Sanskrit *pathshalas* in the district in 1974-75, all of which are affiliated to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya, Varanasi. They impart education in Sanskrit literature, *vyakarana* (grammar) and other subjects. The Statement II at the end of the chapter gives some particulars about the Sanskrit *pathshalas* functioning in the district in 1974-75.

Physical Education

Physical education forms part of the curriculum of almost all the educational institutions in the district. Training under the auspices of National Cadet Corps and the Bharat Scouts and Guides association is also given in a number of higher secondary institutions. Mass physical exercises and displays are the main features of a regional meet every year. Students are also trained in social and cultural activities at the time of annual rallies when competitions in games and sports are also organised. A district sports council is also functioning in the district which is given grant by the government to promote sports activities in the district.

Education for Physically Handicapped

A school for blind students was started by social welfare department of State Government in 1970. It imparts education up to junior high school stage in 'Braille' script through Hindi medium. It also

gives training in handicrafts, such as cane works, spinning and weaving. It provides the students free education and hostel, fooding and library facilities for which a stipend of Rs 40 per month is given to each student. In 1974-75 there were 58 blind-students who successfully completed their teaching.

FOLK AND FINE ARTS

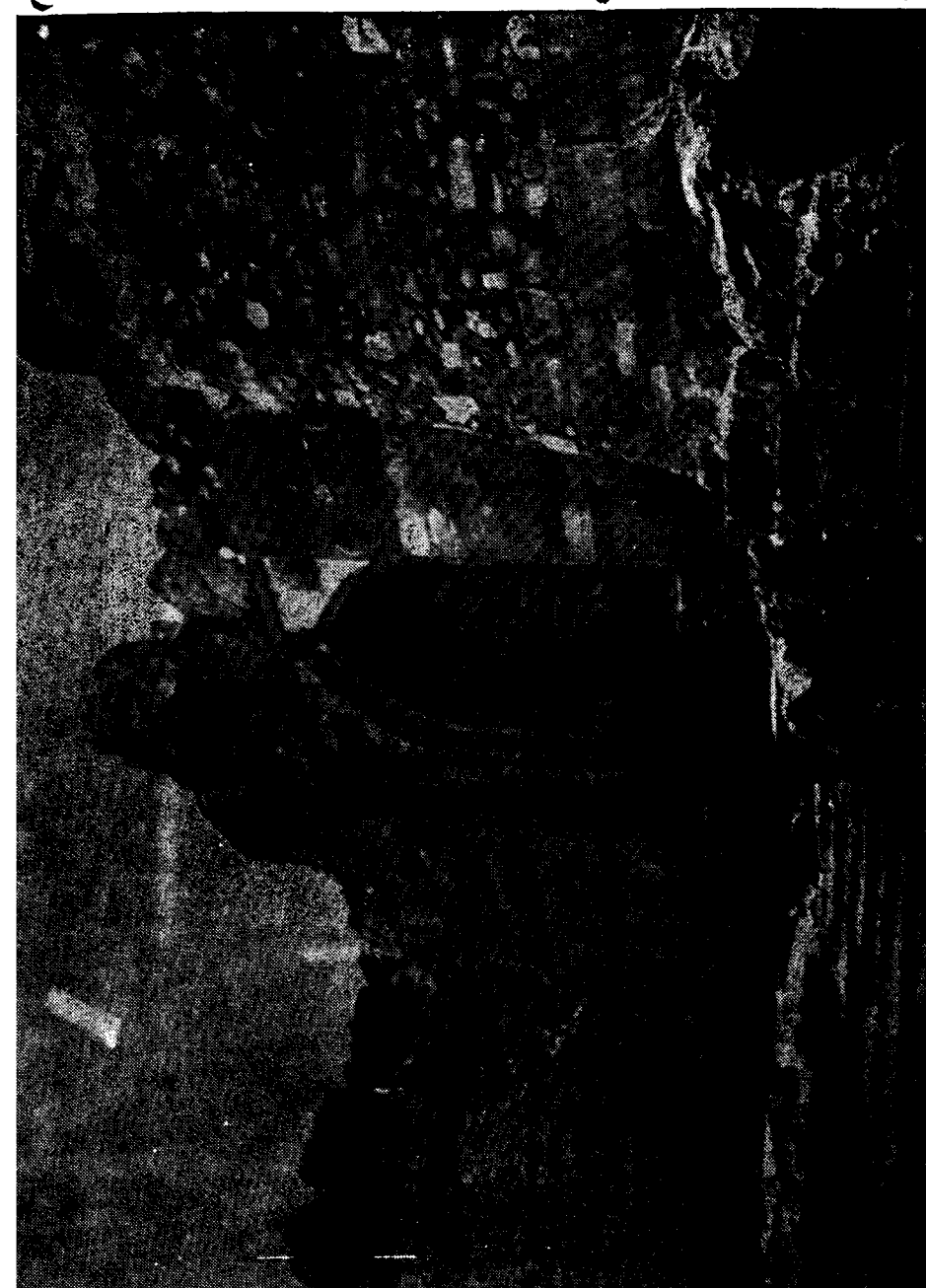
Folk-songs and Folk-dances

The seasonal folk-songs that are commonly sung in the villages are *Hori* or *Phag* in the spring, *Malhar* and *Kajri* in the rainy season and *Alha* which is also generally sung or recited during the monsoon. Women have their own songs for special occasions such as *Sohar* (sung on the occasion of the birth of a child), marriage songs, *Mangal-geet*, etc. *Bhajan-kirtan* in a chorus, accompanied with musical instruments is very much liked by the inhabitants of the district. *Alha* which is sung in the praise of Alha and Udal, the most popular heroes of this region, is also the most popular song of the district.

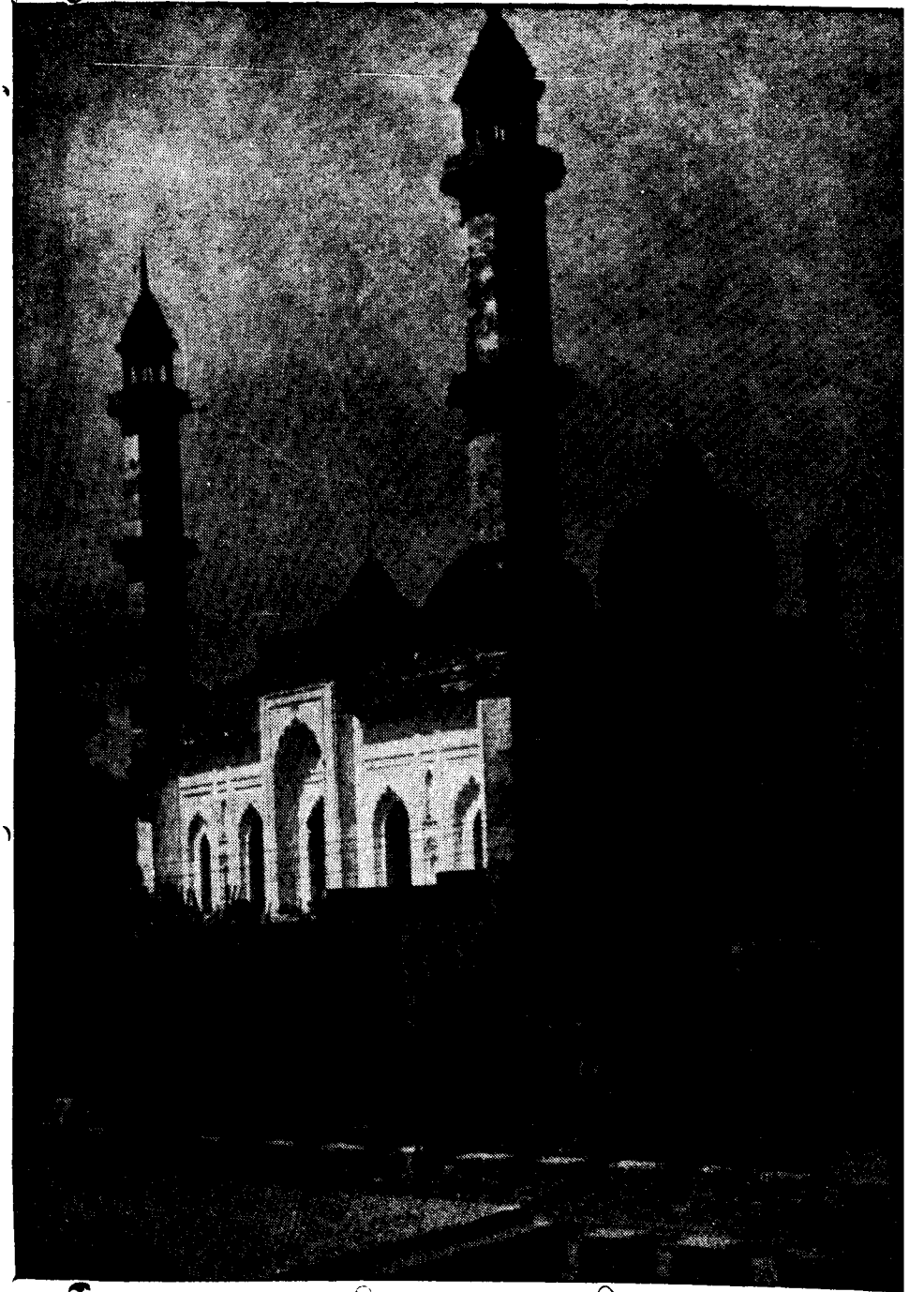
A number of open air performances, combining the rural style of folk music and dancing with some national theme are a regular feature of rural life in the district. *Nautankis* and dramas based on mythology are often staged and attract large gatherings, particularly in the villages.

Architecture

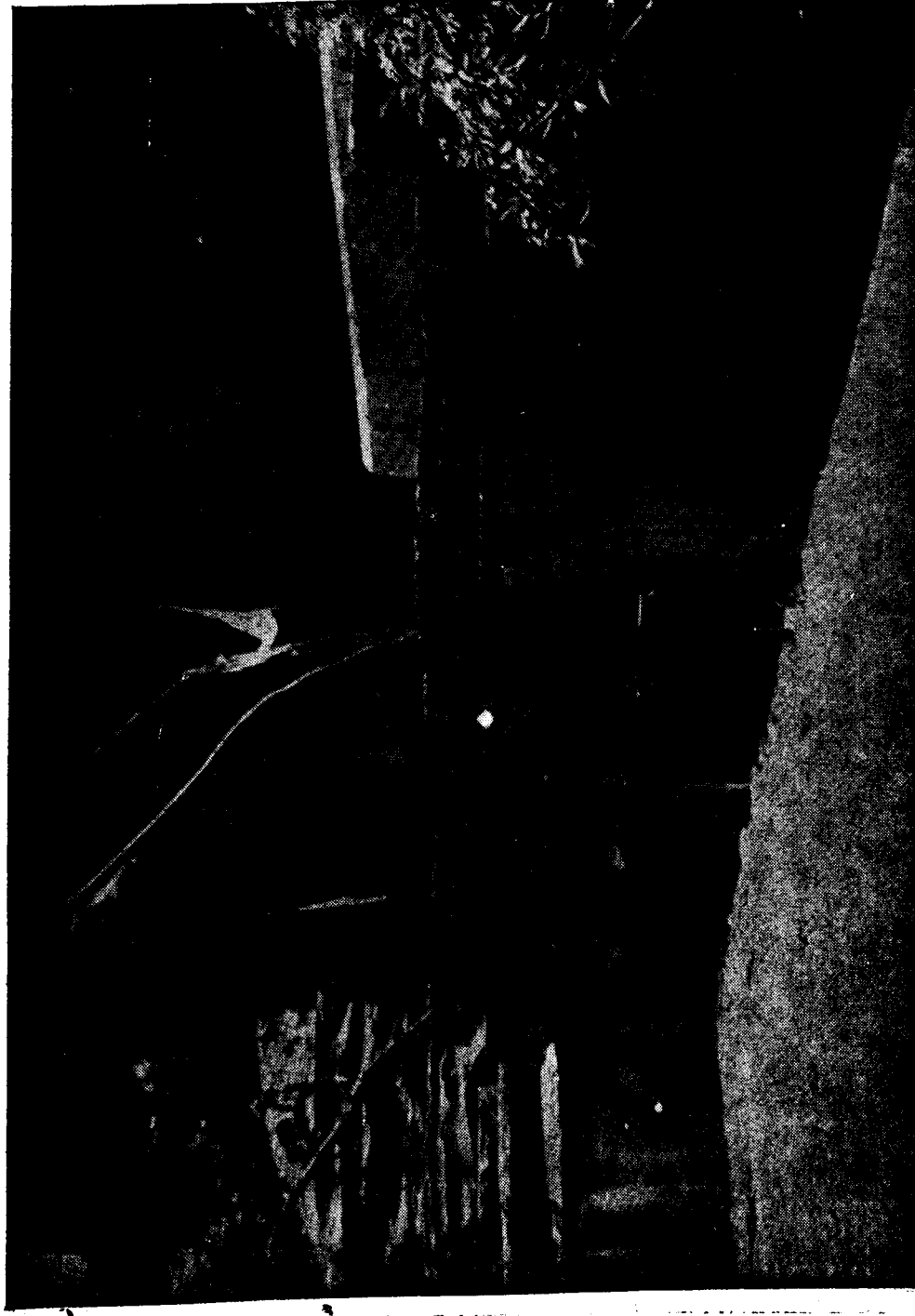
The district is studded with the remains of numerous Vaishnava, Saiva and Jain temples, a few of which date as far back as Gupta times, some belong to the post-Gupta period and a large number to Chandella times. During the medieval period a large number of temples and mosques were built in this region. These structures represent the different phases of the art of architecture as it obtained in the district in the different periods mentioned above. Many of the images of the gods, goddesses, *yakshas*, *yakshinis* and other deities, etc., worshipped by different sects, the pillars and pilasters and the sculptured pieces, meant for worship or ornamentation, are indicative of the genius of the sculptures and artists and reflects the religious susceptibilities of the people of those times and the degree of culture attained by them. Of the many monuments of the Chandella period the most outstanding is the fort of Kalinjar. It stands on an isolated flat-topped hill of the Vindhya range, which here rises to a height of 244 m. above the plain. The main body of the fort lies from east to west, is oblong in form, being nearly a mile in length by half a mile in breadth. There are two entrances to the fort, of which the principal is on the north side towards the town and the other at the south-east angle leading towards Pannah. The first entrance is guarded by seven different gates and they are approached by a short flight of stone steps. The first gateway, which is named Alam Darwaza is square, lofty and plain in construction



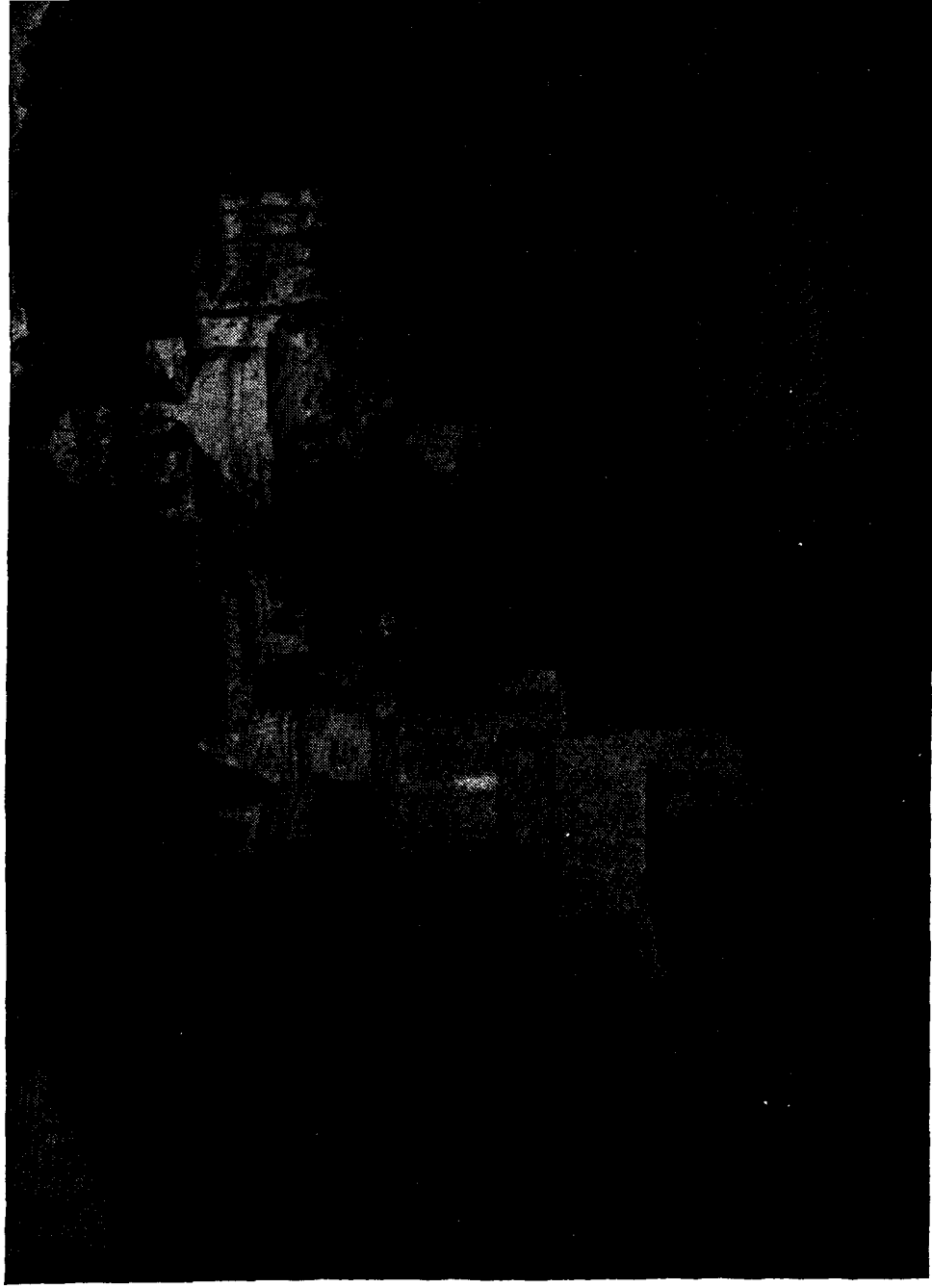
Seventh Gate of Kalinjar Fort, Kalinjar



Jama Masjid, Banda



Temple of Nalakanth Mahadeo, Kalinjar Fort



Yamdeveshwar (Bhimishvara) Temple, Banda

and was probably rebuilt at the date of the inscription above it. Above this there is a steep ascent, chiefly by steps, to the second gate called Ganesha Darwaza. At a short distance higher up in the bend of the road stands the third gate, named the Chandi Darwaza. There is a double gate with four towers on which account it is also known as *chauburji darwaza*, or the 'gate of the four towers.' At this gate there are several pilgrim records and inscriptions of various dates. The fourth gate named Budhabhadra possesses only one inscription. The fifth gate, or Hanuman Darwaza is so named after a figure of the monkey-god carved on a slab resting against the rock. There is also reservoir called Hanumankund; there are, besides, numerous rock sculptures and figures carved on the rocks representing Kali, Chandika, Siva and Parvati, Ganesha, the bull Nandi, and the *lingam*. The sixth gate, called the Lal Darwaza, stands near the top of the ascent. To the west of this gate, there is a colossal figure of Bhairava cut in the rock. There are also two figures of pilgrims represented carrying water in two vessels fixed at the end of a *banghi* pole. A short distance leads to the seventh gate, called Bara Darwaza, or the main gate and it is undoubtedly modern.

The great *lingam* temple of Nilakantha, which is situated in the middle of the west face of the fort is a masterpiece of architecture. The facade of the cave once had been very rich, but is now much broken. On the jambs of the door there are figures of Siva and Parvati, with the Ganga and Yamuna rivers, which are of Gupta period. The *lingam* is made of a dark-blue stone, about 1.15 m. high and has three eyes. Just outside the *mandapa* of Nilakantha there is a deep rock-cut reservoir, called *svargarohana* and to the right of the reservoir in a rock niche there is a colossal figure of Kala-Bhairava, about 6 m. in height, standing in about 0.5 m. of water. Besides this statue there is a figure of the goddess Kali, about 1 m. in height.

The oldest and most celebrated temples of the town are the temples of Bhumishvari Devi and Bhumishvara Mahadeva. Of the masjids, the chief in point of size and interest is that which was built by Ali Bahadur, the last nawab of the region.

Libraries and Reading rooms

There are several libraries and reading-rooms in the district which contribute towards the expansion of literary and educational advancement of the people. A well-known library of the district is Sat Sahitya Evam Sanskrit Sansthan library which was established by Ghasi Ram Patauriya in September of 1973. It is situated in Katra and is managed by a board. The library has a rich collection of many religious and sacred books Nagari Pracharak Pustakalaya, which was founded in 1913, is a registered library of the town and a grant of Rs 500 annually is given to it by the municipal board of Banda. It has a rich collection of about 6,245 books of Hindi, Urdu and English and sub-

scribes to a number of monthly magazines and periodicals. In Karwi there is a library of Tulsi Smarak Sabha.

MEN OF LETTERS

Banda has produced some of the most eminent literary figures who have found a permanent place in the sphere of Vedic learning and Sanskrit. The district is said to be the birth place of the great ancient poet Valmiki who has written the immortal epic *Ramayana* in Sanskrit language. His *ashrama* at Lalapur Bagrehi hills was one of the ancient centres of Vedic learning. The great epic was retold as *Ramcharitmanas* by saint Tulsi Das in Avadhi dialect.

Tulsi Das was one of the greatest writer saints that India has produced, and his "influence on language has been as great as that of Shakespeare. The peasantry are continually quoting him without knowing it, and his style, simple yet vigorous, thoroughly Indian and yet free from purism, has set a model which is everywhere followed except in large towns where Urdu or Sanskritised Hindi prevails".

The early period of Hindi had seen the dispersal of scholars and destruction of temples following the invasion of India by the Muslims, and the Hindus of the north were driven back to religion. The middle period of Hindi began with the reign of emperor Akbar, and his sympathy with Hindi subjects and the peace that prevailed in his time had a great effect on the important development of Hindi. Whilst the celebrated Sur Das sang incomparable hymns of devotion to lord Krishna, and created a high-water mark of devotional poetry of Brajbhasa, the great glory of the age was Tulsi Das who wrote in eastern Hindi, spoken in Avadh, Baghelkhand and Chhatisgarh. "He and Sur Das between them are held to have exhausted the possibilities of poetic art".

Tulsi Das was born in A. D. 1532, at Rajapur to a Sarwariya Brahmin couple, Atma Ram and his wife Huls. Legend has it that being born under evil stars he was abandoned in infancy by his parents and was adopted by a wandering sadhu, with whom he visited all the holy places in India. After rejoining his family, he studied in Sukarkhet, married Ratnawali, daughter of Dinbandhu Pathak, and begot a son Tarak, on whose death at an early age, Tulsi's wife returned to her parents and devoted herself to religion. Tulsi Das followed her, but failed to induce her to return, and was reproached by Ratna in terms that led him to renounce the world, enter the ascetic life, and become a wandering preacher of the great Ram-nam. At Ayodhya, allegedly on being asked by lord Rama, in a dream, to write *Ramayana* in a language used by the common people, he began writing *Ramcharitmanas* ("The lake of Rama's deeds") in 1574, but having developed differences with the Vairagi Vaishnavas with whom he was

attached at Ayodhya, and where he wrote the first three books (up to Aranya-kand), he migrated to Varanasi, and settled at Asi-ghat. Here he died in 1623, at the great age of 91.

The dated works of Tulsi Das were commenced as follows: *Ramayana*, 1574; *Ram-satsai*, 1584; *Parvati-mangal*, 1586; *Ramagya*, 1598; *Kavitta-Ramayana* between 1612 and 1614.

A manuscript of Ayodhya-kand, said to be in the poet's own hand, exists in Rajapur, while one of Bal-kand, at Ayodhya. An admirable translation of *Ramayana* into English was made by the late Mr F. S. Growse, of the Indian Civil Services.

Mohan Bhatt born in this district belongs to seventeenth century. He was a great poet and has written many poems. His son Padmakar Bhatt, who was born in 1753 A. D. and died in 1833 A. D., was also a distinguished poet, popular for his lyrics throughout northern India. He wrote many books and *Ramarasayana*, *Himmat Bahadur Virudavali*, *Jagadvinod*, *Cangalahari*, *Hitopadeshabhasha*, *Padmabharana* and *Ishvar Pachisi* were most famous works among them. His poetry is full of figures of speech. His grandson Gadadhar, who wrote *Chhanda Manjari* and *Alankarchandrodaya*, was also a great literary figure of the district.

Himmat Bahadur, Badana, Haridas and Kriparam Guhara were other poets of the district belonging eighteenth century. Sadaram who was born at Chitrakut and wrote many books, was also one of the literary figures of the district. His most famous works are *Akhanda Prakash*, *Bodha Vilas*, *Anubhava*, *Anand Sindhu* and *Natak Deepika*.

Gayadeen Kayastha who was born in Sambat 1890 was another renowned figure of the district. His great contribution is his work *Chitrakupia Vritanta*. Haridas Bandijana born in Sambat 1891 is also remembered for his work *Radha Bhushana*. Asakandagiri who wrote *Asakanda Vinod* and *Rasmodak* contributed much towards the literary advancement of the society. Ganga Dutt, born in 1892 Sambat and Man Singh Awasthi who wrote *Shalihotra* were also reputed men of letters of the district. The name of Hanumandeen Mishra, Hari Das Bhatta and Sadho Ram cannot be ignored while dealing with this chapter. All of them belong to nineteenth century.

The district is proud of having produced the great poetess Subhadra Kumari Chauhan, who was born in 1904 A.D. (Sambat 1961). When married she shifted to Jabalpur where she took active part in the revolutionary movement. She had been assistant editor of 'Karmavira' magazine for many years. She wrote many books and among them *Mukula*, *Jhansi Ki Rani*, *Tridhara*, *Bikhare Moti* and *Unmadini* are her more famous works. She was awarded 'Kesariya' award for her works.

STATEMENT I

Higher Secondary Institutions

Reference Page No. 233

Name of institution	Year of establi- ment	Status, when started and year of up-grading	No. of teachers	No. of pupils
1	2	3	4	5
Government Inter College, Banda	1923	High School, 1923	36	946
Adarnn Bajarang Inter College, Banda	1942	High School, 1953	65	2,593
D. A. V. Inter College, Banda	1875	High School, 1947 Inter, 1956	49	1,373
Inter College, Baberu	1954	Recognised, 1956	46	1,550
Hindu Inter College, Atarra	1944	—	62	2,148
Janta Inter College, Khurhand	1950	Recognised, 1960	22	635
Chitrakut Inter College, Karwi	1934	—	40	822
Jan Seva Inter College, Karwi	1959	Junior High School, 196 Higher Secondary, 1965	31	713
Krishak Inter College, Bhaunri	1965	Recognised, 1965	19	576
Koshambi Inter College, Mau	1951	Recognised, 1957	35	1,217
Adarsh Inter College, Kanikpur	1945	Higher Secondary, 1956	19	453
Adarsh Inter College, Bhahua	1962	—	24	499
Vinoba Inter College, Kamasin	1965	High School, 1963	23	575
K. Badri Prasad Inter College, Milathu	1948	Recognised, 1965	20	481
M. Valmiki Inter College, Khandeha	1968	Higher Secondary, 1970	16	367
Paramhansa Ranachhoda Inter College, Khaptiha	1965	—	21	550
Madhusudan Inter College, Jaspura	1966	High School, 1968 Intermediate, 1972	17	349

BANDA DISTRICT

CH. XV—EDUCATION AND CULTURE

14 Genl	Pandit Jawahar Inter College, Chandwara	1965	—	17	344
15	Tulsi Inter College, Rajapur	1945	—	37	795
16	Satya Narayan Inter College, Tindwari	1960	—	26	639
17	Poddar Inter College, Chitrakut Dham	1962	Higher Secondary, 1964	20	455
18	Relummar Inter College, Naraini	1966	Higher Secondary, 1966	16	284
19	Government Higher Secondary School, Baragadha	1972	Higher Secondary, 1972	13	136
20	Jawahar Higher Secondary School, Girwan	1968	Recognised, 1969	8	299
21	Sangam Higher Secondary School, Chilla	1968	Higher Secondary, 1968	6	202
22	Kisan Higher Secondary School, Nauhai	1950	Higher Secondary, 1970	8	204
23	Ratan Nath Higher Secondary School, Rasin	1966	Higher Secondary, 1968	11	170
24	Brahma Vigyan Higher Secondary School, Atarra	1967	Recognised, 1967	13	311
25	Sankat Mochan Higher Secondary School, Bachhvan	1966	Higher Secondary, 1966	12	341
26	Kailash Pati Higher Secondary School, Birras	1951	—	9	205
27	Bhartiya Higher Secondary School, Bedausa	1962	Recognised, 1967	9	280
28	Jaya Bharat Higher Secondary School, Murwal	1962	Junior High School, 1964 Higher Secondary, 1966 Recognised, 1967	9	191
29	Subhash Higher Secondary School, Itawan	1962	—	8	188
30	Higher Secondary School, Ainchawara	1970	High School, 1970, Higher Secondary, 1973	8	175
31	Hanumat Higher Secondary School, Nanditaura	1970	Higher Secondary, 1970	6	152
32	Higher Secondary School, Bisanda	1970	Higher Secondary, 1971	12	537
33	Bhakta Darshan Higher Secondary School, Vyaunja	1961	Recognised, 1961	9	113
34	Haladhar Higher Secondary School, Kampara Itaura	1969	Higher Secondary, 1971	7	138
35	Government Girls' Inter College, Banda	1948	—	37	593
36	Government Girls' Inter College, Karwi	1970	—	27	380
37	Government (girl's) Higher Secondary School, Rajapur	1972	—	16	235
38	Omar Girl's Higher Secondary School, Banda	1951	Higher Secondary, 1964	25	621
39	Arya Kanya Inter College, Banda	1919	High School, 1927 Intermediate, 1966	21	601

STATEMENT II
Sanskrit Pathshalas

Reference Page No. 235

Name and location	Year of establish- ment	Number of students	Number of teachers	Courses studied
1	2	3	4	5
Shri Jai Deva Vaishanava Sanskrit College, Karwi	1918	135	8	Acharya
Shri Vamadeva Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Banda	1875	67	9	Ditto
Shri Gopal Hindi Sanskrit Pathshala, Rasin	1928	131	7	Ditto
Shri Mannu Lal Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Atarra	1912	101	7	Ditto
Shri Ram Lila Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Banda	1941	42	4	Uttara Madh- yama
Shri Bhoot Nath Sanskrit Vidyalaya Girwan	1961	19	3	Ditto
Shri Kaushal Kishor Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Ajit-Par, Bilgaon	1948	34	3	Ditto
Shri Visanda Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Visanda	1964	74	5	Purwa Madh- yama (perma- nent) Uttara Madh- yama (temp.) Shastri temp.) till 73 Uttara Madh- yama
Shri Shiva Prasad Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Sathi, Baberu	1923	106	5	Ditto
Shri Adarsh Sanugat Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Murwal	1965	34	6	Ditto
Shri Saraju Sevak Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Marka	1961	54	4	Ditto
Shri Bharat Bhandar Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Bharat-Koop, Banda	1938	39	3	Ditto
Shri Chitrakut Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Vamanapur	1959	50	5	Ditto
Shri Tulsi Smarak Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Rajapur	1916	41	6	Acharya
Shri Lakshmi Narayan Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Gokhiya	1951	56	3	Uttara Madh- yama
Shri Bal Keshari Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Lohda	1940	37	3	Ditto

(continued)

1	2	3	4	5
Shri Saukat Mochana Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Chhibon	1946	63	6	Acharya
Shri Dharma Sangha Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Saraiya-Manikpur	1944	26	5	Uttara Madh- yama (perma- nent) Shastri (temp.) for 1974 and 75
Shri Maharishi Valmiki Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Lalapur	1952	28	4	Uttara Madh- yama
Shri Gauri Shankar Sanskrit Pathshala, Vyanja	1969	61	4	Ditto
Shri Bhagwat Mandala Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Mau	1961	27	3	Ditto
Shri Saukat Mochana Sanskrit Pathshala, Bhujarakha	1957	61	4	Ditto
Shri Balaji Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Chitrakut	1972	22	5	Ditto
Shri Ram Janaki Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Mahura	1974	11	2	Ditto

came down to 23.8 and death-rate to 17.3. The statement below gives an idea of the above trends in the years that follow:

Year	Birth-rate	Total births	Death-rate	Total deaths
1956	15.1	12,476	5.2	4,331
1961	12.9	12,312	4.4	4,196
1965	12.5	12,312	4.2	4,201
1971	6.3	6,426	2.2	2,819
1972	6.2	6,908	2.1	2,146
1973	6.1	6,295	2.0	2,007

Examining these rates for each sex separately it would appear that male birth-rate is higher than the female birth-rate which fits in with the universal law. In 1951, the birth-rates of males and females were 9.7 and 7.7 respectively which came down to 5.8 and 4.7 respectively in 1961.

From 1921 to 1950 the urban birth-rate remained consistently lower than the rural birth-rate. The difference per thousand was 18.7 in 1921—30 which reduced to 4.5 in 1941—50. The position reversed in the years that followed which goes against the accepted notion. The reason for higher birth-rate apparent in urban areas is due chiefly to a more efficient system of registration.

Death-rate in rural and urban areas also followed a trend similar to that of birth-rate all through the period from 1921 onwards. The descent in the last few decades may be attributed to better medical facilities and much improved sanitation in the urban areas.

Though vital statistics for different periods are not quantitatively comparable on account of the vagaries of registration, the data of the same period when compared can be made to yield some qualitative results.

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality refers to deaths of children of less than one year and infant death-rate may be defined as the number of infant deaths that occur per thousand live births in one calendar year and takes into account only live births and infant deaths.

The largest number of children die in their first year. The risk of death decreases as time passes. During the years from 1957 to 1960, between 30 and 40 per cent of deaths took place in the first month, and 60 to 70 per cent infant deaths occurred within six months. Infants face the greatest risk in the first few weeks of their lives. Deaths in early

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN EARLY TIMES

No direct reference is available about the medical facilities and system of medicines prevailing in the district in ancient times. The physicians of primitive times who, except the rare scholarly ones, were often quacks, priests and magicians, all rolled in one, are still found in the rural areas. Diseases were generally attributed to sins of past lives, and disobedience of religious laws, and the cures prescribed often were the offering of prayers, fasting, animal sacrifices and the invocation of deities and supernatural powers.

Ayurveda is the earliest known system of medicine prevalent in the district. Physicians of this system, known as *vaidyas*, diagnose disease by observing the pulse and use herbal and other medicines such as *bhasms* (ashes of certain metals), *asavs*, *arishts*, etc. Affluent people of charitable disposition extended financial help to such physicians and looked after their material comforts, often out of piety, as such *vaidyas* did not charge any fees from the poor people.

During Muslim rule the Unani system of medicine, based on Arabic and Greek systems, was introduced. Practitioners of this system of medicine are called *hakims*. *Jarrahs* (surgeon barbers) took to surgery, and treated sores, dislocations, etc.

With the establishment of British rule, the allopathic system of medicine was introduced. In spite of unhealthiness of the climate, but due to the crying need for medical assistance, the first allopathic dispensary was opened at Karwi by Narayan Rao and Madho Rao of Karwi which was taken over by the government in 1859. Dispensaries at Kalinjar, Rajapur and Baberu were opened in 1866, 1890 and 1893 respectively. The allopathic system eventually became the most popular.

VITAL STATISTICS

An examination of the vital statistics of the district reveals that the birth-rate per 1,000 has always been higher than the death-rate; in the decade 1921—30, these rates being 31.4 and 25.8 respectively. In the decade that followed there was not much difference in the birth-rate, but the death-rate decreased to 19.0. In the decade 1941—50 birth-rate

infancy are to a great extent due to such causes as birth injuries, congenital malformations, etc., while in later periods there are due to infection and parasitic diseases.

The rate of infant mortality was quite high in the past. In 1947, the total number of deaths of infants was 1,791, in 1950, 2,340 and in 1951 the number was 1,234. The following statement gives figures of infant mortality in the district for certain years from 1961 to 1974:

Year	No. of births	Infant mortality total	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000)
1961	N. A.	1,212	97.5
1965	2,311	1,413	113.8
1970	1,405	1,015	85.4
1971	1,407	1,022	156.2
1972	2,403	1,105	174.6
1973	1,605	998	157.1
1974	N. A.	916	126.7

DISEASES

Plague, cholera, smallpox and malaria used to take a heavy toll in the past, wiping out large populations. Improvement in sanitation, destruction of carriers, and the introduction of preventive measures, such as vaccination and inoculation, have brought these diseases finally under control.

Common Diseases

Fevers—The largest number of deaths is ascribed to fevers, a general term including typhoid, malaria, influenza and all diseases in which the body temperature rises above the normal. The diseases next in importance to fevers are respiratory diseases, the chief ones being pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis. Then come water-borne diseases such as dysentery and diarrhoea. Deaths from other causes include deaths from injuries, snake-bites, etc.

The following statement gives the number of deaths due to various causes, excluding the epidemic diseases of smallpox, cholera and plague, in certain years from 1941 to 1973:

Year	Fevers	Respiratory diseases	Dysentery and/or diarrhoea	Injuries	All other causes
1941	8,502	67	21	239	2,192
1951	5,318	461	140	206	615
1960	2,883	198	47	5	237
1971	3	...	1	...	3
1972	2	2	3	1	6
1973	1	...	...	...	1

The total number of deaths due to all these diseases never exceeded 3 in any year from 1963 to 1969. This marked fall may be clearly attributed to the expansion of better medical and public health facilities now made available in the district.

Epidemics

Plague—The plague which used to be a mass killer in the past has been almost totally eradicated. It occurred as an epidemic in 1902. After 1920, however, plague seems to have lost its former virulence. Anti-rat campaigns by trapping, baiting and cyanogassing; anti-flea measures with D. D. T. and anti-plague inoculations effectively reduced the incidence of this disease. There was no incidence during the decade 1941—50 but 173 persons lost their lives in 1951. Thereafter no incidence has been reported and the district is now free for the disease.

Cholera—Progress in the control of cholera has been relatively slow, the disease flaring up again and again in an epidemic form. It occurred in epidemic form in 1891 claiming 5,412 lives and again in 1896 claiming 4,151 lives. In 1906 the cholera toll was 6,185. During 1951—60 there has been considerable improvement. In the decade 1941—50, 7,689 persons had died of cholera but in the following decade about 818 lost their lives in 1957, 76 in 1960 and in the rest of the years of the decade the mortality was never more than 20. The years 1962 to 1964, 1968 and 1970 to 1974 were free from this epidemic where as only less than 10 persons died in each of the remaining years.

Disinfection of drinking water, prohibition of sale of cut fruits, and anti-cholera inoculation are resorted to whenever the disease raises its head. Rigorous enforcement of anti-cholera measures in important melas has made them safer to attend.

Gastro-enteritis also appeared in epidemic form in 1965, 1973, and 1974 and claimed 11, 23 and 5 lives respectively.

Smallpox—The following figures show extent of smallpox :

Year	Rates
1891	354
1896	608
1897	1,104
1903	641
1907	125

Its eradication is now being done with the help of World Health Organisation as this epidemic has been recurring every now and then,

sometimes with periodic cyclicity, claiming a heavy toll of life. Besides it also causes blindness and disfigurement among its victims.

A scheme to eradicate smallpox on mass vaccination basis was launched in the district in 1963. The campaign has been intensified under the auspices of the World Health Organisation and Government of India. Every month public health and family planning staff is also deployed for a week to 10 days to vigorously search the smallpox cases in special search drives.

During the decade 1941—50 about 900 persons died of the disease. In 1945 and 1950 its appearance was severe when 242 and 291 mortality occurred. The year 1943, was, however, free from any fatal case. In the following decade 227 persons died in 1951, 170 in 1958, 115 in 1959 and 134 in 1960. The period that followed witnessed severe recurrence of the disease. In 1966, 1972 and 1973, a little more than 100 cases proved fatal in each year against a total of 2,187 seizures, the highest number, 1,177 being in 1973. The years 1963, 1970 and 1971 were completely free from its incidence. In 1965, 1967 and 1968 the mortality number was 40, 60 and 22, the remaining years claiming less than 10 lives each.

Smallpox appears to have been eradicated from the district as no case of smallpox has occurred in the district since June, 1974 and in spite of intensive and vigorous searches no case of smallpox could be detected.

The statement that follows gives the number of deaths from the epidemic diseases in certain years:

Year	Plague	Cholera	Smallpox
1941	...	2,713	50
1951	173	2	227
1960	—	76	134
1971	—	—	—
1972	—	—	100
1973	—	—	122

MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ORGANISATIONS

Prior to 1948 there were separate departments for medical and public health activities but they were amalgamated in that year under a directorate for better cohesion and control over the allopathic, Ayurvedic and the Unani institutions and services. In July, 1961, a separate directorate was established at Lucknow for the development and effective supervision of Ayurvedic and Unani institutions and services. Local

administration of these institutions, however, remained in charge of the district medical officer of health, now designated as deputy chief medical officer (health).

Formerly the civil surgeon and the district medical officer of health respectively headed the medical and public health organisations in the district. In July, 1973, the departments of medical and public health were again reorganised in the State, abolishing the posts of the civil surgeons and the district medical officers of health. In the district from the same year, under the new set-up, a chief medical officer has been appointed who heads the entire medical, public health and family planning set-ups in the district. He is assisted by three deputy chief medical officers, one each for medical, health and family planning work.

In urban circle at the district headquarters superintendent of the District Hospital (male) and the women hospital are controlling body of medical health and family planning activities in their respective institutions. The whole supervisory type of health and family planning activities are under the control of the chief medical officer.

At the district headquarters the municipal medical officer of health is responsible for public health activities. The rural area has been divided amongst the three deputy chief medical officers for all medical, health and family planning work.

The public health centres in the rural areas are equally distributed to the deputy chief medical officers. The rural State dispensaries fall under the primary health centres and are also under the deputy chief medical officer concerned.

At the level of primary health centre a medical officer is in overall charge of the medical, health and family planning activities. The medical officer is assisted by another medical officer in family planning and maternity and child welfare centres.

Medical

The deputy chief medical officer (medical) supervises all district level hospitals, including hospitals having more than 30 beds, employees' state insurance dispensaries, infectious diseases hospital and school health dispensaries. He is assisted by a team of medical men—doctors, compounders, nurses, etc., posted in different medical institutions. His functions are almost the same as those of the civil surgeon, whom he has replaced under the new set-up.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

District Hospital, Banda—The district hospital had been in existence sometime before the freedom struggle of 1857, after which it was located in Baradari, formerly the place of the nawab of Banda. The upper storey was used as quarters for the assistant surgeon in charge, and female patients were treated in a separate building known as the

Kankar Mahal. Then it had accommodation for 40 men and 20 women. The hospital was taken over by the State Government in 1947 and is now in its present building since January 26, 1972. It has five doctors, 62 beds for men and 12 for women. The hospital treated about 23,000 indoor patients, 2,000 outdoor patients in 1974, and has facilities for X-ray and pathological tests.

Women's Hospital, Banda—It can be said to be the women's section of the District Hospital, Banda. It was taken over by State Government in 1948 prior to which it was managed by the Zila Parishad. Separated in 1947, the hospital is served by a doctor and has facility for 24 indoor patients. In 1974, the hospital gave treatment to about 8,000 and 2,500 outdoor and indoor patients respectively.

Medical Care Unit, Banda—A small hospital with this name was established in the old building of the district hospital in December, 1972. It is served by two doctors and has facility for ten indoor patients—five men and five women. In 1974, the Unit treated 24,753 outdoor and 278 indoor patients.

Male Hospital, Karwi—The hospital also dates back to the pre-freedom struggle days when as a dispensary, it was supported by local private institution. In 1859, it was taken over by the government, and provided with additional facilities in 1890. It came under the State Government in 1960 and has 18 beds, including 4 for women and is served by a doctor. In 1974 about 9,000 persons received outdoor treatment and about 200 as indoor patients.

Women's Hospital, Karwi—Situated in the building of the male hospital, Karwi, the hospital is also an old one which was provincialised in 1950. It has only one doctor and facility for 10 indoor patients. In 1974, it treated about 200 outdoor patients and only two as indoor ones.

Departmental Hospitals—The departments of police, Jail, railways, etc., also have their hospitals for giving treatment to their own employees and their families and are not open for public. The Police Hospital, Jail Hospital and Railway Health Unit, at Banda, are each served by a doctor.

Pandit Laxmi Narain Agnihotri Netra Chikitsalaya, Banda—Established in 1960 by the District Eye Relief Society, Banda and the hospital was named after a social worker who laid his life in the service of the society. This is the only eye hospital of the district which provides treatment for eye diseases and is well equipped for performing operations. The hospital functions as a branch of the Aligarh Eye Hospital, Aligarh and has 25 beds. It served 6,101 outdoor and 121 indoor patients in 1974 with a strength of a doctor and other staff. It is managed by a society with the district magistrate and the district planning officer as its president and secretary, respectively.

Dispensaries

Allopathic—The oldest dispensaries in the district are those at Kalinjar, Rajapur and Baberu which were established in 1866, 1890 and 1893 respectively. With the integration of medical and health services and extension of health programmes even to the remotest corners of the district, dispensaries under the primary health centre scheme were established at each of the 13 block development headquarters of the district and one at the additional primary health centre, Basin, besides opening of other dispensaries in rural areas. A statement giving details about these primary health centres and allopathic dispensaries, as in 1974, is given below:

Name/location of primary health centre/dispensary	Year of establishment	Number of			
		Doctors	Beds	Indoor patients treated	Outdoor patients treated
Primary Health Centres					
Bisanda	1958	1	4	4	6,485
Sheorampur	1959	2	4	...	8,990
Mau	1948	1	4	98	14,712
Jaurahi	1964	1	4	14	24,469
Tindwari	1964	2	4	...	19,019
Baberu	1964	1	4	1	7,299
Mahua	1964	1	4	...	7,379
Naraini	1964	1	4	89	7,995
Pahari	1964	1	4	11	9,057
Manikpur	1948	2	4	18	21,128
Kamasin	1965	1	4	4	15,590
Jaspara	1968	1	4	...	6,781
Ramnagar	1969	1	4	...	10,162
Resin	1974	1	4	...	9,212
State Dispensaries					
Chitrakut	1967	1	4	...	12,975
Rajapur	1972	1	6	65	14,605
Lohda	1972	1	4	...	6,208
Bhaunri	1972	1	4	...	12,891
Sardhuwa	1972	1	4	...	3,269
Women Hospital, Atarra	1972	1	6	250	15,303
Bahari	1972	1	4	...	11,261
Uncha Dih	1972	1	4	...	4,760
Saraiyan	1973	1	4	...	6,249
Fatehganj	1974	1	4	...	3,674
Markundi		1	...	...	7,700
Mataundh		1	...	...	14,361
Zila Parishad Dispensaries					
Kalinjar		1	6	25	10,313
Bhabhua		1	6	18	9,872
Male Hospital, Atarra		1	6	35	18,312

Ayurvedic and Unani—There are 16 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district, of which 11 are maintained by the State, 4 by the Zila Parishad and one by the municipal board, Banda. The only Unani dispensary of the district is situated at Goramagly, in tahsil Banda. All these dispensaries are under the direct control of the Divisional Ayurvedic Adhikari, Jhansi Mandal, Jhansi, and are each manned by a Chikitsa Adhikari. The following statement gives the location and some other details of these dispensaries which treated 85,059 and 89,059 patients in 1973 and 1974 respectively, as in 1974:

Name/location	Date of establishment	No. of beds	
		Men	Women
State Ayurvedic Dispensaries			
Bargarh	1.7.50	—	—
Murwal	1.4.50	—	—
Jaspura	1.3.49	—	—
Chilla	27.3.70	—	—
Khaptiha	1.7.59	—	—
Girwan	15.12.67	2	2
Kartal	4.1.69	—	—
Oran	10.3.70	—	—
Palra	27.3.51	—	—
Badausa	9.3.53	2	2
Bhadedu	2.10.73	2	2
Zila Parishad Ayurvedic Dispensaries			
Pailani		—	—
Kamasin		—	—
Raipurwa		—	—
Chhuleha		—	—
Banda Municipal Board Ayurvedic Dispensary	13.2.74	2	2
Goramagli Unani Dispensary	1.4.45	—	—

Homoeopathic—There are only two public homoeopathic dispensaries in the district which are managed by the State. The one at Jamalpur was opened in 1972 and the other at Samaria Jagannath Basi in 1973 and they treated 3,735 and 2,026 patients in 1974 respectively with the strength of a doctor and a compounder.

Maternity, Child Welfare, and Family Planning

The deputy chief medical officer (family planning) exercises complete supervision over all the maternity and child welfare, family planning and nutrition programmes. He is also assisted by a team of medical officers, extension educators, midwives and *dais* and a district health visitor.

ing and nutrition programmes. He is also assisted by a team of medical officers, extension educators, midwives and *dais* and a district health visitor.

Maternity and Child Welfare—Maternity and child welfare activities in the district, as elsewhere in the State, have come a long way since the days of the untrained *dais* and the village pediatricians. Lack of facilities for ante-natal and post-natal care contributed largely towards higher incidence of mortality among women and children till the late fifties of this century.

Since 1958, the government embarked upon a policy of establishing maternity and child welfare centres in the district prior to which there were only two maternity centres—one in Banda proper (from 1947) and the other at Baberu (from 1953).

With the introduction of the primary health centre scheme, already described in preceding paragraphs, a maternity and child health centre also started functioning under each centre besides an allopathic dispensary. The maternity centres are each staffed by 1 to 2 doctors, an equal number of midwives, 1 compounder and 1 to 4 *dais*, according to their importance. Four maternity sub-centres, looked after by *dais*, are attached to each maternity centre.

The maternity centre in Banda municipal board is looked after by a midwife and a *dai*.

The maternity centres have been equipped with aids and devices to educate, particularly ladies, in planned parenthood. Family planning literature and contraceptives are also made available, at times free of cost, to couples.

The following statement gives the number of cases conducted by midwives and *dais* at these centres in the district during last three years:

Year	Cases done
1972	8,735
1973	8,661
1974	8,509

Family Planning—The family planning programmes were first introduced in the district in 1963-64 and got a fillip with the establishment of a family planning centre under each primary health centre. These centres are each staffed by a medical officer (family planning), an extension educator and four family planning health assistants. Five sub-centres are also attached to each such centre. At the district headquarters there is an urban family planning centre, served by a medical

officer, an extension educator, a male social worker and two lady social workers.

The work of all these centres and sub-centres is supervised, controlled and co-ordinated by the District Family Planning Bureau, Banda, which is under the direct charge of the deputy chief medical officer (family planning). The officer is assisted in his work by a health education information officer, 2 district extension educators, an equal number of statistical assistant and computers, a district health visitor and a medical officer for mobile I. U. C. D. unit.

The Statement given at the end of the chapter gives the location of the maternity and the family planning centres and also of the sub-centres attached to each.

Medical officers of primary health centres also perform vasectomy operations while distribution of contraceptives is also done by the family planning centres besides imparting education on the subject.

The mobile I. U. C. D. unit, under the control of a medical officer, renders suitable help and guidance to the interested persons. At the primary health centres I U. C. D. work is done by auxiliary nursing midwives and health visitors who are trained for this work. Where they are not available lady doctors are deputed from Banda, Karwi and Atarra. It also offers facility for vasectomy and tubectomy operations.

Efforts are continuously being made to popularise family planning through films, placards, posters, and by means of personal contacts. The achievements in family planning work in recent years are given below:

Year	No. of sterilisations done	I. U. C. D. (loop) insertions
1969-70	927	209
1970-71	498	356
1971-72	254	296
1972-73	1,953	359
1973-74	92	429

This work has gained a much bigger momentum since.

Public Health

The deputy chief medical officer (health) exercises complete control and supervision over all health programmes, primary health centres, rural dispensaries and hospitals having less than 30 beds. Besides

this he is also responsible for the collection of intelligence about epidemics, checking of food and drug adulteration and also for providing necessary assistance during floods and outbreaks of epidemics.

For his assistance he has an assistant medical officer of health at the headquarters, 28 medical officers in the rural areas, two anti-epidemic officers, two para-medical workers (smallpox), 13 smallpox supervisors and 45 vaccinators. Besides their normal duties the above staff is also deputed to take anti-epidemic and anti-flood measures.

For public health and sanitation work in the Banda municipal area, the prime responsibility rests on the municipal health officer, Banda. He is assisted by a team of municipal sanitary inspectors and vaccinators. For the rural area the deputy chief medical officer (health) is primarily responsible for this work. Under U. P. Kshettra Samiti and Zila Parishad Act, the responsibility of village sanitation lies with the Gaon Sabhas. The services of the sanitary inspectors is available to the Gaon Sabhas for technical help and guidance. The Pradhans are supposed to report outbreaks of any epidemic disease to the primary health centre for preventive or remedial measures. Sanitary works under taken during the Third Plan period in the district were as follows:

Work	Achievement
No. of wells constructed	725
No. of old and insanitary wells improved	1,005
Kutcha drains constructed (in km.)	24.16
Pucka drains constructed (in km.)	17.86
No. of hand pumps installed	944
No. of washing and bathing platforms constructed	799
No. of smokeless <i>chulhas</i> constructed	524
No. of sanitary latrines constructed	1,442

Vaccination—In early days ravages of smallpox were very extensive and direct inoculation was the sole preventive measure. Vaccination was performed at the government dispensaries only on those who desired it. In 1805 some active measures were undertaken in this direction and a regular vaccination staff was appointed. It failed at first to obtain general popularity but later on their efforts succeeded. The Vaccination Act, 1880, which made primary vaccination compulsory for children in municipal areas, notified areas and in a number of town areas, was enforced in the district about the year 1900.

At present the deputy chief medical officer (health) is in charge of the work of vaccination in the district.

Vaccination is, however, not compulsory in rural areas of the district, but at times of epidemics of smallpox compulsory vaccination is enforced temporarily in these areas.

Normally in urban areas vaccination is carried out through the vaccinators of municipal boards concerned whose work is supervised by an assistant superintendent of vaccination while in rural areas the work is carried out by the public health staff posted at the primary health centres. During epidemics anti-epidemic officers, medical officers/Chikitsa Adhikaris are pressed into service for treatment of patients and for preventive measures.

The work has been intensified since 1963 under the auspices of the World Health Organisation and the Government of India for the eradication of smallpox. The following statement gives the number of persons vaccinated during last five years:

Year	Total number of persons vaccinated	No. of primary vaccination		No. of revaccination
		Successful	Unsuccessful	Successful
1970	1,21,836	55,335	918	60,071
1971	1,56,573	42,562	934	94,233
1972	2,57,289	48,405	1,384	1,64,899
1973	2,16,965	41,093	1,366	1,25,857
1974	1,49,033	27,515	868	85,095

Malaria Control and Eradication Programmes

In October, 1956, under the National Malaria Control Programme of the State, a malaria unit was established in the district for the control and eradication of malaria. The unit was merged with the National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958-59 when it was also launched in the State. The staff sanctioned for the unit comprised an anti-malaria officer, 3 malaria senior inspectors, 3 malaria inspectors and laboratory technicians, besides field workers and some other staff. The entire district had been categorised as hyper-endemic area and was covered by 3 sub-units of the N. M. E. P. In the beginning the main object of this scheme was to control the disease of malaria and later on under eradication phase to root out the disease.

Under the eradication programme the district has to pass through four phases, viz., preparatory, attack, consolidation and maintenance. The first phase was not actually launched as the National Malaria Control Programme had already been in operation in the district. In

attack phase only spray operations carried out in all the roofed structures twice a year from May to September. In the remaining part of the year, spleen, parasite and infant parasite surveys are carried out to assess the progress achieved through spray operations. During the third year of the attack phase, surveillance procedures are launched and are carried out concurrently with spray operations. In the district the surveillance procedures were launched in 1960-61 under which a unit stood divided into 100 surveillance units and for each surveillance unit, which comprised of 10 to 12 thousand population, one house visitor was provided who visited his area twice a month in search of fever cases. For supervision of the work of 4 house visitors a surveillance inspector had been provided. For all this work an assistant unit officer, 19 surveillance inspectors, 75 house visitors and 2 laboratory assistants were also posted. The blood slides of all the fever cases detected were collected and presumptive treatment administered. The attack phase remained in operation in the district from 1958-59 to 1962-63, thereafter the district entered into the consolidation phase under which the spraying was withdrawn and only surveillance operations were carried out throughout the year. The entire district entered into the phase in 1963-64. During 1969 due to occurrence of large number of malaria cases, part of the consolidation areas were reverted to attack phase. In the maintenance phase the national malaria eradication programme becomes part of the district health scheme under the overall charge of the chief medical officer. But the district has not yet entered the phase.

Under national malaria eradication programme the work of house visitors is supervised by the surveillance inspectors and that of the surveillance inspectors by the malaria inspectors and senior malaria inspectors of the sub-unit concerned. The anti-malaria officer and the assistant unit officer of the unit supervise the work of all the malaria and senior malaria inspectors, surveillance inspectors and house visitors at the periphery. At the headquarters level the laboratory and office is directly under the control of the anti-malaria officer. The following statement would give an idea of malaria incidence during last five years in the district:

Year	No. of blood slides examined	No. of malaria cases detected
1970	1,29,881	197
1971	1,20,320	187
1972	1,38,919	293
1973	1,21,882	2,218
1974 (upto November)	1,18,517	12,647

Prevention of Food and Drug Adulteration

The deputy chief medical officers (health) is the licensing authority for food establishments and drug stores in the district. He is assisted in his work by a drug inspector and some other public staff. The staff is required to ensure the due observance of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, the Indian Drugs Act, 1940 and the Drug Rules, 1945 by all dealers and manufacturing concerns. The following statement gives an idea of the measures undertaken to prevent adulteration during the last five years:

Year	No. of samples collected	No. of samples found adulterated	No. of cases prosecuted	No. of cases convicted
1970	231	56	69	40
1971	236	53	66	40
1972	180	49	38	23
1973	229	77	88	24
1974	158	53	44	N.A.

Indian Red Cross Society

A district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society functions in the district with the district magistrate as its president, the chief medical officer as the vice-president and the deputy chief medical officer (health) as the honorary secretary. The society is engaged in social welfare activities such as providing relief to people in times of natural calamities. Distribution of multi-vitamins, medicines and other nutritional diets is also done by the society at and when received from the Indian Red Cross headquarters. The funds are also raised by the society through philanthropists, industrial establishments and other agencies and are utilised for the cause of the sufferers.

STATEMENT

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Maternity, Child Welfare and Family Planning Centres

Tahsil/development block	Location of		
	M. C. W. and also F. P. Centre	Maternity sub-centres under (2)	Family planning sub-centres under (2)
1	2	3	4
Banda/Barokhar Khurd	Jaurahi	Barokhar Khurd Jaurahi Mahokhar Mataundh	Tindwara Pachnehi Lama Kanwara Chahitara
Banda/Tindwari	Tindwari	Tindwari Chilla Bhujarakh Khaptiha Kalan	Parenda Parsaunda Samari Palasa Piprahri
Banda/Jaspura	Jaspura	Lashara Chandrawara Gareriya Jaspura	Sindhankala Sikahula Handadeo Piprodar Sabada
Baberu/Baberu	Baberu	Baberu Murwal Nibhaur Karhuli	Milathu Tola Kalan Umrahni Augasi Marka
Baberu/Bisenda		Bisena Oran Garaon Sathi	Itara Bellan Pawaiya Para Singhpur
Baberu/Kamasin	Kamasin	Kamasin Birranwa Chillolar Ingua Mau	Satniaon Benthara Lohra Musinwa Lakhanpur
Naraini/Naraini	Naraini	Naraini Kalinjar Kartal Atarra	Nahri Basin Badausa Pukari Mahitra
Naraini/Mahua	Mahua	Mahua Murwan Bilgaon Nagnedhi	Makari Seohad Barokhar Buzurg Bisaura Girwan
Karwi/Karwi (Chitrakut)	Sheorampur	Sheorampur Karwi Hariharpur Parsaunja	Bhaisaundha Purwa Tarhunwa Kanthipur Biharwan Sidhpur

1	2	3	4
Karwi/Pahari	Pahari	Pahari Bachharan Kalwara Sardhuwa	Nandi Gohani Atrauli Sursen Basahar
Karwi/Manikpur	Manikpur	Manikpur Ainchawara Zhauri Markundi	Uncha Dih Saraiyan Ranipur Bahilpurwa Simardaha
Mau/Mau	Mau	Mau Bargarh Purab Patai Khandaha	Murka Bamburi Hatwa Biyawal Manka
Mau/Ramnagar	Ramnagar	Ramnagar Chhibon Hanna Rajapur	Karaundi Bandhi Lukhari Itawa Baruwa

CHAPTER XVII OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

Since the attainment of Independence, the government has chalked out many new schemes for providing better facilities to the working classes whose welfare alone can ensure a steady growth and development of the State. The labour welfare programmes aim at benefiting the labour community, guaranteeing minimum wages, providing social security like State Insurance of employees, security for old age, collective bargaining machinery through the medium of recognised trade unions, medical aid including child and maternity welfare, regulated working hours, payment of bonus as incentive, payment of compensation, minimum standards of lighting, ventilation, safety, canteens, recreation facilities, leave, housing, holidays, holiday homes, etc.

For the enforcement of labour laws and implementation of labour welfare schemes, the district falls in the Allahabad region. At the district level, the labour inspector ensures the administration and compliances of labour laws. The factories inspector inspects factories under the Factories Act and takes necessary action against employers failing to comply with the laws. There is another inspector who performs similar duties in respect of the operation of boilers installed at various places in the district.

Both State and Central Governments have enacted a number of laws for the benefit of labour and their dependents. The important ones are:

- The Indian Boilers Act, 1923
- The Workmens Compensation Act, 1923
- The Indian Trade Union Act, 1926
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- The Employment of Children Act, 1938

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and U. P. Maternity Benefits Act, 1947:

These Acts are still in force, being amended from time to time to remove loopholes and make their implementation more effective. The other Acts enacted after 1947 which are being enforced in the district are the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Factories Act, 1948, the Minimum Act, 1948, the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, the U. P. Industrial Establishment (National Holidays) Act, 1961, the U. P. Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhithan Adhiniyam, 1962 and the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

In 1975, as many as 135 contraventions of two of the above Acts were detected, and in 135 cases prosecutions were launched. Details are given below:

Name of Act	No. of contravention	No. of prosecutions
The U. P. Dookan Aud Vanijya Adhishthan Adhinium, 1962	92	92
The Minimum Wages Act, 1942	43	43

There were no cases of disablement during 1972-75 under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. Compensation paid in fatal cases is given below:

Year	Fatal Cases	
	No. of cases	Amount of Compensation paid (in Rs)
1974	2	5,200
1975	3	25,000

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

The old-age pension scheme was introduced in the district in 1957, to provide some measure of social security through monetary help to old and destitute persons, aged 65 years or more, who have no source of income or relatives (of the categories specified in the rules of scheme) to support them. Since April 1, 1964 the amount of pension payable to each pensioner has been raised from Rs 15 to Rs 20 per month. The scheme was under the administrative control of the labour commissioner, Kanpur but from September 1, 1975 the scheme has been decentralized and the district magistrate now sanctions pension to old and infirm persons.

The scheme was revised again in January, 1972 when the rate of monthly pension was fixed, at Rs 30. The benefits of the scheme are not available to beggars, mendicants and inmates of poor-houses.

The tahsilwise number of beneficiaries in the year 1975 under this scheme is given below:

Tahsil	Persons
Banda	327
Baberu	69
Naraini	75
Karwi	199
Mau	28
Total	698

PROHIBITION

Though the district is not a dry area, efforts by officials as well as non-official agencies continue to inculcate in the people the habit of abstinence. Government efforts include restriction on the hours of sale of spirituous liquor and intoxicants, increase in the number of dry days, fixation of maximum quantity of liquor which can be sold to an individual at a time. Persuasive methods used are education of the public against the use of intoxicants, through mass contacts, and social and moral pressure. There is a prohibition and uplift committee in the district headed by the district magistrate, and consisting of officials, legislators, law-

yers and other social workers. The purpose of the committee is to determine ways and means for minimising the illicit use of wines and other intoxicants. A *pracharak* has been appointed for the extension work. The committee tries to educate people against the hazards of drinking by organised meetings, distribution of pamphlets and organising film shows, etc.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

In 1950, the State Harijan Sahayak department was set up to formulate and implement schemes for the welfare of members of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes, and the former-criminal tribes (later known as denotified tribes). Work in the district was looked after by district panchayat raj officer. One departmental education supervisor looked after the work of scholarship and reimbursement. In 1956 a district Harijan welfare officer was posted in the district whose designation was changed to district Harijan and social welfare officer on August 1, 1961, when the Harijan welfare and social welfare departments were merged. He is assisted by five Harijan welfare supervisors.

A half-hearted beginning had been made in 1930 with a scheme for awards of stipends to students belonging to Scheduled Castes. In 1947, the U. P. Removal of Social Disabilities Act was passed ensuring to members of such castes the unrestricted enjoyment of social and religious liberties. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, enforced a complete ban on the age-old practice of untouchability thereby redeeming the dignity of man. It repealed the Corresponding State Act of 1947. The government not only threw open all avenues of employment and public services to members of the Scheduled Castes but major steps were also taken for their adequate representation in services. In 1944, the upper age limit for recruitment of Scheduled Castes candidates to civil posts was relaxed up to three years over the prescribed limit. In 1953, the reservation for Scheduled Castes in government services was raised from 10 to 18 per cent. In 1955, the upper age limit for Scheduled Castes candidates was raised up to 5 years for gazetted posts as had already been done for non-gazetted posts in 1952. Government keeps a watch over the progress in recruitment of Scheduled Castes candidates to various posts.

The government freely grants advances and loans to members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes for various purposes such as agriculture, irrigation, industries, construction of houses, etc. They also receive priority in distribution of land, house sites, business premises and retail licenses of essential goods.

The following table gives an idea of the extent to which financial assistance has been provided by the government to raise the living standards of these classes:

work	First Five year Plan		Second Five year Plan		Third Five year Plan		From 1966-67 to 1968-69		Fourth Five year Plan		1974-75	
	Amount spent (in Rs)	Persons benefited	Amount spent (in Rs)	Persons benefited	Amount spent (in Rs)	Persons benefited	Amount spent (in Rs)	Persons benefited	Amount spent (in Rs)	Persons benefited	Amount spent (in Rs)	Persons benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Construction and repair of houses.	5,400	11	46,503	106	74,250	79	3,000	3	78,000	96	82,000	70
Cottage industries	—	—	21,000	68	33,600	179	5,100	26	52,600	316	25,000	25
Well construction	8,455	15	35,424	35	52,500	73	15,000	15	71,000	71	—	—
Agricultural Development	—	—	—	—	1,39,140	316	—	—	40,000	105	35,000	92
Rehabilitation	—	—	4,32,448	21	3,40,000	90	1,66,992	60	90,000	18	50,000	1

The department also extends grants to colleges who are willing to construct hostels for the Harijan students. In Banda town a Gandhi Smarak Harijan Chhatravas is being constructed out of Gandhi Shatabdi fund along with a government grant of Rs 8,900. Two more hostels, one each at Baberu and Banda, are already being run by voluntary organisations with the help of government grant. In the Jayanti villages of the 13 blocks of the district 246 houses have recently been constructed in the shape of colonies by the rural engineering service department out of departmental grant of Rs 4,92,000.

Some special schemes for Kols of the *patha* area have been started consisting of construction of houses, grants for cottage industries, grant for purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements, seed, fertiliser, etc., constructing link roads, *nalis* (drains) and Kharanja.

Under rehabilitation scheme for the denotified tribes (based entirely on Central grant), during the year 1974-75, the Central Government allotted Rs 50,000 for the rehabilitation in cottage industries of some ten Kanjar (Kanch bandhiya) families in village Khamaubra of this district. Besides eighteen more families have already been rehabilitated in village Kherwa during 1972-73 and 1973-74 and Rs 70,000 spent thereon.

Charitable Endowments

There are three trusts in the district which are endowed for religious, charitable or educational purposes and are registered under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890. A brief account is given below:

Name or trust	Date of registration	Annual income (in Rs)	Objects
Mecandhi Memorial Endowment Trust	17-10-1905	29—40	To award scholarships to students
Dina Nath Banerji Medal Endowment Trust	12-8-1927	29—40	To award medals to students
Rai Saheb Kedar Nath Lambert Medal Endowment Trust	12-5-1930	17—40	To award medals to students

Muslim Trusts

There are a number of *waqfs* (trusts) in the district created mainly for religious, educational and charitable purposes. Sunni *waqfs* are registered with Sunni Central Board of Waqfs and Shia *waqfs* registered

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with the Shia Central Board of Waqfs, U. P., Lucknow. A brief account is being given below:

Name of waqf	Date of foundation	Name of founder	Annual income (in Rs)	Objective of waqfs
Waqf of Sayed Mazahar Abbas	11-8-1923	Syed Mazahar Abbas	1,325	For religious and charitable purposes
Waqf of Sheik Ahmad Hussain (Imambara Purbi Kothi)	26-1-1924	Sheik Ahmad Hussain	12	For the maintenance of Imambara for Azadari during Muharram.
Waqf of Imambara Chakko Begum	1920	Chakho Begum	360	For the maintenance of Imambara for Azadari during Muharram.
Waqf of Musammat Aaisha Bibi	14-9-1926	Musammat Aaisha Bibi	N.A.	For religious and charitable purposes
Waqf of Musammat Banarsi Begum	1932	Musammat Banarsi Begum	N.A.	—do—
Waqf of Syed Inayat Husain	8-12-1937	Syed Inayat Husain	N.A.	—do—
Waqf of Syed Ali Hasan Shah	15-12-1920	Syed Ali Hasan Shah	250	—do—

Sunni Waqfs—In 1973-74, there are 44 charitable and religious Sunni waqfs in the district. Some of the important ones are tabulated below:

Namt of waqf	Date of establishment	Name of the founder	Annual income (in Rs)
Majid Khairat Ali	—	—	3,417
Jama Masjid	—	Musammat Biban	1,850
Madarsa Islamia	—	—	—
Kazi Barkhurdar Ali Shah	30-10-'58	Sheikh Raheem Bakash	814

Welfare of Ex-servicemen

For the welfare of ex-servicemen a district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board is functioning in the district since 1943. It works under the control and supervision of director, soldiers', sailors' and airman's board U. P. The work of the board at the district level is supervised by a secretary who is a paid employee and an ex-serviceman. The board, as

elsewhere, provides various facilities to ex-servicemen and their families and assists in their rehabilitation. These facilities include grant of pensions, scholarships, relief grant, re-employment, medical treatment, settlement of accounts, permits for controlled commodities, settlement of disputed cases, priority in allotment of Gram Samaj ceiling land, free legal advice, etc.

National awards for outstanding gallantry were given to the following persons of the district:

Name of the persons with rank	Village and tahsil	Name of National award	Year of award
Ex-sepoy Raja Singh	Piprahri, tahsil Banda	Jangi Inam	1919
Ex-sepoy Parasan Singh	Piprahri, tahsil Banda	—do—	1919
Ex-sepoy Debi Singh	Gaura Pahari, tahsil Banda	—do—	1919
Ex-sepoy Bansi Dhar	Vanda, tahsil Banda	—do—	1919
Ex-Hav. Ram Bharose Singh	Piprahri, tahsil Banda	—do—	1919
Sepoy Kanchan Singh	Baragaon, tahsil Banda	—do—	1919
L./NK. Sobha Singh	Pandohra, tahsil Banda	—do—	1919
Ex-sepoy Seo Pal Singh	Bilgaon, tahsil Naraini	—do—	1925
L./NK. Kedar Singh	Ajitpur, tahsil Naraini	—do—	1937
Ex-L./NK. Deo Nath Singh	Khandaha, tahsil Mau	—do—	1946
Ex-sub. Ram Prashad	Banda, tahsil Banda	—do—	1946
Ex-sub. Uttam Singh	Banda, tahsil Banda	—do—	1946
Ex-sepoy Manna Singh	Kanwara, tahsil Banda	—do—	1947

Welfare of Freedom Fighters

In the year 1974-75, political pensions were granted to 137 persons of the district by the State Government and 102 persons by the Central Government. The amount of the pensions varied from Rs 60 to Rs 200 per month as follows:

	Amount	No. of persons benefited
State Government	Rs 60	74
	Rs 60—70	50
	Rs 80	1
	Rs 100	12
Central Government	Rs 100	15
	Rs 135	38
	Rs 200	19

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Emergence of Public Life

During the regime of rajas public life in this district as elsewhere was neither very active nor well organised. The rulers generally adopted a nominal despotic attitude towards their subjects but hardly did anything constructive to encourage public participation in the affairs of the state. On the contrary, efforts at mobilising public opinion by a citizen or an institution were promptly nipped in bud. Even during British days, those who tried to raise their voice against the state policy were systematically suppressed. The population being largely ignorant of political matters took little interest or initiative in moulding public opinion. Sometimes, of course, a big zamindar or a rich person would found a school or orphanage to please the English masters, through some minor act of philanthropy, and also gain popularity among the masses. It was only with growing consciousness of the affairs in other parts of the world, brought home by the spirit of education in a foreign language and better communications, that political consciousness gradually emerged. The popular rising of 1857, the partition of Bengal in 1905, the Swadeshi movement launched in 1906, the home rule and Swaraja movements sponsored by devoted national workers in succeeding years, aroused public opinion in such strong measure that the eroded might of the British Empire, after World War II, could not withstand it, and it ultimately led to the independence of the country in 1947.

Political Parties—The political parties which contested during the different general elections were mostly local units of all India organisations or provincial organisations, their numerical strengths fluctuating from time to time.

In due course of time such political parties merged with one or more political parties, either assuming new names, or were split into two or more political parties. The Indian National Congress was split in the two groups in 1969 and came to be known as Congress (O) and Congress (R).

The important parties in the district are the Indian National Congress, the Bhartiya Jan Sangh, the Bhartiya Kranti Dal (now Bhartiya Lok Dal), the Socialist Party, the Republican Party, the Communist Party of India and the Communist Party (Marxist).

Each party has its own organisation at the district and regional levels. During the election periods the primary units are entrusted with the propagation of the aims and objective of the party.

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN LEGISLATURE

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)—In the elections of 1952 the district was divided into 4 constituencies of Mau-cum-Karwi-cum-Baberu (east), Baberu (west), Naraini and Banda. Mau-cum-Karwi-cum-Baberu was a double member constituency with one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes, and others being single member constituencies. The following statement gives the relevant data of the assembly elections of 1952:

Name of party	Contestant	No. of seats won	Valid votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—	4,106
Indian National Congress	5	5	45,420
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	1	—	2,580
Ram Rajya Parishad	4	—	16,163
Scheduled Castes Federation	1	—	4,989
Socialist Party	1	—	4,822
Independents	12	—	25,280
Total	25	5	1,03,810

For the general elections of 1957, the constituencies were delimited in 1955 and the district was divided into 3 single member constituencies of Banda, Baberu, Naraini, and the fourth Karwi being double member constituency with one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

The result of the general elections held in 1957 was as under:

Name of party	No. of contestants	Seats won	No. of valid votes
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—	5,288
Communist Party of India	1	—	21,873
Indian National Congress	5	5	76,280
Praja Socialist Party	3	—	21,873
Ram Rajya Parishad	3	—	25,158
Independents	5	—	28,848
Total	18	5	1,62,088

Before the elections of 1962, the constituencies again underwent delimitation and 5 single member constituencies were carved out namely Manikpur, Karwi, Baberu, Naraini and Banda. Manikpur was a reserved constituency for the Scheduled Castes.

The following data will give the relevant position of the elections of 1962:

Name of party	No. of contestant	Seats won	No. of valid votes
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	4	1	17,271
Communist Party of India	5	—	19,696
Indian National Congress	5	3	32,905
Praja Socialist Party	5	—	17,636
Ram Rajya Parishad	3	—	5,996
Socialist Party of India	1	—	447
Independents	8	1	28,991
Total	31	5	1,23,242

The constituencies were again delimited in 1966, for the elections of 1967. The number of the constituencies remained 5 (all single member constituencies) namely Karwi, Baberu, Naraini, Banda, Manikpur. Manikpur remained a reserved constituency for the Scheduled Castes. The following statement shows the result of the assembly elections of 1967:

Name of party	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	5	3	65,810
Communist Party of India	3	—	34,260
Communist Party (Marxist)	4	1	4,960
Indian National Congress	5	1	59,633
Praja Socialist Party	4	—	15,476
Republican Party of India	3	—	13,635
Samyukta Socialist Party	1	—	11,191
Independents	14	—	19,858
Total	39	5	2,24,823

Following the President's rule in the State which was imposed on the 25th February, 1968 a mid-term poll was held, the position of constituencies remaining the same as in 1967. The following statement shows

the number of the contesting candidates, seats won and votes secured by each contesting party in the mid-term assembly elections of 1969:

Name of party	Contestants	Seats won	Votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	4	—	40,547
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	4	—	19,338
Communist Party of India	5	1	61,441
Indian National Congress	5	4	96,583
Mazdoor Parishad	1	—	846
Praja Socialist Party	2	—	17,919
Republican Party of India	3	—	9,497
Samyukta Socialist Party	2	—	9,069
Independents	6	—	17,467
Total	32	5	2,72,687

In October, 1970, President's rule was again imposed in the State, but it was soon replaced on 18th October 1970 by a popular government formed by the non-Congress parties. This government, however, could not last long and was soon replaced by the Congress, which resigned in June 1973 state necessitating the imposition of President's rule in the State once again.

A popular government returned to power after the general elections of February 1974. The district was divided into 6 constituencies of Manikpur, Karwi, Baberu, Tindwari, Banda and Naraini. Manikpur was a reserved constituency for the Scheduled Castes.

The statement showing the voting pattern in various assembly elections follows:

Name of party	1962			1967		
	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—	4,108	1	—	5,880
Communist Party of India	—	—	—	1	—	4,718
Indian National Congress	5	5	45,420	5	5	76,260
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	1	—	2,580	—	—	—
Praja Socialist Party	—	—	—	3	—	21,873
Ram Rajya Parishad	4	—	16,163	3	—	25,159
Scheduled Castes Federation	1	—	4,939	—	—	—
Socialist Party of India	1	—	4,822	—	—	—
Independents	12	—	25,280	5	—	28,848
Total	25	5	1,08,810	18	5	1,62,088

[Continued]

Name of party	1962				1967				1969				1974			
	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contes- tants	Seats won	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contes- tants	Seats won
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	4	1	17,271	5	3	65,810	4	—	4	—	40,547	6	2	1,01,313	6	2
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	19,328	5	—	11,706	5	—
Communist Party of India	5	—	19,896	3	—	34,260	5	1	5	1	61,441	6	3	1,13,931	6	3
Communist Party (Marxist)	—	—	—	4	1	4,960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,13,931	—	—
Indian National Congress (O)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	11,497	5	—
Indian National Congress (R)	5	3	32,805	5	1	59,633	5	4	5	4	96,583	6	—	71,228	6	—
Mazdoor Parishad	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	846	—	—	—	—	—
Praja Socialist Party	5	—	17,836	4	—	15,476	2	—	2	—	17,919	—	—	—	—	—
Ram Rajya Parishad	3	—	5,996	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	9,069	1	—	730	1	—
Rashtriya Lok Tantrik Sangh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4,274	3	—
Republican Party (A)	—	—	—	3	—	13,635	3	—	3	—	9,497	1	—	1,085	1	—
Republican Party (K)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	902	1	—
Sanyukta Socialist Party	1	—	447	1	—	11,191	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	18,144	4	1
Shoshit Samaj Dal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3,907	1	—
Swatantra Party	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	9,449	4	—
Independents	8	1	28,891	14	—	19,885	6	—	6	—	17,457	17	—	28,720	17	—
Total	31	5	1,23,242	39	5	2,24,850	32	5	32	5	2,72,687	60	6	3,76,086	60	6

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In the first general elections of 1952, there were 3,77,300 electors on the electoral rolls in the district, valid votes polled being 1,03,310 and invalid 12,196. In the second general elections of 1957, the total number of electors was 4,13,363 with valid and invalid votes cast being 1,62,088 and 9,031 respectively.

The number of electors in the elections of 1962 in the district was 4,20,121, valid votes being 1,23,242 and invalid 8,165. In the elections of 1967 the electoral list numbered 5,13,136 with valid votes polled 2,24,850 and invalid 19,276. The number of electors in the mid-term poll of 1969 was 5,51,357. Among votes polled, valid votes numbered 2,72,687 and invalid 10,410. In the fifth general elections to the assembly in 1974 there were 6,51,018 electors in the district the valid votes polled being 3,76,086 and invalid 16,524.

The following statement shows the electorate and the position of voting done during the various general elections:

Year	No. of electors	Votes polled		
		Total	Valid	Invalid
1952	3,77,200	1,15,506	1,03,310	12,196
1957	4,13,363	1,71,119	1,62,088	9,031
1962	4,20,121	1,31,407	1,23,242	8,165
1967	5,13,136	2,44,126	2,24,850	19,276
1969	5,51,357	2,83,097	2,72,687	10,410
1974	6,51,018	3,92,610	3,76,086	16,524

Legislative Council

A teacher of Atarra, in the district was elected from Kanpur Teacher's Constituency in the year 1968. Another advocate of Banda was elected as member of Legislative Council from Fatehpur-Banda Local Authorities Constituency in the year 1970.

UNION LEGISLATURE

Lok Sabha (House of People)

There was no change effected in the general elections of 1957. Details regarding the election of 1957 are given below:

Name of Party/Independent	No. of candidates contested	No. of seats won	Total No. of valid votes polled	Total No. of electorate
Indian National Congress	1	1	68,353	4,13,363
Praja Socialist Party	1	—	47,811	—
Independent	1	—	11,984	—
Total	3	1	1,28,148	4,13,363

It remained a single constituency in the elections of 1962. The details are given below:

Name of party/Independent	No. of total contested	No. of seats won	Total no. of valid votes polled	Total no. of electorate
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—	19,350	4,20,121
Communist Party of India	1	—	21,471	—
Indian National Congress	1	1	45,919	—
Praja Socialist Party	1	—	32,238	—
Ram Rajya Parishad	1	—	6,427	—
Total	5	1	1,25,405	4,20,121

Banda was again a single constituency in the elections of 1967. The details are given below:

Name of party/Independent	No. of contested	No. of seats won	Total no. of valid votes polled	Total no. of electorate
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—	58,573	5,13,136
Communist Party of India	1	1	66,042	—
Indian National Congress	1	—	49,259	—
Praja Socialist Party	1	—	83,991	—
Independent	1	—	23,386	—
Total	5	1	2,31,251	5,13,136

The Lok Sabha constituted after the elections of 1967 was dissolved on 27th December, 1970 by a proclamation of the President of India. The mid-term parliamentary elections were held in 1971 and the new Lok Sabha was constituted in March, 1971. The Congress had by this time been divided into two sections Congress (N) led by Sri Nijalingappa, later called Congress (O), and Congress (R) led by Sri Jagjivan Ram, now referred to only as Congress. Particulars regarding the 1971 general elections to the Lok Sabha in this district were as follows. There was only one constituency of Banda in the elections of 1971. Details are given below:

Name of party/Independent	No. of contestant	No. of seats won	Total no. of valid votes polled	Total electorate
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	1	96,770	5,58,639
Communist Party of India	1	—	89,728	—
Independent	1	—	33,412	—
Total	3	1	2,19,910	5,58,639

Newspapers and Periodicals

The district at present brings out many Hindi weeklies and periodicals giving news, current affairs, articles, etc. The oldest among them is 'Hitkari' published since 1954. The details regarding these are as under:

Name of weekly/periodicals	Periodicity	Year of commencement	Copies in circulation
<i>Bombard</i>	Bi-weekly	1970	2,000
<i>Ajay Durg</i>	Weekly	1970	N. S.
<i>Banda Krishak</i>	"	1966	1,000
<i>Banda Path</i>	"	1965	1,200
<i>Bharat Kup Samachar</i>	"	1969	N. S.
<i>Bhartiya Krishak</i>	"	1966	N. S.
<i>Chatrasal</i>	"	1971	733
<i>Chitrakut Samachar</i>	"	1963	N. S.
<i>Kadak Bijli</i>	"	1967	500
<i>Kainchi</i>	"	1968	1,500
<i>Kadmagiri</i>	"	1971	N. S.
<i>Madhya Yug</i>	"	1971	N. S.
<i>Matri Bhumi</i>	"	1965	N. S.
<i>Vishwa Prabhakar</i>	"	1967	1,500
<i>Chitrakut Ashram</i>	Fortnightly	1968	N. S.
<i>Nashak</i>	"	1971	1,800
<i>Rishwat</i>	"	1967	2,000
<i>Vishwa Vyapi</i>	"	1959	1,000
<i>Yug Mashal</i>	"	1961	N. S.
<i>Banda Panch</i>	Monthly	1959	N. S.
<i>Hitkari</i>	"	1954	N. S.

Other Periodicals

The popular dailies, weeklies and monthlies published outside the district but having wide circulation in the district are given in the following table:

Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly
Hindi			
<i>Hindustan</i>	<i>Dharmayuga</i>	<i>Sarita</i>	<i>Maya</i>
<i>Bharat</i>	<i>Saptahik Hindustan</i>	<i>Mukta</i>	<i>Chandamama</i>
<i>Navjeevan</i>			<i>Niharika</i>
<i>Nav Bharat Times</i>			<i>Kadambini</i>
<i>Swatantra Bharat</i>			<i>Madhuri</i>
			<i>Parag</i>
			<i>Lotpote</i>
English			
<i>The Statesman</i>	<i>Blitz</i>	<i>Filmfare</i>	<i>Imprint</i>
<i>Times of India</i>	<i>Link</i>	<i>Star and Style</i>	<i>Life</i>
<i>Hindustan Times</i>	<i>Screen</i>	<i>Caravan</i>	<i>Mirror</i>
<i>Indian Express</i>	<i>The Observer</i>		<i>Picturepost</i>
<i>Northern India</i>	<i>The Illustrated</i>		<i>Reader's Digest</i>
<i>Patrika</i>	<i>Weekly of India</i>		
<i>The Pioneer</i>	<i>Sports</i>		
<i>National Herald</i>	<i>Past time</i>		
Urdu			
<i>Milap</i>	<i>Tej</i>		<i>Beeswin Sadi</i>
<i>Pratap</i>	<i>Aajkal</i>		<i>Shama</i>
<i>Qaumi Awaz</i>			

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The voluntary social service organisations functioning in the district embrace a variety of services connected with the establishment and maintenance of orphanages, institutions for community welfare, women's welfare, Harijan welfare, child and youth welfare etc. In the past such institutions were based on philanthropy, missionary zeal and the fervour of charity as enjoined by religion and programmes or techniques as prescribed by modern scientific social work were lacking. With the establishment of social welfare department in the State in 1955, steps were taken to co-ordinate the activities of the various voluntary social service agencies and the governmental institutions working in the field. The district Harijan and social welfare officer looks after activities of the various social welfare institutions, and governments numerous social welfare schemes. Citizen participation is secured by Nagar Samaj Kalyan Samiti under which fifteen Mohalla Samaj Kalyan Samities are functioning in the town.

The department also gives financial assistance to voluntary social welfare agencies.

There are a number of non-official organisations of different types in the district engaged in the welfare of children, youth, women, destitutes, orphans and Harijans. A brief account of the more important ones follows:

Orphanages

The Bundelkhand orphanage was established on 26th March, 1908 with the object to provide shelter, education and rehabilitation to orphans from five to fifteen years of age. There are 24 inmates residing in the orphanage. A managing committee consisting of 15 members looks after its affairs.

Vedic Sewa Sadan Evam Orphanage was established in the district in the year 1908 with the object of providing boarding, lodging and clothing facilities to women and children who have none to support. They even arrange marriages of women inmates of the institution.

Dar-ul-uloom Rubbaniya and Darul Yatima orphanage was established in the Banda district in 1965-66. Its aims are to provide free boarding, lodging and clothing to orphan children and imparting religious education. The institution proposes to start training courses in some crafts as well.

INSTITUTIONS FOR COMMUNITY WELFARE

The Zila Apradh Nirodhak Samiti (formerly known as the Prisoners Aid Society) which was established at Banda in 1962 is a branch of U. P. Crime Prevention Society. It aims at the prevention of crimes and

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rehabilitation of prisoners and looks after other problems of the convicts outside the jail concerning their home, family and property, etc., and renders monetary help to them.

The local unit of the Prantiya Vikas Dal (formerly known as P.R.D.) was established in 1948, as a voluntary organisation under the aegis of the planning department. The activities of the Dal are mostly confined to rural areas where special attention is paid towards educating the illiterates. Other activities include *shramdan* or voluntary labour besides setting up units like yuvak Mangal Dals and Bal Mangal Dals, their numbers in 1974 being 90 and 63 respectively. These organisations primarily strive for the welfare of children and youth in the district. Activities by way of games and sports form an important part of the curriculum.

The District Harijan Sewak Sangh (established in 1959) is a branch of an all India organisation which has branches over all U. P. It aims at the removal of untouchability and arranges conferences to devise measures to remove this anti-social practice among the people of the district. It is running a Harijan hostel in Banda, a *balbari* (nursery) at Mau and a *kanya pathshala* (girls' school) at Ramnapur.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Atarra (Tahsil Naraini)

Atarra lies in Lat. $25^{\circ}17'N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ}37'E.$, on the road from Banda to Karwi, about 35 km. south-east of the former and 16 km. north-east of Naraini. Roads lead from the town to Naraini in the south-west and in the north-east to Chaunasarh where it meets the road from Badausa to Oran. The former of these has contributed to the prosperity of the place. The Atarra railway station, located to the north of the town, forms the outlet for the trade of the north and south areas. The town, which is being administered as a municipality, has a population of 17,231 and an area of 10 sq. km. There are several bazars which have extended outwards from the railway station. Market is held here on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town contains a canal rest house, police-station, post-office, a hospital, a post-graduate college, an Ayurvedic college, two intermediate colleges, a Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, a veterinary hospital and an artificial insemination centre.

The town is said to derive its name from *anlar* or between, in allusion to its position as regards five other sites, all of which have long been absorbed in the present township. The people of the locality took an active part in the freedom struggle of 1857.

Augasi (Tahsil Baberu)

Augasi lies in Lat. $25^{\circ}41'N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ}46'E.$, on the Baberu-Augasi road about 14 km. distant from the former, on the right bank of the Yamuna. The village was once a place of considerable importance and gave its name to a pargana. On the high bank overlooking the Yamuna are the ruins of an old mud Rajput fort. Augasi and the tract around it were captured by one Saiyid Hamdu and his friend Fateh Muharrak about the year 1200 A. D. in the reign of Muhammad Ghuri and long remained the centre of Muslim power in the area. Commanding as it did the chief river crossing between Chilla and Rajapur, it was a place of some military consequence and considerable trade, especially in animals for sale, which found its way over the river at this point in the beginning of the present century. Ruins of houses and mosques lie scattered about to the south, but the only building of any note is the old mosque which stands boldly out on the Yamuna cliff and from an inscription appears to have been built in the reign of Shah Kuli Sultan in the year 1572 A. D. The village has a population of 1,368 and an area of 961 hectares. Tube-wells and canals form the chief sources of irrigation,

wheat and gram constituting the main crops. It possesses two junior Basic and a senior Basic schools.

Baberu (Tahsil Baberu)

Baberu, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name lies in Lat. $25^{\circ}33'N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ}45'E.$, about 41.6 km. east of Banda, with which it is connected by a metalled road. On the southern side are the remains of a small but substantial fort and close to it is located the tahsil building. The place has a population of 7,755 and an area of 79 hectares and is being administered as a town area. The place, which is electrified, contains a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school, an intermediate college, Sanskrit *pathshala*, a hospital, a dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, a family planning centre. The people of the locality took an active part in the freedom struggle of 1857. It is also the headquarters of a development block which it gives its name.

Badausa (Tahsil Naraini)

Badausa lies in Lat. $25^{\circ}14'N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ}43'E.$, on the Banda-Karwi road about 42 km. south east of Banda and gives its name to a railway station on the Jhansi—Manikpur section of the Central Railway. Since 1819 it was the headquarters of a tahsil which was abolished in 1925. Trade which had rapidly increased with the opening of the railway gradually declined owing to the development of Atarra township only 6 km. west of Badausa. The village, which is electrified, has a population of 1,939 and an area of 1,369 hectares. Wheat and rice are the main crops produced in the village, a canal forming one of the chief sources of irrigation.

It possesses a junior Basic school, a higher secondary school, a hospital, a post-office and a police-station. A market is held here on Tuesday and Saturdays.

Bagrehi (Tahsil Karwi)

Bagrehi, a small village, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ}14'N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ}8'E.$, on the left bank of the Ohan river where the road from Karwi to Mau crosses it, at a distance of about 18 km. from Karwi. The village is noted for the Lalpur hill, the reputed residence of sage Valmiki. The hill is sacred and picturesquely wooded. At the top is the trigonometrical survey station and close by a small masonry house which is pointed out as the residence of the sage. On the north side, half way up the hill, is a small temple.

The village has a population of 763 and an area of 683 hectares. It possesses a junior Basic school.

Banari (Tahsil Karwi)

Banari, a small village, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ}12'N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ}58'E.$, about 2 km. south of Karwi. It has a population of 570 and an area

* Figures of population and area are those of 1971

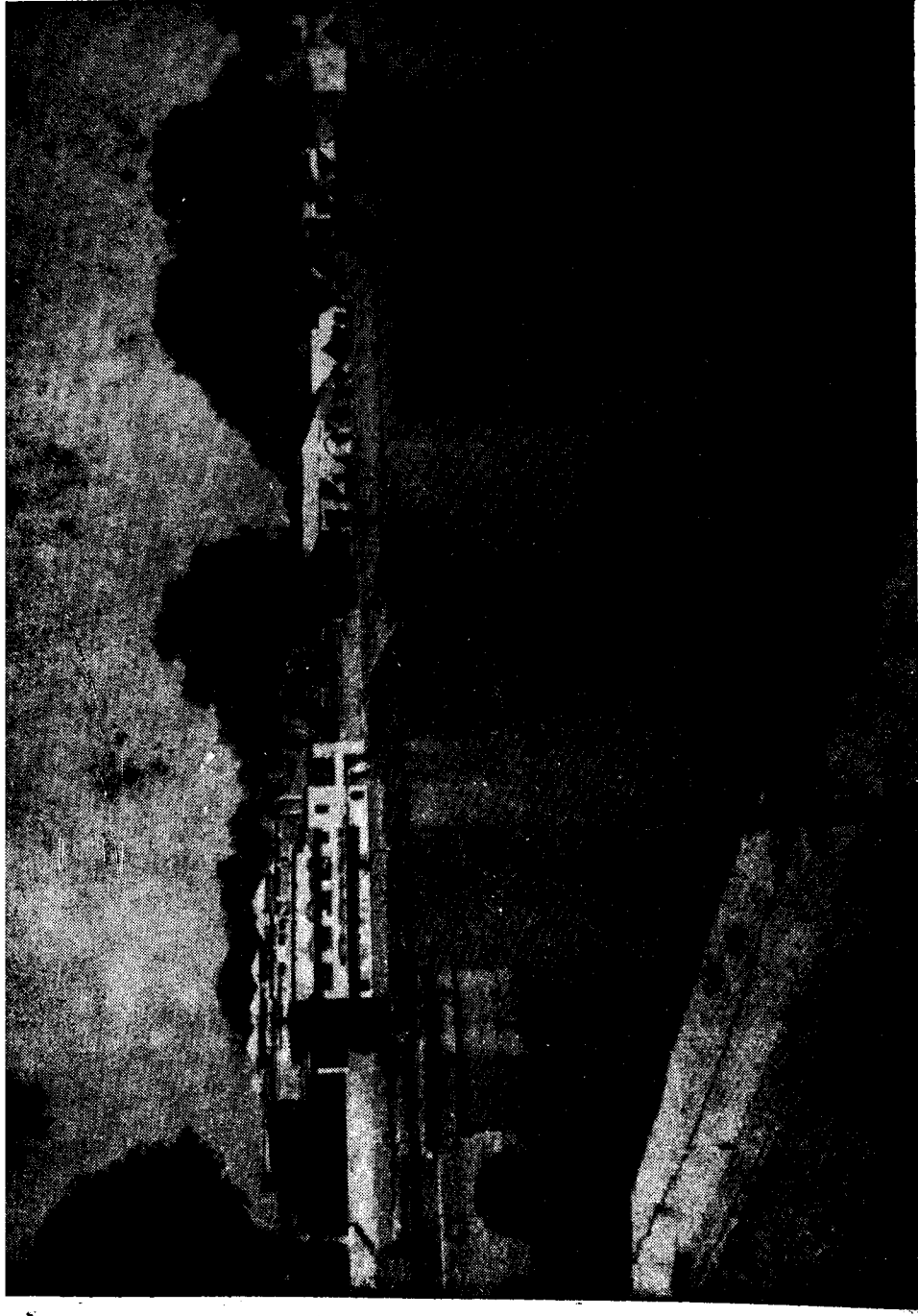
of 403 hectares and is noted for the temple, *baoli* and tomb of Ganesh Bagh. These are all Maratha buildings built by Binaik Rao about the year 1830. The temple contains some elaborate carving. The *baoli* is a large circular well connected on one side with a series of *tehkhanas*, with three storeys of colonnades all underground, the top of the outermost being nearly level with the surface of the ground. The whole of the lowest and most of the middle storey is always under water. The garden and the temples are in ruins.

Banda (Tahsil Banda)

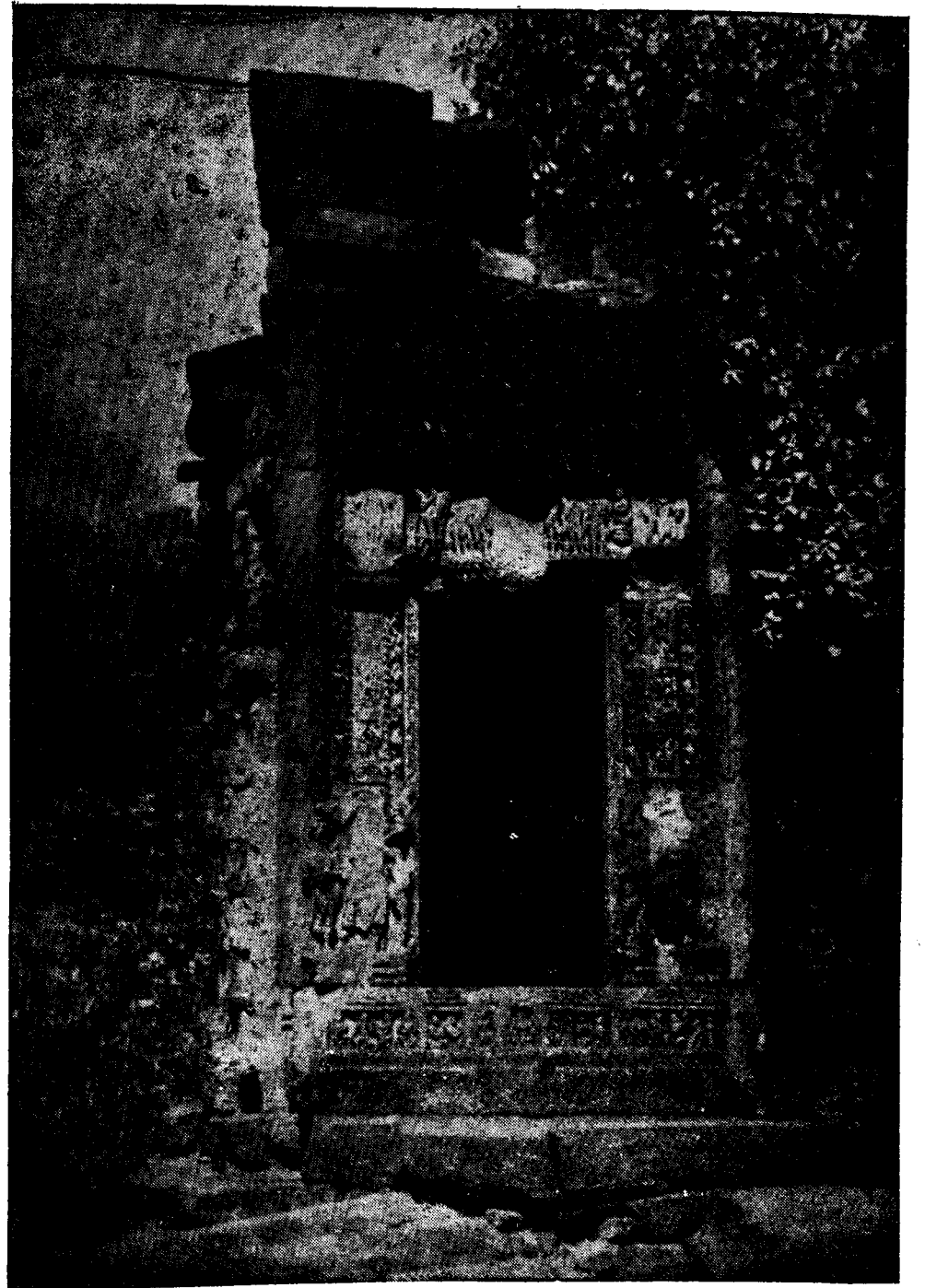
The Banda, the headquarters of the tahsil and the district of the same name lies close to Ken river in Lat. $25^{\circ} 27' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 23' E.$, on the road from Fatehpur to Nowgong, about 216 km. from Lucknow. Other roads connect the town with the tahsil headquarters Baberu on the east, Naraini on the south and Karwi and Mau on the south-east. It lies on the Banda—Kanpur and Manikpur—Jhansi lines of the Central Railway. The town is said to derive its name from Bamdeo, who, according to Hindu mythology, was a contemporary of Rama. The earliest inhabitants are supposed to have been Kols and Bhils who lived at the foot of the hill called Khutla Banda, the name by which a locality of the town is still known. Their spiritual guide, and also their leader was defeated in battle by Brij Lal or Brij Raj, the chief of the Mauhar Rajputs. This latter tribe date their advent into the district from the invasion of Prithviraja Chauhan and the approximate period which marks the Mauhar settlement thus falls about 1200 A. D. Brij Lal is said to have left his two brothers, Bhawani and Laranka, in possession of the territory he had conquered and their name survive in localities Bhawanipurwa and Larankapurwa, which now form part of the town. During the reign of Mughals Banda remained a mere village, and it was not till the beginning of the 18th century that a pargana of the name is first met with in fiscal records. About the middle of the 18th century Banda became the headquarters of Guman Singh, grandson of Chhatra Sal, its first and last raja. The town left by the Bundelas was probably too small and consisted of a number of hamlets around a large tank known as Raja-ka-Talab. It also included the village beyond the Nimmi nullah to the south, where the raja's palaces and the houses of the officers of estate were situated. The town gradually developed and a number of new localities grew up till the freedom struggle of 1857 when considerable portion of the town was burnt to the ground, the Bundela palace and houses were destroyed by the nawab Ali Bahadur, who himself was later exiled for participating in the freedom struggle of 1857. Across the river Ken there are ruins of Bhuragarh fort said to be built with brown stones by raja Guman Singh in seventeenth century. There is a local legend that the fort contains buried treasure; private parties with permission of government made two fruitless efforts to excavate.



Bhuragarh Fort, Banda



Nawah Tank. Banda



Remains of an ancient temple near Risian Gufa (cave),* Barha Kotra

Its population of 42,988 souls in 1853 decreased to 27,573 by 1865 and was gradually reduced to 20,029 by 1921. Since then the population of the town has consistently increased and according to census of 1971 it had a population of 50,575 and an area of 3.29 sq. km. It is a municipality with water and electric supply, two hospitals, an eye hospital, one degree college, five higher secondary schools, five junior schools, 27 primary schools, two public library and reading-rooms, and three cinema houses.

Bargarh (Tahsil Mau)

Bargarh, considerable village, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 8' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 29' E.$, about 128 km. south-east of Banda and 16 km. south-east of Mau, some 2 km. south of the railway station, which it also gives its name. The foundation of the village is ascribed to raja Hindupat of Panna, about 225 years ago, and the ruins of an old fort exist to the south-east of the present site, which is said to have been built by him. But the name is probably derived from Bhargarh, which connects it with the traditional raja Bhar, whose name is connected with several ruined forts in the Karwi. It has a population of 2,387 and area of 837 hectares. There is a hospital and a junior Basic school.

Barha Kotra (Tahsil Mau)

Barha Kotra lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 16' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 33' E.$, on the right bank of the Yamuna about 13 km. east of Mau. At the village of Katra, Katura or Katharo, as it is variously called, on a high bluff point overlooking the Yamuna, stand the ruins of what was once a magnificent temple. It is a *lingam* shrine of Siva. The hall is about 7.62 m. square, the roof being supported on four magnificent columns, each upwards of 4.26 m. in height, and the massive architraves are very elaborately ornamented. The temple is known as the Bar Dewal and is said to have been destroyed by Mahmud of Ghazni, which is extremely doubtful. The origin of the temple is ascribed to the mythical "raja Bhar" but some refer the name to a Bar or Banyan tree which grew near it. Probably the word does not stand for more than "*bara*" or big, or may be derived from the village of Barha close by. About a kilometre to the south, in a valley called the Deokand valley just under the Vindhyan scarp is a large breached Chandela tank called the "Phutana Tarasa" which formerly enclosed a spring called "Rikhi" and close by are the ruins of two small Chandela temples while all round lie scattered fragments of Chandela carvings, and there are several inscriptions. In the face of the hill above are two large caves also called "Rikhi" or the dwelling of rishis. They are apparently old quarries partly built up in front with dry stone walls to form rooms. Two pillars help to support the roof. The large cave is 10.50 m. long by 5.33 m. broad and 1.97 m. high. Inside, against the back wall, there is a collection of statues, which were very probably taken from the Bar Dewal after it fell into ruins. The principal statue is a figure of Vishnu with 12 arms, some 1.25 m. high and 75 cm. broad. The second cave is

6.70 m. long and 4.57 m. broad and 2.13 m. high and has a projecting porch in front of the entrance, built with square stones, and also has two square windows to admit light. Inside there is a seated figure of a three-headed goddess with 16 arms probably representing Durga. The Bar Dewal is stated in oral tradition to have been built by raja Parmalak Chandel who may be the same as the Parmal of the Chand raisa. In the village of Parduan, 2 km. to the east, there is a tradition among the people of an ancient city. The Yamuna is encroaching on the right bank, and after heavy floods masonry foundations and lumps of burnt barley, betel, *sesame* and other things are said to be washed out. The latter are connected by tradition with a great *ashwamedh* or horse sacrifice *yajna* which is said to have been celebrated at this spot in pre-historic times of great antiquity. The population is 620 and area 1,571 hectares.

Bhaunri (Tahsil Karwi)

Bhaunri, a large village, lies in Lat. 25° 13' N. and Long. 81° 6' E., on the Karwi-Mau road, about 16 km. east of Karwi and 83 km. south-east of Banda. It is situated at the foot of some hills, an outlying portion of the Vindhyan range, the top of which forms a flat and picturesque plain called Chapli. The village has a local fame for trade in hides and leather goods. There are numerous tanks and wells and irrigation is common in the lands immediately surrounding the village site. To the east of the village are the remains of fortifications and of a massive dam like that at Karwi which seems to have been a bridge over the Ohan. At a short distance are the ruins of a fort-like house. Both are ascribed to Surkis, but the latter are probably Bundela remains, as Bhaunri was once the headquarters of a pargana and the Bundela liking for inaccessible localities along ravines is well-known. The population is 3,761 and area 2,333 hectares.

Chibun (Tahsil Mau)

Chibun, a large village, lies in Lat. 25° 18' N. and Long. 81° 14' E., on the Ganta nullah, a small tributary of the Yamuna about 19 km. distant from Mau and 80 km. east of Banda. It lies on the road running from Rajapur to Bargarh, which is intersected by the Karwi-Mau road at the village Hatwa some 13 km. distant. The only point of interest about the place is that it was once the headquarters of the tahsil, now called Mau. The village has a population of 2,725 souls and an area of 2,782 hectares. Wheat and gram are the main crops.

The village possesses a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school and a post-office.

Chitrakut Dham (Tahsil Karwi)

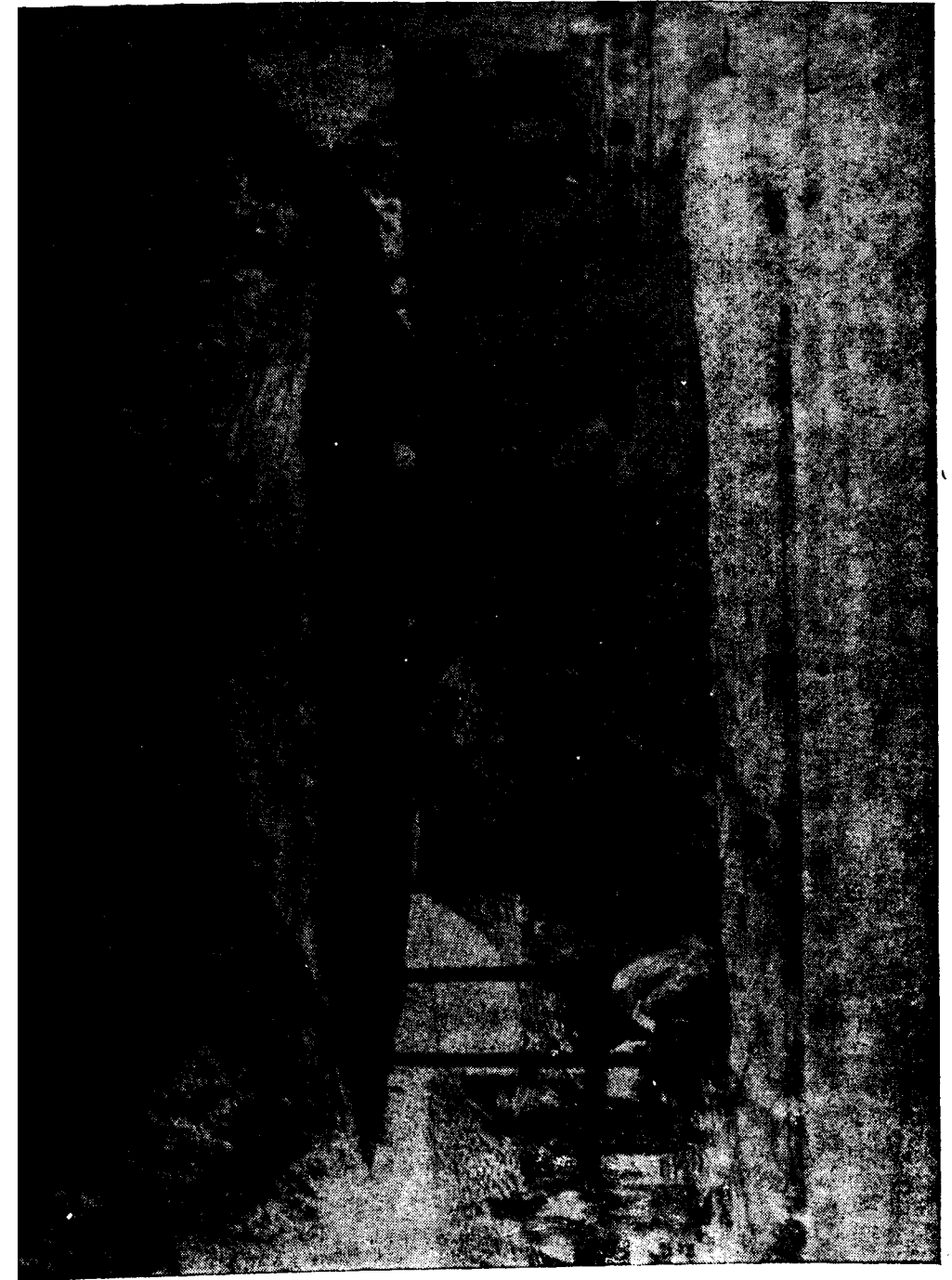
Chitrakut Dham, one of the most ancient places in India, lies in Lat. 25° 10' N. and Long. 80° 53' E., on the road from Banda to Allaha-

bad, about 285 km. from Lucknow, 120 km. from Allahabad, 69 km. south-east of Banda, and 5 km. from Chitrakut station of the Central Railways. Chitrakut Dham spreads over an area of 7.77 sq. km. and has a population of 17,794 souls. The chief localities included in the town are Chitrakut, Karwi, Sitapur and Tarauhan, each being a separate village till 1895 when Karwi and Tarauhan were amalgamated to form a notified area. Later the towns of Karwi and Sitapur were also amalgamated to form a municipality known as Chitrakut Dham, by including a corridor with the connecting road.

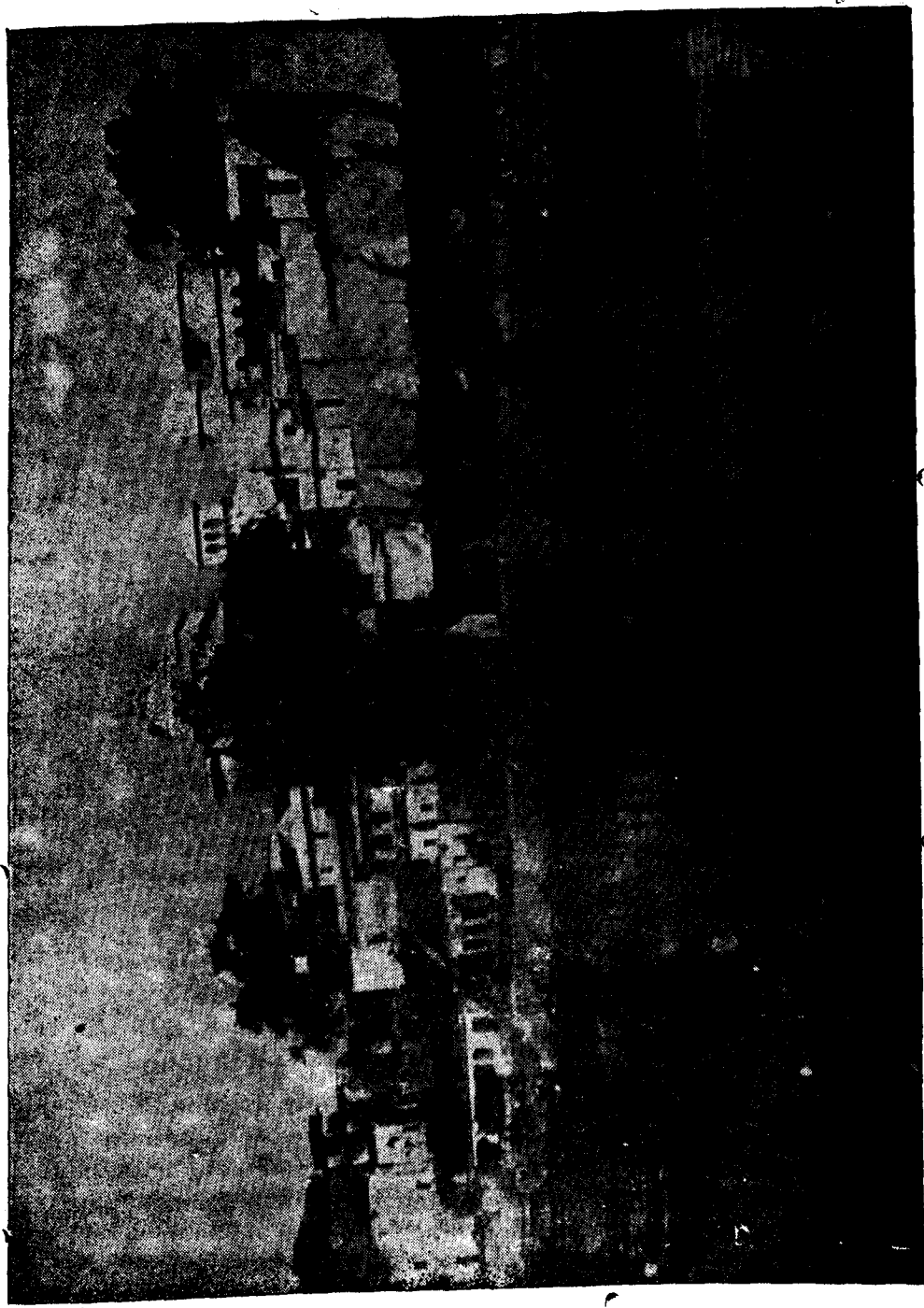
Karwi, which gives its name to a tahsil, is probably not of very great antiquity. Tradition ascribes its foundation to a colony of Brahmanas who settled there about 375 years ago, and the name is perhaps derived from Kamadagire, the longer and more correct name of the sacred hill of Chitrakut, situated about 10 km. to the south-west. Till recently it was largely overshadowed by its neighbour, Tarauhan, which gave its name to the pargana also until 1881 and Karwi was a place of no importance till after the British occupation of Bundelkhand. In the beginning of the 19th century Karwi was held in *muafi* by the *akhara* attached to the temple of Jagannath situated on the high cliff overlooking the Paisuni river, half-way on the road to Tarauhan. In 1808, it was selected as the site of a cantonment but later on it was conferred on Amrit Rao, son of Raghubar Rao and brother of Baji Rao Peshwa as jagir. Amrit Rao died in 1824 and his son Binaik Rao built the fine fort known as the Bara, the Pili Kothi, the Kothi Talao, the Jangle Bagh and the Katora tank as well as the temple and tank known as the Ganesh Bagh about 2 km. distant in the south-east. After the death of Amrit Rao in 1853 A.D. the jagir and the pension were not conferred on Narayan Rao and Madho Rao, his adopted sons, and were resumed by the British. Karwi was given to Chaudhari Mannu Lal, a zamindar of Banda.

Chitrakut, a celebrated place of pilgrimage, lies some 10 km. south of Karwi and 67 km. south-east of Banda. The hill which is the object of pilgrimage, is known as Kamta Nath, and the name Chitrakut is applied to the hill, the *parikrama* and the locality generally. The hill is about two and a half km. in circumference. The name Kamta Nath is the same as Kamda Nath meaning the "lordly granter of desires", and the hill is said to have attained its great sanctity in the Tretayug, when Rama, Sita and Lakshman lived here during their exile. Its praises have been sung by sages like Valmiki and Tulsidas and many later poets. The name Chitrakut—from *Chitra*, of various colours and *kut*, a hill—is said to have been given it from the number of different coloured stones found on it. Round the base of the hill is a terrace, on which pilgrims perform the *paikarma*. It is said to have been erected about 1725 A.D. by Rani Chandra Kunwar, the queen of Chhatra Sal,

the great Bundela leader. To the south of the Kamta Nath is the Lakshman Pahari, named after Lakshman, the younger brother of Rama. It is said that from this hillock Lakshman used to watch over Rama's hut on the Kamta Nath hill. There is a temple on the top of the hill constructed in the memory of Lakshman. The Paisuni river flows at a distance of about a kilometre from the base of the hill to the east and there are thirty-three places of worship dedicated to various deities, situated in the low surrounding hills, on the river banks, and in the valley and plains at the foot of the hills, all of which are connected with the various ceremonies of pilgrimage performed at Chitrakut. Eight of these places, namely Kot Tirth, Devangana, Hanuman Dhara, Janki kund, Phatikshila, Ansui, Gupta Godavari and Bharat Kup are much frequented by devout Hindus, who go through the ceremonies of bathing meditation, are easily approachable from here. The Kot Tirth is the name given to a hill which is said to have been named after the Sage Koti. It is some 6 km. distant from Sitapur. Near by is the place known as Devangana, named after the wife of Jayanta, the son of Indra. It is said that from this place she saw Rama and Sita and encouraged Jayanta to test the strength of Rama. Hanuman Dhara is situated about 5 km. distant from Sitapur. It is approached by a flight of 360 steps. There is an image of Hanuman upon which a spring falls, Janki Kund, a beauty spot, is about 2 km. distant from Sitapur on the bank of the Mandakini. It is said that Sita used to take bath here. About 3 km. from Janki Kund is the Phatikshila. The unique and most picturesque spot is located on two huge rocks. It is said that Rama and Sita used to sit on them and from there they used to see the immortal scenic beauty of the place. Sometimes Rama is said to have helped Sita in her toilet and adorned her hair with flowers. About 18 km. from Sitapur is the hermitage of Sati Ansuia who is said to have lived here with her husband, sage Atri, Rama visited the place on his way to Sutixam, and Sarvang Ashrams. At the foot of the hill Mandrachal, the temples of Ansuia, Atri, Dattatreya and Hanuman are situated. The river Mandakini emerges from this hill. Gupta Godavari is situated about 16 km. from Chitrakut. The holy waters of the river at the extreme end of the cave fall into two *kunds*. The river is said to flow underground. The cave is very dark therefore it is necessary to take a lamp or a candle while entering it. Most of these places lies inside the limits of Madhya Pradesh, except the Bharat Kup which is about 8 km. by a road. It is said that the waters of all the holy and sacred rivers brought by Bharata to celebrate the *rajyabhishek* (coronation) ceremony of Rama were poured into this well under the instructions of the sage Vashistha. The Mandakini stream a tributary of the Paisuni, flows at the distance of about 1.5 km. from the hill joining the Paisuni below Sitapur. At the temple of Charanpaduka, the rock is said to exhibit the impression of the feet of Rama.



Bharat Koop, Chitrakut



Kangnat, Chitrakut

The locality of Sitapur, which lies on the left bank of the Paisuni about 8 km. distant from Karwi is intimately connected with Chitrakut, or the sacred hill of Kamta Nath, about 2 km. to the south-west. Pilgrims first bathe in the Paisuni at Sitapur and then move on to do the *paikarma* of the hill by measuring their length along the ground. The principal street is along the river and is lined by a number of temples of some antiquity and is held in much veneration. It is a place of more recent origin; originally called Jaisinghpur it was inhabited by Kols when Chitrakut was already an ancient place of worship. In Sambhar 1796 (1739 A. D.) Aman Singh, Raja of Panna, gave Jaisinghpur to Mahant Charan Das who changed the name to Sitapur in honour of Sita. There are several *akharas* (religious orders of different sects) in the town, the finest being that of Charan Das. There are twenty-four ghats along the river, some of which are lined with shops; these become inundated in the rains when the Paisuni is in flood. The four recognized ghats are Ragho Prayag, Kailas-ghat, Ram-ghat and Ghritkalya-ghat. The two large Chitrakut fairs are celebrated here in Chaitra and Kartika.

Tarauhan is undoubtedly a place of some antiquity. One tradition says that, in the remote past a city called Dalampur existed here; but no ruins are extant. Another tradition has it that the village formerly existing was called Tichhakapura, and that about 1625 A.D. one Basant Rai, Surki Rajput of Gahora, came and built the fort. There is some evidence that the whole of the tract below the hills, lying east of the Paisuni river, was in the power of the Baghel rajas of Rewah and at some period some sort of partition of territory was made by a Rewah prince between the Baghels and their kinsmen the Surkis, who probably accompanied them in their first migration to these parts. The Chitkar Rajputs and the Surkis are said to have received a grant of twelve and a half village each, Tarauhan falling to the Surkis' share. The whole tract of country below the ghats is still generally known as Gahora.

The name Tarauhan is said to be derived from *tare*, meaning the lower land. Tarauhan is said to be the headquarters of the sirkar of Bhatghora in the days of Akbar. It was subjected to two prolonged sieges during the campaigns of Muhammad Khan Bangash. After the death of Chhatra Sal, the locality seems to have fallen into the Panna Raj and a subordinate jagir of unknown extent was granted by Raja Hardi Shah of Panna to Rahim Khan who took up his residence at Tarauhan. To him is probably to be ascribed the fort which stands on the edge of extensive and impenetrable ravines. The fort was occupied by the British after the pacification of the district and within it was located the tahsil. It was abandoned as the tahsil was shifted in 1885 to other buildings and finally in 1870 to its present location in the Bara at Karwi. The fort is said to have possessed an underground passage now blocked up, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ km. long, leading out towards the ravines.

Besides the fort there are two *akhara*s of some celebrity. The larger of these known as the Ram Bagh, is situated close to the Paisuni river, and is said to have been built in Sambat 1789 (1732 A.D.) the institution is devoted to the Vaishnavite cult of Rama. The other *akhara* is smaller and dates from Sambat 1851 (1794 A.D.). There are several mosques, one of which is an old and solid structure. It lies near the river and has an inscription near the *kibla* (a conspicuous place in the mosque where the *imam*, the person officiating prayers, stands) mentioning Sarkar Rahim Bahadur, in the reign of Gaurat Shah Badshah Bahadur A. H. 1181, corresponding with 1763 A.D. It is doubtless ascribed to the nawab Rahim Khan, whose followers probably rest in the numerous graves scattered round about.

Darhwa Manpur (Tahsil Naraini)

Darhwa Manpur a large village, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ}6' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ}43' E.$, and is connected with Badausa by a road. The chief hamlets included in the village are Fatehganj, Godharampur and Darhwa Manpur. The village has a population of 2,368 souls and spreads over an area of 1,894 hectares. Wheat and gram are the main crops produced in the village.

The site of Godharampur lies in the valley below the Vindhyan scarp and was formerly a place of some importance on account of the trade that flourished in the excellent lime stone quarried there and the jungle produce from the adjacent forests. Just above the site rises the Karehli stream, which is fed by water trickling from the rocks beneath the scarp, and from a pool called the Shakrokund. This stream flows at the foot of the hills for some distance and thence along the eastern boundary of the village. Near Godharampur, at a place called Mulao, are some antique rock drawings in red ochre, but the chief object of antiquity in the neighbourhood is the Bilharia Nath temple. The hill on which it stands is about 22 m. high and the temple is highly ornamented. It consists of a sanctum 3.43 m. high outside and 2.36 m. inside with a portico in front about 23.9 m. in height. Near by are scattered carvings of the ruins of the two Chandela temples. The temple of Bilharia Nath is said to have formerly been the treasury of the "Bhar Rajas" of Kalinjar.

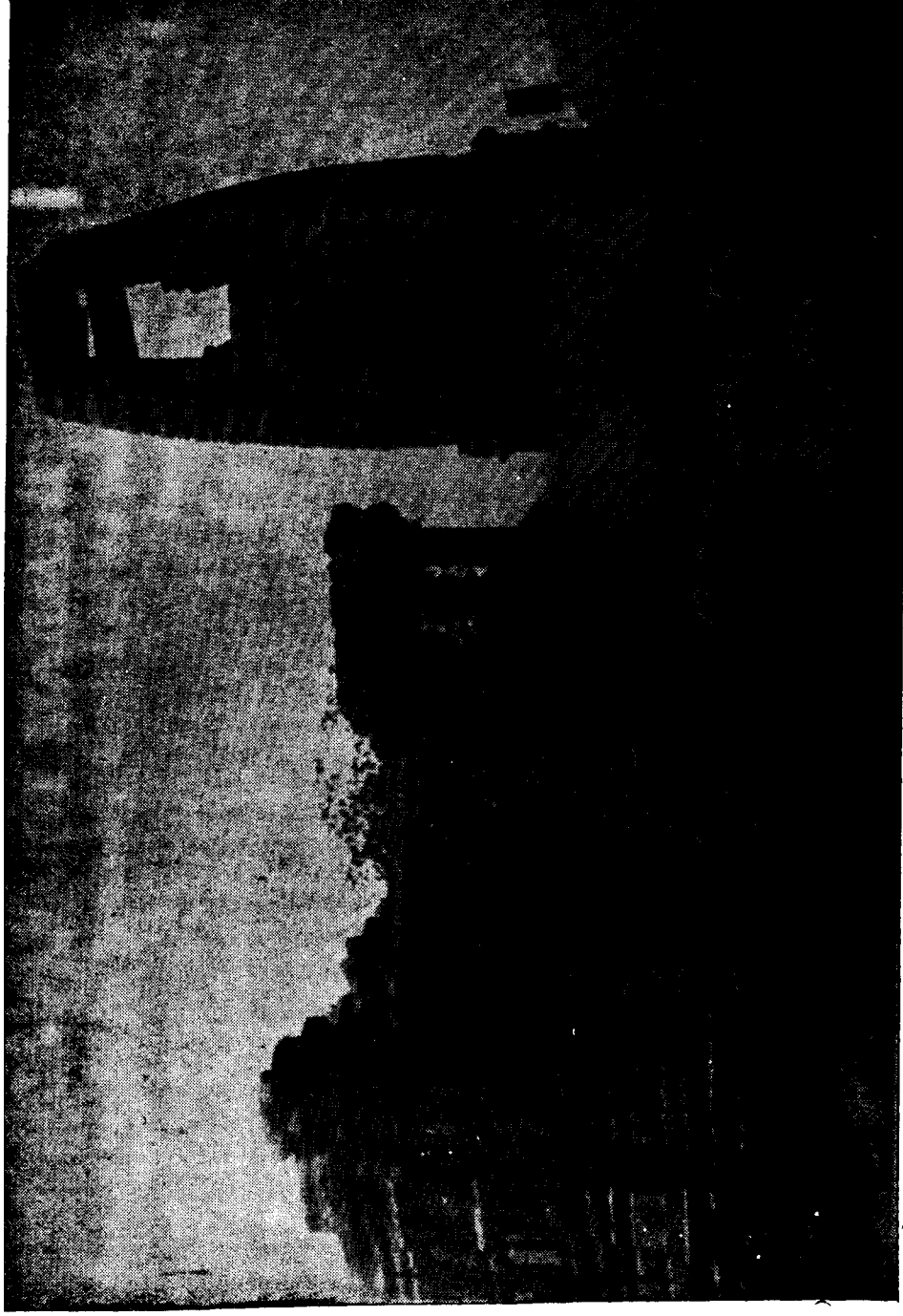
At the head of the projecting scarp about a kilometre south of the hamlet of Fatehganj is a small temple. It marks the site of "Birgarh" which, in Bundela times, gave its name to a pargana. The village possesses a junior Basic school.

Girwan (Tahsil Naraini)

Girwan, which was the headquarter of a tahsil of the same name from 1871 to 1925, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ}18' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ}25' E.$, about



Chandela Temple, Darhwa Manpur



Chandela Temple, Gonda (Banda)

20 km. south of Banda on the road from Banda to Nagod. The village has a population of 2,094 souls and an area of 1,085 hectares. Wheat and rice are the main crops, canals forming the chief source of irrigation.

The village has a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school, a dispensary and a post-office. On a small hill near by there is a figure engraved on the face of the rock called Bharatji, which is believed to have been miraculously produced. There is also on a small hill, an idol called Bhut Nath. A new temple dedicated to Vindhya Basini Devi has been constructed on the top of a hill near the village and attracts large number of people every Tuesday.

Gonda (Tahsil Naraini)

Gonda is picturesquely situated on the north-western side of a gorge between two hills in Lat. $25^{\circ}12'N$. and Long. $80^{\circ}47'E$., about 51 km. distant from Banda. Between the hills a dam had been constructed. This made a considerable tank but has long since been breached and is commonly known as the "Phuta Tal". It is doubtless of Chandela origin. On its south-west margin is a Chandel temple of red sandstone in a fair state of preservation.

The village has a population of 1,591 souls and an area of 1,140 hectares. It has a junior Basic school and a senior Basic school.

Jaspura (Tahsil Banda)

Jaspura lies in Lat. $25^{\circ}48'N$. and Long. $80^{\circ}25'E$., west of the Ken, about 45 km. from Banda. The village is said to derive its name from that of its founder Jasu Singh. There is an old bed of the river Ken called the Turi, which runs from the east between the villages of Nanda Deo and Pailani Khas due west and curves abruptly to the east again under Jaspura, flowing out to the Ken. On the village border, by the north bank of the Turi, are the remains of an old fort. It is said to have been the stronghold of a robber chief called Himaun who is stated to have been ultimately defeated and slain in battle with the Mughal troops near the Tons in district Rewah of Madhya Pradesh. It has an area of 2,685 hectares with population 3,669.

Kalinjar (Tahsil Naraini)

The celebrated hill fort of Kalinjar is situated in the village of Tarahti on the old road to Nagod about 56 km. south of Banda. The name Tarahti is derived from *tare* signifying below and refers to the village's situation at the foot of the hill. The village has a population of 3,219 souls and an area of 452 hectares. Wheat and gram are the main crops, wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. The village has a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school and a hospital. A small market is held here on every Thursday.

The hill on which the fort is built is situated at the south-eastern edge of the plains of Bundelkhand. It has an elevation of 374.90 m. above the sea and of some 213.36 m. above that of the surrounding country. From the adjacent range of the Vindhya it is isolated by a chasm about 1,150 m. wide. To the east lies the smaller hill of Kalinjari with an elevation approximately equal to that of Kalinjari. The sides rise rather steeply from the plain. The lower part of the hill consists of syenite in vast polyhedral masses fitting into each other, and can be surmounted; but the upper part, consisting of sandstone arranged in horizontal strata presents externally a nearly perpendicular face of 50 m. to 60 m. in height, which is almost everywhere impracticable of ascent.

The summit of the rock is a table-land slightly undulating and between 6 to 8 km. in circumference. Throughout its whole extent it is fortified by a rampart rising from the very edge, in continuation of the scarp of the rock; and at places where the difficulties of the ascent in its natural state might be overcome, access has been guarded against by constructing steep walls of masonry. The fortifications are massively constructed out of large blocks of stones laid generally without cement and about 8 m. thick, but in most places they have now fallen into decay. Numerous ruins scattered over the table-land indicate that there must have been a town of some importance, water for which was supplied from tanks which still exist. Access to the summit of the hill is by a pathway sloping obliquely up the face of the rock on the south-eastern side. It is a rough and narrow track and at some places very steep. The first or the lowest gateway, which leads into the fortified part, is situated about a quarter of the way up the ascent. The gateway is approached by a short flight of stone steps which are continued, except where the path is level, for the remainder of the ascent.

The first gateway is lofty and has an appearance of strength, but not so much so as the gateways above it. It is square and plain in construction and was probably rebuilt at the date of the inscription above it. It is defended by a loop-holed bastion on each side, and a loop-holed wall runs up the side of the hill at this and the other gates to prevent any passage around them. It is called the Alam Darwaza. The Persian inscription given below fixes the date from the words *sad azim* which, according to the *abjad*, makes it 1084 Hijri or 1673 A.D.

The pathway winds round the hill after leaving the first gateway, and a very steep flight of steps leads to the second gateway called Ganesh Darwaza, which is probably the strongest of all the gates, by its very natural position. On the right of the approach there is a small coarse figure of Ganesh, about 40 cm. high, which probably gave the gateway its name.

Immediately beyond the second gateway is the third or Chandi Darwaza at the middle of the hill. This in fact is a double gate but the whole forms one building and goes by one name. The gate is defended by another loop-holed wall and bastions and, like all the other gates, bears sockets for hinges and crossbars of doors. There are several inscriptions on the sides of this gateway. One of these is on a block of stone which evidently formed part of some decorated building, for it is carved with foliage and is quite out of keeping with the plain style of the gateway. Others bearing date 1199, 1572, 1580 and 1600 Sambat consists of short ejaculatory petitions to Siva, the tutelary deity of the whole rock. Beyond this gateway is a newer building, evidently only a shelter for the defenders. Before reaching the next gate a mass of rock is observed on the right, which has apparently fallen from above. The cavalier or barbette which commands the approach to the fourth gate conceals a gateway which opens on a rough flight of steps leading by a short cut to the foot of the hill. This gateway is known as the Bal-khandi Mahadeo Darwaza from an image of that deity situated about half way down. There is a small building here with a pyramidal roof formed of diagonal layers of stones, which gives cover to a lingam about 2 m. in height. A *Bargad* tree has grown up in a most curious manner through this building, and its roots are interlaced in the doorway.

The fourth gateway called the Budhbadr gate is of very solid construction. It has only one inscription which corresponds with that of Manu on the Chandigate, being a short ejaculatory prayer to Siva, bearing date '1560 Sambat'.

The fifth gateway is called the Hanuman Darwaza, and round it the wall of the covered way makes a sweep forming a kind of *place d'armes*, in which is situated Hanuman *kund*, a small pool of water enclosed by four walls and reached by steps on one side. The wall of the pool next the hill is formed into two rows of three arches, the lower row almost covered by the water. At the extremity of the *place d'armes* a small postern in the wall leads on to a narrow irregular path along the precipitous side of the hill to some *kunds* or reservoirs, which, however, are mere hollows in the rock contain no inscriptions. On the right of the path leading to them is the figure of a *sarman* (or water carrier). The face of the rock between Hanuman *kund* and the gateway is covered with sculptures, but these are so defaced and obliterated as to be almost unintelligible. The gate is in an advanced state of ruin it has a few of the shorter inscriptions bearing date '1560' and '1580 Sambat'. The steps of the ascent make a sharp turn at this gate, resuming their former direction beyond it. Beyond the gate there is a dried up *kund* here which originally had the name of Hanuman *kund*.

The face of the rock between this and the sixth gate, known as Lal Darwaza, is lined with sculpture, much obliterated, representing 14 Gauri (25-26)

Kali, Chandika, the *ling* and *yoni* (symbol of Parvati), and containing a few short inscriptions. About half way between the two aśes is a small recess called Siddh-ki-gupha, or "retreat of the genie". The Lal Darwaza itself is in a good state of preservation and has its wooden doors standing; on the left one is an inscription dated 1589 Sambat. At the top of this gateway, a pathway is reached which leads along the face of the hill to the *fausse-braye*, which contains Bhairon kund. This is an artificial tank about 40 m. long; one side is formed by the rock which is excavated roughly for a little distance, five square pillars and four or five pilasters of coarse workmanship being left as supports. The water appears to be shallow, and is reached by steps in the side of the tank. About six metres above the water, there is a figure of Bhairon about three metres high cut in the solid rock. To the right of the tank are several *lings* and on the left some male and female dancing figures and two *sarmans* (or water-carriers), near one of which is an inscription referring to the existence of temples to Siva, erected by one Vasantahara. Lying near this kund is a trough or cistern 74 cm. x 127 cm., cut out of a solid piece of stone.

From the Lal Darwaza a short ascent leads to the seventh or main gate, which is of comparatively later appearance and opens on to the summit of the hill. It has large doors and on each side are several of the smaller inscriptions and figures of Mahadeo, *lings*, *yonis* and Parvati. Starting from the left of the main gate, a path leads by steps down to the rampart of about three and a half metres, and this is the site of the cave called Sita-sej (or Sita's bed), which is excavated under the upper and opens on to the lower portion of the rampart. The side opposite the entrance is occupied by her stone couch and pillow, and the roof above is cut into vaulted cupboards or shelves to contain her apparel, and there are two niches in the side for holding lamps. The place is also called Ramsyan. There are several inscriptions on the stone bed. The door has plain pilasters and square holes above and below, seemingly for posts to block up the entrance. On the right of the cave, as one faces it, there is a small recess under a projection of the rock, on which there are some poorly executed male and female figures. Close to Sita-sej is Sita kund, which appears to be a natural reservoir, perhaps a little enlarged. It is a pool of clear water in a small cavity under shelving rocks, and is reached by two or three steps from the rampart. On the rock over the kund is a sitting figure about 60 cm. high resting on one hand, and near it is what appears to be a basket of fish. Local people call this a *chaukidar* (chowkidar). Over the right shoulder of this figure is an illegible inscription, and over the basket some more such obliterated characters, with the date '1640 Sambat' (1583 A.D.) Beyond this point the rampart for a few yards is broken, and the path ascends the hill a little in order to pass around the gap, immediately on the other side of which is the mouth of the curious descent for Patalganga.

This is a large cavern full of water, about 12 m. by 6 m. or 7.5 m., situated between 12 m. and 15 m. below the top of the hill, and the only access to it is by winding steps cut in the solid rock leading from the rampart almost perpendicularly down to the water, like a well in fact. The cave is rough and irregular, and probably in a great measure natural; but the descent has evidently been carried through the rock, as the marks of the chisel indicate throughout. It seems probable that this descent was formed down the course of some natural fissure or cleft, which was enlarged or built up as required. The position of the cave containing the water could not otherwise have been ascertained as there are no traces visible from the outside below. The entrance to the descent is under a large mass of rock which abuts on the rampart and the steps wind down very abruptly. They are very irregular, some being three feet and others not even one foot high. About half way down there are two gaps on the left, where the wall rock has given way, through which a view is obtainable of the bottom of the hill and the distant plain. In the steps and in the rock overhead here and some distance down there are square holes; on the right of the descent, near these apertures, is a date, 1510 Sambat, and opposite a small door showing a shallow recess, which once probably contained an image and has an inscription with the date 1669 Sambat below. About 30 steps below this point there is another aperture in the line of rock left by the excavation, but very small. About three metres below this opening the face of the hill loses its perpendicular direction and the slope begins. There are several inscriptions in the Persian character, and one bears date 936 Hijri, with the name of Humayun; this corresponds with the date of the siege of Kalinjar by Humayun, given by Dow. From this last opening a descent of 11 or 12 steps leads to the level of the water. There is a space of about a metre between the water and the roof which is entirely unsupported, and has water continually trickling from it. There is a glimmering light from the left which comes through crevices between the horizontal strata of the rock, but same are not traceable from the outside.

Proceeding along the ramparts, beyond Patalganga, one sees some rough steps on the left leading through and outside the wall on to a ledge of rock, on which is situated Pandu kund. The rampart here rests on a projecting rock, and the kund which is under it, is approached by a dark passage between the virgin rock and a wall built up to close in the passage. The kund is a shallow circular basin about 4 m. in diameter; the water is constantly trickling into it from between flat strata of rock, and running over, finds its way down the hill. On the rock at the end of the space containing the kund are some curious characters representing the word 'Manorath'.

About 35 m. beyond the entrance to Pandu kund is a flight of three or four steps leading into a low vault under the rampart, probably formerly used as a magazine for powder, etc. The next feature is a large breach at the north-east angle. The rampart wall here is fifty feet high.

Proceeding along this side, one soon arrives at a considerable drop in the level of the rampart, caused by a hollow in the hill. The ground to the right here is high and dotted with several buildings. These buildings are scattered about the banks of a tank called the Buddhi, Buddha or Burhiya-ka-talao. This tank is about 45 m. long by 22.5 m. broad and is excavated in the rocks; it has steps all round it; bathing in it is said to be very beneficial to soul and body. This tank and the fort are said to have been constructed at the same period. According to the tradition of the Brahmanas there was originally only a small spring here; the water of which possessed great virtues. It chanced that raja Kirat Brahm (Kritti Varma), surnamed Krimkhot, a leper, happened to visit Kalinjar, and hearing of the spring bathed in it and was cured; in gratitude for this he made the tank and built the fort. The name of Krimkhot was probably only allusive to the disease *krimi*, a worm, and *khor*, "the curse of a god" or *khot*, a scab. Kirat Brahm is a real name of one of the later Chandel rajahs, the immediate predecessor of Parmal Brahm, whose name is mentioned on the large inscription at the Nilkanth temple dated '1298 Sambat.' Therefore, according to this account, the date of the erection of the fort would be near the end of the twelfth century of the Sambat, making it approximately 800 years old.

A little beyond the hollow ground the rampart has given way, and the fragments form a precarious descent into the slope of the hill below, along which is a tangled path, now seldom visited owing to the trouble of reaching it. This path conducts one to a Siddh-ki-gupha, and the Bhagwan-sej and Pani-ki-aman. The Siddh-ki-gupha is merely a small excavation in the perpendicular rock formed for performing penances in; in it are found the two pieces of stone containing the inscription given in J. A. S. Ben, XVII (a) page 321, in which mention is made of a raja and his son, Jatitadhi.

Bhagwan-sej is a stone couch and pillow similar to that in Sit-sej but smaller, and cut under a projection of the rock. Beyond this is the excavation called Pani-ki-aman; it is very low, and entered by a small door about 76 cm. high; the flat roof is supported by three or four pillars slightly decorated. The cave (or rather hole) is very small, and so low that you are forced to creep on hands and knees to examine it. Reascending to the rampart and continuing the circuit of the fort, you next reach the Panna or Bansakar gate, situated at the

angle of the hill, which is guarded by a *fausse-braie*. There are three gateways; one in the rampart, a second at the extremity of the *fausse-braie*, and the third a little lower down; the two latter are blocked up. There are several inscriptions on the right of the rampart gateway. To the left of the gateway and at the end of the enclosure, there is a chockel-up flight of steps opening on the *terrepleine* of the rampart and leading to a gateway or postern, which formerly gave access to several places of worship; but it is now blocked up, and to reach them it is necessary to descend the wall of the *fausse-braie* by means of trees growing near it. The path to the Siddh-ki-gupha, Bhagwan-sej, etc., already mentioned, was formerly through this postern. The path at the foot of the wall runs in a rambling up-and-down direction to the right and left. Pursuing the path leading towards the breach, and passing a small pool of water called Bhairon-ki-jharya one shortly reaches a partially excavated kund, under projecting masses of rocks which are supported by pillars. The Brahmanas call this both Bhairon and Mahadeo kund.

Sculptured in the rock, about 6 m. above this kund, is a large naked figure of Bhairon, to reach which it is necessary to climb over steep and slippery masses of rock. The situation of the sculpture is curious; it is sculptured in relief on the perpendicular rock, with a small ledge about 60 cm. wide immediately below it, which is the only standing room near it. This figure is called the Minduke or Mitke Bhairon. Under the figure is the date 1482, but under a small figure of a worshipper on the right, which appears part and parcel of the subject, is the date '1194 Sambat' (1157 A.D.). The Bhairon must be eight or nine feet high. Between the years 1550 and 1600 Sambat there seem to have been extensive works carried on at Kalinjar. Manu Vijaya seems to have been the principal architect and sculptor; probably, at that date the fort was thoroughly repaired as well as enriched with sculpture.

Following the path at the foot of the *fausse-braie* in the other direction, one reaches, after a great deal of scrambling, three small shelving excavations, called *fakirs'* caves; they are very shallow and so sloping that sitting in them even for a few minutes must have been a considerable penance.

The next object of interest after leaving the Panna gate is the *Mrig-dhara*. There are here two contiguous chambers with domed and pyramidal roofs respectively; they are built across the *terrepleine* of the rampart, and are terraced over at the top, forming in fact a kind of crenelated bartette. In the inner chamber is a small cistern or basin full of clear delicious water; on the right of this is a small bas-relief of seven deer, from which the name appears to be derived. The water is constantly trickling down from a hole in the side of the chamber, and ap-

appears to percolate from the *Kot tirth*, a large tank on the high ground above.

The *Kot-tirth* from Sanskrit *kot* a fort and "*tirth*" a place of pilgrimage (especially water), is a large tank nearly 91 m. long, artificially formed in the rocky surface of the hill; there are several flights of steps leading down to the water in different places. These have apparently been at one time profusely decorated with sculptures, some of which only now remain. There are several buildings scattered around this tank, mostly modern, and a small temple at the south-west corner, where there are some tawdry images and several curious forms of *ling* and *yoni*. This end of the tank is formed by a wall, or rather blocked-up bridge, which cuts off a small irregularly excavated portion, generally dry; probably this was only done to give symmetry to the tank. The *Kot tirth* is said also to be supplied by a spring, and the Brahmanas aver that in the south-east corner is a large deep *baoli* (or masonry well) whose mouth is hidden in the water. Besides this fine tank and the *Burliya talao* already mentioned there are several other tanks on the top of the hill, i.e. the *Madar talao*, the *Ramna*, near old barracks, and the *Sanichari*, probably named from *Sanichar* or *Shani*, the planet Saturn; these three are excavated in the rock, but are neither so large nor so carefully formed as the two before mentioned. Besides these there are two ponds nearly dry, except in the rains: one, to the north-east of the Brahmana's hut, is called *Taleya* or *Tileyani* and the other, on the old parade ground, is called the *Bijli talao*. Almost at the foot of the hill there is another tank called *Sarsal Ganga*, which seems to collect the water which finds its way from above. This is a considerable-sized artificial tank with steps all round it, and was originally profusely decorated with sculpture much of which still remains.

About 91 m. beyond this a postern leads through a bastion on to a terrace or *fausse-braye* which extends some distance in either direction. There are two dried-up *kunds* here, reached by steps, but no sculpture or inscription. They are called *kumbhu*. From here to the Nilkanth gateway there is nothing worthy of notice. Beyond the Nilkanth gateway the interior slope of the ramparts is studded with fragments of sculpture and architectural mouldings and there was formerly a Chandel building called *Parmal-ka-baitthaka* here, to which most of the debris probably belonged. Hardly any traces of the building now remain, as it is said its destruction was completed many years ago, to furnish materials for a tomb of Mr Wauchope, collector of Bundelkhand, who died at Kalinjar. At this point the rampart suddenly sinks and runs at a lower level for some distance, after which it is again raised as far as the main gate. In this direction is the *Madar talao*, which is a dark, dismal-looking, artificial tank, something like *Bhairon kund*, but smaller. On the bank there is a small empty domed building with a

low vault beneath, also empty, there are no sculptures or inscriptions here, and the place has a deserted appearance. Near the gate are the traces of another building, also attributed to Parmal, but no guess can be made at its nature, as it merely consists now of a confused heap of stones more or less chiselled and ornamented.

The remaining curiosities in the fort are two images of the Varaha avatar (incarnation), in which Vishnu is represented in the boar shape. One of them is on the path leading from the main gate to Nilkanth and close to the latter place; it is formed of a fine-grained bluish stone and highly finished. On the back of the animal is the *Panchrankhi* or *Panchanan ling*; the legs of the boar are broken off. The other boar is under some trees a short distance south-east of the *Kot-tirth*. It is cut out of a block of the soft stone which composes the hill, and consequently is in very bad preservation. Kalinjar having been originally sacred to Kali, and being now devoted to Siva, of course the effigies of both are very numerous, especially the *ling* and *yoni* form of Mahadeo and Parbati.

It has already been stated that two gateways are passed in the descent to the *fausse-braye*, which contains the temple of Nilkanth. The upper gateway (in the main rampart) is said to have been built by Parmal Bramh, the last of the Chandel rajas who flourished in the early part of the thirteenth century of the Sambat. This is probably true, for the style of the structure corresponds with that of the buildings generally called Chandel. On either side of the gateway there are inscriptions in praise of various deities and containing pilgrims' names. One bears the name of some Babu and the date 1540; others are of 1547 and 1579. The lower gateway has no inscription: it is said to have been built by Aman Singh, Raja of Panna.

The temple of Nilkanth is said to have had originally a frontage of seven pillars rising one above the other. The present building is only the lowest storey. The small brackets or corbels on each side are said to have once supported arches, the crown being let into the cornice. A small passage runs around the cave and is lined all along by *lings* of different sizes, and a raised stone gutter runs through it, to carry off the water poured on the image. It is roughly excavated, narrow and low, and to explore it is a work of some merit. In this respect it resembles the similar passage in the underground temple in the Allahabad fort. There is a terrace over the facade of the cave and in front of the *Sarg Rohan*, as the reservoir is called. The roof of this reservoir is supported by four neatly cut square pillars, cleft in the solid rock; on one of them is a sculpture of Mahadeo and Parbati about 60 cm. high standing together in the usual attitude, with a canopy of hooded snakes over them. There are several traces of inscriptions over the reservoir.

but owing to the action of the water they are much obliterated. The dates 1554 and 1579 Sambat are visible. The stone floor is covered with the names and dates of the arrival of pilgrims; among them many dates of 1400 Sambat and thereabouts, some of 1206 and of 1194 Sambat (1137 A.D.), bearing the name of Thakur.

The lower portion of the facade of the cave is occupied by a row of standing figures of *deotas* surmounted by scroll works; above these it is divided into moulded compartments, and has four pillars.

The space over the doorway is divided into four compartments, each having a circular foliated ornament. The cave contains a black ling about 135 cm. high with two silver eyes, known as Nilkanth Mahadeo; in front of it is a small trough for water and two stone slabs, on which the offerings are placed. Near this is another coarse imitation of a face called Kirath Mukh, and a poor image of Parbati. The side of the cave is relieved by several pilasters, on which are figures of *faqirs* (fakirs) and women. They support a cornice containing figures of musicians and worshippers. The small cave contains no sculpture, being merely a receptacle for lamps, water-vessels, etc. The side entrance is flanked by pillars, on the lower part of which are figures in high relief; one is a skeleton of Bhairon, and the other of Ganesh who is attended by his *vahan* (or vehicle), a rat, and has six arms. Another of these small pillars has a figure of Brahma. The upper portions are divided into compartments containing small figures mostly in indecent attitudes, showing the *tantrika* proclivities of the sculptors. Scattered about are several fragment and mutilated figures, comprising a seated female figure, probably Sarasvati with her *vahan* (vehicle), a *hansa* (swan), or emblematical of the river of that name. In front of this immense figure a flight of steps leads to a postern under the rampart, opening into a lower enclosure; in this enclosure is another *siddh-ki-gupha*, empty with the exception of a small seat, to which access is obtained by steps. There are several short inscriptions here in praise of Nilkanth and other deities, the dates are 1593, 1544 and 1500 Sambat.

The relics of Bundela origin consist of two *dhammas*, attributed to Hindupat, Raja of Panna, one of which is situated halfway between the first and second gateways on the path of ascent, and the other adjoins the temple of Nilkanth. There are moreover the remains of several palaces and houses of Bundela rajas and *Kamdars* of rajas, who exercised authority in the fort under native rule. One of the largest is known as the *mahal* of Raja Aman Singh of Panna, who lived about 1740 A.D. and was slain by his Diwan, Hindupat, at the tank near Chitrakut about 1804 Sambat (1747 A.D.) Sheo Gobind was the *Kamdar* of Aman Singh and occupied a fine house on the hill which still exists, but is now fallen greatly into decay. Sheo Gobind is said to have avenged his master's murder upon Hindupat by piercing the forehead of the

latter with a javelin when called upon to give him *tilak* (mark of sovereignty). He is said, however, to have been himself killed afterwards by the soldiery.

The remains of the Muslim occupation are few. They are a small mosque situated a few hundred yards from the gateway at the top of the ascent and the lower of the gateway. To this period must be attributed many portions of the existing fortifications, which appear to have undergone a through repair in the reign of Aurangzeb. In addition to the above there are three tombs of martyrs or Musalman soldiers who died fighting against the 'infidel'. The tradition with respect to these last is that seven brothers agreed to sacrifice their lives in leading the faithful to the assault of the fortress. The tombs of three others of them are found in different parts of the village below, and of the seventh is situated near the first gateway. The houses of the Chaubes, who were the last native holders of the fort, are large and capacious, but most of them have been allowed to fall into decay.

Kalyanpur (Tahsil Karwi)

The village of Kalyanpur lies in Lat. 24° 59' N. and Long 81° 5' E., on the *patha* of tahsil Karwi about 108 km. distant from Banda on a track leading to Rewah. Ruins of a Bundela fort exist near the site enclosing a small temple. The old name of the village was Kalyangarh. This gave its name to a pargana which comprised all the *patha* of the present Karwi tahsil and was the scene of several fights between the Bundelas and the Bangash nawab of Farrukhabad. The village has a population of 849 souls and an area of 2,439 hectares. Wheat and rice are the main crops produced in the village. It has a junior Basic school.

Kamasin (Tahsil Baberu)

The village of Kamasin, which was formerly the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 25° 38' N. and Long. 80° 49' E., about 64 km. east of Banda on the road from Baberu to Rajapur.

The village has a population of 4,505 souls and area of 2,614 hectares. Wheat and rice are the main crops, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation. It has two junior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, a hospital, a dispensary, a family planning centre and a post-office. A market is held here on Mondays and Fridays.

Kolhua Muafi (Tahsil Karwi)

Kolhua Muafi, a small village lies in Lat. 25° 4' N. and Long. 80° 46' E. in a picturesque valley surrounded by hills about 30 km. distant from Chitrakut Dham. To the west of the village at a distance of about half a kilometre is a small walled enclosure encircling a tank, where a spring rises, said to have been caused by an arrow of Rama which fell here

to the ground, and close by are the ruins of a small Chandel temple broken up by a *pipal* tree. The spring is the source of the Banganga river which joins the Baghain close to Badausa, and still retains its sacred character.

The village has a population of 82 souls and an area of 119 hectares. Jowar and *bajra* are the main crops produced here.

Lauri (Tahsil Mau)

The village of Lauri, also known as Lokhri, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 12' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 18' E.$, about 16 km. distant from Mau. At a distance of about half a kilometre from the village are the ruins of an old fort, built on a hill known by the name of Lokhri. Kalika Devi, a place of considerable pilgrimage is situated on the adjoining hill. At the foot of the former hill is a tank in which lies a stone figure of an elephant with a Hindi inscription bearing the date 'Sambat 1526' (1469 A. D.). The inscription, which is somewhat mutilated, is thus translated: "Ibrahim Khan, son of Phaphund Khan, servant of Bir Singh Deo, built this fort and erected the stone elephant in Sambat 1526". About 5 km. south of the village, off the pathway leading to Kota Kandaila, are two small Chandel temples of sandstone without much carving and overgrown by a banyan tree. Close by are a perennial spring and a small tank. The spot is known as Karka.

The village has a population of 2,101 souls and an area of 3,617 hectares. Wheat and gram are the main crops produced in the village. It has junior Basic school and a post-office.

Manikpur Sarhat (Tahsil Karwi)

Situated amidst pleasant forest, Manikpur Sarhat, a small town, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 2' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 7' E.$, about 32 km. south-east of Karwi and 101 km. distant from Banda. A metalled road connects this place to Karwi and Banda. The railway station here is the junction of two Central Railway lines, Allahabad—Itarsi and Jhansi—Manikpur. The bazar lies close by to the north-west. The town has a population of 6,512 souls and an area of 21.59 sq. km.

The town possesses a hospital, a family planning centre, a rest house each of the public works and the forest department, a police station, a higher secondary school, two senior Basic schools, and two junior Basic schools. It is also the headquarters of a development block of the same name with allied facilities.

Marfa (Tahsil Naraini)

A flat-topped hill lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 7' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 45' E.$, and like Kalinjar is an outlying portion of the main plateau. It is isolated on

all sides; the lower portion is gneiss, and the upper a bluff escarpment of sandstone. Marfa is mentioned as one of the eight strongholds of the Chandelas; the hill has on it the ruins of old fortifications which merely supplied the deficiencies, where these existed, of the excellent natural defences. It lies 26 km. north-east of Kalinjar and there is an unmetalled road running to that place from the village of Baghela Bari close by. There is no pukka pathway up the hill; but it is approached from three sides, one track leading up from Manpur on the north-east, one from Khamhariya on the south-east and one on the Kurhun side on the south-west. The chief remaining gateway is known as the Hathi Darwaza at the first-named approach. It is built of red sandstone and stands now disconnected from the ramparts. It has some Chandel stone carvings of the usual type. Opposite to it and a little distant is a tiled erection, sheltering a well made piece of carving. Towards the south-east, looking over Khamhariya, are two small Chandel temples. Close by is an underground cistern, square in shape, with a roof supported by red sandstone pillars, on which is carved the chain and bell patterns, frequent found on Chandel buildings. The cistern has a perennial supply of water. Nearby is a tank excavated from the rocks which also is said never to dry. The highest point on the hill has a height of 378 m. above sea-level. West of this there is a tank again, also hewn out of the rock; and there lies another formed by a dam thrown across a hollow between the ridges above the Chandel temples and the Kurhun Darwaza. Neither of them holds water except for a short time after the rains. Low jungle grows all over the hill and in the centre there are some remains of old quarters or barracks. The site was visited by Teiffenthaler about the middle of the 18th century, and was then known under the name of Mandefa. The raja was then a Baghel and a tributary of the Raja of Panna. The last raja, Harbans Rai is said to have fallen in the battle of Chacharia, fought between the forces of Panna and Banda about 1780 A.D. Since then the fort has fallen into decay. In 1804 it was taken by a night attack by the British forces but was abandoned on account of the numerous wild beasts harboured by the surrounding jungle. There is a legend that Kalinjar and Marfa were built in a single night, and that Kalinjar was built first so that there was not enough time to finish Marfa. It certainly was never finished, and its whole aspect is that of an incomplete fort.

Murkundi (Tahsil Karwi)

Markundi, a hamlet of the village of Kihuniyan, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 1' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 0' E.$, and gives its name to a station of the Central Railway about a kilometre and a half to its east. According to a local tradition the place is said to derive its name from the famous sage Markandeya who had his hermitage here. Pilgrims visiting Chitrakut also come to this place.

The village has a population of 231 souls and an area of 234 hectares. Wheat and rice are the main crops produced in the village. It has a senior Basic school, a junior Basic school, a hospital and a post-office.

Mau (Tahsil Mau)

Mau, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 17' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 25' E.$, on the right bank of the Yamuna. Roads lead from this place to Allahabad in the north east and to Karwi in the south-west. The village is about 50 km. distant from Karwi, and 112 km. from Banda. It has a population of 4,801 and area of 1,131 hectares. Wheat and gram are the main crops produced in the village.

Mau is also the headquarters of a development block of the same name. The village is electrified and has a higher secondary school, three junior Basic schools, a hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre, a family planning centre and a post and telegraph office.

Murwal (Tahsil Baberu)

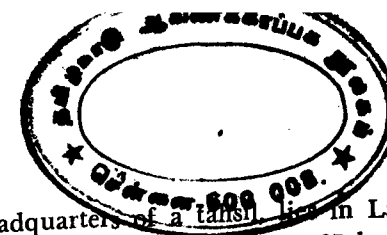
Murwal lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 31' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 36' E.$, on the road from Banda to Baberu, 24 km. distant from Banda and 16 km. from Baberu. The Garara nullah, with a small tributary known as the Gehri nullah, flows past the village. Overlooking the site is an old fort in ruins, which are a conspicuous feature if the village is approached from the south-west. In the 18th century the village was the scene of a number of battles, one of the most hotly contested fights being between Raja Hindupat of Panna and Ahmad Khan of Tarauhan.

The village has a population of 3,370 souls and an area of 3,154 hectares. Wheat and gram are the main crops, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation. It has a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school, a dispensary and a post-office.

Naraini (Tahsil Naraini)

Naraini, the tahsil headquarters, lies in Lat $25^{\circ} 12' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 30' E.$, about 33 km. south of Banda. Roads lead from the place to Banda on the north, Atarra towards the north-east and Ajaigarh (in Madhya Pradesh) and Kalinjar in the south.

It has a population of 4,256 souls and an area of 35 hectares. The place is electrified and administered as a town area. Naraini has a higher secondary school, a junior Basic school, a maternity and child welfare centre and a post-office. It is also the headquarters of a development block of the same name and has a veterinary hospital with artificial insemination centre.

**Pailani (Tahsil Banda)**

Pailani, formerly the headquarters of a tahsil, lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ} 28'$ E. on the banks of the Ken about 37 km. north of Banda with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The name of the place is said to be derived from Pairani, as the residents are related to have been famous once for their swimming prowess. The village has a population of 2,717 souls and an area of 1,861 hectares. Wheat and gram are the main crops.

The village has a senior Basic school, a junior Basic school, a police-station, a dispensary, a post-office and a daily market. A mosque, built according to a Persian inscription on its walls in A. D. 1702 by one Himmat Bahadur Kasim, ruler of Pailani at the close of the reign of Aurangzeb, lies out-side the village. There is a well-known tomb of a Muslim saint called Pir Bhaiyabani and every Thursday many people visit it and leave offerings. A fair is also held there annually in the month of Baisakha.

Rajapur (Tahsil Mau)

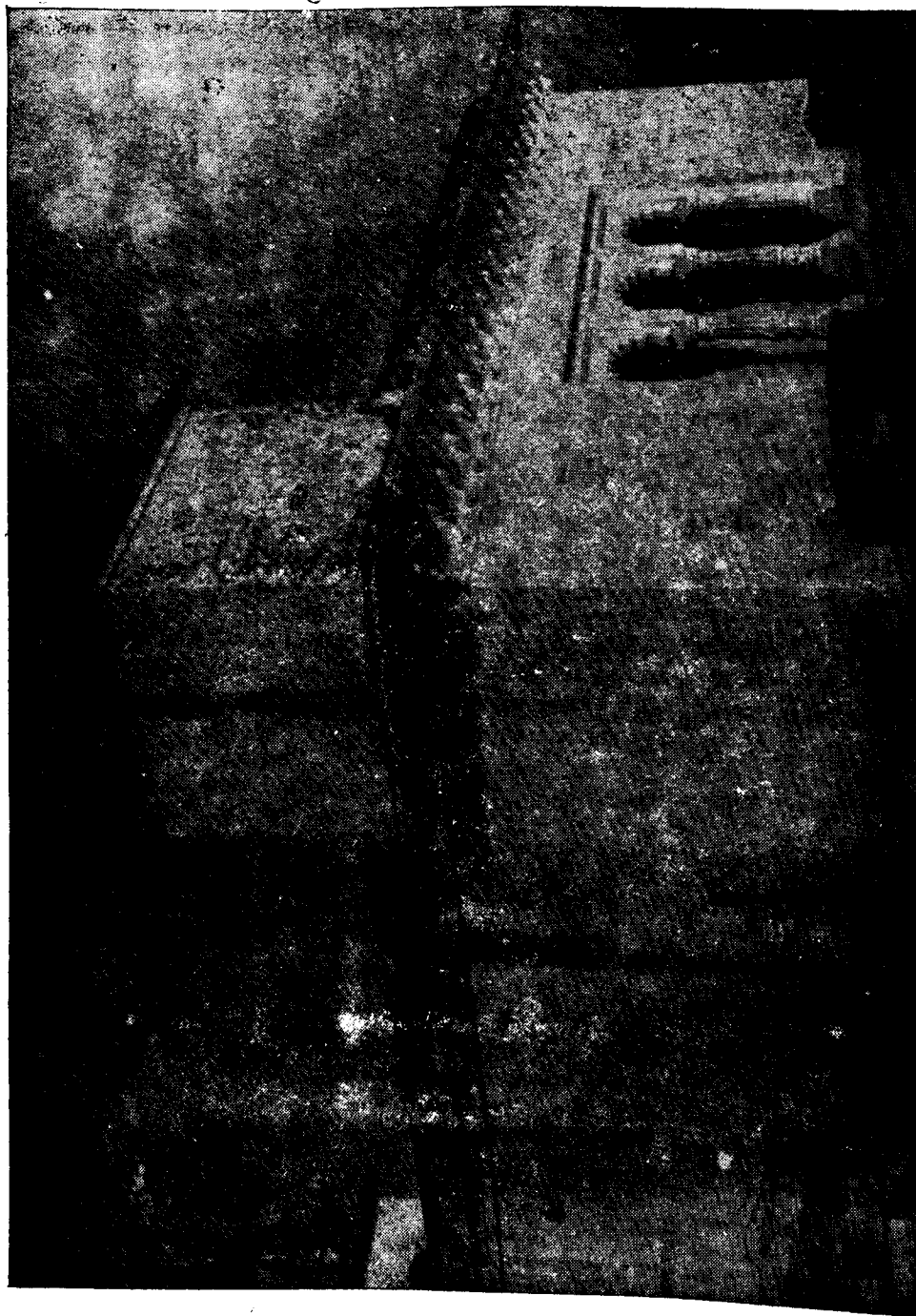
Rajapur, also called Majhgawan, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$ N. and Long. $81^{\circ} 12'$ E., on the right bank of Yamuna, about 88 km. distant from Banda. It is connected with Karwi and Banda by a partly unmetalled road. The place was once one of the largest commercial markets of Bundelkhand, especially for cotton and stone, which used to be conveyed by boat to Allahabad, Mirzapur and Patna. The place declined considerably after the opening of the East Indian Railway (now the Central Railway) which attracted much of that trade which had till then been carried by boats.

It is said that the famous poet saint Tulsidas, the author of *Ram-charitamanasa* came to the jungle on the banks of the Yamuna where Rajapur now stands, and devoted himself to prayer and meditation. His sanctity soon attracted many followers, who settled round him, and as their numbers increased, they began to devote themselves to commerce as well as religion. The house of saint Tulsidas is still pointed out in the village. A temple of Tulsidas has recently been built, and the Ayodhyakand of his hand written *Ramcharitamanasa* is kept here. The shrine also contains a stone statue of the poet said to have been found buried in the sand near Rajapur.

About a kilometre away is a Gupta period temple of Sam Shri Devi, of great architectural significance. The place contains a higher secondary school, a junior Basic school, a hospital and a post-office. It has a population of 5,844 souls and an area of 0.41 sq. km.

Rasin (Tahsil Naraini)

Rasin, a large village, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ} 44'$ E., about 48 km. distant from Banda and just half way between Karwi and



Tulsidas Temple, Rajapur

Kalinjar on the road which joins the road to Karwi at Rauli Kalyanpur. The village lies at the foot of a flat-topped hill. To the north-east of the present site are numerous remains of old buildings and several good tanks which are said to be the remains of an old town called Raja Vansi, contracted to Rasin. These are clearly of Chandel origin. The old town is also spoken of as Rajbansi, and the locality was the headquarters of Raghubansi Rajputs, who in Bundela times seem to have held an important, semi-independent position. There are the remains of an old mud and brick fort. In ancient days Rasin was clearly a place of some importance. There are the ruins of a Chandel temple at the north-west corner and not far off lies an old Chandela well. There are more remains on the top of the larger sandstone-topped hill about a kilometre east of the village. The hill is approached by a pathway from the north-east along a valley; and about half-way up are the remains of a gateway built of square blocks of sandstone. Further on is a figure cut on a square blocks of gneiss called Ballan Baba. It is alleged to have first appeared about 1899 and to have gradually grown in distinctness since. The pathway continues up to a fairly open valley, containing a small tank. To the west of this is pointed out the site of tower of the Chandel fort. The path then rises more sharply to the highest part of the hill and meets the sandstone cap. At the top of the rise are signs of another gateway and some 200 m. beyond is rectangular tank hewn out of the rock. A little further on is a Chandel temple dedicated to Chanda Maheshwari and containing two inscriptions, one without date and the other bearing the date Sambat 1466 (1409 A. D.). The temple is a conspicuous landmark for several kilometres around. East of the temple the hill is flat and level for some distance and then slopes down to a narrow neck connecting with the next hill to the east. On each side of the neck is a dry stone well and at its narrowest part on the north side there are a paved road and the ruins of a gate.

On the top of a smaller hill immediately overlooking the village is a small shrine in commemoration of one Ratan Ahir. It is related that Ratna claimed he could see the Yamuna from the top of the hill. The Raghubansi raja of the fort below, considering that he could see his womenfolk, cursed him; whereupon the rock split and swallowed him up. The split in the rock is duly shown. Rasin was the headquarters of a pargana in Mughal times, and was the scene of a fierce battle between the growing power of Bundelas and the imperial troops, and is said at that time to have been plundered and burnt to the ground. The present village was subsequently founded by a Raghubansi Rajput, Ram Kishan. A *sanad* of Chhatra Sal bestowed the village in Sambat 1781 on Raghubansi Rajputs and in the reign of Guman Singh the headquarter of the pargana were moved to Bhusasi near Badausa. The village has a population of 4,042 souls and an area of 3,123 hectares. Wheat and jowar the

main crops produced in the village. It has a senior Basic school, six junior Basic schools and a post-office.

Sihonda (Tahsil Naraini)

Sihonda, in Lat. 25° 27' N. and Long. 80° 24' E., a small village, lies about 24 km. distant from Banda among the ravines close to the Ken river. Nearby in a hill called Khatri Kahar, the recorded height being 259 metres above sea level. On the top of the hill is a small temple dedicated to Angleshwari Devi. The legend is that the Devi, having to flee from the persecution of her maternal father Kans, rose bodily into the air and sought a place of safety. She tried the strength of the hill with her finger, but finding it incapable of supporting her weight, went on to Vindhyachal. From *anguli*, a finger, the name Angleshwari Devi is derived. The name Sihonda is probably derived from the Dor tribe of Rajputs who made a settlement here. Until 1881 Sihonda gave its name to a pargana and was the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name. Traditions ascribe an important part to Sihonda in the heroic ages of history, but the foundation of the village is attributed to raja Pithaura. In the reign of Akbar it was a pargana of sirkar Kalinjar in the Subah of Allahabad and though the military headquarters were at Kalinjar the seat of civil authority was then at Sihonda. There are said to have been once 700 mosques and 900 wells in the locality. This is probably an exaggeration but there are sufficient ruins scattered about to attest to its considerable greatness in the past. From the time of Aurangzeb the place steadily declined in importance. Khan Jahan Lodi fell in an action here with the imperial troops in 1622 A. D., but the place continued to be the capital of the sirkar and was reoccupied by Muhammad Khan Bangash in 1727. Under the Bundelas it became the Jagir of Kirat Singh and during his reign the headquarters seem to have been shifted to Banda. On a hill near the village one can still see the remains of an old fort.

The village has a population of 1,120 souls and an area of 64 hectares. Wheat and rice are the main crops.

Tindwari (Tahsil Banda)

Village lying at 25° 37' N. and 80° 34' E., is 24 km. distant from Banda and connected with it by a metalled road. There are two *bastis* (hamlets) which comprise the site of the village and beyond remains of an old mud fort built in the time of Gosain Himmat Bahadur. In 1746 A.D. the place was the scene of a battle.

It has an area of 652 hectares and population of 3,926. It is electrified; headquarters of Tindwari development block and has a police-station, branches of cooperative and Allahabad Banks. Weekly market days are Monday and Thursday. There are two junior Basic schools, a higher secondary school and a dispensary.

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money

1 pie = 0.52 paise

1 pice = 1.56 paise

Linear Measure

1 inch = 2.54 centimetres

1 foot = 30.48 centimetres

1 yard = 91.44 centimetres

1 mile = 1.61 kilometres

Square Measure

1 square foot = 0.093 square metre

1 square yard = 0.836 square metre

1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres = 259 hectares

1 acre = 0.405 hectares

Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity

1 gallon (Imperial) = 4.55 litres

1 seer (80 tolas) = 0.937 litre

Measure of Weight

1 tola = 11.66 grams

1 *chhatak* = 58.32 grams

1 seer* = 933.10 grams

1 maund* = 37.32 kilograms

1 ounce (Avoirdupois) = 28.35 grams

1 pound (Avoirdupois) = 453.59 grams

1 hundredweight = 50.80 kilograms

1 ton = 1016.05 kilograms = 1.016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales

1° Fahrenheit = $\frac{9}{5}$ centigrade + 32

* As defined in Indian Standards of Weight Act, 1939

GLOSSARY

<i>Aangan</i>	... Courtyard
<i>Allaha</i>	... Type of Indian folk ballad so named after its hero
<i>Autar</i>	... Incarnation
<i>Bajra</i>	... Pearl millet
<i>Ban</i>	... Twine made of <i>moonj</i> (a kind of reed)
<i>Banghi</i>	... Elastic piece of bamboo whose each end carry goods and the middle is on the shoulder of porter
<i>Bargad</i>	... Banyan
<i>Bari-mangauri</i>	... A preparation of dal
<i>Bidi</i>	... Indigenous cigarette made of <i>tendu</i> leaves and tobacco
<i>Chedibhukti</i>	Chedi province
<i>Chopar</i>	... An Indian indoor game
<i>Chulha</i>	... Oven
<i>Dai</i>	... Midwife without diploma
<i>Danastuti</i>	... Praise for liberality
<i>Dangal</i>	... Wrestling competition
<i>Deota</i>	... God
<i>Dholak</i>	... A long cylindrical drum covered with parchment at both ends
<i>Doli</i>	... Palanquin
<i>Faqir</i>	... Fakir
<i>Gaon</i>	... Village
<i>Gaddi</i>	... Throne
<i>Gaon Sabha</i>	... Village assembly
<i>Gazi</i>	... Coarse cloth
<i>Ghera</i>	... Enclosure
<i>Gotra</i>	... Eponymous group descended from a common ancestor in the male line of descent

<i>Gram Samaj</i>	... Village community
<i>Gur</i>	... Jaggery
<i>Havan</i>	... Fire sacrifice
<i>Idgah</i>	... Place for offering community prayers of Muslims
<i>Jali</i>	... Net
<i>Janpada</i>	... District
<i>Jataka(s)</i>	... A collection of folk-tales used by Buddhists as a medium of moral instruction
<i>Kachcha</i>	... Short drawer
<i>Kirana</i>	... General merchandise
<i>Kankar</i>	... Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter (often used for making lime)
<i>Karbala</i>	... A place where <i>tazias</i> are buried
<i>Katha</i>	... Recitation of religious story
<i>Kath-putli</i>	... Puppet
<i>Kavi Sammelan</i>	... Symposium of poets (Hindi)
<i>Khandsari</i>	... Indigenous white sugar
<i>Khutba</i>	... Religious sermon
<i>Kho-kho</i>	... An Indian game
<i>Kund</i>	... Tank
<i>Kurta</i>	... Loose collarless shirt worn by men
<i>Mahua</i>	... A kind of flower which is used in making liquor
<i>Mahal</i>	... Unit of land (comprising several villages) under separate engagement for payment of revenue
<i>Maida</i>	... Fine wheat-flour
<i>Maktab</i>	... A school of Muslim children
<i>Masnad</i>	... Throne
<i>Muafi</i>	... Rent-free
<i>Muharrir</i>	... Clerk
<i>Mundan</i>	... First head-shaving ceremony
<i>Mushaira</i>	... Symposium of poets (Urdu)
<i>Naib</i>	... Assistant, Deputy
<i>Namkaran</i>	... Naming of the child

<i>Nautanki</i>	... Open-air theatre
<i>Nazim</i>	... Head of district with revenue, executive and judicial powers in pre-British days
<i>Nazul</i>	... The land belonging to government situated within municipal area but not belonging to any particular department
<i>Nyaya</i>	... Justice
<i>Phag</i>	... A folk-song
<i>Parikrama</i>	... Circumambulation of object or place of worship
<i>Panch</i>	... Member of the <i>gaon</i> panchayat
<i>Pathshala</i>	... School
<i>Pipal</i>	... <i>Ficus religiosa</i>
<i>Pracharak</i>	... Propagator
<i>Pramukh</i>	... Chairman
<i>Qazi</i>	... Judge, who also solemnises Muslim marriages
<i>Qiledar</i>	... An official incharge of a fort or fortress
<i>Rati</i>	... Finer unit of weight, one eighth of a <i>masha</i>
<i>Sabha</i>	... Assembly
<i>Sahayak Sarpanch</i>	... Deputy <i>sarpanch</i>
<i>Safai mazdoor</i>	... Sanitary labourer
<i>Safai nayak</i>	... Sanitary jamadar
<i>Sarpanch</i>	... Presiding officer of <i>nyaya</i> panchayat
<i>Shiq</i>	... Small administrative unit in medieval India
<i>Semur</i>	... A kind of wood
<i>Suji</i>	... Granular wheat product
<i>Talao</i>	... Pond
<i>Tazia (s)</i>	... An imitation of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo
<i>Up-pramukh</i>	... Deputy chairman
<i>Unani</i>	... A system of medicine
<i>Urs</i>	... Commemoration of death anniversary of Muslim saint at his tomb
<i>Vaidya</i>	... Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine
<i>Yaksha and Yakshini</i>	... Mythical supernatural beings, male and female respectively

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