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GAZETTEER OF INDIA

CHHATARPUR

MADHYA PRADESH

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PREFACE

The Chhatarpur District Gazetteer is the twentieth in the series of Madhya Pradesh District Gazetteers, being prepared by the Gazetteers Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, under a scheme jointly sponsored by the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

The present volume was finalised by me in March, 1975. It received the approval of the State Advisory Board in 1976. After incorporating the necessary changes it was sent to press in June, 1981.

Chhatarpur has a hoary past, having been the abode of the Early Man, traces of whose implements have been found in the District at Rajnagar, Khajuraho and in the gravels of the Bila. There is a rock-shelter, containing rock paintings, near Deora, in Bijawar Tahsil. During the 6th Century B. C. this area was included in the extensive Chedi Kingdom. This region was also known as Dasarna-desa, so named after the Dasarna river, now known as the Dhasan. Subsequently, the District was part of the vast empires successively ruled by the Mauryas, the Shungas and the Imperial Guptas. Vidisha and then Eran were the Capitals of eastern Malwa for quite some times. During the Gupta rule Eran in adjoining Sagar District, was the place from where Governors Ghatotkachagupta, Matri Vishnu and Dhanya Vishnu exercised their authority.

The Chinese Traveller Hieun Tsang, who visited India during the first half of the seventh Century A.D., has referred to this region as Chih-Chi-To. It was in the first quarter of the ninth Century A. D. that Nannuka founded a new dynasty-the Chandella dynasty-in this area. The earlier capital of this dynasty was located at Kharjuravahaka i.e., Khajuraho and included Kalinjar, one of the most famous strongholds of India. the Chandella Kingdom later came to be known as Jejaka-bhukti after Jayashakti or Jejjaka, grandson of Nannuka.

The Chandella dynasty carved out a large kingdom between the Yamuna and the Narmada and conquered Kalinjar and Gwalior forts. Yasovarman (925-950 A. D.), Dhanga (950-1008 A. D.), Ganda (1008-1017 A. D.) and Vidhyadhara (1017-1029 A. D.), were the most illustrious rulers of this dynasty. In fact, it was during Vidhyadhara's reign, that the Chandella dynasty reached the zenith of its power. Ganda was among those Hindu rulers who took a stand, under Anandpal, against Mahmud of Gazni at Peshawar.

Later Mahmud invaded and captured Kalinjar for a while. Parmardideva Chandella's reign (A. D. 1166-1102) was marked by protracted conflict with Prithviraj Chauhan, the king of Delhi and Ajmer. This is known both from the inscriptional evidence as well as from the two bardic accounts- *Prithviraj Ras*,

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of Chand Bardai and *Alha Raso* by Jagnik. The Banaphar heroes Alha and Udal, whose heroic exploits have been sung in *Alha Raso*, have attained immortality in popular imagination.

The Chandellas continued to rule with diminished authority till the 13th Century when the Bundelas after whom this area came to be known as Bundelkhand, began to assume prominence. Champat Rai raised the banner of revolt against the Mughal authority in the second quarter of the 17th Century.

After the tragic end of Champat Rai, his valiant son Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundela waged a life-long struggle against the Mughal dominance. Ultimately, Chhatrasal's struggle was crowned with glory and he was able to free the greater part of Bundelkhand, bounded by the Yamuna in the north and the Narmada in the south and by the Chambal in the west and the Tons in the east. Chhatrasal belongs to the galaxy of great warriors and his place in history as one of the most valiant generals is secure. Chhatarpur city was, perhaps, founded by him in 1707 and his *Samadhi* is located at Mau, near Dhubela Tal. Part of District continued to be with the descendants of Chhatrasal. Other areas included in the Districts also have had a chequered history which has been described in the Chapter on History of this Volume.

In the first two decades of the 19th Century, the ruler of Chhatarpur, Bijwar Gaurihar, Charkhari, Naigawan Ribai, Alipura, Lugasi and Garauli which are, more or less, part of the present district, entered into treaties and engagements with the British and obtained *Sanads*.

Like other parts of Bundelkhand, Chhatarpur District too witnessed heroic deeds during the Great Revolt of 1857. The Indian troops which were part of the British forces at Nowgong revolted. The British Officer and troops loyal to them fled first to Charkhari and then to Allahabad. Soon the Revolt spread throughout the District. The leader of the Revolt was Deshpai, the Commander of the Chhatarpur Army. Although a reward of Rs. 10,000 was announced by the British Government for his capture, he continued to keep the British on their tenter-hooks. At long last he was deceitfully killed in 1862.

The people of Chhatarpur State were in the forefront in the freedom movement. They were also pioneers in the movement against the autocratic regimes in Bundelkhand region. The Charanpaduka tragedy, where 21 persons were ruthlessly shot dead with machine guns by the State Police, could never be forgotten. The leaders of Chhatarpur were also in contact with the revolutionaries, including Chandra Shekhar Azad, who was living *in cognito* at Orchha.

After Independence, a new Union of the princely States of Bundelkhand was inaugurated in April, 1948. One of the two members of the Ministry was from Bundelkhand. Shri Ram Sahai Tiwari, the foremost leader of the Freedom Movement, got the honour to represent Bundelkhand area.

Khajuraho today is on the world tourist map and draws thousands of foreign and Indian tourists each year. The Chandellas were great builders. They decorated their realm with tanks, forts, palaces and temples. Khajuraho, the capital of their Kingdom, from the 9th to 13th Century A.D. is the site of the largest and one of the most beautiful group of medieval temples in India. In its heyday, it was a large and prosperous city in Central India with 85 temples built by the Chandella kings. Some 20 of these have survived the ravages of Time and Man and represent the medieval Indian art of temple architecture and sculpture at its creative best.

The sculptural art of Khajuraho excels all other contemporary schools of art in vivid portrayal of human moods and fancies. It also reveals the sensuous and many sided charms of the *Apsaras* or *sura-sundaries* in their infinite variety of lovely attitudes and postures.

There are other tourist attractions in the District, namely, Bhim Kund, Jatashankar, Mau, Nayanagiri, Dronagiri, Dhubela Museum and Patalganga.

One more tahsil *i. e.* Nowgong tahsil was created in 1981. Thus, there are now four tahsils in the District.

A few words about the District Gazetteers. A District Gazetteer is the most comprehensive single source of knowledge about a District. While presenting a broad picture of its physical features, archaeology, history, administration and socio-economic life, it provides useful and authentic information in the sphere of agriculture, irrigation, power, mineral resources, industry, education, revenue system, growth of local-self-Government, medical and public health services, results of elections, newspapers, places of interest, etc. in the District. It is, therefore, an important reference book for the research scholars, administrators and the general readers alike.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the learned members of the State Advisory Board for District Gazetteers for their scholarly suggestions which helped us in enriching the Gazetteer.

Our thanks are due to Dr. P. N. Chopra and his fellow officers of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India, for their valuable suggestions.

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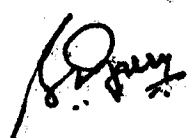
During the course of preparation of this volume, various Central and State Government offices as well as non-Governmental agencies and corporations have supplied us the required information. Smt. Pankajakshi, Office Superintendent and the staff of the Gazetteers Department worked devotedly to complete the work. My thanks are due to all of them.

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BHOPAL.

Dated, the 2nd October, 1982.


(S. D. GURU,
State Editor.

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CONTENTS

CHAPTER I—GENERAL

	Page
Origin of the name, History of Administrative Units 1; Topography 2; River System 3; Geology 5; Mineral Wealth 6; Seismicity, Flora 7; Types of Forests 8; Past System of Forest Management 11; Game Laws and Preservation of Wild Life 13; Fauna 14; Birds 17; Climate 18; Special Weather Phenomena 20.	1—20

CHAPTER II—HISTORY

Prehistory, the Nandas and Mauryas, Sungas 21; Satavahans, Kushanas 22; Vakatakas, the Imperial Guptas 23; Parivrajakas, Kalachuris 24; the Chandellas 26; Bundelas 33; Jujhar Singh 35; Champat Rai 36; Chhatrasal 38; Civil War 48; Struggle of Succession 49; Great Revolt 57; Freedom Movement 65; Civil Disobedience Movement 66; Quit India Movement 68; Demand for Responsible Government 69.	21—71
--	-------

CHAPTER III—PEOPLE

Population 72; Displaced Persons, Mother Tongues, Religion 75; Scheduled Castes 76; Scheduled Tribes 77; New Religious Leaders and Movements, Civil Marriages 79; Economic Dependence of Women, Property and Inheritance 81; Home Life 83; Amusements and Festivals 84; Communal Life 85; Jain Pilgrim Centres 86; Communal Dances and Festivities 87.	72—88
--	-------

CHAPTER IV—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land Utilization 89; Irrigation 90; Five Year Plans 91; Soil, Agriculture 95; Crops 96; Agricultural Implements 99; Community Development Programme, Agricultural Farms 103; Animal Husbandry 104; Poultry 106; Fisheries 107; Forestry 110; State Assistance to Agriculture 111; Famine 112.	89—113
---	--------

CHAPTER V—INDUSTRIES

Population Dependent on Industries 114; Old Time Industries, Power 115; Rural Electrification Programme 117; Industries and Manufacture 118; Registered Indus-	114—130
--	---------

trial Units, Co-operative and Cottage Industries 121; Industrial Co-operatives 123; Industrial Arts 124; Industrial Potential, Forest Resources 125; Labour and Employers' Organisation, Welfare of Industrial Labour 128.	
CHAPTER VI—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE	
History of Indigenous Banking, General Credit Facilities Available 131; History of Commercial Banks 132; Co- operative Credit 135; Trading Classes, Commodities Traded 141; Course of Trade 142; Fairs and Melas, Co- operative Marketing 144; Warehousing, Weights and Measures 146.	131—149
CHAPTER VII—COMMUNICATIONS	
Old Modes of Conveyance and Trade Routes, History of Road Construction 150; Present Road System 152; Road Deve- lopment under Five Year Plans 166; Vehicles and Con- veyances 157; Public Transport 158; Railways 159; Travel and Tourist Facilities 160; Posts, Telegraphs and Tele- phones 162; Radio Station 163.	150—163
CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	
Public Administration, Learned Professions 164; Doctors, Advocates, Writers, Sales Workers 165; Domestic and Personal Services 166; Persons Engaged in Various Services 167.	164—167
CHAPTER IX—ECONOMIC TRENDS	
Pattern of Livelihood 168; Prices 171; Standard of Living 177; General Level of Employment, Employment Ex- change 179; Community Development and Planning 180.	168—181
CHAPTER X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	
Collectorate 182; Law and Order, Development 183; Other Functions 184; Central Government Offices, Archaeo- logical Survey of India 185; Tourism, Civil Aviation 186.	182—186
CHAPTER XI—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	
Chhatarpur State 187; Earlier System of Assessment 188; Bijawar State 189; Charkhari State, Other States 190; Income from Land Revenue and Cesses 192; Relation between Landlords and Tenants 195; Ceilings on Agri-	187—201

cultural Holdings 197; Bhoodan, Other Sources of Reve- nue—Central and State 199; State Revenue 200.	
CHAPTER XII—LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE	
Judiciary in Bijawar State 202; Judiciary in Chhatarpur State 203; Separation of Judiciary from the Executive, Present Organisation of Courts 204; Cases Handled by Courts 205; Nyaya Panchayats 211; Organisation of Police Force 212; Incidence of Crimes 213; Home Guards 218; Jails and Lock-ups 219; Bar Associations 220.	202—220
CHAPTER XIII—OTHER DEPARTMENTS	
Agriculture, Co-operation, Education, Employment Ex- change 221; Forest, Fisheries, Industries, Irrigation, Public Health 222; Family Planning, Malaria Officer, Public Health Engineering 223; Public Works Depart- ment, Panchayat and Welfare, Public Relations, Sales Tax 224; Statistical Department, Veterinary, Weights and Measures 225.	221—225
CHAPTER XIV—LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT	
State Control 226, Chhatarpur Municipality 227; Nowgong Municipality 232; Maharajpur Municipal Committee 233; Village Panchayats 234; Procedure of Establishment of Gram Panchayat 237; Panchayati Raj, Janapad Panchayats 238; Achievements of the Panchayats 240.	226—240
CHAPTER XV—EDUCATION AND CULTURE	
Historical Background, Beginning of Western Education 241; Literacy and Educational Standards 244; Spread of Education among Women 245; Spread of Education among Backward Classes and Tribes 246; General Education 249; University Education 253; Technical and Professional Education 256; Oriental Schoos and Colleges, Adult Literacy and Social Education 258; Cultural, Literacy and Scientific Societies 260; State Museum 261; Archaeological Museum 262; Botanical Garden, Maharaja College 263.	241—263
CHAPTER XVI—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES	
Vital Statistics 265; Causes of Mortality 266; Infant Morta- lity, Diseases Common to the District 267; Hospitals and Dispensaries 272; Primary Health Centres, District	264—279

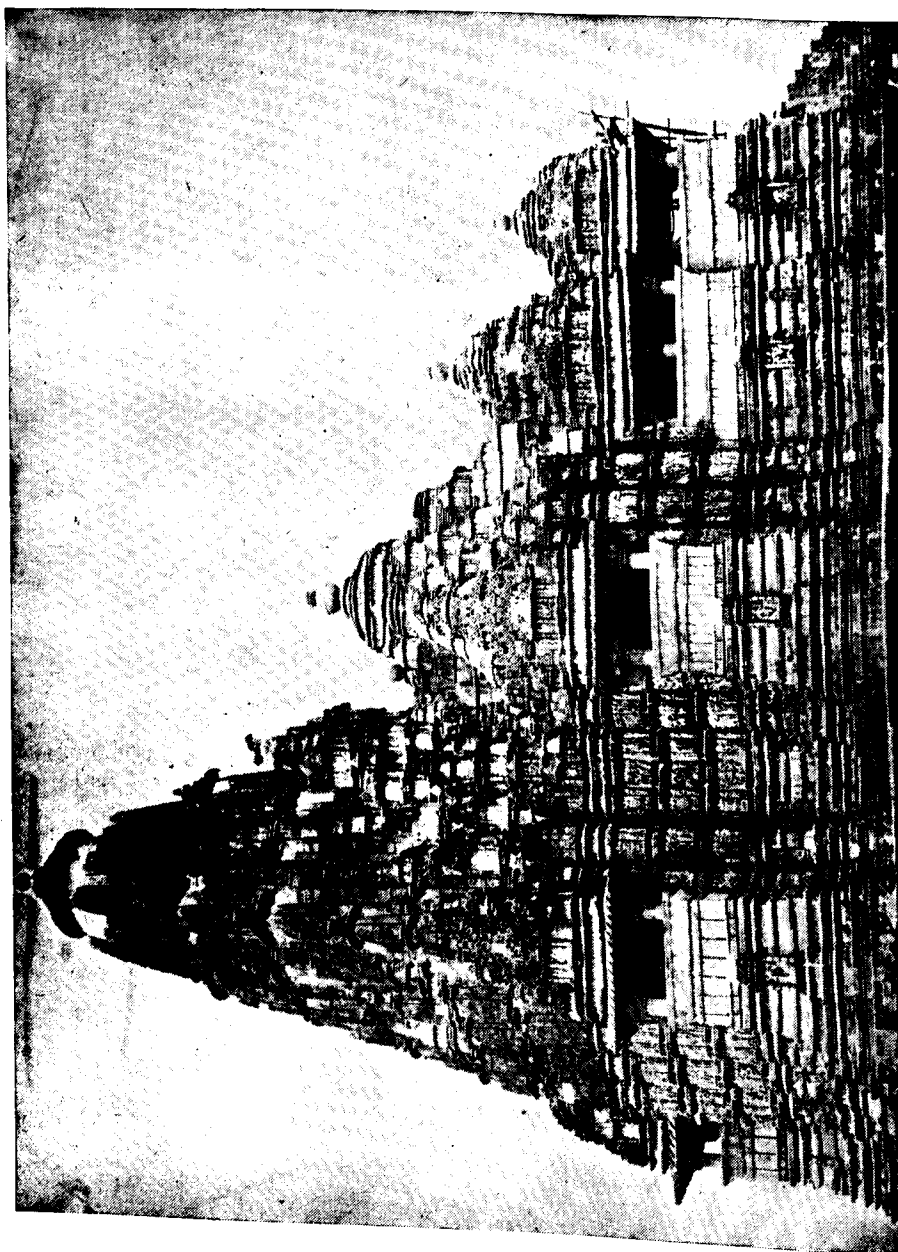
Hospital 274; Tuberculosis Hospital, Nowgong, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres 275; Ayurvedic Dispensaries 276; Christian Hospital, Medical and Public Health Research Centre, Public Health Laboratory 277; Family Welfare 278; Indian Red Cross Society, Sanitation, Water Supply 279.	
CHAPTER XVII—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	
Prohibition 280; Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes 281; Economic conditions of Scheduled Tribes 285; Social Welfare 286; Local Bodies, Reservation and Employment Opportunity 287.	280—287
CHAPTER XVIII—PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS	
Representation of the District 288; Political Parties, Congress 291; Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, Socialist Party 295; Praja Socialist Party, Communist Party of India 296; Scheduled Castes Federation, Swatantra Party, Bharatiya Jana Sangh 297; Janta Party 298; Newspapers 299; Voluntary Social Service Organisations 301.	288—303
CHAPTER XIX—PLACES OF INTEREST	
Bhim Kund, Bijawar 304; Chhatarpur 305; Doni, Dronagiri, Gatheora, Gaurihar 307; Jatashankar, Khajuraho 308; Khonp, Laundi, Maharajpur 316; Garhi Malehra, Mau 317; Nayanagiri 318; Nowgaon 319; Patal Ganga, Pandava-Jhir, Rajnagar 320; Rajgarh 321.	304—321
APPENDICES	323—361
LIST OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS	362—364
BIBLIOGRAPHY	365—368
INDEX	
ILLUSTRATIONS	
ERRATA	
MAPS	

Page

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Kandariya Mahadev Temple, Khajuraho : Frontispiece.
2. Devi Jagadamba Temple, Khajuraho.
3. Main entrance of Devi Jagadamba Temple.
4. Devi Jagadamba Temple, entrance of garbhagriha
5. Ceiling of main entrance—Devi Jagadamba Temple
6. Parshvanath Temple, view of *Shikhar* from the west side
7. Lakshminarayan, Khajuraho facade
8. Siva (?), Parshvanath Temple, Khajuraho
9. Apsara applying Kajal, Parshvanath Temple
10. Amorous couple on the Western side of Parasvanath Temple
11. Apsara, Parshvanath Temple
12. Apsara, Parshvanath Temple
13. Panel Parshvanath Temple
14. Varaha and Parvati Temple
15. Boar Incarnation of Vishnu inside the Varaha Temple, General View
16. Apsara playing on flute, Vishwanath Temple
17. Ceiling of Ardhamantapa, Visvanath Temple
18. Chaturbhuj Temple, Khajuraho
19. Lakshman Temple, General View
20. North Wall of Lakshman Temple showing erotic couple and a monkey
21. Man and the Lion in front of Lakshman Temple
22. Putna Vadh, Lakshman Temple
23. Chitrugupta Temple, Khajuraho
24. Amorous Couple, Chitrugupta Temple
25. Nandi Temple (General View)
26. General view of Vamana Temple
27. Chousalh Yogini Temple
28. Matangeshwar Temple
29. Duladeo Temple
30. Ganesh Temple, Khajuraho
31. Stone Masons at Work, Museum, Khajuraho
32. Dancing Ganesh, Museum, Khajuraho

33. Garuda, Museum, Khajuraho
34. Apsara, Museum, Khajuraho
35. Ghantai Temple, General View from South
36. Apsara, Khajuraho
37. Fighting Warriors, Khajuraho
38. Lalguan Temple, Khajuraho (View from East)
39. Brahma Temple, Khajuraho
40. Firangi Pachar Mahavir Temple, Chhatarpur
41. Chhatrasal Ka Mukbara, Dhubela
42. Kamlapati Smarak, Dhubela
43. General View of Dhubela Palace (Museum)
44. Sonasingar Mandir, Chhatarpur
45. Shree Digambar Jain Siddh Kshethra, Dronagiri
46. Hanuman, Sonasingar Mandir
47. Rajgarh Palace, Chandranagar
48. Court of Rajgarh Palace, Chandranagar
49. Chhatarpur City, Bird's eye view
50. Maharaja College, Chhatarpur
51. Collectorate, Chhatarpur
52. All India Radio, Chhatarpur
53. Clay models and plaster of Paris images—a local craftsman at work.
54. A Portion of Neora Pahri Fish Farm near Nowgong
55. Nowgong Fisheries Centre
56. Fish Carps of Nowgong Fisheries Farm (1) Catla (2) Common carp (3) Rohu (4) Mrigal
57. Bridge on Dhasan



Kandariya Mahadev Temple, Khajuraho

Courtesy: Directorate of Information and Publicity, P.

CHAPTER I GENERAL

Origin of the Name

The District is named after the headquarters town, Chhatarpur. It is named after Raja Chhatrasal Bundela who founded it in 1707. According to another version, Chhatrasal did not found it but only first made it a place of importance.

Chhatarpur District occupies a central position on the plateau of Bundelkhand. It forms the northern part of Sagar Commissioner's Division, Location in Madhya Pradesh. The District extends between the parallels of latitude $24^{\circ} 6'$ and $25^{\circ} 20'$ North and the meridians of longitude $78^{\circ} 59'$ and $80^{\circ} 26'$ East. It is elongated from south-west to north-east. It resembles the shape of a fish, with its fins projecting across the length and the bifurcated tail in Buxwaha and Ghoura circles. The greatest length of the District is 185 km. and the width about 121 km.

The rivers Ken and Dhasan form the physical boundaries on the east and west, respectively. The District is bounded on the north Boundaries by the Hamirpur District (Uttar Pradesh), on the south by Damoh, on the east by Panna and on the west by Tikamgarh. The rivers Ken and Dhasan separate the District, respectively, from Panna in the east and Tikamgarh in the west. Banda District (Uttar Pradesh) occupies a north-easterly position and Sagar, a south-westerly position across the boundaries. Small sections of the District boundary also lace with Jhansi District (Uttar Pradesh) in the north-west and south-west forming a semi-circle across Tikamgarh District.

Area and Population

The total area of the District was 8690 Sq. km. and Population 712,385 in 1971.¹

History of Administrative Units

The area was ruled by the Kalachuris, Chandellas, Gonds and Bundelas in succession during the mediaeval period. In the early 18th century the area was included in the kingdom of Raja Chhatrasal of Panna, who divided his territories among his sons and the Peshwa Bajirao I. Feuds and instability among his successors led to the creation of several small States and semi-dependent *jagirs*, later recognised by the British (1802-12) as Sanad States. Among them the States of Chhatarpur, Panna, Bijawar and Charkhari were of some size. Chhatarpur State was founded by Kunwar Sone Shah Ponwar or Parmar. Sone Shah seized the *jagir* in 1785,

1. Census of India, 1971, Madhya Pradesh At A Glance, p. 7. The provisional population in the Census of 1981 returned 8,85,843 as against the revised area figure 8,687 Sq. km.

taking the advantage of the youth of his master Hira Singh. The State was divided into four tahsils, viz., Chhatarpur, Rajnagar, Lauri and Deora.¹ The south-western part of Panna State, now included in the District formed part of the then Buxwaha tahsil. Bijawar State was also divided into four *parganas* : three home *parganas* and the outlying *paragana* of Karaia.² Charkhari State was divided into four *parganas*, each under a tahsildar : Bawan Chaurasi in which the town of Charkhari stands, Isanagar, to the west of the Dhasan, and Ranipur and Satwara with headquarters at Chandla.³

After independence the states of Alipura, Chhatarpur, Charkhari, Bijawar, Garrauli, Gaurihar, Lugasi and Naigawan Rebai, as also the outlying parts of Panna and Ajaigarh (Bachhon area) States and some British pockets were included in the Chhatarpur District of the former Vindhya Pradesh. Subsequently, Naigawan-Rabai, greater part of Charkhari and other enclaves were given up in exchange for inlying pockets of Uttar Pradesh in the north and Damoh and Sagar Districts in the south. The District forms part of Madhya Pradesh since 1st November, 1956.

Administrative Divisions

The District is divided into three tahsils, viz., Bijawar, Chhatarpur and Lauri. Bijawar is the largest tahsil in the south-western part, Chhatarpur is the central tahsil with the largest population, and Lauri, the smallest tahsil occupies the north-eastern portion.

There are 22 Police Station Houses in the District. Their tahsilwise location is given below:—

Bijawar : Bijawar, Kishungarh, Bajna, Satai, Malehra, Buxwaha, Bhagwan, Bamnoura, Shahgarh.

Chhatarpur : Chhatarpur, Nowgong, Harpalpur, Maharajpur, Rajnagar, Khajuraho, Bamitha.

Lauri : Laundi, Chandla, Gaurihar, Sarwai, Jujhannagar.

Topography

The District as a whole lies on the Lower part of Bundelkhand plateau. The general height is about 400 metres. However, most prominent parts are those traversed by the Panna hill range through the southern parts of the District. The range stands about 100 metres from the surroundings and 500 metres from the mean sea level. From here the plateau gradually lowers down and converges into the alluvial plains in the north, particularly along the Ken and the Dhasan. Thus there are three physical divisions of the District.

1. Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1908, Vol. X, pp. 198-202.

2. *ibid.* Vol. VIII, p. 108.

3. *ibid.* Vol. X, p. 178.

1. The Panna Range,
2. The Central Plateau, and
3. The Northern Plains.

The Panna Range is a branch of the Vindhyan mountains. It traverses Sagar, Chhatarpur and Panna Districts from south-west to north-east. It separates the Upper Bundelkhand from the Lower Bundelkhand Plateau. Overlying the Archaeans it is formed by the Bijawar and Vindhyan beds which have folded, variously and have also been much cut up by the superimposed drainage system in this area. A few hill tops now capped by the Deccan trap rocks stand evidence of their being covered by extensive lava flows. Since then, the drainage developed on the slopes of the original lava bed has eroded the surface deeper to the present level. On account of this reason and by cutting back of the up-streams the main rivers of the District flow across the Panna range.

As stated earlier, the Panna range had developed several mild folds, each sloping to the south and scarping to the north. The scarps are more notable where they coincide with the change of geological formations. The central syncline is drained by two small streams of the same name, Saimri, flowing on opposite directions to the east and the west, respectively. This separates the anticlinal hill ranges of Binjh and the local Panna ridge. The highest peak in the District (606 metres) lies at 24° 37' N. by 79° 45' E. Kusmar hill on Buxwaha plateau is 551 metres and Madanwa 564.2 metres above mean sea level.

The Central Plateau runs to the north as if an offshoot of the Panna range. It lies mainly on the Bundelkhand granites and forms the central sub-water divide. The result is the presence of small hills and ridge everywhere at intervals, standing between the tributary streams. They give way to the lower plains along the Ken and the Dhasan, in the east and the west, respectively.

The Northern Plain lies between 150 to 300 metres above MSL., and covers nearly the whole of Laundi Tahsil. It is covered by varying thickness of alluvium but is cut up by ravines.

River System

The general slope of the District is diverted to the north through the Ken and the Dhasan. However, in local considerations the drainage is divided into two parts, on each side of the central sub-water divide which runs from south to north past Buxwaha, Ragauli, Chhatarpur and Lugasi. The streams east of this water-parting line flow to the east and join the Ken. On the opposite side of the line the streams join the Dhasan in the west. The District as a whole lies in the Ganga drainage system. The nature of the drainage is seasonal and the pattern mostly dendritic.

The Ken

The Ken rises at village Muwar in Jabalpur District. There and in Panna it flows towards north for about 45 km. In Panna District the river has a deep channel cut on the northern slopes of the Kaimur range. After receiving the Gurne it turns to the west on the upper plateau of Bundelkhand called *Ghatia upar*. Below Tighra the Sonar joins it on the left bank. Thereafter, the river flows to the north and north-east along the eastern boundary of the District, co-terminating with that of Panna, and later with Banda District of Uttar Pradesh. The northern course of the river has again cut a deep gorge across the Panna range of the Vindhyan mountains. The river-bed and the banks expose the massive sandstones and shales of the Vindhyan formations, and later the layers of breccias and limestone of Bijawais. Where still covered with forests, they provide picturesque sceneries. There are several waterfalls on the Ken and its tributaries at this escarpment. They are 45 to 50 metres high. The fall at Raneh near Narayanpura is 25 metres high. Between the two anticlines, of the Panna range the Bindachal and the Panna range proper, flows a small tributary stream called the Samri. The Samri joins the Ken at Palkawan. Now its confluence with the Ken is submerged under the Gangau reservoir consequent to the weir constructed at Nonapanji. The river then flows on the lower plateau, *i. e.*, *Ghatia niche* (below the ghats) composed of Bundelkhand gneisses. Another weir has been constructed at Bariarpur from where the Ken canal provides irrigation to Panna and Banda Districts along the east-bank. Its lower course on the alluvium is affected by ravine formations at several places. In Banda District, the stream meanders, later on, on the thick alluvium and joins the Yamuna at Chilla, a place on the Banda-Fatehpur road. The Banne, the Kunti, the Kusiar and the Kail streams are other tributaries which flow in Chhatarpur District and join the left bank of the Ken. The Chandrawal river of Banda District also joins its left bank. Mirhasan nala joins the right bank. Banda and Pailani are important settlements on its right bank.

The river is crossed by Panna-Pawai road and Panna-Hatta road at its early stages. It is further crossed by Chhatarpur-Panna road, Banda-Mahoba road and Banda-Maudaha Road. The Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Central Railway crosses it at the outskirts of Banda.

During the period of the princely rule it appears that there was some dispute over the ownership of some river-islands of the Ken, which formed the boundary. It was resolved by floating a lighted lamp down the river. The islands lying to the east of the route of the lamp were considered to fall in Panna and Ajaigarh States, whereas those to the west, in Chhatarpur State. The boatmen of Chhatarpur and Panna Districts offer glass bangles and *mahawar* to propitiate the River Ken before launching their boats. This is done in memory of a lovelorn Ahir girl whose father had sacrificed a Kurmi youth suspecting his intimacy with the daughter. The Ahir was the owner of a field whence gushed forth a stream.

Having lost all efforts to dam the stream, he was advised by a Brahmana to offer a human sacrifice at the foundation of the dam. However, the new dam too collapsed when the Ahir girl rushed to the spot protesting her innocence and praying to see her lover, and was washed away by the currents along with the dead body unearthed.

The Dhasan

The Dhasan is supposed to have a common origin of its name with the *Dasharn* country of Ancient and Mediaeval periods. It rises from Raisen District and flows to the north across Sagar District. It then forms the boundaries between Sagar and Jhansi, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur and Jhansi, and Hamirpur and Jhansi. The river has a northerly course throughout its length. It joins the Betwa below Jigni at the trijunction of Jhansi, Hamirpur and Jalaun Districts in Uttar Pradesh. In its early course, the river flows through the Trap rocks but, like the Ken, crosses the Vindhyan, Bijawars and Bundelkhand gneisses before entering the alluvial plain. Among its tributaries the Bila (or Kathne), Tarper and Narkrer join on the right bank. The Narosa, Supiar, Ur, Sukhani, Lakheri and Chhochh are the left bank tributaries. There are several islands and rocky portions in the course of the Dhasan. The lower course on the alluvial bed is much cut up by ravines. A weir has been constructed at Lahchuraghat, the point where it leaves the District in Harpalpur block. The main Dhasan canal runs along the east bank and irrigates a large area in Hamirpur. It has been crossed by the Sagar-Bhopal road, Sagar-Jhansi road and Nowgong-Mauranipur road. It has also been crossed by Katni-Bina and Jhansi-Manikpur Sections of the Central Railway.

Lakes and Tanks

The largest of the stagnant water bodies is the Gangau reservoir created on the Ken. Some of the big sized tanks are the Jagat Sagar at Mau, Gora tal at Gora and the tanks of Isanagar and Niwari. Other tanks of note are at Bandha (Lachhman Sagar), Panwari, Bhagwan, Bharatpur, Angor, Malagawan, Sarni, Imalia-Rajnagar, Pur, Malahra, Badaura, Gur, Bhagwara, Chandra and Manaura.

Geology

Nearly three-fourths of the District is occupied by Archaean rocks, while the terraced hilly area in the southern part of the District is formed mainly of the rocks of Bijawar and Vindhyan formations. The edges of Bijawars, Semri and Kaimur series and Rewah series form a succession of scarps trending in the direction from east-north-east to west-south-west. A few isolated areas covered with basalts and associated rocks are also found in this part. Extensive areas of the Archaean rocks are covered with Alluvium especially in the northern and western parts of the District. The extent of the alluvial capping progressively increases towards the north, particularly in Laundi ((Lauri) tahsil.

Archaeans

The Archaean rocks in the District are formed mainly of coarse and medium grained pink granites and granite gneisses. These are known as Bundelkhand granites. Inclusions of amphibolite, and schistose rocks are sometimes observed in the rocks. The granitic rocks are traversed by numerous quartz reefs (locally known as Dhaula Pathars). Many of these Dhaula Pathars form prominent north-east to south-west trending ridges in the area. Granites are also traversed by a number of dolerite (Talia Pathars) dykes which usually run in a general north-west to south-east direction.

Bijawar Group

The town of Bijawar and the scarps immediately to the south are formed of Bijawar Group of rocks, comprising mainly of chert breccia, dolomite limestone, quartzite, ferruginous breccia and basalt.

Vindhyan Formation

The second terrace, comprising the area from near Jatashanker southwards, is formed of rocks of Lower Vindhyan formation (Semri and Kaimur Groups) and comprise mainly of sandstones, quartzite, limestone porcellanitic shale, black carbonaceous shale, yellowish green shale and conglomerates.

The third terrace further southwards is formed mainly of quartzites, green to chocolate shales and conglomerates in Rewa Group of rocks.

Deccan Trap

Vesicular basalt occurs in four isolated areas in the southern hilly terrain of the District overlying the shales and quartzite of Rewah group of rocks and sometimes over a calcareous sandstone.

Alluvium

A small area in Lauri tahsil and narrow strips along the Ken and the Dhasan lie covered under the alluvium of varying thickness.

*Mineral Wealth**Building Material*

The District abounds in rocks which are being used for building stone as well as for road metals, viz., sandstone, quartzite, slates, kankar, granite, reef rock (Dhaulta Pathar), dolerite (Telia Pathar), etc.

Clays

A small occurrence of china clay associated with granite is found near Ujja village. Inferior quality of fire clay is known from several areas, e.g., at Parama ($24^{\circ} 33' : 79^{\circ} 46'$), Phonkhoa ($74^{\circ} 52' : 79^{\circ} 44'$) and Banki. Red, white and yellow ochres are taken out for washing house walls and other local purposes.

Copper

Only traces of copper minerals have been located in continuation of Panna Diamond mines and near Angor and 5 pieces of diamonds were recovered from samples processed recently.

Limestone and Dolomite

Impure limestone and dolomite are found at a number of places in the Bijawar tahsil. Calcareous tufa occurs in the District at a number of places in the tahsil and are being worked for preparation of lime for local consumption.

Pyrite

Occasional disseminations of pyrite are found near Jatashanker, Ondor and Bajna. Nodules of the mineral are found in shale near Dilari.

Iron Ore

Rich deposits in small quantities, of a peculiar iron ore are met within Bijawar rocks. Locally called 'Dhac' they are never intercalated between the strata of that series. They seem to be the result of superficial alterations some what are related to laterite, formed during the period of denudation that intervened between the deposition of the Bijawar series and that of overlying Vindhyan, often constituting the basement bed of the Lower Vindhyan where they rest upon Bijawars.

Seismicity

The records available do not indicate occurrence of any major earthquake with epicentres falling within the jurisdiction of the District. However, it appears that the areas lie within the influence of past major earthquakes elsewhere in India. Isoseismals of such earthquakes probably passing through the District are given below:—

Earthquakes		Isoseismals
1803 (Ganga Valley) ..	..	.. Felt
1819 (Cutch) ..	..	.. Not Felt
1833 (Nepal) ..	..	.. Felt
1897 (Assam) ..	..	.. Felt
1905 (Kangra) ..	..	.. 4
1934 (Bihar) ..	..	.. 6
1967 (Koyna) ..	..	.. 2
1969 (Bhadrachalam) ..	..	.. 2
1970 (Broach) ..	..	.. 1

Flora

The flora of the District can broadly be understood as existing in the Government forests and those seen in and around the settlements.

Forest Belt

Most of the Government forests are limited to one stretch of the hilly tract that is about 500 metres high in the northern part of Bijawar tahsil. In contrast to the above forests falling in Bijawar, Kishangarh, Malehra and Buxwaha ranges the forests of Chhatarpur and Laundi ranges (22.6 per cent of the total area) are spread as isolated patches over comparatively less undulating plains.

Area

The total area of the Government forests is 1,999.64 sq. km. These forests are divided into 253 blocks and 733 compartments. They are treated, by and large, as protected forests, and the total Reserved area is only 13.81 sq. km.

Types of Forests

On a broad based classification for India, given by H.G. Champion and V.K. Seth¹ the forests of this area are mainly Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous forests. They have, however, been grouped ecologically under the following sub-types:—

1. 5A/C3 Southern tropical dry deciduous mixed forests.
2. 5A/C1b Southern tropical dry deciduous teak forests.
3. 5A/E1 *Anogeissus pendula* (*Kardhai*) forests.
4. 5A/E2 *Boswellia serrata* (*Salai*) forests.

For management purposes the forests of the District have been classified into Mixed, Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Salai (*Boswellia serrata*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*) and Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) forests, based on the percentage of the species in the total crop at different localities.

On a comparison of the two classifications given above, it is evident that Khair (*A. catechu*) and Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) forests recognised as separate classes for management, have not been taken up on an All India basis. Vice versa, *Anogeissus pendula* (*Kardhai*) forests have not been taken up as a separate class for management purposes in this Division, the crop being too poor for economic exploitation. The Bamboo forests have been grouped as part of the extensive Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Mixed, and Teak forests where they occur as small pockets or narrow belts.

Distribution and General Conditions of Mixed, Teak and other Forests

Mixed forests cover about 33 per cent (667 sq. km.) of the total forest area.

They represent a large number of species in equal proportion. In fact they are supposed to be the parent-class of the Teak forests which have almost monopolised (20 to 60 per cent of area in the high forests) certain favourable localities and have formed a separate class. The

1. Revised Survey of Forest Types of India, 1964.

GENERAL

teak forests occupy about 15 per cent (317 sq. km.) of the total forest area. Both these classes occur under the rainfall range of 1,000 to 1,600 mm. The species of teak being drought and fire hardy with better regeneration capacity come up as the principle species where the forests in general have suffered maltreatment by hacking, grazing and fires. The general belt of Mixed and Teak being the same, the Mixed forests occur on almost all geological formations with a little ill-drained soil conditions except on the Trap. As the teak prefers well-drained loam to sandy loam soil it almost monopolised moderate gradients on trap hills and conglomeratic-beds, black cotton soil, or porous or shallow or clay soils on gentle slopes on the low lying areas.

The Mixed forests, occur in Shahgarh, Dilari, Bharatpura, Kapia, Deora and Saipura blocks of Bijawar range, Palkohan, Raichur, Motipura, Kishangarh and Raipura Blocks of Kishangarh range, Silon-Salaiya block of Chhatarpur range, Datla block of Laundi range, Dhanora, Bhimgarh, Jara, Malar and Goranad blocks of Buxwaha range and Bajna and Baranad of Malehra range.

There are a large number of species occurring more or less in equal proportions in these forests, e.g., *saja* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *dhaora* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *lenda* (*Lagerstromia parviflora*), *aonla* (*Emblica officinalis*), *achar*, *mahua* (*Madhuca latifolia*) etc.; in the over-wood, *achar* (*Buchanani lanzan*), *amla* (*Cassia fistula*), *Jamrasi* (*Elaeodendron glaucum*), *papra* (*Gardenia latifolia*), *ber* (*Zizyphus mauritiana*), bamboo, etc., in the underwood and *karonda* (*Cassia* spp.), *panwar* (*Cassia tora*), *thuar* (*Euphorbia nerifolia*), *baikal* (*Gymnosporia montana*), etc., in the shrubs. Neel and *chhind* are the main herbs and *makor* (*Z. oenoplia*), *chilati* (*Acacia caesia*) and *gumchi*, the common climbers. The grass cover consists mainly of *husul* (*Helictis isora*), *bhubhusi* (*Eragrostis tanalla*) and *gunher* (*Themeda quadrivalvis*).

The general quality of Mixed forests is IV-a to IV-b (height growth 12 to 18 metres). The density varies from 0.4 to 0.8, 25 to 50 trees per acre. The crop is young to middle aged with scattered mature trees in 1974. The regeneration is patchy and struggling hard for survival against biotic factors.

As explained under the previous sub-heading teak appears to be abundant in well drained localities over the trap rocks, conglomerates or metamorphics. The type of forests, where all other miscellaneous species are lowered in proportion under hard biotic factors, occurs in Dhanora, Samrachouri, Bichhon, Issarman, Kahanjani Jara and Sagoria blocks of Buxwaha range. In Malehra range it occurs in Sadwa, Maharajganj, Bajna, Bhimkund, Patan and Baranad blocks and in Bijawar range in Shahgarh, Dilari, Bharatpura, Kupia, Deora and Saipura blocks. It also occurs in Silon-Salaiya and Patana of Chhatarpur range and Pahari of Laundi range.

The associates of teak (*Tectona grandis*) are mostly the same as in the Mixed forests, only the teak out numbers the other species in the top canopy. The

underwood including the *ghont* (*Zizyphus xylophyra*) and bamboo, increases where the top canopy is sparse. *Koha* (*Terminalia arjuna*) and *jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*) forms pure patches along major water courses. *Moyan* (*Lannea grandia*), *galgal* (*Cochlospermum gossypium*), *Khair* (*A. catechu*), *panjra* (*Erythrina suberosa*), *thur*, (*Euphorbia tirucalli*) and *kalla* (*Dillenia pentagyna*) are met with in dry and rocky areas. Owing to grazing incidence grass has been replaced at places by *gokhura* (*Tribullus terrestris*), *bantulsi* (*Eranthemum pulechellum*) and other weeds.

The quality of all species in teak forests is low due to dry conditions. Generally it is V a to IV b (height 10 to 15 metres) and the density varies from 0.5 to 0.6 (30-35 per acre). Due to over exploitation of mature trees in the past the present stock consists of young to middle aged trees. Regeneration is inadequate, except in patches of moderate slopes, e.g., in Sadwa, Maharajganj and Dalipura blocks of Malehara range, Bharatpura and Saipura blocks of Bijawar range and Bichhon, Issarmau, Jara and Sagoria blocks of Buxwaha range.

Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) occurs as the chief species in the understorey amidst the Mixed and Teak forests. It occurs on moist hill slopes and upper reaches of the *nalas*, where canopy of high forests is open. Areas having 120 or more live clumps per acre are classed as Bamboo forests. Such patches are found in Sagoria, Malar and Goranad blocks of Buxwaha range, Bajna, Palda, Dalipur and Baranad of Malehara range, Shahgarh, Dilari A, Pathar, Amronia A, Deora A, Saipura and Bakchur of Bijawar, Palkohan, Jharkua, Matipura and Kishangarh of Kishangarh range. Having been overworked for revenue the stock is depleted both in quality and density

The *Kardhai* (*Anogeissus pendula*) forests of the District link up with the class in Rewa, Sagar and Gwalior Revenue Divisions through Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh). Further west they soon merge with the scrub and thorn forests. They occur on coarse, friable infertile sandy soils on the exposed rocky and boulder stream areas over Vindhya and Archaeans.

Their distribution is found in Palkohan, Kishangarh and Raipura blocks of Kishangarh range, Sagoria and Karanjani of Buxwaha, Bhagua of Malehara, Saipura of Bijawar and Silon-Salaiya, Barigarh, Akona and Dongawa blocks of Laundi range.

Kardhai forests occur fairly gregarious but the growth is open (Density Scale 0.4, i. e., 25 trees per acre), crooked and stunted (All India Quality, Scale V-height below 12 metres). The species occurs over 50 per cent in the stock, in association with zerophytic species of *reunjha* (*Acacia leucophloea*), *ghont* (*Zizyphus xylophyra*), *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *ber* (*Z. mauritiana*), *dudhi* (*Wrightia tinctoria*), *thuar* (*E. terucalli*), *lendia* (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), etc., in the over wood and *ghont* (*Z. xylophyra*), *dudhia jamrasi*

(*Elaeodendron glaucum*), *amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*), etc. in the underwood. The commonest among the undergrowth is *baikal* (*Gymnosporia Montana*) and *makor* (*Z. oenoplia*) among climbers and *lampa* (*Heteropogon contortus*) in the grasses. It has suffered *nistar* fellings and biotic factors.

Salai (*Boswellia serrata*) predominates the forest most on upper slopes of hills with dry, shallow and stony soils. The crop is open varying *Salai Forests* from 0.3 to 0.6 in density scale. The height growth marks the quality scale V (Height 10-12 metres). The crop is middle-aged with scattered mature trees. The area suffers maltreatment and soil erosion with little vegetable cover and moisture.

Moyan (*L. grandis*), *kaim* and *dhaora* (*Anogeissus latifolia*) in the upper storey and *ghont* (*Z. latifolia*), *thuar* (*E. tirucalli*) and *makor* (*Z. oenoplia*) in the underwood, shrubs and climbers, respectively, are the chief associates.

These forests with 50 per cent of *khari* (*Acacia catechu*, Willd) trees occupy gravelly, eroded and barren sites under hard conditions. The chief associates are *thuar* (*E. tirucalli*), *gadbu*, *dhaora* (*A. latifolia*), *kardhai* (*A. pendula*), *moyan*, *seja*, *ghont*, etc. The forests are understocked and poor in quality, hardly exceeding nine metres in height and with crooked or young trees, not exploitable at present. Due to past maltreatment they require complete rest.

Past system of forest management and results

Earlier the forests were considered a free gift of nature that grew of themselves and required no conservation. People had free access to hack and burn at will and shifting cultivation was allowed without any check or restraint. People used to cut whatever they liked and brokeup land wherever they chose without any hindrance. In 1904 the area was visited by R. M. Williamson on the appointment by the Government of India. He reported proposals for future administration of forests in Panna, Bijawar and Chhatarpur States. Accordingly, the forests of ex-Chhatarpur State were classed into three First class comprising timber trees, Second class comprising fruit trees and the Third class included less valuable species. In ex-states of Panna and Bijawar the forests were divided into two classes—A class was the reserved area in a sense and *nistar* was allowed mainly from B class forests. During the States, regime which lasted upto 1948, the policy of the States was to encourage extension of cultivation in forest areas.

There were no working plans or even provisional working schemes during the princely rule. No definite felling series were formed on scientific lines. Forests as a whole were being sold for timber and fuel on contract for a period of several years. While in the former Chhatarpur and Bijawar States and part of Ajaigarh (Bacchon area) which are now included in Chhatarpur District forests were worked

under Simple Coppice system, the forest of Buxwaha area of the former Panna State were worked on Coppice-with-standard system. Timber and fuel coupes were being laid haphazardly irrespective of the areas to be auctioned and sold to the forest contractors. *Khair* coupes were being sold in patches where there were good *khair* trees without any consideration for felling cycle. Clear felling of bamboo clumps was done in bamboo forest areas.

After the Merger of these Princely States into Vindhya Pradesh in 1948, the forests of Chhatarpur District were grouped into five ranges, namely, Buxwaha, Malehra, Bijawar, Chhatarpur and Laundi, and some sort of scientific management was started. Definite felling series for timber, bamboos and *khair* were marked. Timber felling series were worked under Coppice-with-standards system. The coupes were usually worked by the agency of forest contractors. Although felling series were formed, the annual coupes were laid out on the ground by the territorial staff according to their convenience and were not surveyed for want of any maps.

Standards retained were 5 to 10 per acre (equal to 0.4 hectare) which were not sufficient and not suitable for the purpose for which they were retained. The limited number of standards retained in worked coupes were quite often removed by the villagers for their *nistar* purposes. In a few years the whole area under regeneration was completely devoid of mother trees to supply seed for natural regeneration or to act as nurse to advance growth within the area.

Similarly, later on, sprouted coppice shoots were also hacked by agriculturists for *nistar*. The tending operations were neglected in the past as a result of which quality of the crop has deteriorated. No special fire-protection measures were undertaken nor any attempt to establish nurseries to raise plantations were made. This practice continued till 1958.

Working After 1957 and Results

In 1958 Coppice-with-reserves system was replaced by Coppice-with-standard system. Regular working schemes were prepared in 1964-65 in Malehra Sub-division (of Forest) and in 1966-67 in Chhatarpur, Bijawar and Laundi ranges. Due to unrestricted and heavy illicit fellings, the growing stock is very much depleted. These at places has been so heavily felled that nothing has been left except bushy growth and scrub forests as in Laundi range. Trees invariably are malformed with crooked and fire soaked boles and hollow bases. Polar stems at various heights is a common sight.

Repeated fires and unrestricted grazing are common features and mainly responsible for absence of regeneration. Encroachments are common, even forming enclaves at places.

First Working Schemes and Results

The first Working Scheme for Buxwaha and Malehra ranges was for 1964-65 to 1973-74. Teak-improvement-felling working circle with a cycle of 30 years was formed. Six felling series were formed and standard improvement-fellings were prescribed. Subsidiary cultural operations after the coupes were relinquished by the contractor and 11th-year thinnings after main fellings were prescribed. The second working circle formed was mixed improvement working circle. Improvement fellings with felling cycle of 20-years was prescribed. Seven felling series were formed. Improvement fellings and thinning were prescribed. Subsidiary silvicultural operations were prescribed. The third working circle formed was plantation working circle. Two felling series were formed. The system prescribed clear fellings and planting teak and other valuable species on suitable sites. Fifth year cleanings, 11th and 21st year thinnings were also prescribed. It was proposed that a minimum of 100 acres (40 hectares) should be planted in each range annually. Overlapping working circles of *khair*, *kullu* and softwood were formed. Miscellaneous working circle with unworkable areas was formed in which well-stocked patches were permitted to be worked for *nistar*.

The other working scheme introduced was that for the years 1966-67 to 1975-76, covering Bijawar, Chhatarpur and Laundi ranges. Teak improvement working circle with felling cycle of 20-years was prescribed. Thirteen felling series were formed. Mixed improvement working circle with 20-years felling cycle was formed. Fifteen felling series were formed there. Plantation working circle was also formed in which 7 felling series were formed. Bamboos were permitted for *nistar* fellings only. Miscellaneous working circle, with understocked areas and practically with no prescriptions, was formed.

The above working schemes have no doubt brought some betterment of forests but the prescriptions were not strictly adhered to and this together with illicit fellings, *nistar* fellings, unrestricted grazing and frequent fires have not fully succeeded in arresting the deteriorating condition of the forests. The forests are being encroached heavily since recent years. Silvicultural operations and thinnings are mostly neglected.

Game Laws and Preservation of Wild Life

The latest and most effective step to protect the wild life was taken up by the State Government by the imposition of complete ban on shooting of a large number of wild animals and birds for a period of 2-years under the provisions of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (No. VIII of 1912)-Section 2. The order published on 11th November 1971, issued three lists of carnivorous animals, birds and herbivorous animals, respectively, excluding only a few species declared vermins. The effect of the order was realised and extended twice for two years and one year, respectively, in 1973 and 1975. The contents of the orders

were later revised and the list of protected wild life enlarged under the Ban on Shooting Act, 1975.

These orders converged into the Act of 1975 and Rules thereunder have provided the best protection to the wild life, not only by complete stoppage of shooting permits, but also by the provisions of deterrent rigorous imprisonment and pecuniary punishments simultaneously to the poachers and illicit dealers in skin, hide, hair, feathers and other parts of wild animals and birds. The dealers in skin, etc., of wild life are required to seek Government permits and report regularly the details of their working, sales, purchases, etc. The Government has also strengthened its detecting staff, in number, by equipments like search lights, games and jeeps. The names of informers are kept secret. They are suitably rewarded. Cattle owners who suffer loss of cattle life by brutes are compensated.

Going back in the history the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act of 1887 (Central) was the first step in checking the indiscriminate destruction of wild life. This was replaced by a more comprehensive one, the Wild Birds, and Animals Protection Act, 1912. The former Princely States of this District had enforced a rigid ban on the shooting by the general public and the exclusive privilege of shooting was vested only on the Ruling Princes and his kiths and kins. After the abolition of Princely States, the villagers indulged in rampant shooting and destroyed the fauna, taking advantage of the transition period. After the Reorganisation of States the Acts and Rules prevalent in old Madhya Pradesh were also extended in this District. The Central Provinces Game Act of 1935 and the Central Provinces Shooting Rules contained in Appendix VII of C. P. Forests Manual Vol. II, 1951 were enforced in this District also. The Reserved Forests are divided into a number of Shooting Blocks and those opened are declared every year in rotation by the Conservator of Forests, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh. The Shooting permits are issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, the Collector or the Chief Wild Life Warden on the receipt of application with due fees, specifying the type of fauna, time limit and shooting block desired in the permit.

Fauna

Amongst the species common in central parts of India, most are represented in Chhatarpur District. When compared with foreign lands, it has some distinctive animals, namely, black buck, *nilgai*, *cheetal*, *chinkara*, *sambhar*, etc. Barking deer, *chousingha*, wild boar, sloth bear, *langur*, monkey and hare add to the list of herbivora. Among the carnivora tigers, leopards, wild dogs, jackals and jungle cats are most common in the forests. Bijju, porcupine and Indian pangolin (*Silau*), the ant-eater burrow holes in the earth.

The peculiarities of some of the large animals observed in the District are as follows :—

Tiger (*Felis tigris*)

On an estimate, even after the rampant destruction, there are two to three tigers living in each range of the Forest Division, except Chhatarpur and Laundi range. It is a shy animal living under shades in remote and rugged terrain near water in summer. It avoids men but becomes fierce when wounded. A tiger turns to be a man-eater only per chance, in most cases wounded or in old age or a tigress with cubs. A tiger is capable of dragging its kill, including a bison for long distances, a feat for thirty men in concerted action. Weighing upto 3.6 quintals, an adult measures 3.2 metres by length and 1.06 metres by height. When hungry it can devour up to 68 kg. of flesh and starting from near the tail finishes the kill in two to three days.

Leopard (*Felis pardus*)

It excels the tiger in adaptability, watchful and cunning habits, range of distribution and variety of food. Though smaller in size and weaker in strength its stealthy habits and capacity of climbing a tree make the species better suited to the circumstances and environment than the tiger. On one hand the leopard rubs shoulders with the tiger in the high clad territory, it lies up during the day in the crevices between the rocks on the other, and sallies forth at night fall in search of its omnivorous diet consisting of anything among *sambhar*, antelope, *cheetal*, etc., in the forests and bullock, dog, goat, sheep and even poultry in the vicinity of settlements. It sometimes stalks the prey from a tree branch and also hides the remnants of one meal up on the branches, out of reach of the scavenging hyaena. A man eating leopard develops reasoning power to deal with man and is more dangerous than a tiger.

Wild Dog (*Cuon dukhunensis*)

An untamely animal with strong obnoxious smell it moves in pack and preys on all animals, including tiger, which also as others, leave the area immediately when their presence is sensed. It is scared off by the sight of men and runs away leaving its prey even when wounded.

Hyaena (*Hyaena-hyaena*)

Resembling the tiger in skin coat only, and a useful scavenger of great smelling power, it can scent a dead animal from about 1-1/2 km. It may also dig up a dead animal buried about a metre deep. The hyaena rarely kills its own prey and that too only a very small, weak, sickly or immobilized, it lies in waiting for weak animals to die. The hyaena may steal to eat the flesh of a tiger's kill but generally it feeds on the bones when left over.

Jackal (Canis aureus)

Found in good numbers in open country it is a useful scavenger. Living on small creatures like crabs, frogs, etc., it may damage field crops and village poultry.

Jungle Cat

They occur moderately distributed in the forests.

Blue Bull (Boselaphus tragocamelus)

This is the largest of the antilopes measuring 1.6 metres in height and 2.7 metres in length and weighing 3 to 4 quintals. The male is blue with permanent horns about 18 cms. long. The female is deep yellow, reddish and has no horns. The blue bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) inhabits open forests and damages field crops on the skirts.

Shambhar (Rusa unicolor)

An animal of large size (2.1 m. × 1.52 m.) and weight (3.44 quintals), the *sambhar* is a magnificent herbivora. The male grows large and thick antlers with six branches every year and sheds them in March or April. It keeps to long grass and mountain slopes in the day but grazes near streams after dusk to dawn. It can climb the slopes speedily in spite of the bulk of its body.

Cheetal (Axis axis)

Beautifully coloured in reddish yellow with white spots, the male *cheetal* possesses six antlers like the *sambhar* but sheds them in August to September every year. The recorded antler was 1.05 m. long. They live in herds in the dense bushes. Sometimes it also tells on village crops.

Black Buck (Antelope cervicapra)

The black buck has white undersides and a pair of curly horns. The recorded length of the horns is 66 cms. The female is reddish yellow. It has very good eye sight and a fast speed probably due to a balanced weight (36 kg.). Being an animal of plain country, it is on the verge of extinction.

Chink deer (Gazella bennetti)

A smaller animal of reddish yellow colour with white undersides, *chinkara* is a faster animal with better eye sight than black buck. It weighs only 22.7 kg. The male has a pair of curly horns measuring about 28 cms. The cow has thin straight horns about one fourth in length, i.e., 7.5 cms.

Kotri (Muntiacus muntjac)

An animal of hilly country, it has a reddish grey colour with white under parts. It is also known as barking deer or *bhashera* for its loud call like a dog's bark when in fears. It is about the size of chink deer, weighing 27 kg. The male has a pair of horns about 5 to 7.5 cms. long. Two long teeth protrude from its mouth like those of a pig.

Chousingha (Tetracerus quadricornis)

Four-horned antelope is getting rare.

Bear (Melursus ursinus)

Sloth bear is common in hilly and rugged parts of the District.

Wild Boar (Sus cristatus)

It is an extremely strong animal weighing 1 to 2 quintals. Fearless in nature, it may attack the *shikari* on horse back or even on elephant. Even the tiger is held up by a wild boar for a considerable time and none can survive from the thrust of its curved teeth protruded out. It feeds on wild bulbs, grass roots and *mahua* flowers. A voracious feeder, prolific breeder and destructive to agricultural crops, like the *nilgai*, it is enemy to the farmer.

Crocodiles

They have gone rare and are confined to the Ken and the Dhasan rivers. A few may come up streams from the northern rivers during the floods.

Insects

Honey-bees and lac insects may also be mentioned here, since they provide important forest produce.

Snakes

Snakes, mostly non-poisonous, are common through out the District and are seen most in the late summer and rainy season. Cobra, *Krait*, *dhamin* (Viper) and rattle snakes are the most poisonous species. Cobra bite is almost fatal since it paralyses the nervous system even before the poison is carried deep in the circulatory system. Pythons are also met with. During the winter season many of the snakes, like the toads, frogs, lizards and other cold-blooded animals, remain almost inactive. Small snakes can live from six to nine months without food and big snakes from nine months to one year. Pythons can sustain from one to one and a half years.

Fishes

Katla (*Catla catla*), *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *mrigal* (*Cirrhinus reba*) and *mahaseer* (*Tor putitora*) are the chief species bred in the local tanks. A wide range of indigenous fishes occur in the waters of the District.

Birds

Birds are warm blooded vertebrate animals with feathers and hollow bones, often with air sacs functioning as accessory respiratory organs. The common wild fowls are the red-jungle fowls and grey-jungle fowl. They are very shy and keep to cover. The most ornamental of our birds is the peafowl, our national

bird. They are hardy, breed freely and are easy to rear. It feeds on leaves, flowers, insects, lizards, frogs, snakes, *etc.*, found near the bushy *nala* banks, and roosts on the tree branches. Grey partridges are found in open grasses, thorn scrub lands and even in cultivated areas near villages. Bush quail and spotted dove (*fakta*) also prefer open to light forests and grazing grounds.

Ducks, teals and cranes are seen in large numbers at the streams and tank sites, in winter. A list of birds found and listed in the District is given in the Appendix-B.

Mortality Caused by Reptiles and Wild Animals

Reptiles caused 402 human deaths during the eleven years from 1962 to 1972. The annual records for that period varied from 22, the lowest in 1967, to 61, the highest in 1972. Two to five human casualties from wild animals were registered annually during the same period of eleven years. Of the total 38 deaths only one was reported in 1963 and eight the following year (the highest) on that account.

Climate

The climate of this District is characterised by general dryness except during the south-west monsoon season, and a very hot summer. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from about the middle of November to February is followed by the summer season from March to about the middle of June. The south-west monsoon season is from about mid-June to about the end of September. The succeeding period lasting till the middle of November constitutes the post monsoon or retreating monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the District are available for 8 stations for periods ranging from 12 to 21 years only and for 3 stations for 71 to 83 years. The details of the rainfall at all these stations and for the District as a whole are given in Appendix-A. The average annual rainfall in the District is 982.1 mm. (38.66"). The rainfall in the District in general decreases from the south towards the north and varies from 869.9 mm. (34.25") at Lughasi to 1183.6 mm. (46.60") at Malara (Ghoora). About 91 per cent of the annual normal rainfall in the District is received during the monsoon months June to September, the rainiest months being July and August. In the 50-year period, 1901 to 1950 the highest annual rainfall in the District amounting to 156 per cent of the normal occurred in the year 1942. The lowest annual rainfall which was only 38 per cent of the normal occurred in 1905. In the same 50-year period the annual rainfall in the District was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 6 years, none of them being consecutive. Considering the annual rainfall at the individual stations, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once at 3 out of the 11 stations and 3 consecutive years once at Malara (Ghoora). It will be seen from Table No. 2 that the annual rainfall in the District was between 800 and 1100 mm. (31.50 and 43.31") in 24 out of 50 years.

On an average there are 45 rainy days (*i.e.* days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or 10 cents or more) in a year in the District. This number varies from 39 at Gaurihar to 51 at Bijawar.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the District was 462.8 mm. (18.22") at Nowgong on June 20, 1897.

Temperature

There is a Meteorological Observatory at Nowgong and its records may be taken as fairly representative of the meteorological conditions in the District in general. From about the end of February there is rapid increase of temperature. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 42.1°C. and the mean daily minimum at 26.4°C. Nights in June are, however, warmer than in May. The maximum temperature on some days reaches 45°C. or over. The heat in summer is intense and the scorching dust laden winds which blow on many days add much to the discomfort. Afternoon thunder showers which occur on some days bring welcome relief, though only temporarily. With the onset of the south-west monsoon over the District after about the second week of June, there is appreciable drop in temperature. By about the end of September when the south-west monsoon withdraws from the District there is a slight increase in the day temperature but the nights become progressively cooler. After October both the day and night temperatures decrease rapidly. December and January form the coldest part of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at 23.8°C. (74.8°F.) and the mean daily minimum at about 8°C. (46.4°F.). During the winter cold waves affect the District in the wake of moving western disturbances and the minimum temperature drops down to about a degree or two below the freezing point of water and frosts occur.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Nowgong was 47.2°C on 1947, May 24. The lowest minimum was 1.7°C. on January 19, 1935 and December 27, 1961.

Humidity

In the monsoon season the relative humidity generally exceeds 70 per cent. In the rest of the year the air is drier. The driest part of the year is the summer season with the relative humidity less than 30 per cent in the afternoons.

Cloudiness

During the south-west monsoon season, skies are mostly heavily clouded or overcast. In the rest of the year clear or lightly clouded conditions prevail.

Winds

Winds are generally light. They blow mostly from directions between south-west and north-west in May and the south-west monsoon season. Winds are generally light and variable in direction in the post-monsoon season and early

part of the cold season. In January and February while morning winds continue to be variable in direction, afternoon, winds on many days are confined to directions between north-west and north-east. In March and April winds are from directions between south and west in the mornings and between west and north in the afternoons.

Special Weather Phenomena

Depressions from the Bay of Bengal in the south-west monsoon season which move in a westerly to north-westerly direction, reach the District or its neighbourhood and cause wide-spread heavy rain and gusty winds. An occasional storm or depression from the Bay of Bengal during October also similarly affects the weather over the District. Dust storms occur occasionally in the summer season. Thunder storms generally occur during the period January to October, the highest incidence being in the period June to August. Occasional fog occurs during the cold season.

Temperature and humidity, mean winds speed and special weather phenomena, respectively, for Nowgong are given in Tables 3, 4 and 5 in Appendix-A.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Pre-history

A few places in Chhatarpur District have yielded tools of the Palaeolithic period in the fifties and sixties of this century, which prove the existence of the early man in this region. Among these mention may be made of the tools of series I, picked up from the loose gravels of the river Bila in the reserve forest area of Mohari in Bijawar Tahsil.¹ Tools of both Middle and Late Stone Age were discovered at Rajnagar (about 5 kms. north of Khajuraho) and at Khajuraho itself.² There is an interesting rock shelter near Deora, in Bijawar Tahsil known as *Putli-ka-data*, containing paintings mostly in red ochre and occasionally in yellow, depicting animal forms of deer, elephant, bull, tiger, dog, peacock and fish in association with a hunter. These are drawn by early inhabitants of the District.³ Unfortunately there is no mention of the District in the mythological account or any other scripture of the country.

The Nandas and Mauryas

In the 4th century B. C. a Nanda King, probably Mahapadma Nanda, exterminated the Vitihotras of the Chedi country (then corresponding the modern Bundelkhand) and founded an empire embracing most of the northern India, tableland of Malwa, Kalinga Sea board and probably a good portion of the Deccan upto the Godavari.⁴ After the Nandas, this region like the greater part of the country formed part of the vast Maurya Empire. This is corroborated by the discovery of Asoka's inscriptions, at Gujjarra in Datia District⁵ and at Rupnath in Jabalpur District,⁶ both lying in near proximity.

Sungas

Ashoka died in c. 236 B. C. None of his successor could maintain the unity of the vast empire representing something like a loose confederation of Semi-independent units, kingdoms, tribes and clans, enjoying considerable autonomy but owing allegiance to the Emperor. Thus, the vast empire rapidly disinte-

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1960-61, p. 59.

2. *ibid.* 1955-56, p. 98.

3. *ibid.* p. 69.

4. Nilkanta Sastri, *The Age of the Nandas and Mauryas*, p. 260; *The Age of Imperial Unity*, pp. 1, 9, 32, 33 and 38; H. C. Ray Chaudhuri, *Political History of Ancient India*, pp. 233-34.

5. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXXI, p. 206.

6. Romila Thapar, *Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas*, pp. 234-35; Hiralal, *Inscriptions in C. P. and Berar*, p. 21.

grated. The last of the Maurya emperors Brihadratha was murdered by his treacherous commander-in-chief Pushyamitra Sunga in c. 184 B. C., who usurped the throne. Though the Sungas ruled over a diminished empire, they held sway over the central portion of the Mauryan empire, which included Bundelkhand and Malwa.¹ Chhatarpur seems thus, to have been a part of the Sunga empire.

Pushyamitra was a staunch *Kshatriya* and performed two *Asvamedha* sacrifices to commemorate his victory over the *yavanas* as well as the victory of Brahmanism over the Buddhism.² His son Agnimitra was a hero of Kalidasa's drama *Malavikagnimitram* and husband of Malavika, a princess from Vidarbha region. Some historians think Pushyamitra married his daughter too to a Satavahana prince³ to strengthen his position at home and in the neighbourhood. Vidisha was the second capital of this dynasty, some members of which, as per *puranic* evidence were Jyeshthamitra, Vasumitra, Andhraka, Bhadraka, Pulindak and Vajramitra. Bhadraka might have been king Bhagavata or Bhagabhadra Kasiputra, at whose court Heliodorus came as a Greek ambassador and later embraced Vaisnavism and erected the celebrated Besnagar Pillar, locally known as Kham baba. The 10th *i.e.*, the last of the Sunga monarchs Devabhuti or Devabhumi was killed by a slave girl, employed by his minister Vasudeva in 75 B. C. and the throne of the country along with the District passed on to the Kanva dynasty (75-30 B. C.). It is not quite unlikely that some weak successors of the Sungas were allowed to rule near about Vidisha region (which lies quite near to Chhatarpur) under the de-facto authority of the Kanvas.⁴

Satavahanas

The four Kanva monarchs ruled for 45 years only, the last of whom, *viz.* Susarmana was overthrown by a member of the *Andhra-Bhrityas* or the Satavahanas of the south, who came into power in the second half of the first century B. C. The Satavahana ruler, Satakarni, is assigned a period between A. D. 72-95 in the *puranic* list. He is called the lord of the Vindhya, Rikshavat, Pariyatra and the Aravalli ranges.⁵ Hence in all probability some portion of the District came under the sway of the Satavahanas.

Kushanas

Some historians on the other hand believe that towards the end of the first century A. D. the Kushanas, under the leadership of Kanishka conquered nearly the whole of the northern India and established a vast empire for themselves.⁶ If that is true, part of Chhatarpur might have been under the Kushanas too. The local Kushana governors in this region were dislodged by the Yaudhe-

1. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 95.

2. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XX, p. 57.

3. H. N. Dwivedi, *Madhya Bharat ka Itihas*, Vol. I, p. 385.

4. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 99.

5. Nilkanta Sastri, *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 313.

6. H. C. Ray Chaudhuri, *op.cit.* p. 473; *The Age of Imperial Unity*, pp. 142-43.

yas, the Arjunayanas, the Kunindas, the Malavas and the Nagas, but who held sway over the District is not known.

Vakatakas

On the evidence of two inscriptions of king Vyaghra (who is held by some as vassal of Maharaja Prithvisena of the Vakataka dynasty) at Nachna in the old Jaso State (now part of Satna District) and at Ganj in the erstwhile Ajai-garh State of Bundelkhand it seems quite likely that this part of the country came under the sway of the Vakatakas and remained thus around the later part of the 4th Century A. D. According to some historians they originated from Bundelkhand and took their name from Vakata, now represented by Bagat in the erstwhile Orchha State.¹

The Imperial Guptas

According to the Allahabad Inscription, Samudragupta (A. D. 335-380), the mighty conqueror of the great Gupta dynasty, carried his arms to the Central and the Southern India and carved out an extensive empire. During the course of this expedition he is believed to have attacked and defeated the Saka Chief Shridhar Varman, ruling over Eran-Vidisha region. He then annexed the area and erected a monument at Eran (modern Sagar District) "for the sake of augmenting his fame".² But it seems the Gupta Emperor allowed his vanquished enemy to continue ruling over this area on his behalf. Chhatarpur too, thus, was placed under the direct command of Shridhar Varman.

The next Gupta emperor Chandragupta II, exterminated the last Saka ruler from this area during his conquests of eastern and western Malwa. His son Kumargupta I had his feudatory Ghatotkachagupta ruling over the Eran area, as is testified by inscriptions. He belonged to the Gupta royal house and had his jurisdiction over Tumbavana (modern Tumain), about 80 kms. to the north-west of Eran Town.³ As is recorded in a stone pillar inscription of Budhagupta, dated Gupta year 165 (A. D. 484-85) and discovered at Eran, a flag staff (*Dhwaja-Stambha*) was erected in honour of Vishnu by Maharaja Matri Vishnu and his brother Dhanya Vishnu while Susarmichandra was ruling over an area between the Yamuna and the Narmada as a Governor under Budhagupta.⁴ Matri Vishnu then, must have been the local Governor of the Eran area, probably including some parts of Chhatarpur District, in 484 A. D.

It is known from more than one inscription, that after Budhagupta, when Bhanugupta was the ruler of the country the Hunas, under their leaders Toramana and Mihirakula penetrated the area and pushed their conquests as far as Eran.

1. R. S. Tripathi, *History of Ancient India*, p. 277.

2. Fleet, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, p. 25.

3. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXVI, p. 115.

4. Hirralal, *op. cit.*, p. 47; Fleet, *op. cit.*, pp. 88-90.

One of these inscriptions refers to the reign of Toromana and records the fact on the chest of a colossal statue of a Boar incarnation of Vishnu, installed in a temple at Eran, erected by Matri Vishnu's brother, Dhanya Vishnu, during the 1st regnal year of Toromana.¹ The other is a posthumous Stone Pillar inscription of Goparaja at Eran and dated in Gupta year 191 (A. D. 510-11). It reveals that Goparaja, a noble at the court of Bhanugupta, the last known of the Early Gupta monarchs, fought a valiant battle in company with his master and died in action.² His wife became *sati* after this incident. It seems quite likely that the Gupta vassal of this area, viz., Dhanya Vishnu acknowledged the Huna chiefs as his over-lords.

Parivrajakas and Uchhakalpa Rulers

During the 5th and 6th centuries A. D. Parivrajaka and Uchhakalpa ruler flourished in Bundelkhand area. The Parivrajaka rajas had their capital in the erstwhile Nagod and Jaso States (now part of Satna District). Parivrajaka king Hastin (A.D. 475 to 517) and Shankashobha³ (A. D. 518 to 528), whose six Copper Plate grants have been discovered, made only a general reference to the Gupta sovereignty. Contiguous to the Parivrajaka kingdom, was the kingdom of the Uchhakalpa rulers, with their capital at Uchhakalpa (now Uchhehra in Satna District). Seven Copper Plate grants of these rulers have come to light. They might have owed nominal or no allegiance to the Gupta emperors.

Early Kalachuris

In the later part of the 6th century A. D. Krishnaraja, a member of the Early Kalachuris flourished at Mahishmati. His son Sankaragana seems to have subdued the Aulikara monarch of Mandsaur and many others and built for himself a vast kingdom. His son Buddharaja had his second capital at Vidisha from where his Vadner grant, dated Kalachuri Era 360 (A. D. 608) was issued.⁴ Looking to all these facts it is not unlikely that this dynasty had sway over some parts of Chhatarpur.

According to Hiuen Tsang, who visited India between A. D. 630-644, Bundelkhand, then known as Jajoti, and called as Chih-Chi-To by the traveller, was an independent State, ruled by a Brahmin monarch who had strong faith in Buddhism. He encouraged men of merit, so learned scholars of other land collected there in numbers. The majority of the people were not Buddhists but there

were some tens of monasteries and above ten Deva temples. The soil was rich, the crops were abundant and pulse and wheat were products.¹

Tripartite Struggle

In the middle of the eighth century the country witnessed the rise of three powerful dynasties, namely, the Rashtrakutas of the South, the Pratiharas of the Gurjaradesa and the Palas of Bengal, who raced for about a century for all India supremacy. Though there is no direct proof still it may be easily conjectured that falling within the Pratihara empire, which extended from the Kathiawar Peninsula in the west to Northern Bengal in the east,² the District must have suffered all the vicissitudes of wars and changes of sovereignty. The first great conqueror to emerge on the scene was Danti-Durga, the Rashtrakuta king, who ascended the throne in c.A.D. 733. He proclaimed his conquest over Malwa by performing *Hiranya-garbha-dana* ceremony at its capital city of Ujjayini. By A. D. 750 he became the master of the whole of modern Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha.³ The vanquished Pratihara ruler was Nagabhata I, whose name is memorable in Indian history for putting up a strong resistance against the Arab invaders and repulsing them near Ujjain.⁴

The Rashtrakuta monarch Dhruva Nirupama, who came to the throne by A. D. 780 collected a strong force, crossed the Narmada and advanced towards Kanauj, while Vatsaraja Pratihara was in the Doab area with his army. Vatsaraja was defeated near Jhansi and he had to withdraw and take shelter in the "Centre of Maru".⁵ Dhruva's son Govinda III ascended the Rashtrakuta throne in A. D. 793 and marched towards Kanauj via Bhopal and Jhansi. Nagabhata II, the son and successor of Vatsaraja Pratihara met the invader's army probably in Bundelkhand.⁶ The Rashtrakuta ruler was victorious and Nagabhata II fled away. Govinda then established himself in a befitting manner in a capital city at the foot of the Vindhya, performing pious deeds by constructing temples.⁷ Nagabhata, however, seems to have defeated the Pala king Dharmapala at Monghyr.⁸

Mihira Bhoja, the next important king was engaged in protracted wars with his Southern contemporary Krishna II and lost probably the whole of Kathiawar Peninsula, but his dominions extended from the Punjab in the West to Gorakhpur in the east. The Chandellas of Bundelkhand too acknowledged his overlordship.⁹ Dharmapala's son, Devapala, seems to have defeated him (A. D. 836-85) while he tried to extend his power eastward. During the reign of

1. Hiralal, op. cit., p. 49.

2. *ibid.*

3. R. C. Majumdar and A. S. Altekar, *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, pp. 188-89.

4. *The Classical Age*, p. 196.

1. Thomas Watters, *On Hiuen Tsang's Travels in India*, Vol. II, p. 251.

2. *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. XXXIV.

3. *ibid.* p. 2; *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XVIII, p. 252.

4. *ibid.* p. 103.

5. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XVIII, p. 105 and Vol. VII, p. 207; *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. 5.

6. *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. 7.

7. *ibid.*

8. *ibid.* p. 26.

9. *ibid.* pp. 32.

Mahendrapala I (A.D. 893-907-8) Pratihara, Magadha and Gauda (North Bengal) came under the sway of the Pratiharas.¹ The District thus remained a part of the Pratihara empire and shared all the misfortunes of wars till the Chhandellas asserted their complete independence.

The Chandellas

In the first quarter of the 9th century A. D., while the Pratihara emperor Nagabhatta II was on the throne of Kanauj, Nannuka founded the Chandella dynasty in Bundelkhand. According to epigraphic records, the earlier capital of this dynasty was located at Kharjuravahaka, i.e., Khajuraho. At this time the Pratihara empire extended up to Kalinjara *mandala* (Kalinjar) which is about 64 kms. to the north-west of Khajuraho. Lying between Deogarh (a Pratihara stronghold in Banda District of Uttar Pradesh), and Kalinjara, Kharjuravahaka must have been under the overlordship of the Pratiharas. The Chandella rulers who were, thus, the vassals of the Pratiharas in the early stage, trace their origin from the unusual union of the celestial moon and Hemavati, the beautiful widowed daughter of the royal priest. Just to atone for the sin of his birth beyond wedlock, Hemavati's son, Chandravarman, is believed to have erected 85 temples and performed a great *yagna* at Khajuraho. According to the same story Chandravarman founded the Chandella dynasty. The minstrels used to mention these rulers as belonging to one of the 36 Rajput clans. In social status they were equal to the Chahamanas. Chandratreya has been adopted as the clan name of the family in their epigraphic records.²

Nannuka

According to the evidence of a few Khajuraho inscriptions Nannuka was the earliest prince of the dynasty, where he is referred to as *nripa* and *mahipati*. He was followed by his son Vakpati, mentioned in the same records as *Kshitipati* (the lord of the country) and *Janananda-sundarah-sriman* (the most favourite of his subjects). Besides his military abilities, he was known for his wisdom and power of speech.³ The Vindhya hill is said to have been his pleasure house, probably meaning thereby, that he fought many battles there when the region was attacked by Pratihara Bhoja, Devapala of Bengal and the Kalachuri king Kalka I of Tripuri, in the later part of the 9th century A. D.⁴

Jayasakti

According to the Khajuraho inscription of A. D. 954 Vakpati had two sons, Jayasakti and Vijayasakti. Jayasakti or Jejjaka or Jeja succeeded his father. The country was named after him as Jejakabhukti, that is the country where the Chandellas ruled. It corresponds roughly to modern Bundelkhand, including the modern District of Chhatarpur.

1. R. S. Tripathi, op. cit., pp. 357-58.

2. S. K. Mitra, *The Early Rulers of Khajuraho*, p. 12.

3. *ibid.* pp. 27-28.

4. *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. 82.

Vijayasakti

Vijayasakti followed his brother to the throne and, according to the same epigraphic record, subdued the neighbouring countries and, like Rama in his war-like expeditions, reached the southern-most point of India. According to some historians he might have undertaken this expedition in company of the Pala king Devapala, in his war against Bhoja Pratihara. After Bhoja's defeat the Chandellas might have been rewarded with the sovereignty of the territory around Khajuraho, perhaps under the vassalage of Devapala.¹ Thus, there is a suggestion that about c. 801-840 the people of the District had to change their allegiance from the Pratiharas to the Palas. But there is no other proof to corroborate this controversial fact.

Rahila

Vijayasakti was succeeded on the throne of Khajuraho by Rahila. There is a village named Rahilya in near proximity of Mahoba, a town in the Hamirpur District of Uttar Pradesh. By tradition, a ruined temple and a tank Rahilyasagar, are ascribed to one Rahila Varma. If Rahila Varma is identical with Rahila, the Chandella dominion must have extended upto Mahoba at that period.

Harsha

After Rahila's death his son, Harsha, became the ruler of Khajuraho (c. A. D. 900-925). During his reign the Chandellas exercised greater political power, as it is stated in the Khajuraho inscription that Harsha established Kshiptaladeva, evidently Pratihara Mahipala I, on the throne, in opposition to his brother or half-brother, Bhoja II. The Rashtrakuta king sacked the imperial capital Kanauj of the Pratiharas. But it seems the former could not stay in the north for long. Harsha helped his overlord to recover his throne at Kanauj, which was previously captured by the Rashtrakuta king, Indra III about A. D. 914.²

Yasovarman

In c. A.D. 925 Harsha's son, Yasovarman or Lakshavarman assumed sovereignty. He took advantage of the course of disintegration of the Pratihara empire under Mahendrapala's successor, Devapala, and defied the authority of the Pratiharas, their supreme sovereign. He conquered Kalinjara from them and pushed the northern boundary of his dominion upto the banks of the Yamuna. Towards south he fought successfully against the Kalachuri king Yuvarajadeva I of Chedi and the Paramara ruler Siyaka II of Malwa and thus extended the southern boundary upto the borders of Chedi and Malwa. The Somavansi king of

1. N. S. Bose, *History of the Chandellas*, pp. 18-19.

2. *ibid.* p. 23; S. K. Mitra, op. cit., pp. 34-35; *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. 83; R. S. Tripathi, op. cit., p. 174.

Kosala too seems to have been vanquished by him. The Khajuraho inscription gives him credit for defeating the Khasas, the Kashmiris and the Kurus. Yasovarman settled terms with his overlord Devapala, and he continued to acknowledge only his nominal suzerainty. He received an image of Vishnu from Devapala, which his father Herambapala got from the Kira or Kangra king Sahi. Sahi obtained it from the lord of Bhoja or Tibet. To instal this priceless idol, Yasovarman built a magnificent Vishnu temple at Khajuraho, now known as Chaturbhuj temple. A beautiful tank too was excavated by him.¹

Dhanga (c. A. D. 950-c. 1008)

Yasovarman was succeeded to the Chandella throne by his son Dhanga, under whom the Chandella power advanced rapidly. According to the Khajuraho inscription of V. S. 1011 (A. D. 953-54) "He playfully acquired by the action of his long and strong arms as far as Kalanjara, and as far as Bhasvat situated on the banks of the river of Malava, from here also to the bank of the river Kalindi, and from here also to the frontiers of the Chedi country, and even as that mountain called Gopa."² It appears from this record that during the reign of this monarch, the Chandella kingdom included two strategic castles of Northern India, i. e., those of Kalinjara and Gwalior (Gopa). It took the shape of a triangle with Gwalior fort occupying the upper angle, while the two base angles were represented by Vidisha (Bhasvat) and the confluence of the Ganges and the Yamuna (Kalindi). This achievement enabled Dhanga to declare independence of his dynasty from the former subjugation to the Pratiharas. He himself assumed the title of *Maharajadhiraja*. None of his successors seems to have owed allegiance to their former sovereigns.³ Afterwards he directed his arms against the Pala king of Anga (Bhagalpur), the Sura king of Radha (West Bengal); and the rulers of south Kosala, Andhra and Kuntal. The Khajuraho inscription of V. S. 1055 A. D. 998 gives him credit, possibly hyperbolic, for defeating the kings of Kratha (Yeotmal district in Vidarbha), Simhala and Kanchi.⁴ A fragmentary inscription at Mahoba records that Dhanga, by the strength of his arms "equalled even the powerful Hamvira". Hamvira must have been the Yamini king, Amir Sabuktigin or his illustrious son, Mahmud of Gazani.⁵ According to Firishta the Raja of Kalinjar (must be none other than Dhanga) joined the confederacy of Indian princes organized by Jayapala, the ruler of Bhatinda, to fight the invasions of Sabuktigin. The confederacy was badly defeated near Lamghan in A.D. 989.⁶

1. N. S. Bose, op. cit., pp. 28-38.

2. S. K. Mitra, op. cit., p. 57.

3. *ibid.*

4. R. C. Majumdar, *Ancient India*, p. 290.

5. S. K. Mitra, op. cit., p. 65.

6. *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. 85.

Dhanga's known dates are A. D. 953-54 to 1002-03. He died at the ripe age of more than a hundred years after drowning himself voluntarily in the waters at the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna.¹ According to the epigraphic evidence he reigned upto 1002-03. But some scholars are of the opinion that he may have reigned upto A. D. 1008.² His chief minister was Probhasa and a few temples were erected during his time at Khajuraho. *Ganda* (c. A. D. 1008-1017)

Dhanga's son and successor Ganda was among those Hindu rulers who fought under Anandapal's standard against Mahmud at Peshawar in his fourth expedition.³ During his reign, Mahmud of Ghazni invaded the fort of Kalinjar. Ganda with a large army, fought against Mahmud but was defeated. He therefore concluded a treaty with Mahmud and reoccupied the fort. During Mahmud's second invasion of the Chandella kingdom, Ganda pacified Mahmud by giving him 300 elephants and a large sum of money as present. Mahmud then left Kalinjar for Gwalior.

Vidhyadhara (c. A. D. 1017-1029)

According to the evidence of Kirtivarman, a later Chandella king, Vidhyadhara succeeded his father Ganda. He was the most powerful monarch of his time and during his reign the Chandella power rose to its zenith. The most important event of his reign was his conflict with Sultan Mahmud. The detailed account of this clash, which was a memorable event of the history of Central and North-western India of that time, is given by Muslim historians. One of them, viz., Ibn-ul-Athir, records how in 409 A. H. (A.D. 1019) Yamin-ul-Daulah (Sultan Mahmud) took an expedition towards India and vanquished Ray (Rajyapala) the king of Kanauj who in turn accepted the sovereignty of the ruler of Ghazni. Then he went on to record that this act of the king of Kanauj enraged Bida, the King of Khajuraho, who had the largest army. Bida rebuked Ray for his flight and surrender of his territories to the Muslim ruler. This led to a fight between them and Ray was killed and most of his soldiers perished. Bida's fame spread throughout India. Mahmud then invaded the Chandella kingdom in A. D. 1019. A fierce fight ensued in which soldiers were killed and Bida escaped alone. Yamin ud-Daulah returned victorious to Ghazni. Other Muslim historians like Nizamuddin, Gardizi and Firishta refer to the Chandella king as Nanda instead of Bida. While Bida evidently means Vidhyadhara, some historians think Nanda represents Ganda. Hence they are of opinion that the conflict took place during the reign of Ganda. An inscription, however, of a Kacchapaghata ruler, Vikramasimha, dated V. S. 1145 (A. D. 1088) and set up at Dubkund (near Gwalior) supports the account of Ibn-ul-Athir and Bida. The Muslim victory undermined the prestige of the Chandella dynasty. It was further aggravated during the rule of Vidhyadhara's weak successors Vijayapala and Devavarman.

1. S. K. Mitra, op. cit., p. 61; R. C. Majumdar, *Ancient India*, p. 291.

2. S. K. Mitra, op. cit., p. 72.

3. N. S. Bose, op. cit., pp. 48-50; *Proceedings of Indian History Congress*, 1956 PP. 7-87.

Vijayapala (c. A. D. 1022-51)

According to the Mau Stone Inscription of the time of Madanavarman, Vijayapala, son of Vidhyadhara, succeeded him some time after A. D. 1022. But as Nanyaura Plate of V. S. 1107 (A. D. 1051) was issued by his son, Vijayapala's reign must have come to an end before that date. According to the fragmentary Mahoba Inscription he was engaged in a devastating conflict with the Kalachuri king, Gangeyadeva, in which he lost a considerable portion of his eastern lands including Banaras. It is stated in the Piawan Rock Inscription of the time of Gangeyadeva as well as in the Jabalpur Copper Plate of Yasahkarna, the Kalachuri rulers, that the victorious Kalachuri monarch settled down in his old age at the feet of the holy fig tree at Prayag.¹ It may be interesting to note here that, probably, Gangeyadeva began his career as a feudatory of the Chandellas. *Tarik-i-Baihaqui* too recorded that when the Governor of the Punjab, Ahmad Niyaltigin invaded this area in 424 A. H. (A. D. 1033), it was in the possession of Gangeyadeva.² During his rule the Chandellas probably lost control over the Kacchapaghatas of Gwalior.³

Deva Varman

He was followed by his son, another weak king, Devavarman. In most of the genealogical lists of his dynasty, his name does not occur at all. He is known only from his own Nanyaura (dated V. S. 1107, i. e., A. D. 1051) and Charkhar Darbar (dated V. S. 1108, i. e., A. D. 1052) records. According to literary evidence his period may be regarded as a dark one though he was still known as the lord of Kalanjara. In 1051 the Kalachuri king, Lakshmikarma, reduced the Chandella king almost to a feudatory of the Kalachuris, after inflicting a crushing defeat. Thus during the weak rule of these two kings the Chandellas suffered a complete eclipse.

Kirtivarman (c. A. D. 1060-c. 1100)

Devavarman was followed on the Chandella throne by his brother Kirtivarman, a distinguished member of this royal house. He revived the power of this dynasty to a considerable extent with the assistance of his vassal Gopala which his two predecessors lost to the Kalachuri kings, Gangeyadeva and Lakshmikarma. His victory over Lakshmikarma is recorded in the Ajaygarh Rock Inscription of Viravarman dated V. S. 1317 and in another Inscription of Mahoba. The literary evidence comes from Krishna Mishra's *Prabodha-Chandrodaya*, an allegorical play in honour of Vishnu and the Vedānta philosophy. Kirtivarman signalled his victory over the Chedis by issuing a series of Chandella coins which his son Sallaksanavarman continued.⁴

1. Hiralal, *Inscriptions in C. P. and Berar*, p. 25; V. V. Mirashi, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, pt. I, p. 261.

2. *Tarik-i-Baihaqui*, Ed. by Morley, p. 497; Elliot and Dowson, *History of India as told by Its Own Historians*, Vol. II, p. 123.

3. N. S. Bose, op. cit., p. 69.

4. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XXV, p. 24.

It appears that Kirtivarman was ably aided in the administration of his kingdom by a group of very able ministers. Similarly Gopala, who directed the king's forces against the Kalachuri king and achieved singular success, was in charge of the feudatory chiefs and their forces. Vatsaraja was the chief councillor, while Ananta was an important minister.

Sallaksanavarman

The next Chandella king was Sallaksanavarman of whom the Mau Stone Inscription of Madanavarman informs, that with the help his ministers he effectively carried out the work of *Kantaka-Sodhana*, that is clearing of thorns (anti corruption drive). He thus tried to establish peace and order in his realm by uprooting all bad elements.¹ According to the evidence of the Ajaygarh Rock Inscription, he is said to have taken away the fortunes of the Malavas and the Chedis that is he defeated both the Parmara and the Kalachuri kings.²

Jayavarman and Prithivivarman

Jayavarman, son of Sallaksana, succeeded him on the throne. This is proved by the evidence contained in Mau stone Inscription³ and Ajaygarh Rock Inscription.⁴ It seems no significant political events occurred during the reigns of the next two kings, namely Jayavarman and Prithivivarman. Jayavarman is, however, described in the Mau record as "a dwelling place of generosity, truth, policy and heroism, whose majesty, like the rising sun, deprived other princes of their lustre".⁵

Jayavarman was succeeded by his uncle, Prithivivarman. The presumption for this unusual succession is that either Jayavarman died childless or Prithivivarman usurped the throne. Chandella records are absolutely silent about any achievement of Prithivivarman, though his name occurs in the Nanyaur Plate as the father of the famous Chandella monarch Madanavarman. He was however, able to maintain the territorial integrity of his kingdom.

Madanavarman (c. A. D. 1129-1163)

Prithivivarman was succeeded by his son Madanavarman. During his period as numismatic, epigraphic and literary evidences testify, the Chandellas rose again as an important political power of Northern India. According to the Mau Inscription, he overcame the Kalachuri king, probably Gayakarna, exterminated the Paramara king of Malava and forced the king of Kasi, probably, Vijayachandra Gahadavala, to pass his time in friendly behaviour. He also claimed to have

1. S. K. Mitra, op. cit., p. 105.

2. ibid. p. 106.

3. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. I, p. 206.

4. ibid. p. 327.

5. ibid. p. 198.

defeated the lord of Gurjara, identified with Siddharaja Jayasimha of Gujarata. The discovery of 48 silver coins of Madanavarman in a village of Rewa District suggests the fact, that during the reign of this ruler Baghelkhand to the north of the Kaimur range was perhaps annexed by the Chandellas.¹ Two inscriptions of the same king were discovered, one in the Lal-Pahad hill near Bharhut (in Satna District) and the other in Alha Ghat (in Rewa District), suggesting the same fact. The Augasi grant of Madanavarman corroborates his victory over the king of Malwa, as it states that the Chandella king granted a piece of land to a Brahman from his residence at Bhailasvamin (modern Vidisha).

Yasovarman II

The Batesvar Stone Inscription of Paramardideva, records that after Madanavarman his son, Yasovarman, became the king of the Chandella dominion. Probably he reigned for a short period and was followed on the throne by his son Paramardideva.

Paramardideva (A. D. 1166-1202)

Paramardideva, the grandson of Madanavarman was the last prominent Chandella sovereign. It is known from 12 inscriptions that Paramardideva ruled for 35 years. He came to the throne at an early age of five years. The first sixteen years of his reign (A.D. 1166-82) were devoid of any significant event and he seems to have administered his dominion peacefully.

The second phase of his reign was marked by protracted conflict with the Chahamanas king Prithviraja III (A. D. 1169-1192) of Delhi and Ajmer. It is known from the Nandanpur Inscriptions of the Chahamanas ruler, two Madanpur Stone Inscriptions and from two well known bardic accounts *Prithviraj Raso* of Chand Bardai, said to be the court poet of Prithviraj III, and *Alha Raso* by Jagnik that he sustained a reverse in A.D. 1182-83 at the hands of the Chahamanas monarch who occupied Mahoba and the other fortresses of Jejakabhukti-mandala (Bundelkhand).² In this conflict the Chandella sovereign was assisted by Jayachandra, the Gahadavala monarch.

During A. D. 1191-1192 when Prithviraja was busy fighting against Muhammad Ghori, he gave an opportunity to Paramardi to recover most of his lost territories. But with the death of Prithviraj the Muslims became his neighbours and a conflict between the two became inevitable. In 599 A. H. (A. D. 1202) Qutb-ud-din Aibak, along with Sahib Kiran and Shamsud-din-Altamash proceeded to invest Kalinjar. Paramardi put up a desperate resistance but could not withstand the attack. He fled into the fort and afterwards offered to accept defeat and pay allegiance to the Muslim king.³ But he died a natural death before he could execute any of the terms of surrender. Paramardi's minister, Ajaydeva,

1. N. S. Bose, op. cit., p. 85.

2. S. K. Mitra, op. cit., p. 120. A brief narration, as deduced from the bardic accounts is given on pages. 121-24 of this book.

3. N. S. Bose, op. cit., pp. 97-98.

took up the defence, but he too surrendered soon. Qutb-ud-din captured Mahoba and put the subjugated territory under the charge of a Muslim governor. Thus, during Paramardi's reign the Chandellas suffered serious reverses and their power was crippled. The subsequent Chandella rulers remained more or less as Chiefs under the Muslims.

Trailokyavarman (c. A. D. 1203-1250)

One such Chief was Trailokyavarman, the son and successor of Paramardi. According to his Garra Plates, dated A. D. 1205, he assumed the title of *Kalanjaradhipati*, suggesting his recovery of the fort of Kalinjar from the Muslims before A. D. 1205. The Garra Plates record that Trailokyavarman granted lands in places situated in the present Chhatarpur District as well as in the adjoining districts of Panna, Sagar and Jhansi.¹ The Ajaygarh Rock Inscription² of Virasena and Tabaqat-i-Nasiri³ support the suggestion. He is believed to have captured some Kalachuri territories as the Rewa inscription of Malayasimha suggests.

Viravarman (c. A. D. 1250-1286)

Trailokyavarman's son and successor was Viravarman. His Ajaygarh Inscription suggests that he ruled over quite an extensive territory and the absence of any Muslim historian's claim of any victory over this ruler of Bundelkhand proves that he was left comparatively undisturbed in the possession of his territories, including this District.

The successor of Viravarman was Bhogavarman who seems to have ruled over the territories surrounding Ajaygarh.

Hammiravarman (A. D. 1288-c. 1310)

Hammiravarman was the last known Chandella ruler. His epithet of *Kalanjaradhipati* in the Charkhari Inscription and his description as "the ruling king" in a *sati* inscription of Ajaygarh, dated V. S. 1368 (A. D. 1311), show that till the beginning of the 14th century the Chandellas were the lords of Kalinjar, Ajaygarh and the surrounding territories. Lying so near to Ajaygarh the District too might have been under the Chandellas. The southern portion of the District, however, bordering the northern boundary of Damoh district might have passed into the possession of Maharajaputra Vaghadeva as the *Sati* records of Bamhni (in Damoh district) and Patan (in Jabalpur district) indicate. As is recorded in the Bamhni Inscription Vaghadeva was a local ruler under Alayadin Sultana (Sultan Alauddin). After the Hammiravarman the Chandellas ceased to be of any importance.

Bundelas

Bundelas are believed to be the descendants of Pancham, the son of Gaharwar king Birbhadr of Kashi. Pancham was succeeded by his son Bir who extended his territories by conquests and made Mahauini (District Jalaun) as his capital. It is said that Bir defeated the Muslim general Sattar Khan and merged Kalinjar and Kalpi in his kingdom.⁴

1. ibid. p. 101.

2. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. I, p. 327.

3. Minhaj-ud-din, *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, Tr. by Raverty, Vol. I, pp. 732-33.

4. B. D. Gupta, *Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundela*, p. 18.

It can, therefore, be presumed that Bundelas entered the region of modern Bundelkhand in the beginning of the 13th century. The power of the Chandels of Mahobe had dwindled by now and it resulted into an easier penetration of the Bundelas into the region.¹

In the last decades of the 13th century, Sohanpal Bundela, the third descendant of Raja Bir, killed Khangar ruler by treachery and occupied his capital Garh Kunder and its surrounding territories.² Dilawar Khan Ghuri (1401-02 to 1406-07 A. D.), the Sultan of Malwa, attacked Chanderi and occupied a large part of Bundelkhand, including parts of present Chhatarpur District. Ajaigarh and Kalinjar were, however, still in the possession of the Chandels.³ The descendants of Sohanpal continued to rule Garh Kunder and its adjoining territories till the year 1531 A. D. Rudrapratap Bundela then founded his new capital at Orchha in April, 1531 A. D.⁴

The conquest of Babur and the fall of the Lodi dynasty resulted into an upheaval in the political conditions of northern India. Rudrapratap Bundela soon took the opportunity and extended his kingdom by conquering the adjoining territories.

The rulers of the various states of Bundelkhand region seek their origin from the twelve sons of Rudrapratap Bundela. Rudrapratap and his successor Bharti Chand (1531-54 A. D.) extended their territories beyond the Jamuna during their reigns.⁵

During Bharti Chand's reign, Malwa and western Bundelkhand came under the control of Bahadur Shah of Gujarat. When Humayun defeated Bahadur Shah, Malwa (including western Bundelkhand) became parts of the Mughal Empire. Soon after Humayun was obliged to proceed towards Bihar to face Sher Khan (Sher Shah Suri). In the meanwhile, Bahadur Shah reoccupied Gujarat and Malwa, declaring his independance.⁶ In 1545 A. D., Sher Shah invaded Bundelkhand, and lost his life while besieging Kalinjar. Though the fort was captured, yet the Bundelas faced the invaders bravely during the siege. Islam Shah, son of Sher Shah, was declared his successor in the fort of Kalinjar. The fort, however, again fell into the hands of the Bundelas.⁷

It was during Madhukar Shah's reign (1554-92 A. D.) that a beginning was made for Bundela-Mughal collisions. Madhukar Shah made a series of incursions around Gwalior and Sironj and thus made the Mughal Emperor Akbar

discontented due to his activities. Akbar, therefore, despatched the Mughal forces against Madhukar Shah on various occasions and he was obliged to surrender to the Mughals.¹

Madhukar Shah died in 1592 A. D. and was succeeded by his eldest son Ram Shah. He, however, proved to be a weak ruler. Jahangir, therefore, replaced him in 1607 A. D. by his younger brother Bir Singh Deo.² Previously Bir Singh Deo had, at the instigation of Prince Salim (afterwards the Emperor Jahangir), procured the assassination of Akbar's minister Abul Fazl and had, therefore, gained his favours.³ Ram Shah was then given the *Jagirs* of Chanderi and Banpur.

Jujhar Singh (1627-1636 A. D.)

Bir Singh Deo was succeeded by his eldest son Jujhar Singh in 1627 A. D. In the early years of his reign, Jujhar Singh displeased the Emperor Shah Jahan and out of fear fled to Orchha from Agra on 11th June 1628.⁴ He then rebelled against the Mughal Emperor, Shah Jahan. While at Agra, Jujhar Singh had left the administration of Bundelkhand in the hands of his son Vikramajit. Vikramajit was haughty and cruel and soon fell out with the old officers of the State. He inflicted uncalled for punishments on some officers and imprisoned others.⁵

Thereupon, Shah Jahan despatched a large army under the command of his three prominent generals Mahabat Khan, Khan Jahan and Abdullah Khan. The Emperor also left Gwalior on 7th February 1629 and a week later arrived at Agra. Here Mahabat Khan presented the rebel Jujhar Singh, who gave to the Emperor one and a half million of rupees as war indemnity and forty elephants as *peshkash*. In return Shah Jahan restored to him his original rank, but confiscated some of his *Jagirs*. Jujhar Singh was then required to accompany Mahabat Khan in the Deccan with 2,000 horsemen and 2,000 infantry. He stayed in the Deccan till 1634 and then returned to Orchha.⁶

Jujhar Singh led an attack against Raja Prem Narayan (Bhim Narayan), and besieged him in his stronghold of Chauragarh (Narsimhapur District). Ultimately Prem Narayan was killed and the fort was occupied by Jujhar Singh.⁷

Meanwhile the son of Raja Prem Narayan complained to the Emperor of the unprovoked aggression of Jujhar Singh and the death of his father at the latter's hands. Shah Jahan had now reason to be angry with Jujhar Singh. But before finally deciding to attack him, Shah Jahan ordered him to surrender the territories he had forcibly occupied and to send to the court one million rupees from the treasure of Prem Narayan, which had fallen into his hands.⁸ Jujhar Singh refused to comply with the orders of Shah Jahan and sent word to his son

1. *ibid.* p. 19.

2. *ibid.*; *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1902, pp. 105-106.

3. U. N. Day, *Medieval Malwa*, p. 21; Gorelal Tiwari, *Bundelkhand ka Sampkshipta Itihas*, pp. 80-81.

4. W. Irvine, *Later Mughals*, Vol. II, p. 217; B. D. Gupta, *op. cit.*, p. 19 and f.n. 9.

5. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', *Chhatraprakash*, p. 11; W. Irvine, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 218; *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1902, pp. 107-08.

6. Ishwari Prasad, *The Life and Times of Humayun*, pp. 49, 63, 88-89; Gorelal Tiwari, *op. cit.*, p. 88.

7. U. N. Day, *op. cit.*, pp. 332-36; K. R. Qanungo, *Sher Shah and His Times*, pp. 432-33; Gorelal Tiwari, *op. cit.*, pp. 64, 89-90; B. D. Gupta, *op. cit.*, p. 20.

1. Abul Fazl, *Akbar nama*, tr. by Beveridge, Vol. III, pp. 294-95, 324-26, 379, 803, 923-24.

2. B. D. Gupta, *op. cit.*, p. 20.

3. W. Irvine, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 218.

4. B. D. Gupta, *op. cit.*, pp. 20-21.

5. B. P. Saksena, *History of Shah Jahan of Delhi*, p. 80.

6. *ibid.* p. 82-83.

7. B. P. Saksena, *op. cit.*, p. 83-84; B. D. Gupta, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

8. B. P. Saksena, *op. cit.*, p. 84.

Jagraj (Vikramajit) to escape secretly from the Deccan and join him. Accordingly Jagraj fled from Daulatabad on the pretext of hunting. The Mughal force, however, gave a hot chase to the fugitive, overtook and defeated him at Ashta in Malwa. Jagraj, however, escaped and safely reached Dhamoni.¹

Thereupon, Shah Jahan soon despatched a large army of 20,000 men commanded by three eminent generals of the Empire—Khan Dauran, Abdullah Khan and Sayyid Khan Jahan. At the end of the rains the three commanders were to deliver a concerted attack on Orchha.²

Ultimately he appointed Prince Aurangzeb to the supreme command, with Shayista Khan as his guardian and adviser. Soon the Mughal army seized the strongholds of Jujhar Singh and marched towards Chauragarh. Upon the approach of the Imperial army, Jujhar Singh fled to Shahpur and thence towards the Deccan by way of Lanji. But the Mughal army followed Jujhar Singh closely and overtook the rebels. In great desperation the Bundelas mortally wounded Parbati, the Chief Rani of Bir Singh Deo, and disfigured their women to save them from the disgrace of the Mughal *haram*. But the Mughal army attacked the rebels and captured many of them alive. Jujhar Singh and Jagraj, however, escaped to the neighbouring forests where they were killed by Gonds. Their dead bodies were found by Khan Dauran, who cut off their heads and sent them to the Mughal court. Under the orders of Shah Jahan, the heads of Jujhar Singh and Jagraj were placed at the gates of Schore (Saibur) town. The Imperialists, after capturing Orchha, had declared Devi Singh Bundela of Chanderi as the ruler of Orchha State.³

Champat Rai (1636-1661 A. D.)

After the death of Jujhar Singh, Orchha State continued to be under the control of Devi Singh for two years (1636-38) more. Soon the people revolted against him and he was obliged to return to Chanderi. Then the territories of Orchha were merged in the Mughal Empire and Officers were appointed to carry on the administration.⁴ Very soon a capable and energetic leader attracted them to his banner and declared war upon the Mughals. This was Champat Rai, a descendant of Udayajit, ruler of Mahoba, whose dynasty had fallen into a shade before the dazzling glory of the house of Orchha. His father, Bhagwat Rai, was the grand-son of the third son of Raja Rudrapratap, the founder of Orchha State. Champat Rai was a friend of Bir Singh Deo, and helped Jujhar Singh during his rebellion.⁵

After the merger of Orchha State in the Mughal Empire, Champat Rai adopted Prithviraj, a young son of Jujhar Singh, as the rival candidate for the Bundela *gaddi*. With the assistance of his followers, Champat Rai raided the

1. B. D. Gupta, op. cit., pp. 21-22.

2. B. P. Saksena, op. cit., p. 86.

3. B. D. Gupta, op. cit., p. 22; B. P. Saksena, op. cit., pp. 87-89;

J. N. Sarkar, *History of Aurangzeb*, Vol. I, pp. 20-26.

4. B. D. Gupta, op. cit., p. 23.

5. B. P. Saksena, op. cit., p. 91; B. D. Gupta, op. cit., pp. 23-24.

mahals of Jhatra, now renamed Islamabad. Baqi Khan, the *faujdar* of the Sarkar, tried to check the activities of Champat Rai, but the guerilla tactics of the Bundelas foiled his schemes.¹

In 1639 A. D., Champat Rai became more daring than ever. His depredations extended to Sironj, Bhilsa and Dhamoni and Shah Jahan was compelled to send Abdullah Khan to round up the rebels.² At last in April, 1640, Baqi Khan successfully surprised the Bundelas between Orchha and Jhansi, and captured Prithviraj who was ordered to be imprisoned at Gwalior. Champat Rai, however, escaped from there, and the trouble in Bundelkhand continued.³ Perhaps, some time later Baqi Khan attacked the Bundelas at Khelhar (7 miles south of Jhansi) in which Sarvahan, the eldest son of Champat Rai, was killed.⁴

The Mughal campaign in Bundelkhand, under Abdullah Khan, dissatisfied Shah Jahan and he recalled him. Bahadur Khan Rohilla was then appointed in his place. But his enemies at court misrepresented his activities to the Emperor. Shah Jahan, therefore, recalled him, and for the second time sent Abdullah Khan.⁵ He, however, could do little to improve the situation in Bundelkhand.

The Emperor, therefore, ordered Pahar Singh, younger brother of Jujhar Singh, to extinguish the trouble in Bundelkhand. Pahar Singh was then appointed the ruler of Orchha on 4th June 1642 and his *mansab* was fixed at 3,000. Pahar Singh arrived in Bundelkhand in May, 1642 and within a month Champat Rai met him at Islamabad (Jhatra) and entered his service, with the approval of the Emperor.⁶ For some time, it seems, Champat Rai served Pahar Singh with devotion. But the latter soon grew jealous of his popularity, and so Champat Rai left him and took service with Prince Dara. He, however, could not co-operate with Dara for a long time and returned to his hereditary *jagir* of Mahewa.⁷

In the 'War of Succession', Champat Rai accepted the service of Prince Aurangzeb. After the defeat of Jaswant Singh Rathor at Dharmat (15th April 1658), Champat Rai was given a horse and a robe of honour. He took his full revenge on Dara by showing to Aurangzeb a little known ford to cross the Chambal and by fighting on his side at Shamugarh (29th May, 1658). After the victory of Shamugarh, Champat Rai was presented with an elephant and given a *mansab*.⁸

In the fourth year of his reign (20th April, 1661 to 9th April, 1662), Aurangzeb appointed Devi Singh Bundela of Chanderi to take charge of the operations against Champat Rai Bundela. This made Champat Rai's position very critical. He, therefore, proposed terms of peace, through his brother Sujan Rai and his

1. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 10-11; *Maasir-ul-Umara*, Hindi Tr., Vol. IV, pp. 141-42.

2. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., p. 25.

3. Irvine, op. cit., Vol. II p. 222; Abdul Hamid Lahauri, *Padshahnama*, Vol. II, pp. 193-94.

4. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 19-22.

5. *Padshahnama*, Vol. II, pp. 221 and 247.

6. Irvine, op. cit., Vol. II, p. 223; Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 28-34; B. D. Gupta, op. cit., p. 25.

7. Irvine, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 223-24; Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 30-31, 37, 39, 40; *Padshahnama*, Vol. II, pp. 303-304.

8. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 35-36; W. Irvine, op. cit., Vol. II, p. 224; B. P. Saksena, op. cit., pp. 93 and 330-31.

son Ratan Shah, but without result. In the meanwhile Sujan Rai was besieged in the fort of Bedpur by the Orchha forces. The fort was captured and Sujan Rai was obliged to commit suicide.¹

Champat Rai now proceeded towards Sahra (in Sarangpur Sarkar) and sought shelter there. At this time Champat Rai was ill and daily his illness increased on him. He was, however, closely pursued by the Sujan Singh (Raja of Orchha) who soon reached near Sahra. The Dhandheras of Sahra lost heart and planned to kill Champat Rai in order to make peace with the Emperor. At this time Champat Rai was going to Morangaon under the escort of some Dhandhera horsemen. After they had gone seven kos, the Dhandhera soldiers interchanged signs, and suddenly fell upon Champat Rai. Champat Rai and his wife, Lal Kunwar, then plunged daggers into themselves and committed suicide. Thus husband and wife died together and together they set-out for the other world. Dhandheras then removed the head of Champat Rai and sent it to Aurangzeb, where it arrived on the 7th November, 1661 A. D.²

Chhatrasal (1671-1731 A. D.)

Chhatrasal, the fourth son of Champat Rai, challenged the Imperial authority after the death of his father and created much trouble in Bundelkhand.³ In the beginning of the career, Chhatrasal and Angad Rai offered their services to Raja Jai Singh of Amber, through their uncle Jam Shah. Jai Singh was then (1665 A. D.) on his march to the Deccan against Shivaji.⁴

Chhatrasal was, however, not pleased with the Mughals. He, therefore, decided to meet Shivaji. On the pretext of hunting he fled from the Mughal camp and after crossing the Bhima river had an interview with Shivaji. Shivaji advised him to return to Bundelkhand and there raise his standard against the Mughals.⁵

Now commenced a struggle which lasted for over fifty years. Chhatrasal now marched towards Bundelkhand and met Shubhkaran (Raja of Datia) while on the way. Shubhkaran, however, refused to assist him in his struggle against the Mughals.⁶

On 9th April, 1669 Aurangzeb issued a *farman* to destroy the temples of Hindus. Thereupon Fidai Khan collected an army of 1,800 horse at Gwalior to destroy the famous temples of Orchha. Sujan Singh (Raja of Orchha) was then in the Deccan with the Mughal army. Bundelas, under Dharmanged, however, faced

1. W. R. Pogson, *A History of the Boondelas*, pp. 38-39; Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 52, 54-57.

2. *Alamgir-nama*, pp. 632-33; Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 57, 62-65; W. Irvine, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 226-228.

3. B. P. Saksena, op. cit., p. 93.

4. B. D. Gupta, op. cit., pp. 34-35; Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 71-76.

5. B. D. Gupta, op. cit., pp. 35-37; Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 77-80.

6. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 80-81.

the Mughal army at Dhumghat (6 miles from Dabra) and defeated them. Sujan Singh now sent for Chhatrasal and promised him to assist him in his attempts against the Mughals.¹

Later Chhatrasal paid a visit to his cousin, Baldau, at Aurangabad and sought his assistance in the coming struggle. Chhatrasal now crossed the Narmada and entered Bundelkhand in 1671 A. D.² He again met Baldau at Bagoda (2 miles south of Chhatarpur) and then went to Beejori (50 miles south of Chhatarpur) to seek the help of his brother, Ratan Shah. Chhatrasal stayed there for 18 days, but failed to persuade Ratan Shah to fight against the Mughals. Ultimately he came to Baldau and both of them marched towards Aunder (20 miles north-east of Sironj). Here Baqi Khan also joined them. Chhatrasal was then elected the leader of the small joint army. His aim was then to raid the neighbouring territories and realise *chauth* from there. Soon he was able to collect a large army and was helped by a number of Bundela *Zamindars*, *Jagirdars* and *Samants* in his struggle with Aurangzeb.³

Chhatarsal commenced his freedom struggle in 1671 and within a short period of one year occupied the territories around Mau (4 miles south of Nowgong). He then attacked Dhandheras of Sahra and compelled them to surrender before him. Dhandheras, in order to seek his friendship, married Dhan Kunwar, the daughter of Hirde Shah Dhandhera, with Chhatrasal.⁴

A few months later, Chhatrasal again commenced his depredations. He looted the region round about Patharia (30 miles east of Sagar) and Dhamoni (24 miles north of Sagar) and faced the Mughal army under Khalik, *Faujdar* of Dhamoni. Chhatrasal was defeated in the struggle and was obliged to return to Mau.⁵

The defeat at the hands of the Mughal army, however, did not make Chhatrasal desperate. He reorganised his army and looted Chandrapur (13 miles south-west of Dhamoni). A few days later he attacked Maihar (47 miles west-south of Panna) and realised *chauth* and *mukti-dhan* from the Baghel Raja.⁶ Soon after Chhatrasal defeated *Faujdar* Khalik at Ranigir (16 miles south-east of Sagar) in 1672 and returned to his military headquarters at Mau. A few days later he faced Keshava Rai Dangi, *Jagirdar* of Bansa (16 miles south-west of Sagar) and killed him.⁷

Chhatrasal now ravaged Pathari and reached the region under Baqi Khan. Here he defeated Sayyid Bahadur, a Mughal *Faujdar*, and a few days later captured Sagar. He then appointed his soldiers with seven guns and returned to Mau.⁸

1. *ibid.* pp. 82-86.

2. *ibid.* pp. 87-89.

3. B. D. Gupta, op. cit., pp. 39-40.

4. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 89, 95; Gorelal Tiwari, op. cit., p. 183.

5. B. D. Gupta, op. cit., p. 42.

6. Gorelal Tiwari, op. cit., p. 184.

7. B. D. Gupta, op. cit., pp. 43-44.

8. Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 99-100.

In April, 1673 A.D., Rahulla Khan was sent to Dhamoni with a view to suppress the Bundelas. Aurangzeb also issued orders to the rulers of Orchha, Datia and Chanderi to assist Rahulla Khan in his operations against Chhatrasal.¹ Rahulla Khan faced the enemy army at Garha-Kota but was obliged to retreat with great losses.² He again fought against Chhatrasal near Basia (10 miles west of Sagar) but without any success.³

Some time after the fight with Rahulla Khan, Chhatrasal invaded the territories of Orchha. Indramani, the ruler of Orchha, made attempts to face the army of the Bundelas but ultimately was obliged to make peace with Chhatrasal. The Bundela army looted places like Garotha, Jeeron, Jatara and Kachnae during this campaign.⁴

In 1675 Chhatrasal attacked Panna and defeated the Gond Raja there. He then made Panna his capital, but the military headquarters continued to be at Mau.

In 1677-78 A.D., Chhatrasal carried on depredations upto Gwalior and realised nine lakhs of rupees from the region. Chhatrasal once again looted the region round Dhamoni and Sagar.⁵

The news of the successes of Chhatrasal now reached far and wide. Several Bundela chiefs joined him with their forces. His brothers, Angad and Ratan Shah, also joined him. According to *Chhatraprakash*, nearly 70 *jagirdars* and *sardars* of the region promised to co-operate him in his struggles against the Mughals. Raja Jaswant Singh of Orchha, however, led a military campaign against the sons of Champat Rai in 1678 A.D.⁶

In the early months of 1679, Chhatrasal expressed a desire before the Mughal Emperor, through Prince Muazzam, to join the Imperial forces. Prince Muazzam, however, could not make any concrete efforts in the matter. Aurangzeb appointed Tahavvar Khan, a Mughal General, to suppress the Bundelas in Bundelkhand. Soon after reaching there, Tahavvar Khan collected an army and attacked Sabar, where the marriage ceremony of Chhatrasal was being held. Bundelas, however, faced the Mughals bravely and compelled Tahavvar Khan to retreat. The second struggle between Chhatrasal and Tahavvar Khan took place at Ramnagar (2 miles south of Kalinjar). The Mughal army, however, failed to put them under any losses. Later Chhatrasal was besieged by the Mughal army on a hill top. He, however, escaped from there due to the timely help of his comrades. Tahavvar Khan once again attacked the Bundel forces near Hamirpur but had to retreat with his remaining forces.⁷

1. *ibid.* p. 104.

2. *ibid.* pp. 104-06.

3. B. D. Gupta, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

4. *ibid.* pp. 46-47.

5. *ibid.* p. 47.

6. *ibid.* pp. 47-48.

7. Saqi Mustad Khan, *Maasir-i-Alamgiri*, Tr. by J. N. Sarkar, pp. 101-07; Gorelal 'Lal Kavi', *op. cit.*, pp. 109-112.

Aurangzeb was much disgusted due to the failure of the Mughal Officers in Bundelkhand. He, therefore, directed Himmat Khan, the Subedar of Allahabad, who was then in Rajasthan with Prince Akbar, to return to his own *subah* to suppress the rebellion of Chhatrasal. Pahar Singh Gaur, the Zamindar of Indarkhi, and Amanullah Khan, the Subedar of Gwalior, were also sent orders to crush the Bundelas.

The combined efforts of all these Mughal Officers disheartened Chhatrasal so much that he preferred to accept Mughal supremacy at this critical juncture. He, therefore, paid a visit to Aurangzeb with Tahavvar Khan at Fagva and presented the Emperor a gold mohur as *nazar* on the 13th December 1679.¹

But soon after returning to Bundelkhand, Chhatrasal depredated the region around Kalpi. Then Abdus Samad, an Imperial Officer, fought with the Bundelas near Shadipur (District Hamirpur) and defeated them. Angad, the brother of Chhatrasal was wounded in the action and fled from the battle-field with his remaining forces. Chhatrasal, however, continued to raid the Mughal Thanas of the region.²

The successive raids of Chhatrasal made Bahlol Khan, a Mughal general, very angry. He marched from Dhamoni with an army of nine thousand soldiers and reached near Madia Duh (probably Maniyagarh, 2 miles south of Rajgarh). When the Mughal army was at a distance of 8 miles from Madia Duh, Jagat Singh Bundela, in-charge of Madia Duh *garhi*, suddenly attacked the enemy and killed forty of them. But Bahlol Khan continued his march and besieged the fortress. Ultimately he was obliged to raise the siege after seven days. Bahlol then attacked Rajgarh (14 miles west of Panna) and besieged the town. Chhatrasal, on receipt of the news of the attack, immediately came down to Rajgarh to help the Bundelas. Bahlol Khan, however, could not resist the Bundelas for a long time and had to return to Dhamoni. He was wounded in the struggle and died soon after at Dhamoni. Thereafter, Chhatrasal looted Khimlase and Girdhalla in November, 1680.³

The new faujdar of Dhamoni, Afrasiyab Khan, could not make any successful attempts against Chhatrasal. Hence he was recalled in February, 1681, and Ikhlas Khan was posted there. Soon Ikhlas Khan, with his ability and power, compelled Chhatrasal to accept Mughal services. In August, 1681, Chhatrasal joined the Mughal army in the Deccan and was given the *pargana* of Khola (in Dhamoni area), under the condition of maintaining a force of 600 foot and 500 horse.⁴

But a few months later Chhatrasal returned to Bundelkhand and commenced his depredations in the region. Jaso (25 miles east of Panna) and Suhawal (17 miles north-east of Jaso) were looted and set on fire. After ravaging

1. B. D. Gupta, *op. cit.*, p. 50.

2. *ibid.* p. 51.

3. *ibid.* pp. 53-54.

4. Saqi Mustad Khan, *Maasir-i-Alamgiri*, Tr. By J. N. Sarkar, p. 127.

Kutaro, Chhatrasal attacked the *pargana* of Mahoba, in March 1682. The amil of Modha (12 miles north-west of Mahoba) was terrified and took shelter in the fort of Mahoba. Chhatrasal looted Modha and marched on Sihuda (12 miles south of Banda), where Murad Khan, the representative of Diler Khan, was killed in the action. He then freely depredated the neighbouring villages of Sihuda.¹

Chhatrasal invaded Dhamoni region and had an action with Ikhlas Khan near Garha-Kota. Ikhlas Khan was killed in the battle and the fort of Garha-Kota was captured. The fort then became his main military centre for Dhamoni region.²

In July, 1682, Chhatrasal attacked the neighbouring villages of Kalinjar. Muhammad Afzal, the *killedar* of Kalinjar, marched with an army against the Bundelas and succeeded in expelling them from the region. On 9th August, 1682, Wasalat Khan was sent to Bundelkhand as the faujdar of Iraj and Panwari. In the meanwhile, Chhatrasal conquered Guna with the assistance of the Zamin-dar of Pittihagarh (*pargana* Nasaratgarh). He then captured the fort of Damoh and posted a *killedar* there. On hearing the news, Aurangzeb ordered Shamsheer Khan to reach Dhamoni soon. Accordingly Shamsheer Khan rapidly marched to Dhamoni via Gwalior and Sironj, with a force of 1,500 horse and 2,000 foot.³

Chhatrasal then accepted Mughal services and joined Khan Jahan in the Deccan. On 30th October, 1682, he was present in the Mughal court and presented 18 *ashrafis* to Aurangzeb as *nazar*. This time he stayed in the Deccan with Khan Jahan's army for more than two months during which period his *mansab*, was raised twice.

Taking advantage of the absence of Chhatrasal in Bundelkhand, Shamsheer Khan made efforts to expel the Bundelas from the region. He advanced with a force to invade Garha-Kota and captured it after a tough fight with the Bundelas. He then expelled the Bundelas from the neighbouring villages and posted the Mughal *thanas* there.⁴

Shamsheer Khan now attacked the fort of Chhatargarh (Chhatarpur), which had been built by Chhatrasal himself. During the siege 200 Bundelas and 50 Mughal soldiers were slain. At last Shamsheer Khan captured the fort of Chhatargarh and the Bundela activities in the region were upheld for the time being.⁵

Chhatrasal, however, came back to Bundelkhand from the Deccan and started his depredations in the Mughal areas. Under his leadership Jalalpur, Modha and Matondh were looted. Sher Afghan, a local Mughal Officer of Matondh, however, defeated the Bundela force near Matondh and compelled them to retreat. Sher Afghan then attacked Mau, the main military centre

1. Gerelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 141-43.

2. B. D. Gupta, op. cit., p. 55.

3. ibid. pp. 55-56.

4. ibid. p. 57.

5. ibid.

of Chhatrasal, where a severe battle took place in which the Mughal army was dispersed and Sher Afghan was made captive. Then Sayyid Latif Khan, a Mughal Officer, paid *chauth* and *mukti-dhan* to Chhatrasal and Sher Afghan was released.¹

In December, 1683, Shah Kulin Khan, the faujdar of Rath and Iraj, marched on Mau with a large force. He was ultimately defeated and made a captive. He was released only after receiving a large sum by the Bundelas.² On receiving the news of this defeat, Aurangzeb appointed Sher Afghan as the faujdar of Rath and Iraj in January, 1684.

The Akhbarats of the Mughal court are almost silent on the activities of Chhatrasal from January, 1684 to April, 1699. During this period Aurangzeb was most busy in his campaigns of the Deccan. Chhatrasal, therefore, made hectic activities in Bundelkhand and Malwa during this period. His campaigns spread far and wide and he made raids around Dhamoni, Rath, Panwari, Mungawali, Muskira, Bhilsa and Ujjain. He realised *chauth* and *nazrana* from a number of places and collected a huge sum in his treasure.³

Chhatrasal continued his raids and captured the fort of Kalinjar. He appointed Mandhata Chaube as the *killedar* of the fort. In July, 1688, Dilwar Khan, the faujdar of Dhamoni, attacked and defeated Chhatrasal, but with no results.⁴ During 1688 and 1696, Chhatrasal attacked the fort of Dhamoni several times and ultimately captured it. The fort was, however, recaptured by the Mughals in the early months of 1696.

In March, 1699, Sher Afghan, the faujdar of Ranod (70 miles north of Sironj), reached up to Mau, the military headquarters of Chhatrasal. He besieged the fort, but Chhatrasal managed to escape from there. Soon after Sher Afghan was obliged to raise the siege and contented himself by looting the town of Mau.⁵

On 24th April, 1700, Sher Afghan attacked Chhatrasal near Jhuna Barna. Chhatrasal was wounded and fled away from the battle-field. Sher Afghan, however, received a bullet shot and was made a captive. He ultimately died of his wounds.⁶

After the death of Sher Afghan, Kherandesh Khan, the faujdar of Itawa, attacked Kalinjar in 1701. He, however, could not capture the fort and was soon after appointed the faujdar of Dhamoni.⁷

In October, 1703, Chhatrasal persuaded Nimaji Sindhia, a Maratha general, to attack Malwa. But Firoz Jang defeated the Maratha army near Sironj and his desires were not fulfilled. Firoz Jang himself wanted to attack the Bundelas, but

1. ibid. pp. 57-58.

2. Gerelal 'Lal Kavi', op. cit., pp. 149-50.

3. B.D. Gupta, op. cit., pp. 58-59.

4. ibid. p. 60.

5. ibid. pp. 60-61.

6. ibid. p. 62.

7. *Maasir-i-Alamgiri*, Tr. by J. N. Sarkar. p. 265.

failed to do so on account of his losses in the struggles with the Marathas and the approach of rainy season.¹

In the last year of Aurangzeb's reign (November-December, 1706) Chhatrasal expressed a desire, through Firoz Jang, to join the Mughal army. Firoz Jang persuaded Aurangzeb to award the title of Raja to Chhatrasal and grant him a *mansab* of 5,000. He also requested the Emperor to grant due *mansabs* to his sons, Hirde Narayan (Hirde Shah) and Padam Singh. Accordingly, Aurangzeb gave Chhatrasal the title of Raja and granted him a *mansab* of 4,000 on 1st January, 1707. His sons, Hirde Shah and Padam Singh, were also given the *mansabs* of 1,500-*zat*-1,000 horse and 1,500-*zat*-500 horse, respectively. Chhatrasal then reached the Deccan and presented himself in the Mughal Court. Thereafter, he remained there till the death of Aurangzeb on 20th February, 1707. He then returned to his own kingdom.²

Aurangzeb's death in the year 1707, gave an opportunity to Maharaja Chhatrasal of Panna to settle down peacefully at Mau-Mahewa near Chhatarpur.³ At this juncture only, the present District Headquarters Chhatarpur was founded by Maharaja Chhatrasal and was named after him. The Maharaja engaged himself in administering his vast territories which extended from the Betwa to the Tons and from the Jamuna almost to Jabalpur.⁴

Aurangzeb's successor, Bahadur Shah, recognising how difficult it would be to oust Chhatrasal tacitly acquiesced in the status quo, and even employed Chhatrasal in some minor expeditions. At first, Chhatrasal avoided even a meeting with Bahadur Shah on the grounds of suspicion. But to maintain amicable relations Chhatrasal sent his son Hirde Shah and others on the 20th May, 1708 to the Darbar of Bahadur Shah.⁵ On the 25th June, 1708 another son, Jagat Raj, also met the Emperor at the instance of Chhatrasal. The Emperor was much pleased and awarded to Chhatrasal a *Jat* of 5,000 and *Mansab* of 4,000. This process alluded doubts from both the sides and Chhatrasal decided to have a meeting with the Emperor. In the month of March, 1710, when Bahadur Shah was returning from South and camping at Kali-Sindh (Malwa), Chhatrasal paid a visit to him,⁶ greetings were exchanged from both the sides. The Emperor was so much pleased that he kept Chhatrasal with him in his march to the North. The services of Chhatrasal were thereupon employed against the rebellion of Sikhs near Sarhind and Thaneswar in May, 1710. Chhatrasal even led a campaign in November, 1710 at Lohagad in the North.⁷

Chhatrasal continued to maintain amicable relations with the successive Mughal Emperors. In April, 1713 Chhatrasal was awarded the *Jat* of 5,000 and *Mansab* of 4,000 *sawars* by Farrukhsiyar.⁸ In the following year his *Mansab*

was further increased to 6,000 *Jat* and 4,000 *sawars*,¹ and Chhatrasal was regarded as one of the staunch supporters of Mughal imperialism. He actively co-operated with Sawai Jai Singh, the *Subedar* of Malwa, on many occasions in suppression of Afghans and Marathas in Malwa and other places.

The reign of Emperor Muhammad Shah from A. D. 1719 opened a new chapter in the history of the District when after keeping harmonious relations with the Emperor in the beginning, Chhatrasal had to face the invasion of Muhammad Khan Bangash, the *Subedar* of Allahabad, on orders from Muhammad Shah in A. D. 1724.

The battle opened in Kaipuri District, ensued for 6 months from July, 1724. The forces facing a fierce fight from Bundelas could advance to the South of Banda near the border of Chhatarpur District where Bangash was forced to seek for a treaty with Chhatrasal on account of increasing pressure of Marathas at Gwalior.²

However, the fresh bid of Bangash to wipe out Bundelas opened in January 1727 and continued for over two years. Ultimately in December, 1728 the fight ended in favour of Muhammad Khan Bangash at Jaitpur, near Mahoba in Uttar Pradesh and Chhatrasal had to surrender with his family and remained under surveillance.³ Before this Chhatrasal had appealed to Baji Rao Peshwa for help. The appeal was in the following poetic words :

"Jo gat grah *Gajendra* ki
so gat *bhai* hai aaj,
Baji *Jat* *Bundel* ki
Rakhho Baji *taj*."

("What befell *Gajendra* had come to pass now,
The Bundelas honour is being lost, save him O Bajorao")

Baji Rao marched rapidly towards Bundelkhand and passing Basari (11 miles South-east of Chhatarpur), reached Mahoba (32 miles North-east of Chhatarpur) on the 12th March, 1729 where Chhatrasal's son met him. Next day Chhatrasal himself arrived having contrived to escape from his confinement and brought him presents and marks of honour.⁴

Baji Rao inflicted severe reverses upon his adversary, Bangash, in the neighbourhood of the District (at Jaitpur).⁵ Muhammad Khan Bangash was besieged in the Jaitpur Fort, but ultimately, he was humbled and allowed to return safe to his headquarters upon his giving a written under-taking that he would never again return to Bundelkhand or embarrass Chhatrasal in any way.

1. J. N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, Vol. V, pp. 383-85.

2. B. D. Gupta, op. cit., pp. 63-64.

3. Eastern States Gazetteer, p. 171.

4. ibid. p. 172.

5. B. D. Gupta, op. cit., pp. 65-66.

6. ibid. p. 66.

7. ibid.

8. Panna Patra Sangrah, 107(a).

1. ibid. 108 (*Farman*, January 25, 1714).

2. B. D. Gupta, op. cit., pp. 82-83.

3. ibid., pp. 87-88.

4. Peshwa Daftar, Vols. 22, 36; G. S. Sardesai, *New History of the Marathas*, Vol. II, p. 106.

5. G. S. Sardesai, op. cit., Vol. II, p. 107.

Maharaja Chhatrasal lavished all honours and riches upon Baji Rao, who became so endeared to him that he held an open Darbar in Baji Rao's honour, brought his two young sons, Hirde Shah and Jagat Raj, before him and entrusted them to his care for the future. At the same time he assigned out of his dominions a large *jagir* in perpetuity to Baji Rao, and extracted from him a sacred promise that he would look upon his two sons as his younger brothers and protect them from harm in the midst of the ferocious enemies round them.¹ Baji Rao readily assented. It was very possibly at this time that Chhatrasal made a unique present of the young *Mastani* to Baji Rao.

Soon after, Chhatrasal divided up his possessions. His eldest son, Hirde Shah, received territory worth Rs. 42 lakhs, including Panna, Mau, Kalinjar and Shahgarh; the second son, Jagat Raj, receiving a *jagir* or territory worth Rs. 36 lakhs, including Jaitpur, Ajaigarh, Charkhari, Bijawar, Sarila, Bhooragarh and Banda; and the Peshwa, a *jagir* of Rs. 33 lakhs, including Kalpi, Hata, Hirdayanagar, Jalaun, Jhansi, Sironj, Guna, Garhakota and Sagar.²

Thus, a portion of the present District of Chhatarpur passed into the hands of Jagat Raj, the second son, later called the Jaitpur Raja, and another portion went to Hirde Shah who was to be called Panna Raja.

Chhatrasal died on 4th December, 1731 at the age of 81 years and 7 months,³ at Mau Sahania (4 miles south of Nogong where his cenotaph stands.

In 1732, soon-after his succession, Hirde Shah made an attack on Rewa and continued to hold Rewa town for about 7 years.⁴ Hirde Shah died in January, 1739. His eldest son Subhag or Sabha Sing succeeded him. He was a tyrannical ruler, in whose days the power of the State rapidly declined. He died in May 1752. The diamond mines are said to have been worked first in his days.⁵

Subhag Singh was succeeded by his son Aman Singh in A. D. 1752. Aman Singh had two brothers, Hindupat and Khet Singh. Soon after, family dissension arose and Aman Singh was killed by Hindupat with the help of Deewan Beni Hazari. Hindupat, then secured the gaddi and soon after confined his brother Khet Singh and later put him to death.⁶

In the beginning of A. D. 1762 Shuja-ud-daula, Nawab of Oudh, overran Bundelkhand and extracted tribute from Hindupat⁷ with a promise of annual tribute. In fact he could not subdue Hindupat, and later his most reckless fighters of Gosain Troops were defeated by the combined forces of Panna, Charkhari and other Bundela States and the expedition of Shuja-ud-daula was forced

to return across the Jamuna.¹ A detailed account of the battle is given later. The dispute soon arose about the tribute. Quasim Ali Khan, the fled away Nawab of Bengal, wanted the help of Nawab Shuja-ud-daula and that of Shah Alam the Mughal Emperor against the English and he wanted to avoid a dispute between the Nawab and Hindupat for securing immediate help from the Nawab and the Emperor.² Therefore, Quasim Ali Khan offered mediation. A part of the annual tribute was realized from Hindupat and for the remainder Quasim Ali Khan became surety.³

Later, the famous battle of Buxar was fought in 1764 which does not form the part of history of this District but which had serious repercussions on the District which shall be dealt later. Tieffenthaler who visited Chhatarpur about A. D. 1765 has given a graphic account of the place. He says it was a commercial town of importance and *sanyasis* and *bairagis* used to act as merchants and bankers. He writes, "The town is divided into 18 wards or *muhallas*, of which the most important are Beniganj, Barigail (or Mahal Darwaza), Porwaripura and Kunj-rathi. Beniganj lies on the south side of the town and takes its name from Beni Hazuri of Panna. It was formerly the centre of the local paper-making trade but is now habited by Deccani Brahmins in State employ....."⁴

Hindupat died in November, 1776. He was succeeded by his minor son Anirudh Singh. The State was left to the care of Beni Hazari and Khemraj Chaube. It was during this period that Colonel Goddard made his famous march through Bundelkhand. In the year 1777 A. D., Hastings determined to support Raghunath Rao's claims to the Peshwaship. For which he despatched a force from Bengal to Bombay under Colonel Leslie. The force entered Bundelkhand in May, 1778 and was met with opposition. Balaji, the Maratha Chief of Sagar, reached Chhatarpur the capital of Anirudh Singh to help him against the British.⁵

Balaji succeeded in persuading the ministers of Anirudh Singh to collect all their forces and oppose the English advance. Upon which, Col. Leslie planned a surprise attack on the 10th July at Mau, a fortress situated three *kos* west of Chhatarpur which was in the possession of the troops of Anirudh Singh.⁶ The fort having been pierced through some breaches in the eastern wall, capitulated within a few hours.

1. G. S. Sardesai, op. cit., Vol. II, p. 107.

2. H. N. Sinha, *Rise of the Peshwas*, p. 144; Gorelal Tiwari, op. cit., p. 232.

3. B. D. Gupta, op. cit., pp. 136, 147.

4. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 173.

5. *ibid.*

6. *ibid.* W. R. Pogson, op. cit., p. 105.

7. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. VIII, p. 213.

1. Jadunath Sarkar, *Fall of the Mughal Empire* Vol. II, p. 398.

2. *ibid.*

3. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. VIII, p. 216.

4. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 359.

5. S. P. Verma, *A Study in Maratha Diplomacy*, p. 183.

6. Foreign Department, Secret Proceedings, 2nd November, 1778 (Col. Leslie's letter, dated the 14th July).

The immediate results were both striking and useful for the British. It threw the local chiefs into a temporary confusion. The local inhabitants and Banjaras came in with grain.¹ Col. Leslie's position was further improved on his being joined by another British detachment besides Samat Singh, a claimant to the *gaddi* of Panna. But in the meantime an internal crisis arose in the army Leslie of on distribution of spoils obtained in the victory at Mau.² The detachment had hardly reached Chhatarpur when due to incessant rains and the swelling of *nullahs* they found all movement practically impossible.³

While Col. Leslie was engrossed in these difficulties, the Bundela and Maratha Chiefs, rallying back from the Mau mishap, planned encircling campaign with a view to starving Col. Leslie's forces into surrender. Col. Leslie left Chhatarpur on the 15th August 1778, towards Rajgarh. His march was considerably delayed due to excessive rains. On the 27th September, 1778 he received fever and suffered so much that he could not sign his letters. Ultimately, Col. Leslie died on the 3rd October, 1778 at Rajgarh, about 37 miles south-east of Chhatarpur.⁴

On Col. Leslie's death, the command of the Bengal expedition was placed in the hands of Col. Goddard. The latter was able to take the army out of the difficult position in which he had been placed by Col. Leslie, and resume his march. On the 8th October, Goddard left Rajgarh. On the 11th October he was able to reach the outskirts of Bundelkhand at Chauki, moving 10 miles to the south of Chhatarpur.⁵ Though Diwan Beni Hazari, the guardian of Anirudh Singh, refused permission to march through the territory, Goddard managed permission from the other Diwan Kayamji Chaube and continued to march towards Bhopal defeating the bodies of troops which attempted to obstruct his advance.⁶

Civil War

When the British danger was over, jealousies of Beni Hazari and Khemraj plunged the Chhatarpur tract into the state of Civil War, in the midst of which Anirudh Singh died.⁷ His brothers Sarnat Singh and Dhokal Singh, as well as other members of the family, commenced a struggle for the *gaddi*, which continued between 1780 to 1785 A. D. During the course of this struggle Sarnat Singh killed Beni Hazari. Ultimately, Dhokal Singh was able to establish himself on the *gaddi*. Sarnat Singh was forced to leave the State and retired to the *jagir* of Rajnagar.⁸ He died leaving a minor son, Hira Singh, whose guardian was

1. S. P. Verma, op. cit., p. 184.

2. Foreign Department, Secret Proceedings, 2nd November, 1778 (Col. Leslie's letter, dated the 15th July).

3. *ibid.* Col. Leslie's letter, dated the 7th August.

4. Foreign Department, Secret Proceedings, dated the 19th and 22nd October 1778.

5. *ibid.* dated the 2nd November 1778.

6. Calcutta Review, 1856, Vol. XXVI, p. 557; *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 312; Gorelal Tiwari, op. cit., p. 263.

7. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 174.

8. *ibid.* p. 312.

Kunwar Sone Shah Ponwar, an officer of the State army. Taking advantage of the young age of his master, Sone Shah seized the *jagir* about A. D. 1785.¹ to which he added more territory and founded the State of Chhatarpur.

Others who had benefitted during the process of Civil War were Beni Hazari who had founded Maihar State before his death and Khemraj who founded Paldeo State. Besides, the Chaube *jagirdars*, Daowas of Kalinjar and Achal Singh the ruler of Alipura also became independent at the same time.² Yet another benefactor of the affairs was Diwan Dhiraj Singh, a grandson of Hirde Shah, who was in possession of seven villages including Lugasi and was the founder of Lughasi State.³

We may stop here to trace the history of the remaining tract of the District, i. e., Charkhari, Bijawar, Garauli, Gaurihar and Naigawan Rebai which were assigned by Chhatrasal to his second son Jagat Raj along with other territories.

Struggle of Succession

Jagat Raj died in A. D. 1758. He had three sons, Krirat Singh (predeceased), Pahar Singh and Bir Singh Deo (an illegitimate son). Jagat Raj had nominated Guman Singh, a son of predeceased Kirat Singh as his successor. This was opposed by Pahar Singh and Bir Singh Deo. Pahar Singh forced Guman Singh and his brother Khuman Singh to take refuge in the fort of Charkhari.⁴ Subsequently, on suspicion, Bir Singh Deo was also forced to flee to Vindrabhan the famous pilgrimage centre.⁵

Before his death in A. D. 1761, Pahar Singh made terms with his nephews and assigned Banda and Ajaigarh to Guman Singh and Charkhari to Khuman Singh. Shortly after Guman Singh took pity on his uncle Bir Singh Deo and offered him service in the State. Bir Singh accepted the offer and was granted land in Mataund *Pargana* worth Rs. 80,000 a year. However, on account of his ambitious temperament, Guman Singh transferred him to a more distant *pargana* of Bijawar in 1769. There, he rapidly acquired the surrounding country and soon possessed a valuable estate.⁶ In the acquisition of the surrounding region he was much assisted by his General, Beni Bahadur. The latter survived his master, but his conceit made him insolent towards Kesri Singh, the son and successor of Guman Singh. Subsequently, Beni Bahadur was murdered during the Holi festival at Ragoli. Bir Singh Deo continued to rule his State of Bijawar until Ali Bahadur, the Nawab of Banda and Himmat Bahadur in 1789-90 invaded Bundelkhand.

1. *ibid.*

2. *ibid.* p. 175; C. U. Aitchison, *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. V, p. 39.

3. C. U. Aitchison, op. cit., Vol. V, p. 18. In the Genealogical Tree of Panna State this name does not figure anywhere.

4. Genealogical Tree of Jagat Raj Charkhari family shows 11 sons; *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 207; C. U. Aitchison, op. cit. Vol. V, p. 21.

5. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, pp. 208 and 275.

6. *ibid.* p. 276.

Meanwhile, tracing back the history of Charkhari State it may be mentioned that when Khuman Singh was ruling the State, the aforesaid Himmat Bahadur in service with the Nawab of Awadh along with Karamat Khan had previously invaded Bundelkhand in 1761, at the head of a large force.¹ The Charkhari, Panna and other Bundela Chiefs, as already stated, united against the Gosain Troops of Himmat Bahadur. They took the field against invader about 12 miles from Banda. The Bundelas won the battle, in which Karamat Khan was killed and Himmat Bahadur fled across the river Jamuna. Khuman Singh is said to have greatly distinguished himself in the action.²

In A. D. 1782, Khuman Singh quarreled with his brother Guman Singh of Banda and was mortally wounded in a fight. His son Bijai Bikramajit succeeded him but he was driven out of the State by Arjun Singh, the General of Banda.³

Owing to these internal dissensions which had weakened the Bundelkhand States, they became an easy prey to the old Gosain leader Himmat Bahadur and his ally Ali Bahadur, after wards the Nawab of Banda. It may be mentioned here that Ali Bahadur was a grandson of the Peshwa Baji Rao, being the son of Shamsheer Bahadur, a son of the Peshwa by *Mastani*.⁴

In the beginning of 1778 Tukoji Holkar and Ali Bahadur were appointed by the Peshwa to lead the expedition into Northern India.⁵ Nana Fadnavis had instructed Ali Bahadur to proceed to Bundelkhand, after helping Mahadji Scindia and to recover the former Maratha territories in Bundelkhand.⁶

The relations between Mahadji and Ali Bahadur were strained. Mahadji fell ill in the middle of 1789 and attributed the cause of sickness to the supersession attempted by Himmat Bahadur and his brother who were Scindia's subordinates by then.⁷ When Scindia tried to arrest Himmat Bahadur he took shelter with Ali Bahadur. Mahadji called upon Ali Bahadur to deliver him. The latter refused and referred the matter to Poona. Mahadji's exasperation knew no bounds and a situation of civil war was hardly averted. Ultimately, Ali Bahadur decided to proceed to Bundelkhand, where he arrived towards the end of 1791 with Himmat Bahadur.⁸ Meanwhile, Bijai Bikramajit the exiled Raja of Charkhari, in the hopes of regaining his territories also joined Ali Bahadur and Himmat Bahadur.⁹

In A. D. 1792, Guman Singh died and these invaders attacked Ajaigarh and drove out Bakhat Singh, the nephew of Guman Singh. Ali Bahadur thereafter made Banda his own headquarters. Bakhat Singh was, moreover, reduced to such straits that he was obliged to throw himself on the charity of his conqueror, by whom he was allotted a subsistence allowance of a few rupees a day.¹⁰

1. *ibid.* p. 209. The year is 1762 A. D. as given by Jadunath Sarkar, *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. II, p. 398.

2. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 209.

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.* p. 175.

5. Jadunath Sarkar, Poona Residency Correspondence, Vol. I, (1785-1794), p. 281.

6. G. S. Sardesai, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 206.

7. *ibid.* p. 207.

8. *ibid.* pp. 209-210.

9. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 209.

10. *ibid.* p. 248.

Ali Bahadur continued his conquest of Bundelkhand. Bir Singh, the Raja of Bijawar, opposed him at Charkhari in 1793. He was defeated and killed.¹ Dhokal Singh, the eldest son of Bir Singh Deo, had predeceased his father, and Himmat Bahadur, therefore, recommended to Ali Bahadur that Kesari Singh should be granted *sanad* for his father's possession on the condition of his recognizing the Nawab's suzerainty. A *sanad* was accordingly granted on 5th October, 1802 to Kesari Singh.²

Meanwhile, in the year A. D. 1800, Sone Shah, the Raja of Chhatarpur joined Diwan Pooran Mal, the son of Raja Bijai Bikramjit of Charkhari to oppose the advance of Ali Bahadur with whom Bijai Bikramjit was already in league. A battle was fought near Charkhari, at Maudha, in which Sone Shah and other Bundelkhand Chiefs were defeated by Ali Bahadur and were made his tributaries.³

Diwan Dhiraj Singh, a grand son of Hirde Shah, was in possession of seven villages of Lughasi tract at the time of invasion of Ali Bahadur. He also accepted the authority of Ali Bahadur.⁴ The tract of Alipura was in possession of Diwan Partap Singh at the time, who also accepted the authority of Ali Bahadur and received grant from him.⁵

Gaurihar

Ali Bahadur, however, met with resistance in Gaurihar tract. Raja Ram was the Governor of the fort of Burhagarh in Gaurihar in the service of Guman Singh, the Raja of Ajaigarh. During the anarchy of the times he rebelled against his master and for a short while was able to hold the fort against Ali Bahadur. Finally he resorted to plundering with a band of his followers⁶ and later accepting a *sanad* under the Britishers.

Garauli

Yet another Chief who faced Ali Bahadur was Gopal Singh of Garauli who was one of the most active and daring military adventurers. He had been in the service of Durjan Singh and Hari Singh, the grandsons of Chhatrasal. At the time of invasion of Ali Bahadur, he seized the *pargana* of Kotra for himself⁷ and later on with difficulty accepted the *sanad* from the British.

Naigawan Ribai

The tract of Naigawan Ribai after Ali Bahadur's reign was to go to Lachhman Singh, a plundering leader of Bundelkhand, in 1807, the history of which shall be dealt later.

Thus, by the year 1802, Ali Bahadur was able to establish his authority in the greater part of Bundelkhand with minor resistances. He, however, met with the serious resistance at Kalinjar. The Chaubes of Kalinjar who had the fort of Kalinjar in their possession fought gallantly with Ali Bahadur and success-

1. *ibid.* p. 276.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.* p. 312.

4. C. U. Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 18.

5. *ibid.* p. 39.

6. *ibid.* p. 41.

7. *ibid.* p. 42.

fully resisted for ten years the siege laid to it by Ali Bahadur in 1792. Finally, in course of the siege Ali Bahadur died in A.D. 1802. Before his death, however Ali Bahadur had concluded an arrangement 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.¹ Thus the District of Chhatarpur became subject to the administration of the Peshwas by A. D. 1802.

At the conclusion of the treaty of Bassein in 1803 between the Peshwa and the British Government, the Britishers acquired territory in Bundelkhand yielding Rupees 36,16,000 a year. This resulted in the passing of Chhatarpur District from the hands of the Peshwa to those of the Britisher. To have actual control of the places acquired by the Treaty, the British Government deputed its Officers in Bundelkhand and employed its troops for punishment and suppression of the "disaffected and turbulent" people in the tract.

Captain John Baillie was appointed Political Agent for Bundelkhand in 1804. Raja Bijai Bikramjit of Charkhari was the first Chief of Bundelkhand to submit to the Britishers. He was granted a *sanad* on the 2nd September, 1804 and was confirmed in his possessions by the British Government.²

Maharaja Chhatarpur was the next to follow suit and accepted a *sanad* from the British Government on the 5th June, 1806. He was followed by the Chief of Gaurihar accepting *sanad* on the 8th June, 1807. Further grants of *sanads* were received by Chiefs of Naigawan Ribai on 13th October, 1807, by Alipura Chief on the 11th April, 1808, by Lughasi Chief on 20th March, 1809, by Maharaja of Bijawar on 19th April, 1811 and by the Chief of Gaurauli on 3rd April, 1812.

Raja Bijai Bikramjit was granted a new *sanad* in the year 1811 after the settlement of disputes regarding his right to several villages which were not included in the *sanad* of 1804. The Raja's only legitimate son, Govind Das, died in A.D. 1822. The Raja then declared his wish that his grandson, Ratan Singh, by his illegitimate son, Ranjit Singh, should be nominated his successor, to the exclusion of collateral heirs with whom he was at feud. The British Government acceded to his desire.³ Bijai Bahadur was fond of literature and himself composed, when in exile at Jhansi, a devotional manual called the "*Vikram Birdavali*".⁴

He died in November, 1829, when Ratan Singh was only 14 years of age. The conflicting claims of the collateral relatives then came to fore. Ratan Singh was eventually confirmed in power, but was required to make provision for his relatives.⁵ Ratan Singh remained loyal to the Britishers until his death in 1860 A. D. During the Great Revolt of 1857 he helped the British to the best of his power, the details of which are discussed later on.

1. *ibid.* p. 2.

2. *ibid.* p. 132; Gorelal Tiwari, *op. cit.*, p. 294.

3. C. U. Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 19.

4. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 209.

5. Gorelal Tiwari, *op. cit.*, p. 294.

When the British occupied Bundelkhand, the influence of Kunwar Sone Shah, the Raja of Chhatarpur, was so great that purchase of his submission by the Britishers on guarantee of his possessions was considered an important political object.¹ He was, therefore, as already stated, granted the *sanad* in 1806, by which certain lands, he then held, were secured to him, while others including the town of Chhatarpur, were reserved to the British Government.² In 1808, however, these lands were also made over to him.

Sone Shah, in 1812, divided his possessions among his five sons, namely, Pratap Singh, Himmat Singh, Pirthi Singh, Hindupat and Bakht Singh. Later on, at the instigation of the younger sons, a redistribution was made by which the share of Pratap Singh, the eldest son, was considerably reduced, while younger sons were made independent of the Chief's authority. The British Government disapproved of this second partition as unjust to Pratap Singh and as opposed to the policy of maintaining the integrity of the Bundelkhand States, and it was ruled that on the death of his brothers, their *jagirs* should revert to the State.³

Sone Shah died on 4th May, A. D. 1816, at the age of 75 years, and was cremated in Chhatarpur. During his life time, Sone Shah built a temple at Ayodhya and a *Kunj* at Vindraban. He also built a temple of Ramchandra at Chitrakut and a *Dhanushdhari* temple at Rajnagar.⁴

Pratap Singh succeeded his father at the age of 32 years. He was assigned 182 villages with an income of 6.6 lakhs rupees, while his brothers held 17 villages with an income of Rs. 87,600. Bakht Singh was not able to manage the *jagir* of his share. Therefore, he made it over to Pratap Singh in lieu of a cash allowance of Rs. 2,250 a month. Bakht Singh died in the year 1849. Hindupat the another brother died in 1818 and his share reverted to Pratap Singh. Pirthi Singh died in 1830, leaving four sons. These four sons, however, objected to the reversion and a quarrel arose resulting in a collision between the retainers of the two factions in which several lives were lost. Finally the British Government interfered and compelled the sons to live outside Chhatarpur, a suitable allowance being made to them.⁵ Himmat Singh also died about A. D. 1849 and his *jagir* was also absorbed.

Pratap Singh was a good administrator. In 1832, the administration of Panna State was assigned to Pratap Singh for four years.⁶ Two years later, however, it was found necessary to remove Kishore Singh, the Raja of Panna, from the State and his son was put in as Regent. Subsequently, the British Cantonment at Kaitha in Hamirpur District was abandoned for Nowgong. Land for

1. C. U. Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 30.

2. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 312.

3. *ibid.* Gorelal Tiwari, *op. cit.*, p. 297.

4. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 312.

5. *ibid.* p. 213.

6. *ibid.* p. 176.

new Cantonment of Nowgong was rented from Pratap Singh on an annual payment of Rs. 19,000.¹ Pratap Singh was a religious man. He built many temples inside and outside the State of Chhatarpur.

Pratap Singh's only son had died in 1830. Therefore, in 1852 he wished to adopt Jagat Raj, the son of his late brother Bakht Singh. However, before the adoption case was decided by the Court of Directors, Pratap Singh died on 19th May, 1854 at 70 years of age.² The adoption was, however, approved by the East India Company in September, 1854. Jagat Raj was a minor being only 8 years old, the 2nd widow Rani of Pratap Singh was entrusted with the Regency. The Regent Rani later played an important role in the Great Revolt of 1857.

Gaurihar

Gaurihar tract as already stated, the tract was under the control of Raja Ram, the Governor of Buragarh, before Ali Bahadur. On the occupation of Bundelkhand by the Britishers, Bakht Singh was reinstated to the Chiefship of Ajaigarh and a *sanad* was granted to him. It was expected from Bakht Singh that he will keep a check on Raja Ram and force him to surrender. But Bakht Singh was unable to do this. Contrary to that the resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that the British Government sanctioned the offer of Rs. 30,000 for his capture.³ But before the proclamation was issued he was induced to surrender on the promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the other Bundelkhand Chiefs. Accordingly, a *sanad* was granted to Raja Ram on the 29th November, 1807.⁴ As per the articles of the *sanad*, 14 villages including Gaurihar were assigned to him.

Raja Ram died on 31st January, 1846 and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Rajdhar Rudra Singh. During the Great Revolt of 1857 Rajdhar Rudra Singh helped the Britishers and received award, details of which shall be discussed later.

Naigawan Ribai

Naigawan Ribai was the next State to come under the British supremacy. Lachhman Singh, one of the plundering leaders of Bundelkhand, was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. By the middle of June, 1807, John Richardson was appointed Agent to the Governor General for the general superintendence of the affairs of Bundelkhand, taking charge from Captain John Baillie. Richardson was able to receive *iqarnama* from Lachhman Singh on the 19th September, 1807 for granting him *sanad*. On 13th October, 1807, the *sanad* was ratified by the Governor General and thus five villages including Naigawan were conferred to Lachhman Singh.⁵

1. *ibid.* p. 313.

2. *ibid.* Gorelal Tiwari, *op. cit.*, p. 299.

3. C. U. Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 41.

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.* pp. 236-238.

Lachhman Singh died in 1808 and was succeeded by his son, Jagat Singh. Nothing worth-mentioning happened in this part of the District during the Great Revolt of 1857.

Alipura

Pratap Singh was in possession of Alipura tract when the British occupied Bundelkhand. John Richardson had obtained *iqarnama* or obligation of allegiance from the Chief who readily submitted it. The State was then conferred upon him on the 11th April, 1808 by the British.¹

Pratap Singh left four sons, the eldest of whom Pancham Singh succeeded him. In 1835, Pancham Singh divided the *jagir* of Alipura between himself and his three brothers, Tilok Singh, Jawahar Singh and Kishore Singh. The division was not, however, reported to or recognised by the British Government. In 1846 the youngest of the four brothers, Kishore Singh died, leaving a grandson, Bakht Singh. As the sub-division of the *jagir* had led to disturbances, Kishore Singh's share was re-annexed to the *jagir*, Bakht Singh being allowed to retain lands yielding Rs. 3,000 per annum. It was soon-afterwards decided that no *jagir* held under *sanad* from the British Government should be converted by sub-division into *Zamindari* without the previous sanction of the British Government.

Meanwhile, in 1840, Rao Hindupat, a great grandson of Pratap Singh, succeeded to the *jagir* of Alipura. In the year 1849, Jawahar Singh died after having adopted one of Bakht Singh's son. Bakht Singh usurped the share of Jawahar Singh, but was compelled by force to yield and retired on an allowance from the *jagirdar* of Alipura of Rs. 3,000 per annum.²

In the year 1852, an arrangement was effected by which lands of the annual value of Rs. 6,000 were assigned to Kishore Singh's family, whereas the same privilege was denied to Bakht Singh. Subsequently, the cash payment of Rs. 6,000 was substituted for the land. But meanwhile, Tilok Singh had died and his share was allowed to descend to his two sons. This gave Bakht Singh a ground for further agitation. Thereafter, Tilok Singh's share was re-annexed to the *jagir* of Alipura, while a suitable provision was made for the family. When the fire of Great Revolt spread to Nowgong, Bakht Singh was up in arms against the British.

Lughasi

As already stated, when the British occupied Bundelkhand, Lughasi was under the control of Diwan Dhiraj Singh. He was maintained in possession by the British and was granted a *sanad* on the 9th December, 1808.³

1. *ibid.* p. 39.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.* p. 18.

In the year 1810, Padam Singh, the eldest son of Dhiraj Singh, rebelled against his father. Dhiraj Singh found it difficult to suppress the rebellion and a British detachment was pressed in for the purpose. Padam Singh was pacified when he was assigned a separate land for his support.¹

In A. D. 1814, Dhiraj Singh requested the British Government for permission to abdicate in favour of his second son, Sardar Singh, in preference to his eldest son who had rebelled against him four years ago. This was accepted by the British Government on condition of Padam Singh being permanently secured in his *jagir*, in order that he might not be driven by his necessities to any desperate step in asserting his claim to the succession.

Dhiraj Singh died in 1819. Sardar Singh continued to rule the tract smoothly and had to face the rough weather only in the Great Revolt of 1857.

Bijawar

Raja Kesari Singh was in possession of Bijawar when the British Government obtained supremacy in Bundelkhand. Raja Kesari Singh manifested his obedience and loyalty to the British Government and received protection from them. However, the *sanad* was not granted to Kesari Singh owing to disputes about certain territories between him and the Chiefs of Charkhari and Chhatarpur.

Kesari Singh died in December, 1810, and was succeeded by his son Ratan Singh who, on his accession (the disputes with the neighbouring States having in the mean time resolved), received a *sanad* on the 19th April, 1811 and was required to subscribe a deed of allegiance² to the British Government.

Ratan Singh died on the 17th December, 1833 without male issue, and on the request of his widow, his nephew, Lachhman Singh, son of Khet Singh, who waived his claim, was recognized. Lachhman Singh was succeeded in 1847 by his son, Bhan Pratap Singh. During the tenure of this Chief the Great Revolt of 1857 shook the tract of Bijawar also which shall be dealt in subsequent pages.

Garauli

Gopal Singh, the most active military adventurer, as described above, had seized the *pargana* of Kotra during the invasion of Ali Bhadur. A dispute was going on regarding inheritance between him and Raja Bakht Singh who was backed by the British power. Therefore, Gopal Singh posed serious threat to the British rule in Bundelkhand. For four years he scared the country, eluding all vigilance and military precautions of British forces. A host of British officers like Colonel Martindell, Major Kellym, Captain Wilson, Major Delamain, Major Morgan, Colonel Brown, Major Leslie, Captain Watson and others took the field

1. *ibid.*

2. *ibid.* p. 22.

against him. But the marauding attack of Gopal Singh and his levies carried out intermittently tired out the resources of the British power.¹

In A. D. 1812, induced by the Raja of Panna, he submitted to the British on condition of receiving a full pardon and a provision in land.² Gopal Singh died in A. D. 1831. He was succeeded by Diwan Bahadur Parichhat, who ruled the tract of Garauli for 53 years, up to A. D. 1884.

But before describing the further course of events we may stop here to examine in details the impact of the Great Revolt of 1857 that shook the District and produced a formidable leader Deshpate, who was second to only Taya Tope

Great Revolt of 1857

Early in May stories were current that the British were tempering with the caste and religion of the people³ that *ghee*, *atta* and sugar had been adulterated by the Government order with pigs and cows blood and bone dust. Soon, the news of events in Delhi-Meerut area spread and followed the tidings of events in Jhansi on 8th June, 1857. And on the 9th June, 1857 the Revolt broke out at Nowgong.⁴ At the time of the Revolt a wing of 12th Native Infantry and a wing of 14th Irregular Cavalry and some troops were posted at Nowgong. In fact, some days before the above date, the rebellion was being openly plotted in the lines of the Company. The plot of rebellion was opposed by Subedar Baijnath, Pay Havildar Sirdar Khan and Seetaram the steward of the stores. These persons were threatened with death by the other troops. These three persons reported and gave evidence in the matter which led to the failure of Revolt for the time being.⁵ Major Kirke, the Commanding Officer at Nowgong, at once promoted Seetaram to the rank of Havildar and strongly recommended Sirdar Khan for promotion to the rank of Subedar.

Later, on the 5th June, 1857, news arrived at Nowgong that another wing of the 12th Native Infantry, and the Artillery at Jhansi had revolted. The troops at Nowgong were at once paraded without dress. The 12th Wing and the Artillery were separately asked if they would stand by the British Government. The old Subedar Baijnath at once expressed his loyalty. Others around him also expressed the same sentiments. Then the Company parted to the lines. During their absence from the guns, Seetaram stood beside them with spikes and a hammer ready to spike them in case the Company revolted.

1. S. B. Chaudhary, Civil Disturbances during the British Rule in India (1765-1857), pp. 77-78.

2. Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 42.

3. Parliamentary Papers Regarding Mutinies in the East Indies, Other Paper, No. 8, p. 15.

4. Foreign Department, Political Proceedings, January, 1863 (Nos. 95 to 97). According to Narrative of Events closing on the 19th June, 1857 of Parliamentary Papers, the date of the outbreak of the Great Revolt at Nowgong is 14th June, 1857 which again has been contradicted on p. 154 of Parliamentary Papers, No. 4 giving 10th June as the date of the Revolt.

5. Parliamentary Papers, Regarding Mutinies, No. 4, p. 154.

The Company revolted in the night. An eyewitness account of the revolt is described in a letter from Captain Scott, the 2nd Station Officer, Nowgong addressed to Maj. C. S. Reid, Commanding 9th Battalion Artillery. The Captain writes, "When the mutiny broke out, the whole battery was on the 12th Native Infantry parade.....the 20th Native Infantry pickets or guards were being marched off when their Sikhs dashed to the front.....with thirty or forty, loaded too. Then they killed their Havildar Major Kirke and then rushed on the guns; Sergeant Raite drew his sword, and was fired, at; I think one of the artillery man interceded to save him.....In about a minutes time, they fired grape at tents on parade where the officers slept in, and subsequently two rounds more at the officers".¹

Seetaram and Sirdar Khan were caught by the men of their Company but the old Subedar Baijnath escaped. Later, Seetaram also escaped and Sirdar Khan was taken from Nowgong, tied on a *charpoy*, by the revolutionaries on way to Fatehpur, where he was killed. The European Officers who escaped were Second Lieutenant Townsend and Sergeant Raite, Naik Kundhya and Bugler Roderick along with about eighty sepoys and three Indian Officers.²

The fugitive party marched *via* Chhatarpur, Mahoba and Kubrai, the party was protected by the jagirdar of Gaurihar and given shelter by the Regent Rani of Chhatarpur in the Chhatarpur fort.³ From there they proceeded to Mahoba on their way to Allahabad. When the party moved from Mahoba on the night of the 17th June, 1857 on way to Kalinger, it fell into a trap and Second Lieutenant Townsend was killed on the 19th June, 1857. The party finally took shelter at Charkhari. The revolutionaries persuaded the Raja of Charkhari for surrender but he resisted for 17 days and finally negotiated.⁴

Thereafter, the party was scattered and bifurcated into a few batches. One of the parties reached Rewa under Captain Scott; while some officers including Sergeant Raite moved towards Nagod and a batch of 35 sepoys and 3 Indian Officers of the 12th Native Infantry made their way through Banda and Fatehpur, reaching Allahabad by 4th July, 1857. At Fatehpur, these troopers picked up Mr. Corrigan, Superintendent of Roads of Zila Fatehpur and escorted him with them to Allahabad. Colonel Neill placed these sepoys in service with him.⁵

Deshpat—The Leader of Revolt

Meanwhile, the revolt spread over the whole District. Deshpatt, the Commander of the Chhatarpur Army, took a leading part in the Revolt. He was discontented against the British much before the Great Revolt. In fact, Deshpatt had been in open rebellion against the British since 1851.

1. *ibid.*

2. *ibid.* No. 4, p. 3.

3. *ibid.* p. 11.

4. Foreign Department Proceedings, dated 31st December, 1858, Nos. 2157-2158.

5. *ibid.* p. 15 and 156.

He owned a village "Jhinjhni" in Punwari, a British *pargana*, 11 miles from the British Cantonment of Nowgong and just on the northern frontiers of Chhatarpur. By blood or marriage he was connected with almost each of the Chiefs of Bundelkhand. When the British demanded revenue from him in the past, he threatened them and later shot down 7 persons who tried to take lease of his village.¹

The Regent Rani of Chhatarpur favoured him secretly and thwarted measures taken by the British Government to arrest him. She gave him money and troops which were used by him, with Taty Tope, in the attack on Charkhari² at the close of December, 1857. In fact right from May, 1857 to May, 1858 Deshpatt plundered the British territory and the British allies. He took up the cause of the Rani of Jaitpur for the recovery of her lost principality and fought to the last even though he was left alone in the field when the revolutionary wars were on the wane.³ Regarding his stormy activities, the following news item appeared in the Hindu Patriot (Calcutta) of 30th December 1858, "In Bundelkhand the spirit of rebellion manifests itself in occasional irruptions by local insurgents. A Chief named Desput holds a place named Jaitpur in the Province, and as the country round is very jungly, difficulty has been found in dislodging him. The amnesty was sent to this man, but six out of seven messengers who bore it have been murdered by the miscreant." A reward of Rs. 10,000 was offered by the North West Provinces Government on his head. Even then the British did not succeed. In course of his activities, Deshpatt once plundered the Lughasi tract and took shelter at the confluence of the Sunar and Kane rivers.⁴

In a letter from the Political Agent in Bundelkhand to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India it was mentioned that, "Despat is the main spring of the whole mischief and is so experienced in the act of rebellion and has so high character for cruelty and daring that he obtains ready information from all parts of the country of the position and movements of our people."⁵

Deshpat continued to elude the British for a long time and he could not be arrested even five years after the Great Revolt. Consequently, the Political Agent of Bundelkhand was forced to report in the same letter quoted previously that "the arrest of Despat would in the estimation of the Government be only second in importance to that of the late Taty Tope."

Deshpat was chiefly aided by his two jamadars, Omrao and Zalim, his brother Nanhe Diwan and nephew Kunjhal Shah., with their help he maintained secrecy which protected his movements. Persons who gave information against him were murdered. He never remained at one place for more than a few hours.

1. Foreign Department, Political Proceedings, January, 1863, Nos. 95-97.

2. *ibid.*

3. S. B. Chaudhuri, *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies, 1857-1859*, p. 207.

4. Foreign Department, Political Proceedings of January, 1863, Nos. 95-97.

5. *ibid.*

There was an understanding between him and the Chhatarpur troops, who left him unmolested.¹ Deshpat could never be arrested by British until he was killed on the 3rd December, 1862 in a trap of Doni village people details of which shall be described later.

The course of the Movement affected life of the various parts of the District as well. In 1857 Ratan Singh, the Raja of Charkhari, assisted the British to the best of his power. He gave shelter to the fugitives of Nowgong and resisted the rebels as already described. Again, at the request of Carne, Collector of Mahoba, Ratan Singh deputed officials to take charge of the Rath, Jaitpur and Panwari *parganas* of Uttar Pradesh. Besides, he sent 100 men and a gun to assist Lioyed at Hamirpur.²

Ratan Singh was, however rendered helpless when Tatya Tope overran Charkhari in January, 1858 and defeated him. In the attack, Tatya Tope was joined by Deshpat with his forces. Ratan Singh was forced to take refuge in the fort of Charkhari along with Carne, the Collector of Mahoba and several others.³ Tatya Tope ultimately captured Charkhari after a siege of eleven days and Ratan Singh was forced to come to terms. Tatya Tope secured twenty four guns and three lakhs of rupees from him.⁴ Ratan Singh was also obliged to send his son Kunwar Jai Singh to visit Tatya Tope but refused to give up any of the refugees. Tatya Tope did not leave Charkhari even after Kunwar Jai Singh's arrival and insisted upon the surrender of Carne.⁵ Upon which, Ratan Singh managed to send Carne, disguised as Bundela Thakur to Panna.⁶ Simultaneously, he also made appeal to the British Government to relieve Charkhari from Tatya Tope.

At this juncture, i. e., on the 20th March, 1858, Sir Hugh Rose, Commanding Central India forces, was 14 miles away from Jhansi and was about to advance to attack it, when he received two despatches one from Lord Canning, the Governor General of India, and the second from the Commander-in-chief of British forces, ordering him to divert his force to Charkhari to deal with Tatya Tope and thus help the loyal Raja of Charkhari.⁷ Sir Hugh Rose was put in a fix. He could not disobey the order and at the same time he did not consider it advisable to divert his force to Charkhari. Sir Robert Hamilton, the Governor General's Agent at Indore, who accompanied Hugh Rose, took upon himself the responsibility of ordering the continuance of the movement on Jhansi for he strongly felt that it would be a great political mistake to draw-off from Jhansi. Accordingly Sir Hugh Rose moved on to Jhansi on March 21, the city was invested on March 22. Thus, Tatya Tope was left with no option but to leave Charkhari to Jhansi.⁸ With a force of 20,000 men and 30 guns Tatya Tope hurried to the relief

1. *ibid.*

2. *Narrative of Events regarding Mutiny in India*, Vol. I, p. 545.

3. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 210.

4. Dr. Dharmpal, *Tatya Tope*, p. 159.

5. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 210.

6. *ibid.*

7. Dr. Dharmpal, *op. cit.*, p. 153.

8. *ibid.*

of Jhansi. When the peace was restored Ratan Singh was rewarded for his loyalty with a land grant in perpetuity of the value of Rs. 20,000 a year, a *Khillat*, a hereditary salute of 11 guns and the privilege of adoption.¹

So far as Bijawar tract is concerned, its ruler Bhan Partap Singh remained vigilant and loyal to the British Government. At the instance of G. B. Gubbins, an officiating Commissioner of Allahabad, Bhojraj Marwari and Sitaram started raising troops in the Bijawar and Chhatarpur region to help the British. This matter was brought to the notice of the political Assistant for Bundelkhand by the Bijawar ruler and, consequently, the move of raising unauthorised force was disapproved by the Secretary to the Governor General.² For his loyalty to the British, Bhan Partap Singh received a *Khillat* and a salute of 11 guns.³

Regarding Lughasi, as already stated, the tract was attacked by Deshpat and his followers and half of the villages of Lughasi were laid waste by them. Sardar Singh, the ruler of Lughasi, remained loyal to the British. As a reward for his services Sardar Singh received the title of Rao Bahadur, a *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 a year, a *Khillat* worth Rs. 10,000 and a privilege of adoption.⁴

Bakht Singh of Alipura, who had resisted the resumption of his grandfather's share to Alipura *jagir* in A.D. 1849 was forced to retire on an allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum from the Jagirdar of Alipura. When the Great Revolt broke out Bakht Singh went into open rebellion. He remained a source of menace to the British for a long time till 1865. On his surrender in 1865 he was tried for dacoity and murder. But his reputation was so high in the tract that no evidences could be found against him and he had to be acquitted for want of evidences.⁵ However, on the pretext of peace of Alipura and its neighbourhood Bakht Singh was kept under surveillance at Gwalior.

The Ruler of Gaurihar, Rajdhar Rudra Singh also remained much loyal to the British Government during the Great Revolt. When the revolt broke out at Nowgong Lt. Ercass, Captain Scott and Mrs. Maine fled as fugitives they were protected, alongwith others, by the Jagirdar of Gaurihar.⁶ For his services in 1857 he received the title of "Rao Bahadur" with a *Khillat* worth Rs. 10,000.⁷

Deshpat's Rebellious Career

It remains to trace the further course of activities of Deshpat subsequent to the departure of Tatya Tope from Charkhari.

1. C. U. Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 20.

2. Letter dated 18-2-1858 from the Political Agent for Bundelkhand to Edmonston, the Secretary to Government of India.

3. C. U. Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 22.

4. *ibid.* p. 18.

5. *ibid.* p. 40.

6. Foreign Department Proceedings, dated 31st December, 1858, Nos. 2157-2158.

7. C. U. Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 41.

In a letter dated 14th October, 1858 from Killadar of Heerapur to the thanedar of Shahgarh it was reported that about 10 to 11 thousands men of 4 divisions were in the surrounding hills of Panna District. The Bundelas under Deshpatt were also with them to plunder on their being driven by troops of British, Panna Charkhari and Chhatarpur State.¹

Deshpat continued to remain a source of meance to the British authority until the end of 1859 when the British Government made the Chhatarpur Ruler responsible for his depredations. Even then the Regent Rani continued to aid and screen him. Upon which, the British forced her for the arrest of Deshpatt and secured a written promise from the Regent Rani to that effect in September, 1861², but all in vain.

Meanwhile, enmity developed between Jagat Raj, the minor Raja of Chhatarpur and the Regent Rani. He decided to help the British to gain their favour. Therefore, he spent all his pocket money to pursue the whereabouts of Deshpatt and co-operated with Lt. Shelton, 1 Commander of the Detachment, employed in pursuit of Deshpatt.

On the 3rd December, 1862 intelligence was received that Deshpatt was to reach in the vicinity of his village. The British party proceeded immediately along with the young Raja Jagat Raj and reached the village Doni (15 miles north of Chhatarpur), but a bit late. Before their arrival the informers themselves fell upon and killed Deshpatt to avoid his escape. The body was brought to Nowgong where it was identified.³

After some times Mihilal and Bansidhar Purohit of Village Doni who killed Deshpatt received the village of mahtol near Doni in *jagir* as a reward for their service to the British. Thakur Vikramjit who was also a party in the killing of Deshpatt received *jagir* of Lakheri in Rajnagar *Pargana*.⁴

Nanhe Diwan and Kunjlal Shah, the brother and nephew, respectively of Deshpatt, however, remained at large and the British Government was forced to proclaim a reward of Rs. 2,000 and 1,000, respectively for their arrest.⁵

Mean while, in a letter dated 16th January, 1863 from the Governor General to his Agent in Central India the services of the young Raja were appreciated and it was decided to terminate the Regency of the Rani.⁶

On removal of the Rani from Regency, a British Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, was put in the charge of the State. In February, 1867 Jagat Raj was granted powers of administration, but he died on the 3rd November, leavin

behind an infant son, Vishvanth Singh, 14 months old, who was recognized as his successor. Ministers were then appointed to administer the State.

The fire of revolt was not yet extinguished. In October, 1867, Raghunath Singh, another nephew of Deshpatt, rebelled and commenced raiding in Chhatarpur State. He was joined with more followers from Hamirpur District. On 14th June, 1868 he killed the Tahsildar of Mau and three other persons, who were pursuing him in the jungles near Doni.¹ On 23rd October, 1868 Raghunath Singh was arrested and was transported for life. His family was removed to Lahore and kept there under surveillance.²

From June, 1868, the State remained under the administration of the minister Chaube Dhanpat Rai. He carried out many improvements. In the year 1874, some land belonging to the village of Pipri, adjoining the Nowgong Cantonment was acquired by the British Government for the residence of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand and his staff and for erection of Raj Kumar College for the sons of Bundelkhand Chiefs.

After the death of Minister Chaube Dhanpat Rai, the management of the State was assigned to the Dowager Rani but was abandoned in 1878. Chhatarpur remained under the charge of other ministers till Vishwanth Singh was invested with full powers in August, 1887.

From the Year 1888 the tract of Bundelkhand suffered seriously from the menace of dacoity. Five gangs of dacoits made this tract as their theatre of operation. For five years a regular reign of terror existed.

For suppression of dacoities in Bundelkhand, A. C. Hankin was appointed as Bundelkhand Special Officer I/C of anti-dacoity operations from November, 1892 to 31st December, 1893 at the cost of the State.³ His efforts bore fruits. Durg Singh, the most notorious of all, was finally arrested in the Alipura tract. He was tried and hanged at Nowgong in 1893.⁴ The others were also Caught and sentenced for transportation of life and to long periods of imprisonment.

In 1896-97 a severe famine occurred in Bundelkhand. Raja Vishwanath Singh and his Diwan Bansidhar made every efforts of relief. In recognition of which the Chief was granted the title of Maharaja in 1897 A. D. At the time the Maharaja enjoyed a salute of 11 guns.

With regard to Charkhari, as already stated, Ratan Singh died in 1860. He was succeeded by his son Jai Singh Dev, then a minor. The Regency was entrusted to the widow Rani Bakht Kunwar. But she was removed from the Regency in 1862 and the charge was given to Colonel Thompson. In 1866 the British Officer was withdrawn and the administration was left to Diwan Anna Saheb Gore. On the death of Anna Saheb in the following year, he was succeeded by his son.

1. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 315.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Foreign Department, Index*, 1894.

4. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, p. 317.

1. *Foreign Department Proceedings*, dated 12th November, 1858, No. 262/3.

2. *Foreign Department (Pol. A.)*, *Progress*, January, 1863 (Nos. 95-97).

3. *ibid.*

4. *Eastern States Gazetteer*, pp. 314 and 364.

5. Rubkar from Dr. John Sherman, Political Agent, Bundelkhand, Nowgong, dated 21st December, 1863.

6. *Foreign Department (Pol. A.)*, *Proceedings*, January, 1863, (Nos. 95-97).

In 1874, Jai Singh was granted administrative powers. However, he retired to Vindraban on pilgrimage, where he died childless in 1880, by consuming some *dhatura*.¹ Jai Singh's widow adopted Malkhan Singh, a son of Naune Jujhar Singh of a collateral branch of the family, then a boy of 9 years of age. The adoption was recognized and the State was put under the superintendence of a Special Political Officer. In 1886, Jujhar Singh the father of Malkhan Singh was given the administration of Charkhari. In 1894, the Chief was granted plenary powers of administration with the assistance of his father as Minister. In 1902, the Chief was created a K. C. I. E. He enjoyed a salute of 11 guns.

The Chief of Bijawar Bhan Pratap Singh continued to remain in power till 1897, when he was removed due to maladministration. He enjoyed a salute of 11 guns and the hereditary title of Maharaja with a prefix of Sawai. As Bhan Pratap Singh had no son he adopted Rao Raja Sawant Singh of Orchha family in 1893, who succeeded Bhan Pratap Singh on his death in the year 1899. In January, 1903 the Chief was granted administrative powers. He enjoyed a salute of 11 guns and the title of Maharaja.²

To continue the history of post mutiny period in Lughasi tract, Sardar Singh the Chief, died on the 8th April, 1860 and his son, Murat Singh, having died previously, was succeeded by his grandson Hira Singh. The latter died in the year 1872 and was succeeded by his son Rao Bahadur Khet Singh. During his times in 1890 the military force consisted of 5 guns, 4 gunners, 6 cavalry and 78 infantry all irregulars and the revenue of the tract was Rs. 10,000.³

Rai Bahadur Hindupat the Chief of Alipura died in 1871. He was succeeded by his son Rao Chhatrapati at the age of 20 years. In 1890 the Chief had a force of 277 infantry and 6 horsemen, with 2 guns and 5 gunners.⁴

We may now trace the history of Gaurihar tract subsequent to the Great Revolt. Rajdhar Rudra Singh, the Chief of Gaurihar, died on the 26th April, 1877 without issue. For three years, the widow of Rajdhar Rudra Singh managed the estate. In 1880 she adopted Gajadhar Prasad a relative of the late Chief. His succession to the Chiefship was approved by the British Government. Gajadhar Prasad also died on 2nd March 1887,⁵ having neither a natural nor adopted heir. The widow Thakurani at the death of Gajadhar Prasad was then aged only 14 years. Hence, she was not permitted to adopt.⁶ Then Shamle Prasad a member of a collateral branch of the family was selected by the British Government as successor to the Chiefship on the 14th October, 1888. A *nazrana* of Rs. 36,000 was levied upon him by the British Government on his

1. *ibid.*

2. C. U. Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 18-19.

3. *ibid.* p. 40.

4. C. U. Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 40.

5. Foreign Department (Intl. A.), October, 1887, Nos. 331-338.

6. *ibid.*

succession.¹ In the year 1891, the tract yielded an annual revenue of Rs. 50,000. Its military force consisted of 4 guns, 8 gunners, 43 cavalry and 218 foot soldiers.²

The history of Naigawan Rebai has already been discussed. Nothing worth mentioning happened in this tract during or subsequent to the Great Revolt. Its area was 16 square miles and its population was 3,370 in 1891. The annual revenue at the time was Rs. 10,375. Its military force consisted of 1 gun, 6 horsemen and 51 infantry.³

In Garauli estate, Gopal Singh was succeeded by Diwan Bahadur Parichhat, whose son Randhir Singh was recognized in 1861 as his future heir and successor. Randhir Singh predeceased his father in December 1883. Subsequently, Diwan Bahadur Parichhat also passed away on 16th October 1884 at the age of 70 years. Thereafter, his infant grandson Chandrabhan succeeded him at the age of 18 months.⁴

In 1884, the Jagirdar ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur section of Railways. In 1888 he ceded Criminal and Civil jurisdiction to the British Government.

The area of Garauli tract in 1891 was about 25 square miles with a population of 5,529. Its annual revenue was Rs. 25,000 and its military force consisted of 3 guns, 2 gunners, 2 horsemen and 56 infantry.⁵

The first quarter of the 20th century witnessed the Great World War I, and the District contributed its share to the war-fund. Total contribution of Chhatarpur State towards the war during 1915 to 1919 amounted to Rs. 56,500 as contribution and Rs. 94,000 as war-loan. The public contribution towards the war-fund was Rs. 8,500 and towards the war-loan it was Rs. 31,000.⁶

Freedom Movement

With the close of the World War I, a new wave swept the country with the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi on the political horizon of the country. Awakening in Chhatarpur District started with the freedom struggle in the neighbouring Mahoba and Hamirpur Districts of Uttar Pradesh. The boycott of foreign cloth and foreign manufactures had its impact from 1916.

In the beginning of the 'twenties of this century,' the pioneering efforts for spreading political consciousness and awakening amongst the people were made by Ram Sahai Tiwari, resident of Tahenga village of Chhatarpur State. Even while he was a middle school student, Ram Sahai Tiwari organised boycott of foreign goods. He was, therefore, called to the police station, Laundi and abused and beaten up and was allowed to go home only after his father paid Rs. 500 as bribe to the police. He joined the Maharaja High School, Chhatarpur for further studies but within a year he was expelled on the report of the Political Agent, Nowgong.⁷

1. *ibid.*

2. C. U. Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 41.

3. *ibid.* p. 43.

4. Foreign Department, (Intl. A.), Proceedings, March, 1885.

5. C. U. Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 42.

6. Annual Administration Report of Chhatarpur State for 1918-1919, p. 1.

7. *Vindhyachala* (Chhatarpur), dated 1st January, 1954, p. 9.

In the year 1921 with the arrival of Ali Brothers in Mahoba, the movement got fillip in this tract also. Ram Sahai Tiwari attended the meeting at Mahoba. Imbued with a new spirit, he started bearing khadi. He was arrested along with Nanhelal Pansari and Munnilal at Mahoba but were later released. Soon after he addressed a public meeting at Charkhari, exhorting the people to boycott foreign goods. He was, therefore, severely beaten up by the police and arrested along with Seth Gyarsilal and Phul Khan. On being expelled from Charkhari, he returned to Chhatarpur, where he was constantly under police surveillance. He started moving from place-to-place in the State to awaken the people from slumber. The State police came down heavily on him. He was arrested at Gudhora village, was hand-cuffed and brought to Laundi police station. Soon after his release, he was re-arrested and tortured.¹

The behaviour of the State police towards the freedom fighters during that period, was so brutal and repression so inhuman that the group of youngmen led by Ram Sahai Tiwari, grew despondent of achieving any worthwhile results out of normal methods of *Satyagraha*. He was, therefore, drawn towards revolutionary movement, went to Gwalior to obtain arms and succeeded in obtaining 6 revolvers with the assistance of Thakur Lal Singh of Bhopal. Later, he met the famous revolutionary Chandra Shekhar Azad, who was hiding in the forests of Orchha State, on the bank of the Betwa. Azad advised him to take steps to protect the arms at all costs. Later, in 1926-27, Azad held a meeting of his followers, who amongst others included Ram Sahai Tiwari, at Pandawa in the former Panna State. Azad exhorted Ram Sahai Tiwari to collect a large amount of money for purchasing arms and gather together a group of at least ten young revolutionaries if any headway was to be made. A visit to Sewagram and a meeting with Mahatma Gandhi, however, made Ram Sahai Tiwari a convert to the creed of non-violence.² In 1929 when Mahatma Gandhi visited Mahoba, people from Chhatarpur also rushed to hear him.³

Civil Disobedience Movement

In the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Salt-law was broken at Madra, Sijwaha, Jyoraiya and Kaimaha, Urwara and Nanaura villages of the District. Consequently, Ram Sahai Tiwari was arrested⁴. In the year 1930, a movement was led against the payment of Land Revenue. Thakur Heera Singh and Bhujbal Singh of Ragouli played an important role in the movement. Soon the movement spread to Rajnagar, Chandla and Lugasi also. A severe lathi-charge was made at Rajnagar on the agitating mob in which several persons, including a number of women were injured. Pandit Sukhdeo and Jagat Singh of Thaharra were the prominent leaders of the Movement.⁵

Movement of 1930

In the month of October, 1930 a huge meeting, attended by about 60,000 people, was held at Charanpaduka. Kunwar Heera Singh presided. Speeches

1. *ibid.* pp. 10-11.

2. *ibid.* pp. 11-12.

3. *Madhya Pradesh Aur Gandhiji*, p. 107

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*

advocating the use of *Sudeshi* goods and non-payment of land revenue were delivered. This was followed by another public meeting at Maharajpur village. The presence of magistrate on the occasion proved a provocation and out of anger people started pelting stones on his car. He could escape from the mob fury with great difficulty. A large number of persons were later, prosecuted and fined. The no-tax campaign spread to other areas. Peoples, refusal to pay taxes resulted in firing at Khajua village, near Rajnagar. People retaliated with stones and lathis.¹ Towards the end of October, a huge public meeting, attended by about 80,000 was held near the Beniganj Dam. This meeting was also presided over by Kunwar Heera Singh. The main speaker, Ram Sahai Tiwari, narrated the harrowing tales of brutalities to which freedom fighters were subjected. He went on to say that he himself was beaten with shoes which were named by the State police as "Han-pyari" and "Dil-bigar".²

In the month of November, one person, named Ganesh Chamar, was mercilessly beaten for refusing to pay land revenue, as a result of which he died. People returning from a public meeting at village Ghur Manuria were greatly agitated on this atrocity. Ganesh's dead body was taken in a procession to the burial ground and cremated. At a condolence meeting held on the occasion, the Government's repressive policy was vehemently condemned. This was followed by a meeting at Bangaon village in the former Panna State. Representatives from Rijawar, Charkhari, Panna, Lughasi and other States attended the meeting. Bhon-
a Raja of Bikhri was also present along with his sons.³

On 30th October 1930 a huge public meeting at which more than a lakh of people were present, was held at Charanpaduka. A message was received on the occasion that the political Agent, Mr. Ficker, desired to meet the leaders of the movement. All the people accompanied the leaders and marched towards Ghur Pekar Village. It was a rare sight of awakened people marching forward with undescrivable courage in the face of mighty show of force by the State police. The Political Agent informed the leaders that the Agent to the Governor General, Indore would be coming to Nowgong on the 4th January 1931; representatives of the people should, therefore, meet him there and put forward demands for his consideration.⁴

The representatives, however, met at Ragouli village and decided to meet the Maharaja at Chhatarpur and if the talks fail then only should a foreigner be contacted for decision. Consequently Ram Sahai Tiwari, accompanied by Shri Shyam Sunderdas Bhatt, Tahsildar, met the Diwan Sukhdeo Bihari, who fixed up time for a meeting with the Maharaja, Chhatarpur. When the Political Agent at Nowgong heard about these negotiations, he was annoyed and forced Sukhdeo Bihari to leave Chhatarpur the same day. Shyam Sunder Bhatt was also suspended.

1. *Vindhyachala*, pp. 14-15.

2. *ibid.* p. 15.

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.* pp. 16 and 58.

On the 4th January, the leaders of the movement, accompanied by about 2,000 persons, reached Nowgong. The Agent to the Governor General adopted a stiff attitude and told them that they would have to pay the tax and the land revenue. He also declared that their military force would continue to be stationed there until the political conditions normalised.¹

Charanpaduka tragedy

In the meanwhile, the Political Agent let loose a reign of terror in the countryside. Ram Sahai Tiwari, therefore, decided to shoot him dead. With this intention, he went to the camp of the Political Agent with a revolver, but was arrested on suspicion and sent to Nowgong Jail where he was tried.

Unable to cope up with the rising tide of the movement the Chhatarpur Ruler took help from the British Government. On the 14th January 1931, the day of *Makar Sankranti*, the military force encircled a public meeting, being conducted in the maidan of Sinhpur Charanpaduka. Sarju Dowla presided over the meeting and it was addressed by Lalluram Sharma. The people attending the meeting were ruthlessly fired upon with machine-guns and rifles. The firing resulted in the death of 21 persons and injury to 26. Amongst those who died were Seth Sunderlal Baroha, Chiru Kurmi of Pipat, Halkai Ahir of Bandhiaea, Dharamdas of Khirwa and Ramlal of Guna Burwa. Thereafter, 21 persons were arrested. Out of them Sarju Dowla was awarded 4 years rigorous imprisonment and the remaining 20 persons were awarded 3 years rigorous imprisonment each.² Entire Bundelkhand was shaken and shocked when the news of the tragedy spread.

In 1934, some relaxations were announced in the land revenue at the instance of the British Government but those concessions were withdrawn after 3 years. This led to a fresh wave of agitation in the year 1938, against the Land Revenue Settlement of Chhatarpur State. There were a number of other demands also.

A secret meeting of political workers was held in the forest of Bhitariya. A Training camp was opened at Mijwaha to train Satyagrahis. Thakur Das Richhariya who was one of the leaders of the Movement was arrested and tortured inside the jail. Amongst others Bhaggu Pande, Kamta Prasad, Govind Das Anuchar, Suthole Mato, Gowa and Gorelal Pande were also arrested.

In the year 1939, Bundelkhand Congress Committee was established which initiated a fresh wave of awakening. Ram Sahai Tiwari was elected its President at Harpalpur.

Quit India Movement, 1942

The Quit India Movement of 1942 also had its impact on the District. On the 11th August 1942 a meeting of the District Congress Committee was held at Village Mukhri. It was among others attended by Chaturbhuj Pathak and Prem Narayan Khare of Tikamgarh, Gyarsilal Gupta of Harpalpur, Madan Gopal and Pyarelal Chaurasia. A few of those who attended the meeting

1. *ibid.* pp. 59-60.

2. *ibid.*

were expelled from Chhatarpur State. Consequently, a strike was observed at Maharajpur, where processionists were lathi-charged and injured.

In December, 1942, a large number of people of Madra formulated a plan to loot the tahsil office of Mahoba. They even reached Mahoba. But the British Government came to know of the plan and a number of people, including Gopal Prasad Mahashay were arrested. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of Dindayal Tiwari, Ram Sahai Tiwari and Azad but they evaded arrest for six months. Ultimately, Din Dayal Tiwari was caught at Mahoba Hospital while undergoing treatment and was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Demand for Responsible Government

A meeting of the State People Praja Mandal was organised at Chhatarpur in 1943, in which full responsible government was demanded by the people. Those were the days when the Tri-Colour Flag could not be hoisted in Chhatarpur town. Praja Mandal, therefore, decided to organise a meeting and a "Flag Procession" at Pan Dariba in the town. On hearing this the Maharaja Bhawani Singh invited the leaders to meet him. All of them were abused. Undeterred, the college students and the members of the Praja Mandal took out a procession with Flag. Thereafter, flag was hoisted atop the Praja Mandal Office every day. On the 11th March, a satyagrah was started in front of the *Darbar Kachahri* at Chhatarpur. In the Satyagraha, main participants were Babu Ram Chaturvedi, Vidyavati Chaturvedi, Gokul, Jagannath and dictator Heera Singh. Many persons were sent to Jail. Govind Das was another notable leader who took keen interest in the activities of Chhatarpur Rajya Praja Mandal from the year 1945 onwards.]

The movement for the responsible government was further strengthened in 1947, when students and youths of the District joined and took active part in it. One of the processions, agitating for responsible government was lathi-charged, in which Vidyavati Chaturvedi was seriously injured. Many persons were arrested. Dashrath Jain went underground. He then proceeded to Rajnagar and started working for the movement in villages.¹

The other noted freedom fighters of the District, who participated in the movement outside the District, were Sarvashri Babu Janaki Prasad, Mahendra Kumar 'Manav' and Jang Bahadur Singh. Babu Janaki Prasad, an advocate of Nowgong, Chhatarpur, participated in the Satyagraha movements of 1932-34 and 1942 at Mahoba, Hamirpur and other places. Shri Mahendra Kumar 'Manav' took an active part in the movement of 1942 at Allahabad. Later, he participated in the Satyagraha movement at Amarpatan and Hoshangabad. He was arrested at Hoshangabad, and imprisoned first at Hoshangabad and later at Jabalpur Central Jail. Shri Jang Bahadur Singh, an advocate of Chhatarpur, took an active part in the freedom movement

1. *Vindhya Bhoomi* (October, 1956) p. 212.

and the movement for establishing the Responsible Governments in the States of Bundelkhand during 1940-47. His main centres of political activities were at Banaras, Allahabad and Maihar. He was imprisoned for participating in these activities.¹

India achieved freedom on the 15th August, 1947 and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel undertook the task of merger of Princely States with the rest of the country. At the time, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand had 34 States in all. It was suggested to create an Union, of all the above States, including Rewa. The covenant for merger of States into one Union was soon after finalized.

Due to tireless effort with the backing of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Menon was able to finalize the covenant for merger of States into the one union. The covenant was signed by the Bundelkhand rulers by March, 1948.² Thus, a new Union of the State of Vindhya Pradesh was created and was inaugurated in April, 1948 by N. V. Gadgil, the Minister for Works, Mines and Power. This Union had an area of 24,598 square miles a population of 35,69,455 and an annual revenue of Rs. 2,43,30,734.³

The Union had two ministries one for Bundelkhand and the other for Baghelkhand with Rewa ruler as the *Raj Pramukh*, Ram Sahay Tiwari of Chhatarpur was chosen as Minister of Civil Supplies in this ministry.⁴

But the experiment of the two ministries proved to be an utter failure and soon after, a composite ministry was appointed for the whole region.

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel advised the ministers to resign, which they did on the 14th April 1949.

A fresh agreement was drafted, abrogating the original covenant. According to it, every Ruler was required to cede to the Government of India full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers in relation to the governance of his State. A conference of the Rulers was summoned at Nowgong on the 17th December 1949 by V. P. Menon. The conference began in the Agency House at Nowgong at 3 P. M. The Rewa Ruler avoided the conference on the pretext of illness. The covenant was signed by 4 States at Nowgong. Next day, Menon went to Rewa with the Rulers of Chhatarpur, Panna, Alipura and a few others⁵ and advised the rulers to append their signatures. After prolonged discussions, the remaining Rulers signed the document. Rewa Maharaja, who was getting nervous, also finally signed it.

Soon after, Sardar Patel called the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and the Central Provinces to New Delhi to decide between themselves as to how best these states should be divided between their two Provinces. The Chief Ministers could not arrive at an agreement. This forced Sardar Patel's hands, to take over Vindhya Pradesh as a Centrally administered area on the 1st January 1950. It was put under a Lt. Governor, with a Legislature and Ministry on 2nd April 1952.

On reorganization of the new State of Madhya Pradesh on 1st November 1956, Vindhya Pradesh became a part of the new State with Chhatarpur District as a part of the Rewa Division of the State. Now it is included in the Bundelkhand Division, with headquarters at Sagar.

1. Shyam Lal Sethu, *Vindhya Pradesh ke Rajar ka Swatantrata Sangram ka Itihas*, pp. 292-294 and 320-22.

2. V. P. Menon, *The Story of the Integration of Indian States*, p. 206.

3. *ibid.* p. 207.

4. *Vindhya Bhoomi*, October, 1956, p. 77.

5. V. P. Menon, *op. cit.*, pp. 209-10.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population

The population of the District according to 1971 Census is 7,12,385 (382,243 males; 330, 142 females) residing in an area of 8,690 sq. km.

When compared with 1961 figures of area and population, it is observed that there is no significant change as far as the area is concerned. However, the population has increased from 5,87,373 to 7,12,385 persons.

The tahsilwise classification of area and population, according to 1971 Census has been reproduced hereunder :—

Table No. III—1
Area and Population, 1971

S. No.	Tahsil	Area (in sq. km.)	Population
1.	Chhatarpur	3,350.5	3,45,255
2.	Laundi	1,764.0	1,69,083
3.	Bijawar	3,516.2	1,98,047
		(a) 8,630.7	7,12,385
		(b) 8,690.0	

Source.— 1971 Census figures.

During the decade 1901-11, the population increased by nearly 8 per cent. Then in the next two decades there was a continuous and considerable decrease in the population. The decade 1911-21 was particularly a bad one. Influenza raged and took a very heavy toll of lives; it impaired the vitality of the people and though in the subsequent decade the conditions had stabilized yet there was practically no recovery. In the decade 1911-21 the population decreased by 8.22 per cent. In the decade 1921-31 the District alone suffered a further loss of 0.76 per cent in the then entire Rewa Division.

In the decade 1931-41, the District gained in population by nearly 7 per cent which again was low in comparison to other districts of the region. Even in 1941 the total population (4,64,041) of the District was below the 1911 figure (4,76,507). Thus, so severe was the setback between 1911-21 that even after 20 years the loss of population could not be made good.

(a) According to State Survey Department.

(b) According to Surveyor General of India.

The 1941-51 decade was of momentous political changes and Chhatarpur, Bijawar, Gaurihar and other princely States, referred to in Chapter 1, were merged into Vindhya Pradesh, and which now constituted the present District. During this decade the District showed a modest increase of 3.68 per cent only. This is because this decade was full of occasional out-break of Cholera epidemic and the continued susceptibility to Malaria, which together retarded the growth of population.

Malaria was effectively checked in the decade 1951-61, resulting in massive population growth of 22.03 per cent in this decade.¹ The mean decennial growth rate was 19.9 during this decade. It has slightly come down to 19.2 in the decade 1961-71.²

The density of population per sq. km. in the District was 68 in 1961 which has gone up to 82 in 1971.³ During the 30 years period from 1921 to 1951, the density increased by only 13 persons per square mile (about 5 persons per sq. km.) while during 1951-61 it has increased by 34 persons per square mile⁴ or about 14 persons per sq. km.

The number of females per 1,000 males was 891 in 1961 which came down to 864 in the year 1971. This is a very low sex-ratio and is the lowest in the Rewa Division.⁵ The northern districts of the State generally return excess of males over females. In this respect Chhatarpur follows the general pattern. From a high sex-ratio of 943 in 1901, it gradually came down to 920 in 1931 and 893 in 1951.⁶ Thus during the 70 years 1901-71 the proportion of females has gone down by 79 per thousand. Distribution between Urban and Rural Areas.

Chhatarpur is essentially a rural tract. In 1961, only 96 persons lived in urban area out of 1,000 persons and though this figure was well below the State average (143), it remained the highest in the division. During the decade 1951-61, the proportion of urban dwellers had gone down from 102 in 1951 to 96 in 1961, because of declassification of four towns viz., Harpalpur, Buxwaha, Laundi and Rajnagar, despite the increase in the urban population during the decade.⁷ Thus, the number of towns which was 9 in 1951 came down to 5 in 1961. The percentage of rural population to total population was 90.41 in 1961. This percentage came down to

1. Chhatarpur District Census Hand Book, 1961, pp. Li-Lii.

2. Districtwise Economic Indicators, op. cit., p. 1.

3. ibid. p. 1.

4. Chhatarpur District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. lvi.

5. Districtwise Economic Indicators, op. cit., p. 1.

6. Chhatarpur District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. LVI.

7. ibid. p. LXV.

88.76 in the year 1971¹. This shows that there is drift towards towns, probably in search of industrial employment.

The towns are generally divided into numerous wards, usually called after the class which inhabits it. Thus the Gwalior ganj ward of Bijawar town is so called from its having been inhabited by Muhammadans from Gwalior who were carrying on iron trade.²

The following table gives the variation and the percentage growth of the population in the District during the seventy years, 1901-71.

Table No. III—2
Variation in Population, 1901-71

Year	Population	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation
1901	441,124	..	..
1911	476,507	+35,383	+8.02
1921	437,318	—39,189	—8.22
1931	434,014	—3,304	—0.76
1941	464,041	+30,027	+6.92
1951	481,140	+17,099	+3.68
1961	587,573	+106,233	+22.08
1971	712,385	+125,012	+21.30

Source.—Census Hand Book, 1961, 71.

Due to influenza epidemic during the decade 1911-21 and the consequent adverse economic and administrative conditions migration was caused to the neighbouring areas. In the absence of migration statistics, it was not possible to estimate the fall in population due to emigration.³ According to 1961 Census reports, a little over one twenty-fifth (4.41%) of the population has been mentioned to have come over from Uttar Pradesh. The position of persons born in Chhatarpur but enumerated in the neighbouring districts of Panna (1%), Tikargah (1%), Sagar (1%) and Damoh (1%) is also nearly one thirty-sixth of the population.

About 70 per cent of the population had been born and continued to live in the place of enumeration. Thus, migration from the District was very limited.

1. Districtwise Economic Indicators, op. cit., p. 1.
2. Bijawar State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 32.
3. Chhatarpur District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. Li.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent (0.23%) of the population was born in India; excluding Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, and only a very meagre percentage (0.06%) was from abroad.¹

Displaced Persons

In 1951 census 215 males and 120 females were reported to have come from Pakistan.²

Mother Tongues

As against 6 in 1951, the District had returned as many as 20 languages as mother tongues in 1961. They included Tamil, Gujarati and Bengali as well, which found no place earlier. For the first time Urdu (3,273 speakers) was returned as mother tongue in 1961. Growth in case of Punjabi (112 to 682), Sindhi (209 to 594), Marathi (9 to 937) and Gujarati (1 to 318) speakers had been quite significant. There were no speakers of Tamil in 1951 but their number was 295 in 1961.

A thumping majority of 98.86 per cent of the population spoke Hindi as mother tongue in 1961. Thus the district is essentially Hindi speaking and it is spoken in the Bundelkhandi dialect. The Gahora dialect of Bundelkhandi³ is spoken in the 11 villages of the erstwhile Ajaigarh State merged in the District, whereas in the 264 villages of the erstwhile Charkhari State, Banaphari is the prevalent form of speech along with Bundelkhandi.⁴ Banaphari is also prevalent to some extent in the erstwhile Chhatarpur State area.⁵

Religion

Hindus formed the bulk of the population constituting 96.43 per cent of the total population in 1961 followed by Muslims, Jains, Sikhs and Christians.

When compared with 1951 figures it appears that in terms of percentage growth Sikhs had the highest growth of 184.10 per cent. The growth amongst the Muslims was almost twice (43.10 per cent) as high as that amongst the Hindus (21.78 per cent.)

The Jains had hardly shown any increase whereas there was a decrease in the Christian population during the period 1951-61.

1. ibid. p. Lx.
2. Census of India, 1951, Vol. XVI, Vindhya Pradesh, Part II, p. 330.
3. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Central India, 1908, p. 377.
4. ibid. p. 373.
5. Chhatarpur State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 11.

During the decade 1951-61, the composition of religion was as under :—

Table No. III—3

Percentage Composition of Religions : 1951, 1961

Religion	1951	1961	Variation
Hindus	96.67	96.43	-0.24
Muslims	2.31	2.71	+0.40
Jains	0.94	0.69	-0.15
Sikhs	0.04	0.10	+0.06
Christians	0.14	0.07	-8.07

Source.—Chhatarpur District Census Hand Book, 1961.

However, their relative order remained the same in 1971 and their absolute population figures in 1971 were—

Hindus (366, 853 males, 315, 769 females).

Muslims (11,945 males, 11,264 females)

Jains (2,720 males, 2,512 females)

Sikhs (359 males, 281 females)

Christians (298 males, 285 females) respectively.

In addition a few Buddhists (60 males, 31 females) were enumerated. And there were 8 miles, all in Urban areas who did not state their religion in 1971.

Castes

The District is caste-ridden which is a speciality of Vindhya area in general and Bundelkhand in particular. There are 313 sub-castes amongst Brahmans alone. Diwan Jitan Singh has mentioned 118 varieties of Brahmans, 63 of Kshatriyas, 14 of Koris and 24 of Telis (oilmen).¹ These castes, along with others, are orthodox in their religious and social behaviour.

Ahirs, Kachhis, Lodhis and Thakurs (Bundela Rajputs) residing in the District are some other important castes.²

Scheduled Castes

In 1951, in all 122,532 persons (60,898 males and 61,634 females) were enumerated as Scheduled Castes covering 10 different castes. In 1961, as many as eleven Scheduled Castes (and one unclassifiable) had been returned from the District and the total population was 129,737 persons or 22.1 per cent of the district population. Out of them only 6,674 lived in urban areas. They generally live in rural areas and have improved in number in 1971 when their population was 1,46,991. However, their percentage to total population fell a little and came down to 20.63 in 1971.

1. *Vindhya Bhoomi*, October, 1955, p. 101.

2. *Bijawar State Gazetteer*, Lucknow, 1907, p. 6.

They were concentrated in Chhatarpur tahsil, where their number was 67,352. In Laundi and Bijawar tahsils their population was 37,411 and 42,229, respectively according to 1971 Census.

The main Scheduled Castes are Chamars, Basors, Kumhars, Mehtars, etc.

The Chamars are the traditional workers in leather and hides. They constituted a little more than three-fourths (77.68%) of the total Scheduled Caste population of the Districts in 1961 and had returned 573 workers per 1000 population and nearly three-fourths of their working force was engaged either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. Thus, apart from engaging in tanning and currying of hides and in house-hold industry, which mostly consists of workers in the leather trade, they are also taking to cultivation and other vocations.

They are the workers in bamboos and wooden materials. They constituted 10.79% of the Scheduled Castes in 1961. Their main occupation is house-hold industry in which 4,529 persons or 61.2 per cent of their working population was engaged. Making of wooden products is the main industry. More than one-fourth of their working force is also engaged in agriculture.

They are the traditional potter class, making earthen vessels. In all 3,085 persons constituting 46.6 per cent of their working population was engaged in agriculture as well in 1961.

Traditionally this is the sweeper and scavenging caste and 378 persons or 66.6 per cent of their total population [was engaged in scavenging in 1961. They are evenly spread out in rural and urban areas. Those engaged in cultivation live in the rural areas.

Scheduled Tribes

In 1951, in all 19,097 persons (9,962 males and 9,135 females) were returned as Scheduled Tribes.

The District had returned nine Scheduled Tribes (apart from such persons who were tabulated as Unclassifiables) in 1961. Their population according to 1961 Census, decreased to 17,228 which again rose to 22,493 in 1971. Their tahsilwise distribution is quite unfair. Their maximum number (16,032) resides in Bijawar tahsil, whereas the minimum number (1,975) lives in Laundi tahsil. The rest (4,486) reside in Chhatarpur tahsil according to 1971 Census.

The percentage of the Scheduled Tribes to total population, which was 2.93 in 1961 improved a little and went up to 3.16 in 1971.

These tribes live mostly in rural areas. The main tribes are (1) Gonds including Patharias, (2) Khairwar including Kondars, (3) Nat, (4) Saur and (5) Sonr.

1. *Districtwise Economic Indicators*, op. cit., p. 2.

Their population in 1961 was 2,848. Only one person lived in urban area then. More than 90 per cent of the Gond working population was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the District (1,177 persons or 73.1 per cent in cultivation and 289 or 18 per cent as labourers) in 1961. The rest were engaged in mining, quarrying, fishing, forestry, livestock, etc.

They formed nearly one-fourth (4,186 or 24.3 per cent) of the Scheduled Tribe population of the District in 1961 and live mostly in rural areas. Three-fourths of their working force was engaged in agriculture either as cultivators or as labourers. Persons engaged in mining, quarrying, etc., are only about 5 per cent but nearly half of them live in urban areas. Some of them are also engaged in hunting as a supporting occupation.

They numbered 618 in 1961 census. Saperas, Kabutars and Navdigars are treated as synonymous groups of Nats. The Saperas are those Nats who are professional snake charmers. More than three-fourths of the working population of Kabutars and Navdigars was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1951 census the Nats were treated as Scheduled Castes in the erstwhile Madhya Bharat region and were neither Scheduled Castes nor Scheduled Tribes in the former Mahakoshal and Vindhya Pradesh regions or the former Bhopal State. They were classified under backward classes. They are professional acrobats, tight rope walkers and are generally of the wandering type. Taken as a whole, Nat, Navdigar, Saperas and Kubutar are only a very small percentage (nearly 4 per cent.) of the total Scheduled Tribe population.

Their number in 1961 was 5,066 all living in rural areas. They form a little less than one-third of the Scheduled Tribe population and constitute the largest single tribe in the District. Three-fourths of their working force is occupied in agricultural operations. Mining, quarrying, fishing, hunting, etc., also engage a small percentage of them (nearly 5%).

They numbered 4,442 in 1961, only three persons living in urban area at that time. The Sonr appear to be the same tribe as Saura, although they have been separately enumerated in accordance with the 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (modification) Order, 1956'. They constitute nearly one-fourth of the total Scheduled Tribes population of the District. A little less than two-thirds of their working force is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and a little more than one-third is engaged in 'Other Services' which is their main occupation. Only about 5 per cent of them are engaged in mining, quarrying, hunting, fishing, etc.

Apart from these main tribes there are about 11 other tribes which are found in the District in small numbers. They are (1) Agaria, (2) Baiga, (3) Bhil, (4) Biar or Biyar, (5) Bhunia, including Bharia and Paliha, (6) Kol (Dahait), (7) Majhi, (8) Mawasi, (9) Panika, (10) Pao and (11) Sahariya.¹

New Religious Leaders and Movements

Apart from the Various temples which stand in the District as religious monuments, the most interesting shrine is that of Pran Nath, built at Panna town in the adjoining Panna District in 1795. There are a number of followers of Pran Nath in the District. The exact date of Pran Nath's arrival in Panna is uncertain; but from the best accounts he appears to have come in 1683 A. D. He was instrumental in discovering or re-opening the diamond-bearing tract, and rose to high favour.

Pran Nath was a *Kshatriya* and was born at Jamnagar in Gujarat on 6th September 1618. He was deeply versed in Muhammadan learning, and endeavoured to show that there was no essential difference between the Hindu and Muhammadan faiths. To this end he collected a number of passages from the *Koran* and the *Vedas* in a work called the *Mahitariyal*. His disciples prove their acceptance of his teaching by eating in a mixed assembly of Musalmans and Hindus. The chief object of worship in the temple at Panna is Pran Nath's book which is kept on a gold-embroidered cloth.

His followers are called *Dhamas* or Pran Nathis and are said to be numerous in Nepal where converts have been made by missionaries of this sect. Dhamis Nepali *Dhamis* come to Panna to study the doctrines of the founder of or Pran their faith², and some of them are always present in the town. There Nathis are also a large number of followers of this faith in Gujarat and Bombay. They come to Panna every year on the occasion of *Sherad Purnima*. This sect is a wonderful example of Hindu-Muslim unity. The Pran Nathis everywhere organize annual functions, recite specially written *bhajans*, composed by Pran Nath himself and thus commemorate the anniversary of their beloved spiritual head.

The Parnami sect founded originally by Shri Dev Chandra was propagated widely by his able disciple Mshraj, who became famous as Pran Nath and who delivered speeches and invited his disciples to stand united against the tyranny of Aurangzeb. His unpublished work "*Kuljam Swaroop*" or the *Tartamyasa Sava* is extant and is worshipped. It can not be published on account of certain notions prevalent in the sect. There are 18,000 verses in this religious work.³

Civil Marriages

Under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, the information till the year 1963 is nil. It is only since 1964 that a few cases of civil marriages were registered.

1. The Tribes of Madhya Pradesh, Department of Tribal Welfare, Bhopal, 1964, p. 76.
2. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XIX, p. 404.
3. Vindhya Bhoomi (Sahitya Ank), June 1958, pp. 60-61.

every year. The maximum and minimum number of cases registered were 14 in 1967 and 2 in 1969 respectively. The maximum number of civil marriages solemnized under the aforesaid Act was 7 in 1967. This shows that the frequency of civil marriages in the District is very low.

The following table gives particulars pertaining to civil marriages during the period 1964-72.

Table No. III—4
Particulars of Civil Marriages, 1964-72

Sl. No.	Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1.	Number of cases registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.	5	6	11	14	6	2	9	9	3
2.	Number of Marriages solemnized.	1	4	6	7	2	1	..	4	2
3.	Number of cases rejected	4	2	5	7	4	1	9	5	1

Source: Collector, District Chhatarpur.

Marital Age

In the age group of 10-14, nearly 107 males and 553 females out of 1,000 males and females had been returned as married in 1961. In the case of females, the high incidence of marriage points to the possibility of marriage among female in the age nearer 9 years. In the rural areas especially, early marriages are not still uncommon.

Among the males, the figure went upto 483 in 15-19 age-group and 686 in 20-24 age-group; from 25 onwards and upto 45-59 over 800 males per 1,000 males were married. Thus, it is obvious that among the males the age of marriage is somewhat high. In the 30-34 age-group 852 males out of 1,000 were married. This was the highest figure for married males in a particular age-group. This represented a fairly high marriage rate.

Among the females, the number of married ones increased to 955 per 1,000 in the 15-19 age-group, and it reached a maximum of 985 in 20-24 age-group.

The number of never married males had been fairly high in practically all the age-groups, whereas there are very few never married females.

Divorce

There were fewer divorces among females than males during the 1961 Census operations. However, divorce is an uncommon phenomenon in the

District and is resorted to only in the lower strata of society, that too, occasionally, e.g., in Ahirs divorce is allowed at the instance of either the husband or wife. However, the cases are rare.

Widow-remarriage

It is not allowed among Brahmans and other higher strata of society in which caste panchayats are strong.

Among Ahirs, Chamars, etc., widows remarry. They may take any persons for their husband except their own relatives and husband's elder brother and ascendent relations.

Economic Dependence of Women and their place in Society

The percentage of female workers to total workers in 1961 was 35.7 which has rapidly come down to 17.1 in 1971. These figures show that the economic dependence of women has increased in the decade 1961-71 and they have become more and more dependent on their male partners.

Traffic in Women and Prostitution

Under the "Suppression of Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956", no cases were registered during the period 1961-73. Similarly, no cases of prostitutes were reported in the District during the same period.

Drinking

Under the Prohibition Act, 7 persons were caught in 1961. The number of persons caught in 1964 was 26 which was the highest in the decade. In 1966 and 1971 this number was 17 and 18, in 1972 and 1973 it was 24 and 20, respectively. These figures, however, do not give the enormity of this social evil in the District. On certain festivals and functions the lower castes are accustomed to consume *desi* wine collectively for merry-making.

Gambling

Gambling is a social evil which is increasing with the pace of time. In 1961, only 21 cases were recorded under the Gambling Act in the District. The maximum number of cases (89) was registered in the year 1970. In the year 1971, 1972 and 1973 the number of cases registered by police was 58, 67 and 63 respectively. These figures do not present the real picture of the evil, for the number of those who escape is always much more.

Property and Inheritance

There is very little effect of post-Independence legislation in respect of transfer of property on the lives of the average men in the District. The traditions are strong enough and the property is shared equally among all the living sons to the complete exclusion of the daughters. In the case of a pre-deceased son, if he is survived by a male child, then the appropriate share would be given to him. In case there is a female child or no child then the widow would only get

maintenance and in case the widow goes away into another family she would be deprived of that too and even her ornaments would be snatched away.

Where a partition of the property takes place during the father's life time then all the shares of the sons are made out and the father takes one share equally with his sons for himself. The father then may live with one of the sons and his share gets merged with that son's when the father dies, provided he alone bears the funeral and other expenses incurred in connection with death-rites.

Where there are no sons and only daughters, the property passes on to the nearest male surviving heirs like brother or uncle. Only in cases where there are no males then the daughters inherit equally.

Traditional Restrictions on Marriages

The people in general are monogamous. Rarely persons with more than one wife are found. No marriage can take place between persons of same *gotra* or lineage. The following *gotras* are avoided, namely:—

- (1) *Gotra* of father, (2) *Gotra* of mother, (3) *Gotra* of father's sister, and (4) *Gotra* of father's mother.

Brahmans, as elsewhere, are very orthodox in their outlook on marriage. A younger sister should not generally be married before the elder¹.

Marriage Customs

Marriage ceremonials observed in the District are the same as those observed in other parts of Bundelkhand. *God bharna*, literally, 'filling the lap', is a ceremony which finally sets the seal on all negotiations. The village *pandit* then fixes a date looking into his papers. The bride's party fixes upon the date of marriage and the other side okays it. Now the *lagoon* is sent to the boy's home. It contains a letter, sprinkled with turmeric water to become yellow, with some cash. With this the preparations go ahead.

On the boy's side, three days before starting of the *barat* or marriage party, ceremonies begin. The first ceremony is *Ratti-jagga* or keeping awake at night. The hands and feet of the boy are coloured red by *mehandi* (henna), thereafter he is not supposed to move out. This is followed by women's singing and dancing in the night, hence the term *Ratti-jagga*.

The next day morning small *poories* are made; they are called *bana*. Women of the village are invited and these *poories* are given to them. In the evening the boy is anointed with oil. The aunts apply oil to the accompaniment of singing in a chorus.

The third day is *mandap* day and preparations begin on the night of the second. On this day men are invited for a feast. The women apply turmeric paste called *upton* to the boy and a headwear from *khejoor* (date-palm) leaves is tied. Similarly, at the girl's place, all these ceremonies in these forms are gone through.

1. Ricchari—A Village Survey, K. S. Bhatnagar, Census of India, 1961, p.18.

The marriage party now sets out from the boy's place. If it has to go by bus or train then only 60/70 members go in it. If it is for a nearby village then as many as 125/150 will go by bullock-carts. The *barat* The *nei* (barber) with the party is then sent to the village with news of its arrival. The bands begin to play. The bride's people go out to receive the marriage party and bring them to their place of stay which is called *jambasa*. All necessary arrangements for their food and stay are made.

From the bride's side the *nei* brings the invitation to the party. The *barat* then moves out after attiring itself properly for the occasion. The reception of *barat* is known as *agwani*. The groom now goes for *teeka*. The boy touches with sword the frame of the decorated doorway. This probably signifies victory of the bridegroom, a relic of the days of marriage by conquest.

The main ceremony of the marriage, i.e., *Uthwar* (circumambulation), sacred fire) now draws near. The *pandit* recites the *shlokas* and the holy fire is lit up. The bride and groom sit near each other in *gath-joda* style. The tying knot symbolises the link-up. The couple then goes around the fire seven times. Thus marriage is solemnised.

Dowry is a social evil prevalent in the District in almost all classes in one form or the other. However, people know the provisions of the Dowry System of the law and manage their affairs in such a way that they do not come in its clutches. This is evident from the information under the Dowry Prohibition Act from the year 1961 to 1973.

Home Life

Types of Dwellings

A great majority of houses in the District have mud walls followed by burnt bricks and stone. The use of G. I. Sheets is rare. The roofs are mostly of tiles shingle or slate followed by concrete and stones, grass leaves reeds or bamboo. In the urban areas too the above materials are used almost in similar proportions. In urban areas houses of burnt bricks are found in some numbers. In the villages few houses of burnt bricks are also found¹. However, in Chhatarpur and other towns several substantial *pakka* buildings are seen.

The average size of a household has been gradually increasing. In 1951 it was 4.54 and in 1961 and 1971, 4.65 and 5.12, respectively².

1. Chhatarpur District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. Liv.

2. Pocket Compendium of District Statistics, Chhatarpur, 1963, p. 19, Districtwise Economic Indicator, p. 2.

Chhatarpur town contains many well-built houses. The 'erstwhile' chiefs' place is a large substantial building standing in the centre of the city in a fine garden. Its appearance is enhanced by numerous monuments erected by Gosains who settled here nearly 'three centuries' ago¹.

At the old town of Mau, 10 miles west of Chhatarpur, once the seat of the Parihar Rajputs, there are numerous buildings. These, however, with the exception of a few Chandel remains are all in the 18th century style and of little architectural merit having been erected in the time of Chhatrasal².

Dress

The Hindus wear *dhoti*, *angarkha*, *kurta* and *safa* while their females generally use a *dhoti* which covers their entire body³. They also wear *Chunari*, *lehenga* and *angia*⁴.

In towns modern dresses are being gradually adopted by new generations specially, office, school and college going sections of the society.

Ornaments

The ornaments worn are the same throughout Bundelkhand. Small ornaments consist of *kara*, *chura*, *churi* and *badz* all made of silver. They adorn the arms.

Over the waist *Kardhoni* is worn. *Kada* is a bangle like ornament worn over the ankle. *Painjani* is also worn above the ankles. *Bichhuva* is the traditional sign for a married woman. She wears it in both her feet the first, second and third fingers being the favourite ones. As would follow, the widows and unmarried girls are prohibited from wearing them. All castes wear it and regard it as a votive sign of married status. Only when the husband dies are these removed along with other ornaments.

Food

The food of the poorer classes consists of *kutki*, *saman*, *kakun* and the fruits of the *mahua*, *achar*. The rich eat wheat, rice, gram, pulses, *ghi* and fruits, a few only eat flesh and drink liquor⁵. Thus, *kodon*, *kutki*, *junari* and *mahua* supply the staple food of the poor⁶. Meals are generally taken twice, at mid day and in the evening⁷.

Amusements and Festivals

The singing of *Alha* with music is the chief source of amusement throughout Bundelkhand, including Chhatarpur. People enjoy it very much.

1. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. X, 1908, p. 202.

2. *ibid.* Vol. X, 1908, pp. 199-200.

3. Chhatarpur State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 12.

4. Bijawar State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 6.

5. Chhatarpur State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 12.

6. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Central India, 1908, p. 351.

7. Bijawar State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 7.

Community recital of the *Ramayana* is another source. People congregate in the evening on village *chaupals* and enjoy the verses of the sacred book.

The principal festivals are *Salono*, *Dasahra*, *Diwali*, *Holi* and local fairs¹ dealt with in detail in the following description.

All communities celebrate *Dasahara* festival with great gaiety and enthusiasm. In villages a ram or goat is slaughtered in the evening to signify the killing of Ravan, the demon king whom Ram killed. Ravan must be killed with one blow. The meat is then distributed among the *Chamars*, *Gadariya*, *Ahirs* and *Kachhis* etc. Next morning the people move around making social calls and presenting *Sauri* tree leaves.

Diwali is celebrated for four days by the *Brahmans* and *Ahirs* and for three days by all other castes. *Dhan Teras* is the initial date of this four day long festival. It is celebrated on the 13th day of *Kartik* month (October/November). On this day usually some new utensils are purchased. On *Amavasya*, goddess of wealth, *Laxmi* is worshipped. The houses are cleaned up and lighted in the evening. The third day is celebrated as *Gobardhan Puja* by all castes. They make a small figure from cowdung to signify *Gobardhan Parvat*.

In the morning buffaloes and cows are worshipped. During the day bullocks and other male cattle are worshipped. They are carefully washed and cleaned, decorated with colours and peacock feathers. The cattle is then paraded in the village [and taken outside. It is a sort of a cattle show; but there is no competition and no prizes are given away.

On the next day *Bhai Dooj* is observed. On this day the sister applies *teeka* on her brother's forehead and is given some useful gifts. It is purely a family festival.

On *Phalgun* (March) full moon day *Holi*, the festival of sprinkling of colour is observed. A few days (7 to 10) before this day a big piece of wood is planted in the earth, and children collect wood, timber around this. Then on the full moon day, a fire is lighted in the night.

Next day coloured water is sprinkled on each other and *gulal* (a red coloured powder) is applied to forehead. Everybody joins in it to the accompaniment of singing and music. They carry *gulal* and coloured water and visit houses of friends and relatives. When a house has been visited the male members join the congregation and move to the next. This is one festival in which everybody joins irrespective of his caste or social standing. When the day is over, the singing and merry-making goes on for the next 3-4 days.

Communal Life

There are nine places in the District where *Makar Sakranti* fair is held. These are Rampura, Basari, Dhora, Rampur, Salaiya and Pepra in Chhatarpuri Kutora and Bhimkund in Bijawar; and Chandla in Laundi Tahsil.²

1. *ibid.*

2. Chhatarpur District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. 287.

Shiva Ratri fair is another important occasion for people especially at five places, namely Khajuraho and Sarsed in Chhatarpur and Bodagaon, Serota and Semariya in Bijawar Tahsil where fairs are organized.

Basant Utsava is celebrated on a colourful day *Basant Panchmi* in the form of a fair organized on *Magh Sudi 5* (January/February) at three places, two in Laundi tahsil (Chandla and Patha) and one in Bijawar (Bhagwan) tahsil. The duration of the fair is a fortnight, 2 days and 1 day respectively.

At Bodagaon in Bijawar, *Shree Jata Shankar* fair is held on *Magh Sudi 5* (January/February). People congregate here on every *Amavasya* and also purify themselves by taking a bath in the local famous *Kund* on the days after solar and lunar eclipses. The water here is said to be curing skin diseases.¹

Jalvihar fair is managed at Chandla and Laundi in Laundi tahsil and at Chhatarpur proper on *Bhadra Sudi 13* (August/September) for 3 days, *Agrahayana* (November/December) for 7 days and *Asvin Sudi 10* (September/October) for 30 days, respectively. It is a Jain festival.

Similarly *Sidhaghat Mela* is organized in Pausa *Magha* (January) by Jain community at Dhasan in Bijawar tahsil. This place is on the border of Chhatarpur district adjoining Tikamgarh district.

Jain Pilgrim Centres

Dron-Giri and *Naina Giri* are two other important Jain pilgrim centres in the district. There are 24 *Jinalayas* and 25 Jain temples respectively at these places where Jains congregate in thousands from *Chaitra Sudi 8* to 14 (March/April) and from *Kartik Sudi 8* to 15 (October/November), respectively to participate in fairs.²

Mela Janki Niwas is organised at Bijawar proper for a fortnight beginning from *Agrahanya Badi 5* (November/December). Over 5,000 people attend it daily.

Nav Durga fair is organized at Ram-toriya in Bijawar tahsil in *Vaishakha* (April/May) for a day only.

Kadam ka Bhopra is yet another occasion when a one day fair is organized at Bhopra in this tahsil.

Nowgaon fair is a seven day celebration in January every year at Nowgaon in Chhatarpur tahsil. On an average over 2,000 people assemble here daily.

Mahabir Mela is a 3 day celebration at Madhopur in Laundi tahsil. The Gram Panchayat organizes it from *Agrahayana Badi 30* (November/December)³.

1. *Vindhya Bhoomi*, October, 1956, p. 25.

2. *ibid.* pp. 25-26.

3. Chhatarpur District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. 287.

Communal Dances and Festivities

The three types of dances popular in Bundelkhand are also in vogue in the District, namely :—

(1) *Bedni ko Naach*

(2) *Jogya* and

(3) *Langi*.

The '*Bedni ko Naach*' is prevalent only among women. It is danced in keeping with the accompanying instrumental music.

There is an element of acting in the *Jogia* dance, called by some as *Jogira*. On the day, the marriage party reaches to the bride's house, women staying at the bridegroom's sing, dance and act as husband, father-in-law, etc., thus rejoicing and marry making is the main purpose behind it.

Langi is danced during *Holi* festival. Men and women dance together. There is an element of sex appeal in the movement of the various parts of the body. The dancers' feet move fast. There are two rows one of men and the other of the women. When men proceed, the women recede while dancing and the *vice-versa*.¹

Public Games

Children's games consist of *gili-danda* (tip-cat), kite-flying, *ankh-michi* (blind man's buff), and the like. In towns volley-ball, hockey and foot-ball are regularly played.

Indoor Games include Chess, Cards and *Chaupar*.²

Hunting has been and still continues to be a popular pastime of the rich. Tiger, bear, *Sambhar* and wild hog are common in the forests. In former days elephants were caught in large numbers and Abul Fazl in detailing the places where these animals were captured adds that the elephants from Panna were the best.³

Economic and Professional Groups and Classes in relation to social life: "The Social system which was based on semi-feudal traditions of reciprocity, in which the *Jagirdars*, etc., acted as overlords of the village community as such, has disappeared. The Vindhya Pradesh Jagirdari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1952 had been a landmark in the economic and social history of the region. The pivot round which the entire social and economic life of the peasantry revolves is now the *gaon panchayat* instead of *Jagirdars*.

1. *Vindhya Bhoomi*, October, 1956, p. 107.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Central India, 1908, p. 41.

3. *ibid.* p. 366.

The *gram panchayats* and *nyaya panchayats* have inculcated a sense of security and justice in the entire working class. This coupled with the disappearance of *begar* system has improved the lot of the people engaged in various economic activities in agricultural and industrial sector. This has, in turn given rise to a sense of initiative and self-confidence among them which has raised their social status as well. All the functional castes in the District are now better off economically and enjoy a considerable amount of status in the rural social hierarchy".

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Majority of the people of the District subsist on agriculture for earning their livelihood. The statistics of the Census of 1961 show that out of the total workers 74 per cent (61.5 per cent as cultivators and 12.5 per cent as agricultural labourers) derived their livelihood from the profession of farming. Barring Chhatarpur Tahsil where 51.1 per cent of the workers were cultivators, the other two tahsils have returned more than two-thirds workers under this class namely, 67.9 per cent in Bijawar Tahsil and 76.3 per cent in Laundi Tahsil. The figures of the subsequent Census of 1971 point to a still more exclusive situation when 83 per cent of the total workers were enumerated in agricultural sector (57.5 per cent as cultivators and 25.5 per cent as agricultural labourers). The figures indicate that there has been little urbanisation or change in the basic economic structure so that almost all the inter-census growth in population has been absorbed in agricultural sector.

Wheat (92.5 thousand hectares in 1971-72) is the principal cereal crop of the District. Other important cereals are barley (29.0 thousand ha.), (*jowar* 27.3 thousand ha. and paddy (18.6 thousand ha.) Gram (47.4 thousand ha.) is the principal pulse crop while *till* (28.3 thousand ha.) accounts for the largest area amongst the oilseed crops.

Land Utilization

The Table given below shows the pattern of land utilization in the District:—

Land use		Area ('000 Hectares)
1. Total Area according to village papers	.. ..	863
2. Forests	.. ..	88
3. Not available for cultivation	.. ..	152
3.1 Put to non-agricultural uses	.. ..	46
3.2 Barren and unculturable land	.. ..	106
4. Other uncultivated land	.. ..	226
4.1 Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	.. ..	58
4.2 Culturable waste	.. ..	168
5. Fallow land	.. ..	75
5.1 Old fallows	.. ..	49
5.2 Current fallows	.. ..	26
6. Net area sown	.. ..	322
7. Sown more than once	.. ..	38
8. Total sown area	.. ..	360

The area of the District is 863 thousand hectares. In the year 1971-72 forests accounted for 88 thousand ha. The area not available for cultivation

amounted to 152 thousand ha. The major portion of this land was located in Bijawar Tahsil. This land consisted of 46 thousand ha. of land put to non agricultural uses and 106 thousand ha. of barren and unculturable land. As amongst the tahsils, Chhatarpur had the largest share of land put to non-agricultural uses and Bijawar had the largest share of barren and unculturable land. These land uses have shown no significant change over the last 20 years.

Land under permanent pastures shows sudden decline from 144 thousand ha. in 1966-67 to 92 thousand ha. in 1967-68, and the declining tendency is maintained. Chhatarpur Tahsil had the largest area under pastures. Culturable waste land shows enormous rise from 36 thousand ha. in 1955-56 to 196 thousand ha. in 1968-69. Thereafter the area declined to 168 thousand ha. in 1971-72. Out of Culturable waste, 74 thousand ha. could be brought under cultivation immediately 52 thousand ha. could be brought under cultivation after effecting some improvements, while the rest, *i.e.*, 42 thousand ha. consisted of uneconomical and scattered patches of land. Cultivable waste was almost equally divided between Bijawar and Chhatarpur tahsils and to some extent, *i.e.*, 29 thousand ha. was in Laundi Tahsil in 1971-72. On the other hand it is clearly seen that fallow land have shrunk continuously from 257 thousand ha. in 1955-56 to 75 thousand ha. in 1971-72. The bulk of the fallow lands are concentrated in Chhatarpur Tahsil. Cropped area has grown at a steady pace. The net area sown has expanded from 205 thousand ha. in 1950-51 to 322 thousand ha. in 1971-72. The steady increase in cropped area is revealed from the fact that the per capita net area sown increased from 0.40 ha. in 1960-61 to 0.44 ha. in 1970-71. The same observations apply with regard to double-cropped and total cropped area. The double-cropped area increased from 28 thousand ha. in 1960-61 to 36 thousand ha. in 1970-71, though in terms of percentage to the net cropped area, there was a slight decline from 11.80 to 11.53. However, this percentage worked out to 12.93 in 1963-64 and 13.45 in 1967-68. Increase in cropped area is an unmistakable sign of the growth of agriculture in the District. Proportion of the net sown area to the total area of the District which was 23.8 per cent in 1950-51, increased to 37.3 in 1971-72, *i.e.*, from less than one-fourth to more than one-third of the total area of the District.

Irrigation

The history of construction of tanks in the District can be traced back to the remote past, when the Chandellas held sway over this region. The Chandella king Yashovarman who ruled in the second quarter of the 10th century A.D. is credited with the excavation of a large tank Bilwa-Tadag and construction of the largest Vishnu temple (now called Lakshman temple) at Khajuraho. The Bilwa tank which is said to rival the sea may be identified with the present Sibasagar which is quite close to the Lakshman temple.

The well-known traveller Ibn Battuta who visited Khajuraho in A.D. 1335 calls the place as Kajarra where there is a great pond about a mile in length near which are temples containing idols which the Muslims have mutilated. In

the centre of the pond there are three cupolas of red stone each of three storeys and at the four corners of the pond other cupolas have been constructed.

It is observed that construction of irrigation works in the past was done by the Bundela Rajput rulers at some places and there remained considerable scope for construction of even small irrigation works at other places. In Bundelkhand the physical and geological formations are favourable for irrigation; this area is also liable to famines. The famine of 1896-97 forced the examination of possibility of relief works which would serve as protection works. A British Engineer Captain Ewbank was employed on this duty and he drew up a number of projects for small works, *viz.*, tanks and field embankments for protection of crops. Construction, mainly of bunds and wells was undertaken. The old works each irrigating over 40 ha., constructed by these Rajput rulers were renovated, repaired and maintained after they were handed over to the newly formed Irrigation Department of Vindhya Pradesh in the year 1953. This involved construction of sluices, surplussing arrangements and canals, *etc.* Other tanks irrigating less than 40 ha. remained under Revenue Department.

Five Year Plans

Though the history of construction of irrigation works can be traced back to Chandela rulers, they are largely a gift of the development plans taken up after India achieved Independence. In all 19 irrigation works, were in existence prior to the launching of the First Five Year Plan. They are all minor in nature. Seven minor works were taken up during the First Plan. The execution of one medium project—Beniganj in Chhatarpur Tahsil was taken up during the Second Plan. Work which started in May 1958 was completed in March 1974 at a cost of Rs. 43.45 lakhs. It is designed to irrigate 4,168 hectares. Besides, there were 17 minor works. The irrigation work was pushed ahead when during the Third Plan 27 additional minor schemes were started. Work on two non-plan minor works was begun in 1967, on two works in 1968 and on ten works in 1969. They have all been completed during the years 1972 to 1975.

For implementing a medium project—Rangwan canal scheme the first sod was turned in September 1973. The scheme is likely to be completed in 1978. It is likely to involve an expenditure of Rs. 198 lakhs. It will, on completion, irrigate 13,560 hectares. Three minor irrigation projects have already been completed under the Plan.

A complete list of irrigation projects may be seen in Appendix.

Area Irrigated

The facilities for irrigation are comparatively, much better, but largely the cultivation is still of the dry type. In 1950-51, area irrigated amounted to 36,698 ha. and increased to 42,863 ha. in 1960-61. Some perceptible increase in the area irrigated was noticed in 1967-68, when the figure came to 55,742 ha. In the year 1971-72, there was further progress in this direction, when the area in receipt of irrigation was recorded as 67.3 thousand ha. This meant that 18.7

per cent of the total cropped area of the District was in receipt of irrigation. Considered from this point of view, Chhatarpur District enjoyed a very enviable position among the Districts of the State, being preceded only by Gwalior (31.9 per cent), Tikamgarh (29.5), Balaghat (28.4), Morena (25.4) and Bhind (20.1).

Sources of Irrigation-Canals

The principal sources of irrigation in the District consist of canals, tanks and wells. The share of canals in the irrigated agriculture of the District is not high, being only 14.5 per cent in 1971-72. But there has been spectacular growth in canal irrigation. Canal irrigation which was conspicuous by its absence in 1950-51, grew from just 865 ha to 9.8 thousand ha. in 1971-72. In between, during the five year period 1960-61 to 1965-66 it doubled from 1,172 ha. to 2,590 ha. The growth was yet more steep, thereafter, when by 1972-73, canals were irrigating ten thousand ha.

The canals in the District generally take off from tanks. There are no canals in the District which take off directly from the rivers, although a few diversion schemes have been constructed for diverting water from main rivers or nullahs. The principal canals constructed from diversion works are from Shyamri Anicut and Kail anicut. The former project is situated near Rajapur village in Bada-malhera Block (Bijawar Tahsil) while the latter project is located near village Patha (Laundi Tahsil).

Canal irrigation is mainly concentrated (1971-72) in Chhatarpur Tahsil (7,406 ha). Little area is irrigated by canals in Laundi Tahsil (114 ha). Bijawar Tahsil occupies the middle position in between these two extremes (2,248 ha).

Tanks

Only four per cent of the gross cropped area of the District is irrigated by tanks. Tank irrigation has shown little progress over the last two decades from 1.7 thousand ha. in 1950-51 to 2.6 thousand ha. in 1971-72. Bulk of the area irrigated by tanks is concentrated in Bijawar Tahsil. The filling of tanks wholly depends upon the rainfall in their catchment area.

The District is studded with numerous small tanks. In terms of area irrigated, their contribution may not be significant but they are of considerable local importance. These tanks were previously under the management of malguzars. Consequent upon the abolition of malguzari system, the management of these tanks passed on to the State. They have been repaired and improved and are maintained by the Irrigation Department. The tanks constructed by the Bundela rulers have already been alluded to.

There has been vigorous activity in the construction of tanks under the development plans.

Wells

Wells continue to occupy the pride of place amongst the sources of irrigation. Unlike the canals, well irrigation has made no such spectacular strides, and

its share as a source has also declined from 95.4 per cent in 1950-51 to 78.5 in 1971-72. But their position still remains pre-eminent. Area irrigated by wells, which was 35 thousand ha. in 1950-51 increased to 42.3 thousand ha. in 1965-66, 48.3 thousand ha. in 1968-69 and to 52.9 thousand ha. in 1971-72.

The wells in general are owned by individual farmers. Their number increased from 33,000 in 1966-67 to 33,700 in 1971-72. Out of the 33,503 wells enumerated in 1968-69, 29,426 were *pucca* and only 3,496 *kutchha*.

Well irrigation is mostly confined to Chhatarpur Tahsil (36,787 ha. in 1971-72), and very little in Laundi Tahsil (1,974 ha.). Bijawar Tahsil has intermediate position (14,131 ha.). Depth of the wells varies from place to place. The depth of the wells is generally 9 to 12 metres. The cost (around 1970) of constructing a *kutchha* well varies between Rs.1,000 and Rs.3,000 while a *pucca* well may cost Rs.5,000. Such a well may serve the needs of two to three hectares. In the beginning of the irrigation after the rains, the water may be available at a depth of 3 metres to 4.5 metres. The water level in the well may gradually recede down to 9 metres or more.

Deepening and boring of wells with a view to augmenting the supply of water from the well have received little attention. However, during the year 1974, due to scarcity of water, deepening of wells was taken up by the Public Health Engineering Department in some villages where the water level had gone down even below the average level.

Other sources of irrigation benefit the land to some extent and are responsible for about three per cent of irrigated area.

Submerging Tanks

This is a system of water conservation by means of storage in small *bundhis*. These works provide useful means of moisture conservation. After the rains the stored water is let out and the tank bed is emptied for cultivation.

Crops Irrigated

The major benefit of irrigation is claimed by wheat and barley which in 1971-72 had 37,090 ha. and 21,400 ha. under irrigation, respectively. Another important crop in receipt of irrigation was gram which had 4,240 irrigated ha.

Modes of Irrigation

Leather buckets or *charas* and wooden *rahats* are mainly used for lifting water. The *rahats* are sometimes iron-made also. A *rahat* is driven by a pair of bullocks. At the Livestock Census of 1966, in all, 20,835 *rahats* and 10,279 *motes* were enumerated in the District.

Over the last 15-20 years, diesel and electric pumps for irrigation have also come into use. They are meant for raising water from wells, rivers and *nullahs*. Diesel pumps which were only 131 in number in 1956, increased to 143 in 1966 437 in 1970 71 and 834 in 1971-72. About half of this number is in use in

Chhatarpur Tahsil. The rest are almost equally divided between the two remaining tahsils. Electric pumps increased from 3 in 1956 to 18 in 1966, 210 in 1970-71 and 883 in 1971-72. Thus they have outnumbered diesel pumps. There has been phenomenal growth in their numbers since 1969-70. Most of them (686 in 1971-72) have been installed in Chhatarpur Tahsil. Electric pumps have been set up for lifting water under the lift irrigation scheme, expected to start during 1975.

Though the area under irrigation in the District is quite considerable, but development of irrigation facilities is not commensurate with the needs, particularly when it is seen that the District has much untapped potential for the expansion of irrigation. There are numerous rivers and *nullahs* whose waters are going waste unutilized. This water would be utilized for irrigation by constructing canals, tanks and diversion weirs and by lift irrigation. Impounding of water will raise the water level and may make construction of wells a fruitful proposition. Possibilities of boring tube wells have also to be explored. There is a wide scope for construction of lift irrigation schemes on perennial rivers like the Kathan the Ken and the Dhasan.

The interior areas of the Bijawar Tahsil like Buxwaha Block need irrigation most in the District. Laundi Tahsil contains much fertile land, but is thirsty. If only the thirst could be quenched, the District will witness unbounded agricultural prosperity.

There is need for developing irrigation consciousness also. As now, *kharif* crops are seldom irrigated. It is primarily the *rabi* crops that receive the benefit of irrigation. Such cropping schedules and practices could be evolved which require irrigation throughout the year.

Most of the area of the Bijawar Tahsil comes in the hilly tract of the District where a programme of bunding of *nullahs* may be taken up for facilitating irrigation. Thus the Buxwaha Block and a part of Bijawar Block will be covered by this programme. In the semi-plain part of the Badamlehra Block, flow-irrigation could be provided with lift irrigation and by construction of tanks. In other parts of the Tahsil, outside the purview of the above schemes, wells may be constructed. In the semi-plains of Chhatarpur Tahsil construction of tanks may be a feasible proposition. In the plains of the Tahsil lift irrigation from rivers like the Dhasan and construction of wells may be resorted to. The lower reaches of the District comprise ravines and plains. The most fertile parts of the Laundi Tahsil also lie in this tract. There is the possibility of lifting water from the Ken river. The general topography of the land does not permit the construction of storage tanks. Water-table in this region is very low. Digging of wells may not be an attractive proposition. However possibilities of boring of tubewells may be explored.

Planning for Prosperity

A very ambitious programme has been envisaged for the future, which on fructification will transform the face of the country and bring unprecedented

prosperity. For the first time, major irrigation projects and that too in all the three tahsils, namely, Urmal project in the Chhatarpur Tahsil, Ken multi-purpose project in Laundi Tahsil and Dronsagar and Sujara Ban projects in Bijawar Tahsil have been envisaged. Besides, two medium and 34 minor irrigation projects have been proposed. The Fifth Plan envisages to increase irrigation to such an extent that in 23 per cent of the cultivated area, the crops are to be raised with irrigation.

Soil

Mainly four types of soils are found in the District namely, *mar*, *kabar*, *padua* and *rankar*. *Mar* is loamy black soil, retentive of moisture and is very fertile. It grows wheat without irrigation. It fetches higher price in comparison to other soils. *Kabar* is like *mar*, but lighter in colour and fertility. It is sometimes mixed with *padua*. It is suitable for growing gram and *jowar*. When irrigated, good crops of wheat can also be taken. *Padua* is a lighter type of soil, lacking in organic matter. It is yellow in colour and smooth in texture. It grows gram and can also grow wheat if irrigated. *Rankar* is reddish-coloured very light consisting of gravel and least fertile of the lot. It grows crops like *til* and *kodon*. Good *rankar* can give a fair crop of wheat as well if irrigated. This soil constitutes nearly sixty per cent of the soils of the District. This fact explains the agricultural backwardness of the District.

The District can be divided into four agricultural zones, on the basis of such factors as soil climate, rainfall, crops raised and agricultural practices :—

- (1) Tahsil Laundi (Heavy Soil);
- (2) Tahsil Chhatarpur (Medium Soil);
- (3) Tahsil Bijawar :
 - (i) Bijawar and Malhera Blocks (Ordinary Soil);
 - (ii) Buxwaha Block (Inferior Soil);

Agriculture

Agricultural Communities

The main communities engaged in the calling of agriculture are *Rachi* Chamar, *Domar*, *Lodhi*, *Koro*, *Ahir*, etc. They are industrious and work in the fields with their families. They are simple in nature and habits. *Thakurs*, *Brahmins* and *Kayasthas* are also agriculturists but generally they do not till the soil themselves but get the work done by hired agricultural labour under strict supervision.

Practical agricultural wisdom has been expressed in the form of proverbs. This accumulated wisdom has been handed down from generation to generation. Some of these proverbs are mentioned below :—

- (1) *Shukarvar Ko Uthi Badariya, Rahi Shanichar Chhai; Aisa Bole Bhai, Bin Barse Nahin Jai.*

If the clouds arise on Friday and cover the sky on Saturday, Bhaddari says, such clouds will not go without rains;

- (2) *Poos Ujalo Saptmi, Athe Navmi Gaj; Megh Ho So Janle, Aasar He Sab Kaj.*

If the seventh day of second half of Poos is clear and there is thunder on eighth and ninth days and there are clouds also, then it is the opportunity for work.

- (3) *Pani Barse Adhe Poos Gehun Adha Bhoos.*

If it rains during the middle of Poos, then there will be half wheat and half chaff.

- (4) *Ek Bund Jo Chait Men Pare, Sahsara Bund Sawan Men Hare.*

One drop of rain in Chait robs a thousand drops of Sawan.

- (5) *Gobar Rakho Pani Sare, Tab Kheton Man Dana Pare*

When cow-dung rots in water, then grain comes in the field.

- (6) *Kheti To Thhori Kare, Mehnat Kare Sawai,*

Ram Chahe Va Manushya, Ghata Kabahun Na Aye.

The field covered may be small, but labour should be more. Then, to that man; even God may wish, there will be no loss.

- (7) *Khad Ka Koora Na Tare, Chahe Karam Likha Tar Jaya.*

The writing of destiny may be avoided but refuge and manure should not be avoided.

Crops

The two principal crop seasons in the District are *kharif* and *rabi*. From the point of view of area devoted to the cultivation of crops under the two seasons, it appears that both the seasons are equally important; though *rabi* crops have an edge over *kharif*, the proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* being 48.6 : 51.4 (in 1972-73). Food crops predominate over non-food crops the proportion being 80:20 (in 1972-73). As between *kharif* and *rabi* food crops are more important than non-food crops in *rabi* than in *kharif*. In *kharif* the proportion is 64.5 : 35.5 while in *rabi* it is 95.6 : 4.4.

The table given below shows at a glance the area, production and yield of the principal crops of the District:—

Table No. IV-2
Area Production and Yield of Principal Crops (1971-72)

Name of the Crop	Area (in '000 Hectares)	Production (in '000 Tonnes)	Yield (kg. per Ha.)
Paddy ..	18.6	7.8	451
Wheat ..	92.5	88.2	1,075
Jowar ..	27.3	16.8	666
Barley ..	29.0	29.6	1,027
Kodon-Kutki ..	30.7	7.4	232
Sawa ..	9.5	3.2	..
Total Cereals ..	213.3	153.8	..
Gram ..	47.4	31.3	650
Tur ..	7.0	3.3	564
Urad ..	11.1	2.2	213
Total Pulses ..	72.6	38.7	..
Sesamum ..	28.3	4.9	156
Linseed ..	6.1	2.1	350
Total Oilseeds ..	36.5	7.3	..

Wheat

Wheat is the principal crop of the District, accounting for 92.5 thousand ha. out of the total cropped area of 360 thousand ha. in 1971-72. Area sown under wheat shows almost three fold increase between the year 1950-51 and 1971-72 from 32 thousand ha. to 92.5 thousand ha. Laundi Tahsil accounts for the largest area under wheat closely followed by Chhatarpur Tahsil. But Laundi Tahsil grows most of the unirrigated wheat while Chhatarpur Tahsil grows most of the irrigated wheat. The increase in the irrigation facilities has contributed to the expansion in the area under wheat and simultaneous diminution in area under *kodon-kutki* and *jowar*. In 1971-72, production of wheat amounted to 88.2 metric tonnes. The yield per hectare was 1,075 kg. in 1971-72.

Kodon-Kutki

These are the crops of the hilly tracts having shallow and infertile soils. These crops occupied 30.7 thousand ha. and production amounted to 7.4 thousand tonnes.

Jawar

From 20 thousand ha. in 1950-51 the area under *jowar* increased to 36 thousand ha. in 1955-56. This is the highest figure as the statistics in the Appendix-A will show. From 1969-70 the area has been below 30 thousand ha.; 27.3 thousand ha.

in 1971-72. Laundi Tahsil is responsible for a little less than half of the total area under *jowar*. Chhatarpur Tahsil contributes about a third of the area. In general, when the rainfall is less, the area goes up. When irrigation is available there is a shift in favour of wheat. The year 1971-72, gave an outturn of 16.8 thousand metric tonnes. The year 1968-69 had witnessed the record yield of 26.8 thousand metric tonnes. In the year 1971-72 per ha. yield was recorded as 666 kg.

Barley

It is the next important cereal crop of the District, though it can claim parity with *jowar* in terms of area. The area devoted to the cultivation of barley shows that during the years 1950-51 to 1971-72, there has been little change. The highest area was 34.0 thousand ha. in 1950-51 and lowest 25.9 thousand ha. in 1960-61. The crop was grown in 29,007 ha. in 1971-72, out of which Chhatarpur Tahsil contributed 17,548 ha. Bijawar Tahsil 7,470 ha. and Laundi Tahsil 4,009 ha. An outturn of 29.6 thousand tonnes was obtained during the year 1971-72 the yield being 1,027 kg. per ha. The crop is mostly of the irrigated variety—21.4 thousand ha. out of the total 29.0 thousand ha. being irrigated.

Paddy

Paddy occupies the fifth position amongst the cereal crops of the District though the area has expanded but little over the last twenty years—the area under paddy which was 16 thousand ha. in 1950-51, was recorded as 16.8 thousand ha in 1969-70, 17.2 thousand ha. in 1970-71 and 18.6 thousand ha. in 1971-72. Paddy is almost wholly an unirrigated crop. Share of Bijawar Tahsil in paddy area is almost half. Laundi Tahsil also grows some amount of paddy. Production of paddy was recorded as 7.8 thousand tonnes in 1971-72. The yield in the same year was 451 kg. per hectare.

Gram

About one-fifth of the total cropped area grows pulse crops in the District. Out of this group of crops, gram is the most important, *urad* and *tur* occupying the other important positions. As regards area, gram has registered good progress—from 30 thousand ha. in 1950-51 to 42 thousand ha. in the years 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1967-68 and 47.4 thousand ha. in 1971-72. This is a largely unirrigated crop only about nine per cent of the gram area is in receipt of irrigation. Amongst the tahsils, Laundi has the largest area under gram. Production of gram was 31.3 thousand tonnes in 1971-72. The yield per ha. was 650 kg. in the same year.

Oilseeds

This group of crops contributes about a tenth of the total cropped area of the District. Sesamum (*til*) is the important oilseed crop. Area under *til* has varied between 37.9 thousand ha. in 1955-56 and 19.7 thousand ha. in 1965-66. Out of the total area of 28,301 ha. under *til* in 1971-72, share of Chhatarpur Tahsil was 16,729 ha., Laundi Tahsil 7,024 ha. and Bijawar Tahsil 4,548 ha. Production of *til* has fluctuated from year to year. In 1971-72 it was 4.9 thousand tonnes. In the same year, the yield per ha. was 156 kg. a low figure in comparison to 187 kg. in 1970-71 and 227 kg. in 1969-70.

Sugarcane

Very little of sugarcane is grown in the District, the main reasons to account for being limited irrigation facilities and lack of any sizeable demand. There is no sugar factory either in the District or in the adjoining districts. Sugarcane is grown for the local production of *gur* or extraction of juice for drinking. Only 470 ha were under sugarcane in 1971-72.

Fruits and Vegetables

The area under fruits and vegetables is steadily going up but the area under vegetables is increasing at a faster rate. Paucity of irrigation facilities is an important limiting factor. Vegetables are grown extensively and green vegetables are available all the year round in Chhatarpur. The area under fruits was 196 ha. and under vegetables it was 1,290 ha. in the year 1971-72. *Guava* (53 ha.) is an important fruit crop. Amongst vegetables may be mentioned potato (180 ha.), sweet potato (160 ha.), and onion (130 ha.).

Condiments and Spices

Area sown under these crops was 508 ha. in 1971-72. The main constituent were chillies (201 ha.) and coriander (265 ha.).

Production of Cereals and Millets

The table below brings out the total production of cereals and millets in the District during the years 1969-70 to 1971-72:—

Table No. IV—3
Total Production of Foodgrain

Years	(in '000 Tonnes)		
	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food-grain
1969-70	150.0	38.5	188.5
1970-71	154.4	35.3	189.7
1971-72	153.8	38.7	192.5

Progress of Scientific Agriculture

Agricultural Implements

A table in the Appendix-A shows the different kinds of agricultural implements and machinery in use in the District from the year 1951. A certain amount of shift to the modernisation of agriculture is indicated by the increase in the use of iron ploughs and tractors but the degree of shift is not very heartening. Iron

ploughs increased by only 50 per cent from 89 in 1956 to 144 in 1972. A progress of the same magnitude is noticeable in case of tractors from 28 in 1956 to 40 in 1972. The number of diesel and electric irrigation pumps shows phenomenal growth which has already been alluded to. The Live-stock Census of 1966 shows that other implements in use in the District were as follows : improved *bakhar* and implements 954, improved seed drills 459, winnowers 29, rotary machines for chaff cutting 2,714 and sprayers 12.

The fact is that improved implements have yet to gain wide popularity. The improved implements used in the District by the common cultivators are none except a small number of soil turning ploughs, viz., Shabash and Wah—Wah. Mechanized farming units do maintain a contingent of mechanical equipment. Big cultivators are taking interest in purchasing tractors largely as a result of liberal credit facilities made available by the Land Development Bank and State Bank.

Seeds

The improved seeds have been introduced very widely and wheat is on saturation level. Even then cultivators are keen to take latest strains as they are keen to achieve higher yields. Most of the cultivators are using Mexican strains, viz., S-308, S-227, R.R. 21, Heera, H.D.M.-1925, U.P.-310, Moti, Sharbati Sonora, Sonora-64, Lerma, Hy.-65, Narbada-4, H.D.M.-1593, U.P.-301. Seeds of paddy, maize, *jowar*, pulses and oilseeds are in currency and cultivators are gradually adopting them. The varieties introduced are :—

Paddy- N-22, Bala, Ratna, Kavery, I.R.S., Lallu-14, Vasmati.

Jowar - C. S. H.-2, Vidisha - 60-1.

Maize - T. 55, T 9.

Moong - Jawahar T. 45, T. 44,

Til - G - 35, N. 32.

Tur - T 21, Prabhat

Soyabean - Bragg, Clark, J.S. 1.

Groundnut - Jyoti, Gangapuri

Barley - K. 12

Gram - T. 87

Pea - Khapar Kheda

Japanese method of paddy cultivation is not followed in this area. Cultivators do manage growing of paddy crop by transplantation method. Hybrid maize and Hybrid *jowar* are not grown very widely because of poor liking of growers for these crops. Even then new strains have come into use of average and big cultivators.

The table given below shows the coverage by high yielding varieties of important crops :—

Table No. IV—4

High Yielding Varieties Coverage (In '000 Hectares)

		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Paddy	..	..	..	..	0.3
Wheat	..	18.0	11.1	1.5	20.0
Jowar	..	0.3	0.2	..	0.4

Manures and Fertilizers

The usual method of increasing the fertility of the soil is the use of cow-dung manure. Though most of the cow-dung is used as fuel in the form of cakes silt of tanks and rivers is also applied for increasing the fertility of soil. Goats and sheep are also made to sit in the empty fields to receive their droppings which act as a rich manure.

Trash and leaves also find their way to the fields. The use of chemical fertilizers is spreading rapidly. The practice of green manuring has also come into vogue but application of fertilizers is having greater popularity.

The use of fertilizers is mainly confined to irrigated wheat. Use for leguminous crops started as late as 1973.

The table given below shows the distribution of fertilizers during recent years :—

Table No. IV—5
Distribution of Fertilizers

Year (1)		Nitrogenous (2)	Phosphatic (3)	Potassic (4)
1969-70	.. ..	3,490	3,281	465
1970-71	.. ..	5,875	5,038	395
1971-72	.. ..	7,790	5,613	376

It may be interesting to note the per hectare use of N.P.K. —

Table No. IV-6
Per Hectare use of N. P. K. (In terms of Nutrients)

Year (1)		N. (2)	P. (3)	K. (4)	Total (5)
1970-71	.. ..	3.35	2.30	0.68	6.33
1971-72	.. ..	4.33	2.49	0.62	7.44

These figures show the growing popularity of chemical fertilizers.

Rotation of Crops

Gram or wheat is often taken after the paddy has been harvested. A crop of *urad* or *moong* may be taken before the main crop of paddy. There is no regular system of rotation of crops. The other common rotations are *Jowar*-wheat; paddy-Gram/*masur* (lentil).

Activities of the Agriculture Department

A Deputy Director of Agriculture has been posted at Chhatarpur for carrying out various agricultural development activities in the District. He is assisted by Assistant Directors who guide the field staff and implement development programme. An Assistant Soil Conservation Officer looks after contour-bunding and other rural programmes. An Assistant Agricultural Engineer carries out tractor-ploughing operations. Eleven tractors were in operation at the Chhatarpur unit in 1968-69. At the Block level, Agriculture Assistants carry out the development programme. Besides, staff has also been posted for plant protection and marketing work.

Soil Conservation

As noted, the Department has sponsored soil conservation schemes under which bunding of fields for *rabi* and paddy crops has been carried out. The table given below shows the progress of contour-bunding operations in the District:—

Table No. IV—7

Contour-Bunding Operations

Year	Area under Contour-Bunding (in '000 Hectares)	
1967-68	..	3.16
1968-69	..	2.59
1969-70	..	2.87
1970-71	..	2.35
1971-72	..	3.25
1972-73 (Target)	..	5.83

Plant Protection

Plant Protection measures are taken on an extensive scale for protecting the crops against the attack of various insects and pests, weeds and rodents. Plant protection work done under some heads is indicated in the table given below:—

Table No. IV-8

Plant Protection Achievement

(In '000 Hectares)			
Year	Seed Control	Crop Protection	Rat Control
1969-70	..	16.0	9.6
1970-71	0.2	3.2	5.2
1971-72	46.7	1.7	9.3

Community Development Programme

In order to bring about multi-dimensional development of the rural areas which besides agriculture embraced livestock, animal husbandry, fisheries, health, sanitation, maternity and child welfare, education, and others, Community Development Programme was started in the District. The entire District has now come under the coverage of the Programme. The District is divided into eight blocks for purposes of this Programme. They are Chhatarpur, Laundi, Bijawar, Buxwaha, Rajnagar, Gaurihar, Nowgong and Malehra.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme

This Programme designed for the intensive development of agriculture covers all the blocks of the District, mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Agricultural Farms

There are four research/seed multiplication and demonstration farms in the District. The Nowgong Farm, in Nowgong (Tahsil Chhatarpur) on the Rewa-Tikamgarh Road was set up in 1945 during the State regime. Its primary function is to undertake research in various matters, connected with the uplift of agriculture. It covers an area of 14 ha. Mau Farm (Jagat Sagar Farm) was established in 1953-54. It is spread over a vast area of 298 ha. and is divided into two blocks. Block No. 1, is situated at a distance of 8.5 kms. from Nowgong on Jagatsagar Road. Block No. 2 is about 5.5 kms. from Nowgong on Goratal Road. The Farm at Hanuman Chowki (Tahsil Bijawar) was started in the year 1958-59 on Chhatarpur-Bijawar Road. Its area is 50 ha. The fourth Bijawar Farm, came into existence as early as in 1945. It is situated near village Khargapur on Chhatarpur-Bijawar Road and covers an area of 25.5 ha. The last three Farms are seed multiplication and demonstration farms.

Co-operative Societies

In the year 1973-74, there were 81 co-operative farming societies in the District. These societies had a membership of 1,205. They had a share capital of Rs. 84,540 while the working capital amounted to Rs. 2.84 lakhs. These societies had an area of 1,875 ha.

Animal Husbandry

The Census of 1951 recorded the livestock number of Chhatarpur District as 8.1 lakhs. This number increased to 10.5 lakhs and 11.6 lakhs at the subsequent censuses of 1956 and 1961. There was a slight fall in 1966 when the number came to 11.3 lakhs. In 1972 the number stood at 12.2 lakhs.

Cattle represent the main constituent of the cattle-wealth of the District, being more than one-half of the entire livestock numbers. In 1951, cattle numbered 5.1 lakhs and increased to 6.0 lakhs in 1956 and 6.5 lakhs in 1961. In 1966 the number showed stagnation with 6.48 lakhs. In 1972 there was again an increase when the number was recorded as 7.1 lakhs.

Goats represent the next numerous class. From 1.2 lakhs in 1951, they increased to 2.4 lakhs ten years later. By 1972, their number was recorded at 2.6 lakhs. Buffaloes comprise the third numerically important category of animals. From 1.2 lakhs in 1951, the number increased to 1.6 lakhs in 1961 and to 1.7 lakhs in 1972.

Sheep are also important in the District, though to a lesser degree than the neighbouring Tikamgarh. From about 50 thousand in 1951, their number came to 86 thousands in 1961 and 87 thousand in 1972. The District is amongst the few noted for large number of pigs amongst the districts of the State. Enumerated as 11 thousand in 1951, they increased to 15 thousand in 1972.

Livestock by total as well as by all categories is most numerous in Chhatarpur Tahsil, as amongst the tahsils of the District. But while in case of cattle and buffaloes, Bijawar Tahsil is number two and Laundi Tahsil is number three, this order is reversed in case of sheep and goats.

Grazing and Fodder

Culturable wastelands, forest areas open for grazing and the agricultural fields after the crops have been harvested, are utilized for the grazing of cattle. The average of the area used for grazing, consisting of culturable waste and permanent pasture and other grazing lands, for the quinquennial 1961-62 to 1965-66 came to 649,298 acres, i. e., 30 per cent of the total area of the District. This gave only 0.57 acres of grazing area for every livestock. The area devoted to the cultivation of fodder crops is not such as to make any impact on the fodder situation of the District. Cultivation of improved grasses luxuriant and nutritious is being encouraged but paucity of irrigation facilities retards spread of their cultivation on any appreciable scale. During the year 1973-74, approximately

6 ha. of land was under berseem cultivation. However, the cultivation of these grasses started about a decade back and they, together, now cover about 81 ha. Besides berseem, hybrid napier is also recommended by the Veterinary Department. *Doob* is the common indigenous grass growing in the District.

Growing of improved fodder crops also figures in the package of crop rotation practice recommended for the District. Increased availability of improved fodder will lower the requirement of concentrates to be fed to the cattle. This will in turn reduce the cost of production of milk.

As noted earlier *jowar* is the major *kharif* crop of the District. *Jowar* stalks provide rich *kadbi* to the cattle. Every farmer grows *Jowar* residues of which are utilized to feed the cattle.

The District abounds in forest wealth and farmers enjoy free grazing facilities in the forests. This has made stall-feeding of cattle unpopular, especially in Bijawar Tahsil.

During the rainy season, animals feed on greens, which are available in plenty by themselves. Farmers generally do not give concentrates to the animals during this season. The roughage fed to the cattle consists of *bhoosa* and *kadbi* of *Jowar* and maize. During winters berseem, *bhoosa* and dry grasses are given to cattle. Local concentrates like cake of *til* or mustard are given to cattle when in milk or work.

Milk Supply

A scheme for the development of dairy industry is in operation in the District. Under the scheme about 50 applications for the grant of dairy loan have been prepared. The farmers in receipt of loan will purchase and maintain two buffaloes yielding about four-five litres of milk daily. There is a Government Milk Supply Scheme at Chhatarpur where facilities of pasteurisation are available.

Goat Breeding

As noted earlier, goats are very important in the livestock economy of the District, second only to cattle in numerical strength. Besides local breeds *Barbari* goats are also found in the District.

Sheep Breeding

Sheep found in the District are of local indigenous variety. No scientific methods of upgrading them are followed except that rams of Marwari breed are supplied for upgrading the breed. Results of this upgrading programme are visible in the improvement of quality of wool as compared to that of local breeds.

Sheep and goats are reared for milk, mutton and wool.

Poultry

The number of poultry has shown considerable growth in the District from 10,472 in 1951 to 16,328 in 1956 and 26,067 in 1961. With a fall of more than 3,000 in 1966 the number again shot up to 27,167 in 1971-72. Chhatarpur Tahsil accounted for about 63 per cent of the poultry numbers. Fowls are of indigenous breed (*deshi*) with a laying capacity of 80 eggs per year. For improving the breed. White Leghorn was introduced round about the year 1959. This breed lays about 210 eggs per year. It has been found to be very suitable for propagation in the District.

Poultry husbandry is an expanding industry of the District. As a result, backyard poultry units and private poultry farms have come into existence. Poultry units have also been started under Measures for Development the Applied Nutrition Programme, which numbered five in 1974. The villagers are provided with nutritive food in the form of eggs and meat. The marketing facilities bring some financial assistance to them.

Various kinds of facilities are made available to the private persons for development of poultry industry on scientific basis. Arrangements have been made for the supply of balanced feed. From time to time interested farmers are sent for training. Day old chicks and cockerels are supplied on exchange basis. Veterinary aids are provided free of cost. Loans are given for setting up and expansion of poultry units or farms. Poultry club, Nowgong, arranges for the supply of poultry feed and marketing of eggs. Remote areas where such facilities were unknown, are gradually coming under their coverage. Areas declared as poultry pockets receive special attention.

Parasitic infestation such as ascariasis, lice, coccidiosis, spirocheatosis are the common ailments noted in the District. Preventive Poultry Diseases measures have been adopted. Medicines are given to the poultry keepers free of cost. For controlling Ranikhet and fowl-pox diseases, arrangements have been made for preventive vaccinations.

Measures to Improve quality of Breed

Various measures have been adopted with a view to improving the quality of breeds of the cattle and buffaloes. They include the establishment of artificial insemination centres and key village centres, which came into existence as early as 1956-57. Besides cattle breeding units have been set up to provide natural service. For preventing the ingress of cattle diseases with the diseased incoming cattle a quarantine station was started at Alipur (Tahsil Chhatarpur) in 1965-66. It was transferred to Nowgong in 1973-74. Similarly, there is a check-post at Laundi since the year 1970-71. A list of these institutions is given in Appendix-B. Bulls on subsidy basis are also supplied to Gram Panchayats.

The *kenketha* (drought) local breed is found in Laundi Tahsil of the District. Indigenous breeds are found in other areas. With the aim of upgrading cattle stock graded *Haryana* and *Jersey* heifers have been produced by cross breeding with exotic (*Jersey*) breed. These cross breeds show better body growth and earlier maturity by 16-17 months. There is distinct improvement in milk yields also, the milk yield being two to four litres in comparison to a half to two litres from indigenous cattle. The State Government is striving to upgrade the livestock by introducing *Haryana* and *Murrah* bulls in the District, except Laundi Tahsil where *Kenketha* breed has been found suitable.

Cattle Shows

Organisation of cattle shows is the annual feature. They are meant to induce the cattle owners to produce and maintain fine quality of cattle. Prizes are awarded to the deserving cattle owners. Information regarding breeding, feeding and management of cattle is also disseminated.

Cattle Diseases

The principal infectious and contagious diseases are rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarter, and foot and mouth disease. Prophylactic inoculations are administered every year for controlling them. A net-work of hospitals and dispensaries has been established where the ailing livestock is treated. In 1973-74, there were 41 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries (list enclosed in Appendix B). These institutions are becoming popular. Traditional methods and superstitions are gradually disappearing.

As regards control of protozoan and parasitic diseases, preventive measures, such as, better management, sanitation regular deworming and regular check-up of flocks against parasites are adopted.

Rinderpest

A scheme for uprooting this deadly disease is under implementation. A quarantine station and a check-post have been established where the incoming cattle from the neighbouring State or Districts are protected against rinderpest. Prophylactic inoculation is done in all villages falling within 16 kms. belt of the inter-State border, five kms. on both sides of cattle-routes and within a radius of eight kms. of cattle markets.

Fisheries

Chhatarpur District has the singular distinction of being the foremost district of Madhya Pradesh as regards the supply of fish seed. It all started in April, 1955, when Fisheries office was started in the District under the First Five Year Plan. A programme for the survey of tanks was taken in hand. Fish seed (*Carila* and *rohu*) was obtained for the first time in 1955 from the Fish Syndicate, Calcutta and stocked for development. Subsequent well-organised surveys, investigations and experience established the superiority of this region for the breeding

and development of fish. Fish breeding in wet and dry bunds of the District in the year 1958 was rewarded with spectacular success. A research wing was set up for achieving greater success. A programme for the testing of water and soil of the tanks and development of fish with the modern method of induced breeding was pushed ahead. With a view to giving further fillip and direction to the work the post of an Assistant Fisheries Research Officer was created on February 7, 1964. The ten dry bunds (6.5 ha.) six fish seed farms (4.5 ha.) and eight wet bunds were set up. These sustained efforts have culminated in putting Chhatarpur at the top of fish seed producing districts of Madhya Pradesh. The production of fry amounts to 60 lakhs (1974). The seed (*Catla*, *rohu* and *mrigala*) is supplied to Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan besides the deficit districts of the State.

The fisheries resources of the District comprise rivers, bunds and tanks. The principal rivers are the Ken and the Dhasan. The other rivers are the Urmal and the Banne. Their length is about 200 kms. The notable bunds are Beniganj, Burha and Sendhapa with a productive water spread of 177 ha. Then there are Departmental tanks, the bigger amongst which are Gaura, Jagatsagar, Motisagar, Sukhsagar, Alipura, Dhabela, Rajnagar, Khajuraho, Isanagar, Salaiya, Bhagwan, Pathar, Krishnasagar and Baramsagar. Their aggregate productive water area is 74 ha. The depth of tanks used for pisciculture varies from 1.5 metres to 9 metres. Pools are formed in the rivers after the floods caused by heavy rains have receded. Fishing is done in these pools during the entire year.

Fish Varieties

The principal varieties of fish found in the waters of the District are given below :—

1. Major Carp : *Rohu*, *catla*, *narain*, *kriyat*, *mahaseer*, *common carp*,
2. Local (big) *Launch*, *saul*, *singhar*, *bam*, *pabada*, fresh water eel, etc.
3. Local (small)—*Patola*, *bara*, *kursa*, *sherani*, etc.

Out of these, fish varieties those found in abundance in tanks are:—

1. Major carp group—*Rohu*, *catla*, *narain*, *mahaseer* common carp.; Local big group—*Launch*, *saul*, *singhar*, *bam*, *pabada*; Local small group—*patola*, *kursa*.

Varieties commonly met with in the rivers of the District include *rohu*, *catla*, *narain*, *launch*, *saul*, *singhar* and *bam*.

Varieties of fish found in deep and shallow waters are the same. However, in shallow waters, where the water dries up during summer fishing comes to a close while it is not so in deep waters.

The fish varieties flourishing in the different parts of rivers, and downstream and upstream of bunds are identical. The commercially important fishes found in waters upstream of bunds are as follows :—

1. *Catla*.—Weight 2 kg. to 15 kg.
length 36cm. to 89 cm.

2. *Rohu*.—Weight 1 kg. to 3 kg.
length 38 cm. to 56 cm.
3. *Mrigala*.—Weight 1 kg. to 2½ kg.
length 38 cm. to 61 cm.
4. *Launch*.—Weight 1½ to kg. 15 kg.
(Parheen) Length 62 cm. to 152 cm.

Amongst others, a small fish *Labeo Fimbriatus* is found in waters downstream of bunds. It is of considerable importance from the commercial point of view. The weight of this fish varies from one to 2½ kg.

Pisciculture in Private Sector

Development of pisciculture in private sector is gaining momentum through Gram Panchayats, individual fish farmers and fishermen's co-operative societies. Implementation of the Applied Nutrition Programme has given further encouragement to Gram Panchayats and individuals for the development of this activity.

For improving the economic condition of the fishermen, a number of measures have been taken by the Government, viz., (1) Advance of loans and subsidy to the fishermen's co-operative societies, (2) Distribution of nylon by the Department for making nets, (3) Organisation of Fishermen's federation so that the fishermen get wages at a higher rate and also become entitled to many economic benefits. A definite improvement in the economic condition of fisherfolk is reflected as a result of these measures.

Fishing Equipment

The fishermen have been using the traditional gear and tackle in following their profession. These consisted of *bhalar kudar*, trap nets and stake nets. They also use *thangadi* (gill net) and *ghumaua Jal* (cast net) for catching fish. Individuals use rod and hooks also. Largely as a result of the efforts of the Fisheries Department *fasala* (improved gillnets) and *g'umaue jals* have ousted the old types of nets. These are the most efficient nets for catching fish. Some fishermen catch fish with *chhutta jal* (drag nets) also. *Fasala jal* has become most popular in the District. It is being used by the majority of the fisherfolk. Its advantage is that fish can be caught both in deep and shallow waters by two persons only.

Major carp generally breed during July and August though the reproductive glands of fish become mature from March. In tanks fishing of major carps is done from October to June.

Marketing of Fish

The fishing industry in the District is organised through the fishermen's co-operative societies and their federation. The total fish catch of the District amounts to 100 metric tons per year. No less than 90 per cent of th

catches sent to Calcutta packed with ice, where it fetches remunerative prices. There is an ice factory at Harpalpur which supplies ice for the purpose. The rest of the catch, i. e., ten per cent, is sold in the local market. The fish meant for local consumption is kept in refrigerators.

Research and Training

Ever since the establishment of research laboratory in the District, the water and soil of the tanks of the District are being tested. These testing facilities have been extended to other districts of State as well. These tests are a prelude to the setting up of a new fish farm. The main function of this laboratory is to obtain pure fish seed in maximum number through induced breeding in dry bunds. Almost all the main and suitable tanks have been surveyed.

The continuous development of fish industry calls for technical skill. A training centre for preparing technical staff of the level of fisheries inspectors was set up at Nowgong in 1960. This is the only institution of its kind in the State. The training of assistant fisheries officers has also been started from the year 1972-73.

The District offers immense potentialities for the development of pisciculture through its net-work of rivers nullahs and tanks, many rivers, big and small, with a total length of 335 kms. flow through the District. Nullahs with a length of 200 kms. traverse the District. There are about 200 tanks in the rural areas with an aggregate water area of 1,200 hectares. Besides, there are 25 irrigation tanks with a water spread area of about 2,400 hectares. About 100 village tanks (800 kg.) and 20 irrigation tanks (1,600 ha.) still await exploitation and development for fisheries.

Forestry

Forests play an important role in the economy of the District. They form about a tenth of the total geographical area of the District. Vast majority of the people live in rural areas deriving their livelihood from agricultural pursuits. They get their requirements of wood and timber from the forests for building their houses and agricultural implements. Forests provide grazing for the cattle. People earn their livelihood by exploiting forest produce and by logging and carting of timber. Many industries in the District, subsist on forest produce. Forests make a sizeable contribution to the revenues of the State.

Forest Produce

Bijawar, Malehra and Buxwaha Ranges (Part of Bijawar Tahsil) and Isanagar and Chandranagar circles (Part of Chhatarpur Tahsil) contain valuable teak forests. Teak is the major forest produce and important economic asset.

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

111

The other major produce is fuel. Amongst the minor produce may be mentioned *tendu* leaves, gum, honey, horn and bones. *Tendu* leaves are found in abundance in the District. This is one of the main *tendu* leaf producing Forest Divisions of the State. About 80 per cent of the revenue of this Division is derived from sale of *tendu* leaves. Revenue on this account has increased considerably after the nationalisation of trade in *tendu* leaves.

Forests supply raw material for a number of industries of the District. These industries are situated both within and outside the District. Examples are saw mills and furniture-making. The entire supply of hides and skins and major portion of *tendu* leaves are exported. In fact there is a strong case for developing industries within the District, based on local forest produce. Forest produce is sent out from Harpatpur and Mauranipur Railway stations. The principal markets are Sagar, Mahoba, Jhansi, Kanpur and Banda.

Exploitation

Most of the major forest produce is exploited departmentally. Commercial depots, 20 in number, have been set up in the Division to meet the timber requirements of the people. Besides, agriculturists and agricultural labour can get the forest produce on concessional rates, rather on nominal rates only, by getting *haroka* and *Chhapparbandi* licences.

Plantations

Plantations mainly of teak are being raised since the year 1959. During the years 1959-1974, plantations have covered 1,134 hectares of forest land.

A total area of 962.27 ha. has been transferred from the Forest Department to the Revenue Department for resettlement purpose. Tahsilwise break up is as follows-Bijawar-851.38 ha., Laundi 77.83 ha. and Chhatarpur-33.06 ha.

State Assistance to Agriculture

In the past also, advances in the form of *taccavi* loans were made by the states to the cultivators, usually in times of distress. In Chhatarpur State these advances made for digging wells purchasing bullocks or agricultural implements were granted on 6 per cent per annum, while, seed *taccavi* was also given which was recovered at the harvest with the addition of one-fourth the original quantity known as *sawain*. In Bijawar State also loans for the purchase of seed and plough-oxen were granted at low interest. The scope and extent of the *taccavi* loans granted now has vastly increased as compared to the period under Princely rule. They are now granted according to an integrated system and under the two acts in force all over the country. These are the Agriculturist's Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act. A variety of loans were granted regularly, under three different heads, viz., the ordinary *taccavi*, the development *taccavi* and those granted under

Grow More Food Scheme. The aggregate loans granted since the inception of development plans are tabulated below:—

Table No. IV—8

Loans Granted

Year	(In Rs.)	
	Agriculturist's Loans Act	Land Improvement Loans Act
Ist Plan period	521,289	581,874
IIInd Plan period	706,529	626,596
IIIrd Plan period	1,053,563	982,856
1966-67 to 1968-69	255,099	598,09
IVth Plan period	208,161	221,95

Famine

The District in the past, in absence of any significant irrigation, depended almost totally on the rains and as such was quite prone to fall prey to a famine or drought whenever they failed. Some substantial damage was done by famines of the last century, and for some years in the early part of this century. However, in the present famine as such, have more or less disappeared with more irrigation, better transport to carry the food-grains and timely steps taken to prevent such natural calamities. It is particularly so after the Independence. Scarcity sometimes is also caused due to excessive rains.

As to the details of the past famines in areas covered by the two erstwhile States of Chhatarpur and Bijapur the earliest in the public memory was that of 1831. In that year, the *kharif* crops were said to have been destroyed by locusts while, rainfall also was insufficient. It was followed by famine or scarcity in the years 1833, 1837, 1868, 1873 and 1878. In these years besides the failure of rains wheat crop was particularly damaged by rust in 1833 and 1873. Then probably the most severe of the famines occurred by the close of the last century in 1896-97. Crops with a possible exception of jowar were completely destroyed at both the harvests and the scarcity of fodder made the condition worse. It rendered a few hundred dead of actual starvation while, over two thousand died of diseases due to weakness or lack of nutrition. Relief works were opened and poor houses established in whole of the area. In the Chhatarpur State, Rs. 61,000, were spent on relief and Rs. 6,000 on charitable relief besides the remission and suspension of revenue and the liberal grant of *taccavi* loans. In the Bijawar State Rs. 2 lakhs were borrowed by the then *Darbar* from the Indian Government for the purposes of affording relief.

While mentioning these past famines which sometimes took a heavy toll of life, it would not be out of place to quote some sayings prevalent in the area and prognosticating a famine. These sayings as given in the Bijawar State, Gazetteer are reproduced below.

Samaya ber, kusamaya bhaji.

If the *ber* bears fruit in season and vegetables fail (then the year will be a bad one).

Megh karonta legaye aur Indra bandh gaye tek; Ber makora yah kahen "Maran na paye ek".

The clouds have turned away from us and Indra has vowed not to visit us but the *ber* and *makora* say, "None shall die." It means that when other crops fail *ber* and *makora* usually bear enough fruit to save people from starvation.

Kuhi amawas mangal mul, ann bikai hain sone tul.

Should there be *amawas* and *Mulnakshatra* on tuesday the food-grains will sell by weight of gold.

Sawan pahili panchami jo garjai adhi rat,

Tum jeho bia Ma'wa ham jehen Gujarat.

should it thunder on the fifth of the dark half of *sawan*, then thou must go to Malwa, dearest and I to Gujarat says the wife to the cultivator meaning that the famine will be so severe that even the wife and husband must part.

Population Dependent on Industries

Agriculture has been the principal occupation of the people in Chhatarpur. Together with agricultural labour, the cultivators account for about 82.9 per cent of the 'workers' in 1971, against about 74 per cent a decade ago. This shows the continued dependence on agriculture and comparative insignificance of industrial activities in this District.

As enumerated in Census 1951, the population dependent on industrial activities for their livelihood was classified broadly under the occupational Class V, 'production other than cultivation'. The total population of Chhatarpur in 1951 was 4,81,140, of which 39,710 was enumerated in this Class. The actual worker in this Class was estimated as 16,795.¹

The number of 'workers' dependent for their livelihood on industries was 35,155 in the year 1961. This works out to about 11.7 per cent of the total workers. Out of these, as many as 10,722 or 3.6 per cent were working in 'mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation and orchards', 22,786 or 7.6 per cent working in various 'household industries' and 1,647 or 0.5 per cent in other manufacturing industries, excluding 'household industries'.

A decade later in 1971, the conceptual change in classification of workers made it still more difficult to arrive at a near comparable number of 'workers' dependent on industries. Four occupational classes, viz., III, IV, V(a) and V(b), which were equivalent to Class V, 'production other than cultivation' of 1951 Census were there. These four classes, together were broadly equivalent to three classes of Census 1961 mentioned in the earlier para. Thus, of the 20,707 'workers' in 1971, 7,265 were in 'livestock, forestry', ect., 40 in 'mining and quarrying', 1,064 in 'household industries' and 2,762 in 'industries other than household industries'.

Agriculture being the main source of livelihood, the District has starved for the development of industries in the past. With about 74 per cent of the working force engaged in agricultural sector, comprising 'cultivators' (61.5 per cent) and agricultural labourers (12.5 per cent) in 1961, industrial sector lagged far behind with only 11.7 per cent. While an increase of 109.3 per cent was registered in the number of workers during 1951-61, the subsequent decade (1961-71), on the contrary, recorded a shortfall of about 41.1 per cent in the working force. It is difficult to assign cogent reasons for this decline in the face

1. The number of 'workers' in 1951 has been worked out as per "Note on the Working-force Estimates, 1901-1931". Appendix-J to Census of India, Paper No. I of 1962.

of proclaimed policy of the Government for expeditious industrial advancement. Partly the reason seems to lie in the changed conception of enumerating 'workers' in Census 1971, the definition of which was very liberal in scope in the previous Census (1961).

Old Time Industries

The previous Gazetteer of Chhatarpur State (1907) recorded that no industry or art of any importance existed in the State during the first decade of this Century. Records show the existence of an industrial concern in the State *Shilp-Shala*, which was started in 1898 with a capital of Rs.9,714. But later in 1903, it was closed after five years of working on account of its failure.¹

Rich in mineral deposits, iron ore was found in *Dora pargana* (now in Bijawar Tahsil). The industry was said to be in flourishing condition once. By the first decade of the 20th Century, it had died out on account of foreign competition.²

Affording an easy means of livelihood, agriculture pre-occupied the minds of rural masses. And this was perhaps the main reasons for industrial backwardness of Chhatarpur State in the past. Whatever industrial activity was noted in the area was part and parcel of the socio-economic fabric of the rural society, that predominated the area. Thus, the production of oil, *ghee*, soap, *gazi-cloth*, *tat-patti*, rough paper, carpet rugs, *dari*, *newar* and the like formed the entire field in which some industrial activity was noted.

Paper and soap industry were of long standing in the State, but they had already started decaying, and only two firms were found working in 1907. Soap was manufactured 'by means of *guli* (fruit of *Mahua*) or sweet oil and Alkali. Primarily, these industries met the local needs of the rural populace. A few of these were also introduced in the State jails during the late years of the 19th Century, in which prisoners were deployed as workers. A few private individuals also carried on printing of various fabrics and the carving in wood, inlaying and lacquer work.

*Power**History*

Beginning of power generation in the District appears to have been made sometime during the second decade of the present Bijawar State Century. Bijawar, a *sanad* State, which now forms a part of this District, witnessed the installation of its first power house in the year 1912. It supplied electricity for light and fans. With an installed capacity of 13 kw. it catered to the needs of 100 consumers in 1950. With a connected load of 71 kw. the nature of the supply was 220 volts, direct current.

1. Chhatarpur State Administration Report, 1910-12, pp. 25-26.

2. *ibid.* 1910-11, p. 18.

The beginning of power generation in Chhatarpur State appears to have been made in the year 1938, when a power house was erected here to meet the needs of domestic and public light and fans. Supplying direct current of 220 volts, the use of power for industrial purposes appears to have made no head-way till then.

After the formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1948, the above mentioned diesel power houses were taken over by the new Vindhya Pradesh State, alongwith 8 more in the area. The generation capacity of these were too low to meet the needs of industrial expansion. Hence, during the First Five-Year Plan period, long-term development and extension programme of Chhatarpur plant was undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.33 lakhs. (This included Panna, Tikamgarh and Datia Power Plants also). The electrification of Nowgong was also undertaken. In the year 1955, After the reorganisation of the Department, Chhatarpur was made the Divisional headquarters. The installed capacity of Bijawar and Chhatarpur power houses was increased to 20.5 k.w., and 40 k.w., by the year 1955. With 99 and 72 consumers, respectively, Bijawar power house sold 0.013 million k.w. Hrs, electricity for domestic light and fans and 0.005 million k.w. Hrs. for public lighting. Similarly, Chhatarpur power house sold 0.018 million k.w. Hrs. (0.013 for domestic light and fans and 0.005 million k.w. Hrs. for public lighting).

After the Reorganisation of States, for the first time in 1956, Chhatarpur Plant, the installed capacity of which was raised to 300 k.w., in Madhya Pradesh in 1958, met the demand of industrial power and commercial light and fans to the extent of 0.042 million k.w.h. and 0.036 million k.w.h., in that year. By the year 1965, the capacity of Chhatarpur power house was increased to 520 k.w. Chhatarpur plant supplied power to Nowgong, Harpalpur, Melkhra, Maharajpur and Bijawar. During the Third Five-Year Plan, a number of villages were also included in the scheme of electrification. The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board's power house at Khajuraho had a capacity of producing 75 k.w. of power, which largely met the local demand.

To meet the demand of the increasing pace of development in the region the Electricity Board reorganized its circles and a new circle, with Rewa as its headquarters, was established on the 1st June 1969. Apart from Rewa and Satna Electrical Divisions, Chhatarpur Division was also included in this Circle. Chhatarpur Division included Panna and Tikamgarh districts, besides Chhatarpur. Prior to this Chhatarpur was under Sagar Electrical Division.

Till the year 1968-69, Chhatarpur was supplied power through a 33 k.v. line of 132 k.v. sub-station at Satna. But to cope up with the increasing demand, it was connected with Damoh-Bijawar line in 1970. Major area of Chhatarpur Division now receives power from Bijawar grid sub-centre.

Transmission Lines

As in March 1969, Chhatarpur District received electricity through 86.25 k.m., of 33 k.v. transmission line, 207 k.m., of 11 k.v., line and 194.63 k.m., of low tension (L.T.) lines. The total mileage under different transmission lines, as on 15th August 1971 stood at 137.05 k.m., of 33 k.v. lines, 295.73 k.m., of 11 k.v., lines and 430.99 k.m. of L.T. lines.

Segregation of Demand

Number of Consumers

These transmission lines supplied electricity to 4,412 consumers in March 1967. Their number increased to 5,994 during 1970-71. It was estimated that electricity sold for different purposes during 1970-71 was 4.40 million k.w. h.

The principal consumers of H.T. (High Tension) industrial power are Chandela Hotel and Khajuraho Hotel, both located at Khajuraho. The present (1973) demand of high voltage power of Chandela Hotel is 110 k.w., The demand is expected to increase further to 250 k.w. The monthly power consumption of this hotel is 38,000 units. Khajuraho Hotel has a demand for 240 k.w. on 11 k.v. (H.T.). Average monthly consumption of this hotel is about 15,000 units. 1

Number of Pumps

The progress of energisation of power pumps till 1969-70 was rather slow. Till the end of March 1970, total number of energised pumps numbered 522, which number increased to 1,298 as on 15th August 1971. Energisation of 367 pumps in rural areas was completed during 1970-71, 803 during 1971-72, 380 during 1972-73 and 251 during 1973-74. On an average 326 pumps catered to the needs of per one lakh of population in Chhatarpur in 1974.

Rural Electrification Programme

To extend the benefit of electricity to rural areas and to achieve the objective of an integrated development, the Board after having laid essential grid lines took up the laying of vast net work of 11/33 k.v. lines. Alongwith the energisation of pumps for bringing 'Green Revolution' scheme for electrification of towns and villages was also taken up. Whereas the number of villages electrified was 10 in 1965-66, their number increased to 59 by the year 1970-71. By August 1971, their number further increased to 69 in the District. The percentage of electrified villages in March 1972, was 7.35. In terms of population a similar dismal picture emerges. Only 13.5 villages per lakh of population were electrified. During 1966-67 to 1968-69, a provision of Rs. 32.37 lakhs for rural electrification of this Division, establishment of 55 power pumps and laying of 33.67 km. of transmission lines was made. The opening of a Low Tension Pole Manufacturing Unit at Tikamgarh in 1970-71, has further intensified the work of laying transmission lines in this Division. The Unit has a capacity of manufacturing 600 poles per month. By July 1971, it had manufactured

3,382 poles, which were utilized in this Division. By the year 1971, 26 km. of Para-Chowki-Isanagar line on Dhasan river and 28 km. of Barigarh-Gaurihar line on Ken river in the District was completed.

Industries and Manufacture

Mines and Minerals

Presently no large deposits of minerals are found in the District which can be commercially exploited for industrial purposes. However, the following minerals occur:

Iron Ore

As said earlier, rich deposits of excellent quality of iron-ore are met with in Bijawar rocks. Their mines were worked near Deora, Baragaon and Motigarh. Locally known as *Dhao*, it was recorded to be a flourishing industry in the past. But by the first decade of the present Century, it had already decayed owing to foreign competition.

Building Material

Abounding in rocks, Chhatarpur has vast store of sand-stone, quartzite slates, kankar, granite, reef-rocks (*dhaula patthar*), etc. White-stone is found in Bijawar Tahsil. The glazed smooth stone is used for the manufacture of statues, for which co-operative societies are functioning.

China Clay

A small occurrence of China Clay, associated with granite, is found near Ujna village. Inferior quality of fire-clay is found in several areas, namely, Pararia, Bhonkhua and Banki.

Copper

Traces of copper are met with near Bajna, Bhim-kund, Moti, Patori at Bikrampur and Purana.

Diamond

Diamond bearing rocks have been located in continuation with Panna diamond mines near Angor. Five pieces of diamonds were extracted from samples processed recently.

Lime-Stone and Dolomite

Impure lime-stone and dolomite are found at a number of places in Bijawar Tahsil. Calcareous tufa occurs in the District, and are worked at a number of places for preparation of lime for local consumption.

The value of minerals extracted since 1960-61 has gone up manifold during the past decade. The following table gives the absolute figures of value since then:—

Table No. V-1
Value of Minerals Extracted

Year	Value (in Rs.)
1960-61	33,500
1965-66	40,273
1969-70	27,004
1970-71	59,584
1971-72	65,483
1972-73	99,940

Source : Chhatarpur District Statistical Hand Book, 1973.

Among the minor minerals, 8,894 tons of sand-stone worth Rs. 17,730; 1,409 tons of stone worth 2,594; 2,922 tons of clay worth Rs. 4,299 and 71 tons of *murum* worth Rs. 10,665 was extracted during 1960-61. In 1971-72 the extraction of sand-stone increased to 20,835 tons, stone to 15,810 tons, clay to 6,200 tons and *murum* to 4,075 tons in the District.

Manufacture—Large and Medium Scale

There exists no large scale industrial unit in Chhatarpur. With low mineral deposits, Chhatarpur has no basic industrial unit, although much scope exists for medium, small and cottage industrial units based on minerals, forest and agricultural resources. Co-operative sugar industry, rice-bran oil, maize-starch and straw-board are a few industries which could be established as viable large scale units in Chhatarpur.

Under the medium scale industrial unit, Chhatarpur has spirit manufacturing unit which has an annual capacity of producing 7.83 lakh gallons of spirit.

Factories under the Factories Act, 1948

A dismal picture emerges during the 'sixties as far as factories covered under the 1948 Act is concerned¹. In the beginning of 1961, four units were functioning, of which three closed down during the year. By the year 1965, two units were revived and registered, but again by the year 1970, only one unit remained in operation. The unit known as Munnalal and Sons Ltd. Nowgong was engaged in distilling, rectifying and blending of spirit. With an average employment of 100 persons, the unit had a capacity to manufacture 35.22 lakh litres of spirit.

Small-Scale Industries

Besides factories covered under the Factories Act, which are almost non-existent in Chhatarpur, a large number of small-scale units are at work in the unorganised sector². Such units, though small in size, play a distinct role in the District economy, and in fact, make a great contribution in the over-all industrial capacity and output. Of these, a large number of units are registered with the Directorate of Industries for providing assistance, such as scarce raw material, technical guidance, loan facility and other concessions granted by the State Government to such units.

Total Establishments

Based on Census 1971 records, there were 10,315 factory establishments in the District, of which 8 were registered, 773 unregistered and 9,534 house-hold establishments in Chhatarpur³.

1. These are the factories employing 10 or more workers, if using power, and 20 or more if not using power.
2. Factories employing 5 or more workers, i. e., having an employment of 5 to 9 workers, if using power and 5 to 19 workers if not using power.
3. Industrial Statistics, 1973 (Directorate of Industries Madhya Pradesh), p. 23.

Urban Establishments

Based on Special Survey operations of the Department of Industries, the number of all types of factory establishments as on 1st January, 1970 was 1,278. Of these, apart from one factory registered under the Factories Act, 1948, 1,237 were unregistered units having employment of less than 5 workers. The number of unregistered units with more than 5 workers was 40. All of them were worked with power. The only registered unit was at Nowgong. The largest number of unregistered units (less than 5 workers) were recorded in Chhatarpur town (590), and the least (100) in Garhimalhar. The rest were in Bijawar (257), Nowgong (170), and Maharajpur (124). Of the 40 bigger units with more than 5 workers, whether working with or without power, 37 were centralized in Chhatarpur and only 3 in Nowgong town. About 43 industrial units were manufacturing more than one item.

Detailed survey of the 38 bigger urban establishments, out of 40 in 1970, showed that 17 used power and 21 worked without it. With a total capital of Rs. 1,379 thousands, these units provided employment to 448 persons. A sum of Rs. 3.40 lakhs was paid to them as wages during the year. The estimated value of the products of these units was about Rs. 7.30 lakhs.

The largest number of units were of 'clothing and tailoring' (8), employing on an average 49 workers. Apart from these, 5 wooden manufacturing units and 3 metal containers and steel trunks manufacturing units employed 40 and 24 workers, respectively. The industry-wise classification of unorganised manufacturing units showing employment figures may be seen in Appendix.

Registered Industrial Units

Besides these unregistered units, a number of industrial units are registered with the Department for the purposes mentioned earlier. The number of such units as on 31st March, 1965 was 41¹, of which largest number of units were engaged in fabrication of steel (11). Their number increased to 180 in 1971 and to 257 in March, 1973. These small-scale industrial units had a fixed investment of Rs. 32.30 lakhs in March, 1971, and provided employment to 1,307 workers. By the end of 1973, the fixed investment in 257 small scale industrial units had increased to Rs. 5,014 thousand and the employment to 1,768.

Important Units

Established in 1967, it is an unregistered unit manufacturing microscopes, cover-slips, glass slides, biological slides, etc., and servicing and repairing of all types of scientific and surgical instruments. In the year 1969-70, The installed capacity of this establishment was 267 microscopes, 300 kgs. of cover-slips, 1,500 grams of glass slides, 300 gross of biological slides, etc. The unit has received financial assistance from the Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation, Indore and the State Bank of India, Chhatarpur. It employed 9 persons in 1969-70.

Dosajee
Optical
Industries,
Chhatarpur

Established during the 'Fifties of the Century, the unit manufactures a variety of steel products, such as iron-safe, steel cabinet, racks, steel-furniture, hand and rotary-distors, etc. The total investment of this unit is estimated at Rs. 58.6 thousand, and engaged about 29 workers. With an installed capacity to produce 31,500 chests and cash chests, 6,000 paper-trays, 3,000 waste-paper boxes, 3,200 steel-cabinet, rack-boxes, 2,000 rotary distors, the unit received financial assistance and other facilities from the Industries Department from time to time. Raw material is also supplied to this unit on preferential terms.

With the financial assistance received from the Department of Industries, this unit was established in 1966. The unit produces batteries for trucks and buses, for which it receives facilities from the Government.

This unit was established in 1967. It received financial assistance from the Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation, for the production of ice. It employs on an average 20 persons per day.

This unit was established in 1972, for manufacturing utensils such as *karahai, ganj, gund, lota, nad, katora*, etc. It is a proprietary concern, and engages about 8 workers per day. The Department of Industries has provided financial assistance and raw material to this unit. The assistance has also been sought by it through the State Bank of India.

Established in 1960, this unit manufactures washing soap. Having an installed capacity of one metric tonne per year, the unit obtained financial accommodation to the extent of Rs. 20,000 from the State Bank of India. It engages about 10 workers per day.

Among the pioneering industrial establishments, Hind Furnishers, Chhatarpur and Mahabir Oil Mills, Harpalpur may be mentioned. The former was established in 1947, and the latter a year earlier (1946). The former received financial assistance from the Department of Industries, while the latter from M. P. Financial Corporation. Hind Furnishers manufactured furniture articles and engaged on an average 14 workers daily.

Sahambi Tyres and Agarwal Cement Jali works, started in 1970 are also important small-scale units, located at Chhatarpur. Sahambi Tyres is engaged in the repair of truck and car tyres. The Industries Department extended loan facilities to it through State Bank of India. Rebate in octroi on imported goods was also granted.

Co-operative and Cottage Industries

In addition to the small manufacturing establishments mentioned earlier, there are a number of cottage or what may be called house-hold industries in the District, which account for a major part of the industrial activity. The cottage

1. Industrial Statistics, 1973 (Directorate of Industries, Madhya Pradesh).

industries, besides being worked by individual house-holders with the help of their families, are also being increasingly organised on co-operative lines.

According to Census 1961, 22,786 workers (15,649 males and 7,137 females), constituting 7.6 per cent of the total number of workers were engaged in household industries. Confined mostly to rural areas, Chhatarpur Tahsil shared 58.67 per cent of the workers and Laundi 11.34 per cent in the category. The following table gives the number of workers engaged in different house-hold industries in 1961 :

Table No. V—2
Number of Workers in Household Industries 1961

Description of the Industry (1)	Number of workers			Percentage to total. workers (5)
	Persons (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)	
Production and rearing of live-stock (large heads only) mainly for milk buffalo, goat.	3,585	2,680	905	15.73
Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products.	1,262	425	837	5.54
Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil).	1,865	957	908	8.18
Making of textile garments including rain-coats and headgear.	889	786	103	3.90
Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors and windows.	1,088	1,065	23	4.77
Manufacture of material from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products.	5,066	2,974	2,092	22.23
Manufacture of shoes and other leather foot-wear.	1,759	1,703	56	7.72
Manufacture of hardware	1,001	969	32	4.39
Manufacture of jewellery, silver-ware and wares using gold and other precious metals.	858	813	45	3.77

Source :—District Census Hand Book, Chhatarpur, 1961.

It may be seen from the above table that no house-hold industry of any significance existed in Chhatarpur. Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, production and rearing of livestock and manufacture of earthenwares and pottery

alone accounted for 48.37 per cent of the workers in the industry. All these callings were rural in nature and did not require a professional skill of high order.

According to the survey conducted by the Industries Department, there were 3,000 leather working cottage units, 1,433 pottery units, 1,307 bamboo units, 970 carpentry units, 890 *tel-ghanies*, 500 black-smithy units and a host of others including weaving (125), dying and printing (25), stitching (634), brass utensils (10), stone-work (184), wool (20), in 1965. These cottage industries employed about 11,000 workers.

Industrial Co-operatives

Industrial co-operatives have assumed an important role in this sector. Through these societies, most of the cottage industries, which manufacture a variety of products bearing a stamp of regional art and culture, are organised and helped to become economically viable units.

During the Plan periods, efforts were made to encourage these industries on co-operative lines. Prior to 1960, there were 22 industrial co-operative societies. Their number increased to 51 in 1965-66 and to 55 in 1969-70. During the year 1971-72, their number was 43 with a total membership of 589 and share capital (own funds) about Rs. 73,381. The working capital amounted to Rs. 4.90 lakhs. Government granted loans to these societies to the extent of Rs. 32,709.

Brief description of cottage and house-hold industrial units, organised on co-operative basis is given below :

The age-old traditional occupation of black-smithy is a part of rural calling which supplies the local needs of agricultural implements and necessary articles of house-hold use. These include manufacture of *karahai*, *tawa*, *balti*, etc. Bijawar, Gulgaj, Isanagar, Bada Malhera, Chandla, etc., are a few important centres of this industry. Four *tokni* manufacturing co-operative societies were also functioning in 1970-71 at Bijawar and Maniyan villages.

The average daily wages rates of black-smiths have risen from Rs. 3.15 in 1960-61 to Rs. 4.50 in 1970-71.

Apart from factory industries producing oil, edible and non-edible oil are also extracted in indigenous way. One of the traditional industry of rural areas, it has been encouraged to work on co-operative lines. In 1970-71 there were 11 *tel-ghani* co-operative societies in Chhatarpur, of which 9 manufactured edible oils. Laxmi *Tel-Ghani* Co-operative Society was the earliest to be established at Nowgong in January, 1957.

In spite of machine-made leather goods flooding the urban markets, the traditional leather industry is still being carried on at house-hold level. A sizeable section of the population is engaged in the cutting, tanning, finishing of hides and skins and manufacturing finished leather goods, shoes and other foot-wear. Machine-made plastic foot-wear has however, made a significant dent in the demand for indigenous foot-wear.

Effort has, therefore, been made to organise the industry on co-operative basis during the three Plan periods. Two leather co-operative societies were registered in the year 1955. Their number has since increased to 10 in the year 1970-71. Three proprietary units for processing and tanning of hides were also working at Chhatarpur in 1969. These employed on an average 18 persons per day and processed about 75 skins per month. The wage rate of Cobblers per day in Chhatarpur was Rs. 2.08 in 1960-61, which has since risen to Rs. 3.84 in 1970-71.

To meet the local demand, brass utensil manufacturing industry was also encouraged, and two societies of workers engaged in this occupation functioned in 1970-71. These manufactured brass-goods, utensils, etc. The society at Chhatarpur was the first to be registered in 1953. Baramalhara society came into being in 1962.

Other Industrial Co-operatives

Besides, a number of other industrial co-operative societies have also been organised for manufacturing various articles. In the year 1970-71, there were two *gur* manufacturing societies, three weavers' societies, two brick manufacturing societies, two wood-carving societies and one society each for concrete production, *khadi* Gramodyog, women's welfare, *gora-patthar* industry and tailoring.

As stated earlier, these industrial co-operatives are given loans and subsidies by the Government to supplement their financial resources. A sum of Rs. 1.82 lakh in 1967-68, Rs. 1.59 lakh in 1968-69, and Rs. 1.29 lakh in the year 1969-70 was given to these societies as loan, apart from Rs. 25,254 in 1968-69, as subsidy.

Industrial Arts

A special mention about the existing units engaged in manufacturing artistic statues of Khajuraho motifs, and vast potential it affords, may be made here. With the availability of white-smooth stone (*gora-patthar*) in Bijawar Tahsil, a number of house-hold units are found manufacturing statues of Khajuraho art. These have great market value, not only within the country, but in foreign markets as well. The foreign tourists are no less fascinated by these statues, than the splendour carved on the walls of the Khajuraho temples. Khajuraho Arts, Khajuraho; Fine Chandela Arts, Rajnagar; Kandaria Arts, Rajnagar and Chandela Kala Kendra, Chhatarpur are four units engaged in the manufacture of Khajuraho motifs of some standard quality and fineness. Effort has also been made to organise this cottage industry on co-operative lines for which Gora-Patthar Co-operative Society was established at Sarkana. Nearly 150 workers, having inherited the occupational skill, earn their livelihood through this art. Besides these statues, the society also produces *kundi*, glass, cup-plates, paper-weights, etc., from white stone.

With the availability of china clay in Bijawar Tahsil, another cottage unit, producing glass-dolls, is also running here. Glass rods and brass wire for the same are obtained from outside the District.

Industrial Potential

Other Industrial Raw-Materials

Besides minerals, agricultural produce, forests and live-stocks form other important sources of raw-materials for the establishment of any industry. Prominently an agricultural area, Chhatarpur produces a variety of food and non-food crops. The area and production of a few important produce are given hereunder :—

Table No. V—3

Acreeage and Production of Food and Non-Food Crops

Name of the produce	Area sown (in Hactares)		Production (in '00 Metric Tonnes)	
	1961-62	1971-72	1960-61	1971-72
Rice	17,193	18,560	20.6	7.8
Wheat	45,296	92,461	46.9	88.2
Jowar	31,501	27,323	23.4	16.8
Gram	41,887	47,452	27.7	31.3
Sugarcane	785	660	1.5	1.0
Oilseeds	31,000	38,800	..	7.7
Barley	25,924	29,007	26.4	29.6

Live-stock Resources

Considerable live-stock population was recorded in Chhatarpur during the year 1960-61. With a population of 11.58 lakhs, the cattle numbered 6.50 lakhs, buffaloes 1.63 lakhs, sheep 88,962, goats 2.44 lakhs and the rest including horses, pigs, etc., 0.15 lakhs. Their number has increased in 1971-72. With a total live-stock population of 12.69 lakhs in 1971-72, there were 7.05 lakhs of cattle, 1.84 lakhs of buffaloes, 87,370 sheep, 2.41 lakhs of goats and the rest including horses, pigs, etc., 0.52 lakhs. It was recorded that nearly 1.20 lakhs of skins, etc., are obtained annually in Chhatarpur, besides bones and horns, etc.

Forest Resources

Extending over an area of 1,999.64 sq.km., forest area is divided into 253 blocks and 733 compartments. By and large these are treated as protected forests, extending over an area of 13.18 sq. km. Forest resources can be divided into three categories, namely :

Timber Trees :—*Sagaun, Saja, Tendu*;

Fruit Trees :—*Mahua, Khair, Pipal, Jamun* and *Achar*;

Lesser Valuable Trees :—*Ber* and *Makor, Ghaut*, etc.

A large portion of forest products are now being exported through Harpalpur and Mauranipur Railway stations. About 3,000 persons were estimated to be employed in forest-based industries in early, sixties of the present Century. The forests yields about Rs. 10.61 lakhs of revenue annually to the State exchequer.

The estimated cost of various forest products in 1961-62 was as follows :

Table No. V—4

Estimated Cost of Forest Products—1961-62

Name of the Product	Estimated Cost (Rs. in '000) 1961-62
Teak wood ..	544.71
Fire wood ..	27.34
Bamboos ..	149.89
Grass (Grazing) ..	28.32
Gum and Rajim ..	75.55
Lac ..	4.04
<i>Kher</i> and Catachu ..	20.00
Other products ..	289.75

Source : Chhatarpur District—*Audyogik Vikas ki Sambhavnayen, 1965* (Industries Department).

Tendu leaves, used for manufacturing *bidi* are found in abundance, and yielded a revenue of Rs. 4 lakhs approximately, at the end of the 'sixties. Consequently upon the nationalization of *tendu* leaves, the revenue rose to about Rs.10 lakhs. It offers considerable scope for the development of tobacco industry in the region.

From the account of mineral, power, forest resources, live-stock and agricultural wealth discussed earlier, it may be said that vast field lay open for the development and expansion of large, medium, small-scale and cottage industries in the District. Though not much has been exploited, the potentialities are vast for forest and agriculture based industries.

Industries based on Agriculture

With the availability of surplus produce of oil-seeds, sugar-cane, pulses, rice and wheat, further development and expansion of existing units could be undertaken in the District. The survey conducted by the Industries Department during the, sixties of the present Century revealed that oil-mills, *gur* or *khandsari* manufacture, confectionery, jam, jelly and pickle, dal-mills, rice-mills, *poha*-factories, sugar mills, rice-bran oil, straw board factory, maize starch units could be established in the District on large or medium scale basis. The possible sites at village Sarsed and Lahadra in Harpalpur were tentatively selected for the location of large and medium industries. Four acres of Government land at Sarsed and 142.52 acres of land at Lahadra are available for the purpose. The availability of water from river Dhasan and transit facilities through Harpalpur railway station are available here.

Forest-based Industries

With one-third of the area under forest, Chhatarpur is rich in forest resources. A variety of trees are found in local forests. Forest products such as gum, *mahua*, lac, etc., are also found here. According to the information collected by the Industries Department, the estimated value of teak wood was Rs. 5.45 lakhs in 1965, fuel-wood Rs. 27.34 thousands, bamboo Rs. 1.50 lakhs, grass Rs.28.32 thousands, gum and rasin Rs. 75.55 thousands, lac Rs. 4,038, *kher* and catachu Rs. 20 thousands and other forest products Rs. 2.90 lakhs.

With the availability of power through Satpura Thermal Power Station, small-scale mechanised furniture industry, seasoning of wood and plywood industry, paper and board manufacturing units, match-box industry, etc., could be started at Chhatarpur, Nowgong and Bijawar. Apart from these, units for the manufacture of scent, *urai*, non-edible oils, soap, *bidi*, *katha*, wax-candles, gum, chip-board, bamboo products, etc., could be established in the District. *Urai* is utilised for live-stocks based Industries.

Presently, about a fourth of the available raw-hides and skins are used for industrial purposes and the rest are sent out of the District. With the population of about 11.58 lakhs live-stocks, much scope exists for the establishment of small-scale mechanized leather tanning industry in Chhatarpur and Rajnagar. Bone-fertilizer plant and units for the manufacture of comb and other articles of horns could also be started.

Mineral-based Industries

As said earlier, rich iron ore largely unexploited is found in village Deora, Baragaon and Motigarh. An ideal workshop at Chhatarpur and Harpalpur could be established for manufacturing various iron goods, whitestone statues, etc., stone-polishing, refractory, power-crusher, etc.

Small-scale units for the manufacture of aluminium articles and utensils, could also be started at Bijawar and Harpalpur. Ice factory, cast-iron factory, agricultural implements factory, wood-screws and units for manufacturing machinery parts, cycle parts, motor body building, machine screws, bolts and nuts, mild steel round drums, storage tanks, steel castings(scrap), persian wheels, aluminium hardware, paints and varnish, plastic goods and toys, plastic cables, rubber cables, electric goods, sanitary wares, R. C. C. pipes, cement *jali* and products, radio parts, fruits preservation, sport goods, etc., could be started in this District.

Cottage and Household Units

Predominantly a rural area, a large number of persons in the District are already engaged in the traditional cottage and house-hold industries. With inadequate financial resources, the working of these units is largely on indigenous lines. The principal cottage industries of Chhatarpur are white-stone industry, bamboo-works, ornamental shoes, printing and dyeing, etc. With

proper training for modernization of production technique of the existing unit and adequate financial accommodation through industrial co-operatives, vast scope lay for their expansion and extension.

Industrial Estate

Semi-urban Industrial Estate, Chhatarpur

With a view to encouraging the industrialization of area, Government have been providing facilities for the establishment of industrial units in the District. For the purpose, it was proposed to establish a semi-urban Industrial Estate at Chhatarpur and Rural Worksheds at Nowgong or Harpalpur. Land measuring 8.66 acres was acquired for the Estate at Chhatarpur. For the development of the area a sum of Rs. 17,474 was spent on the construction of roads and drainage, Rs. 30,381 on water supply, Rs. 41,071 on electrification, etc., by the year 1973.

Rural Workshed

Although the site for the construction of rural workshed was selected at Nowgong, but alternative site at Harpalpur was considered and found more feasible from industrial point of view. Hence till the year 1973, no work could be started on the project.

Tailoring Training Centre

A Women's Stitching Training Centre is functioning in the District since 1955. The centre is being run by the Panchayat and Social Welfare Department. Training facilities for skilled artisen are also available at the training centres, run by the Block authorities. Vocational training in manufacturing bricks, tiles, stitching, handloom weaving, soap, leather products, etc., is imparted to trainees.

Labour and Employers' Organisation

The industrial economy of the District being of the rudimentary type, there is very little scope for trade union activities. By the year 1972, there were only three unregistered unions, namely, Small-Scale Industries Association, Utensil Manufacturer's Association and Truck Owners, Association, all at Chhatarpur. Primarily they worked for the protection of their professional interest, and do not provide any welfare measures to the workers.

Welfare of Industrial Labour

The absence of large scale manufacturing units and registered trade unions in the District leaves little scope for voluntary labour welfare activities. They are confined to meet the requirements of statutory measures. After the establishment of National Government, much of the labour welfare work was taken up, for which a number of statutory regulations were enacted. The Central Government introduced a number of such acts, which are practically applicable to all the industries in organised sector. From time to time the State Government also framed such statutory regulations for the maintenance of industrial peace, welfare and protection of industrial labour.

As on the 31st December, 1970 in all 28 Central Labour Acts and 17 State Labour Acts were in force. A list of these is given in the Appendix.

The working of a few important legislations in Chhatarpur District is discussed hereunder:

The Indian Factories Act, 1948

The Indian Factories Act, 1934 was extensively amended by the Central Government and was replaced by a comprehensive legislation known as Indian Factories Act, 1948. Under this Act all factories employing 10 or more workers with power, and 20 or more workers without power are covered. All registered factories under the Act are required to provide basic facilities like dinning-sheds, rest-sheds, drinking water facilities, proper covering of machines, etc. Thus a protective legislation, it regulates the working conditions within the factory premises. In the year 1970, only one factory remained registered under the Act employing about 100 workers daily.

Minimum Wages Act, 1962

Madhya Pradesh Fixation of Minimum Wages Act, 1962, is designed to curb the sweating of industrial labour. Under this Act, the workers in scheduled industries are guaranteed minimum wage as fixed under the provisions of the Act. Besides, in different industries, minimum wages are also fixed for different categories of workers in the same industry. Scheduled industries in Chhatarpur, namely, rice and flour mills, oil mills, saw mills, *bidi* factories, public transport, stone-breaking and crushing, road and building construction, printing presses, etc., are covered under the Act. Their number in 1968 was 195, with an employment of 627 workers. Since then, their number has gradually risen to 256 establishments with 763 workers in 1970 and to 310 establishments with 860 workers in 1973.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

All such factories, which are covered under the Factories Act, 1948 and all establishments, employing 20 or more workers are covered under the provisions of this Act. The Amendment Act of 1973 required the establishments to pay bonus at the rate of 8.33 per cent or Rs. 80 whichever is more. In Chhatarpur, two factories covered under the Act paid bonus to 128 employees amounting to Rs. 18,068 in 1968. Since then the number of establishment increased to three in 1969 and to five in 1970. Till the year 1973, there was no increase in their number. The number of employees receiving bonus increased to 381 in 1969 and the amount disbursed to Rs. 43,975 in that year. In 1972 the number of benefited workers was 302 and the amount disbursed was Rs. 45,704.

Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1956

Bidi workers were generally left out from the purview of various labour legislations owing to certain limitation and special employment conditions,

Hence a separate Act was enacted by the Centre in the year 1966, and made applicable from 1st April 1968. It guarantees to the workers the benefits of paid holidays, right to appeal against termination of services, extension of Maternity Benefits Act, etc. In 1973 two establishments in Chhatarpur were covered under the provisions of the Act and about 30 workers were benefited during that year.

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

The provisions of this Act, which is a Central legislation, has not been extended to the industries in Chhatarpur District till the year 1974.

Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952

It is a Central legislation, which guarantees financial help to the dependent on the untimely and sudden death of a worker. Under the provisions of the Act, employees and the employers are required to contribute towards the provident fund. The Act was made applicable to industries in Chhatarpur in November, 1952. Four establishments covered under the Act in 1973-74 include 1 one motor transport industry, two electricity units, including general transmission and distribution units and one hotel establishment. In 1973-74, 217 subscribers were there. The number of workers covered in these establishments was 305 in that year. During the year, two claims were preferred and disposed off. Loans amounting to Rs. 380 were granted to the subscribers during the same year.

Madhya Pradesh Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

Under this Act the female workers in factories registered under the Factories Act get pre-natal and post-natal care and cash benefits. Where the Employees' State Insurance Act is extended, the cash benefits under this Act are also disbursed through Employees' State Insurance Scheme. However, no amount was paid in Chhatarpur under the provisions of this Act.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

The agriculture is the predominant occupation in the District and only 1.84 per cent of the total workers were engaged in Trade and Commerce in 1961. Agricultural activities being predominant in the District, trade and commerce occupies a tertiary position in the district's economy. The feeling of insecurity, generated out of the dacoity menace till recently and the absence of proper communication facilities are some of the factors which have adversely affected the growth of trade and commerce in the District.

History of Indigenous Banking

Paucity of records makes it difficult to trace precisely the emergence, growth and decline of various financial systems in the District. In former days, there were no commercial banks to conduct banking business and it was mostly carried on by the local money-lenders on indigenous scale. By the end of 19th century, there were about 20 wealthy persons in the former Chhatarpur State of whom fifteen had a capital of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 75,000 and five from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1,50,000. These belonged mostly to *Bania* and *Brahman* castes and were independent merchants trading with their own capital. Though no firm was confined strictly to the work of banking but about ten firms were doing business in money-lending. Thus, the usual practice for capitalist in the District was to act as banker, money-lender and merchant.¹ In large villages of the former Bijawar State also the *Banias* were usually money-lenders financing most of the cultivators. The Government rupees and *hundies* were mainly used in transactions.² Thus, the age-old institution of money-lenders has traditionally been the main agency meeting the credit requirements of the district's economy in the past and continues to enjoy a prominent position even to-day.

General Credit Facilities Available

The credit needs of the district's economy are met by both the organised and unorganised sectors. The organised sector consists of the joint stock banks, co-operative banks and credit societies and other specialised financial institutions. The unorganised sector is largely made-up of indigenous bankers and village money-lenders-cum-traders.

Money-lenders

In Chhatarpur District, the money-lenders have a prominent position as elsewhere in India. The economy of the District is rural and predominantly agricultural. The general poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, lack of means of communications and non-availability of institutional credit are factors which are very

1. *Chhatarpur State Gazetteer*, 1907, pp.30-31.

2. *Bijawar State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 21.

beneficial to the money-lenders dominating the credit-economy of the District and resulted in small traders, cultivators and other needy persons approaching the money-lenders. Apart from these factors, they take undue risk by lending to needy persons without insisting on any elaborate documentation or security. To countervail this risk, they charge exorbitant rates, which differ from village to village, amount to amount, man to man, form of repayment, purpose of loan, term of repayment, past dealings and security offered are also different. Needy persons pay interest from 24 per cent to 75 per cent per annum. These rates keep people indebted to money-lenders generation after generation.

Most of the money-lending operations in Chhatarpur district are carried out with other business activities and majority of them are traders-cum-money-lenders or rich agriculturists-cum-money-lenders, etc. They operate in towns and villages of the District. After Independence, various legislative measures were promulgated to regulate the business of the money-lenders but very few of them got themselves registered.

Number of unregistered money-lenders in the District is not available but this is reported to be very large. The number of registered money-lenders in Chhatarpur District was 72 in 1967 which increased to 85 in 1974. Tahsilwise number of registered money-lenders in the District for the last five years are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-1
Registered Money-lenders in the District

Year	Chhatarpur	Laundi	Bijawar
1970	64	1	5
1971	59	..	4
1972	62	1	6
1973	83	1	9
1974	78	3	4

Source.—District Registrar, Chhatarpur.

Joint Stock Banks

These banks transact all types of banking business, accept deposits from general public and lend money to traders, depositors, cultivators and industrial units. These banks are generally concentrated at places of agricultural marketing and trade, which are mainly the characteristics of urban or semi-urban centres in the District. But after the nationalisation of major commercial banks, these are keen to serve the unbanked rural areas of the District.

History of Commercial Banks

Among commercial banks the credit for having ushered in modern banking in Chhatarpur District goes to Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., whose branch at

Harpalpur was opened in August, 1944. In September, 1955, State Bank of India opened its first branch office at Chhatarpur. Subsequently, it opened bank offices at Nowgong, Bijawar (1970), Khajuraho, Harpalpur, Garhi Malehra, Laundi, Chhatarpur, Buxwaha, Satai, Chandla and Bara Malehra. Bank of Baroda entered the District in January, 1970 with a branch at Maharajpur.

There were only three bank offices in the District at the end of 1967. During this year there were two bank offices of State Bank of India at Chhatarpur and Nowgong and one bank office of Hindustan Commercial Bank at Harpalpur. The banking activities in this district increased after 1968 and particularly after nationalisation of banks in 1969. By the end of September, 1970 one bank office of Bank of Baroda at Maharajpur and five bank offices of State Bank of India opened at Bijawar, Garhi Malehra, Harpalpur, Khajuraho and Laundi. By the end of September, 1972, the number of bank offices in the district reached to 14 with the opening of State Bank of India's bank offices at Chhatarpur, Satai, Bara Malehra, Chandla and Buxwaha. Thus of 14 offices of commercial banks in the district, 4 are covering semi-urban areas and 10 are covering rural areas. Apart from these, Central Co-operative Bank is also transacting banking business in the District.

Spread of Banking

By the end of December, 1967 average population per banking office in Chhatarpur District was 2,27,000 while the State average was 1,31,000. With the spread of Banking, the average population per office in the District was reduced to 2,18,000 and the State average also reduced to 1,16,000 persons per banking office at the end of June, 1969. After the nationalisation of banks branch expansion activities gained momentum and the average population per banking office in the District was again reduced to 82,000 by the end of September, 1970 and by the end of July, 1972 it further decreased to 51,000 persons per banking office in Chhatarpur District. In spite of the under-developed state of the District, it is note worthy that coverage of commercial banks is better than the State as a whole.

As at the end of September, 1970 Chhatarpur District ranked 240 in India in average population per banking office in districtwise data arranged in ascending order of population served.

Volume of Business

The working of commercial banks in Chhatarpur District during the past few years has shown a significant progress in all the important fields of activities viz., branch expansion, deposits and advances and finances to neglected sectors, etc. After nationalisation, improved performance of banks in their operations is also reflected in spread of banking in rural areas of the District. Total number of offices and deposits and advances reported by the commercial banks in the

District are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-2
Deposits and Advances of Commercial Banks in the District
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	No. of Banking offices	Deposits		Advances	
		Reporting offices	Amount	Reporting offices	Amount
1970 ..	9	8	65	8	9
1971 ..	10	10	83	4	7
1972 ..	14	5	1,97	5	11

Source.—Reserve Bank of India Bulletins.

In all 14 bank offices were functioning in the District by the end of June, 1972. Of these 10 were in rural areas and 4 in semi-urban areas. Bank deposits in rural areas were reported to be Rs. 100 lakhs and in semi-urban areas Rs. 7 lakhs only. This was perhaps due to opening of new offices of commercial banks in rural areas after nationalisation. Bank advances at the end of June, 1972 were reported to be Rs. 9 lakhs in rural areas and Rs. 2 lakhs in semi-urban areas. The share of new bank offices in rural areas is, however, very little as compared to deposits. These banks can be expected to make their presence felt in the District by extending more finances to the priority sector, which is in need of institutional finance.

The banks now adequately meet the genuine needs of the medium and small scale industries and also of those of small traders. Special efforts continued for meeting the credit needs of the neglected sectors of the District's economy. In Chhatarpur district, State Bank of India has financed, in addition to traders dealing in cloth and sugar, small scale industrialists manufacturing microscopes, metalwares, soap, grinding of masala and spices, transport operators plying buses and taxies, and small businessmen owning shops of medicines, stationery, hardware and general goods, and also agriculturists for purchasing tractors, pump-sets, deepening and construction of wells, etc. As on 31st December, 1970, State Bank of India's advances outstanding against these priority sectors in the district amounted to Rs. 5,36,300 of which Rs. 59,000 were in agriculture, Rs. 99,000 in small scale industries, Rs. 52,000 against transport operators, Rs. 55,000 against small businessmen and Rs. 2,71,300 against others.

As at the end of June, 1972, outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks was reported to be Rs. 14.96 lakhs of which Rs. 0.26 lakhs were reported to be in agriculture and allied activities, Rs. 3.74 lakhs in trade, Rs. 2.47 lakhs in personal accounts and Rs. 6.38 lakhs were reported to be in all other occupations. Total

outstanding credit in industries was reported to be Rs. 2.11 lakhs (Rs. 1.65 lakhs in manufacturing and Rs. 0.46 lakhs in transport).

Under this scheme State Bank of India was designated as a lead bank in the District, with the responsibility for taking the leading role in surveying the credit needs in the development of branch banking and extension of credit facilities in the District. The lead bank is expected to act as a consortium leader for opening branches as well as for meeting credit needs. It will also invoke the co-operation of the other banks operating in the District.

The nationalisation of banks appears to have raised expectations of the cultivators in regard to the availability of credit on reasonable terms. The banks are expected to play very important and more effective role in the economic reconstruction of the rural areas in the District.

Co-operative Credit

The co-operative credit structure for short and medium term credit in Chhatarpur District is a two tier system, with a central co-operative bank at the district level and the primary credit societies at the base. The co-operative banks and non-agricultural credit societies are functioning mainly in urban areas while agriculture credit societies are in villages. For long-term credit, there is a land development bank in the District. Presently, the co-operative credit sector in Chhatarpur District consists of the 157 agricultural credit societies, 23 non-agricultural credit societies, the District Central Co-operative Bank and the District Co-operative Land Development Bank.

The basic unit in the short-term co-operative credit structure is the primary credit society at village level. The activities of the primary credit society were formerly confined mainly to provide short-term credit to their producer members for productive purposes. But in recent years, these societies also took the work of distributing manure and fertilisers on agency basis, though depositing and advancing of loans constitute the primary function. These may be grouped in two types, Agricultural and Non-agricultural credit societies.

The objects of agricultural credit societies include the borrowing of funds from members and other sources to be utilised for advancing loans to members and promotion of thrift. Apart from this, these societies also work as agent for the joint sale of agricultural produce and joint purchase of agricultural and domestic requirements of their members, for hiring of implements and machinery. The progress of these

societies in Chhatarpur District is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-3
Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies in the District

(Amount in lakh Rs.)						
Year	Number of societies	Membership	Paid-up share capital	Working capital	Loans advanced	Loans outstanding
1951	38	896	0.22	0.33	..	..
1961	213	10,151	2.35	16.94	..	..
1966	302	23,908	7.54	50.55	42.11	36.28
1971	157	42,149	21.35	153.69	92.27	125.75
1972	157	37,799	25.19	163.39	103.30	133.88
1973	157	41,965	..	188.91	..	..

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Co-operatives, Chhatarpur.

The facts given above indicate that agricultural credit societies made a considerable progress in the District during the last twenty-two years. To make them more effective in operation efforts were made to re-organise these societies in a more sizeable and better organised shape during the Third Five Year Plan period. This has resulted in decreasing the number of societies from 302 in 1966 to 157 in 1971, but the working capital of these societies increased from Rs. 50.55 lakhs in 1966 to Rs. 153.69 lakhs in 1971, which further increased to Rs. 188.91 lakhs in 1973. In 1973, in all 157 credit societies were functioning in Chhatarpur District. Of these, 61 were in Chhatarpur tahsil, 54 in Bijawar tahsil and 42 in Laundi tahsil.

Non-agricultural co-operative credit societies in general may be divided in Non-agricultural to banking societies of large and small size, which aim at doing Co-operative Credit Societies banking business for providing finances to small traders, entrepreneurs and other individuals, and other societies of salary and wage earners. The working of non-agricultural credit societies in Chhatarpur District is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-4
Non-agricultural Credit Societies in the District

(Amount in Rs.)						
Year	Number of societies	Membership	Working capital			
1961	..	..	23	356	47,852	
1966	..	..	24	368	51,920	
1971	..	..	24	368	51,920	
1972	..	..	24	368	51,920	
1973	..	..	23	335	48,925	

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Co-operatives, Chhatarpur.

In 1972, there were 24 non-agricultural co-operative societies in Chhatarpur District. Of these, 21 were in Chhatarpur tahsil and 3 in Bijawar tahsil.

The Vindhya Co-operative Central Bank, Rewa was operating in Chhatarpur District since 1949. In 1954-55 the Bank started its separate branch office at Chhatarpur. Later, in 1959, Chhatarpur branch of the Vindhya Co-operative Central Bank was transferred to Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Bank, Jabalpur. In 1962-63 separate co-operative bank was organised in the District and the liabilities and assets of the Chhatarpur branch were transferred to the district bank. Thus, the Central Co-operative Bank, Chhatarpur was registered in March, 1962 with headquarters at Chhatarpur. The area of operation of the Bank is whole of the Chhatarpur District. In 1974 the Bank has 14 branches in addition to its Head Office at Chhatarpur. Branch offices of the Bank are located at Ishanagar, Nawgong, Rajnagar, Bamora, Bijawar, Bara Malehra, Chhaura, Buxwaha, Laundi, Chandla, Barigarh, Satai, Maharajpur and Chhatarpur. The Bank deals in all types of commercial banking business. However, the main function of the bank is to finance agricultural operations through its affiliated primary societies. During the year of its establishment, share capital and working capital of the bank stood at Rs. 2.21 lakhs and Rs. 18.12 lakhs, while bank deposits and outstanding loan stood at Rs. 2.92 lakhs and Rs. 16.49 lakhs, respectively in 1962-63. Since then the Bank made rapid progress and in 1972-73 share capital and working capital of the bank increased to Rs. 28.55 lakh and Rs. 146.49 lakh, respectively. The bank deposits and outstanding loans are also increased up to Rs. 36.94 lakh and Rs. 125.15 lakh. The Table given below depicts the progress made by the bank during the past few years:—

Table No. VI-5

District Central Co-operative Bank, Chhatarpur

(Amount in lakh Rs.)							
Year (30th June)	Membership	Share capital	Working capital	Bank deposits	Loans advanced	Loans outstanding	
1969	..	302	23.12	120.57	26.07	99.02	98.30
1970	..	297	27.19	140.88	26.63	82.19	107.79
1971	..	297	27.99	149.33	28.49	107.63	116.61
1972	..	265	28.55	164.79	36.94	125.15	157.87
1973	..	253	28.83	177.31	44.90	113.99	120.24
1974	..	..	29.12	207.55	62.14	192.46	..

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chhatarpur.

The bank's efforts in accelerating the pace of co-operative credit movement in the District are praiseworthy. The bulk of the advances goes to agricultural sector through the affiliated co-operative societies. Non-agricultural sector financed by the bank consists of marketing, and weavers industrial and consumers co-operative societies. Though the bank accommodates cultivators for medium term loans also, its main function is to meet the short term credit requirements. During the year 1972-73, Rs. 1.60 lakhs were advanced for digging and renovation of 62 wells, Rs. 3.92 lakhs for purchasing 87 diesel pump sets, and Rs. 0.18 lakhs for purchasing electric pump sets.

The Chhatarpur District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. was established in 1962, with head office at Chhatarpur. The bank has branches at Chhatarpur, Laundi, Bijawar, Nawgong, Bara development Bank, Malehra and Rajnagar. It is catering to the long and medium term needs of agricultural sector in the District. As on 30th June 1962, share capital and working capital of the bank were Rs. 0.13 lakh and Rs. 0.15 lakh only, while the membership of the bank was 223. Since then the Bank made rapid progress and in 1973, share capital and working capital of the bank increased to Rs. 4.77 lakh and Rs. 59.40 lakh, respectively, while the membership increased to 10,096. The progress and working of the Bank for the last five years is given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI-6

District Co-operative Land Development Bank, Chhatarpur

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year (30th June)	Member-ship	Working capital	Share capital	Loans advanced	Loans outstanding
1969 ..	4,132	22.37	1.14	7.03	19.60
1970 ..	5,418	28.31	1.54	10.09	28.25
1971 ..	7,475	42.35	2.40	13.75	39.92
1972 ..	9,009	55.70	3.06	12.75	48.56
1973 ..	10,096	59.40	4.77	13.26	56.80

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chhatarpur.

The bank provided loans to cultivators for capital expenditure of permanent nature to be incurred on agricultural operations. As on 30th June, 1972 it advanced Rs. 30.75 lakhs for construction of new wells and Rs. 4.80 lakhs for repairing of existing wells. Apart from this Rs. 9.25 lakhs and Rs. 2.60 lakhs were provided for purchasing of electric and oil pump sets and tractors, respectively. During this year Rs. 39 thousands were advanced for land shaping while Rs. 79 thousands were advanced for other agricultural purposes.

Other Financial Institutions

The organisations attracting and mobilising the saving in the District may be grouped as (a) Post Office Savings Schemes and (b) Life Insurance. The small saving schemes which continued their operations in Chhatarpur District are (1) Post Office Saving Bank Account, (2) 12 Years National Plan Certificates, (3) 15 Year Annuity Certificates, (4) 10 Years Treasury Saving Deposits and (5) Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme. The gross and net deposits in these schemes in Chhatarpur District for the last few years are given below:—

Table No. VI-7
Post Office Saving Schemes in the District
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Progressive Total		Yearly Net Target
	Gross	Net	
1967-68 ..	14.73	0.71	4
1968-69 ..	17.46	4.82	5
1969-70 ..	21.66	7.36	5
1970-71 ..	25.07	9.50	7
1971-72 ..	27.51	8.32	8

Source.—Regional Director, National Savings, Indore.

The small saving per capita at the 1971 population was Rs. 1.12 approximately in Chhatarpur District.

Life Insurance

Insurance business is the source of attracting the savings of public with risk covering. The District is under the jurisdiction of the branch office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India at Sagar. During the year ending 31st March, 1970, Life Insurance business as procured from the District was to the tune of Rs. 10,67,500, covering the lives of 201 policy holders. The estimated amount of insurance premia collected from the District during this period was Rs. 1,75,185.

There is no Stock Exchange in the District. The District is, however, being served by Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation (Indore). As on 31st March, 1972, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 4.04 lakhs to 7 small scale industries and Rs. 5.00 lakhs to one more industry. The amount disbursed on this date was Rs. 2.39 lakhs to 5 small scale industries and Rs. 5.00 lakhs to another industry.

Currency and Coinage

The present Chhatarpur District was constituted by an amalgamation of eight princely states of the Bundelkhand Agency. Until 1879, various local coins were current in former Bijawar State. Among them the commonest coin was *Ratanshahi* of Ratan Singh, struck at Bijawar. This coin bore the 'works

Shah Alam on one side and on the reverse *Julus Maimanat Manus*, with an *alif* and a palm tree. Its silver value was 9 annas. The other rupees were the *Farrukhabadi*, *Sikandari* of Bhopal, *Gajashahi* of Gwalior, etc.¹

In former Chhatarpur State the prevalent coin was the *Rajashahi* first minted at Chhatarpur by Raja Pratap Singh. Of the coins current in this State until 1882, two were struck at Chhatarpur called the old *Rajashahi*. It was of circular shape and practically of pure silver. The other coin, also called *Rajashahi*, was struck by Pratap Singh. It weighed 169.0 grains and contained 148.93 grains of pure silver. In shape it was also circular but somewhat smaller in size than the other issue. The British currency was made legal tender in 1879 in Bijawar State² and in 1882 in Chhatarpur State. Decimal system of currency is in operation since 1957 in the District and all transactions are now being carried on in new currency.

Trade and Commerce

In the 19th century, trade of articles manufactured by locally smelted iron was in flourishing condition in the former Bijawar State. But by the end of 19th century, this iron trade died out owing to the competition with imported goods. It was not substituted with any other trade. Development of trade and commerce during this period was slow due to lack of good communication and rough nature of terrain of the greater part of Bijawar State. Some trade in grain was carried on but it was also not much extensive.

By the end of the 19th century trade in the former Chhatarpur State was also not in as prosperous and flourishing conditions as it was formerly. There was no railway in the former Chhatarpur State and the principal trade routes were roads from Chhatarpur to Satna, Harpalpur, Mahoba and Banda via Hamirpur railway stations. Chhatarpur-Saugor road also carried some traffic. Goods were carried either by country carts or pack animals to markets³. Thus, in early days, before new roads and specially railways carried commerce elsewhere, the trade in salt, sugar, paper, soap and *tat-patti* was very extensive in the State. But later on, all these trades were decayed and no new trade took their place. The Chhatarpur State Gazetteer of 1907 states, that "Many bankers and merchants have become bankrupt, while others finding non profitable work have gone elsewhere."⁴ Thus, during the first decade of the 20th century little trade was carried on in the State except at the chief town of Chhatarpur.⁵

Trading Centres

Before opening of railways in this region, Chhatarpur was a centre of considerable trade.⁶ Other important trade centres in the District in 1907 were

1. *Bijawar State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 26.
2. *Chhatarpur State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 39.
3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. X, 1908, p. 201.
4. *Bijawar State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 20.
5. *Chhatarpur State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 28.
6. *ibid.* p. 30.
7. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. X, 1908, p. 200.
8. *ibid.* p. 202.

Rajnagar, Lauri, Maharajpur and Malehra in the former Chhatarpur State¹ and Bijawar, Panagarh, Gulganj and Bhagwan in the former Bijawar State.² Periodical markets and fairs were the important trading centres of the District. The market towns of the Chhatarpur State in 1907 were Chhatarpur, Mau, Malehra, Maharajpur, Rajnagar, Lauri, Munderi and Kishangarh. The markets of Chhatarpur and Rajnagar were held twice in a week and at other places only once in a week. These periodical markets were chiefly distributing centres, but Malehra and Maharajpur served also as collecting centres.

The chief articles traded in these markets were food grains, salt, molasses, sugar, vegetables, spices, betel-leaves, earthen vessels, coarse cloth and other articles of local production and of daily use. The sellers in these markets were local *Banias*, *Telis*, *Bharbhunjas*, *Tamolis*, *Kunjaras*, weavers, carders, potters, etc. The buyers were generally residents of village or town, where the market was held and some of neighbouring villages.³

Trading Classes

The castes and classes mainly engaged in commerce in the former Chhatarpur State were *Banias*, *Agrawal*, *Gahoi*, *Piparsanias*, *Asatis*, *Jains* and *Muhammdans*, etc. They dealt in grain, cloth, spices and *ghee*. *Telis* dealt in oil, *Muhammdans* in European stores and *Tambolis* or *Barais* in betel-leaves⁴. In Chhatarpur, Rajnagar and Lauri *parganas* of the State, shop-keepers were found in almost all the villages, while in Deora *pargana* they were found in few large villages. The shop-keepers were generally of *Bania*, *Teli*, *Kalar* or *Bharbhunja* caste⁵. In Bijawar State also shop-keepers were found in almost all the villages. These were mainly *Banias*⁶.

Commodities Traded

As regards commodities of imports and export, detailed information regarding their volume of business for this period is not available. However, in 1907, chief imports in the Bijawar State were tobacco, rice, sugar, salt, piece-goods and *kerosene* oil and the principal exports were *ghee*, lac, *chironji*, catechu, *tilli*, mahua and other forest produce.⁷ During this period, principal imports in the Chhatarpur State were rice, piece-goods, hardware, metals and metal-goods, grain, grocery, salt, tobacco, sugar, molasses and spices, etc. The principal exports during this period in Chhatarpur State were *tilli*, *ghee*, betel-leaves, linseed, *sarson*, *zira*, raw cotton, mahua flowers and fruit, soap, *chironji*, lac, *tat-pattis*, gum, bee's wax and honey. Most of the export and import trade of the State was carried to

1. *Chhatarpur State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 29.
2. *Bijawar State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 27.
3. *Chhatarpur State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 20.
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.* p. 30.
6. *Bijawar State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 21.
7. *Chhatarpur State Gazetteer*, 1907, pp. 28-29.

and from Kanpur via the Harpalpur and Mahoba railway stations. The forest produce of the Deora *pargana* was mainly exported to Katni-Murwara station. Goods were also imported to an small extent from Bombay and Delhi.¹

Present Day Trade

According to Census, 1961 there were 5,568 persons (4,586 male and 982 female) or 1.85 per cent of the total workers in Trade and Commerce in Chhatarpur District. Of these, 3,603 persons were in rural area. Of the total 5,568 persons, 639 were in Laundi tahsil, 1,466 in Bijawar tahsil and 3,463 in Chhatarpur tahsil. Trading was mostly petty and retail in character.

According to Census, 1971 in all 5,566 persons (5,249 male and 317 female) were engaged in Trade and Commerce. About 2,974 persons were enumerated in rural area. Of the total workers in Trade and Commerce, 708 were in Laundi tahsil, 3,542 in Chhatarpur tahsil and 1,316 in Bijawar tahsil. Due to variation in definition of workers in this category from census to census, figures given here are incomparable. However, it indicates that the District had a very low level of employment in trade and commerce.

Course of Trade

The absence of forest based industries and processing facilities obliges the District to export the forest produce like fire-wood, timber, charcoal, etc., and agricultural produce like oil-seeds, cereals and food-grains. *Pan* (Betel) is another commodity exported in large quantities from the District to far off places. The imports into the District include finished goods and consumer articles like salt, sugar, kerosene oil, cement, fertilisers, cotton piece goods, etc. According to 1971 census wheat, gram, rice, *juar*, *mahua* oil, cloth, salt, milk-powder were the principal items of import. Chief exports were betel-leaves, *alsi*, *til*, *linseed* oil, *urad*, *juar*, *Jau*, *kodon*, fish, iron, country liquor, leather shoes, brass wares and replica of images. Since the individual economic entity of the Districts and places is fast disappearing with the increase of means of transport and communication, it is not possible to mention in absolute terms the volume and value of exports and imports of the commodities from and to the District. Inward and outward figures from some important *mandies* and railway stations may, however, be dealt with.

Regulated Markets

Regulated markets have come-up to solve many problems of agricultural marketing and to make it more orderly and efficient, particularly at the assembling point. Their main object is to regulate the sale and purchase of agricultural produce and to ensure a clean deal to the producers. By the year 1974, Chhatarpur, Harpalpur and Laundi *mandies* were regulated. Apart from these, Bijawar was also a *mandi* centre and Nowgong and Chandla were *sub-mandies*.

1. Chhatarpur State Gazetteer, 1907, pp. 28-29.

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Laundi was regulated in April, 1970. The main commodities transacted in Laundi Mandi are wheat, gram, *arhar*, jowar, linseed and rice, etc. The quantity of arrivals in the *mandi* for the last few years is given in Table below:

Table No. VI-8
Arrivals in Laundi Mandi

					(Quantity in qunts.)		
Name of the Commodity					1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Wheat	..	..	..	..	4,348	7,686	16,582
Gram	..	..	..	..	13,886	17,422	9,342
Arhar	..	..	..	..	2,334	8,300	3,709
Jowar	..	..	..	..	4,997	13,912	21,410
Barley	..	..	..	..	1,096	5,339	6,993
Rice	..	..	..	..	13	431	4,895
Seasamum	..	..	..	..	1,252	3,416	1,750
Linseed	..	..	..	..	402	4,054	3,129
Sarson	..	..	..	..	..	928	932

Source, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Laundi.

The main agricultural produce transacted in Krishi Upaj Mandi, Chhatarpur are wheat, *urad*, gram, linseed and barley. The quantity of arrivals of some important commodities in the *mandi* is given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI-9
Arrivals in Chhatarpur Mandi

					(Quantity in qunts.)	
Name of the Commodity					1971-72	1972-73
Wheat	..	..	..	..	5,377	5,443
Gram	..	..	..	..	2,851	6,229
Arhar	..	..	..	..	709	1,823
Mung	..	..	..	..	1,328	2,522
Urad	..	..	..	..	75	3,709
Sarson	..	..	..	..	2,674	1,064
Linseed	..	..	..	..	833	2,074
Barley	..	..	..	..	939	9,671
Masoor	..	..	..	..	275	13
Rice	..	..	..	..	936	1,366
Seassamum	..	..	..	..	236	1,309
Gulli	..	..	..	..	636	609

Source.—Krishi Upaj Mandi, Chhatarpur.

Harpalpur is the only railway station in the District. During 1970 in all Inward and out- 1353 wagons were loaded from Harpalpur railway station. The ward from Har- wagons carried food-grains, pulses, oil-seeds, timber, fire-wood, Palpur Railway and charcoal mainly towards north and north-eastern places. Station The total number of wagons unloaded in 1970 at Harpalpur railway station was 627. These brought consumer goods like salt, sugar, kerosene, cement, steam coal, etc.

All the tahsil places in the District have wholesale markets at tahsil-level. Centres of Whole- The hub centres of trading activities in the District are Chhatar- sale and Retail pur, Harpalpur, Nowgong, Chandla, Laundi, Maharajpur, Garhi Trade Malehra, Rajnagar, Bada Malehra, Bijawar and Satai. Chhatar- pur town being tahsil and district headquarters attracts maximum sellers and purchasers, while Harpalpur being the only rail-head in the district holds an equally important position in trade. Besides these, weekly and fortnightly assembling markets are also held.

Rural Marketing Centres

Weekly or fortnightly market is a regular feature of rural socio-economic life in the District. In Chhatarpur District highest number of such markets were held, 36 in Chhatarpur tahsil. In Bijawar and Laundi tahsils number of these markets was 29 and 4, respectively. Thus, in all 66 weekly and fortnightly markets were held in Chhatarpur District in 1961.

Fairs and Melas

Fairs and melas play an important role in business transactions in rural and semi-urban areas of the District. Melas since long have been an inevitable part of districts religious life and economy. They also assumed commercial character in later period. In all 27 fairs were held in Chhatarpur District in 1961 of which 6 were held in Laundi tahsil, 10 in Chhatarpur tahsil and 11 in Bijawar tahsil. A list of fairs and melas held in the District is given in Appendix.

Co-operative Marketing

The idea of co-operation in the sphere of marketing was primarily introduced with the hope that it would bring prosperity to the cultivators and consumers by improving the system of agricultural marketing and distribution of essential commodities on a reasonable price. The co-operative marketing sector in the District consists of 5 marketing societies, 1 wholesale consumer's co-operative stores and 17 primary consumer's stores.

Co-operative Marketing Societies

The District has 5 co-operative marketing societies one each at Harpalpur (1967), Rajnagar and Bara Malehra (1959), Laundi (1961) and Bijawar (1962). These societies are engaged in distribution of agricultural in-puts like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc., and agricultural implements like pump sets and also in purchase of agricultural produce. Besides, they deal in general

merchandise. These societies had 8 godowns in 1966. The progress and working of these societies for the last five years is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-10

Co-operative Marketing Societies in the District

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Member-ship	Paid-up share capital	Working capital.	Sale of agricultural produce	Sale of consumer goods	Sale of agricultural requisites
1966	.. 642	1.95	6.07	2.94	3.89	2.81
1970	.. 536	2.50	5.98	2.10	10.91	8.04
1971	.. 570	2.85	15.11	5.06	1.95	1.73
1972	.. 557	2.90	6.25	21.63	1.95	14.51
1973	.. 799	3.93	21.93	21.91	1.52	11.85

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chhatarpur.

The Wholesale Consumers' Co-operative Store, Chhatarpur was started in 1967 with an initial capital of Rs. 22,250 and 453 members: Whole-sale Consumers' Co-operative Store, Chhatarpur In 1973, membership and working capital of the Store increased up to 702 and Rs. 2.55 lakhs, respectively. Presently, the Store is running a medical store, general store, controlled cloth shop and a sweet shop. The details of working of the Store are given in the Tables below :—

Table No. VI—11

Wholesale Consumers' Co-operative Store, Chhatarpur

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Member-ship	Paid-up Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchase	Sales
1969	 691	1.26	1.41	10.09	10.10
1970	 620	1.26	1.26	13.05	12.67
1971	 604	1.26	1.63	6.07	6.63
1972	 706	1.26	1.74	10.10	10.00
1973	 702	1.49	2.55	15.61	16.10

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chhatarpur.

The District has 17 primary consumer's co-operative stores in 1973. Of these, eight were located at Chhatarpur, six at Nowgong and Primary Consumers' Co-operative one each at Harpalpur, Rajgarh and Khajuraho. These stores are responsible for proper distribution of consumer goods at a fair price and for controlling in the monopolies and highly increasing prices of essential commodities. Detailed figures regarding working of these stores in Chhatarpur District is given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI—12
Primary Consumers' Co-operative Stores in the District

(Amount in Rs.)							
Year		Number of stores	Membership	Share capital	Working capital	Purchase	Sale
1966	..	11	656	6,476	19,287	62,219	54,448
1970	..	16	1,008	18,357	40,423	45,040	42,684
1971	..	17	1,019	15,182	38,806	27,142	28,388
1973	..	17	947	39,484	93,515	N.A.	N.A.

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies Chhatarpur.

Ware-housing

Two centres of Madhya Pradesh Ware-housing Corporation were opened in the District at Harpalpur and Chhatarpur in February and April, 1967, respectively. Total deposits in Harpalpur centre in 1966-67 and 1967-68 were 1,406 and 14,409 quintals, which increased to 21,890 quintals in 1968-69. Harpalpur centre was closed in November, 1969. Total deposits in Chhatarpur centre were 15,189 and 5,915 quintals in 1967-68 and 1968-69. During 1969-70, deposits in this centre were 800 quintals. Chhatarpur centre was closed in March, 1970.

Weights and Measures

According to Chhatarpur State Gazetteer of 1907 following Weights and Measures were used in the former Chhatarpur State. Weights used for precious stones, precious metals such as gold and silver and medicines were—

8 Chacals (rice)	=1 Ratti.
6 Rattis	=1 Anna
8 Rattis	=1 Masha
16 Annas or 12 Mashas.	=1 Tola (British rupee)

Weights for articles of bulk and such metals were *Chhatak*, *Paua*, *Panseri*, and Maund, etc. These weights were used in selling and buying of alkali, coffee, cotton, rice, spices, molasses, sugar, etc.—

4 Balashahi Paise	
or	
5 Tolas	=1 Chhatak
4 Chhataks	=1 Paua
4 Pauas	=1 Seer
5 Seers	=1 Panseri
8 Panseri or 40 seer	=1 Maund.

Apart from these, rolls of cotton yarn, thread, etc., were sold by the following weights:—

2 Chhataks	=1 Adhapai
2 Adhapais or 4 Chhataks	=1 Paua
4 Pauas	=1 Seer.

In this measure one seer was equal to 24 *Balashahi* paisas in weight, while a seer of standard weight was equal to 64 *Balashahi* paisas. The actual weights were usually made of stone or the *Balashahi* paisas were themselves used.

Measures of Capacity

Capacity measures used for liquids varied in the former Chhatarpur State. Measures for wine were as follows:—

2 Pauas	=1 Addhi or half bottle
2 Addhis	=1 Fottle
16 Bottles	=1 Gagari

Measures for oil and milk were—

2 Addhis	=1 Chhatak
2 Chhatak	=1 Adhapai
2 Adhapai	=1 Paua
2 Pauas	=1 Adhasera
2 Adhasera	=1 Seer

For oil, these measures were usually made of wood and for milk of brass. Sometimes an earthen pot for measuring one *Paua* was used instead of brass vessel. Small quantity of oil and *ghee* were measured by *Kaia* and *Adhi Kaia*. A *Kaia* was equal to one-eighth of a seer by weight and usually was made of earth, but

large quantities of oil and *ghee* were measured by ordinary weights. Grain was measured by the following table:—

4 <i>Polis</i>	=1 <i>Chauri</i>
4 <i>Chauris</i>	=1 <i>Adha</i>
2 <i>Adhas</i>	=1 <i>Pela</i>
32 <i>Pelas</i>	=1 <i>Gond</i> (Gaun)

A *Gond* was made of gunny bag and, *pela* and *chauri* were made of wood or brass. A *chauri* contained more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ seer weight of grain. These measures were used in villages and in towns and generally measures by weights were preferred.

Measures of Length

The English standards were used for length measures, except the *Kos* which was equal to 3 miles, raw cotton, *daris*, raw silk, carpets, *newar*, cotton ropes and hems, etc., were sold by weight but tape and cloth by length. Cloth was measured as follows:—

3 <i>Anguls</i>	=1 <i>Girah</i>
4 <i>Girahs</i>	=1 <i>Balisht</i> or span
2 <i>Balishits</i>	=1 <i>Hath</i> or cubit
2 <i>Haths</i>	=1 <i>Yard</i>

One bigha was equal to 34 acre and land was measured by the following surface measures:—

20 <i>Kachwansis</i>	=1 <i>Biswansi</i>
20 <i>Biswans</i>	=1 <i>Biswa</i>
20 <i>Biswas</i>	=1 <i>Bigha</i>

A cubic hand or a cubic foot was the standard unit for measuring masonry work, timber and earth work.¹

In former Bijawar State, five different units of seers were used for weighing bulk articles. *Teraiya ser* of 13 *takas* or $33\frac{1}{2}$ British rupees was used in weighing cotton yarn. *Suraiya ser* of 17.5 *takas* used in weighing metals. The *pan-seri* or 5 seers weight in this case was equal to 2 seers 14 *chhataks* of standard weight. *Chhattisa ser* of 36 *takas* or 95 British rupees used in weighing iron. The *Chalisa ser* of 40 *takas* or 103 rupees was used for weighing *ghee*, gram, etc. This was also called *bara ser*. The standard seer of 30 *takas* or 80 rupees was called *Tisiya ser*. This was introduced in 1873 and used for any article.

The *taka* was equal in weight to one *mota paisa* of the British currency. Except in case of *Teraiya ser*, metal weights of seers were used. For diamonds and precious stones one *Alsi* (linseed) was equal to one *Bisai* and one *Ratti* was of 20 *Bisais*. In the case of diamonds the *ratti* weighed half as much as the *ratti* used in weighing gold and silver. For this purpose, 8 rice grain were equal to one *ratti*, 6 *rattis* equal to one *anna* and 16 *annas* were equal to one British rupee.

1. *Chhatarpur State Gazetteer*, 1907, pp.31-33.

Grain was also measured by capacity in vessels of the denominations given below:—

<i>Adhari</i>	= $\frac{1}{2}$ Seer
<i>Adhua</i>	= $\frac{1}{4}$ Seer
<i>Paholi</i>	= 1 Seer
<i>Chauri</i>	= 2 Seers
<i>Addha</i>	= 8 Seers
<i>Pela</i>	= 16 Seers

Kerosene oil was measured in bottle containing $\frac{1}{4}$ of a standard seer each. Two length measures were in use, the English yard of 36 inches and the yard of $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In the same was two *jaribs* were used as surface measures, one of 100 feet long and the other of 66 feet. A *hath* or cubit was of 22 inches.¹

Thus, weights and measures in Chhatarpur District had different significance in different places. Apart from this, these measures varied in size and shape from one market to another. The variations in weights and measures from place to place and from commodity to commodity were bound to prejudice the interests of sellers and to hamper trade and commerce.

Adoption of All India Standard

With a view to introducing uniform system of weights and measures in the country, the Government of India enacted the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, and the State Government enacted the Madhya Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1959. According to the provisions of the Act, metric weights and capacity measures were introduced from the 1st April, 1962. The metric measures of length were introduced from the 1st October, 1962.

1. *Bijawar State Gazetteer*, 1907, pp. 22-23.

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATIONS

The information regarding the trade routes and highways existing in this District during the ancient period is not available. Many archaeological remains are met with in the District, the most important collection of buildings being at Khajuraho, where one of the finest groups of temples in Northern India is to be seen.

The earliest supposed reference to Khajuraho is in the account of the travels of Hiuen-Tsiang, who visited the country of chi-ki-to which has been identified with Jijhoti.¹ The Chinese pilgrim does not mention any chief town by name but notes that there were in the country a number of Sangharams (Monasteries) with but few priests, and also about ten temples. There are no Buddhist remains on the spot except a colossal Buddha inscribed with the usual creed in characters of the 7th or 8th century. Abu Rihan, who accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni in his campaign against Kalinjar in 1021, notices, 'Khajuraha' as the capital of Jijhoti. Ibn Bhatuta, who visited the place about 1335, calls it Khajura and describes the lake about 10 miles long, round which there were idol temples frequented by a tribe or *Jogis*, with long and matted hair, to whom even Moham-madans resorted in order to learn magic. Khajuraho was, undoubtedly, an important religious centre. It seems probable that the partial demolition of its temples and consequent loss of importance dates from 1494-95 when Sikandar Lodi after his expedition into Panna and Baghelkhand, retreated through this region and sacked the country as far as Banda. All these facts reveal that this place must have been linked with the other important centres of the country through a network of roads.

Old Modes of Conveyance and Trade Routes

In erstwhile Chhatarpur State principal trade routes were from Chhatarpur to Satna and Harpalpur and to Mahoba and Banda *via* Hamirpur. Some traffic passed through the Chhatarpur-Sagar road.² Goods were carried either by country-carts or pack animals. Many of these carts plied for hire, but most agriculturists had their own carts and generally carried their own produce to the markets and brought goods from other places to the State. The mail contractor on the Chhatarpur-Nowgong line were using springed and tyred tongas for the carriage of the mails and passengers.

History of Road Construction

The necessity of developing the roads in a systematic way was realised by the erstwhile Chhatarpur State in the middle of the nineteenth century. The total mileage of roads in 1906-07 was 146, of which 100 miles was metalled and 49 unmetalled. The State was maintaining 10 miles of road, while 90 miles of

roads were under the management of the British Government. The Government metalled road from Banda to Sagar and Harpalpur to Nowgong, Agra to Satna and Mahoba to Lauri and Chandla passed through the State. The road from Mahoba to Lauri was partly a State road.¹ In Bijawar State two metalled roads passed through the State, one from Bijawar town to Mahatgaon on Banda-Sagar road (12 miles) and Banda-Sagar road itself which passed through for a few miles. The Bijawar-Mahatgaon road was constructed by the Darbar at a cost of Rs.10,000.²

During the period between the two world wars road construction activities were taken as famine-programmes and a considerable amount was spent on construction of roads. The famous Nagpur Plan of roads was evolved in December, 1943. For the first time in the history of roads in India, this Plan gave a systematic classification of roads in the National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and Village Roads. The objective of this Plan was that no village in a well-developed agricultural area should remain at a distance of more than 5 miles from a main road, while in agricultural area no village should remain more than 20 miles from a main road. Thus, in 1950-51, the District was served with 311 miles metalled and 94 miles fair-weather roads. The following table shows the details of construction of roads in the District :—

Table No. VII-1

Length of Roads

(In km.)

Year	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total
1960-61	569.20	403.00	972.20
1965-66	645.80	556.60	1220.40
1970-71	674.60	549.30	1223.90
1975-76	739.60	494.30	1223.90
1976-77	812.60	500.08	1312.68
1977-78	818.70	504.90	1323.60
1978-79	836.40	487.20	1323.60
1979-80	851.20	472.40	1323.60

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

In the post Independence era, it has been recognised that the transport is the king pin of the economic development of the region and to provide cheap, convenient and efficient means of communication for the masses and enterprising sectors is an essential pre-requisite. The transport is the focus of all economic development and without enlarging the system it is futile to think of expansion.

1. Chhatarpur State Gazetteer, 1907, pp. 33-34.

2. Bijawar State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 22.

1. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Volume XV, p. 217.

2. Chhatarpur State Gazetteer, p. 30.

of trade, promotion of export or marketing of goods. In this context there was imperative need to 'open up' this area by a net work of rail and road in the District, where there were inaccessible areas, unbridged river crossways, weak bridges and culverts. In recent years, therefore, there has been a remarkable growth and development of transport and communication facilities in the District.

Present Road System

The District has been moving fast on the road to prosperity during the Plan periods. The State Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, is mainly responsible for the construction of roads, bridges and buildings of the State Government and for their maintenance.

The following table shows the details of surface-wise road length in the District:—

Table No. VII—2

Surface-wise Road Length

(In km.)

Year	Bituminous	Water Bound Macadam	Fair Weather Roads (Motorable)
1960-61 ..	219.40	349.80	403.00
1965-66 ..	352.90	292.90	556.60
1970-71 ..	423.90	250.70	459.30
1975-76 ..	501.80	237.80	484.30
1976-77 ..	535.10	277.50	500.08
1977-78 ..	555.10	263.60	504.90
1978-79 ..	566.90	269.50	487.20
1979-80 ..	575.70	275.50	472.40

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

No National Highway touches the District, but the State Highways (Chhatarpur-Sagar, Rewa-Chhatarpur and Jhansi and Tikamgarh-Gulganj Road) pass through it with a total length of 287 km. The construction of a bridge over the river Betwa between Jhansi and Nowgong has greatly facilitated the flow of traffic from the north to the eastern Districts. In this region Chhatarpur continues to a hub of road communication, on account of its central situation, connecting Sagar, Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Gwalior, Jhansi, Banda, Tikamgarh, Rewa, Allahabad, Satna and Panna. The Tikamgarh-Rewa road via Nowgong, Chhatarpur, Panna and Satna was the main artery of communication in the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh, the capital being at Rewa. However, the rivers on the eastern and western borders, with no bridges at certain points, make traffic difficult during rainy season from and to neighbouring districts, while the small rivers or rivulets in interior areas of this District overflow the causeways or culverts. The disruption

thus caused is to a great extent responsible for the backwardness of the agriculturists who find it very difficult to carry their produce to markets and are compelled to sell their goods at whatever price is offered to them at their villages.

Road Classification

According to the Road Classification pattern adopted by the Indian Roads Congress, the roads of the District fall in the following categories:—

Table No. VII—3

Road Classification

(In km.)

Year	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads
1	2	3	4	5
1960-61 ..	261.00	351.80	333.60	25.80
1965-66 ..	261.80	441.40	473.40	25.80
1970-71 ..	287.20	398.00	513.50	25.20
1975-76 ..	288.80	393.90	516.00	25.20
1976-77 ..	282.40	365.80	638.18	26.00
1977-78 ..	285.60	423.20	588.60	26.00
1978-79 ..	285.60	423.20	588.80	26.00
1979-80 ..	285.60	423.20	588.80	26.00

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

State Highways

These roads are all-weather class one roads and are maintained by the State Public Works Department. In 1961, there were 6 State Highways in the District. The following roads in the District fall in this category:—

Table No. VII—4

State Highways

(In km.)

S. No.	Name of Road	From	To	Total distance falling in the Dist.	Type	Class	Kind
(In km.)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Nowgong-Jhansi.	Nowgong	Jhansi	25.60	All weather.	I	Black topped.
2.	Banda-Sagar	Banda	Sagar	107.20	„	I	Black topped and Water Bound Macadam.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Gulganj-Bijawar-Kishangarh	Gulganj	Kishangarh	55.40	All weather.	I	Black topped and Water Bound Macadam.
4.	Nowgong-Satna.	Nowgong	Satna	69.20	All weather.	I	Black topped.
5.	Kishangarh-Semaria.	Kishangarh	Semaria	10.6	"	I	"
6.	Baldeogarh-Gulganj Rd.	Baldeogarh	Gulganj	5.8	"	I	"

Major District Roads

These roads connect principal market and business places of the District. These roads have been provided with a number of bridges, which are sufficient to keep the traffic going in rainy season. The longest of these roads is Malehara-Ajaigarh road via Laundi and Chandla-Bajna road via Bijawar, Bamitha-Dumara Nowgong and Nowgong-Shrinagar roads. All these roads are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The following roads fall under this categories.—

Table No. VII—5

Major District Roads

Major District Roads				Length in km
1				2
1.	Malehara-Laundi-Chandla	..	..	64.4
2.	Ajayagarh Road	..	..	..
3.	Matgua-Bijawar	..	..	201.0
4.	Dargua-Bajanar	..	..	..
5.	Kishangarh-Semaria	..	..	5.01
6.	Jaitpur-Verdha Road	..	..	8.4
7.	Baksawaha-Dalpatapur	..	..	16.6
8.	Nowgong-Shrinagar Road	..	..	33.8
9.	Nowgong-Garouli-Jatara Road	..	..	10.0
10.	Bamitha-Dumara Road	..	..	35.2
11.	Chandla-Sarwai-Gorihar-Malodha Road	..	..	15.7
12.	Loudi-Mahoba Road	..	..	15.4
13.	Raj Nagar-Bachuon Road	..	..	0.4
14.	Khapatiya-Vanspahar Road	..	..	24.2
15.	Khajuraho-Ranoh fall Road	..	..	15.0
16.	Ganja-Dewara Road	..	..	5.4
17.	Variay-Chouki Lugasi	..	..	3.4
18.	Lugasi-Garhi-Malehara Road	..	..	3.0
19.	Chandla-Bachhon Road	..	..	2.0

Other District Roads

The other district road had a total length of 588 km. in 1970. The important roads of this category are as follows.

Table No. VII—6
Other District/Village Roads

Other District Roads					Km.
1.	Hatwaha-Satai Road	..	..	..	15.2
2.	Town Road, Chhatarpur	..	..	..	18.2
3.	Chhatarpur-Satai Road	..	..	..	..
4.	Karra-Maharajpur Road	..	..	..	1.6
5.	Town Road, Maharajpur	..	..	..	1.6
6.	Chhatarpur-Rajnagar Road	..	..	..	9.0
7.	Sovadi Approach Road	..	..	..	4.0
8.	Gadewara Approach Road	..	..	..	2.0
9.	Negawa-Padariya Road	..	..	..	3.8
10.	Bada Malhara-Dharra Road	..	..	..	24.6
11.	Bijawara-Bajana Road	..	..	..	11.0
12.	Bijawar Town Road	..	..	..	7.2
13.	Bakashawa-Bajna Road	..	..	..	6.5
14.	Bijawar-Jatashankar Road	..	..	..	11.6
15.	Bijawar-Badi Makhera Road	..	..	..	1.6
16.	Badagaon-Shahgarh Road	..	..	..	8.0
17.	Chouka-Isa Nagar Road	..	..	..	16.0
18.	Lugasi-Dhamchi Road	..	..	..	3.8
19.	Dhubela Palace Road	..	..	..	1.6
20.	Harpalpur Town Road	..	..	..	2.2
21.	Jauraha-Barogarh-Gehwara	..	..	..	11.2
22.	Nowgong Town Road	..	..	..	29.3
23.	Harpalpur-Badagong Road	..	..	..	4.6
24.	Ghuara-Pahadi Road	..	..	..	1.8
25.	Khajuraho Bypass	..	..	..	3.6
26.	Kishangarh-Lalpur Road	..	..	..	6.2
27.	Loudi-Ajayagarh Road	..	..	..	4.0
28.	Patan-Ranehall Road	..	..	..	16.0
29.	Raj Nagar Town Road	..	..	..	0.4
30.	Harpalpur-Pahadi Road	..	..	..	0.4
31.	Panotha Approach Road	..	..	..	4.8
32.	Chandla-Vasiya Gohan	..	..	..	3.8
33.	Baman-Lithora Road	..	..	..	4.0
34.	Chhatarpur-Deri Road	..	..	..	2.0
<i>Village Roads</i>					
1.	Lugasi-Jaijhan Road	..	..	..	4.8
2.	Chhatrasal-Makwara Road	..	..	..	0.2

Village Roads				Km.
3. Jagatsagar approach Road	..	..	..	0.8
4. Chaturbhuj approach Road	..	..	..	0.8
5. Jain Temple Road	..	..	..	2.0
6. Mahewa approach Road	..	..	..	4.0
7. Nowgong-Negwa Road	..	..	..	5.6
8. Khajua approach Road	..	..	..	2.8
9. Panagar approach Road	..	..	..	1.4

Municipal Roads

These Roads are maintained by the Municipal Committee within the Municipal limits.

Forest Roads

These roads are mostly cart tracks, all unmetalled *cutch* and motorable only during the open season. Length of forest roads maintained by the Forest Department is 442 km.

Road Development under Five Year Plans

The road communication programme received further impetus in District during the First, Second, Third and Fourth Five Year Plan periods. The efforts are being made to have some machinery for formulating District Plans in the State. Some of the important roads included in the Second Road Development Plan (1961-81) were :¹

				Length In km.
1. Rajpura-Malehra Road	..	..	..	28.9
2. Chandla-Sarwai-Gourihar-Mataunah Road	..	..	..	40.8
3. Ghoura-Badagaon Road	..	..	..	6.4
4. Bandha-Jaitpur Road	..	..	..	12.8
5. Chandra Nagar Raneh Fall	..	..	..	17.6
6. Khaddi-Banda (up to U.P. Border)	..	..	..	9.6
7. Lugasi-Garhi Malehra Road	..	..	..	11.2
8. Satai-Dewora Road	..	..	..	11.2
9. Kishangarh-Palkuwa	..	..	..	22.4

The roads of this District are under the administrative and executive control of Nowgong, Damoh and Sagar Divisions of Public Works Department.

1. Lead Bank Scheme Survey Report on Chhatarpur District, 1972, pp. 45-46.

Vehicles and Conveyances

The Chief means of conveyances and transport in Chhatarpur District are the automobiles, bicycles, horse driven tongas, cycle rickshaws and bullock carts. The bullock carts continues to be even now the basic means of transport in rural areas of the District.

Automobiles

The automobiles of this District are registered by the Regional Transport Officer, Sagar, while the vehicles other than motor vehicles are registered by the Municipal Committees. The table below shows the details of various type of vehicles:—

Table No. VII—7
Number of Automobiles

Year	Cars	Buses	Lorries	Motor cycles	Taxies	Others
1950-51 ..	31	38	29	2	..	..
1955-56 ..	6	11	14	5	..	5
1960-61 ..	11	40	45	5	1	6
1965-66 ..	11	19	30	21	1	8
1973-74 ..	115	92	156	205	4	73
1974-75 ..	241	98	207	377	4	191
1976-77 ..	271	113	236	575	4	286
1977-78 ..	292	121	243	702	5	347

Sources.—Regional Transport Officer, Rewa and Sagar.

The Regional Transport Authority, Rewa had registered 739 motor vehicles till 31st March 1971 in Chhatarpur District. Of these 211 were Trucks followed by 199 passenger buses, belonging to the private transport operators in the District. Transport Operators, specially, taxi owners are flourishing due to ever increasing number of foreign tourists visiting Khajuraho.

Bicycles

The bicycles are much popular in rural and urban areas of the District due to their multifarious uses and cheapness. The total number of Bicycles registered by the Nowgong and Maharajpur Municipal Committees of the District were 300 and 302 in 1950-51, which rose to 400 and 328 in 1960-61, and 411 and 449 in 1965-66 respectively.

Cycle Rickshaws

These are wheeled vehicles drawn manually and utilized for transport of people. There were 4 Cycle Rickshaws in the Nowgong town in 1969-70 which increased to 8 in 1971-72 and 20 in 1972-73.

Horse—Driven Tongas

These vehicles are used for the transport of goods as well as passengers for local distances.

Bullock—Carts

The rural areas not connected by the roads are still dependent on bullock carts in matters of transport of men and materials. The bullock carts are used

in the urban areas, mostly for the transport of grain and heavy goods within the towns, while in rural areas they are used as means of conveyance also. In 1969-70, the District had 43,542 bullock carts.¹

Public Transport

In Chhatarpur District both the private and the State owned. Public Transport services ply side-by-side. The Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporations's Depot, Chhatarpur ply their buses on 7 routes, out of which 6 are through all weather roads and one is through a fair weather road. The total route length covered by the Corporation is 1,444 km. Long route buses emanating from other Depots, but passing through the District are Gwalior-Rewa, Bhopal-Rewa and Rewa-Tikamgarh and those terminating in the District are Bhopal-Rajnagar, Jabalpur-Chhatarpur—via. Satna, Panna Jabalpur-Chhatarpur via Damoh and Bhopal-Chhatarpur. Goods traffic is not handled by the Corporation. Their collections from passenger traffic during 1967-1968 and 1969 were Rs. 51,000, Rs.54,000 and Rs.56,0000, respectively. In 1970, however, the collection increased to an impressive total Rs. 6,93,000. The abnormal increase is attributable to the fact that during the earlier years, the services were very irregular, subject to frequent breakdowns and cancellation of services and that the administration of the Depot was improved in the later year, when with the availability of spare parts, proper maintenance of vehicles and regularity of services could be maintained.² The transport services run by private operators are also popular. They operate on all weather roads as well as fair weather roads. Private operators have amalgamated their individual transport firms into joint stock companies in order to form vehicles units of transport undertakings. The following table shows the details of co-operative transport societies in this District. These societies are not functioning properly at present.

Table No. VII—8
Co-operative Transport Societies

Year			Number of Societies	Number of Members	Total Share Capital (Owned fund)	Total Working Capital
1			2	3	4	5
					Rs.	Rs.
1955-56	..	..	2	75	65,189	94,009
1960-61	..	..	3	99	72,453	1,06,257
5-66	..	..	3	99	72,453	1,06,257
19970-71	..	..	3	99	72,453	1,04,257
11971-72	..	..	3	99	72,453	1,04,257
1972-73	..	..	3	99	72,453	1,04,257

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chhatarpur.

1. *ibid.* pp. 10-11.

2. Lead Bank Scheme Survey Report on Chhatarpur District, 1972, p. 11.

The pressure of transportation of men and material in the District is entirely on the roads, as the railway line just touches the District at its northern tip. In the District places like Bada Malehra, Gulganj, Chhatarpur and Garhi-Malehra are touched by Sagar-Banda Road (State Highway), Bijawar and Kishangarh by Baldeogarh-Amanganj road (Inter District Road) and Ali-pura, Nowgong, Mau Sahania, Bamitha by Jhansi-Satna Road (State Highway) Buxwaha-Khajuraho, Rajnagar, Lugasi, Maharajpur, Tatam, Laundi and Chandla are also connected by district roads.

Railways

The only rail link in the District is at Harpalpur on the Manikpur-Jhansi branch line of the Central Railways. The line passes through the northern most part of the District, at one point forming the northern boundary of the district as well as the State with Uttar Pradesh. Harpalpur is the only Railway Station in the District. It is interesting to note that the platform of Harpalpur Railway Station is in Madhya Pradesh, while its Godowns on the northern side of the track are in Uttar Pradesh. An all weather road connects Harpalpur to Chhatarpur, the distance being 50 km. The length of the railway line passing through the District is about 12 km. The trains running over this single track are hauled by diesel and steam locomotives. The railway line meets the needs of the local people for short as well as long distances, as after reaching Jhansi or Manikpur junctions one can get connections for any corner of the country. Visitors to the world famous temples of the Khajuraho can also come by rail upto Harpalpur and then reach Khajuraho via Chhatarpur by an all-weather road.

The history of the laying of the railway line in Chhatarpur District may be traced back to the latter half of the 19th century. The Jhansi-Manikpur branch line was under the jurisdiction of the Great Indian peninsula Railway, but after 5th November 1951 it came under Central Railways. The details of construction of this line are shown below :—

	Date of opening	Miles
Jhansi-Manikpur Branch :		
1. Jhansi to Mauranipur ..	5-6-1889	39.90
2. Mauranipur to Banda ..	1-8-1889	78.96
3. Banda to Manikpur	15-2-1889	62.04

Rail-borne Traffic

Since the opening of Jhansi-Manikpur line passing through Harpalpur the trade of the District was concentrated at Harpalpur Station. It is

1. History of Indian Railways, 1958, p.32.

very difficult to assess the rail borne traffic of passengers and goods for the District. During 1970, 1,353 wagons were loaded from Harpalpur Railway Station.¹ These wagons carried foodgrains, pulses, oil seeds, timber, fire-wood and charcoal mainly towards north and north-eastern places. The total number of wagons unloaded in 1970 at Harpalpur Railway Station was 627. These brought consumer goods like salt, sugar, Kerosene, cement, steam coal, etc. The District has an out agency of Central Railway at Chhatarpur. The transport operators are taking full advantage of the negligible railway facilities available in the District, and leave as little as 20 per cent of the available total goods traffic to the railways. There is not much of competition between railways and road transport in the District as most of the interior places of the District are not situated on the railway line. Road Transport has different areas of operation in the District.

Water Transport

None of the rivers in the District is used for water transport. There are only two important rivers, the Ken and Dhasan. The latter forms the eastern and western boundary of the District. None of them are utilized for navigation purposes.

Bridges

The various roads of the District are provided with a number of bridges and culverts. There are about 544 bridges and culverts on State Highways, 370 on Major District Roads and 290 on Minor District Roads.

Airways

The District is on the air map as Indian Air Lines operate two flights daily for the convenience of tourists coming from different parts of the country and the world to see the famous temples at Khajuraho, regarded as superb pieces of architecture. The civil aerodrome at Khajuraho will soon be developed with a control room to facilitate the landing of bigger planes carrying more and more tourists whose number is being increasing. At present Khajuraho is connected by air with Delhi-Agra, Varanasi, Kathmandu and Bhuvneshwar.

Travel and Tourist Facilities

In British time *Serais* and *Dharamshalas* were provided for local travellers, while Guest houses, Inspection and Dak Bungalows were used only by Europeans, State guests and other officers. In 1908, there were two *serais* for travellers, an inspection bungalow belonging to the Government Public Works Department and a State Guest House in Chhatarpur town.² In recent time many *Dharamshalas* have been constructed by charitable trusts and philanthropic people for the convenience of travellers. The Rest Houses have been constructed

in recent times for the convenience of the travellers, tourists and touring Government officials. In addition there are good number of Hotels and Lodges with modern amenities like bathrooms, electricity, telephones, etc.

The Rest Houses are made available to the public also at prescribed rates, if accommodation is available. The Circuit House is intended for V.I. P's. Secretaries, Heads of Departments and other Class I Officers of the State and Central Governments. The Collector of the District is the controlling authority for allotting accommodation in the Circuit House, while the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Building and Roads) is the controlling authority for allotting accommodation in the Rest Houses. At present, there are three Circuit Houses and Twelve Rest Houses in the District. A list of Rest Houses and Circuit Houses, maintained in the District by the Public Works Department is given in the Appendix.

Tourist Facilities

Khajuraho, has now become world famous tourist centre. It has become a place of pilgrimage for all who would know and learn of the art and heritage of India. With other great centres of historical interest in India, Khajuraho also now constitutes front rank attraction for the tourists. This popular tourist centre in the District has started attracting people in thousands and the number is ever on the increase. During 1971, it was estimated that Khajuraho received about one lakh visitors, of whom minimum 20 per cent were foreigners. The general trend is that about 25 per cent of the Indian visitors and about 80 per cent of the foreigners stay over night at Khajuraho itself. At present accommodation although costly and affordable by the affluent people, only is provided at Khajuraho at Traveller's Lodge and Chandela Hotel. There are few other hotels of small sizes which can meet the needs of others.

The following table depicts the details of accommodation and facilities provided at Khajuraho to the travellers:—

Table No. VII—9

Tourist Facilities at Khajuraho

Name of Hotel/Lodge				Number of rooms	Number of beds
1.	Chandela Hotel	..	..	102 (Air Conditioned).	204
2.	Khajuraho Ashok Hotel	..	..	48 (Air Conditioned).	96
3.	Hotel Temple	..	..	10	20
4.	Hotel Payal	..	..	25	50
5.	Hotel Jas	..	..	40	80
6.	Tourist Bungalow	..	..	12	24

1. Lead Bank Scheme Survey Report on Chhatarpur District, 1972, pp.9-10.

2. Central India Gazetteers, 1908, p. 202.

Name of Hotel/Lodge					Number of rooms	Number of Beds
8.	Jain Lodge	..	..	..	10	20
9.	Bharat Lodge	..	..	..	10	20
10.	Gupta Lodge	..	..	..	10	20
11.	Apsara Lodge	..	..	..	5	10
12.	Jain Dharamshala	..	..	..	8	..

Source.—Regional Manager, M. P. State Tourism Development Corporation, Khajuraho.

Encouraged by the increasing flow of tourists, the State Government have decided to add further dimensions to the inarticulate but ineffable sculptural beauty of the temples by setting-up SON ET LUMIERE (Sound and light effects) at the Khajuraho temples. The scheme which is with the Tourism Development Corporation of India also envisages a deer park, two flower gardens, a ring road and flood lights, Further, to avoid unplanned growth of the area and to beautify Khajuraho and near by areas, a Rs. 10 Crore Master Plan has been finalised by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government. It is noteworthy that the plan includes the formation of new township of 10,000 people dependent entirely on the tourist industry. Though sufficiently well equipped vehicles ply in the area, more transport operators are needed to enter the field.

Proposed Rail Links

Khajuraho is the biggest place to receive foreign tourists. Hence the Extension of railways up to Khajuraho is essential. There is a proposal to link Khajuraho with Mahoba. Besides, this a new rail link is proposed from Jabalpur which will connect Damoh-Chhatarpur-Garhi Malehra joining at Belatal on Jhansi-Manikpur railway line. Thus this north-south broad gauge I railway will link Gondia to Belatal.¹ This would facilitate not only the movement of passenger but goods traffic also. It would benefit the tourists in planning their visits to important tourists Centres from Delhi to Ajanta-Ellora in a sequential manner.

Posts, Telegraphs And Telephones

Information regarding the early history and progress of the postal system in the District is rather scanty. In the nineteenth century, the postal system was started by the Act XVII of 1837, which was later replaced by the Act XVII of 1854. The main purpose of this Act was to provide the means of communication between the District head quarters and other important places in the interior of the District. During the year 1907, combined Imperial posts and Telegraph Offices were opened at Chhatarpur² and Bijawar³ towns with branch offices at Rajnagar and Gulgunj. A State Post Office system was also working in erstwhile Chhatarpur State.⁴ The postal arrangements were controlled by the Darbar.

1. Khajuraho Development Plan (Draft) October 1975, pp.84-85.
2. Chhatarpur State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 34.
3. Bijawar State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 22.
4. Central India Gazetteer, 1908, pp. 58-59.

In 1970, the District had 136 branch Post Offices, 10 Sub-Offices which increased to 155 branch offices and 20 sub-offices in 1976-77 and 178 Branch Offices and 21 sub-offices in 1977-78. The Head Post Office is situated at Chhatarpur. All these offices have Savings Bank facilities and cover all the towns and villages in the District. During 1970, in all 21,073 money orders, valued at Rs. 13,92,226 were received and 32,565 money orders valued at Rs. 19,60,169 were issued.¹ The number of telegraph offices was 10. The details of Posts Offices in this District is shown in the table below :—

Table No. VII-10
Post and Telegraph Offices

Year	Head Post Office	Extra Departmental Post Office	Sub-Office	Branch Office	Tele-graph Office	Tele-phone Exchange	Public Call Offices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1970-71	1	1	12	136	11	1	8
1973-74	1	1	13	128	10	5	10
1976-77	1	1	20	155	10	5	10
1977-78	1	1	21	178	10	5	10

Source.—Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Chhatarpur.

Telephones

Chhatarpur town has a Telephone Exchange with 171 telephone connections and here are two Public Call Offices, one each at Laundi and Bijawar. Nowgong, Garhi Malehra, Maharajpur and Khajuraho have small Auto Exchange (SAX). Harpalpur has about 40 telephone connections which is reported to be connected and controlled by an Exchange situated in the bordering State of Uttar Pradesh. All the above places have telegraph facilities also.

Radio Station

There is a Radio Station of All India Radio at Chhatarpur. The Station was established on 7th August 1976. The transmission services are worked jointly along with the other stations of Madhya Pradesh. It is a station broadcasting on medium wave, with a transmitting strength of 20 K. W. The Station is covering almost all the Districts of Bundelkhand of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The main programmes covered by the Station include talks and folk songs, dances, dramas, spotlight and *Yuvavani* in Bundeli for rural areas. In Chhatarpur District 6,133 radio receivers were registered during the year 1970.

1. Lead Bank Scheme Survey Report on Chhatarpur District, 1972, p. 11.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The National Classification of Occupations depicts the position of each profession which is discussed here. Though this Classification was available only for 1961 Census, occupation-wise it gave a more detailed coverage for the District, as against the Industrial Classification which covered these professions under broad service groups.

Public Administration

Among the administrative and executive officials there were only 9 persons all males, under the Central Government, while the State Government Official totalled 92, with 3 women officials among them. Of these, 70 including the three women were placed in the urban areas. Administrative and executive official under the local bodies and *quasi*-Government organisations, respectively totalled 8 and 2 only of whom 4 and 2 were in the urban area of the District. Besides these officers, there were certain village-level executives under the Government, designated as village officials. These village officials numbered 621 (17 female) of whom, as expected, only 79 (2 females) came within the limits of the urban area.

Clerical and related workers totalling 1,747 in the District and mostly falling in the public sector, were also an important part of the administrative machinery. Of these 640 (5 females) were ordinary clerical and related miscellaneous workers while 17 were stenographers and typists including one female among them. Among the rest book-keepers and cashiers numbered 203 while, the unskilled office workers—the lowest rung of the administrative ladder—totalled 887 (28 females) of whom 445 (14 females) worked in the urban areas.

Many of these professions being considered white collar jobs are eagerly sought after and there is tough competition to enter these services as against the private sector jobs, in general. Although, now a days, many private sector job also offer attractive terms, Government service is still preferred. The Government servants as well as the employees of local bodies get benefit of provident fund, old age pension, gratuity etc., besides their pay and dearness allowance. In this respect Central Government Employees, however, are much better off than their counterparts in the State or local bodies' services. All these employees are also reimbursed for medical-treatment-expenses incurred on self or the family. Housing accommodation is also provided to the Government servants as available.

Learned Professions

As in the case of the fixed income earners under the Government service, the school teachers were also not in a happy position, as the rising cost of Teachers living made it hard to meet their requirements. Only the college level

teachers of whom there were very few in the District, and a better prospect due to their revised higher pay-scales under the University Grants Commission. According to the Occupational Classification there were 1,584 middle and primary school-level teachers including 136 female teachers in the District. Of these 441, with 65 female teachers, were in urban areas. The number of secondary school teachers was 371, including 31 female teachers, of whom 136 with 26 female teachers were in urban areas. College-level teachers were naturally confined to the urban areas and their number was 30 in all. Besides there were 194 teachers (22 women) listed as not elsewhere classified, with 184 (17) of them being in the urban parts.

Physicians, surgeons and dentists, etc., totalled 131, of whom 78, including Doctors, 4 lady doctors, were allopathic physicians or surgeons. Of these 40 Nurses, etc. with 2 lady doctors were placed in the urban areas. Besides, there was one dentist also. Most of the physicians served in the Government hospitals or dispensaries. There were 42 Ayurvedic physicians also of whom 22 were in urban areas and the rest were distributed over the interior areas. Homoeopathic physicians numbered 7 and were all in the urban parts of the District. There were three more physicians belonging to other systems and all of them in urban area. The total number of nurses, midwives, other medical and health technicians, etc. was 329 (108 females) with 170 (54 females) of them placed in the urban areas. As to the Veterinarians they numbered 64, all of whom were males and were well-distributed over the District as all but 11 of them served the rural areas.

Among the 120 persons of architects, engineers and surveyors category, as many as 74 were Civil Engineers including the Overseers and 52 of them were placed in the urban areas.

The advocates and pleaders, counted as legal practitioners and advisers, numbered 61 all of whom were in the urban areas, while in the same Census (1961) the number of judges and magistrates in the District came to 7 in all, 3 of whom were placed in the urban areas.

Social scientists and related workers category which mostly catered to the various social services' fields in the District consisted of 31 persons including two women workers, all of whom were located in the urban areas.

Among the 109 artists, writers and related workers of the District, which Writers, Artists etc. included 6 women, the largest section carried on the related activity of entertaining through dance, music, drama etc., on local level mostly in rural areas. Thus, as much as 78 of them were in the rural areas.

The trade activity of the District was carried through 5,298 sales workers of all type employed in its various fields as per 1961 Census. Most numerous of them were the working proprietors in retail trade. They totalled 4,157, including 776 women. Of these, 1,301, with 215 women, were in urban areas. As against this, working proprietors in wholesale numbered only 112 with as many as 92 of them working in urban areas. The figures reflected the

difference in the nature of the wholesale and retail business. The former being the central point of distribution was naturally concentrated in the urban areas whereas the latter was diffused all over the area to reach the consumers. Also, there was no female worker in the wholesale trade, while the retail business included large female participation which, being carried on a much smaller scale, was quite feasible for them as a source of livelihood. Its feasibility on a small scale also contributed for the over-whelmingly large number of working proprietors in this field.

Domestic and Personal Services

Occupations under the domestic and personal services provided some of the most urgent needs of the society. Services like those of washerman, barbers, tailors, etc., which were formerly provided on a door-to-door basis had changed their style, particularly in the town area and were now mostly put under a shop where people have themselves to come to get these services. Domestic servants are usually engaged on a part time basis for the essential household work and though no specific data is available charges, on all these services, have gone up considerably.

In the profession of tailoring, cutting, etc., according to the 1961 Census, there were engaged a total of 1,192 persons including 115 females of whom 425 with 30 females come within urban limits. Thus the urban area being more dress conscious claimed proportionately more of tailors, than the rural area.

As against these, carpenters were distributed comparatively more over the rural areas serving the needs of agricultural sector. They totalled 1,409 (30 females) of whom only 202 (7 females) were in the urban areas.

There were 1,886 (81 females) shoe-makers and repairers in the District and rural area claimed proportionately still more of them than the two former categories. Thus, in the urban area they numbered 172, including 35 females.

Among those who provided other personal services were the barbers, hairdressers, etc., who totalled 1,156, all male and 152 of them were in urban areas. In the launderers and dry-cleaners category there were, in all 649 washerman, including 393 females of whom 156 including 68 females carried their profession in the urban areas. Peculiar to the nature of their job these two professions presented the contradictory phenomenon of total absence of female participation in the former and greater number of them than men in the latter.

Persons comprising the category of maids and servants, bearers and waiters, etc. numbered 305 including 139 females with 158 (78 females) of them serving in the urban areas.

Although, Industrial Classification figures are not comparable with the occupational figures, discussed above, they broadly cover these professions bunched together under various service groups. They are also enumerated below as available for 1971.

Table No. VIII-1

Persons Engaged in Various Services

Service	Number of Employees (At the end of March, 1971)
Services under the Local-Self Government	386
Services under the State Government	2,060
Educational Services (Technical)	136
Educational Services (Non-Technical)	3,308
Medical and Health Services	922
Welfare Services	69
Community Services (including Cultural Services such as in Club or Public Libraries, etc.)	121
Recreation Services	26
Services in hotels, boarding houses, etc.	33

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The District, an area of much political and religious movements since the medieval times and forming a conglomeration of various State areas, could well be represented by the two former States of Chhatarpur and Bijawar for the purposes of this Chapter. Parts of former Charkhari, Ajaigarh and Panna States lying, respectively, in the north-east and south-west corners of the District and some other areas, shown in Chapter I, are also included in the District. For all these areas, Chhatarpur, evidently formed the hub of all trade activities during those Nineteenth Century British days as reflected in these words. "The trade carried on in Bundelcund is principally of a local description. The chief commercial mart is Chutterpoor, which is essentially situated on the main lines of road, traversing the province from north to south and from west to east and will, doubtless, when these are completed, become a place of considerable importance".¹

But even as these artery routes toned up the local economy in the last Century the coming of the railways in the Twentieth Century, which just bypassed the States main area, had rather an adverse effect and thus, "Before the opening of railways had diverted traffic from roads, Chhatarpur was a considerable trade centre, salt, sugar, soap, iron and brass ware being its chief articles of commerce."²

Later, however and particularly after Independence, the various schemes under the Plans and the progressively encouraged tourist industry around Khajuraho have helped boosting its economy on a higher plane.

Pattern of Livelihood

Pattern of livelihood, all along its past, in the area has been dominated by the influences of a largely, and almost exclusively, agricultural sector. However, the mainly rural structure of the economy in the past has slowly been changing around the towns and more so around the tourist centres which have lent it quite a modern outlook. In fact, with the quite low urban component of 96 persons out of every 1,000 in 1961, Chhatarpur District was still the highest in the Division.

Both the former States of Chhatarpur and Bijawar alongwith the areas of other States are in the District had about 90 per cent of their population in the agricultural sector at the beginning of this Century. This, of course, included all the dependants and other related classes. Thus, 49,400 persons or 45 per cent of the total population in 1901 was directly supported by agriculture in Bijawar State, while in Chhatarpur State it was 34,207 or 27 per cent of the population. Similarly the number of general labour, also mainly coming in the agricultural

sector, in Bijawar was 26,000 as against 19,800 of Chhatarpur. Thus, Bijawar could be said to have been more agrarian of the two, at least, in terms of Population. Chhatarpur State figures for other occupations were, 7,100 in carpentry; 3,560 in weaving; 4,000 in Shoe-making; 3,000 and 2,500 in bamboo work and basket making. Still lesser number of persons were engaged in other occupations like army, domestic services, shop-keeping, tailoring, etc. Thus, though not strictly conforming to the modern census divisions, they clearly indicated that occupations other than agriculture were quite insignificant in the past in areas now included in this District. As for all the workers' proportion taken together for both the States, they accounted for more than half of their total population.

Much later, in the post-Independence period, the 1961 Census also showed 513 workers per 1,000 in the District which indicated that there was not any significant change in the over all workers proportion or the work participation rate. This figure, though slightly lower than the State average of 523 per thousand, was still greater than all but one of its neighbouring districts namely, Tikamgarh which had 538 workers per thousand. The District followed the general pattern in returning more workers in the rural areas and the least number among females in urban areas.

In actual numbers, the first category of cultivators totalled 185,202 in the District which amounted to 61.5 per cent of the total workers population. These were followed by the agricultural labourers, numbering 37,663 and making for 12.5 per cent, of the total workers. Thus, in all, the agricultural sector claimed nearly three-fourths of the District workers. Then the category of mining, quarrying, fishing, forestry, livestock, etc., could also be said to be related to this primary sector in as much as the bulk of its workers in this District, came under the activities of livestock and forestry. However, with 10,722 persons engaged in this category (making 3.6 per cent, of the workers), it was only fifth according to the workers strength in the District.

Another category, the third largest in the District, was that of other services which with 33,771 persons under it made for 11.2 per cent., of the total workers. It included the Government and other miscellaneous services and just after the agricultural sector, indicated their place of importance in the District. A substantial portion of them, with 26,882 was diffused in the rural areas, as well. The category also reflected large scale enhancement in Government services through the decade as the percentage increase of the category during the 1951-61 period was 174.3. Most of these Government servants were placed in the District and tahsil headquarters and to a lesser extent in the tourist centre of Khajuraho and other administrative centres. Then the fourth largest category was that of the household industry which, with 22,786 workers under it, claimed 7.6 per cent of the total working strength. Working on cork, bamboo and other allied products; livestock and dairy; earthen-ware and shoe-making, etc., as much

1. Central India Agency Political Administration Report, 1867, p. 15.

2. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. X, 1908, p. 202.

as 89.73 per cent of the workers in the household industries were confined to rural areas. After pursuits like livestock, forestry, fishing and mining etc., coming in the fifth place and already mentioned, followed trade and commerce in the sixth place with 5,568 persons pursuing the profession and claiming 1.9 per cent of the District workers. The other three remaining categories had less than one per cent of the workers each to their credit.

Thus, in construction activities were engaged 2,513 people, amounting to 0.8 per cent, while manufacturing other than household industry and transport, communications and storage respectively, had 0.5 (*i.e.*, 1,647) and 0.4 (*i.e.*, 1,224) per cent of the total workers under them in the District.

As to the livelihood pattern among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, both of them, had their largest number of workers as cultivators and agricultural labourers. However, only the former of the two with 22.1 per cent of the District population in 1961 formed a significant portion, while the Tribes formed a paltry 2.93 per cent in the total population. For Scheduled Caste workers the third place was claimed by other services indicating the progress made by them in the various fields of activities. Then, the fourth largest number of workers among them were engaged in the household industries which they had mostly been following on traditional lines. The few Scheduled Tribes, besides agriculture, followed activities related to livestock, forestry and fishing, etc.

Census of 1971

"At this Census the total number of workers was 258,830 against 301,096 of the previous Census of 1961. Though the population of the District increased during the inter-Census period but instead of increase there was decrease in the number of workers. This is due to the fact that though the concept of the worker continued but there was a significant departure in the definition of the worker, a worker being categorised with regard to his principal economic activity. So in spite of an increase in population there was a decrease in the number of workers. The proportion of workers at the 1971 Census was 36.3 against 51.3 at the preceding Census. In Agricultural categories I and II the number of workers was 2,14,800 which accounted for 83 per cent of the total workers. The Table given below shows the number of workers in all the livelihood categories of the Census."

Table No. IX-1
Distribution of Workers by Categories, 1971

Category	Nuber of Workers
1	2
I. Cultivators	148,927
II. Agricultural Labourers	65,873
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.	7,265

Category	Number of workers
1	2
IV. Mining and quarrying	40
V. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :	
(a) Household industry	10,640
(b) Other than household industry	2,762
VI. Construction	754
VII. Trade and Commerce	5,566
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	1,074
IX. Other services	15,929
Total Workers	258,830

Prices

Prices as well as wages of the past when looked from the present day standard are vastly incomparable but can provide much interesting material from the point of view of historical record, as well as simple curiosity. Thus, in Chhatarpur State, in the 19th Century, the prices of *Kodon* and *Jowar* the staple foodgrains of the populace averaged to 39 and 29 *Seers* per rupee, respectively, for the period 1881-90. Gram for the same period was sold at 20 *seers* per rupee. In the following decade, the prices of *jowar* and gram on an average, rose to 24 and 17 *seers* per rupee while that of *kodon* fell to 44 *seers* per rupee. Annual prices of important foodgrains in Chhatarpur State, as given below, did not show any appreciable change in the first few years of the Twentieth Century. However, their general level showed considerable rise in the year 1905-6 as compared to all the previous averages. Seasonal factors were also, to a certain extent, responsible for the short term rise in the prices which was reflected in the prices of 1901-2 which had remained high due to the long reaching effects of the famine of 1896-97. The changes in the 1905-6 level, on the other hand indicated more a setting in though still on a low key of a general rising trend.

Table No. IX-2
Food-grain prices in Chhatarpur State
(In *Seers* per *Rupess*)

	Rice	Kodon	Wheat	Jowar	Gram
1881-90	..	39	..	29	20
1891-1900	..	44	..	24	17
1901-2	7	32	13	23	17
1902-3	8	35	14	24	19
1903-4	8	38	16	26	22
1904-5	8	32	16	23	21
1905-6	7	22	11	17	12

Source—*Eastern States Gazetteer*, Vol. VI-B.

In comparison prices in Bijawar State area, given below, were much higher in the year 1901-2 except in the case of rice, probably because the effects of the 1896-97 famine were much more severe in this comparatively less fertile region than the area in the north.

Table No. IX-3
Food-grain Prices in Bijawar State

(In Seers per Rupee)

		Rice	Kodon	Wheat	Jowar	Gram
1901-2	..	8	18	9	20	11
1902-3	..	9	35	14	23	22
1903-4	..	9	35	14	26	23

Source:—Bijawar State Gazetteer.

The prices in the next decade, though with a wavering trend, also moved further upwards. The generally increased facilities for export from this area, which benefitted the cultivator, and the First World War with its wide effect were the common factors behind the rising prices. But the widespread drought and scarcity that followed, caused the prices to move almost twice as high in one year from 1917 to 1918-19 as shown below. The economy of the area was disturbed so much so that, "Food-grains and piece goods were the principal articles of import during the year."¹ and "Betel leaves export was not good this year in quantity on account of the Famine".² This also showed that betel leaves had long been an important export item from this area.

Table No. IX-4
Average Prices of Food-grains
(Chhatarpur State)

(In Seers per Rupee)

		Rice	Jowar	Wheat	Barley	Gram
1911(March)	..	..	22-0	12-8	22-0	25-0
1913-14	..	6-5	12-10	10-0	12-4	11-7
1915-16	..	6-6	16-9	8-11	15-0	13-14
1917-18	..	7-0	15-5	9-6	14-12	12-0
1918-19	..	4-6	7-0	5-6	7-2	6-9
1919-20	..	3-0	7-14	5-4	7-7	6-6
1922-23	..	4-0	17-7	7-8	12-4	11-5

Source:—Chhatarpur State Administration Reports.

1. Chhatarpur State Administration Report, June 1918-19 p. 7.
2. *ibid.*

Once having gone up the prices remained at somewhat similar or even higher levels for some years to come but gradually with the return of good crops and favourable seasons they again showed sign of decline by 1922-23. By that year, "rates were found to adjust themselves automatically owing to return of prices of food-grains and other necessities of life to something like normal rates."¹ Thus, as shown in the foregoing table though lower than the previous years the rates for 1922-23 described as normal, were yet much higher, except in the case of rice, than what they were at the turn of the century.

In the following period, the 'normal level' of mid-twenties slumped sharply down by the end of the decade under the influence of world-wide Depression of 1929. However, the lack of specific data for the period does not allow for a factual study. But once the effects of the Depression were over the prices, in general, started rising again and all-round shortages alongwith the increasing controls during and after the Second World War kept them moving upwards throughout the forties.

In the post-Independence period, particularly in the early fifties (First Plan) the prime importance given to agriculture combined with favourable monsoons resulted in a halt or even a reversal of the rising trend of prices for some time. This position had still not changed considerably by Second Plan period as reflected in the figures for 1959-69 shown below. But the following prices in the sixties left far behind any of the previous prices. Prices for sesamum and linseed being available have also been added to these and all these being farm harvest prices actual market prices could be taken to be higher still.

Table No. IX-5
Farm Harvest Prices
(Chhatarpur District)

(In Rs. per Std. Maund)

		Rice	Jowar	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Sesamum	Linseed
1959	..	19-56	8-82	17-63	11-88	16-03	26-00	20-08
1961-62	..	19-53	9-92	13-83	9-25	12-75	34-37	24-60
(In Rs. per quintal)								
1963-64	..	56-46	28-20	46-87	35-50	48-48	81-97	70-36
1964-65	..	82-95	46-41	60-71	45-93	49-5	121-53	82-41
1967-68	..	124-00	..	91-71	63-08	73-66	175-00	102-47
1968-69	..	116-22	..	81-72	57-35	67-46	138-47	124-69

Source:—Season and Crop Reports.

1. Chhatarpur State Administration Report, 1922-23, p. 14.

Wages

Wages in the past also were far removed from their present day levels though, as usual, they have invariably followed prices in their wake and generally remained incompatible with the expenditure requirements. But before we discuss the cash wages it would be as much interesting as enlightening to know some details regarding the pattern of wages in kind that were still in vogue in those days. The beginning of this century however, was the time when they were on the decline and in Chhatarpur State the day labourers, village artisans and servants were already being paid in cash. Only the agricultural labourers were still being paid in kind at the rate of one *gattha* or bundle of grain a day. This *gattha* also called *dabia* or *puri* contained as much grain as was equivalent to a cash wage for one day. Thus, it could be said that in Chhatarpur State area the barter system of payment had, by then, lost much of its advantage.

In Bijawar State, however, particularly in the villages, all wages were still "as a rule, paid in kind".¹ Thus, for weeding *kodon*, *saman*, etc., the rate was four *chauris* (5½ *seers*) of grain per day per person. For reaping the rate was 3½ *seers* per day of grain in case of barley and 2½ *seers* per day of the grain in case of wheat and *pissi*. In one Tahsil of this State namely, Karaiya the rates paid happened to be higher, 6 *seers* being given for reaping wheat and labourers, therefore, used to converge into Karaiya from all over the State during the season. The village artisans and servants also received doles of grain at the harvest in return for their services.

On an average wages in the past had been more steady than the prices over a long period. Thus, as shown below, they changed little in the former Chhatarpur State and did not show any difference in averages over the last two decades of the Nineteenth Century. Later, in the first decade of the Twentieth Century they rose intermittently in some cases due to rising prices of grain and diminished supply of labour.

Table No. IX-6

Average Daily Wages

(In Chhatarpur State)

(In Annas and Pies)

	Agr. Labourer (Male)	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mason
1881-90	2-0	3-0	3-6	3-0
1891-1900	2-0	3-0	3-6	3-0
1901-2	2-0	3-0	3-6	4-0
1902-3	2-0	3-0	3-0	4-0
1903-4	2-0	3-0	3-0	4-0
1904-5	2-0	4-0	3-0	6-0
1905-6	2-0	3-0	3-0	4-0

Source:—Eastern States Gazetteer, Vol. 6-B.

1. Bijawar State Gazetteer (Text and Tables) 1907, p. 15.

Wages in the Bijawar State areas, as compared below for the first few years, showed a rise in the case of agricultural labourers and no rise in other cases which was in clear contrast with the position obtaining in Chhatarpur. This came perhaps as an aftermath of 1897 famine, when many cultivators attracted by the higher wages of the neighbouring British territory started migrating and thus reduced the number of workers considerably.

Table No. IX-7

Average Daily Wages

(In Bijawar State)

(In Annas and pies)

			Agricultural laborer	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mason
1901-2	..	..	2-0	4-0	4-0	4-0
1902-3	..	..	2-6	4-0	4-0	4-0
1903-4	..	..	2-6	4-0	4-0	4-0

Source:—Bijawar State Gazetteer.

In the subsequent years the wages in Chhatarpur State in the beginning, did not show any significant changes though while quoted in broad ranges their higher limits for all the craftsmen had moved a little upwards. However, when the rising prices and First War had their full impact the general wages had also moved significantly and perceptibly higher by 1916-17. Thus, that year the lowest wage ranges of all the artisans had increased to level of their average wages ten years back. Of all the wages, as shown below, the slowest to rise was that of ordinary or agricultural labourer which started rising only from the year 1916.

Table No. IX-8

Average Daily Wages

(In Chhatarpur State)

(In Annas and Pies)

			Ordinary or Agricultural labourer (Male)	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mason
1911-12	..	..	1-6 to 2-0	2-6 to 4-0	2-6 to 4-0	3-0 to 5-0
1913-14	..	..	1-6 to 2-0	2-0 to 6-0	2-6 to 5-0	3-0 to 5-0
1916-17	..	..	2-0 to 3-0	3-0 to 8-0	3-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0

Source:—State Administration Reports.

Thus, the rates of wages for labourers which were described, "higher than usual"¹ in 1916-17, went still up in 1919-20, due to preceding famine conditions and rising prices. All the wages continued to be on the higher levels in the following years on account of the highly increased price level which, however, fell by 1922-23. Still the wages, as shown below, changed little and thus improved "a bit the condition of labourers and servants"².

Table No. 1X-9
Average Daily Wages
(In Chhatarpur State)

(In Annas and Pies)

				Ordinary or Agr. Labourer (Male)	Carpenter	Black- smith	Mason
1919-20	..	..	..	3-0 to 5-0.	3-0 to 6-0.	3-0 to 6-0.	4-0 to 8-0.
1920-21	..	..	..	2-6 to 4-0.	3-0 to 6-0.	3-0 to 6-0.	6-0 to 8-0.
1922-23	..	..	..	2-0 to 4-0.	3-0 to 6-0.	3-0 to 6-0.	6-0 to 8-0.

Source:—Chhatarpur State Administration Reports.

The twenties, however, ended with the great Depression of 1929 which led to widespread unemployment and falling prices which brought down the wages too in their wake. It was much later that wages again started moving up when the Second World War came with its economic pressures and financial hardship.

Thus, in the forties the wages like prices also started an upward trend which though lagging behind the prices went on gaining strength. With the rise of labour movement and increasing industrialization in the country even the interior village artisans benefited, directly or indirectly with the general rise. Lack of relevant data for this period, however, has inhibited the discussion to be subjective.

1. Chhatarpur State Administration Report, 1917, p. 6.

2. *ibid.* 1922-23, p. 14.

In the years after the Independence the planned development and huge increase in investment and demand naturally pushed the wages further up. Combined with inflationary stress and tagged with the invisible link to ever increasing prices wages have also risen at increasingly regular intervals since the 'sixties. Thus, the artisans and agricultural labourers' wages had, within a short span since the Second Plan to the beginning of the Fourth Plan, risen by almost double on an average:—

Table No. IX-10
Average Daily Wages
(For Particular Month)

Chhatarpur District

(In Rs. and Paise)

			Field labourer (Plough- man)	Skilled labour		
				Carpenter	Black- smith	Cobbler
1957 (May)	..	..	1-12	3-25	3-25	2-25
1959 (June)	..	..	1-0	3-00	3-00	2-50
1962 (May)	..	..	1-50	3-50	3-50	3-00
1965 (May)	..	..	1-75	3-75	3-75	2-25
1967 (April)	..	..	2-25	4-75	4-75	4-25
1969 (May)	..	..	3-00	5-25	4-55	4-25

Source:—Season and Crop Reports of M. P.

Standard of Living

The living conditions as existing at the turn of this Century in this area were reflected in the two State Gazetteers of Chhatarpur and Bijawar. Thus to quote, "The condition of the cultivator depends entirely on the seasons, a year of famine or a succession of poor seasons means distress, often of an acute description and results in the sale of cattle and even household utensils. In normal years he is, if not opulent at any rate, able to live and enjoy small luxuries. He is however, always in debt being often burdened with debts left by his father and grand father, while inability to lay by and extravagance at marriages and other ceremonies keeps him bound to the money lender".¹

1. Chhatarpur State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 23.

As against this the Bijawar State Gazetteer seems to convey a different idea of the cultivator's and other people's condition in these words, "on the whole the people are well off, the cultivator being in better off circumstances than the middle class clerk, who is obliged to keep up appearances, his family not being in a position to earn money until late in life, while the cultivators' children assist in herding cattle. Aslight improvement in dress is also to be described while many petty luxuries, the greatest being kerosine oil, are now placed within the reach of poor people"¹. Obviously, this statement which described such an essential commodity as kerosine among luxuries—though for the poor-needs to be applied with reservations in the present context.

However, its observations regarding the fixed income groups, *vis-a-vis* the 'whole-family-earning' pattern of lower sections may carry conviction even in the present day circumstances.

In the present, though the farmers have largely been releaved of the burden of debt described above and a little better off then before in terms of dress and ways and means of cultivation their standard of living has not much improved. There is no specific data on the various classes of the District population. But in the agricultural sector the Agricultural Labour Inquiry of 1951 which included Chhatarpur along with Tikamgarh and Datia districts in the Zone III of the former Vindhya Pradesh gives some factual data of their income-expenditure pattern. Thus, the average agricultural labourers family in this Northern zone, which included this District, earned Rs. 431 annually. The average annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 412 which, however, did not indicate a true margin of savings as 89.1 per cent of the total expenditure was spent exclusively on food which left little even for other necessities not to talk of raising the standard of living. Of the rest 6.2 per cent was spent on clothing and footwear; 0.8 per cent on fuel and lighting and 3.9 per cent on services and miscellaneous. If the expenditure on ceremonies were to be added to these the marginal saving of Rs. 12 would actually run into deficit. The lot of the cultivators could also not be said to be much better as well above 40 per cent of the households surveyed in the 1961 Census owned land below 5 acres only.

Although, much has been done under the development plans to improve the condition of the common man since then the rising prices have neutralized most of it and there little improvement in the real incomes.

Thus, comparatively smaller sections of the population can be said to be economically better off. Among these may be included a still substantial number of cultivators owning from economic to larger pieces of land, the old land-lords; the business community and a few connected with the newly budding industry of

2. *Bijawar State Gazetteer*, p. 7.

tourism in the District. Most of the fixed income earners, however, found it hard to run their finances in the face of rising prices and were barely able to balance their Budgets.

General Level of Employment

As given in the pattern of livelihood, though agriculture constitutes the one most important source of employment for the rural population it includes a large under-employed content within its folds. Besides, the increasing education has also added to the number of educated unemployed in the District. Thus, the need for more employment opportunities in other fields is still greater. This, to some extent has been fulfilled under the planned development activities and greater public investment through them. There were a total of 9,247 persons employed in the public sector in the District by the end of March 1972 as against 579 persons employed in the private sector. They together showed an almost 6 per cent increase in the employment during the three year period from 1969. Although, the employment level in just one further year by March, 73 was shown to rise by as much as 38.2 per cent (3,751 persons) it was mainly due to a new addition in that year's Employment Market Report, which had also included the employees on the muster roll of Irrigation, P. W. D. and some other Departments. Thus, assuming the three year period to be indicative of the average conditions it showed only a moderate increase in the level of employment. Most of the public sector was covered by the services division. Here also, the services which is the next important source of employment cannot possibly absorb all the job seekers who want to enter them. As to the industrial sector some potential for the employment had been generated under the Plans in the field of cottage and small scale industries. But there was no major industry of any significance in the private or public sector and there remained a further scope for development in this field. It has, however, recently been proposed to open a Beer and a cigarette plant in the District. If this materialises, it will provide a new source of employment. Some limited scope for employment was also provided by the work that had already been taken up on the construction of a Radio Station. It was also likely to employ about fifty persons on a permanent basis.

Employment Exchange

The Employment Exchange in this District was established in March 1960. All the public sector establishments and those private sector establishments where 25 or more persons are employed are compulsorily required to fulfil their manpower requirements through the Exchange. Thus it provides a common platform for the job seekers and most of the employers in the District. Then, under the Employment Market Information Scheme the Exchange collects and analyses the sector wise employment data which, among other things, is useful for studying the impact of development schemes on employment position of the District. The

working of the exchange in respect of unemployed persons registered with it and their placing for some of the years since its beginning, is tabulated below :—

Table No. IX—11

Position at Employment Exchange, Chhatarpur

Years	No. of Registrations	Placing	No. on Live Register
1960	2,580	179	1,290
1961	3,942	508	1,567
1963	4,472	671	1,603
1965	4,279	438	2,193
1967	3,746	560	1,999
1969	4,199	478	1,813
1971	4,381	456	2,201
1973	3,758	637	2,634

Source:—District Employment Officer.

Community Development and Planning

Development planning by way encouraging peoples' participation, in the various schemes under the plans made its debut in the District with Nowgong National Extension Service (N. E. S.) Block established on 1st April 1954. The block falling in Chhatarpur Tahsil and covering 136 villages was converted into a Community Development block on 1st April 1957, and later reverted to Stage II on 1st April 1961. Covering 17.37 per cent of the District population it was second only to Chhatarpur Block which, however, came much later into existence. The second, Rajnagar Block started after two years, on the 1st April 1955 was also converted into a C. D. Block and reverted to Stage II in line with the first on the 1st April 1961. It covered 138 villages with 14.27 per cent of the District population. In the third successive year on the 1st April 1956 was established the third N. E. S. block of Malehara, this time in Bijawar tahsil and with 151 villages covered 10.09 per cent of the District population. This was also reverted in Stage II in 1962. Then fourth block at Laundi, the first of the Tahsil, was started on the 1st April 1956 with a coverage of 10.13 per cent of the District population and 158 villages. This was followed by Buxwaha, again in Bijawar Tahsil, established on the 1st April 1959 and covered 128 villages with only 5.47 per cent, that is, the smallest portion of the District population. Gaurihar was the sixth Development block of the District and the Second of Laundi Tahsil and was established on 1st April 1951. It covered 158 villages an 12d.67 per cent of the population. Then two more Blocks, Chhatarpur and Bijawar were

established on the 1st April 1962 and the 2nd October 1962, respectively. Both of them were the third to be established in their respective tahsils and brought the total number of Blocks in this District to eight. Chhatarpur with its 153 villages covered 19.35 per cent the largest portion of the District population while the respective figures for Bijawar Block were 143 villages and 10.65 per cent of population. Bijawar, however, with 520 sq. miles claimed the largest of the District area. Thus, entire District has been covered by these eight Development Blocks.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

In the 19th century the Ruler exercised full powers in all general administrative matters with the help of a *Diwan*. The principal departments of administration in the State were the *Darbar Khas* presided over by the Maharaja and the *Darbar* office presided over by the *Diwan* (Minister).

The staff at the headquarters of the State consisted of the *Diwan*, a Revenue Officer and a head accountant. A *Nazim* exercised the powers of Magistrate of the First Class, an Assistant Surgeon had the charge of the Medical department, the Head Master of the High School was the Controller and Superintendent of the educational department, besides an Inspector of Police, a Sub-overseer and a Forest Officer looked after their respective departments.

For administrative and revenue purposes, the State was divided into four *parganas* each incharge of a *Tahsildar* who was directly subordinate to the *Darbar*. The four *parganas* were Chhatarpur, Rajnagar, Lauri and Deora.

Every village had its Zamindar, Patwari and Chaukidar, who were responsible for maintaining peace in the village.¹

The District is the basic territorial unit of administration in India. The Collector, as the head of the district administration is the key functionary of the Government, having large powers and wide responsibilities. In many ways he is the link between the State Government and the people. He is the custodian of Law and Order and pivot of local administration. He is the Chief Executive Officer of the District and, as such, he exercises general supervision over various departments with regard to their non-technical work. Co-ordination of the activities of various departments, control over Local Self-Government bodies, execution of Government schemes and miscellaneous functions with regard to panchayat, census, election and relief measures in times of emergencies like floods, famines and epidemics etc., also come within his purview.

Collectorate

Administratively, the District is divided into three revenue sub-divisions conterminous with three tahsils. The Collector is assisted by 10 Deputy Collectors as in 1974. The organisational set-up of the Collectorate may be described under three main groups of functions of the Collector *viz.*, (1) Land Revenue and Land Records, (2) Law and Order and (3) Development.

For the administration of the first group of subjects the District is divided into three sub-divisions, conterminous with three tahsils of Chhatarpur, Laundi and Bijawar. There are also three sub-Tahsils having headquarters at Nowgong

Rajnagar and Buxwaha respectively. There is a Tahsildar posted in each of the three tahsils, with an Additional Tahsildar posted at Rajnagar (Chhatarpur Tahsil) along with four Naib Tahsildars each posted in Chhatarpur tahsil and in Laundi tahsil and three Naib Tahsildars in Bijawar tahsil.

At the village level the land revenue and land records work is carried on by Patwaris whose office in the past was hereditary. The villages are grouped into 19 Revenue Inspectors Circles and 370 Patwari Circles. The Patwari works under the immediate supervision of Revenue Inspectors. The distribution of Revenue Inspectors Circles and Patwari Circles for the three tahsils is given below :—

Table No. X—1
Revenue Inspectors and Patwari Circles

S. No.	Name of Tahsil	No. of Revenue Inspectors Circles	No. of Patwari Circles
1.	Chhatarpur ..	8	178
2.	Bijawar ..	5	94
3.	Laundi ..	6	98
Total ..		19	370

At the district level a Superintendent of Land Records, assisted by four Assistant Superintendents of Land Records supervises the work of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris.

Law and Order

In the maintenance of Law and Order, the Collector as District Magistrate is assisted by a team of Magistracy. For this purpose one of the Deputy Collectors has been delegated powers of Additional District Magistrate, whereas the three have been delegated powers of Magistrate First Class. The Tahsildars exercise powers of Magistrate First Class and the Naib Tahsildar exercise powers of Magistrate Third Class.

Development

In the work relating to development of the District, the Collector is assisted by a Deputy Collector at the headquarters and the three Sub-divisional Officers who in their turn are assisted by Block Development Assistants.

The District is divided into eight Development Blocks *viz.*, Bijawar, Laundi, Nowgong, Buxwaha, Bara Malehra, Gaurihar, Chhatarpur and Rajnagar.

Each Block is headed by a Block Development Assistant, who is assisted by a Progress Assistant and usual staff. Besides, each of the Block is provided with a team of Extension Officers deputed from different departments, namely,

1. Eastern States Gazetteer (Chhatarpur), pp. 344-45.

Agriculture, Industries, Panchayat and Social Welfare, Veterinary and Co-operation departments. The blocks are also provided the services of (Sub-Assistant Engineers) Overseers and Village level workers, both men and women.

Other Functions

Apart from the three main groups of subjects described above, the Collector has other statutory and non-statutory functions to perform. For instance, the Collector is vested with statutory powers under Excise Act (1915), amended in 1958, so as to enable him to implement the policy with regard to excise and prohibition.

Excise

For the purpose of implementing Excise Act the District is divided into 5 Circles. Headed by the Excise Officer, there are 2 Excise Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head-constables and 12 Constables provided for the Excise work. A Distillery and three Ware Houses are also under the jurisdiction of the Excise Officer.

Treasury

The control of the District Treasury and Sub-treasuries is also vested in the Collector. The District Treasury is located in the Collectorate building, Chhatarpur under a Treasury Officer, whereas the sub-treasuries, numbering five are located at Nowgong, Bijawar, Buxwaha, Laundi and Rajnagar.

Registration

The Collector is also charged with authority under Registration Act. In this work he is assisted by a Deputy Collector, who is *ex-officio* District Registrar. The District Registrar is assisted by a Sub-Registrar, Chhatarpur.

District Advisory Committee

The Collector is also associated with a number of official and non-official committees in the District. Notable among them is the District Advisory Committee. The Collector is the Convener of this Committee which consists of several non-officials of the District such as Members of Legislative Assembly and Parliament elected from the District, Sarpanchas of Mandal Panchayats, all Presidents of Municipal Councils, the Chairman of the Central Co-operative Bank, etc., The Committee mainly advises the Collector on problems purely of local character affecting the general public interest.

Collector as Chief Administrator

The Collector works as the Agent of the State Government in the District and is the Chief co-ordinating authority at the district level. In order to strengthen his position as the Chief Administrator and Chief Co-ordinator of the District, the State Government have conferred upon him various powers. The Collector has been authorised to issue instructions to any district level officer, excepting those of the Judiciary, Labour and Sales Tax departments, almost of manda-

tory nature. But in the event of the District Officer concerned feeling that the instructions issued are either wrong or impracticable, he could refer the matter to the Commissioner of the Division, who has been authorised to take the final decision in consultation with the Head of the Department concerned. Besides, the Collector has been empowered to inspect the district offices. Further every important scheme to be implemented in the District has to be brought to the notice of the Collector, so that he could keep an eye on the progress of the work.

Other District level officers who are administratively under the control of their own heads of departments are as under :—

1. District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.
2. Superintendent of Police, Chhatarpur.
3. Civil Surgeon, Chhatarpur.
4. District Family Planning and Health Officer, Chhatarpur.
5. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Chhatarpur.
6. Deputy Director of Fisheries, Fisheries Training Institute, Nowgong.
7. Principal, Gram Sevak Training Centre, Nowgong.
8. Divisional Forest Officer, Chhatarpur.
9. Superintending Engineer, P. W. D. (B & R), Nowgong.
10. Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (B & R), Nowgong.
11. Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Nowgong.
12. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Chhatarpur.
13. Deputy Director of Industries, Chhatarpur.
14. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chhatarpur.
15. District Live Stock Officer, Chhatarpur.
16. District Statistical Officer, Chhatarpur.
17. Curator, State Museum, Dhubela, District Chhatarpur.
18. District Educational Officer, Chhatarpur.
19. Public Relations Officer, Chhatarpur.
20. District Employment Officer, Chhatarpur.
21. Assistant Director of Industries, Chhatarpur.
22. District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Chhatarpur.
23. Sales Tax Officer, Nowgong.
24. District Organizer, Tribal Welfare, Chhatarpur.

Central Government Offices

The set-up of Central Government Offices located in the District is given below.

Archaeological Survey of India

For maintenance and development of Archaeological gardens at Khajuraho an Office of the Horticultural Assistant (Grade II), Archaeological Survey of India, Gardens, Khajuraho is functioning at Khajuraho, since 1958. The Office

works under the administrative control of the Assistant Superintending Horticulturist, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi. The Horticultural Assistant is assisted by a Mechanic, two Grade Assistants and usual staff.

Archaeological Museum

For collection of sculptures in and around Khajuraho an Office of the Curator, Archaeological Museum is working at Khajuraho, since 1910. The Curator works under the immediate control of the Assistant Superintending Archaeologist for Museums, Archaeological Survey of India, Central zone, Sanchi and under the overall control of the Superintending Archaeologist for Museums, Archaeological Survey of India, Museums Branch, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

The Curator is assisted by six Museum attendants and usual staff.

Tourism

A Tourist Office, of Government of India, headed by a Manager is located at Khajuraho, since 1970. The Manager works under the administrative control of the Director, Government of India Tourist Office, Bombay.

The Manager is assisted by an Information Assistant and usual staff.

Civil Aviation

An Office of the Aerodrome Officer, Civil Aerodrome, Khajuraho is working since 1966 at Khajuraho. The Aerodrome Officer works under the administrative control of the Director General of Civil Aerodromes, New Delhi.

The Aerodrome Officer is assisted by an Aerodrome operator, a Fireman, two operators, two Aerodrome attendants and usual staff.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Regular revenue settlements were not made in feudatory States, which together constitute Chhatarpur District. Though each State had its own system of land revenue, certain features were common to all. In all cases the State claimed to be sole proprietor of the soil and in some States no occupancy rights were allowed to the actual cultivators, at least in theory, though in practice long occupation conferred a prescription claim to such rights, and even sale, mortgage and subletting were allowed.

Chhatarpur State

In early days, the land was made over to farmers who held large tracts. They paid a fixed sum into the State treasury and made what they could out of the cultivators, being left to all intent and purposes entirely to their own devices. As regards Chhatarpur State, a Survey and Settlement Department¹ was established in 1882. Although the survey was completed, the settlement was never carried out and the land revenue system of the State remained same as in early days. The land was broadly divided in (1) *Khalsa* or *Darbar* land which was further sub-divided into two classes, *viz.*, *theke* or farmed and *kham* or land under direct management; (2) Alienated or *jagir* land, held under a service obligation and (3) *muafi* or revenue-free land, alienated as an endowment for religious purpose or as a reward for service.

In *khalsa* lands, the State retained all proprietary rights, standing in the same relation to the cultivators as the feudal chiefs or *jagirdars*. *Khalsa* lands stood to the tenants on their estates. But custom allowed a cultivator, who effected material and permanent improvements such as the sinking of wells and construction of embankments, to acquire certain privileges in the soil. He was then protected from ejectment by prescriptive law so long as he paid the customary share of the produce.

Theke lands consisted of such *khalsa* villages as were farmed out for a term of years on fixed conditions. *Thekedars* as they were called, made contracts with the State to pay a fixed sum of money annually in discharge of the revenue demand for the villages they held and to observe certain conditions. In this class of tenure, the State had nothing to do with cultivators. It had concern only with the contractors.

The *jagirdars* held their land under an obligation to do military service if called upon and also bound themselves to perform certain duties such as preventing dacoity or theft in their lands and neighbourhood. They were required to pay annually a small sum of money as tribute called *parbast* to the State and to keep their *Zabta* or military contingent ready.

¹ 1. *Chhatarpur District Gazetteer*, 1907, p.47.

Earlier System of Assessment

In early days, as no settlement was made, the assessment was made in one of the prevalent ways known as *kut*, *bhag*, *haranks*, *thansa*, and *darbandi*.

The *kut* or appraising was a system by which the produce of the field was estimated before it was cut and cash value of a share of produce already settled between the State and the cultivator was taken as revenue.

Bhag was a system by which the revenue was taken in kind or at the cash valuation on a fixed share of produce after the crop was cut and brought to the threshing floor.

In the *haranka* assessment, the rate was settled between the State and the cultivator at a certain rate per plough for the *kharif* crops. The rate was based on one plough worked by two oxen and was proportionately increased if more than one pair was employed. By this system, the rates for cultivators of the higher castes were usually lower than those for the lower castes, the reason being that in the higher classes the members of the family did not plough the land themselves, but engaged labourers to work for them. Under this assessment the cultivator was bound to pay the *haranka* whether the land yielded him any thing or not.

It was a system by which the revenue of the tract of land, whether irrigated or non-irrigated was settled between the State and the cultivator by mutual agreement. In this system, the cultivator bound himself to pay the State a fixed sum every year whether the land yielded him anything or not.

The *Darbandi* or *bighawat* was a system in which the revenue collection of a tract of land was made in cash at a fixed rate per *bigha* according to the class of soil.

Of these systems, *kut*, *bhag* and *haranka* were the commonly prevalent systems in the State, except in Lauri *pargana* and some portion of Chhatarpur *pargana* where *darbandi* was common. In the Deora *pargana* *kut* and *haranka* were more often followed, while in Rajnagar *darbandi* was never used.

The revenue was collected in three equal instalments in the months of *Sawan* (August), *Agrahayan* (November or December) and *Chaitra* (March or April). This practice was abolished by Munshi Chandi Prashad in 1882 and the demand for the *sawani* instalment was incorporated with *Aghani* demand. From the same year, the system of taking land revenue in the British coin was introduced in the State.

The land revenue was then collected twice a year in instalments, two-third in *Agrahayan* (November-December) remainder in *Chaitra* (March-April). These demands were realised through the Patwaris, zamindars and *shahnas* of the village. If the cultivator failed to pay, he was warned by a *rukka* (letter) that he must

pay within 15 days. If he failed even then, a process-server, at first without any charge on the cultivator and finally with fees chargeable to the cultivator, was deputed to realise the demand.

The incidence of the land revenue demand per head of population was about Rs. 1/7; per acre of cultivated land was Rs. 1/11, and per acre on the total area was six annas.

In times of scarcity and famine the State granted suspensions and remission of revenue. During the famines of 1896-97, the State granted remissions of over Rs. 50,000. In cases of suspension, the arrears were realised by easy instalments when the condition of people again became prosperous.

Bijawar State

In the State times, the villages were given to bankers who paid in the amount of their contract and made what they could out of the cultivators. Little or no control was exercised by the *Darbar*.¹ The *Darbar* was treated as a sole proprietor of the State land and the cultivators were allowed to cultivate so long as they paid the revenue. A regular survey and settlement could be completed on the lines prevalent in British India only in the beginning of 20th century. Until this survey was undertaken, the assessment was made on the standing crop by the *kut* or appraisers by the *kankut* or eye estimate. The value so estimated, was entered by the Patwari in his register. Deductions were made and the rebate allowed to the cultivators for their labour.

The produce was then valued and a list, called *katot*, drawn up and sent to every Tahsildar from headquarters, where the Tahsildar and Patwari took possession of the value of produce due to the *Darbar* in accordance with the *katot* or the share agreed upon. In certain cases share of produce was taken. This amount called *bhag* was then sold and the revenue demand realised from the proceeds. This system had several disadvantages, e.g., the *kutas* often could not appraise a field in time and the crop suffered by waiting for its reaping. The system had already in part disappeared and later on replaced by lease system.

The land was broadly divided into *kothar* or *khalsa*, directly under the *Darbar* and *memari* or alienated land held by *jagirdars* and others. The *jagirdars* paid a portion of their revenue, called *barpast*, to the State in lieu of the quota of men and horses called *zabta* which they formerly brought into the field when called on to follow the chief in war. They could only adopt heirs with the *Darbar's* sanction of estate on holder's death, being theoretically escheat to the State. Holders of *padarakh* or revenue-free grants also paid a nominal sum on their holdings. The annual income from land revenue was Rs. 99,200 in 1901-02, and Rs. 1,22,300 in 1903-04. The income from *jagirs* was Rs. 92,000 annually. The incidence of the land revenue demand was Rs. 1-5-0 per acre of cultivated land, 5 annas per acre of total area.²

1. *Bijawar State Gazetteer* 1907, p. 26.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 1908, Vol. VIII, p. 190.

190

CHHATARPUR

Charkhari State

The land assessment system was the same as reported earlier. The total revenue of the State was about Rs. 6 lakhs of which 4 lakhs was derived from land revenue.¹ The incidence of the land revenue demand was Rs. 2 per acre of cultivated area. The regular survey and settlement was also done in this State in the beginning of the 20th century as was done in other neighbouring States. The rates were fixed in accordance with the quality of the soil, a higher rate being levied from irrigated land.

Other States

The revenue system in Garauli, Lughasi, Gaurihar and Naigawan Rabai States was the same as of the other Chhatarpur, Bijawar, Charkhari States. The following table shows the details of assessment of land revenue, and allied information in 1907-08 after the survey and settlement was done.²

Table No. XI—1
Assessment of Land Revenue

Name of the State	Actual Expenditure on Survey and Settlement	Land Revenue Prior to Settlement	Land Assessed	Profit to the State
1. Garauli ..	3,884	20,226	23,947	3,721
2. Lughasi ..	4,300	17,357	20,333	2,976
3. Gaurihar ..	5,600	26,696	39,818	13,122
4. Naigawan-Rabai*	1,061	10,013	12,277	2,714

* This State was transferred to Uttar Pradesh in 1951 under Transfer and Exchange of Enclaves and Territories Act, 1951.³

As already discussed in the earlier chapters, this district was composed of several states and villages of other adjacent districts at the time of the formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1948. In the present District, the following are the details of the expiry of the settlement dates as per break-up of the different units⁴

1. *ibid.* Vol. X pp.176—179.

2. Central India Agency Report, 1907-08, p. 55.

3. Please refer Chapter I and II.

4. District Census Hand Book, Chhatarpur District, 1964, pp. XII and XIII.

Table No. XI—2

Break-up of the Units (1)	No. of Villages & Towns (2)	Settlement Expiry date (3)
Chhatarpur Tahsil :		
1. Bundelkhand Group ..	275	Settlement expired in 1965-66. Settlement expired, but continued as per Sec. 84 of the M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1959.
2. Chhatarpur State ..	135	
3. Panna State ..	12	
4. Garrauli State ..	8	
5. Hamirpur District (U. P.) ..	1	
	431	(including 4 towns)
Bijawar Tahsil :		
1. Chhatarpur State ..	44	Settlement expired but continued as per Sec. 84 of M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1959.
2. Panna State ..	189	
3. Sagar-Damoh District ..	3	
4. Bijawar State ..	235	Settlement expired in 1965-66.
	471	
Laundi Tahsil :		
1. Chhatarpur State ..	65	Settlement expired but covered by Sec. 84 of the M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1959
2. Panna State ..	8	
3. Gaurihar State ..	15	
4. Villages from Uttar Pradesh ..	4	Settlement expired in 1965-66.
5. Laundi Tahsi. ..	220	

The revenue settlement of 240 villages of Chhatarpur State was done in 1939-40, while that of 209 villages of Panna State in 1916, 15 villages of Gaurihar State in 1925, 5 villages of Uttar Pradesh (merged in this District after 1951) in 1905-06, 8 villages of Garrauli State in 1906-07, 3 villages of Sagar, Damoh Districts in 1913-16 and 1935-36 and 730 villages of Bundelkhand group in 1943-44.¹ Thus, all areas of the District, except the villages of Panna and Chhatarpur were settled in 1943-44. In Chhatarpur State the settlement was done in 1939-40 and in Panna State, it was settled in 1916.

After the formation of Vindhya Pradesh, the legislative measures were taken for the benefit of the agriculturists. In the year 1952, the Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act was enacted. According to this Act, the *jagirdars* were allotted all *sir* (Sub-tenant) or *khudkast* (self cultivated) lands which they were personally cultivating for a continuous period of three years. In case, a *jagirdar* had no *sir khudkast* or if he had less than 250 acres of land he could be allotted *sir* or *khudkast*, out of *iagir* land, subject to the availability of the land to the extent of 250 acres. In all *jagir* land, excepting the *sir* or the *khudkast*, that had been allotted or the grove lands which a *jagirdar* was entitled to retain, all tenants of the *jagir* lands would be *pattedar* tenants. In this way, the tillers of the soil became the master of the land they ploughed and

1. *ibid.*

the desired object was achieved. This Act was enforced from the 1st July, 1953. The major *jagirs*, including sub-*jagirs*, were resumed by the Revenue Department of the State with beat of the drums.

Following the abolition of *jagirdari* system, a uniform pattern of land revenue administration was established in all the villages of the District, according to the provision of the Land Revenue Code of Vindhya Pradesh State. After the formation of Madhya Pradesh State, the Land Revenue Code of 1959 has become effective in the District.

Collection

The land revenue is received in two instalments, the first instalment (*kharif kist*) being due on the 15th January in all the tahsils of the District. The second instalment (*Rabi kist*) is due on the 15th May in all the tahsils. A month after the dates, a defaulters list is prepared by the Patwari and is sent to Tahsildar for recovery.

Income from Land Revenue and Cesses

Land revenue

The details of the income from land revenue and cesses of all the units forming this district are not available for the earlier period, except after the formation of Madhya Pradesh. The following table shows the statistics of the collection of the land revenue from the year 1957-58 to 1973-74:—

Table No. XI—3
Income from Land Revenue

(In Rupees)

Year	Demand		Collection
	Regular	Areas	
1	2	3	4
1957-58 ..	19,07,708	6,71,012	17,13,695
1960-61 ..	18,91,953	6,55,662	18,63,945
1970-71 ..	8,95,165	37,916	8,57,249
1975-76 ..	13,85,323	3,57,649	10,27,674
1976-77 ..	13,86,149	11,03,392	28,82,757

Source.—Collector, Chhatarpur District.

For the collection of land revenue the Government have appointed Patels. They are paid a commission on the amount realised by them. The table below shows the commission disbursed to the Patels.

Table No. XI—4
Commission Paid to Patels

(In Rupees)

Year	Amount	No. of Patels	
		Permanent	Temporary
1975-76 ..	63,274	509	..
1976-77 ..	91,422	892	2
1977-78 ..	72,419	856	2
1978-79 ..	19,943	856	2
1979-80 ..	73,731	913	2

Source:—Collector, Chhatarpur District.

Vanijya Fasal Kar, 1966

Land under commercial crops are taxed under this Act. It is levied on all commercial crops such as groundnut, poppy, tobacco, etc. This Act was amended in 1970 when an upward revision of tax was made on different crops.

The collection made in the District under this Act is given in the following table:—

Table No. XI—5
Revenue from Tax on Commercial Crops

(In Rs.)

Year	Revenue		Areas
	Demand	Collection	
1970-71	925	586	339
1975-76	17,551	2,142	15,409
1976-77	12,884	3,865	9,019
1977-78	15,101	2,567	12,534
1978-79	16,378	5,437	10,941

Source:—Collector, District Chhatarpur.

Gramin Vikas Kar, 1974

Prior to 1974, a surcharge on land revenue was imposed since 1st July, 1972 under the M. P. Bhoo-Rajaswa (Adhibhar) Act, 1972 (No. 24 of 1973). Surcharge was levied on individual holdings of more than 10 acres except such holding of less than 10 acres, if they were irrigated by any Government source.

The Act was, however, superseded by Gramin Vikas Kar, 1974, (No. 42 of 1974) by which Gramin Vikas Kar was imposed at different rates as per classifica-

tion of land, according to irrigated, non-irrigated cultivated, uncultivated, etc. Income from this tax is stipulated to be ear-marked for schemes of rural development. The collections made under the Act are given in the following table :—

Table No. XI—6
Gramin Vikas Kar, 1974

Year		Demand	Removal Collection	Acres
1974-75	..	14,53,543	6,43,203	8,10,240
1975-76	..	14,31,254	9,62,733	4,68,421

Source :—Collector, Chhatarpur District.

Siwai Income

Miscellaneous income which includes income from fines, diversion rent and premium, Nazul rent and premium is known as *Siwai*. The receipt under the *Siwai* increased from Rs. 6,692 in 1970-71 to 23,597 in 1976-77 and to Rs. 66,358 in 1978-79. The following table gives the details of *Siwai* income from 1970-71 to 1978-79:—

Table No. XI-7
Siwai Income

Year		Demand	Collection	Areas
1970-71	..	9,294	6,692	6,202
1975-76	..	19,730	15,414	4,316
1976-77	..	26,822	23,597	4,225
1977-78	..	63,574	40,729	22,853
1978-79	..	77,215	66,358	10,857

Source :—Collector, District Chhatarpur.

Cesses

Cesses were a form of taxation distinct from rent and imposed by or with the authority of the *Darbar*. Their incidence was also a matter entirely for the *Darbar* to decide. They could be divided into the categories (a) imposed by *darbar* on *jagirdars* and (b) imposed by *jagirdars* on their tenants. The details regarding the items, ways and amount of the collections for the different constituent units are not available. The important change in this regard has been made when this District was merged in the Vindhya Pradesh in 1948. A Panchayat Cess was introduced under the Vindhya Pradesh Panchayat Act on land revenue and rentals of proprietors and tenants (other than sub-tenants).

After the formation of Madhya Pradesh, the M. P. Panchayats Act, 1960 was enacted and according to it a cess at the rate of 10. n. p. per rupee is levied

only at the Panchayat level. The amount collected under this cess has been included in the table showing land revenue.

Relation between Landlords and Tenants

Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act, 1952.

Before undertaking the regular survey and settlement between 1882-1906 in different *jagirs* of this District, the relation between landlord or *jagirdars* and tenants was not satisfactory. The land was made over to farmers, who held large tracts. They paid a fixed sum into the State Treasury and they were so powerful that they could make what they could, out of the cultivators, who, to all intents and purposes, were left entirely to their own devices. After the regular survey and settlements, the position of the tenants was improved. There was further improvement after the formation of Vindhya Pradesh in the year 1948. In order to save the cultivators from exploitation by *jagirdars* and to recognise the claims of the tillers of the soil, the Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act of 1952 was enacted. Under this, all types of *Jagirdars*, *Pawidars*, *Ilakadars*, *Zamindars* or *Muafidars* were defined. The following changes came into force from the date of resumption. ¹

- (i) Right, title and interest of *jagirdars* and persons claiming through them in respect of excise revenue, forests, trees, fisheries, wells, tanks, ponds, water channels, ferries, path-ways, village sites, *hats*, *bazars*, *mela* grounds, mines and minerals shall stand to the State Government free from all encumbrances;
- (ii) Rights, titles and interests, if created by *jagirdars* against the State, shall cease;
- (iii) All rents and cesses payable to *jagirdars* shall be payable to the State Government;
- (iv) Mortgage in possession of the *jagir* land, or any part thereof, shall be treated as a simple mortgage;

H. D. 1. Malviya, *Land Reforms in India*, PP. 362—363.

- (v) Subject to any rules, all proceedings relating to a *jagir* pending in any court shall be stayed.

A *Jagirdar* was allowed to possess private wells, trees in *abadi* (habitation) areas and building belonging to him or a tenant shall be allowed to possess them as the case may be. He was also entitled to retain possession of groves or orchards as were planted by him or by his predecessors in interest, provided they were in his possession immediately before the date of resumption. *Mahua* groves were deemed to be Government property. Thus, all the *jagirs* were abolished from 1st July, 1954.

Previously, a *Jagirdar* used to get a sub-tenant ejected at his will and used to exploit sub-tenants. In order to stop this evil practice, the Government passed the Vindhya Pradesh 'sir' Land (Stay of Ejectment Proceedings) Act, 1952. Under the provisions of this Act, no civil or revenue court shall entertain any proceeding for the ejectment of any tenant or sub-tenant from any 'sir' land. Proceedings for ejectment from a *banda* (embankment) or *sir* land can be entertained, if the Collector grants a certificate to a *Jagirdar*, after having satisfied himself thoroughly. If a tenant is ejected by the *Jagirdar* and fails to cultivate the land, personally, it will be restored to the original tenant and sub-tenant.

Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Code, 1953

Attempts were also made by the former Vindhya Pradesh Government to rationalize the land revenue and tenancy laws in the villages. For this, the Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Code, 1953 (No. III of 1955) was enacted and it was enforced from the 1st July, 1955. This Code provided more rights to the *khudkasi* cultivators of land. A tenant could acquire proprietary rights if he had kept the land in his possession during the last 7 years and the land revenue assessment was made for every cultivator. To give full advantages of the provisions of the said Code to the cultivators, a programme was launched in the District so that the *Khudkasi* cultivators should get the entries corrected in the village administration papers. The programme was organised between 1st June, 1955 and 15th July, 1955.¹

Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959

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

In place of several tenures existing previously, the Code provides for only one class of tenure holders of lands from the State for agricultural purposes, to be

known as *bhumiswami*. A *bhumiswami* shall have rights of transfer, subject only to one restriction that such transfer does not either create a holding above a prescribed limit or an uneconomic holding below ten acres. Subject to certain rules in respect of the cutting of certain species of trees, he will have full rights over all kinds of trees in his holdings. A *bhumiswami* has also a right to mortgage his land both by the simple or usufructuary mortgage subject, however, to certain restrictions.

The Code protects the rights of sub-tenants. All persons holding land from *bhumiswamis* as lessee sub-tenants on the date of the coming into force of the Code were to be termed as occupancy tenants. An occupancy tenant can be conferred *bhumiswami* rights on his paying 15 times of the land revenue in five equal instalments. Occupancy tenants have taken advantage of this statutory provision. To protect the existing occupancy tenants of *bhumiswamis* from being rack-rented it has been laid down that the maximum rent payable by an occupancy tenant shall not exceed four times the land revenue in irrigated lands, three times the land revenue in case of lands under *bandhs* and twice the land revenue in other cases. No sub-letting or leasing of land is now permitted except in very emergent cases once in three years or by certain classes of persons, such as, widows, unmarried women, minors, etc. The Code provides for the preparation of a new set of record of rights. The entries in these shall be kept up to date by bringing on record annually all changes that take place after they have been certified by the Revenue Officers, not below the rank of a Naib Tahsildar.

Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

The land reforms indicated above affect more the type of tenure than the size of the property. Even so, some restrictions have been imposed in this respect. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has enacted in 1961, a special law which is known as the Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act. According to this Act, apart from inherited land, no person shall acquire more than 25 standard acres per family consisting of a husband and wife. Additional five standard acres have been allowed for dependents upto five to the maximum extent of 25 standard acres depending on the number of dependents, i.e., upto 50 standard acres. This ceiling on possession of agricultural land has been again lowered from 25 acres to 10 to 18 standard acres from the 1st January, 1972. According to the amendment, the ceiling for a family of more than five members is 18 standard acres and for an individual, it is 10 standard acres. The additional 8 standard acres have been allowed for dependents at the rate of 2 standard acres for even extra dependent members. For the purpose of this Act, a standard acre means one acre irrigated land from Government source, available for more than one crop in a year, or two acre seasonal irrigated land from government source available for at least one crop, or three acre dry land.

As regards Chhatarpur District, the position of the agricultural holdings

1. *Vindhya Pradesh Shasan—Varshik Prashasan Vivran* (Hindi), 1950, p. 10.

in 1967-68, according to different sizes is given below :—

Table No. XI—8

Agricultural Holdings and Area

Size of Holdings (in Hectare)	No. of Households	Area (in Hec- tare)
(1)	(2)	(3)
0.4	25,617	4,661
0.4 to 1.01	26,848	19,982
1.00 to 2.02	30,399	46,544
2.02 to 3.04	19,443	45,011
3.04 to 4.05	12,934	44,699
4.05 to 5.06	8,806	39,817
5.06 to 6.07	6,213	33,678
6.07 to 7.08	3,908	25,690
7.08 to 8.09	3,307	23,511
8.09 to 10.12	3,947	25,193
10.12 to 12.14	2,444	26,766
12.14 to 14.16	1,500	19,580
14.16 to 16.19	994	14,952
16.19 to 18.21	709	11,855
18.21 to 20.23	501	9,595
20.23 to 24.28	590	13,004
24.28 to 30.35	550	14,772
30.35 to 40.47	357	12,237
40.47 to 60.70	182	8,772
60.70 to 80.94	43	2,929
80.94 to 121.41	26	2,561
121.41 to 202.34	12	1,733
202.34 to 404.69	2	451
More than 404.69	2	3,643
Total :	1,49,334	4,64,638

Source.—*Krishi Avam Pashudhan Sankhyaki*, 1967-68.

It appears from the table that out of 1,49,334 holdings, 82,864 cultivable holdings, *i. e.*, more than half of the holdings are below 2.02 hectare (5 acres) of land. The number of big holdings, *i. e.*, more than 20.23 hectare (50 acres) are only 1,764, which is about 0.01 per cent of the total holdings.

Nistar and Grazing Rights

At present, the Land Revenue Code, 1959 has specified the *nistar* and grazing rights of the villagers. It has directed the preparation of a *nistar patrak*, *Sir* rights over unoccupied land in village belonging to the State and a *wajib-ul-arz* for rights in or over lands belonging to other *bhumiswamis*.

Consolidation of Holdings

It is a very common and uneconomic tendency prevalent in the country that the tenants used to sub-divide and fragment their holdings even to the extent below five acres in size. Due to this evil practice, it becomes uneconomic and expensive to manage his fragmented plots, located at sufficient distances from one another, for agricultural purposes. The Government have formulated a scheme for consolidation of Holdings.

Bhoodan

The Bhoodan Movement was initiated in the country in 1951 by Acharya Vinoba Bhave to solve the problem of landless labourers and it had its impact on the Chhatarpur District also. To implement the plans of Bhoodan Yagna, the Government issued instructions to all the revenue officers to guide and assist the public in this matter. The applications for receiving the donated lands were exempted from the stamp duty and the necessary application forms were prescribed in 1952 after consultations with the convener of the Vindhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Samiti, Tikamgarh. Later on, the Government enacted the Vindhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Act in the year 1955 (No. 1 of 1955). The Vindhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Board was established at Gandhi Smarak Bhawan, Chhatarpur in 1958 to assist its working. By the end of March, 1974, in all 3,101.73 acres of land was donated by 864 donors and 2,626.99 acres of land was distributed to 675 landless labourers. The remaining 122.38 acres of land is found unfit for distribution and 352.36 acres of land is yet to be distributed.

Other Sources of Revenue—Central and State

The fiscal system of the present Chhatarpur District has undergone several changes, as it is composed of several feudal states, some of these were of small size, and therefore, they did not have any substantial revenue, from other sources except from land revenue. However whatever income was derived by the States, they were treated as 'State' subjects. Besides the income from land revenue, the other important sources of revenue of the States were excise, customs and stamps. After the formation of Vindhya Pradesh, all the constituent units merged and formed new Chhatarpur District. All the internal custom barriers within the States were abolished and customs duty was levied only on the borders of the

new District. Since the formation of Madhya Pradesh, two categories of the revenues—Central and State—exist in the District. The important items of the Central revenues are Union Excise Duties, Income Tax and Estate Duty. Statistics of the receipts from various Central and State sources of revenue are shown in Appendix. However, individual details about the items are given below.

Union Excise Duty

The main excisable commodities in the District are tobacco and vegetable non-essential oils. The other excisable commodities are cotton fabrics, package tea, electric fans, electric-motors and china-ware. The receipts under this head have been increased from Rs. 40,586 in 1964-65 to Rs. 51,277 in 1973-74, and to Rs. 66,286 in 1976-77.

Income-Tax and Estate Duty

The Indian Income Tax Act is administered by the staff of the Income Tax Circle, Satna, which includes this District also. The Estate Duty Act, 1953 (No. 34 of 1953) has also been extended to this District and the work is carried on by the Income Tax Office. The income from this tax has increased three times in a decade *i. e.*, from Rs. 2,05,329 in 1964-65 to Rs. 7,25,557 in 1973-74 and to 13,82,293 in 1976-77. Besides, the Estate Duty was Rs. 2,050 in 1972-73.

State Revenue

Certain important sources of State Revenue not already discussed are—State Excise, Forests, Sales Tax, Stamps, Taxes on Motor Vehicles Registration and Entertainment Tax. A brief account of these items of taxation is given below.

State Excise

The income under this head is derived from imported liquor, country spirit and fermented liquor, opium, *ganja* and *bhang*. The income under this head is increasing year by year. It was Rs. 5,57,956 in 1950-51, which increased to Rs. 6,16,255 in 1960-61 and Rs. 24,46,752 in 1973-74. During the subsequent two years the income under excise further increased to Rs. 28,54,898 in 1974-75 and to Rs. 33,17,573 in 1975-76.

Sales Tax

The tax was introduced first in the District at the time of merger in Vindhya Pradesh, but after the formation of Madhya Pradesh, the Sales Tax is being charged under the provision of the Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1958 (II of 1959), which was brought into force from the 1st April 1959. The Central Sales Tax has also been introduced in the District from the 1st July 1957 under the Central Sales Tax Act of 1956. Both these Acts are administered by the Regional Sales Tax Officer, Circle Nowgong, the jurisdiction of which extends to this District also. The receipts from the Sales Tax were Rs. 1,91,470 in 1950-51, which increased to Rs. 3,65,214 in 1955-56, but reduced to Rs. 2,62,827 in 1960-61 and again increased to Rs. 10,80,058 in 1973-74. In the following

two years, the yield from Sales Tax increased by about 100 per cent. In 1974-75, the income was Rs. 19,90,884 and in 1975-76 about 2,15,183.

Forest

The contribution of forests to the State exchequer is substantial, even more than the Sales Tax. This is derived from timber and other produce removed by the Government and consumers, purchasers and from other miscellaneous sources like cattle-grazing, etc. The income was Rs. 8,41,480 in 1950-51 which increased to Rs. 14,42,485 in 1956-57, but decreased to Rs. 11,46,962 in 1960-61 and again increased to Rs. 55,52,362 in 1970-71 and Rs. 82,69,408 in 1973-74. This is the highest source of revenue of the District.

Taxes on Motor Vehicles

The income under this head is derived from the registration of motor vehicles, issue of licences to drivers, collectors, etc. The income was Rs. 2,66,974 in 1964-65, which increased to Rs. 4,82,729 in 1973-74.

Registration

The income under this head is derived from the registration fee, copying fee, etc., which are levied under the Indian Registration Act. The average annual receipts from registration has increased from Rs. 16,718 in 1964-65 to Rs. 1,15,398 in 1973-74.

Stamps

The income under the head is from the sale of stamps of various denominations, both judicial and non-judicial. The receipts under this head were Rs. 55,371 in 1950-51. It increased to Rs. 1,01,128 in 1960-61 and to Rs. 7,02,052 in 1973-74.

Entertainment Tax

This tax is managed by the District Excise Officer, Chhatarpur. It is a simple tax and charged at prescribed rate on the value of tickets to places of entertainment. The tax is confined to entertainment, to which admission is by tickets, sold for money. It is charged for the entertainment programmes, like cinema shows, drama programmes, *kabaddi* and other shows arranged on ticket basis. The receipts from this tax have increased from Rs. 216 in 1954-55 to Rs. 35,342 in 1960-61. It further increased to Rs. 18,87,310 in 1973-74.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

In early days no regular judicial institutions existed in the areas now incorporated in Chhatarpur District. There were no written laws. Cases were heard by the ministers or the chiefs of the former princely States of this area and were decided verbally. Persons found guilty of adultery and other serious crimes had their faces blackened and were mounted on asses and expelled from the State, the women with whom adultery was committed being also exiled.¹ In all other cases fines were imposed even when murder had been committed. These fines were often very heavy, practically ruining the persons on whom they were imposed. Fines were considered a prerogative of the Chief.

All the erstwhile princely States now forming part of the District came under the British supremacy during the 19th century. Efforts were, therefore, made to organize judiciary in a systematic way. Consequently a new judicial system with a competent and responsible head, was established during the year 1864-65. Though from the ignorance of the subordinate State officials, its introduction was attended with some difficulties, it was hoped that it will work satisfactorily.²

Under the new system, the exercise of judicial powers by the different States was subject to such restrictions as may be laid down by the Government of India. In practice, the Chiefs of the senior *Sanad* States, one of which was Chhatarpur, were usually invested with full criminal powers, subject to a reference in cases in which the sentence involved death, transportation or imprisonment for life. The chiefs of the minor States were ordinarily permitted to exercise powers up to those of a Magistrate of First Class in British India, according to their capability and experience. The Political Agent had the right to reserve for trial by himself, all serious cases and such other cases as he may consider it advisable to deal with personally. Those Chiefs who were not especially empowered were required to refer to the Political Officer all the cases of heinous crimes. The Political Agent used to exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and a Court of Sessions within the limits of his charges where such powers were not exercised by the Chiefs of native States.¹

Judiciary in
Bijawar State After the establishment of British supremacy in the erstwhile State of Bijawar, a criminal court called the *Dharma Sabha* was formed. Cases were still decided mostly by the Panchayats but a record of the proceedings was made. In the year 1897 regular courts were established. The lowest courts were those of

tahsildars who were magistrate of the 3rd Class. They can award punishments under the power of a Magistrate of the same class in British territories. On the civil side, the tahsildars were empowered to hear suits up to Rs. 50 in value. The *Nazim* was a First class Magistrate with powers of a second class Magistrate in British India. His civil powers were limited to the suits of the value of Rs.1,000. The *Diwan* was the Magistrate of First Class in British India. On the civil side he heard the suits over Rs.1,000 in value. Appeals against the decisions of lower courts also lie to him in criminal as well as in civil cases. The Chief set as a Sessions Court. He could hear all cases and pass any sentence authorized by law, but was required to submit all sentences of death and transportation for life to the Agent to Governor General. His court was also the final Appellate Court, civil and criminal appeals from *Diwan* being preferred in his court. The decision of the ruler was final.

The British Indian Civil and Criminal Penal Codes, Police Act, Evidence Act, Limitation Act, etc., modified to suit the local conditions were generally followed. The *Darbar* also issued various circulars regulating details of procedure of courts.

The set up of the judiciary in Chhatarpur State was almost the same as in Bijawar State. The courts of the tahsildars exercised original jurisdiction only while those of the *Nazim* and the *Diwan* were both original and appellate. The *Darbar Khas* of the Maharaja was mainly a Court of Appellate Jurisdiction but in heinous criminal cases it also acted as a Court of Original Jurisdiction.

In civil cases the tahsildars had the powers to hear suits not exceeding Rs. 200 in value except the Tahsildar of Chhatarpur, who had no civil powers. The *Nazim* was empowered to hear suits up to Rs. 5,000 in value, his decision being usually considered final in cases not exceeding Rs. 50 in value. He also heard appeals from subordinate courts. The *Diwan* heard suits over Rs. 5,000 in value and also suits under Rs.5,000 in value when the parties were too poor to pay the costs. Appeals from *Nazim* also lie to him. The Chief sitting as High Court heard appeals against the decision of the *Diwan*.

On the criminal side the tahsildars were magistrate of the third class. The *Nazim* was a first class Magistrate. He heard appeals from tahsildars and could award imprisonment up to two years and a fine of Rs.1,000. Cases in which the sentences were one months imprisonment or a fine of Rs.50 were considered non-appealable. The *Diwan* dealt with all cases beyond the powers of *Nazim* except such serious offences as were required to be dealt with by the Chief. The Maharaja was empowered by a *Sanad*, granted in 1894, to try heinous offences subject to the proviso that all sentences of death would be referred to the Agent to the Governor General for confirmation and that a periodical report of all cases

1. *Chhatarpur State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 37; *Bijawar State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 35.

2. Central India Agency Report, 1865-66, p. 50.

involving transportation or imprisonment for life would be made to the Political Agent.

The Chief in consultation with his *Diwan* used to issue circulars and orders dealing with the procedure of courts. Such circulars and orders had the force of law. The British Indian Penal and Procedure Codes were followed while other British Acts were used as guides in principal.

In Charkhari State also the Chief had the powers equal to the Sessions Court in criminal cases under the Indian Penal Code. But all cases involving sentence of death, transportation or imprisonment for life were submitted to the Agent to the Governor General for confirmation. At the *pargana* level, there were tahsildars. The British judicial system was partially introduced in 1863. By 1880 the judiciary was completely organized on the pattern of British Provisions.¹

The organization of judiciary remained more or less the same till the advent of Independence in 1947. In 1948 erstwhile State of In Vindhya Pradesh Vindhya Pradesh was formed with present Chhatarpur as one of its districts. The highest judicial authority in the State was the Court of Judicial Commissioner.² The District was under the District and Sessions Judge, Nowgong whose jurisdiction also extended over Panna district. Besides it, there were courts of magistrates at Chhatarpur, Nowgong and Bijawar. Consequent upon the reorganisation of States, Chhatarpur District became part of Madhya Pradesh. The court of the Judicial Commissioner was abolished and the High Court of Judicature was established at Jabalpur for whole of the State.

Separation of Judiciary from the Executive

As is evident from the foregoing description there was no separation of judiciary from the executive. During the time of princely States the same class of officers exercised both executive as well as judicial powers. It was only after the formation of Vindhya Pradesh that efforts were made to separate the judiciary from the executive. With this object in view the courts of District and Sessions Judge and the Munsifs who were generally known as Magistrate were established as narrated earlier. The scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive continued to be in force in Madhya Pradesh also. The Civil and Penal side of the law is administered by the judicial officers while the preventive side has been allowed to rest with the executive officers who are entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining law and order. Thus the Collector is District Magistrate while the Sub-Divisional Officer are Sub-Divisional Magistrates.

Present Organization of Courts

Presently, the Chhatarpur Sessions Division includes, besides Chhatarpur District, Tikamgarh district also. Previously Panna district was also in this

Sessions Division. But from 1969 it was transferred to the newly created Sessions Division of Satna. The judiciary is headed by the District and Sessions Judge, with his headquarters at Chhatarpur. Apart from this, the following courts are also located in the District.

- (1) Court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.
- (2) Court of the Civil Judge, Class I, Chhatarpur.
- (3) Court of the Civil Judge, Class II, Bijawar.
- (4) Court of the Civil Judge, Class II, Chhatarpur.
- (5) Court of the Civil Judge, Class II, Nowgong link with Orchha.

The courts of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Tikamgarh, Civil Judge, Class I, Tikamgarh and Civil Judge, Class II, Tikamgarh are also within the jurisdiction of Chhatarpur Sessions Division, in addition to the courts mentioned above.

All these courts are invested with civil and criminal powers to try the cases occurring within their territorial jurisdiction. The territorial jurisdiction of District and Sessions Judge extends over the whole sessions division while that of the Additional District and Sessions Judge and the Civil Judge, Class I extends over the Chhatarpur District. The territorial jurisdiction of the Civil Judge Class II covers the areas of their respective tahsils.

On the civil side, the court of the District and Sessions Judge hears all suits of the value of Rs. 50,000 and above and all civil appeals arising out of the decisions of subordinate courts. On the criminal side it entertains all sessions cases, criminal appeals and revisions. Appeals from the decision of this court lie to the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. Regular civil suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 to 50,000 and Small Cause cases of the value of Rs. 501 to 1,000 are instituted in the court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur. This court also hears such civil appeal, sessions cases, criminal appeals and revisions as are transferred to it by the District and Sessions Judge for disposal. The court of the Civil Judge, Class I had the powers to hear and decide all the civil suits of the value of Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 Small Cause cases of the value of Rs. 201 to 500 and all criminal cases occurring within its jurisdiction. The Civil Judge, Class II are empowered to try civil suits up to Rs. 5,000 in value, Small Cause cases up to Rs. 200 in value and criminal cases occurring within their respective jurisdiction.

Cases handled by Courts

As mentioned earlier, Chhatarpur Sessions Division included Panna district also up to 14th November 1969 besides Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh districts, which still form part of this Sessions Division. District-wise figures of the cases handled by Courts are not available. Hence the statistics of the entire Chhatarpur Sessions Division have been given here under.

Criminal Cases	The criminal cases handled by the courts include offences under Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and special and local laws.
	During the period from 1966 to 1973 the number of cases under Indian Penal Code varied from 2,529 in 1966 to 1,546 in 1971. The number of cases under Criminal Procedure Code was highest in 1973 and lowest in

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. X, 1908, p. 179.

2. Vindhya Pradesh, 1952, p. 42.

1967 when 1,029 and 570 cases were handled. During the same period the highest number of cases under special and local laws was in 1973 (5,180) and lowest in 1969 (2,580). The year-wise number of these cases from 1966 to 1973 is given below:—

Table No XII-1

Criminal Cases

Year	Number of cases under		
	I.P.C.	Cr. P.C.	Special and Local Laws
1966	2,529	639	3,219
1967	1,940	570	3,693
1968	2,455	963	3,457
1969	1,758	800	2,580
1970	1,627	638	3,000
1971	1,546	896	2,824
1972	2,055	609	3,082
1973	2,207	1,029	5,180

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.

The details regarding number of persons and cases disposed by the magistrates during a year from 1966 to 1973, alongwith the number of cases which remained pending during the same period as given below show that number of cases disposed and pending was highest in 1973 (6,511) and in 1968 (4,774), respectively and lowest in 1970 (4,975) and in 1971 (2,963), respectively. The number of persons disposed and pending was highest in 1966 (24,832) and in 1970 (13,045), respectively and lowest in 1972 (11,862) and in 1971 (6,474), respectively.

Table No. XII—2

Disposal of Cases by Magistrates

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1966	5,531	4,512	24,832	10,900
1967	6,267	4,075	14,544	00,375
1968	6,170	4,774	13,204	11,741
1969	5,118	3,171	13,515	8,902
1970	4,975	3,461	13,966	13,045
1971	5,764	2,963	13,285	6,474
1972	5,010	4,098	11,862	8,390
1973	6,511	3,766	14,759	8,739

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.

The number of persons convicted for offences affecting human body and property was highest in 1968 when 586 and 371 persons were convicted for these offences, respectively, and lowest in 1966 (266) and 1971 (182), respectively. For offences against public health, highest number of persons were convicted in 1973 (41) and lowest in 1968 (16). The following table shows the number of persons convicted under these offences.

Table No. XII—3

Number of Persons Convicted

Year	For Offences Affecting		
	Human Body	Property	Public Health
1966	266	315	18
1967	393	332	30
1968	586	371	16
1969	459	339	20
1970	317	244	20
1971	321	182	22
1972	299	207	22
1973	562	228	41

Source.— District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.

The number of persons punished for various offences is shown below according to kind of punishments. Apart from those the number of persons dealt with under Borstal Act was one each in 1968 and 1970. Death sentence was awarded to three persons in 1968 and one in 1967.

Table No. XII—4

Number of Persons Punished

Year	Imprisonment	Fines	Security Taken
1966	751	2,102	167
1967	519	5,442	102
1968	845	2,939	62
1969	532	2,748	173
1970	1,240	2,066	141
1971	596	3,150	153
1972	669	3,290	72
1973	731	3,832	117

Source.— District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.

The number of witnesses examined by courts is shown below.

Table No. XII—5

Witnesses Examined

Year	Number of Witnesses Discharged on			
	First Day of Trial	Second Day of Trial	Third Day of Trial	Fourth Day of Trial
1966	11,302	809	413	10
1967	9,665	863	142	6
1968	9,174	1,99	350	27
1969	8,647	1,422	190	10
1970	8,231	1,758	206	13
1971	6,592	883	200	23
1972	9,916	837	113	72
1973	10,943	971	67	124

Source.— District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.

The year-wise amount of fines imposed, realized and written of is shown in the table given below. As is clear from these figures, the amount of fines imposed and realized was highest in 1972 and 1973, respectively. Similarly, the amount of fines written of was highest in 1973 when fines amounting to Rs. 24,467 were written of.

Table No. XII—6

Amount of Fines (In Rupees)

Year	Imposed	Realized	Written of
1966	89,636	59,185	16,705
1967	1,16,184	79,720	23,797
1968	1,30,308	1,07,323	41,654
1969	1,27,166	76,915	16,146
1970	91,650	74,745	14,493
1971	1,40,096	1,00,617	20,625
1972	1,71,362	1,14,877	12,790
1973	1,60,616	1,31,111	24,467

Source.— District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.

The civil suits include the suits for money and movable property, title and other suits. The year-wise total number of such suits is given below.

Table No. XII—7
Civil Suits

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1. Suits for Money and Movable Property	441	499	549	135	614	614	637	633
2. Title and other Suits	259	290	306	195	286	301	372	332

Source.— District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.

The number of civil suits disposed of by various courts is given in the following table.

Table No. XII—8
Civil Suits Disposed of

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1. District Courts	60	43	34	26	21	32	28	52
2. Subordinate Civil Courts	565	459	752	405	397	681	712	994
3. Courts of Small Causes	483	529	472	510	523	543	33	326

Source.— District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.

The duration of cases is shown in the table given below.

Table No. XII—9
Duration of Cases

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1. Without Trial	176	196	288	229	202	204	181	203
2. Ex parte	200	173	33	205	2,988	237	178	190
3. Admission	137	115	109	125	149.4	89	154	032
4. Compromised	166	198	303	199	215.9	197	63	248
5. After full Trial	246	340	425	275	368.5	63	115	409
6. Referred to Arbitration	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..

Source.— District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.

The following table shows the number of civil suits which were pending, instituted and disposed of by the courts in a year from 1966 to 1973.

Table No. XII—10
Pending Suits and their Disposal

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1. Pending at the Beginning	912	860	965	709	307	876	807	863
2. Instituted	1,054	1,099	1,134	899	939	922	293	986
3. Revived	11	20	55	17	21	59	1	16
4. Otherwise Received	..	149	72	123	50	206	1	94
5. Total for Disposal	1,917	2,128	2,227	1,748	1,817	2,063	1,934	1,959
6. Disposed by Transfer	18	150	92	109	103	192	7	77
7. Otherwise Disposed	1,099	1,012	1,165	832	838	1,064	1,066	..
8. Pending at the end	860	966	969	807	876	807	863	720

Source.— District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.

The table below shows the number of revision and appellate cases since 1966.

Table No. XII—11
Revision and Regular Appeals

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1. Pending at the Beginning	29	155	168	120	107	100	116	172
2. Instituted and Re-instituted	22	119	120	99	73	114	163	242
3. Otherwise Received	..	64	13	29	6	4	..	..

Source.— District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.

The number of miscellaneous appeals since 1966 is shown below.

Table No. XII—12
Miscellaneous Appeals

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1. Pending at the Beginning	21	27	30	12	17	10	6	23
2. Instituted and Re-instituted	30	22	22	22	16	24	16	46
3. Otherwise Received	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..

Source.— District and Sessions Judge, Chhatarpur.

Nyaya Panchayats

The establishment of Nyaya Panchayats aimed at providing the rural population with cheaper, speedier and simple justice. Nyaya Panchayats function within the frame work of ordinary laws and enable the representatives of the people to participate in the administration of justice in civil and criminal cases of petty nature.

According to the Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayats Ordinance, 1949, the District was divided into circles and for each circle a Nyaya Panchayat was established. After the reorganization of States, the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 was passed. Now each Nyaya Panchayat generally covers an area of a Revenue Inspector's circle. The number of member of each Nyaya Panchayat ranged from 5 to 10. The members are elected by the Panchas of the Gram Panchayats of the area while the Sarpanch is elected by the Panchas of the Nyaya Panchayat. The Nyaya Panchayats have both civil and criminal powers. As regards civil powers they are empowered to entertain cases whose value does not exceed Rs. 100. In criminal cases the Nyaya Panchayats can impose fines only upto Rs. 100 for an offence under the Indian Penal Code as well as other specified Acts subject to the maximum limit of fine permissible under such Acts. The judgements, decrees and orders of the Nyaya Panchayats are final, though the Sessions Judge in criminal cases and the District Judge in civil matters have been empowered to call for and examine records of such cases and pass such orders as they deem fit.

From 1947 to 1972 the total number of Nyaya Panchayats in the District was 104. In Chhatarpur tahsil the number of Nyaya Panchayats was 46 while in Laundi and Bijawar tahsils their number was 32 and 26, respectively. From 1972 onwards the number of Nyaya Panchayats has come down to 52. Out of these, 21 are in Chhatarpur, 14 in Laundi and 17 in Bijawar tahsils.

Numbers of Cases Decided

The annual number of civil and criminal cases decided by these Nyaya Panchayats from 1954 to 1974 is shown in the following table.

Table No. XII—13

Number of Cases Decided by Nyaya Panchayats

Year	Number of Cases		Year	Number of Cases	
	Civil	Criminal		Civil	Criminal
1954	2	1	1965	14	12
1955	3	3	1966	17	14
1956	5	3	1967	13	10
1957	4	2	1968	18	12
1958	7	5	1969	21	15
1959	10	8	1970	17	20
1960	12	9	1971	22	20
1961	7	6	1972	14	21
1962	13	10	1973	36	45
1963	11	8	1974	14	33
1964	15	11			

Source.—District Panchayats and Social Welfare Officer, Chhatarpur.

Organisation of Police Force

In Princely States

Before 1863, there were no regular police in the former Chhatarpur State. For the protection of the town of Chhatarpur, men of the Khangar tribe, who were known by the name of *Kotwars* were employed. They made rounds of the town during the night and reported all crimes and cases to the Revenue Officer, who used to decide them verbally according to the customs of those days.

In 1863 Colonel Thompson, who was then Superintendent of the State, first started a regular police force and appointed a Kotwal for the town of Chhatarpur. The Kotwal had magisterial powers also and decided the cases verbally. In 1886 the State was divided into six circles each with a *thana*. The circles were those of Chhatarpur, Rajnagar, Lauri, Kishangarh, Mau and Malehra. During the first decade of the present century the regular police force consisted of 100 men of all grades under an Inspector. The number of village Chowkindars was 285.

In the Bijawar State the police was first organized in 1881. Seven *thanas* (Police Stations) were established under an Inspector, a Sub-Inspector and 84 Constables.

In Charkhari State the police was divided into two classes, namely, the Charkhari town police numbering 73 and the Choukidars or rural police which numbered

320. The former was engaged regularly, while the latter was chiefly taken from the semi-aboriginal Arakh, Khagnar and Basor Castes. ¹

Present Organization

In Vindhya Pradesh the work of reorganization of police force was started in 1952. The District was placed under the charge of a District Superintendent of Police. There were 17 Police Stations and 11 out posts in Chhatarpur District. The Superintendent of Police continued to be incharge of the police force in the District. He is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police. The District is having 22 Police Stations at the following places.

(1) Chhatarpur	(8) Jujharnagar	(15) Bajna
(2) Nowgong	(9) Gaurihar	(16) Shahgarh
(3) Harpalpur	(10) Rajnagar	(17) Kishangarh
(4) Maharajpur	(11) Khajuraho	(18) Buxwaha
(5) Laundi	(12) Bamitha	(19) Malehra
(6) Chandla	(13) Satai	(20) Bamnora
(7) Sarwai	(14) Bijawar	(21) Bhagwan
		(22) Isanagar

There is also an Executive and Traffic Police and a Prosecution Branch of the Police. The total strength and cost of the District Police is shown in the following table:—

Table No. XII—14
Strength and Cost of Police

Year	Superintendent, A.S.P. and Dy.S.P.	Inspectors, S. I. and A.S.I.	Head Constables	Constables	Cost (In Rs.)
1950-51 ..	3	55	118	644	..
1955-56 ..	4	58	118	644	..
1960-61 ..	4	58	125	650	12,23,012
1965-66 ..	4	66	135	682	14,50,761
1966-67 ..	3	66	135	682	15,15,138
1967-68 ..	3	64	142	683	17,98,744
1968-69 ..	3	64	136	683	19,30,831
1969-70 ..	4	63	136	678	22,09,094
1970-71 ..	4	65	131	665	16,53,652
1971-72 ..	4	65	137	677	23,28,374
1972-73 ..	3	69	138	684	26,54,335
1973-74 ..	3	69	138	684	25,33,486

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Chhatarpur.

Incidence of Crimes

The crimes of common occurrences in the District are dacoity, robbery, murder, roits, burglary, theft, kidnapping and miscellaneous crimes under Indian

Penal Code. Thus the crime situation of the district is serious although the figures of incidence of these crimes fluctuate from year to year as is clear from the year-wise statistics given below:—

Table No. XII-15
Incidence of Crimes

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1960 ..	17	26	23	17	230
1965 ..	20	37	39	26	248
1966 ..	22	38	52	13	256
1967 ..	27	70	40	29	349
1968 ..	25	55	54	35	354
1969 ..	33	71	45	40	242
1970 ..	40	54	46	25	220
1971 ..	27	38	51	48	211
1972 ..	27	50	36	47	262
1973 ..	11	45	42	58	341

Year	Cattle Theft	Ordinary Theft	Kidnaping	Miscellaneous I. P. C. Crimes	Total
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1960 ..	38	151	7	263	781
1965 ..	26	171	8	277	853
1966 ..	34	152	15	315	897
1967 ..	52	204	11	359	1,133
1968 ..	45	202	17	343	1,030
1969 ..	40	143	15	327	958
1970 ..	37	152	15	445	1,014
1971 ..	40	142	19	487	1,063
1972 ..	58	198	25	515	1,019
1973 ..	67	220	16	670	1,470

Source.— Superintendent of Police, Chhatarpur.

A perusal of the figures given above reveals that the incidence of dacoity was highest in 1970 and lowest in 1973. The reason for the decrease in this crime can be attributed to the historic voluntary surrender of dacoits. The cases of robbery numbering 71 were highest in 1969 and lowest in 1960 numbering 26. The number of other serious offences like murder and riot was highest in 1966 (52) and in 1973 (58), respectively and lowest in 1960 (23) and in 1966 (13), respectively.

In regard to the cases of cognizable crimes, it is found that highest number of such cases were reported and investigated in 1967 when the figures stood at 1133. The relevant statistics regarding number of cognizable crimes reported, investigated, detected and number of cases sent up for trial along with the result of such trial as also the number of persons tried together with the result is shown in the table given below.

Table No. XII-16

Cognizable Crimes

Year	Number of Cases				Number of Persons		
	Reported and investigated	Detected	Sent for Trial	Conviction obtained	Tried	Acquitted	Convicted
1957	749	349	251	120	692	273	224
1960	823	475	461	97	429	200	126
1965	894	535	608	383	892	487	306
1966	897	630	449	217	1,044	363	516
1967	1,133	698	870	208	776	283	384
1968	1,110	397	527	230	1,057	432	470
1969	1,026	635	635	176	1,611	951	402
1970	1,014	632	632	218	2,114	1,157	350
1971	1,063	672	672	231	1,422	764	326
1972	1,219	663	663	184	1,560	534	322
1973	1,470	608	897	258	2,256	538	632

Source.— Superintendent of Police, Chhatarpur.

The number of cases under Excise and Gambling Acts and the number of persons committing crimes under these Acts is shown below:—

Table No. XII-17
Cases under Special Acts

Year	Excise Act		Gambling Act	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1	2	3	4	5
1957	23	32	4	31
1960	24	39	22	37
1965	19	21	27	143
1966	17	18	26	209
1967	15	19	19	133
1968	16	91	37	217

1	2	3	4	5
1969	18	19	89	394
1970	27	29	27	143
1971	24	28	89	394
1972	18	18	67	280
1973	20	22	63	310

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Chhatarpur.

The following are the figures of cases of ordinary theft reported, investigated and number of persons convicted:—

Table No. XII-18

Ordinary Thefts

Year	Number of Cases		No. of persons convicted
	Reported	Investigated	
1957	108	96	12
1960	151	151	15
1965	166	166	3
1966	152	152	25
1967	204	204	75
1968	202	202	25
1969	145	145	47
1970	132	132	44
1971	142	142	41
1972	198	190	41
1973	220	212	58

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Chhatarpur.

The number of cases of miscellaneous thefts which include thefts of copper wire, cattle, motorcycle and accessories and fire arms since 1957

are given in the table appended below:—

Table No. XII—19

Miscellaneous Thefts

Year	Copper Wire	Motor-cycles & Accessories	Cattle	Fire Arms
1957	..	1	25	8
1960	..	1	38	1
1965	1	3	26	3
1966	..	..	34	2
1967	..	..	52	4
1968	..	..	50	11
1969	..	..	48	6
1970	1	3	45	14
1971	6	2	46	13
1972	20	..	59	5
1973	2	1	61	5
1973	2	1	61	5

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Chhatarpur.

The details regarding number of cases in which property was stolen and recovered and percentage of the total value of property recovered to stolen since 1957 are given below:—

Table No. XII—20

Property Stolen and Recovered

Year	No. of Cases of Property		Percentage of cases of Property recovered to stolen	Percentage of value of Property recovered to stolen
	Stolen	Recovered		
1957	390	116	29.7	17.00
1960	417	107	25.66	29.8
1965	457	163	35.67	48.14
1966	460	168	36.52	24.33
1967	670	208	30.59	21.42
1968	591	160	27.07	18.53
1969	535	174	32.52	17.88
1970	493	172	34.88	38.46
1971	442	148	33.48	28.71
1972	587	185	31.51	17.76
1973	588	165	28.06	19.94

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Chhatarpur.

Home Guards

The force came into being in Chhatarpur District in March, 1963. It is a voluntary force on a quasi-military footing and is intended to supplement the civil powers and generally to assist the Police in the discharge of their lawful duties in times of emergency. The administration of the force throughout the State of Madhya Pradesh vests in the Inspector General, Home Guards, Jabalpur. In Chhatarpur District, the Company Commandant is the head of Home Guards organization. He is assisted by two Platoon Commanders and other ministerial staff.

Any person of not less than 19 and not more than 40 years of age, of height not less than 5.4" and chest 31" and satisfying a literacy test is eligible for enrolment. On enrolment every Nagar Sainik (Home Guard) undergoes a training. After the completion of training he is kept in reserve for a period of three years. He can again bound himself to serve for a period of three years. The District Magistrate is empowered to call him up for duty when emergency demands and he is subject to the control of District Magistrate during such emergency.

The strength of Home Guards has been fixed for each district. Whenever the number of Home Guards on roll decreases then the fixed strength, new Home Guards are recruited and trained. The details regarding number and period of training camps held together with number of Home Guards trained in the District are shown below.

*Table No. XII-21**Home Guards Trained*

S. No.	Period of Training Camps	Number of Home Guards Trained
1.	91-4-1863 to 30-6-1963	25
2.	25-11-1963 to 24-2-1964	72
3.	14-11-1964 to 13-2-1965	75
4.	15-4-1964 to 14-2-1966	100
5.	1-4-1966 to 31-6-1966	50
6.	16-11-1966 to 1-2-1967	25
7.	10-12-1967 to 9-3-1968	30
8.	9-12-1968 to 8-3-1969	28
9.	8-12-1969 to 8-3-1970	50
10.	15-9-1971 to 2-12-1971	24
11.	25-9-1972 to 12-12-1972	24
12.	18-12-1972 to 9-3-1973	48

Source.—Company Commandant, Home Guards, Chhatarpur.

Jails and Lock-Ups

During the princely regime jails were established at Bijawar, Chhatarpur and Charkhari towns. The common jail industries were carpets, blankets and baskets making. After the formation of Vindhya Pradesh a district jail with accommodation for 105 prisoners was established at Chhatarpur. It was under the charge of the District Medical Officer who was assisted by a Jailor, Deputy and Assistant Jailors, Head Warders and Warders.

At present there is a District Jail, Class II at Chhatarpur. It is under the charge of a Superintendent of Jail who is assisted by other subordinate usual staff. The available statistics of number of prisoners according to religion show that there was no Christian prisoner, Indian or Anglo-Indian, during the period from 1950 to 1975. The number of Buddhists, Jains, Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims prisoners was as follows.

*Table No. XI-22**Prisoners Population According to Religion*

Year	Muslims	Hindus and Shiks	Buddhists and Jains
1950	12	158	1
1955	17	189	..
1960	16	158	3
1965	9	151	2
1966	13	208	2
1967	9	77	..
1968	17	286	3
1969	21	163	4
1970	18	204	..
1971	17	125	..
1972	13	121	4
1973	18	203	3
1974	12	382	..
1975	9	173	..

Source.—Superintendent of Jail, Chhatarpur.

The tables given in appendices show the number of prisoners according to length of sentence as also the total number of all prisoners according to sex from 1950 to 1976.

Welfare of Prisoners

The prisoners confined in the Jail are provided with facilities of indoor games, cultural activities and adult education. The medical staff attached to the Jail looks after the health of the convicts. All other facilities admissible under the existing rules are also given. There is, however, no industry in the Jail.

Board of Visitors

A Board of Visitors under the Chairmanship of the Collector has been formed by the Government. It has two non-official members. The members of the Board visit the Jail periodically and ensure its proper management as per rules.

Treatment of Special Class of Prisoners

There is no arrangement for any special class of prisoners, except a separate enclosure for women convicts. The adolescent and Juvenile prisoners are sent to the Borstal Institute, Narsimhapur and Reformatory School, Seoni.

Bar Associations

Bar Associations are working at Chhatarpur, Nowgong and Bijawar. The Bar Association at Nowgong was formed in 1949 with 13 members. It had 10 members in 1976. The Chhatarpur Bar Association had seven members at the time of its formation in 1975, as against eight members in 1976. There is no information about Bijawar Bar Association.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Agriculture

To look after the Agricultural activities in the District, an Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture was started in 1949. The Deputy Director has jurisdiction over the District of Chhatarpur. He works under the immediate control of the Joint Director of Agriculture, Sagar Division, Sagar and under the over-all control of the Director of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Deputy Director in his work as in 1974 is assisted by 3 Assistant Directors of Agriculture, 2 Assistant Soil Conservation Officers, 1 Assistant Soil Testing Officer, 3 Subject Matter Specialists, 1 Agronomist, 8 Extension Officers, 2 Farm Managers, 56 Agricultural Assistants, 1 Statistical Assistant, 1 Research Assistant, 176 Gram Sevaks and usual ministerial staff.

Co-operation

To conduct the Co-operative activities in the District, an office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies is working with headquarters at Chhatarpur. The Assistant Registrar has jurisdiction over the whole District of Chhatarpur.

The Assistant Registrar is assisted by 6 Senior Co-operative Inspectors, 6 Co-operative Inspectors, 8 Co-operative Extension Officers, 14 Sub-Auditors, 1 Circle Auditor (Handloom), 2 Government Managers and usual staff.

Education

For the purpose of administration, inspection and supervision of Primary and Middle Schools in the District, an Office of the Educational Officer, Chhatarpur is functioning since 1948. The Educational Officer has jurisdiction over the whole District and he works under the administrative control of the Divisional Superintendent of Education, Rewa Division, Rewa.

The District Educational Officer in his work, as in 1972 is assisted by 1 Assistant District Educational Officer, 18 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools and usual ministerial staff.

Employment Exchange

Headed by a District Employment Officer, the Employment Exchange, Chhatarpur was established on the 30th March 1960. The Employment Officer has jurisdiction over the whole district of Chhatarpur. He works under the administrative control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur.

The Employment Officer in his work as in 1972, is assisted by one Statistical Assistant and usual ministerial staff.

Forest

The Divisional Forest Office was started in 1948 at Chhatarpur. The Divisional Forest Officer has jurisdiction over the whole District of Chhatarpur. He works under the immediate administrative control of the Conservator of Forests, Rewa.

The Divisional Forest Officer is assisted by 3 Assistant Conservator of Forests, 12 Rangers, 7 Deputy Rangers, 46 Foresters, 266 Forest Guards and usual ministerial staff.

Fisheries

To impart training to Assistant Fisheries Officers and Fisheries Inspectors, a Fisheries Training Centre is functioning at Nowgong since 1971-72, under a Deputy Director of Fisheries. The Deputy Director works under the administrative control of the Director of Fisheries, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Deputy Director, as in 1972, is assisted by one Assistant Director of Fisheries, two Lecturers and usual ministerial staff.

Industries

To look after the industrial activities in the District, the District Industries Office is functioning at Chhatarpur since 1960. The Office is headed by an Assistant Director of Industries. The Assistant Director has jurisdiction over the whole Chhatarpur District. He works under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Industries, Rewa and under the over-all control of the Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh.

The Assistant Director in his work is assisted by one Extension Officer of Industries at Block level and one senior Lady Instructress (Tailoring and Embroidery) along with the usual clerical staff.

Irrigation

An Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division is functioning since December, 1960 with headquarters at Nowgong. The Executive Engineer has jurisdiction over the District of Chhatarpur and Panna. He works under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Rewa and under the over-all control of the Engineer-in-Chief of Irrigation, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Executive Engineer is assisted by 7 Assistant Engineers, 3 Junior Engineers, 45 Overseers, 1 Irrigation Inspector and usual ministerial staff.

Public Health

The Office of the Civil Surgeon, Chhatarpur was established in the year 1933 with headquarters at Chhatarpur. The Civil Surgeon has jurisdiction over the District of Chhatarpur. He works under the administrative control of the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Civil Surgeon, as in November 1972, was assisted by a team of Officers and subordinates which included 12 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Dental Surgeon, 3 Women Assistant Surgeons, 5 Assistant Medical Officers, 22 Vaidyas, 1 Drug Inspector, 45 Compounders, 1 Radiographer and a number of other nursing staff, besides usual ministerial staff.

Family Planning

To look after the Public Health and extend Family Planning activities in the District an Office of the District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer is working at Chhatarpur. The office has jurisdiction over the whole Chhatarpur District. It works under the immediate control of the Joint Director of Health Services, Rewa Region, Rewa and under the over-all control of the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Rewa.

The District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer is assisted by an Administrative Officer, 2 District Extension Educators, 1 Mass Education Information Officer, 21 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Dental Surgeon, 16 Lady Health Visitors, and other medical staff including staff Nurses, Vaccinators, Compounders, etc., together with usual ministerial staff.

Malaria Officer

Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, a Malaria Unit is working at Nowgong since 1953. It is headed by a Malaria Unit Officer. He has jurisdiction over the districts of Chhatarpur, Panna and Tikamgarh. The Malaria Officer works under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Health Services (Malaria), Sagar and under the over-all control of the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Malaria Unit Officer is assisted by 2 Assistant Unit Officers, 5 Senior Malaria Inspectors, 45 Junior Malaria Inspectors, 12 Technicians and a number of miscellaneous staff and usual ministerial staff. A. T. B. Hospital is functioning at Nowgong since the beginning of 1954, under a Superintendent. The Superintendent, as in 1972, was assisted by 3 Assistant Surgeons, 4 Assistant Medical Officers and a team of nursing staff details of which could be seen in the Public Health Chapter.

Public Health Engineering

An Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department is functioning at Chhatarpur since the 8th July 1956. The Executive Engineer has jurisdiction over Chhatarpur, Panna and Tikamgarh districts. The Office works under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Rewa Circle, Rewa.

The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Assistant Engineers, one each posted at Chhatarpur, Nowgong, Panna and Tikamgarh. Besides, the Executive Engineer is also assisted by 17 Sub-Assistant Engineers (Overseers),

1 Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsman, 5 Tracers, 3 Tractor Drivers, 9 Tube-well Mechanics and usual staff, besides a Divisional Accountant.

Public Works Department

An Office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Nowgong Circle, is functioning at Nowgong since 26th June, 1956. The Superintending Engineer has jurisdiction over Chhatarpur, Panna and Tikamgarh districts. He works under the administrative control of the Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works Department, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Superintending Engineer is assisted by 3 Executive Engineers, one each posted at Nowgong, Panna and Tikamgarh respectively with their separate offices. Locally, in the circle office at Nowgong, the Superintending Engineer is assisted by 2 Assistant Engineers, 2 Junior Engineers, 1 Overseer, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Draftsman, 3 Assistant Draftsman and 2 Tracers, besides the usual ministerial staff.

The Executive Engineer, Nowgong in his turn is assisted by 5 Sub-Divisional Officers, 1 Junior Engineer, 1 (Overseer), a Divisional Accountant, 1 Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsman and two Tracers together with the usual ministerial staff.

Each Sub-Divisional Officer in his turn is assisted by 6 Sub-Assistant Engineers (Overseers), 2 Sub-Overseers, 1 Assistant Draftsman, 1 Tracer and usual staff.

Panchayat and Welfare

An Office of the District Panchayat and Welfare Officer is working at Chhatarpur with jurisdiction over the whole District of Chhatarpur. The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer works under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Panchayat and Social Welfare, Sagar Division, Sagar.

The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer is assisted by 1 District Auditor, 8 Panchayat and Social Education Organisers, 1 Lady Social Education Organiser, 3 Sub-Auditors and usual staff.

Public Relations

An Office of the Public Relations Officer is working at Chhatarpur since 1956. The office has jurisdiction over the whole Chhatarpur District. It works under the immediate control of the Collector, Chhatarpur District and under the over-all control of the Director of Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Public Relations Officer is assisted by usual ministerial staff. The office is responsible to publicise Government activities through news items, exhibitions, film shows, etc.

Sales-Tax

A Sales-Tax Office is functioning at Nowgong since November, 1956 under a Sales-Tax Officer. The Sales-Tax Officer has jurisdiction over the districts of

Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh. The Sales-Tax Officer works under the immediate control of the Assistant Commissioner of Sales-Tax, Satna, who, in his turn, works under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of Sales-Tax, Jabalpur and under the over-all control of the Commissioner of Sales-Tax, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.

The Sales-Tax Officer is assisted by 2 Assistant Sales-Tax Officers, one each posted at Nowgong and Tikamgarh, besides 5 Sales-Tax Inspectors and usual staff.

Statistical Department

The office of the Statistical Officer, Chhatarpur is functioning since December, 1958. The office has jurisdiction over the districts of Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh and he works under the administrative control of the Director of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Statistical Officer is assisted by one District Statistical Assistant (DSA) and 2 Statistical Assistants (Vital). One of the Statistical Assistants (Vital) is posted at Chhatarpur and the other is posted at Tikamgarh.

Veterinary

To look after the animal husbandry activities in the District, the Office of the District Live Stock Officer is functioning at Chhatarpur since 1964. The Officer has jurisdiction over the whole district of Chhatarpur. He works under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Rewa and under the over-all control of the Director of Veterinary Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Live Stock Officer is assisted by 9 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 1 Technical Assistant, 8 Veterinary Extension Officers, 3 Stock Supervisors, 73 Veterinary Field Assistants, 29 Dressers and usual staff.

Weights and Measures

Two Inspectors of Weights and Measures are functioning with headquarters at Chhatarpur. One of the Inspectors has jurisdiction over Chhatarpur town and Bijawar Tahsil and the other one has jurisdiction over the Laundi and Chhatarpur Tahsils (excluding Chhatarpur town). These Inspectors work under the administrative control of the Assistant Controller, Weights and Measures, Rewa Division, Rewa. They are assisted by usual clerical staff.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The system of Local-Self Government as is commonly understood in various other States of the Indian Union, was unknown in the Feudatory States, comprising Chhatarpur District. A cursory glance through the past history and administrative set-up of the States which comprised Vindhya Pradesh, shows that there was no definite and uniform policy in the administration of Local Self-Government in different states owing to their varying size and resources.

State Control

In pre-integration period, (before 1948), there existed local bodies only in some of the principal States and in smaller ones only sweeper staff, under some untrained *darogas* was maintained for cleaning of the streets without having any local bodies elected or other wise. There were such regular and irregular local bodies in some of the bigger states like Chhatarpur, which had a printed constitution for their local bodies. Some of the States conferred more democratic powers on their local bodies, while other States introduced municipal administration with most limited functions and, in the rest municipal administration was one of the departments of the State. The general control and supervision remained with the *darbar* or Head of the administration. Moreover, essential functions such as medical relief, primary education, etc. were never transferred to local bodies but looked after by the State.

The municipalities in some progressive States, like Rewa, Chhatarpur, were vested with powers to collect certain fees and taxes commensurate with the functions they were empowered to perform under their respective Acts and Rules. Thus, hardly in any of the States there existed any local self-government institution in modern sense of the term. Even if there had been few municipalities in the important towns of some of the bigger States, the management was vested with the State administration and municipal administration were part and parcels of State Government and no such institution as local bodies existed in any of them. In the feudatory States of former Vindhya Pradesh no impetus was given to the growth of local bodies, though some steps were taken here and there.

As a result of integration, the former Vindhya Pradesh inherited heterogeneous types of local-self-government administration and as such it became a difficult task before the new Government to apply uniform laws of local-self government to the varying type of existing local bodies.

Of all the municipal constitutions, Rewa State Municipalities Act, 1946, was the most liberal from the point of view of the popular principles of

modern democracy. Therefore, steps were taken for the reorganisation of all local bodies after the model provided in Rewa State Municipalities Act of 1946.¹

The Rewa state Municipal Act was made applicable to the whole of Vindhya Pradesh by Virtue of an ordinance No. IV of 1948.

The main features of the Rewa State Municipalities Act, 1946 were as under :—

- (a) Recognition of Municipal Boards as legal persons.
- (b) Universal adult franchise with residential qualifications.
- (c) Joint electorate.
- (d) The wholly elected boards in some places, partly elected and partly nominated, not exceeding one half the elected, in other places.
- (e) Large ground of work-many obligatory and optional functions.
- (f) Larger powers of control with effective safeguards against abuse or error.
- (g) A separate municipal fund.
- (h) Improved financial resources.

The work of reorganising and regularising the administration of Municipalities was actually undertaken during the later-half of 1948.

Legal Impediments made the task rather difficult, and it was only after all the laws and rules of old Rewa State had been made applicable to the whole of new State of Vindhya Pradesh, that the work could be started.

Preparation for the future constitution of local bodies in towns of Vindhya Pradesh was started and list of municipal voters on the basis of adult franchise was prepared. The Vindhya Pradesh Government also sanctioned a budget of Rs. 4,72,000 for its local self-government department in 1948-49.²

Chhatarpur State was the premier and foremost in introducing systematic local self-government administration.

Chhatarpur Municipality

For the management of sanitation and lighting of Chhatarpur town, a Committee was appointed by the *darbar* in 1908, giving birth to a municipality for the town. A "Municipality" was enacted for the Chhatarpur Town in November 1908 as an experimental measure. The Committee was merely an advisory body without any executive powers. It made only recommendations to the *darbar* by submitting its resolutions for orders. The entire expenses were borne by the *Darbar*. "The municipality appears to be working satisfactorily and the time seems to have arrived at, when some limited powers with some sort, of elective system may be conferred upon it with advantage".¹ In 1910, it was run by a Chairman, who was official, a non-official Vice-Chairman and eight members, of whom three were officials and five non-officials.² It also had a whole-time paid

1. Letter No. 7676, dated 2nd August, 1949, from the Municipal Development Officer to the Government of Vindhya Pradesh.

2. Annual Administration Report, 1948-49, Submitted to the Government of Vindhya Pradesh by the Municipal Development Officer.

Secretary to look after the administration. The Chairman was empowered to take up cases under section 34 of the State Police Act.³ There was a subordinate staff consisting of an Inspector, 4 Jamadars, 4 sweepers and some others. The Board also collected some minor taxes and 'Parijat' which were unsatisfactory. The Board had no separate finances of its own. Its total expenditure in the year 1910-11 was as 4564. Its main functions were lighting, catching monkeys and restoring or pulling down the dilapidated houses. In 1912-13 the question of organising Panchayats in all patwari Circles of the State was also taken up for consideration. A Municipal Bill was also referred to the Government.⁴

An important step was taken in the year 1912-13 to the direction of local self-government by introducing a restricted elective system and extending franchise to (a) all those who could read and write; (b) all persons whose income per annum was Rs. 200; and (c) all headmen of Villages.⁵

Later on, the number of members of municipal board was raised from 8 to 19. During the elections in 1913 much enthusiasm was witnessed when out of 313 electors, 219 attended the polls. During the year, octroi-tax also came under the control of the Municipal Board. Thus its financial position also improved. The Administration Report of 1913-14 mentions that the members held seat for a year. The Chairman was elected from among the nominated officials by the *darbar*. In 1912, the *darbar* granted the municipal committee of Chhatarpur, the power to vote the expenditure up to Rs. 500 a year but not more than Rs. 50 on one single work.⁶ In 1930-31, the number of members was increased from 20 to 35, of whom 12 were nominated and rest elected. Dewan of the State was still its Chairman. During the period 1931-32. Some panchayat Courts, enjoying and exercising powers of a Third Class Magistrate as well as empowered with hearing of civil suits up to Rs. 50 also came in to existence at Tahsil headquarters of the State.⁷ From the 1st April, 1935 the Legislative Council of Chhatarpur State enacted a separate legislation called Nagar Sabha Act for functioning of municipalities in the State.⁸

The main features of the Nagar Sabha Act, 1935 were as follows:—

- (1) The State Government had the power to declare any area to be a municipality or Nagar Sabha. (Section 4).

1. Chhatarpur State Administration Report, 1909-10, p. 5.

2. *ibid.* 1911-12, p. 22.

3. *ibid.* p. 22.

4. *ibid.* 1912-13, p. 13.

5. *ibid.* p. 13.

6. *ibid.* 1922-23, p. 23.

7. *ibid.* 1931-32, p. 4.

8. Chhatarpur State Nagar Sabha Act, 1935, p. 1.

- (2) The number of members of the Board should not be in any case less than 5. (Section 9).
- (3) The State Government was also empowered to fill up the vacancy of any elected member by nomination. (Section 11).
- (4) The State Government also had power to increase or decrease the number of members of the Board (Section 12).
- (5) The State Government had the power to supersede or suspend the Board. (Section 7).
- (6) The mode of election was on the basis of adult franchise with residential and property qualifications. (Section 19).
- (7) The State Government was also empowered to turn out any of the member of the Board, if the member refused to obey the rules and regulations under the Act. (Section 6).
- (8) Those who cease to be members of the Board on the ground prescribed under the Act were declared disqualified from being re-elected as members of the Board till their bar was removed by the Government by notifications.
- (9) The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman were appointed by the State Government from among the elected members.
- (10) The obligatory functions of the Nagar Sabha included alteration and maintenance of public streets, culverts and drains, lighting of public streets and places cleansing of wells and tanks to provide pure water, etc.
- (11) The discretionary functions were of varied nature and included public vaccination, establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries, providing public parks, etc. Establishment and maintenance of primary schools were reserved with the State and not transferred to municipalities.
- (12) Municipalities under the Act were empowered to levy tax on houses, professions and trades, carriages, dogs, drains and latrines, etc., and
- (13) Municipalities were also empowered to frame bye-laws.

In 1939-40, Chhatarpur Municipality had 28 members, of whom 10 were elected, 8 nominated and 10 *ex-officio* members. The Dewan was still, the Chairman of the Board. In order to make the Board more democratic the Dewan withdrew from the office as *ex-officio* President and allowed the Board to elect

one from among themselves. Formerly, all municipal income from taxes and octroi duties was credited to the State but now they were credited to the municipality.¹ Before the formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1948, Chhatarpur Municipality served a population of 13,210 and it had 10 elected and 3 nominated members. After formation of Vindhya Pradesh Chhatarpur Municipality was classified as 1st grade Municipality.

The M. P. Municipalities Act, 1961 was introduced in 1962. The population of Chhatarpur Municipal Town, according to 1971 Census, was 32,271 persons while its area was 14,171.

There were 16 elected and 4 nominated members during the term 1969-70 to 1973-74. Now the number of wards has been raised to 20. The President and Vice-President of the Committee are elected according to the Municipal Act of 1961. The following table shows the details regarding the income and expenditure of the municipality from 1947-48 to 1974-75 :—

Table No. XIV-1
Income and Expenditure

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1947-48	2,365	4,040
1951-52	7,325	39,995
1961-62	1,55,120	1,43,215
1966-67	2,45,745	1,74,035
1968-69	2,09,405	1,86,690
1969-70	5,90,710	4,60,650
1970-71	6,57,130	7,60,025
1971-72	7,31,545	7,15,800
1972-73	4,91,245	2,47,735
1973-74	8,07,202	8,51,583
1974-75	4,64,171	5,07,667

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Chhatarpur.

The main sources through which revenue accrues to the municipalities are as under:—

- (1) Taxes imposed under Law.
- (2) Fees for services rendered.
- (3) Rates for services rendered.
- (4) Rents and realisations from property.
- (5) Miscellaneous incomes e. g. fines interest, etc.
- (6) Grants from the Government.
- (7) Gifts and donations from private persons.

1. Chhatarpur State Administration Report, 1939-40, pp. 28-29.

Municipal expenditure increased with the growth of the municipalities, though, there certainly is an irreducible minimum of civic functions as judged from the utilitarian point of view. The growth of civic expenditure reflects not only an increase and development of municipal functions but also the expansion of various sources of municipal revenue.

The outstanding characteristic of the Municipal expenditure is that it is intended and designed to be of local benefit.

Generally the expenditure is incurred on the following heads (1) public safety, street lighting etc. (2) public health, (3) public works, (4) education, (5) veterinary services. The table below gives the details of the expenditure by Chhatarpur Municipal Committee during recent years:—

Table No. XIV-2
Expenditure

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Veterinary	Street lighting
1968-69	49,125	1,117	1,824	21,870
1969-70	43,875	53,350	1,089	29,682
1970-71	1,04,110	2,04,340	9,968	44,138
1971-72	1,36,035	1,73,940	5,265	52,398
1972-73	53,117	1,10,754	4,284	9,197
1973-74	1,71,811	1,99,850	5,158	26,178
1974-75	1,47,752	38,791	3,375	6,490

The Committee has taken up the responsibility of sanitation in city and Achievements maintaining street lights for public safety and convenience. of Chhatarpur The work of lighting public streets was taken up by the comm- Municipal ittee since 1st may, 1957 and it set up about 200 street lamps. Committee The committee also maintains 8 public latrines and urinals for the convenience of the public. The maintenance of water supply is under the control of the public health Engineering Department of State Government. There is only one primary school maintained by the committee.

Nowgong Municipality

The Municipality at Nowgong is perhaps the oldest in Vindhya Pradesh and can be called well-organised. It was established as a Cantonment, presumably in 1865.¹ Nowgong was the seat of headquarters of the Political Agent for this area. A small military unit was also camped here for the purpose of maintaining peace and tranquility at the time of emergency. Therefore, a cantonment was established at this place. Nowgong was treated to be the most beautiful and well-planned city of the area.

When this area was retroceded to former State of Chhatarpur, as early as 1935, a Municipal Board, consisting of 6 members—2 elected, 2 nominated and 2 *ex-officio*—was established on 30th September, 1935 under Chhatarpur Nagar Sabha Act, 1935. Thus it became a statutory Municipality. The President was elected from among its members. The chief sources of income were markets, rent from lands, licence fee from tongas, cycles and dogs, etc. The income was credited to municipal accounts. Income was 18,000 to 20,000 rupees by local taxation out of which nearly Rs. 10,000 was from octroi. Its main work was street-lighting, drainage and public works as well as road construction. Till 1940-41, it maintained four schools—Public High School, Boys Primary School, Girls Primary School and the depressed Classes School. It also maintained two gardens.² In 1948, it served a population of 5999 persons and it had 6 nominated members. It was classified in class II. It had 9 elected and 3 nominated members. The population of the Municipal area according to 1971 census was 10,248, while the area it serves was 18.65 k. m. The table below shows the details regarding the income and expenditure of Nowgong Municipal Committee since 1951-52:—

Table No. XIV-3
Income and Expenditure

Year	Total Income (Rs.)	Total expenditure (Rs.)
1951-52 ..	39,542	27,750
1961-62 ..	63,836	58,512
1966-67 ..	66,022	67,493
1967-68 ..	98,588	89,989
1968-69 ..	74,497	84,086
1969-70 ..	76,345	75,230
1970-71 ..	69,751	66,637
1971-72 ..	75,693	75,855
1972-73 ..	1,66,286	1,08,182
1973-74 ..	82,392	68,720
1974-75 ..	92,784	84,211

1. Dr. Ramayan Prasad, Local Self Government in Vindhya Pradesh, p. 71.

2. Memo No. 391, dated 24th September 1949, from President, Municipal Board, Melaheva to Municipal Development Officer, Vindhya Pradesh.

The table below gives expenditure by the Municipal Committee under various heads:—

Table No. XIV-4
Expenditure

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting
1966-67 ..	6,268	2,332	4,865
1967-68 ..	8,130	981	3,037
1968-69 ..	26,328	1,229	4,018
1969-70 ..	4,155	1,097	5,458
1970-71 ..	1,145	10	1,623
1971-72 ..	3,238	50	3,145

The council performs the duties under Sections 123 and 124 of the M. P. Municipality Act, 1961. Electricity was switched on as Nowgong town in the year 1954, and 121 street lights were provided in the beginning. This number was raised to 141 in the year 1961-62.

Performing its duty on sanitation the council is engaged in providing public urinals, public latrines as well as systematic removal of night soil. There is no under-ground drainage system in the town. The council maintains 9 public latrines and 5 public urinals for the use of the public. The council does not maintain any school in the town.

Maharajpur Municipal Committee

It was established in July, 1939 with 7 members. Its original strength was 7 member—all elected. The present strength of the committee is fixed at 15 members. Out of these 12 are elected from 12 wards and 3 nominated. The election of the President and Vice-President of the Committee is done according to the Municipal Act, 1961. The population of the town, according to 1971 Census was 11,551 persons, while the area covered by it was 22.73 km. The table below shows the income and expenditure of the committee from 1961-62 up to 1973-74:—

Table No. XIV-5
Income and Expenditure (in Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1961-62 ..	34,368	32,605
1966-67 ..	67,266	68,844
1967-68 ..	53,987	52,598
1968-69 ..	57,783	54,544
1969-70 ..	60,603	60,568
1970-71 ..	1,08,270	87,294
1971-72 ..	1,53,815	1,57,336
1972-73 ..	98,229	9,80,026
1973-74 ..	1,15,379	1,11,379
1974-75 ..	2,39,082	2,19,254

The table below shows the expenditure under various important heads since 1966-67:—

Table No. XIV—6

Expenditure

(In Rs.)

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting
1966-67 ..	5,331	..	7,848
1967-68 ..	6,849	710	5,303
1968-69 ..	4,424	2,657	6,834
1969-70 ..	8,308	1,662	9,210
1970-71 ..	8,793	6,539	8,754
1971-72 ..	16,977	10,259	10,225
1972-73 ..	18,693	13,647	12,271
1973-74 ..	9,434	16,051	15,562

Village Panchayats

Village communities in Vindhya Pradesh, as elsewhere in India, grew out of the unsettled and inchoate conditions of early tribes and their forms of social organisation. The village bodies came into existence at the earliest and they developed a high degree of organised functioning. They came to be the real base upon which our great ancient culture grew and prospered. Not much literature is available which can throw sufficient light on rural institutions and their working. But it is a fact beyond doubt that the Government by means of primary assemblies, comprising the adult males of each village, was the central feature of rural administration. The staff of functionaries, artisans and traders by means of which village communities carried on their internal administration have survived in a recognisable form almost everywhere. Out of these *Chowkidars*, *Mukhia* and *Patwari* were the main functionaries. The *Mukhia* or the headman was the Chief Executive Officer of the village Government, the *Chowkidar* was a servant under him and the *Patwari* was to help him to keep the records of the village as well as to help him in account work. There was a local organisation known as *Panchayat* which used to give decision on matters of communal concern and used to adjudicate civil disputes and even used to punish offenders. It was also a time honoured custom that the chief should delegate his executive powers entirely to his Dewan who practically held full control of the State affairs.

In the princely regime, the administration was not well-organised. There were innumerable *Jagirdars* and *Sirdars* who collected excise and revenue in their villages and exercised full jurisdiction over the inhabitants of their Jagirs. There was no systematic structure of administration. Under these conditions the villages

conducted their own internal affairs. They managed their own police and administered justice to the members. They also provided funds for some ceremony and amusements on festivals. Villages were autonomous to a great extent.

Village Panchayats in Chhatarpur

Chhatarpur State Gazetteer mentions that the villages had *Jamadars*, *Patwaris* and *Chowkidars* who were responsible for maintenance of internal order. *Zamindars* acted as headman of the villages and presided over all Panchayats.¹ Before the formation of Vindhya Pradesh there was a village Panchayat for every *Patwari* area and the state had 326 village Panchayats. Though the civil and criminal courts were established yet it was stipulated that the suits settled by Panchayats appointed by parties to the suit were not subject to appeal, except on ground of misconduct or corruption.

By the year 1900 recognised committees of influential persons called 'Chauras' existed at convenient centres, which were presided over by the leading men of the locality and these were constantly referred to for decisions in complicated civil and criminal cases. They corresponded to village Panchayats. The ordinary affairs of the people were invariably settled by their rural Panchayats.

From the above account we can conclude that firstly, village was the unit of revenue administration; secondly, the usefulness of these institutions disappeared on account of discouragement and apathy of the rulers of the States and; thirdly their chief functions were limited to the determination of purely social questions such as those relating to caste and revenue matters.

In later years, we again find that in many of the states steps were taken to revise these institutions. In Chhatarpur State the question of organising Panchayats in all *Patwari* Circles of the State was taken up. Village Panchayats composed of representative of various castes inhabiting a village or a group of villages were established in 1937-38. Their main functions in addition to civil and criminal powers were village sanitation and water supply. They were also empowered to impose fines.

Thus at the time of formation of Vindhya Pradesh in April, 1948, few Panchayats were working in this district. The Panchayats in different integrating states were formed on different models and functioned under different constitutions. In order to bring harmony and uniformity it became very essential to the new Government to adopt some a Gram Panchayat Act. The Government of Vindhya Pradesh recognised the importance of Village Panchayats and took immediate steps to renovate them on the basis of democratic decentralisation to suit local conditions. Such was the history and growth of rural Self-Govern-

¹ Chhatarpur State Administration Report, 1912-13, p. 51.

ment in villages of Chhatarpur District before passing of the Gram Panchayat Act of 1949.

The Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Ordinance was promulgated on the 30th May 1949. This shered in a new era in the life of rural population of the State. The State Government was always stressing the importance of decentralisation of powers and to give effect to this principle, the promulation of Panchayat Ordinance was the most notable achievement of Vindhya Pradesh Government. The entire rural area of the State was now wide awake and busy building up a new village life. The main feates of the Ordinance were as under.

- (1) Establishment of Village Panchayats on voluntrary basis, in any single village or a group of villages when notified by the Government in this behalf.
- (2) A Village Panchayat was to consist of not less than five and not more than fifteen members elected by the whole adult population of the village. There was no provision for nomination of members.
- (3) The Sarpanch of the Village Panchayat was to be elected from adult residents of Village in a Gram Sabha.
- (4) The Sarpanch was expected to be literate.
- (5) All adult males and females above the age of 21 years were entitled to vote.
- (6) The term of office of Village Panchayat was fixed as 3 years.
- (7) The election was not held by any secret ballot, but merely by show of hands.
- (8) Village Assembly or Gram Sabha functioned like a Legislative body and was the final authority for all purposes.
- (9) The Panchayat was assigned many administrative and executive duties.
- (10) Taxation on voluntary basis and payment either in cash, kind or by rendering manual labour.
- (11) Government also granted a loan to a village panchyats.
- (12) Petty civil and criminal cases were to be decided on a wider scale.
- (13) Control by Government over dismissal of officers of village panchayats for failure to perform duties imposed by the Ordinance. The follo-

wing table shows the figure of Panchayats established in the district up to 1955-56.

Table No. XI-7

Village Panchayat

Name of District	Popu- lation	No. of Villages	No. of Patwari Circles	Panchayats established yearwise			
				52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56
Chhatarpur..	4,81,140	1,214	331	9	118	219	326

Under the Ordinance, Gram Sabha, Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat were the only functioning bodies which were provided to establish and develop local self-government in the rural area of former Vindhya Pradesh and to make better provision for the village administration and development.

Procedure of establishment of Gram Panchayat

After the establishment of a Gram Sabha, every Sabha elected from among its members an executive called the Gram Panchayat. It was laid down in the Act that the strength of the members in a gram panchayat should not be less than 5 or more than 15 as the government thought suitable. The number of elected members was regulated in proportion to the population of the area as laid down below :—

Population	Members
(1) Population not exceeding 1,000	6
(2) Population between 1,000 and 2,000	9
(3) Population between 2,000 and 3,000	12
(4) Population exceeding 3,000	15

Elections to the Panchayats were held on the basis of Joint electorate and adult franchise and with reservation of seats for the minorities and Scheduled Castes.² A provision was also made for nomination of the members in case a gram sabha failed to elect the full strengths of members even second time. The practice of electing the members by a show of hands instead of a secret ballot was, in fact, a crude device and created bad blood among the villagers. The Pradhan and Up-Pradhan of the Gram Sabha also acted as the Sarpanch and Up-Sarpanch, respectively of the Gram Panchayat.

Powers and Duties

The Ordinance defined in a very precise way the functions of the Gram Panchayat. The functions were classified under two heads.

1. Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Ordinance, 1949, No. 8.

2. *ibid.* Section 12.

(1) obligatory and (2) discretionary. The important obligatory functions were Public Works, Public Health, Primary Education, Water Supply etc. The discretionary functions were—planting of trees, improvements in breeds of cattle, establishment and development of co-operative societies, provision of recreation facilities etc. The Ordinance was later on converted into an Act and in the latter period into the Vindhya Pradesh Panchayat (Amendment) Act in the year 1959 and the Panchayats functioned thereafter, accordingly.

Panchayati Raj

In 1962, the Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act was passed. This Act brought new vision and responsibilities to the Panchayats, what is popularly known as the *Panchayati Raj*. Under this Act a three-tier system is to be set up, viz., Gram Panchayat at village level, Janpad Panchayat at Development Block level and Zila Panchayat at the District level, specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions.

Under the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 (VII of 1962) the Gram Sabha, consisting of all the adults of the village, has been recognised as statutory body, establish for a village or a groups of villages having a population of one thousand persons or more. This initiative and control will pass to the *Panchayats* who will guide and shape the future of our village community.

Janapad Panchayats

First general elections to the Janapad Panchayat under the new Act were completed in December 1970. In all 8 Janapad Panchayats were formed and all the assets and liabilities of the outgoing local body were distributed between these newly constituted Janapad Panchayats.

The jurisdiction of the Janapad Panchayats extends to the entire area of the development blocks having that name. The area was divided into electoral wards from each of which one member was elected on the basis of adult franchise.

The member of the Legislative Assembly representing the area is also an *ex-officio* member of the Panchayat. In case the elected members do not include a woman or include less than two women, provision has been made to co-opt such number of women as could make the total number of women to at least two. Similarly, provision also exists in the Act to the effect that in case the elected members do not include a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or a representative of a Co-operative Society, the Janapad Panchayat shall co-opt, one member from each of the three categories. The Janapad Panchayat so constituted has a term of five years. The members are honorary and they receive travelling and daily allowance for attending meeting only.

The Chairman, Deputy Chairman are selected by the Janapad Panchayat from out of the elected members and their term is co-terminus with that of the Janapad Panchayat. They preside over the meetings and have general and financial control over the affairs of the Janapad Panchayat. The Block Development Assistant is the Chief Executive Officer of the Janapad Panchayat.

The main functions which the Janapad Panchayat performs presently are maintenance of Primary and Middle Schools, Ayurvedic and Veterinary Dispensaries, Cattle Pounds. Managements of small irrigation tanks, providing water supply and other developmental works. In addition, they are assigned with functions of Public Works, Veterinary Fisheries, and Public Health. They have also been assigned with the functions like house building projects and social welfare programmes.

Elections for Panchayats

The first elections to the village panchayats were held in April and May, 1970 for 260 village panchayats. The total number of wards was 3,590 for which the number of contestants was 4,296. The elections for the Janapad Panchayats were held in December, 1970.

The table below gives the details regarding the election and constitution of Janapad Panchayats.

Table No. XIV—8

Janapad Panchayat

S. No.	Name of Janapad Panchayat	No. of Wards	No. of Members
1.	Chhatarpur	21	19
2.	Nowgong	21	22
3.	Raj Nagar	21	22
4.	Laundi	19	19
5.	Gaurihar	19	20
6.	Bijawar	18	18
7.	Bada Malehra	19	19
8.	Buxwaha	17	17

Co-options

After the elections a process of co-options was taken up in which 508 women, 63 persons from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 87 representatives from Co-operative Societies were co-opted for the Village Panchayats. Similarly for the Janapad Panchayats various co-options were made and

14 women, 39 members from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 23 representatives from Co-operative Societies and 5 persons from Municipalities were co-opted.

Income and Expenditure

The table below shows the income and expenditure of the gram panchayats from the year 1958-59 to 1974-75.

Table No. XIV—9
Income and Expenditure of Panchayats

Year	Income	Expenditure
1958-59 ..	3,74,725	1,191,726
1959-60 ..	6,29,216	2,86,152
1960-61 ..	6,71,755	3,62,084
1970-71 ..	18,53,878	9,27,473
1971-72 ..	20,77,294	8,54,913
1972-73 ..	19,97,490	8,51,184
1973-74 ..	22,44,699	8,97,560
1974-75 ..	22,89,606	8,70,632

Source :— District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Chhatarpur.

Achievements of the Panchayats

The scheme of rural electrification was taken up by the Panchayats and in all 78 villages were electrified. In all 103 Panchayat Bhawans and 261 tanks were constructed to the District.

The system of village judiciary was also outlined in the Vindhya Pradesh Panchayat Ordinance, 1949 for the first time. This Ordinance was, later on converted into an Act. It was felt that the prevailing system of justice in the villages was complicated, cumbersome and expensive. This was because the courts were located in the towns, far away from the villages. The system as envisaged under the Act made justice easily accessible to the villages, in addition to making it cheap and simple. The Nyaya Panchayats were the new judicial bodies set up under the Act.

They were established usually to have a jurisdiction over three or four Gram Sabhas. This group of villages was called a circle and a Nyaya Panchayat was established over it. According to this Act, 104 Nyaya Panchayats were established in Chhatarpur District in 1949. From 1956, the Nyaya Panchayats were governed by Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Amendment Act IX of 1956. From 1964 they were governed by the Madhya Pradesh Village Panchayats Act, 1962. In 1975-76 the number of Nyaya Panchayats was 81. The Nyaya Panchayat had jurisdiction over petty civil, revenue and criminal matters arising in their respective areas. The details of Nyaya Panchayats have already been described in detail in the Chapter on Law and Order and Justice.

CHAPTER XV EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background

In the absence of any direct evidence regarding the forms and contents of education in ancient and mediaeval times in this particular tract, it is, difficult to speak about the system of education prevalent in the District with certainty. Khajuraho, however, was a place of great importance, being the capital of the Chandella kingdom—Jejakabhukti (modern Bundelkhand). It was, therefore, a great seat of learning and culture during those days. Hiuen Tsang is reported to have seen many Buddhist monasteries here in 641 A. D. when he visited the place.¹

Chandella rulers were great lovers and patrons of art and literature. Therefore, the Chandella Court was adorned by poets like, Madhava, Ram, Nandan, Gadadhar and Jagnik. The famous drama "*Prabodh Chandrodaya*" was written by Krishna Mishra during this period.² Ibn Battuta mentions Khajuraho as Khajarra and writes that it was a place of Hindu learning and pilgrimage, abounding in idol temples.

At Khajuraho was a great pond, about a mile in length, near which were temples containing idols. At the four corners of the pond were cupolas in which lived a body of the *Jogis* with long and clotted hair. Many Muslims followed these *Jogis* in order to take lessons from them.³ The epigraphical records in these temples point to certain standard of intellectual and literary advancement in this tract.

Beginning of Western Education

The efforts to introduce western type of education were taken in the sixties of the nineteenth century. The first school to be opened at Chhatarpur town was the *Urdu Madarsa*, started in 1865 A. D. by Col. Thompson. Later on, English and Hindi departments were added to it. In 1884 A. D., it was raised to the status of a high school. In this school, instruction was given in English up to the standard of the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad. Boys were also prepared in Sanskrit for the *Prathama* and *Madhyama* examinations of the Sanskrit College at Banaras. In 1904, the annual expenditure on this institution was about Rs. 6,000, the average number of boys on the rolls being about 200, and the average number attending 130.

1. Cunningham, Archaeological Survey Reports, Vol. II, p. 416; Thomas Watters, *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, Vol. II, p. 251.
2. R. Awasthi, *Khajuraho ki Deva Pratimas*, p. 4.
3. Mahdi Husain, *The Rehla of Ibn Battuta*, p. 166; Ibn Battuta, *Travels in Asia and Africa*, Tr. by H. A. R. Gibb, pp. 226, 363.

In 1905, two girls' schools were opened in the town of Chhatarpur, one for Hindu girls, and the other for Muhammadan girls. The average number of girls on the rolls being about 40 in that year. In 1881, there was only one boys' middle school in Chhatarpur State, which number gradually rose to one high school, 3 upper primary schools, 25 lower primary schools and 2 girls' schools in 1906. In the village schools, instruction was given to boys in Hindi and Urdu. Ultimately, an Education Department was created and placed under the direct control of the Head Master of the High School, which was upgraded to Intermediate standard in 1935 with Urdu and Persian, when in Bhopal State, teaching facilities were only up to High School standard.

As regards primary education, about 1.9 per cent boys and about 0.51 per cent of the females of school-going age (5 to 20 years for males and 5 to 15 years for females) were being educated in Chhatarpur State during the first decade of the 20th century. During those days the pay of teachers in primary schools ranged from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 7.50 per month.

In Bijawar town, the first school was opened in 1864, which had 142 students on the rolls in the year 1902. Later four primary Hindi schools were also established in the large village of Bijawar State.

In the erstwhile Charkhari State, now in Hamirpur District, Uttar Pradesh, during the first decade of the present century, there were in all 6 schools with 443 pupils, the chief institution being at Charkhari town.

In 1912-13, a Sanskrit *Pathshala* was started at Chhatarpur with nearly 16 students on rolls in that year. Next year, a Night School and a Jail School were also opened which enrolled 109 and 14 students, respectively.

In 1914-15, a Night School at Rajnagar and 4 private schools were also opened in the State. By the end of the year 1921, the number of schools in the State was one High School, one Branch School, one Sanskrit *Pathshala*, one Jail School, 76 Village Schools, 2 Private Schools and 1 Girls' School. In that year, the total number of students on rolls was 1,738 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,694.¹ The following three tables show the progress of education in the erstwhile Chhatarpur State from 1909-10 to 1921-22:—

Table No. XV—1

Year	Number of Schools					
	Misc. Schools ²	High Schools	Girls Schools	Branch Schools	Village Schools	Sanskrit Pathshalas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1909-10	..	1	..	..	22	..
1910-11	..	1	..	..	23	..

1. Chhatarpur State Administration Reports, 1909-10 to 1921-22.

2. Miscellaneous schools include Jail School, Night School and Private Schools.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1911-12	..	1	..	1	57	..
1912-13	..	1	2	1	63	1
1913-14	2	1	2	1	79	1
1914-15	7	1	2	1	83	1
1915-16	7	1	2	1	79	1
1916-17	6	1	2	1	77	1
1917-18	4	1	2	1	82	1
1918-19	4	1	1	1	77	1
1919-20	4	1	1	1	76	1
1920-21	3	1	1	1	77	1
1921-22	2	1	1	1	76	1

Table No. XV—2

Year	Number of Students on rolls				
	High Schools	Girls Schools	Branch Schools	Village Schools	Sanskrit Pathshalas
	8	9	10	11	12
1909-10	184	..	..	497	..
1910-11	231	..	..	526	..
1911-12	260	..	53	1,125	..
1912-13	268	122	55	1,139	16
1913-14	266	116	54	1,404	11
1914-15	271	104	42	1,433	17
1915-16	278	107	45	1,268	20
1916-17	283	121	47	1,367	20
1917-18	283	97	50	1,583	15
1918-19	282	77	61	1,494	14
1919-20	258	65	42	1,300	17
1920-21	238	87	75	1,312	21
1921-22	227	88	78	1,266	20

Table No. XV—3

Year	Expenditure in Rs.				
	High Schools	Girls Schools	Branch Schools	Village Schools	Sanskrit Pathshalas
	13	14	15	16	17
1909-10	..	..	..	..	..
1910-11	3,515	..	..	1,577	..
1911-12	4,330	..	45	2,682	..
1912-13	3,799	153	49	4,103	119
1913-14	4,400	474	49	4,459	139
1914-15	5,401	637	54	5,889	195
1915-16	5,243	629	49	5,588	221

	13	14	15	16	17
1916-17	5,109	730	49	5,002	238
1917-18	5,495	792	49	5,498	240
1918-19	4,965	825	58	5,569	256
1919-20	5,291	719	59	5,411	273
1920-21	5,360	778	59	5,398	280
1921-22	5,443	797	70	4,937	523

Literacy and Educational Standards

According to Census 1901 the general literacy in erstwhile Chhatarpur State was as low as 1.6 per cent (3 per cent males and 0.1 per cent females). In erstwhile Charkhari State, only 1.4 per cent of the population (2.6 per cent males and 0.1 per cent females) were able to read and write in 1901. The District, however, made a considerable progress in literacy during the coming decades. According to the Census of 1961, the rural literacy in the District was 8.9 per cent which rose to 11.73 per cent in 1971. The urban literacy of 33.5 per cent in 1961, increased to 41.43 per cent in 1971. During the decade 1961-71, the male literacy rate in the District advanced from 18.11 per cent in 1961 to 22.39 per cent in 1971. The female literacy increased at a faster pace from 3.49 per cent in 1961 to 6.59 per cent in 1971. The following two tables give us a view of the progress made in the field of literacy during 1961-71 decade :—

Table No. XV—4
Percentage Literacy
(1971 Census)

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1970-71	22.10	3.85	11.84	52.35	28.28	41.10	22.58	6.55	15.15
Bijawar Tahsil	17.33	3.66	11.01	54.07	25.28	40.31	18.19	4.65	12.30
Chhatarpur Tahsil	18.22	3.90	11.63	52.15	28.66	41.34	25.19	8.95	17.33
Laundi Tahsil	21.44	3.92	13.28	..	..	..	21.14	3.96	13.28

Table No. XV—5

Literate and Educated Persons and their percentage (1961 and 1971)

Literacy Percentage, 1961					Literacy Percentage, 1971				
Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
11.22	18.11	3.49	8.86	33.49	15.07	22.39	6.59	11.73	41.43

In 1961, there were 52,801 literates (without educational levels) in the District of which 44,737 were males and 8,064 females. The persons educated up to primary or junior basic standard were 8,450 (7,247 males and 1,203 females), while those who were educated up to matriculation and other higher levels numbered 4,287 males and 394 females. In urban areas, the literacy rate was higher than the rural areas. Hence the percentage of persons who possessed educational qualifications in urban areas was much more than the persons residing in rural areas of the District. The literacy by educational standards in the urban areas according to 1961 Census, is shown in the following table :—

Table No. XV— 6

Education in Urban areas only
(1961)

Qualification (3)	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Literate (without educational level)	12,392	8,739	3,653
Primary or Junior Basic	3,396	2,571	825
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2,412	2,142	270
Technical Diploma	49	48	1
Technical Degree	48	40	8
Non-technical Diploma	1	1	..
Non-technical Degree	562	513	49

Spread of Education among Women

It was not until 1912 that we come across any positive steps in the direction of female education. Although there was no bar to co-education as such, yet traditional apathy continued to exist towards female education on account of the backward social outlook. It was only in 1912 that two girls' schools were opened, one at Chhatarpur and the other at Rajnagar. The girls' school at Chhatarpur was named as "The O' Dwyer Girls' School" on the 16th December 1912. The other girls' school was opened at Rajnagar on the 13th December 1912. In the year 1912-13, both the girls' schools had 122 students on rolls. One of the girls' schools was, however, closed in 1918-19. The total number of students enrolled was 77.

After Independence, the progress of girls' education was, however, rapid and 788 girls attended the primary schools in 1951. In the same year, the number of females attending the middle schools and colleges was 207 and 3, respectively.

There has been considerable expansion in the educational facilities for girls during the decade 1951-61. In 1961, there were 45 primary and 7 middle schools for girls with 4,816 and 1,461 students on rolls, respectively. In the same year, the number of female students in the higher secondary schools and colleges was 350 and 22, respectively. The following table shows the progress of girls' education during the last few years :—

Table No. XV—7

No. of Girl Students in Institutions

Year			I to V	VI to VIII	IX to X/XI	Colleges	
1			2	3	4	5	6
1960-61	..	..	4,956	1,469	380	NA	..
1965-66	..	..	9,201	720	969	NA	..
1969-70	..	..	9,438	1,769	697	145	12
1970-71	..	..	9,957	1,716	851	162	11
1971-72	..	..	10,252	1,843	825	164	11
1972-73	..	..	12,136	3,664	2,026	N.A.	N.A.

Spread of Education among Backward Classes and Tribes

According to the Census 1961 the population of all Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the District was 1,29,737 and 17,228, respectively. This population constituted 22.1 and 2.93 per cent of the total population. The predominant among the Scheduled Castes were Chamars, Basor, Kurhar and Mehtar (Bhangi). The main tribes, living mostly in rural areas, were Cond (including Pathari), Khairwar (including Kondars), Saur, Sonr and Nar Navdigar.

According to the Census of 1971, the population of all Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the District was 1,47,891 and 22,668, respectively. The population formed 20.76 and 3.18 per cent of the district's total population.

Prior to Independence, the various states comprising the present Chhatarpur District took little positive steps for the encouragement of education among these sections of the society.

During 1947-52, Harijan Sewak Sangh, the Government-aided organisation, ran a few Ashram-Schools for educating Harijan children in the District. After the formation of Vindhya Pradesh Union, a separate department came into existence in 1952-53, for the welfare activities of the Tribes in the District and vigorous steps were taken by the Government in the matter.

On the 1st April, 1954 the Vindhya Pradesh Government took over all Ashram-Schools run by the Harijan Sewak Sangh. In 1962, a gazetted post was created for each district to carry on educational and other social welfare activities for the classes effectively, under the supervision of the Collector.

By the end of the First Plan period, six Government institutions were functioning in the District for the educational advancement of the children of these classes. Out of these six institutions, 2 were for Harijan boys and 1 for Harijan girls. Two boys schools were run for *Vimukta Jatis* and one Ashram-School for boys was functioning for the tribes. These six institutions enrolled in all 140 students during the period and 11,160 adults were made literate with an expenditure of Rs. 34,425. Scholarships were also awarded to the students belonging to the tribes and *Vimukta Jatis*.

During the Second Plan period, no new institutions were started, but the former ones continued functioning in the District. In the night schools, five hundred adults were made literate with an expenditure of Rs. 10,539.

In 1962-63, a *Sanskar Kendra* for Harijans at Nowgong and a Community Welfare Centre at Bharapura (Bijawar) for 'Vimukta Jatis, were established. These include criminal and other itinerant classes which belong neither to the Scheduled Castes nor Scheduled Tribes.

The *Sanskar Kendra* at Nowgong was, however, closed down in 1966-67. These two institutions carried on *Balwadis* and primary schools in the area.

During the Third Plan period, three boys from the middle schools of the district were selected for the State tour and the Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 600 for them.

In 1964-65, the award of post-matric scholarships to the students of these classes was transferred to this Department from the Education one. The Department, however, spent no amount on the night classes in 1967-68, *Vimukta Jati Ashrams* for boys at Bijawar and Chandla were upgraded to higher secondary schools. *Vimukta Jati* Community Welfare Centre of Bijawar continued to run primary schools but the Harijan-Adivasi Ashrams of the District were converted into hostels during the year 1967-68. Two year later (1969-70), a hostel for Harijan boys, with an intake capacity of 20 students, was started at Maharajpur.

In 1970-71, a hostel for Harijan students of the post-matric classes was started at Chhatarpur with 50 seats. In the coming year, one hostel for Harijan boys at Lugasi and one hostel for Adivasi boys at Buxwaha were opened for middle school students with 20 seats each. Thus by the year 1971-72, in all 12 Departmental institutions were functioning in the District.

The Department in the District has adopted now a policy of starting only hostels at places where a sufficient number of students, belonging to these classes, are studying either in schools or colleges. As the population belonging to the Scheduled Castes is more than the population belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, the hostels for the Castes are more in number than the hostels for the tribes.

During the years 1965-66 and 1966-67, the Department spent a sum of rupees 1,014 and 486, respectively on the free distribution of school books, slates, pencils, etc. In 1955-56, there were only 6 hostels, with an intake capacity of 140, for the students of these classes, which increased to 12 in 1971-72 with an intake capacity of 321 students. The following table gives us a view of the progress of hostels for the Scheduled Caste and Tribe students during the last few years:—

Table No. XV-8
Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Year/Period	Number of Hostels		Number of Seats available	Number of inmates	
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
By the end of the First Plan (1955-56)	5	1	140	115	25
By the end of the Second Plan (1960-61)	5	1	140	115	25
By the end of the Third Plan (1965-66)	6	2	180	134	45
1966-67	6	2	180	132	45
1967-68	6	2	190	139	50
1968-69	6	2	190	135	50
1969-70	7	2	215	148	50
1970-71	8	2	265	170	50
1971-72	10	2	321	220	46

In 1955-56, there were 6 primary schools for these classes with an enrolment of 120 students and taught by 20 teachers. After a decade, 2 *Balwadis* were started and the number of primary schools increased to 8. The number of students in the *Balwadis* and primary schools was then 40 and 180, respectively. In 1967-68, there were only 2 primary and 2 middle schools for the Scheduled Caste and Tribe students with the enrolment of 45 and 50 students, respectively. Till 1971-72, the number of primary and middle schools remained the same but the number of students rose to 64 and 125, respectively.

In 1960-61, there were only 3,194 students of these classes in all the schools of the District which rose to 4,381 in 1969-70 and swelled to 7,500 in 1972-73. The following table shows the progress of Scheduled Caste and Tribe students during the last few years.

Table No. XV-9
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

Year	Primary/Junior Basic		Middle/Senior Basic		High/Higher Secondary	
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	2,386	254	329	26	196	3
1965-66	2,020	366	605	71	594	21
1969-70	2,708	234	703	44	658	34
1970-71	2,639	255	841	47	664	35
1971-72	3,060	256	970	57	608	51
1972-73	5,019	829	980	30	593	49

The number of students of these classes in the colleges and vocational or professional institutions of the District was 16 in 1960-61 which increased to 65 in 1965-66 and further rose to 70 in 1971-72.

General Education

Pre-primary Education

Prior to Independence, there were no arrangements for pre-primary education in the District. In 1965-66, there were only 2 pre-primary schools attended by 77 boys and 47 girls, and taught by 5 female teachers. In 1970-71, there was only one pre-primary school, attended by 10 boys and 10 girls, and taught by 1 female teacher. The following table gives us a view of the pre-primary education

till the year 1970-71:—

Table No. XV—10
Pre-Primary Education

Year	Number of Schools	Number of students		No. of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)	
		Boys	Girls			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1965-66	..	2	77	47	4	5,528
1966-67	..	2	75	60	5	6,826
1967-68	..	2	111	97	5	9,540
1968-69	..	2	97	128	5	9,115
1969-70	..	2	87	68	7	11,668
1970-71	..	1	10	10	1	60

Primary Education

Since the beginning of this century much progress has been made in the field of primary education. In 1951, there were only 272 primary schools which increased to 623 in 1961 and further rose to 833 in 1972-73. The total number of students has shown phenomenal growth during the last two decades. From 5,335 in 1950-51, the total enrolment increased to 23,422 in 1960-61 and further to 43,026 in 1972-73. During this period, the number of teachers went up from 272 in 1950-51 to 1,491 in 1960-61. In 1972-73 there were 1,475 teachers in the primary schools of the district. The expenditure on these institutions increased from Rs. 15,68,303 in 1960-61 to an impressive total of Rs. 48,52,881 in 1971-72. The following table shows the progress of primary education in the district during the period 1950-51 to 1972-73.

Table No. XV—11
Progress of Primary Education

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	256	16	4,616	669		N.A.
1955-56	524	34	19,126	4,028	808	N.A.
1960-61	578	45	18,606	4,816	1,491	15,68,303
1965-66	590	59	23,629	8,235	1,463	21,81,534
1966-67	571	63	21,864	7,327	1,650	21,09,808

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1967-68	571	63	22,087	7,933	1,486	26,69,517
1968-69	703	84	23,078	7,364	1,421	35,57,326
1969-70	707	84	23,126	7,422	1,370	38,33,516
1970-71	709	84	23,781	7,623	1,373	44,44,707
1971-72	725	82	23,267	7,761	1,387	48,52,881
1972-73		833	30,888	12,138	1,475	..

Junior Basic Education

After Independence, it was decided to give strong vocational bias to the education in primary and middle stages. The basic curriculum afforded an opportunity to the students to discover their aptitude for vocational as against purely literary courses. It was recognised that the schools should provide education which is unity in itself, and which would enable students to select some vocation at the end of their middle school career. As a result of this policy of the Government some primary schools were converted into Junior Basic Schools and some middle schools into Senior Basic Schools. In 1960-61, there were 25 Junior Basic Schools in the district, with an enrolment of 2,081 students. The number of these schools, however, decreased to 17 in 1971-72, but enrolment increased to 2,154 students. The expenditure on these schools also rose from Rs. 66,468 in 1960-61 to Rs. 1,36,279 in 1971-72. The following table gives us a view of the Junior Basic Schools in the district during the last few years:—

Table No. XV—12
Junior Basic Schools

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
		Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960-61	25	1,940	141	58	66,468
1965-66	24	3,193	966	169	19,32,148
1966-67	24	2,370	536	105	1,48,047
1967-68	24	1,504	465	74	1,41,457
1968-69	24	1,577	452	88	1,85,682
1969-70	24	1,624	471	84	1,99,002
1970-71	24	2,140	604	84	2,06,376
1971-72	17	1,669	485	76	1,36,279

Middle School Education

The education in middle schools is controlled and supervised by the District Education Officer, assisted by a few Assistant Inspectors of Schools. Whereas there were only 3 middle schools in the year 1950-51, the number increased to 38 in 1960-61, and to 116 in 1972-73. In 1950-51, the total number of students in all the middle schools of the District was 806, which increased to 5,898 in 1960-61, and to 17,628 in 1972-73. This was indicative of tremendous strides that middle schools had made during the course of a little over two decades. The number of teachers increased from 39 in 1950-51, to 348 in 1960-61, and to 764 in 1972-73. The expenditure on the middle school education increased from 6,07,080 in 1960-61 to Rs. 17,48,159 in 1971-72. The progress of middle school education is shown in the following table ;—

Table No. XV—13

Middle Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers	Expenditure
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	3	..	806	..	39	N.A.
1955-56	22	4	3,015	301	321	N.A.
1960-61	31	7	4,431	1,467	348	6,07,080
1965-66	53	8	3,956	1,065	398	6,37,572
1966-67	60	8	7,642	2,009	487	56,64,434
1967-68	65	9	7,685	2,166	526	9,52,959
1968-69	65	9	8,005	2,306	569	13,15,216
1969-70	66	9	8,728	2,379	610	13,51,704
1970-71	67	9	8,804	2,570	612	15,45,275
1971-72	83	11	9,930	3,016	651	17,48,159
1972-73	116		13,964	3,664	764	..

Higher Secondary Education

As stated earlier, there was only one High School at Chhatarpur town in the early decades of the present century. This number increased to 4 in 1951 and to 14 in 1961. The number of higher secondary schools in the District further increased to 29 in 1973. The following table shows the progress of higher secondary education in the District :—

Table No. XV—14

Higher Secondary Education

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers
		Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5
1955-56	9	913	31	141
1960-61	14	4,575	380	227

1	2	3	4	5
1965-66	25	8,522	969	443
1969-70	27	5,073	697	507
1970-71	27	5,443	851	518
1971-72	27	5,371	825	588
1972-73	28	8,488	2,026	512
1973-74	29	8,020	1,827	516

The progress of general education (up to college level) during the last two decades (1951-61 and 1961-71) is shown in the following table :—

Table No. XV—15

General Education

Year	Primary Schools				Middle Schools			
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Boys	No. of Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	260	289	6508	788	12	80	1135	207
1961	623	1491	33089	4896	38	504	4431	1467
1971	892	1472	30818	9957	76	612	7492	1716

Basic Schools

Year	Higher Secondary or Senior Colleges							
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	No. of Colleges	No. of Teachers	No. of Boys	No. of Girls
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1951	4	41	632	N.A.	1	11	65	3
1961	14	227	4575	350	1	54	523	22
1971	27	518	5443	851	1	75	1008	162

University Education

Prior to Independence, there were no arrangements for university education in the District. It was only in 1949 that the Vindhya Pradesh Government upgraded the Intermediate College of Chhatarpur town to a Degree College. It was then affiliated to the University of Saugar, Saugar. On the 26th August 1957 the Degree College of the town was declared a Post-graduate College by the Madhya Pradesh Government. A brief description of the Government as well as private Colleges is being given in the following pages.

As stated earlier, a school was started at Chhatarpur in 1865 A. D. The school was upgraded to a High School in 1884 and to an Intermediate College in 1935, perhaps being the only Inter College in the whole of Bundelkhand at that time. In 1949, the Vindhya Pradesh Government upgraded it to a Degree College. Later Science and Commerce classes were started in the College in 1951 and 1952 respectively. In 1955, a teachers' training class was opened in the College at degree level.

On 26th August, 1957, the College was declared a Post-graduate College by Madhya Pradesh Government. The College now conducts Post-graduate classes under the faculties of Arts, Commerce, and Science. Since 1957, three-year degree course is prevalent in this College. It is now affiliated to Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa.

The college runs a library and a reading-room which subscribes for nearly 105 journals and magazines. It has two hostels (one for boys and one for girls) which provide boarding and lodging facilities to the students of the college.

The college publishes an annual magazine and a quarterly research journal containing mostly the articles of the students and the teachers of the college. The college also provides facilities for in-door and out-door games to the students and teachers of the college. It has five companies of N. C. C. with an intake capacity of 200 students in each company. Besides this, the college also conducts National Social Service and National Sports Schemes. It runs a Co-operative Stores, and a Book Bank with the financial assistance of the University Grants Commission.

The following table shows the progress of the college during the last few years :—

Table No. XV—16
Maharaja College, Chhatarpur

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
1951-52	93	13	1,02,559	67,048
1956-57	305	25	2,19,047	1,90,332
1965-66	1069	69	6,26,940	5,49,215
1966-67	1295	69	6,91,389	5,58,548
1967-68	1115	69	7,83,800	6,87,669
1968-69	962	68	8,39,223	7,04,494
1969-70	1589	69	10,02,633	6,45,713
1970-71	1204	74	9,83,501	9,16,818
1971-72	1351	78	..	..
1972-73	1128	79	..	..

The college was established in July, 1964 at Maharajpur. It is run by 'Chhatrasal Shiksha Prasarini Samiti' which is a registered body under the Societies Registration Act of 1960. In the beginning, the college started degree classes under the Arts faculty but introduced Commerce classes also during the session of 1972-73. It is now affiliated to

Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa. The college has a library with 2,542 books but has no hostel facilities. The following table gives us a view of the progress of the college during the last ten years:—

Table No. XV—17

Chhatrasal Municipal College, Maharajpur

Year	No. of Student Arts Faculty	Commerce Faculty	No. of Teachers	Government Grant (Rs.)	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964-65	41	..	5	..	8,295	6,289
1965-66	103	..	6	..	27,326	28,804
1966-67	80	..	7	..	26,998	25,659
1967-68	84	..	7	1,001	57,133	57,709
1968-69	54	..	7	21,058	78,074	70,189
1969-70	143	..	8	30,012	1,16,858	1,16,857
1970-71	70	..	6	39,031	1,24,676	1,19,460
1971-72	102	..	7	40,460	1,01,460	1,15,152
1972-73	9	8	8	..	..	..

Bapu Degree College was established in July, 1969 at Nowgong. It is run by Higher Education Committee, Nowgong which is a registered body. The college is affiliated to Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa. In July, 1969, the degree classes, under the Art faculty, were started for B. A. Part I and Part II in the three-year degree course. Next year, B. A. Part III class was also started in the college. In the session of 1972-73, the Law class was also started in which 25 students sought admission for LL. B. Part I.

The college is run in a rented building. It has also a play-ground for arranging games and sports for the students. The committee has now acquired a land measuring 4.7 acres for the construction of the college building. In 1972-73, N. C. C. scheme has been introduced in the college. It has a library but does not provide hostel facilities for the students.

The following table shows the progress of the college during the last four years :—

Table No. XV—18

Bapu Degree College, Nowgong

Year	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	Govt. Grant	U.G.C. Grant	Expenditure
	Arts	Law				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1969-70	89	..	7	Nil	Nil	36,822
1970-71	123	..	10	10,000	6,625	93,548
1971-72	215	..	12	27,760	3,585	1,13,153
1972-73	323	25	9	..	..	..

Technical and Professional Education

There is only one institution, namely Govt. Polytechnic, Nowgong in the District for providing technical education to students.

The institution was started on the 2nd of October 1952, the birth-day of Mahatma Gandhi. In the beginning 2 years Diploma courses were started in Mechanical, Electrical and Automobile Engineering and Chemical Technology with an intake capacity of 8 students in each subject. In the session of 1953-54, nine months' Civil Mistry Course was started on the demand of Public Works Department with an intake capacity of 20 students. In the next session, 2 years Diploma course in Civil Engineering with an intake capacity of 32 students and nine months Hindi Shorthand and Stenotyping courses were started. In 1956-57 three years Diploma course was started in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Besides these, 2 years Diploma course in Civil Draftsmanship and 9 months Civil Surveyor's course were also started. In the session of 1957-58, admission to all other courses except 3 years courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering were stopped. In 1958-59, one and half-years course of Civil Overseer was started with an intake capacity of 100 students for one batch only.

In the session of 1963-64 Semester courses of 3 years Diploma in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering were introduced but were, however, discontinued in the session of 1965-66. In 1972-73, a new curriculum as prepared by Western Regional Institute has been introduced from the first year level in all the subjects.

The institution, when it was started, was housed in the old Central Public Works Department Workshop. Soon the Central Reserve Police quarters and the Central Jail building were also handed over to the institution. The old C. R. P. quarters were used as a hostel for about 40 students, while the Central Jail building was remodelled and converted into a workshop. In 1959-60, a hostel for 40 students was

constructed and by 1962-63, a hostel for 100 more students was completed. After the completion of these two hostels, the use of old C. R. P. quarters was gradually abandoned.

The laboratory blocks of the institution were completed by 1959 and the library building was ready by the year 1965. The institution has also some quarters for its staff members.

It is a Government institution and is affiliated to the Board of Technical Education, Madhya Pradesh. The library has nearly 5,712 books in it and subscribes for nearly 1,578 periodicals. The following table shows the progress of the institution since its inception:—

Table No. XV—19

Government Polytechnic, Nowgong

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income		Expenditure	
					Rs.	Rs.
1952-53	12	6	..	..	37,344	..
1956-57	172	13	2,924	..	47,309	..
1960-61	266	16	3,500	..	3,27,881	..
1965-66	453	29	35,176	..	3,57,855	..
1966-67	394	26	25,251	..	4,12,537	..
1967-68	357	27	29,783	..	4,15,803	..
1968-69	307	29	18,695	..	3,27,515	..
1969-70	294	27	21,359	..	4,61,580	..
1970-71	232	25	17,745	..	4,53,386	..
1971-72	251	26	18,210	..	4,23,814	..

Professional Education

In 1955, a class was started in Maharaja College, Chhatarpur for training teachers up to degree standard. It was affiliated to Agra University. Later, in 1957, the college was affiliated to Saugar University, Sagar and the B. Ed. Examination was also conducted by the University according to its own syllabus.

Law classes were started in 1972 at Bapu Degree College, Nowgong, which is run by Higher Education Committee of the town. During the first session of 1972-73, in all 25 students were enrolled in the college. The college is affiliated to Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa.

Schools for the Cultivation of Fine Arts

Gandhi Sanskrit Samiti of Chhatarpur (established in 1959) is the only society which runs a Sangeet Vidyalaya and trains young girls in Kathak, Bharat

Natyam, classical and instrumental music and Bundeli folk songs and folk dances. The samiti often arranges programmes of drama and music for the people of the District.

Oriental Schools and Colleges

As already mentioned, a Sanskrit *Pathshala* was opened in July, 1912 at Chhatarpur, the District headquarters. Prior to this, the high school at Chhatarpur also prepared boys for the *Prathama* and *Madhyama* examinations of the Sanskrit College at Benaras. In 1912-13, the *Pathshala* had 16 students on rolls and spent Rs. 119 only for its maintenance. In 1921-22, it had 20 students on rolls and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 523 only.

Adult Literacy and Social Education

Social education activities were started in the District during the second plan period under the administrative control of the Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare Department. Literacy classes were opened for the adults in the rural and urban areas of the District to eradicate illiteracy. Under this scheme, 374 classes were conducted during the Second Five-year Plan period which enrolled 15,712 males and 249 females. Out of the enrolled adults, 8,414 men and 194 women passed the examinations conducted by the Department. During the Third plan period, 192 centres were functioning which enrolled 3,462 males and 333 females. Of these, 2,332 men and 188 women were declared successful in the examinations. The following table gives us a view of the progress of Adult Education Scheme till the year 1971-72 :—

Table No. XV—20
Adult Education Scheme

Year	No. of Classes Working	Adults Enrolled		Adults made literate	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960-61 (At the end of II Plan)	374	15,712	249	8,414	194
1965-66 (At the end of III Plan)	192	3,462	333	2,332	188
1966-67	31	236	303	106	249
1967-68	38	305	305	180	233
1968-69	31	307	294	185	225
1969-70	22	250	165	173	149
1970-71	51	640	219	426	246
1971-72	60	541	284	383	187

The number of libraries, reading rooms and Adult Education Centres, in 1969-70, were 132, 30 and 30, respectively. These increased to 260, 39 and 33 respectively in 1970-71. The table given below shows the progress during the decade 1960-61 to 1970-71 in the District.

Table No. XV—21
Libraries, Reading-rooms and Adult Education Centres (Number)

Year	Libraries			Reading Rooms			Adult Education Centres	
	No.	No. of Volumes	Membership	No.	No. of Periodicals	Membership	No.	Membership
1960-61	1	3,401	181	1	3	97	..	..
1965-66	1	6,015	243	1	3	126	..	..
1969-70	132	8,602	3,402	30	9	16,638	30	350
1970-71	260	10,119	2,610	39	9	21,187	33	389
Bijawar Tahsil	86	3,919	1,035	10	..	3,892	14	157
Chhatarpur Tahsil	110	5,221	2,563	19	..	8,075	31	225
Laundi Tahsil	64	2,772	1,936	9	..	6,226	9	90
District Total	260	11,912	5,534	38	..	18,193	54	472

During the year 1968-69, six camps were organised in the district for social education and nearly 3,000 persons were benefited by these camps. In 1969-70, the number of camps increased to 14 and the number of persons benefited to 7,000.

In 1967-68, a van was made available to the district for organising cinema shows in the rural areas. In that year 27 cinema shows were organised in the District, which increased to 119 shows during the year 1969-70. The different activities of social education also included Kala Pathak Programmes, Drama shows, Audio-visual programmes, circulating libraries, reading rooms and radio centres. The following table shows the progress of social education activities till the year 1971-72.

Table No. XV—22
Progress of Social Education Activities

Year	No. of camps organised in the District	No. of persons benefited	No. of Cinema shows organised	No. of Kala Pathak Programmes	No. of Drama shows
1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66	..	..	..	497	271
(At the end of III Plan)					
1966-67	..	..	..	137	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
1967-68	--	--	--	27	274
1968-69	...	6	300	80	163
1969-70	...	14	700	119	163
1970-71	..	--	--	52	148
1971-72	...	...	...	96	165

In the year 1960-61, that is, at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, there were 30 circulating libraries catering to the needs of the rural population. Their number increased to 78 at the end of the Third Plan Period (1965-66) and to 92 at the end of 1970-71. At the same time the number of radio listening centres also increased from 97 in 1960-61 to 104 in 1965-66.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Societies

There are a few cultural, literary and scientific societies in the District. Some of these are described below:—

The Samiti was established on 2nd October, 1959, with the object of promoting, and encouraging cultural activities in the region. The Samiti, is training young girls in *Katthak*, *Bharat Natyam* and instrumental music. The Samiti also arranged various programmes of Indian Classical Music, Bundeli Folk-dances and Folk Songs for the foreigners and local people. The Samiti is running, 'Gandhi Sangeet Vidyalaya' at Chhatarpur for training the youths in the classical and instrumental music.

At present there are only two Vigyan Mandirs in the State. One is located at Sehore, while the second one is at Nowgong. Till 30th May, 1963, these Vigyan Mandirs were under the administrative control of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs., New Delhi. Since 1st June 1963, these have been taken over by the Education Department of the State Government.

The institution has a staff of 4 persons, namely, Vigyan Mandir Officer, Assistant Vigyan Mandir Officer, Laboratory Assisatant and a peon-cum-chowkidar. The institution is functioning with the following objectives:—

(1) Spread of Scientific knowledge and development of Scientific view with the aid of following media:—

- (a) Vigyan Club,
- (b) Vigyan Museum,
- (c) Vigyan Library,
- (d) Film Shows of Scientific films,
- (e) Lectures and deliberations on Scientific Subjects,

(f) Practical Demonstrations; and

(g) Exhibitions.

(2) Spread of knowledge among the masses regarding the latest researches conducted in the various National Laboratories.

(3) Scientific guidance on the following issues:—

(a) Health and Hygiene;

(b) First Aid;

(c) Balanced and nutritious diet;

(d) Family Planning;

(e) Agricultural problems like land conservation, use of pests and insecticides, Latest methods adopted in Agriculture, etc.

(f) Small Scale Home Industries;

(g) Dairy Farming; and

(h) Problems of rural housing;

(4) Free distribution of Scientific Literature.

Libraries, Museums and Botanical Gardens.

Saraswati Sadan Pustakalaya, Chhatarpur (Estb. 1918); Janta Pustakalaya, Bijawar (1954); Shri Balbhadra Pustakalaya, Nowgong (1945); Shri Gandhi Pustakalaya, Harpalpur (1941); and the Azad Pustakalaya, Rajnagar (1945) are the important libraries of the District engaged in the social cause of spread of education.

The State Museum, Dhubela (Nowgong)

About five miles from Nowgong in Chhataprr District, a Palace stands astride an embankment, built by Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundela. Here the State Museum of former Vindhya Pradesh was opened by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on 12th September 1955.

The museum was established in the year 1937 by the former ruler of Rewa, Maharaja Gulab Singh Ju Deo. It was later named Sri Venkat Sadan Museum after the name of Venkat Raman Singh, the then Maharaja of Rewa.

The collection is rich in five classes of antiquities:

- (1) Copper Plates and Inscriptions,
- (2) Images of Tirthankaras,
- (3) Images of Female Divinities;
- (4) Images of Male Divinities, and
- (5) Miscellaneous.

The copper plates and inscriptions preserved in the Museum contain lithic records of the Kushana and Gupta periods as also early copper plate grants of the

6th century in addition to several mediaeval stone inscriptions of the Kalachuris and some interesting *Sati* stones.

The collection of the Jain Tirthankara images in the Museum, though by no means remarkable, is still illuminating enough in many ways. Chronologically the images belong mainly to the period of the Chedi and Chandella rulers (C 900 A. D. to C 1300 A. D.).

The museum possesses some unique figures of female divinities. They are found to be eight-handed or ten-handed, and from their weapons, etc., they can be often connected with the *Sakti cult*.

In the male divinities, there are figures of Siva, Vishnu, Narasimha, Nara-Varaha, etc., and scenes from the *Bhagavata*, *Ramayana* and other texts. Besides these, the museum also contains coins, *terra-cottas*, paintings, mineral products, heir-looms of the rulers of Rewa, wood and ivory work, arms and weapons, etc.

All the collection has been beautifully arranged in the following nine galleries:—

(1) Inscriptions, (2) Jain statues, (3) Shaiva statues, (4) Ganesh statues numbring 49, (5) Fine Arts, (6) Vaishnava Images, (7) Paintings of *Krishna Leela* and Rewa dynasty, (8) Mirrors of 8 different types producing funny images and (9) Arms gallery.

The museum remains open on all days except on Sundays and other gazetted holidays from 10.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. Scholars from Allahabad and Banaras Universities pay periodic visits to this museum. It is under the administrative control of the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Madhya Pradesh. The sources of collection for the Museum are exploration, purchase, treasure trove and excavations.

Archaeological Museum, Khajuraho

The Museum at Khajuraho was opened in 1910 and named Jardine Museum after Mr. Jardine, the then Political Agent in Bundelkhand. The collections here are mostly from the ruins of the old Khajuraho temples, collected and preserved by Mr. Jardine. After the merger of the Vindhya Pradesh into the present Madhya Pradesh, the Museum was taken over by the Department of Archaeology in India. It was then provided with a Curator and staff for looking after it. It is now called the Archaeological Museum, Khajuraho.

The museum consists of about 2,000 sculptures and architectural pieces. The collection is a rich one and fairly represents the three principal faiths, i. e., Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain in this region from the 10th to 12th centuries A. D.

The museum is open on all days from 9.00 a. m. to 5.00 p. m. and admission in the museum is free. It is under the control of the Superintendent of the Museums Branch, Department of Archaeology, Government of India. It is conveniently situated near a temple and has an approximate budget of Rs. 15,600 per annum.

Botanical Garden, Maharaja College, Chhatarpur

A botanical garden, with an area of 28,350 sq. ft., was started in 1957 with a few plants in the premises of the Maharaja College, Chhatarpur. Besides the regional plants and trees, efforts have also been made to rear up those plants and trees which are normally not found in the region. Apart from Angiosperms, some representative plants of Gymnosperms and Pteridophytes have also been brought up here. There is a pond in the centre of the garden where some Angiosperms and Pteridophytes are being reared up. The garden also has a good collection of various types of Cactus plants and Palm trees.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Except in the case of Chhatarpur and Bijawar Princely States, available records do not make any mention about the existence of medical and public health facilities in other Princely States that constitute the present Chhatarpur district. From the fact that the Rulers of these States patronised *Vaidyas and Hakims* it can be inferred that the indigenous system of medicine, namely, *Ayurveda* and *Unani* must have been in vogue in this area during early years.

The modern allopathic medicines and medical treatment came into the District along with the British rule in India. It was during the time of Colonel Thompson, when the State of Chhatarpur was under his supervision, that the first allopathic dispensary was established in the District. Initially, it was a small dispensary in one room under the charge of a local doctor. He was known later as the State Surgeon. No regular records were maintained. Medicines were distributed to outdoor patients only. Later, a special building was constructed and, in 1885, an Assistant Surgeon was given charge of this institution. The Chhatarpur State Gazetteer (1907) mentions that this institution then had 12 beds to provide indoor treatment, besides a separate ward for sick prisoners. The annual average number of indoor and outdoor patients was 200 and 1,600, respectively. The cost of the medical establishment was Rs. 7,000 per annum.

In 1906 a hospital, namely, the Daly Hospital was established at Rajnagar in the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. In order to popularise western medicines and the modern system of treatment, especially among the rural population, two peripatetic medical assistants were sanctioned by the State in May, 1910, making their total number four. These medical assistants were sent to the interior of the State to provide free domiciliary treatment to the villagers. Thus, the travelling doctors treated 2,583 patients in 1911-12.

Another dispensary at Kishangarh was started in November 1915 by the State with a view to reach medical relief to that distant part. Initially it was in the charge of an experienced Compounder from Chhatarpur Hospital and was supplied with medicines by the same hospital. Only outdoor patients were treated at this dispensary. In 1921 the dispensary at Kishangarh was shifted to Deora, the headquarters of the Tahsil of that Pargana. It continued to be in the charge of a Compounder.

Besides, the State also had employed two *Vaidyas* and one *Hakim* known as State Vaidya and State Hakim, respectively. At Laundi the State Hakim managed a dispensary (not a regular one) where he provided *Unani* treatment to as many as 1,057 patients in 1916-17. The number of State *Vaidyas* increased to five in 1916.

For carrying out vaccination work the State of Chhatarpur had employed six vaccinators under an Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination. Vaccination was not compulsory in any part of the State. The Compounders were also trained in Vaccination.

The Bijawar State also had one medical institution, a hospital, which was opened in 1871. However, it got a sound footing only in 1892. Vaccination work was carried on at the hospital itself which, it was estimated, benefited about 3,000 persons annually.

At Charkhari town the erstwhile Charkhari State maintained a hospital and a dispensary.

Vital Statistics

The method of collection of vital statistics followed in the erstwhile Princely States is not known. Of course it appears from the Administration Reports that in Chhatarpur State vital statistics were being collected and maintained regularly. Under the system of registration of vital statistics obtaining in Madhya Pradesh until recently the municipalities recorded births and deaths in the Urban area and submitted a statement to the Civil Surgeon. Vital occurrences were also reported to the nearest Police Station and the statements were forwarded to the Civil Surgeon. The *Kotwar* was responsible for reporting such cases in the rural areas to the Civil Surgeon through station-houses. The Civil Surgeon compiled separate figures for urban and rural areas and transmitted the same to the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

With effect from the 1st April, 1970 the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, XVIII of 1969, promulgated by the Government of India, came into force in Madhya Pradesh. The Station Officers in rural areas have been declared Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Act. So also, in the urban areas the Chief Municipal Officers, the Health Officers of Corporations and Town Administrators of Public Sector Undertakings began to function as Registrars of Births and Deaths. They send monthly returns of vital occurrences to the District Registrar (District Statistical Officer). The District Registrar compile figures and sends them to the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths (Director of Economics and Statistics), Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Births and Deaths

Figures relating to vital statistics exclusively for the district is not available for the period up to 1960. Birth rate increased from 9.4 per mille in 1961 to 19.81 per mille in 1971. It showed a slightly downward trend in the following two years. The following Table will show the total number of births and deaths

in the District and their rates:—

Table No. XVI-1
Births, Deaths and their Rates

Year	Total No. of Births	Total No. of Deaths	Birth Rate per mile	Death Rate per mile
1	2	3	4	5
1961	5,592	4,690	9.4	5.4
1965	1,706	2,025	10.13	3.14
1966	4,885	1,706	7.42	5.59
1967	7,881	4,159	11.68	6.31
1968	8,966	3,176	12.88	4.56
1969	13,864	5,279	19.44	7.40
1970	13,673	4,933	18.72	6.75
1971	14,116	4,201	19.81	5.90
1972	12,875	6,554	17.66	8.99
1973	13,367	6,226	18.02	8.40

Source.—The Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, Madhya Pradesh.

Causes of Mortality

Some of the causes of mortality are Cholera, Small-pox, Fever which includes Malaria, Bowel Complaints, T. B., etc. The mortality caused by these diseases in recent years is tabulated below:—

Table No. XVI-2
Deaths and their Causes

Year	Cholera	Small-pox	Fever	Diar-rhoea Dysen-tary	Respira-tory Disease	Injuries and Accidents	All other Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965	..	..	124	194	545	..	..
1966	4	227	586	57	55	..	767
1967	71	900	1,852	396	383	153	504
1968	46	221	1,373	701	429	150	750
1969	32	672	2,549	411	735	221	659
1970	16	226	2,620	441	753	140	737
1971	..	310	2,152	408	683	133	515
1972	165	660	3,377	537	867	166	782
1973	158	431	3,226	489	816	132	974

Source.—Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, Madhya Pradesh.

Infant Mortality

The main causes of infant mortality are prematurity, malnutrition (chiefly owing to want of mother's milk) diarrhoea, respiratory diseases, small-pox and fevers. The extension of medical facilities to the very interior of the District through primary health centres and their sub-centres, arrangement for pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers and provision for the supply of milk powder to the underfed infants and their mothers have considerably checked infant mortality in recent years. Although the annual rate of infant mortality has shown fluctuating trend, it was the lowest (34.46 per thousand) in 1962 and the highest (86.82 per thousand) in 1971. The annual rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births and maternal mortality per 1,000 total births for the period from 1962 to 1973 are given below:—

Table No. XVI-3
Infant Mortality

Year	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births	Maternal Mortality per 1000 total births
1	2	3
1962	34.46	..
1965	46.00	..
1966	..	..
1967	78.54	..
1968	40.26	..
1969	53.95	..
1970	56.68	1.73
1971	86.82	1.32
1972	74.80	0.62
1973	60.87	1.42

Source.—Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, Madhya Pradesh.

Diseases Common to the District

In the erstwhile princely State of Chhatarpur, which is the major constituent of the present Chhatarpur revenue District, the most common diseases were that of the digestive and respiratory systems, skin diseases, ulcers, eye diseases, Malaria, diseases of the nervous system, dyspepsia and rheumatism. However, mortality was mostly caused by Cholera, Small-pox, T. B. and Malaria.

Cholera

The first available report about Cholera epidemic is of 1910 when the peripatetic medical assistants who were appointed by the State to popularize western medicine had to be immediately deputed on Cholera duty. Compounders and vaccinators were sent out to the affected areas and medical relief was carried into the very houses of the affected village population. There were 754 seizures

and 408 deaths in that year. In 1912-13, there were again 36 seizures and 16 deaths from Cholera in the State. It ravaged the District in an epidemic form in 1919-20 killing as many as 2,453 persons. Though medical aid was rushed to the distressed through travelling Compounders, "the alarming rapidity with which the disease spread side by side with the abnormal rain in July and August and the ignorance and superstition of the villagers much hampered the relief measures of the medical Department." Cholera epidemic has broken out in the District every year since 1966, except in the year 1971. The mortality figures have varied from 4 in 1966 to 165 in 1972, as shown in the table earlier.

Preventive and curative measures are resorted to when there is an outbreak of this disease. The preventive measures include the disinfection of the source of water supply by potassium permanganate and mass inoculation campaign. At the time of serious outbreaks the medical and public health staff carry on mass inoculation, impart health education and distribute anti-cholera medicines. Infectious cases are also treated in the isolation wards of hospitals and in hutments specially constructed for the purpose. The number of persons inoculated every year from 1969 to 1973 was 36,527; 11,961; 30,138; 1,06,717 and 1,96,717, respectively. Emergency Cholera regulations are also enforced under the Epidemic Diseases Act whenever the disease broke out in an epidemic form.

Small-pox

For want of statistics it is difficult to assess the intensity of incidence of this disease in the District. In recent years, *i. e.*, from 1966 to 1973, small-pox appeared in the District practically every year, each time causing considerable number of deaths. The mortality caused during this period has, as given in the Table No. 2, varied from 221 in 1968 to 900 in 1967. During the period other two years that recorded the highest mortality were 1969 (672) and 1972 (660).

The only preventive measure for this disease is vaccination. In the erstwhile state of Chhatarpur the State Surgeon was in charge of the annual vaccination programme. He was assisted by an Assistant Superintendent and four vaccinators. The State was divided into various vaccination circles to carry out the annual vaccination campaigns. The peripatetic medical Assistants and Compounders were also engaged in vaccination campaigns. Arrangements for vaccination had also existed in the erstwhile State of Bijawar, where vaccination was carried on at the hospital. The State Gazetteer of Bijawar (1907), reports that about 3,000 persons were vaccinated annually.

In the present Chhatarpur District, vaccinators and their supervisory staff functioned under the Civil Surgeon until the establishment of the office of the District Health Officer in 1968. Now the general supervision and control of

1. Chhatarpur State Administration Report for the year 1919-20, p. 20.

vaccination work rests with the District Health Officer. The vaccination work has been intensified under the National Small-pox Eradication Programme. The staff includes one Para-medical assistant, 14 Sanitary Inspectors and 37 Vaccinators. Of the 37 Vaccinators five are posted at headquarters to constitute a mobile team, while four each are posted to the eight primary health centres of the District. The number of vaccinations performed by this team during the past seven years is given below:—

Table No. XVI—4

Vaccination Work done in the District

Year	Primary Vaccinations	Revaccinations	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1967	25,626	60,510	86,136
1968	16,425	2,610	19,035
1969	17,810	8,910	26,780
1970	24,576	34,393	58,963
1971	32,236	39,245	71,481
1972	48,532	58,719	1,07,251
1973	36,410	56,608	93,081

Source.—Civil Surgeon, Chhatarpur.

Malaria

The Administration Reports of erstwhile Chhatarpur State make a mention about the incidence of Malaria in the region. It is reported that there was a small malaria epidemic in 1910-11 which was successfully combated by the medical department of the State and that about 8 pounds of quinine was distributed to the villagers free of cost. Again, in 1919-20, one of the major diseases that afflicted the district population, especially during the first four months, was Malaria. Distribution of quinine was the only measure undertaken.

In October, 1953 the Malaria Control Programme was started in the District with its headquarters at Nowgong. It switched over to the National Malaria Eradication Programme (N.M.E.P.) in 1959. The NMEP Unit at Nowgong covers an area of 7,810 sq. miles which consists of three revenue districts, namely, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh and Panna. The NMEP population to be brought under the Programme was estimated to be 17,85,196 in December, 1971. The Unit was under attack phase from 1959 to 1962.

The Unit is divided into five sub-units, namely, Nowgong, Chhatarpur, Panna, Tikargarh and Niwari. Of these, the first two, namely, Nowgong and Chhatarpur, fall in the revenue district of Chhatarpur. The Unit Officer is assisted by two Assistant Unit Officers, 5 Senior Malaria Inspectors, 45 Junior Malaria Inspectors, 12 Technicians, 5 Senior Field Workers, 12 Field Workers and other ministerial and Class IV staff. Each Sub-Unit has a Senior Malaria Inspector to be incharge of the field work. The Nowgong and Chhatarpur Units entered into consolidation phase in 1963 and 1964, respectively. But the main Unit again entered in reverted attack phase in 1967. The work done by the NMEP Unit is tabulated below :—

Table No. XVI—5

Work done by N.M.E.P. Unit

	Year							
	1961	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
No. of Villages in which DDT Spraying was done.	3145	No Spraying from 1963 to 1966 as the Unit was in consolidation phase.		3320	2851	2871	2866	2866
No. of children examined.		—No spleen survey was done—					159	1031
No. of positive,		—Nil—						
No. of Blood Smears examined.	Nil	149573	181515	168043	163521	145037	171735	181051
No. of positive cases.	Nil	601	8360	8066	2683	1234	2601	5681

Source.—Malaria Unit Officer, N.M.E.P. Unit, Nowgong.

The surveillance operations under this programme are of two kinds—Active and Passive. Under the Active Surveillance the specially appointed staff of the Malaria Eradication Programme would visit every house at periodical intervals, enquire about cases of fever, take blood smears and get them examined. If the results are found positive for Malaria the staff would supply a complete course of anti-malaria drugs to cure the disease. Under the latter type (Passive) the Government and private agencies connected with medical and public health and the Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations would report suspected cases of Malaria that come to their notice to the authorities. Here also blood smears are collected and examined, and treatment prescribed. The Active Surveillance is chiefly meant for the rural areas, whereas Passive Surveillance is best suited to the urban areas. The following Table will show the Surveillance work done by the Unit:—

Table No. XVI—6

Surveillance Operations (Active and Passive)

Year (1)	1961 (2)	1965 (3)
Number of Fever cases Detected	23801	95672
Number of Blood Smear Collected	23801	149573
Result (No. of Positive Cases)	Nil	601

1966 (4)	1967 (5)	1968 (6)	1969 (7)	1970 (8)	1971 (9)
10821	112554	126447	145387	141285	146777
181515	168043	163591	145083	181168	189360
8360	8066	2683	1234	2601	5681

Tuberculosis

It was difficult to assess the number of deaths caused by Tuberculosis every time as it defied detection in the early years of the present century. In 1956 and 1960 there were 25 and 11 deaths, respectively from Tuberculosis in the District.

Since 1951 BCG Teams have been visiting the District to combat tuberculosis by testing and administering BCG vaccine on a mass scale. The BCG Campaigns were not conducted every year in the entire District as the teams moved from district to district. The following table will show the number of persons tested and vaccinated :—

Table No. XVI—7

BCG Campaign

Year	Registered	Tested	Vaccinated	Direct Vaccination
1951	..	..	NA	1,870
1961	..	..	NA	27,498
1969	..	..	36,407	458
1970	..	..	1,36,179	..
1971	..	..	1,11,455	..
1972	..	..	1,54,726	..

Source.—BCG Supervising Medical Officer, Indore.

Eye Diseases

Trachoma and Cataract are the two eye diseases prevalent in the District. In order to assess the incidence of Trachoma in the State, a Pilot Project Survey was conducted in 1959 under the auspices of Indian Council of Medical Research. The percentage of incidence of Trachoma was estimated to be 50. The medical institution at the district and tahsil headquarters offer treatment through specialists for these diseases.

For the treatment and operation of cataract, eye camps are also organised by Government and Private agencies. One such eye camp was organised by the Government in 1971-72 at the Primary Health Centre, Laundi from 20th January 1972 to 1st February 1972. As many as 568 patients were examined and 153 operations performed. The Government organised another eye camp at Primary Health Centre, Badamalhera from 9th to 18th March 1964 where in 367 patients were examined and 128 operations performed.

Other Diseases

Bowel complaints, especially Dysentery, were responsible for 10,27,23 and 13 deaths in 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1960 respectively. However, mortality from these diseases have considerably decreased in recent years owing to the extension of medical facilities to the very interior of the District through primary health centres and their Sub-centres. The incidence of leprosy is not high in the District. As such there are no special institutions for the treatment of leprosy in the District. However, treatment for this disease is offered at the out-door departments of primary health centres and civil hospitals. In these medical institutions only 14 patients of leprosy availed themselves of these facilities till May, 1972.

The incidence of Venereal diseases is not negligible. There is a VD clinic attached to the District hospital since 1954 in which treatment was offered to 805, 987, 1208, 1074, 806, 1271 and 1308 patients in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 respectively. Penicillin treatment is offered free of cost to the patients here. No specialists are provided. There is no facility for indoor treatment.

In the erstwhile State of Chhatarpur there was an outbreak of plague in 1917-18 in the Deora parganas which took a toll of 71 lives. Further incidence of Plague is not reported. The District also has no plague cases in the immediate past. Yet another disease that took a heavy toll in the State was the countrywide influenza of 1918-19. The total number of deaths caused by this epidemic was 7,244. To combat this epidemic a temporary dispensary was opened in the centre of Chhatarpur town and medical aid was made available to patients in the interior through travelling compounders.

Hospital and Dispensaries

In course of time the State hospital of Chhatarpur grew in size to become the District Hospital. So also the hospital owned by the erstwhile State of Bilwar became a Civil hospital with greater facilities. The dispensaries at Kishangarh

(about 57 km. from Chhatarpur) Maharajpur (22 km. from Chhatarpur), Chandla (which belonged to erstwhile Charkari State) and Harpalpur also were upgraded into Civil hospitals. The Civil Hospital at Kishangarh was taken over by the Tribal Welfare Department in 1953 since it was located in the tribal area.

The following Table will speak for the growth of medical institutions in the District during the first two Plan periods.

Table No. XVI—9
Progress of Medical and Public Health Activities
(1951-1960)

Description	1951	1956	1960
Primary Health Centres :			
(a) Number	..	3	5
(b) No. of Beds	36	53	53
Hospitals including nursing Homes :			
(a) Number	8	8	8
(b) No. of Beds	52	90	90
Dispensaries Number	12	13	13
(a) Number M. C. W.'s	1	4	4
(b) No. of Beds	..	..	..
Special Medical Institutions			
(1) V. D. Clinics	..	1	1
(2) T. B. Clinics	..	1	1
No. of Registered Medical Practitioners :			
(a) Allopathic	8	8	8
(b) Ayurvedic	7	7	7
No. of Registered Nurses	..	4	7
No. of Registered Midwives	..	9	40
No. of Registered Vaccinators	14	14	14
Family Welfare Clinics :			
(a) Government	..	2	4
(b) Non-Government	..	..	..

Note. (.) denotes that figures were not furnished.

Source.—District Census Handbook 1961.

Primary Health Centres

In order to provide medical facilities to the rural Population a number of Primary Health Centres and sub-centers were opened in the District during the Plan periods. These institutions are located in the Community Development and National Extension Service Block areas. A primary health centre can be defined as an organisation providing or making accessible, under the direct supervision of at least one physician, the basic health services for a community. The primary health centres which were established during the intensive phase of the Blocks were taken over by the Public Health Department as and when they entered their post intensive phase. Each primary health centre has three or more sub-centres to extend medical facilities to the interior. Each centre is usually staffed by atleast one Medical Officer, one compounder, one driver, one lady health visitor, four midwives, one wardboy, one sweeper, one *dhobi* and one waterman. A midwife is attached to each sub-centre. The Medical Officer in charge of the centre visits each sub-centre once in a week. The staff position varies according to the number of sub-centres and other requirements.

The Civil Hospital at Nowgong was the first to be converted in to a primary health centre. Prior to that it was in the Cantonment area, controlled by the Agency Surgeon until 1948, when it was transferred to the District Medical Officer following the formation of Vindhya Pradesh. This was followed by Laundi, Rajnagar, Buxwaha, etc.

The District now has eight primary health centres at Nowgong (since 1956), Laundi (1956), Rajnagar (1961), Buxwaha (1961), Badamalhera (1961), Satai (1965), Gaurihar (1966) and Issanagar (1966).

District Hospital, Chhatarpur

This is the main hospital of the District. The origin of this hospital has already been discussed earlier. It is now an 88 bedded hospital (30 medical, 30 surgical, 20 maternity and 8 private) staffed by One Superintendent, 7 Assistants Surgeons, 3 Women Assistant Surgeons and one Dental Surgeon. A V. D. Clinic is attached to this hospital since 1954. One A. N. M. training centre is also attached to this institution where 18, 1, 11, 6, 9, 7, 10 and 8 candidates were trained in 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973, respectively. Other units attached to the District Hospital are one anti-rabic centre since 1958, one Public Health Laboratory since 1958 and blood bank since 1972. The number of in door and out door patients who received medical relief annually is given in the table below :—

Table No. XVI—10
Number of Patients Treated in District Hospital

Year	Out-door		Indoor New
	New	New & Old	
1968	55,168	1,85,699	4,305
1969	59,304	1,35,253	5,113
1970	54,978	1,07,859	5,223
1971	41,707	83,778	4,343
1972	56,794	1,03,403	5,949
1973	57,294	1,03,193	5,994

Source.—Directorate of Health Services.

Tuberculosis Hospital, Nowgong

For the treatment of Tuberculosis this is the premier institution in the District. It was formally opened on 17th February, 1954. Situated at a height of 751 ft. above sea level this hospital is 19 miles away from the Harpalpur Railway Station. The place is connected by Harpalpur-Chhatarpur bus service. The general hospital is also nearby. At the time of its opening, the institution had 70 beds (male 50 and female 20) 5 of which were reserved for coal miners. It has a 300 MM X-ray plant. Fluoroscopy and Radiography are carried out here. It has a laboratory where routine blood, urine and sputum examinations are done. Routine investigation are done free of charge to poor patients. Children are also admitted. There is a Solarium which can hold 20 patients. The initial staff included one Medical Superintendent, one Medical Officer, two Doctors, one Nursing Superintendent, three Nursing Sisters, seven staff Nurses and six Compounders.

As against this, the institution has now a sanctioned strength of staff consisting of one Superintendent, 7 Assistant Surgeons, one Matron, 4 Nursing Sisters, 11 staff Nurses, 8 Compounders and several other technical and non-technical staff. The bed strength was increased from 70 to 94 in 1957, to 118 in 1958 and to 125 (80 males and 45 females) in 1972. A mass miniature X-ray of 100 MM was provided in 1967 by UNICEF. The average number of indoor and out-door patients annually treated here during the past three years is 106 and 63 in 1971; 109 and 83 in 1972; and 107 and 101 in 1973, respectively. The institution being a T.B. Centre for the District, serves the T.B. population of adjoining districts as well. This District Tuberculosis Centre started functioning in the National Tuberculosis Institute pattern with effect from 23rd May, 1967.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

There are four such centres in the District at Chhatarpur (since 1953) Nowgong (1953), Bijawer (1956) and Laundi (1956). No beds are provided in these centres.

Presently the District has 27 allopathic medical institutions, namely, one District Hospital at Chhatarpur; five Civil Hospitals at Bijawer, Kishangarh, Mahrajpur, Chandra and Harpalpur; eight Primary Health Centres at Nowgong, Laundi, Gaurihar, Rajnagar, Satai, Buxwaha, Badamalhera and Issanagar and thirteen Civil Dispensaries at Khajuraho, Chandrangar, Deora, Angore, Ghoura, Bhagwan, Lugasi, Jujharnagar, Garrouli, Muderf, Jhamtuli, Ramtoriya and Alipura. In addition there are 23 Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries also in the District. The

following Table will show the tahsilwise position of medical institutions, their bed strength and the area and population served in 1970-71 :—

Table No. XVI—11

Medical Facilities (1970-71) Tahsilwise

Tahsil	Hospital/Dispensaries or Institution			Beds Available		
	No.	Area served (sq. km.)	Population served ('000)	No.	Area served (sq. km.)	Population served ('000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bijawar	15	234	12	34	103	5
Chhatarpur	20	167	17	127	26	2
Laundi	10	175	16	12	146	14

Source.—District Statistical Handbook, 1973.

The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at these medical institutions is tabulated below.

Table No. XVI—12

Number of Patients Treated in the District

Year	Outdoor		Indoor		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1960-61	1,70,414	1,34,618	3,658	1,417	3,10,107
1965-66	1,88,560	1,17,291	3,420	4,529	3,13,900
1969-70	2,31,353	1,30,517	19,003	20,637	4,12,510
1970-71	2,03,133	1,08,335	21,896	36,812	3,70,076
1971-72	2,56,780	1,32,910	20,460	21,188	4,31,338

Source.—District Statistical Handbook, 1973.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

There are 23 Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the District. The names, period of establishment and their distance from Chhatarpur are listed below:—

(A) Established between 1948 and 1952

(1) Kishangarh (80 km.), (2) Bajna (75 km.), (3) Pipat (36 km.), (4) Sarwai (72 km.), (5) Gadimalhera (15 km.), (6) Khaddi (80 km.), (7) Bachhon (55 km.) and (8) Chhatarpur.

(B) Established between 1961 and 1966

(9) Tatam (30 km.), (10) Balkora (57 km.), (11) Bamhori (114 km.), (12) Kurela (58 km.), (13) Lalpur (52 km.), (14) Regoli (27 km.), and (15) Doni (40 km.).

(C) Established between 1970 and 1973

(16) Parasaniya (75 km.), (17) Karri (24 km.), (18) Maushaniya (15 km.), (19) Churwari (40 km.), (20) Goyra (70 km.), (21) Mathangwa (18 km.) (22) Raintal (60 km.) and (23) Bandha (45 km.).

Each Ayurvedic dispensary is staffed by a qualified Vaidya and a Compounder or attendant. Indoor facilities do not exist in these dispensaries.

Christian Hospital, Chhatarpur

Situated near the bus stand on the Kanpur road, the Christian Hospital at Chhatarpur was started as a small dispensary around 1930 by two American missionaries. It became a hospital in 1932 when the present building was constructed on land donated by the then Maharaja of Chhatarpur. The management of the hospital rested with the American Friends Mission till 1973 when this institution was incorporated in the Emmanuel Hospital Association—a Charitable Society registered in New Delhi. The income from the hospital is sufficient to meet 75 per cent of its expenditure. The rest is met by voluntary donations received from India and abroad. The hospital does not receive any Government aid.

This 81 bedded hospital is headed by a Medical Superintendent. He is assisted by a Nursing Superintendent and other paramedical personnel. The respective number of indoor patients and outdoor patients treated here was 1,996 and 16,209 in 1972; 3 and 14,320 in 1973; and 2,176 and 14,793 in 1974. There is a Special Ward for maternity cases.

From January, 1975, this hospital has started a new scheme called Community Health Project, designed to provide preventive treatment to the community. An important feature of this project is that the Public Health Nurses will regularly visit schools and give health education to children, and immunising them against infectious diseases.

The number of private practitioners in the District (as in 1973) is given below category-wise:—

	Total	Urban	Rural
(a) Allopathy	18	12	6
(b) Ayurvedic	15	5	10
(c) Homeopathic	10	5	5
(d) Unani	..	..	..

Medical and Public Health Research Centre

There are no Research institutions as such in the District.

Public Health Laboratory

Under a master plan to expand laboratory services in the State through a central laboratory, 6 regional laboratories and 33 district laboratories, the Government accorded necessary sanction for establishment of a district laboratory at Chhatarpur. A public health laboratory thus came into being at

Chhatarpur in 1958, attached to the District Hospital. It is staffed by one Medical Officer, one Laboratory Technician, one laboratory attendant and one Sweeper. Food samples are examined in the laboratory to assess the per centage of adulteration.

Family Welfare

With a view to provide adequate medical advice to parents, especially mothers, in bringing up healthy children and in planning their families, a revised and modified family planning programme was chalked out in 1957 in the light of Government of India's proposals and the requirements of the State. Accordingly a number of urban and rural family planning clinics were opened in quick succession. It was also decided that the different primary health centres in Block areas should serve as the nuclei for family planning programme in rural areas.

For intensification of Family welfare programme in the District. A District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer has been posted at Chhatarpur in 1968. He is assisted by a team of Block Extension Educators and Social Workers who work for the programme through the various family planning centres, mostly attached to primary health centres. The following table will show the names, year of establishment and staff position of the Family welfare centres (Urban and rural) in the District.

Table No. XVI—13
Family Welfare Centres in the District

Rural Name of F.P. Centre and Date of Opening	Now-gong 1968	Raj-nagar 1968	Laundi 1968	Gauri-har 1968	Bux-waha 1968	Bada Malhera 1968	Satai 1968	Issa-Nagar 1968
Staff:								
Doctor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dais	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LHV	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1
ANM	7	6	4	3	4	4	4	8
BEE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Computer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FPHA	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	6
Acct.-cum-Store.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

LHV-Lady Health Visitor; BEE-Block Extension Educator; FPHA-Family Planning Health Assistant.

The urban clinic at Chhatarpur is staffed by one doctor, LHV, BEE, FPHA, and one Accountant each. It was also established in 1968.

Indian Red Cross Society

A branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was opened in the District 1969. The Collector and the Civil Surgeon are the honorary President and Secretary of the Society. Its activities in general are distribution of free medicines, diet, books and magazines among the poor and needy patients, dissemination of knowledge of hygiene and public health, and control of epidemics, flood and famines.

Sanitation

Details regarding the sanitary arrangements that existed earlier are not available. It appears that with the formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1948, sanitation received more attention. In rural areas, the Gram Panchayats, constituted under the Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act, 1949 were responsible for sanitation, cleanliness, preventions of epidemics and maintenance of public health of the villages. It was decided in 1955 that there should at least be one Sanitary Inspector for each Kanungo circle, having approximately a population of 40 to 45 thousands.

Sanitation in rural areas is now being looked after by the Gram Panchayats. However, this responsibility rests with the Blocks in respect of areas under their jurisdiction. The primary health centres established in the Block areas are the chief centres of these activities. The Medical Officer of the primary health centre acts as health officer for that area, assisted by a Health Visitor and a Sanitary Inspector. The District Health Officer (District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer) controls, supervises and co-ordinates these activities in all Primary Health Centres in his jurisdiction. He is responsible to the Regional Joint Director of Health Service, Rewa and he in turn to the Director of Public Health and Family Welfare, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The District Health Officer is provided with sufficient number of technical and ministerial staff to carry on this work.

In the urban areas the municipality is responsible for sanitation and conservancy arrangements.

Water Supply*

The Public Health Engineering Department looks after the water supply scheme in the town. In the rural areas, the Gram Panchayats and the Development Blocks make arrangements adequate supply of drinking water by constructing new wells and repairing old ones. No special arrangements exist for drainage and slum clearance.

*For details see Chapter XIV.

CHAPTER XVII OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Prohibition

Prohibition was never introduced in the erstwhile Chhatarpur, Bijawar, Lugasi, Gourihar, Charkhari, Garrauli, Alipura and Naiagawn Rebai States. However, with a view to minimising the consumption of liquor and other intoxicants, some restrictions were imposed. Before the advent of British rule, there was no system of excise taxation in the sense that there was a system of land revenue under the Mughal rule. Various methods of controlling the drinking habits were tried at different times with varying degree of success. Such attempts, however, were few and far between and at any rate before the advent of British rule there seems to have been no attempt on the part of Government to derive any material revenue from the consumption of intoxicants. The explanation probably lies in the fact that those who consumed liquor and drugs were a small minority and the use of intoxicants was not considered a legitimate source of State revenue.

In the erstwhile feudatory states liquor consumed was distilled from the Liquor Mahua. The right to distillation and vin was sold by auction yearly in each village. *Jagirdars* used to make their own arrangements on receiving an *Ijazatnama* or a permit from the Darbar for which they used to pay Rs. one. Two qualities of liquor were distilled, namely, *phul* and *Rashi* which sold at four annas and six annas per bottle, respectively. The number of liquor shops in Chhatarpur State was 154 and in Bijawar State 197. There were certain extraneous factors such as increased urbanization and movement of population away from agriculture which indirectly contributed to the spread of the drinking habit.

The opium and hemp drugs, including charas, ganja and Bhang are consumed mostly by the poor and labouring classes. With regard to Hemp Drugs opium the policy has followed the commitments of the Government of India from time to time.

Although Chhatarpur District still remained a 'wet' area, yet it witnessed various other measures preliminary to prohibition. So far, no organised temperance movement was launched in the District, except for a few stray efforts made during the early 'thirties to propagate anti drink habits. After the formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh in 1956 the temperance and anti-drink movement gained further momentum. Intensive propaganda through posters, leaflets and films on prohibition was undertaken in the District. Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare Departments continued to propagate against the evil of drinking and explaining the advantage of abstinence to villagers through lectures and lantern shows, etc. The Central Provinces Prohibition Act, 1938 was extended to the new Madhya Pradesh in 1959. Since various measures to

restrict or prohibit the consumption of liquor met with limited success all over the State, the Government of Madhya Pradesh after considerable deliberations shelved the idea of total prohibition.

Every effort is being made to educate public opinion against the evils of intoxicants. Prohibition Week is celebrated every year in the first week of October. The State Government declared 25 days of religious and national importance as 'dry' days in the year. On all these days, all liquor shops in the District were required to be compulsorily closed. Moreover, since 1959, restrictions were imposed on possession of all kinds of liquor and other intoxicants. The issue price of liquor was raised with a view to minimising its consumption. An ordinance No. 9 of 1967, the Madhya Pradesh 'Madya Nishedha Vidhi Nirasan Adhyadesh' was promulgated to repeal the Prohibition Act of 1938, and the Ordinance came into effect from 1st September, 1967.

Advancement of Backward classes and Tribes

A large section of District population is, socially and educationally, still backward. The President's order, relating to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes promulgated in the year 1956, listed eleven Castes and nine Tribes in the District. According to Census, 1961, the population of Scheduled Castes was 1,29,737 or 22.08 per cent and that of the Scheduled Tribes 17,228 or 2.93 per cent of the total population. A decade later in 1971, their population was 1,46,991 and 22,493 respectively. Principal among the Scheduled Castes were Chamar (77.68 per cent), Baisor (10.79 per cent), Kumhar (9.00 per cent), Mehtar or Bhangi (1.05 per cent), Dori or Domar (0.50 per cent), Sansia or Bedia (0.27 per cent). They generally live in rural areas and have returned 564 workers per thousand persons as against 513 for the District. The main Scheduled Tribes are Gond including Pathari, Khairwar including Kondars, Nat Navdigar, Saur and Sour.

In 1961, it was estimated that 60 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population was economically active, with four-fifths of the working force in the first two categories (Agriculture and Agricultural labourers). They are still economically backward. Agriculture is the main stay of the economy of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. 'Other Services', 'House-hold Industry' and 'Construction' were other categories of workers, having sizeable participation in the economy of Scheduled Castes. Economically, the tribal population mainly depends upon 'Mining', 'Forestry', 'Hunting', 'House-hold Industry', and 'Agricultural labour' for their livelihood. The Collector looks after the control and advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes in Chhatarpur District. To assist him, an officer of the rank of the District Organiser has been posted in the District.

Protective Legislations and Legal Aid

To save the tribals from the clutches of money lenders, the Debt Relief Regulation was enforced from 15th August, 1963. For providing economic relief to the *Adivasis* and *Harijans*, the Government introduced various measures, one of them is to give them legal aid. In 1971-72, three persons were given legal aid of Rs. 149.

Removal of Disabilities

To remove the social disabilities, the Government made applicable in the year 1955, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. In 1957, one case involving two persons was registered and in 1971, 12 cases involving 16 persons were registered under this Act. The Act declared observance of untouchability at public places an offence. As elsewhere, the success of this social legislation in the District can not be ascertained merely on the basis of number of offences registered with the Police Department. A general observation can be made that owing to the fast changing village scene, for which quick modes of conveyance, education democratic functioning of various institutions and Government are responsible, has brought about much laxity in the outlook of general masses towards the fellow beings. Gradually the age old practice of untouchability is dying out.

Non-official Organisations

A few non-official organisations are also working for the Welfare of Backward Classes in Chhatarpur District. Harijan Sevak Sangh is working for the social, economic and educational advancement of these people. Large amount of grants-in-aid has been sanctioned by the Government to this organisation in the past.

In the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh State a Harijan Boys Hostel at Chhatarpur, Harijan Girls Hostel at Nowgong, Adivasi Boys Hostel at Kishangarh and *Vimukta Jati* Hostel at Chandla and Bijawar were opened in this District. At present 10 hostels and a Welfare Centre is functioning in this District for these classes.

A number of welfare schemes were taken up during different plan periods. The following table gives the number of wells constructed for these classes.

Table No. XVII—1
Number of Wells and Amount Spent, 1952-1972

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Number of Wells	Amount (in Rs.)	Number of Wells	Amount (in Rs.)
1952-53	23	2,529	..	..
1955-56	66	34,310	3	1,200
1960-61	6	7,000	5	9,000
1970-71	1	2,000	..	..
1971-72	1	1,500	..	..

Educational Facilities

Many schemes for the spread of education among Adivasis and Harijans were launched and carried out. Efforts were made to impart primary, basic, secondary and vocational education to as many boys and girls as possible. Facilities already given to the Adivasis and Harijans like scholarships, stipends, free

supply of school stationery, books, etc., not only continued but also enhanced. Education for all stages was free for them. Girl students of these classes received scholarships at higher rate than that allowed to boys. For Scheduled Castes and Tribes two primary schools are working in this District. From 1952 to 1972, 10,127 students received State scholarship of Rs. 8,55,676 and 995 students received Rs. 3,98,827 as post-matric scholarship in this District. The scholars belonging to Scheduled Tribes and studying in primary schools received books and stationery. Moreover, student of Backward Classes and Tribes taking post-matric education were also given post-matric scholarships under the centrally sponsored scheme.

Co-operative Societies

With an ultimate objective of reorganising the entire village economy on Co-operative lines, the First Plan advocated Co-operative movement as an initial step. Since then the movement has gone a long way to provide economic security to the Backward Classes and Tribes in various ways. The movement has now assumed multipurpose character for better farming by distribution of seeds, fertilizers and agricultural equipments. In the year 1972-73, the District had 5 Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Tribes and 39 Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Castes.

Industries

Training was imparted to the persons of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in different trades like tailoring, weaving, bricks and tiles making, carpentry and leather goods. The following table shows the number of trainees who were imparted training in different trades up to 1974.

Table No. XVII—2
Number of Trainees

Name of the Block	Tailoring	Weaving	Fibre Industry	Carpentry	Leather	Black smith	Soap
1. Ishanagar ..	233	39	..	..	..	..	..
2. Gaurihar ..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rajnagar ..	42	..	35	16	12	..	..
4. Malehara ..	41	..	..	..	12	24	16
5. Laundi ..	49	..	..	..	14	..	..
6. Buxwaha ..	34	..	..	..	18	..	..
7. Nowgong ..	53	39	..	..	..	..	..

Source.—Deputy Director of Industries, Chhatarpur.

The loans were also granted under State aid to Industries Act, to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes in different years, mainly for brass industry, bricks, furniture making, gold-smithy, readymade garments, black-smithy, soap work, cycle seats, electroplating, candle making, leather works, bamboo works, *katha* making, cement *jali* and confectionery, etc. The following table shows details of loans given to these classes.

Table No. XVII—3
Loans Distributed

Year	Scheduled Castes			
	Brick Industry	Furniture Industry	Leather Industry	Bamboo Industry
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1957-58	3,600	1,250	13,800	900
1958-59	2,400	..	2,000	500
1959-60	3,700	..	..	..
1960-61	3,000	..	3,800	3,000
1965-66	..	800	1,750	1,700
1966-67	..	..	..	..
1967-68	..	..	..	450
1968-69	..	5,500	2,000	..

Year	Other Backward Classes			
	Furniture	Gold-smithy	Readymade Garments	Black-smithy
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1957-58	..	..	..	..
1958-59	800	..	3,000	..
1959-60	..	1,000	..	..
1960-61	2,300	1,500	1,500	1,850
1965-66	6,700	1,000	2,750	5,622
1966-67	8,400	..	1,500	9,350
1967-68	2,500	..	5,650	2,000
1968-69	5,500	..	2,300	3,240

Source.—Deputy Director of Industries, Chhatarpur.

The economic condition of the Scheduled Castes of the District can be studied from the figures provided by the Census 1961, given below :—

Table No. XVII—4

Number of Workers Category-wise 1961

Category	Total	Rural	Urban
1. All Scheduled Castes Population ..	1,29,737	1,23,063	6,674
2. Workers	73,231	70,008	3,223
3. Non-workers	56,506	53,055	3,451
4. Cultivators	32,606	32,351	255
5. Agricultural Labourers	16,863	16,764	99
6. In Mining and Quarrying	7,377	940	437
7. In House-hold Industry	9,445	8,701	744
8. In Manufacturing other than House-hold Industry,	276	161	115
9. In Construction	806	658	148
10. In Trade and Commerce	85	35	50
11. In Transport etc.	232	134	98
12. In other services	11,541	10,264	1,277
13. In Tanning, etc.	332	237	95
14. In Scavenging	404	159	245

The above figures show that the Scheduled Caste people lived mostly in rural areas of the District. Among them about 54 per cent and 46 per cent were workers and non-workers, respectively. Proportion of non-workers among them was higher in rural areas. About one fourth of their population was engaged in cultivation and this was more true in respect of their rural population.

Economic Conditions of Scheduled Tribes

As regards the economic condition of the Scheduled Tribes of the District in 1961, it may be said that out of their total population of 17,228 persons, only 231 persons were in urban areas. Among them, 9,874 persons in rural areas and 120 persons in urban areas were categorised as workers and 7,123 persons in rural areas and 111 persons in urban areas were non-workers. Majority of them were engaged as agricultural labourers.

With a view to improving the condition of these Castes and Tribes, the Government continued its scheme of allotment of land to landless persons, imparting industrial training, formation of Co-operative Societies, etc., in different Five Year Plan periods. In the year 1962-63, 701.99 acres land were allotted among 138 Scheduled Tribes families. In 1971-72, Rs.44,750 for 84 persons among Scheduled Castes and Rs.4,400 for 11 persons among Scheduled Tribes were sanctioned as agricultural subsidy.

Social Welfare

From time immemorial the *Harijans* and *Adivasis* of the District suffered from various social disabilities and stigmas, traditionally imposed by the higher castes. The *Harijans* were ostracised and were compelled to settle at the outskirts of the village. They are denied even the civic rights of using public places, wells, *serais*, *dharam-shalas*, schools, etc. The tribes, however, were not supposed to carry with them any such social stigma.

As the area became more and more accessible through the growth of means of communications, the people came in close contact with others, and this to some extent resulted in narrowing the gulf between these classes and the so called high castes. With the growth of political and social awakening, changes in the out-look of educated persons in regard to caste restrictions were noticed. With the growth of newspapers and periodicals, new liberal and democratic ideas made their impact. The political activities of the 'thirties and forties' of this Century too made these classes conscious of their civic rights and propaganda helped considerably in changing the hearts of the people in general.

In the year 1951, the Uttar Pradesh Removal of Social Disability Act, 1947 was made applicable to Vindhya Pradesh of which Chhatarpur was one of the Districts. Intensive publicity drive was launched to create public opinion in favour of removal of untouchability. Punishments to be given for observing untouchability were brought to the notice of the public. Many inter-caste dinners were arranged without any discrimination. Students of these Castes were given admission in all the schools. Many public wells were also thrown open for the use of *Harijans*.

An organisation, namely, Harijan Sewak Sangh, also tried to remove untouchability through propaganda among the caste Hindus. Upto the year 1954-55, Vindhya Pradesh Harijan Sewak Sangh was running schools and hostels for the welfare of *Harijan* and *Adivasis*. The year-wise grant-in-aid paid to it by the Government is given below :—

Table No. XVII—5
Amount of Grant-in-aid

Year	Amount (In Rs.)
1956-57	4,980
1960-61	12,000
1961-62	12,400
1962-63	12,000
1963-64	31,700
1964-65	23,000
1965-66	17,000
1966-67	19,593
1967-68	27,168

Local Bodies

A number of welfare measures for these classes were also taken by the municipalities of the District. Depending upon their capacity, they granted various allowances and improved their pay-scales and service conditions mainly for sweepers and other sanitary staff. These included the earned leave facilities, casual, medical and maternity leave benefits, etc. These classes were also given liveries, blankets, washing soap and medical reimbursement facility. Lighting and drinking water facilities were also given to them. To improve their working conditions hand *thelas* and tractor trollies were also provided for carrying night-soil.

Reservation and Employment Opportunity

In order to give adequate opportunity to these classes to join the Government service, the Government have reserved 15 per cent of posts for the Scheduled Tribes in class I and II services. The reservation in class III and class IV services is to the extent of 16 and 20 per cent, respectively for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Other facilities such as relaxation in normal age limit for entry into the Government services, payment of travelling allowance for journey performed in connection with interview, etc., exemption from or reduction in payment of application and examination fees are also given to the candidates of these classes. In seeking employment, the District Employment Office is striving to extend all help to them.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE
ORGANISATIONS*Representation of the District*

Delimitation of Parliamentary and Legislative Assembly Constituencies Order of 1951 included Chhatarpur District in Two-member Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh Parliamentary Constituency for the First General Elections to Lok Sabha held in 1951-52. One seat of the Constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The Constituency comprised 5,87,455 electorates. Being a Two-member Constituency, the total number of voters was 11,74,910. Out of this 29.5 per cent, i. e., 3,47,010 valid votes were polled. Two members represented the District in Lok Sabha.

This Constituency underwent a radical change as a result of Delimitation Constituencies Order of 1956. Along with Panna, Datia, Tikamgarh and parts of Satna Districts, Chhatarpur District was covered by a newly formed Two-member Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency at the time of Second General Elections of 1957. One seat of the Constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The Constituency included 15,43,880 votes. In the election 34.71 per cent or 5,36,011 valid votes were polled. Thus, two-members represented the interests of Chhatarpur District along with those of a few other districts in Lok Sabha.

As a result of Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, the former Two-member Khajuraho Constituency was transformed into a single-member Constituency. It included parts of Chhatarpur, Satna and Panna districts. Some parts of the District were covered by the another single-member Lok Sabha Constituency of Tikamgarh which was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Election details of 1962 in these two Constituencies were as shown below:—

Table No. XVIII—1
Lok Sabha Elections, 1962

Name of Constituency	No. of electors	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage Col. 3 to 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Khajuraho	4,69,766	1,93,432	41.17
Tikamgarh	4,50,112	2,21,561	40.33

Two members elected by these constituencies were the representatives of this District also in the Lok Sabha.

Under the Delimitation Order of 1964 the constituencies formerly covering the District in 1962 underwent a readical change. For Lok Sabha Elections of 1967 the District was divided into Tikamgarh Scheduled Castes Constituency and Satna (General) Constituency. These two constituencies continued to cover the District in Lok Sabha Elections of 1971 also. But in 1977 the Malehra Vidhan Sabha Constituency of Chhatarpur District was grouped under Damoh Lok Sabha Constituency while the remaining four Vidhan Sabha Constituencies of the District fell under the Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency.

Details of these four Lok Sabha Elections are shown below:—

Table No. XVIII—2
Lok Sabha Elections, 1967, 1971, 1977 and 1980

Name of Constituency and year of Election	No. of Electorates	No. of Valid Votes Polled	Percentage o Col. 3 to 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tikamgarh :			
1967	5,41,011	2,76,107	54.17
1971	5,72,258	2,34,587	43.69
Damoh :			
1977	6,24,551	3,45,483	58.55
1980	6,90,994	3,53,672	52.94
Satna :			
1967	5,25,824	2,70,307	54.37
1971	5,71,563	2,98,990	55.57
Khajuraho :			
1977	6,66,008	3,27,497	52.37
1980	7,30,654	3,45,961	49.14

Vidhan Sabha

The District was delimited in 1951 into six constituencies at the time of Vidhan Sabha elections of 1951-52. Two of the constituencies were double-member. Thus, the electorates of the District sent its eight representatives in the Vindhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha. Details of the first elections in these six constituencies are

shown below:—

Table No. XVIII—3
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1951-52

Name of Constituency	No. of Seats	No. of Votes	No. of Valid Votes polled	Percentage of Col. 4 to 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bijawar	2	1,15,688	27,677	24.6
Malhera	1	33,173	11,647	32.1
Rajnagar	1	32,634	7,747	22.8
Chhatarpur	2	1,17,964	32,144	27.2
Chandla	1	33,564	10,601	31.5
Laundi	1	32,344	12,735	39.3

Delimitation Order of 1956 brought radical changes in the Vidhan Sabha Constituencies of the District. It reduced their number from 6 to 3 which included 2 double-member constituencies, each having one reserved seat for the Scheduled Castes. The District elected in 1957, five representatives for Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha. The table below shows the election position:—

Table No. XVIII—4
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1957

Name of Constituency	No. of Seats	No. of Votes	No. of Valid Votes polled	Percentage of Col. 4 to 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bijawar	2	1,96,494	47,376	24.4
Chhatarpur	2	2,03,584	65,206	34.0
Laundi	1	53,612	23,890	44.6

As a result of the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, the Vidhan Sabha Constituencies of the District underwent great changes. Delimitation Order, 1961 abolished former double-member constituencies and increased the number of single-member constituencies from 3 to 5 for the elections held in 1962. In subsequent elections of 1967 and 1972 the constituencies remained undisturbed. But in 1977 Laundi constituency was replaced by Chandla Constituency. The election details, i.e. (i) number of voters, (ii) number of valid votes polled and (iii) percentage of valid votes polled to the total

votes are shown below for all the five elections:—

Table No. XVIII—5
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977 and 1980

Year of Election	Constituencies				
	Malhera	Bijawar	Chhatarpur	Maharajpur S. C.	Laundi
1962 .. (i)	54,187	58,425	64,947	62,527	64,480
	(ii)	11,995	34,716	29,888	23,178
	(iii)	22.1	61.1	46.0	37.1
1967 .. (i)	66,915	71,355	69,101	64,577	75,575
	(ii)	33,577	34,495	30,675	24,172
	(iii)	50.2	48.3	44.3	37.4
1972 .. (i)	78,874	76,655	75,804	69,579	86,242
	(ii)	41,678	41,729	37,650	28,370
	(iii)	52.8	54.4	49.7	40.7
Chandla Constituency					
1977 .. (i)	82,075	83,077	85,395	93,021	78,151
	(ii)	42,319	43,188	42,092	38,363
	(iii)	53.85	54.38	51.40	43.01
1980 .. (i)	92,011	91,207	92,244	1,00,375	85,732
	(ii)	39,241	38,454	47,898	36,328
	(iii)	44.05	43.29	53.60	37.35

Political Parties

In the First General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1951-52, the Indian National Congress contested and won both the seats of Two-member Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh Lok Sabha Constituency. Its candidates received 82,104 and 80,767 valid votes out of 3,47,010 polled in the Constituency. There were 10 contestants in the field.

Again, in 1957, the Party contested and won both the seats of Two-member Khajuraho Constituency. The fight was six-cornered. The candidates of the Congress got 1,44,834 and 1,22,970 valid votes out of 5,36,011 polled in this Lok Sabha Constituency.

In 1962 Lok Sabha elections the candidates of the Party contested seats in Single-member Khajuraho and Single-member Tikamgarh Lok Sabha Constituencies which then included the District. The Congress nominee won the seat of Khajuraho Constituency, while the nominee of that party in Tikamgarh reserved Lok Sabha Constituency lost the seat. In the former Constituency the Party nominee defeated his three opponents and got 89,722 valid votes out of 1,93,432 polled. In Tikamgarh

Constituency, in a triangular contest, the Congress candidate received 57,555 valid votes as against 97,647 got by the successful candidate of Praja-Socialist Party. Total number of valid votes polled was 2,21,561.

In a seven-cornered contest the Congress Party captured both the seats, which covered the District, in Lok Sabha elections of 1967. The reserved seat of Tikamgarh Constituency was won by getting 1,11,230 valid votes out of 2,76,107 polled in the Constituency. In Satna Lok Sabha Constituency it secured 1,32,260 valid votes out of 2,70,307 polled. The total number of contestants was five.

In the Mid-term Lok Sabha elections held in 1971, the Congress Party won the reserved seat of Tikamgarh Constituency but lost the seat of Satna Lok Sabha Constituency. The fight was triangular and pentagonal, respectively, in them. Out of 2,34,587 valid votes polled in Tikamgarh Constituency, the Congress secured 1,36,555. In Satna Constituency it got 1,21,280 valid votes as against 1,60,084 received by the successful Jana Sangh Party. Total number of valid votes polled here was 2,98,990.

In 1977 election the District was grouped under (i) Damoh and (ii) Khajuraho Constituencies. In Damoh Constituency the Congress candidate lost the seat having secured 98,032 votes. In the Khajuraho Constituency also the Congress party lost the seat, its candidate having secured 82,856 votes. In elections of 1980 the candidates of Congress Party won the seats having secured 1,61,492 votes and 1,39,246 votes from Damoh and Khajuraho Constituencies respectively.

Congress in Vidhan Sabha, 1951-52

The Congress Party contested and won all the eight Vidhan Sabha seats of the six constituencies of Chhatarpur District during the First General Elections to Vindhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, held in 1951-52. Details of elections in respect of Congress are shown below:—

Table No. XVIII—6
Congress in Vidhan Sabha, 1951-52

Name of Constituency	No. of Seats	No. of Contestants	Valid Votes	
			Polled	To Congress
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Bijawar	..	2	7	27,677
				7,326
				5,984
2. Malhera	..	1	3	11,647
				6,366
3. Rajnagar	..	1	3	7,747
				4,798

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Chhatarpur	..	2	11	32,144
				6,912
				7,149
5. Chandla	..	1	2	10,601
				5,406
6. Laundi	..	1	4	12,735
				6,258

In the General Elections to Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, held in 1957, the Congress Party succeeded in capturing all the five Vidhan Sabha seats of three constituencies of the District. Two of these seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes. It received votes in following order:—

1. In Bijawar, the Party received 10,509 in Reserved and 12,352 in General seat out of 47,376 valid votes polled in the Constituency.
2. In Chhatarpur, it received 16,006 in Reserved and 21,720 in general seat out of 65,206 valid votes.
3. In Laundi Constituency, the Party received 9,207 votes out of 23,890 valid votes polled.

In constituencies of Laundi and Two-member Chhatarpur the contest was rectangular while it was seven-cornered in Two-member Bijawar Constituency.

In the General Elections of 1962 the Congress suffered defeat in four of the five constituencies of the District. It could gain only one seat in Malhera Constituency reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The contest was triangular in all but one Laundi Constituency in which it was a straight fight between the Congress and the Praja-Socialist Party. The Congress nominees got votes in following order. (Figures in brackets are for the total valid votes in the respective constituencies):—

- (i) Bijawar (34,716) 2,632
- (ii) Malhera (11,995) 5,451
- (iii) Chhatarpur (29,888) 13,243
- (iv) Maharaipur (Reserved) (23,178) 8,652
- (v) Laundi (30,056) 14,259.

The Congress Party fairly improved its position in the Vidhan Sabha General Elections of 1967. Seats in three of the five constituencies, were captured by the Congress. In the remaining two constituencies Independent candidates won the election. In Malhera (Reserved for the Scheduled Castes) and Laundi constituencies the successful candidates received 20,788 and 19,210 valid votes as against 10,767 and 5,034 received by the Congress nominees, respectively. The total number of valid votes polled in them was 33,577 and 34,488. The number of contestants was three in the former and six in the latter. In three constituencies where the Congress was successful, voting in favour of the Party was as follows:—

- (i) Bijawar 10,861 out of 34,495 valid votes. The number of contestants was six.
- (ii) Chhatarpur 14,376 out of 30,675 valid votes polled. The number of candidates was seven.
- (iii) Maharajpur (Reserved for the Scheduled Castes) 11,005 out of 24,177 valid votes polled in the Constituency. The number of contestants in the field was five.

In the Vidhan Sabha General Elections of 1972 the Congress Party improved its position in Malhera (Reserved) and Laundi constituencies but lost its hold in Maharajpur (Reserved) and Bijawar constituencies. Thus, out of five Vidhan Sabha seats of the District, the Congress again won three. In Laundi Constituency the contest was eight-cornered while in all other constituencies it was rectangular. The Congress received valid votes in following order. (Figures in brackets are for valid votes polled in the constituencies):—

- (i) Malhera (41,678) 24,416
- (ii) Chhatarpur (37,650) 14,935
- (iii) Laundi (42,953) 13,180
- (iv) Bijawar (41,729) 15,645
- (v) Maharajpur (28,370) 11,230.

In the last two constituencies Jana Sangh won elections as it received 22,893 and 14,478 valid votes, respectively.

In the election of 1977 the Congress Party contested four of the five Vidhan Sabha seats. It did not contest from Bijawar. However, it was not able to secure any seat and for polled 7,637 votes in Malhera, 10,875 votes in Chhatarpur; 13,354 votes in Maharajpur and 14,176 votes in Chandla.

In the next mid-term polls of 1980, the party contested all the five seats and was successful in securing four seats, namely, Bijawar (16,774), Chhatarpur (18,334), Maharajpur (16,604) and Chandla (18,551). It lost the Malhera seat, having secured 7,953 votes.

Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party

This Party contested one seat of Two-member Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh Lok Sabha Constituency in the First General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1951-52. The Party lost the election by securing 30,042 valid votes. In the General Elections to Vidhan Sabha, held in the same year the Party set up eight candidates for eight seats of six Constituencies of Chhatarpur District. None of its nominee could get elected. Constituency-wise they received votes in following order:—

- (1) Two-member Bijawar—2,133 and 2,666,
- (2) Two-member Chhatarpur—2,693 and 2,112,
- (3) Malhera—2,134,
- (4) Rajnagar—708,
- (5) Chandla—5,195 and
- (6) Laundi—2,101.

As a result of merger of this Party with the Socialist Party, a new political Party, named Praja-Socialist Party came into being, in 1967. The party, therefore, did not contest the subsequent elections.

Socialist Party

In the First General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1951-52, the Party set up its candidate for one seat in Two-member Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh Constituency. He got 31,819 valid votes and lost the seat.

A candidate of Socialist Party contested Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency seat in 1962. He lost the seat by securing 7,183 valid votes.

In 1967 Samyukta Socialist Party set up its candidate in Satna Lok Sabha Constituency. He secured 11,627 valid votes and lost the election.

In respect of elections to Vidhan Sabha of Vindhya Pradesh, the Socialist Party contested elections for two seats in 1951-52. The candidate of the Party got 1,331 valid votes in Laundi Constituency, while the other contesting one seat of Two-member Chhatarpur Constituency received 2,136 valid votes. Both of them lost elections. Subsequently, the Party tried its luck in four of the five constituencies of the District in 1972. It set up its four nominees, one each in constituencies of Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Maharajpur and Laundi. They all lost elections as they secured votes in following order:— Bijawar—2,019, Chhatarpur—10,056, Maharajpur—1,625 and Laundi—7,258. It did not contest the subsequent election of 1977 and 1980.

Praja Socialist Party

The Party entered the field of Lok Sabha elections in 1957. It contested both the seats of Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency. It received 71,547 and 72,962 (Reserved seat) valid votes and lost them. In 1962 the Party set up two candidates one each in Khajuraho and Tikamgarh (Reserved) Lok Sabha Constituencies. Its candidate, securing 97,647 valid votes won the reserved seat but the other in Khajuraho Constituency lost the election as he got 23,435 valid votes.

The candidate of the Party fought the election from only Tikamgarh (Reserved) Lok Sabha Constituency in 1967. Securing 43,215 valid votes he lost the seat. In 1971 the Party again tried to win the reserved seat of Lok Sabha Constituency of Tikamgarh but it failed as it got 43,215 valid votes. The party did not contest the subsequent elections to Lok Sabha.

In respect of General Elections to Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, held in 1957, the Party contested three of the five seats of the District. In Two-member Bijawar Constituency, its two candidates got 5,744 and 4,102 (Reserved seat) valid votes, while the third candidate in Laundi Constituency received 4,557 valid votes. None of them could win the elections.

In 1962, the Party set up four nominees in four of the five Vidhan Sabha Constituencies of the District. One of them contesting from Laundi Constituency won the seat by getting 15,797 valid votes. In Malhera (Reserved) and Maharajpur (Reserved) Constituencies its members received 4,848 and 2,060 valid votes, respectively, while in Chhatarpur Constituency the number of valid votes received by its candidate was 2,196. They lost elections. The Party set-up three candidates in three of the five Vidhan Sabha Constituencies of Chhatarpur District in 1967. All of them failed to win elections, as having polled 1,794 valid votes in Chhatarpur, 3,516 in Laundi and 1,212 in Maharajpur (Reserved) Constituencies. The Party did not contest the subsequent General Elections 1972, 1977 and 1980 to Vidhan Sabha from any of the five constituencies of the District.

Communist Party of India

The Communist Party only once participated in the election and that too only for Lok Sabha. In 1967 it set up its two candidates in two Lok Sabha Constituencies which covered Chhatarpur District. In Tikamgarh (Reserved) and Satna Lok Sabha Constituencies its nominees received 4,711 and 12,789 valid votes, respectively. Both of them lost elections. The party contested for one of Vidhan Sabha during the elections of 1977 and 1980, namely from Malhera. It lost in

bye-election of 1977 having polled 9,414 votes. However, it got the Malhera seat in 1980 having polled 18,373 votes.

Scheduled Castes Federation

The Federation contested the Reserved Lok Sabha seat of Two-member Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh Constituency in 1951-52. Its nominee receiving 24,859 valid votes lost the seat. The Federation did not participate in any subsequent election held to either the Lok Sabha or the Vidhan Sabha.

Swatantra Party

Three of the five Vidhan Sabha seats of the District were contested by the candidates of this Party in 1972 but none of them was declared elected. Its candidates secured 3,819 valid votes in Malhera, 3,781 in Chhatarpur and 1,037 in Maharajpur constituency.

Bharatiya Jana Sangh

In the General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1951-52, the Jana Sangh contested both the seats of Two-member Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh Constituency but lost them. Its candidates secured 32,171 and 27,593 valid votes as against 82,104 and 80,767 obtained by the successful nominees of the Indian National Congress Party. In 1957 also Lok Sabha elections were contested by this Party in Two-member Khajuraho Constituency. Both the candidates of the Party failed to get elected. They received 50,674 and 73,024 (Reserved) valid votes. The successful candidates of the Congress obtained 1,22,970 and 1,44,834 valid votes in this Constituency. Jana Sangh contested Lok Sabha seat of Single-member Khajuraho Constituency only and lost it by getting 73,092 valid votes in the elections of 1962.

In the General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1967 the Sangh, contested Tikamgarh (Reserved) and Satna Constituencies. Both the candidates of the Sangh were defeated. The Sangh received 29,996 valid votes in the former Constituency and 95,681 votes in the latter. The Sangh again contested Lok Sabha seats in Tikamgarh (Reserved) and Satna Constituencies. In 1971 in the former constituency its candidate received 54,980 valid votes and he lost the seat. In Satna Constituency, however, its candidate got elected as he secured 1,60,034 valid votes. In elections of 1977 the party had merged itself into the Janta Party.

In Vidhan Sabha elections of 1951-52, Jana Sangh set up seven candidates, one each for 7 of the 8 seats of six constituencies of the District. None of its candidates succeeded in winning the seat. They received votes in following order:—

- (1) Two-member Bijawar-14,464 and 3,379;
- (2) Two-member Chhatarpur-2,365 and 2,684;
- (3) Malhera-3,147;

(4) Rajnagar 2,241; and

(5) Laundi 3,045.

Four of the five Vidhan Sabha seats of three constituencies of the District were again contested by the Sangh in 1957. Its candidates secured 5,255 and 6,023 valid votes in Two-member Bijawar and 16,362 and 11,128 valid votes in Two-member Chhatarpur Constituencies and lost all the four seats.

In 1962, however, the Sangh improved its position. It contested seats in three constituencies and won seats in Chhatarpur and Maharajpur (Reserved) constituencies. Its nominees received 14,449 and 12,466 valid votes in these constituencies, respectively. In Malhera constituency its candidates, who got 1,696 valid votes, lost the seat.

In Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1967 the Sangh contested all the five seats of 1967 the District but lost all of them.

It received valid votes in following order :—

(1) Malhera (Reserved) 2,002;

(2) Bijawar 5,015;

(3) Chhatarpur 8,172;

(4) Maharajpur (Reserved) 9,944; and

(5) Laundi 3,399.

In 1972, the Sangh set-up its four candidates for four of the five Vidhan Sabha seats of the District. Two of them *i. e.*, one each in Bijawar and Maharajpur (Reserved) constituencies, were elected as they secured 22,893 and 14,478 valid votes, respectively. In the constituencies of Chhatarpur and Laundi the candidates of the Sangh received 8,874 and 2,869 valid votes, respectively. Both failed to win the elections. In 1977 elections the party was merged into Janta Party.

Janta Party

The Janta Party was formed in May 1977 by the merger of the Congress (Organisation), the Jana Sangh, the Swatantra Party and the Socialist Party. They contested the Lok Sabha elections of January 1980 under the common electoral alliance and adopted the symbol of the Bharatiya Lok Dal. The above mentioned parties formally merged in May 1977, under the name of the Janta Party.

For the Lok Sabha elections of 1977 the Party set up its candidates from both the Lok Sabha seats of Damoh and Khajuraho and was successful in capturing both the seats. From Damoh the party got 2,47,451 votes while from Khajuraho it secured 2,44,641 votes. In the elections of 1980 the Janta Party was bifurcated into two parts; *i.e.*

Janta Party and Janta (Secular). Both these parties contested the Lok Sabha elections independently and both were unsuccessful in securing the two seats either from Damoh or Khajuraho. The Janta Party got 1,07,967 votes from Damoh and 92,810 from Khajuraho while the Janta (S) party got 36,827 votes from Damoh and 31,615 from Khajuraho.

For the Vidhan Sabha elections of 1977 the Janta Party contested for all the five seats from the District and was successful in gaining all seats namely from Malhera, Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Maharajpur, and Chandla, having got 19,307 votes; 24,651 votes; 25,523 votes; 24,088 votes and 28,599 votes respectively. During the elections of June 1980 the most important part was called the Bharatiya Janta Party which contested as the main opponent of the Congress Party. The Bharatiya Janta Party contested the elections for Vidhan Sabha for all the five seats but it lost all the seats having polled 7,063 (Malhera); 15,008 (Bijawar), 8,817 (Chhatarpur), 11,997 (Maharajpur); and 2,265 (from Chandla) votes.

News Papers

Chhatarpur district has been fortunate in that some eminent men of letters of national and even international repute seem to have cast lustre, on its literary and cultural scene. Among them, names of Dr. Gulab Rai, Shri Viyogi Hari, Dr. Hari Ram Mishra and John E. Forester, etc. may be mentioned.

The authentic history of journalism and printing in this district may be traced back to the year 1936 (Samvat 1992) when Chhatarpur State Gazette started as state publication under the orders of the Maharaja. It was printed at Leader Press, Allahabad and was continued till the year 1943.

After Independence, the State was merged into Vindhya Pradesh and the first printing press which started from Chhatarpur was Kamla Press in the year 1949, by Shri Babulal Mali who was an *ex-employee* of the State Jail Press, Chhatarpur. This press was established from the parts and equipments which were sold as junk from the old Jail Press. The first positive and concrete step in the field of literature and Journalism was the establishment of Vindhya Samachar Prasarak Samiti in 1949. The Vindhya Press was started in 1950.

In 1952, *Vindhyachal*, a Hindi weekly was started. The *Vindhyachal* publications from Chhatarpur has so far published nearly 40 books on literature and arts. Thus Shri Mahendra Kumar Manava, who owns and manages the Vindhyachal Publications has rendered a pioneer service in the sphere of printing, publications and journalism for Chhatarpur. From 1st January 1957, *Panchayat Raj*, a Hindi weekly, incorporating *Vindhyachal* was started from Chhatarpur. In 1959, publication of *Panchayat Raj* weekly was started separately from Bhopal and Chhatarpur. This is continuing publication till today (1981).

After about a decade, a Hindi weekly, called *Narendra Deo Samachar*, was started by the workers of the Socialist Party, but it ceased publication after 4 or 5 issues. The year 1975 witnessed the publication of three newspapers all of which were weeklies... Of these, *Kartavya* a Hindi weekly, started its publication from Chhatarpur from 3rd February 1975. Before 1975 the paper was jointly published from another place and copies were circulated at Chhatarpur. Another Hindi weekly, called *Prachand Jwala*, was started in June, 1975. The third weekly named *Milijuli Awaz* was started in October, 1975. After publication for about 3 months in 1976, it was converted into a daily in Hindi. It was called *Dainik Mazboot*. However, the paper met with the same fate and soon ceased publication after about 2 weeks or so.

In 1977 *Chitrakoot Samachar* was started as a weekly in Hindi from 15th February, 1977. However, it stopped publication after some issues. From 1st August 1977 a Hindi daily, called *Kranti Krishna* was started. This continued till November 1978 when it was made a weekly. From 16th October 1979, *Kranti Krishna* was again made daily. In January 1978 another Hindi weekly called *Jatashanker Samachar* was started. But this paper also had a very short life. From April, 1978, a Hindi daily, called *Secret Bulletin*, made its appearance, but it soon ceased publication.

In May, 1978 another Hindi daily called *Khajuraho Bulletin* was started. It was printed from Krishna Press. It was also short lived. From 14th August 1978, the weekly *Prachand Jwala* was merged in to a new daily called *Shubh Bharat*. Another daily called *Vishal Garjan* was started from 29th August 1978. But it had a short life. *Sajag Bharat*, a Hindi weekly was started from December, 1978. Its publication also did not continue for a long period.

In 1979, a weekly called *Yuva Jagaran Kranti* was started, but it had a short life. A Hindi daily, called *Rashtra Bhraman* started publication from 10th July 1979. Its publication is continuing (1981). A monthly Hindi magazine, called *Sukavi Bundelkhand* was started in 1979. It did not survive for long.

The year 1980 saw the publication of two weeklies in this District in Hindi namely, *Swatantra Garjan* and *Mahila Utthan*. The former was started from 1st August 1980. But it was irregular and was soon closed. *Mahila Utthan* was started from 1st November 1980. It is a regular publication and is coming out in 1981.

In 1981 *Jabalpur Samachar* a weekly started publication from 26th January, 1981. It was published from *Bada Malehra*. The publication is continuing. From 26th April 1981 another daily newspaper called *Bundeli Prabha* was started. Thus, in April 1981, the District was being served by 4 daily newspapers, namely (1) *Shubh Bharat*, (2) *Kranti Krishna*, (3) *Rashtra Bhraman* and (4) *Bundeli Prabha*. There are 4 weeklies also namely—(1) *Panchayat Raj*, (2) *Kartavya*, (3) *Mahila Utthan*, (4) *Jabalpur Samachar*.

The reading public of Chhatarpur District has to subscribe the newspaper published outside the District.

The Hindi dailies which command wider circulation in the District include *Jagaran* (Rewa), *Naveen Dunia* (Jabalpur), *Nav-Bharat* (Jabalpur), *Yuga Dharma* (Jabalpur), *Nava-Bharat Times* (Delhi), etc. The English dailies like *Hitavada* (Bhopal), *The Madhya Pradesh Chronicle* (Bhopal), *The Hindustan Times* (Delhi), etc. have a wide circulation in the District.

Weeklies and Monthlies

Besides dailies, the reading public subscribes to other periodicals, published outside the District. Among such periodicals figures Hindi and English weeklies and Hindi monthlies. Hindi weeklies in circulation in the District are *Dharm Yug*, *Dinman*, *Saptahik Hindustan*, *Blitz*, etc. have circulation among the Hindi reading public. English weeklies having circulation in the District are *Blitz*, *Illustrated Weekly*, *Filmfare* and *Famina*. Hindi monthlies and fortnightlies like *Kalyan*, *Navaneet*, *Parag*, *Bal Bharti*, *Nandan*, *Champak*, *Sarita*, *Sarika*, *Mukta*, etc., have circulation in the District.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

These organisations are of recent origin in the District. They have made some significant work with the object of serving the community in the various spheres of life. Some of these organisations which are 13 in number are described below.

District Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, Chhatarpur

This Institution was established in 1964-65 for the economic welfare of the discharged prisoners. It is registered as the Semi-Government organisation. To carry out the welfare activities, the Panchayat and Social Welfare Department grants Rs. 500 annually to the organisation.

Mahila Mandals

There are 12 branches of Mahila Mandals in the District working at (1) Sallya, (2) Bandhikala, (3) Dhomora, (4) Bagota, (5) Godhemalhara, (6) Buxwaha, (7) Chandranagar, (8) Rajnagar, (9) Rangoli, (10) Panotha, (11) Pipat, (12) Newari, and (13) Bithari. The aim of the institution is to improve the lot of the women and children in the area. Every institution is running *Bal-sadar* for the children up to 6 years of age and tailoring and music classes. Out of these, two Mahila Samitees are functioning in Chhatarpur, one of which is getting annual grant of Rs. 15,615 and another Rs. 1,540. The second one is maintained by the Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh.

Ravindra Bal Mandir, Chhatarpur

This institution works for the welfare and education of children. It was established in 1957-58. It runs a Bal Mandir and is registered as a Semi-Government Samiti. Its annual expenditure is about Rs. 12,000. In the

year 1972-73, it collected Rs. 12,107 through donors, grant-in-aid and tuition fees, etc. There are 13 teachers and other staff. In all 130 pupils were studying in the institution.

Matri-sadan and Shishu Mangal Kendra

There are three branches of the institution working in the District at Chhatarpur, Nowgong and Laundi. The purpose of this institution is to help the young expectant mothers, taking pre-natal, natal and post-natal care of the ladies.

Mahila Silai Prashikshan Kendra, Chhatarpur

The institution was established in 1954-55. It is working for the economic welfare of women. It is maintaining a tailoring class for them.

Yuvak Mandal

There are 21 Yuvak Mandals in the District at (1) Laundi, (2) Bijawar, (3) Krishnagarh, (4) Niwari, (5) Panotha, (6) Thandari, (7) Rampur, (8) Ghure, (9) Lugase, (10) Ujra, (11) Chouwara, (12) Navguva, (13) Jheehan, (14) Aktohra, (15) Pipat, (16) Barigarh, (17) Khari, (18) Chandranagar, (19) Kari, (20) Udaipura, and (21) Pandaria. These institutions aim at the welfare of the youth of the villages and get assistance and guidance from the District Panchayat and Social Welfare Office.

Shri Madhu Ashaskiya Kala Mandli, Garhi-Malehara and Ashaskiya Kala Mandal, Chandranagar

Both these institutions aim at carrying out the cultural activities for the entertainment of the people.

Bharat Sevak Samaj

This is a branch of the All India Organisation. The institution carried out cultural and economic activities for the welfare of the people of the area. It has its headquarters at Chhatarpur.

Shri Bajrang Kala Mandal, Jhijhan

This institution has been established to improve the physical health of the people. In addition to these voluntary organisations, there were some more societies contributing their mite in the field of education and culture. Namely Chetana Parishad, Gandhi Sanskritik Samiti and Milan Society.

Kala Mandalies

These were in the District at Garhi-Malehara, Jheehan, Chandranagar, Laundi, Barigarh and Chowka.

Model Club Bada Malehra, Chhatarpur

This was established in 1970. It aims at improving the physical vitality of the people. It organises wrestling and outdoor sports like state level volleyball competitions, etc. It gets grants-in-aid from State Government.

S. N. Banerjee Football Tournament, Chhatarpur

This body was established in 1960. It organises district level and state level football competitions. Its main financial resources are grants-in-aid and membership fees.

Nowgong Mela Samiti, Nowgong

It was established in 1953-54. Its field of activities are sports, cultural programmes and instructive type of exhibitions.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Bhim Kund

It is about 83 kms. from Chhatarpur and about 3 kms. from Bajna, the nearest village. Up to Bajna regular buses ply, from where there is a motorable road up to the spot. Bhim Kund is a very famous pond, seen through a wide hole in a mound. Water comes from the underground tunnel, collects in the pond and then flows on. The *kund* is 18 metres deep, 10 metres long and 3 metres wide. Steps have been constructed to reach the water. A story is current locally, that while the Pandva brothers were in exile they came near this place, Bhim struck his *gada* against the ground so hard that the earth moved violently. The mound was pierced and the *kund* was created. If a coin is dropped from its top its movement is seen for a considerable distance. The water inside is very clear and blue in hue. It has some medicinal value, specially for asthma.

There is a Siva temple near Bhim Kund. An annual *mela* meets here on the occasion of *Makar Sankranti* in January. A Sanskrit *Pathshala* is located at the place.

About 24 kms. away from Bhim Kund another pond, known as Arjun Kund was discovered around 1960. The nearest village is Dhangawan, about 2.5 kms. away. It is an under-ground closet, which is so dark that one had to take light to see its water. Nearby there are three temples and a *dharamshala* under construction. An annual fair is held here on *Makar Sankranti*.

Bijawar

Bijawar town is the principal place of the old Bijawar State. Now it is one of the tahsil headquarters of the District. Bijawar stands at an altitude of about 1,107 metres above sea-level on Gulganj-Bijawar-Kishangarh all weather first class road. Other roads crossing the town are Malgawan-Bijawar-Bajna road, Bijawar-Kishangarh-Jatashankar road and Bijawar-Bada Malehra road. Regular buses ply on all these roads.

Three weekly markets meet in its three wards, all on Sundays, while the annual *mela*, known as the Janki Mela is held in November-December for 15 days. It is managed by the Police and visited by about 5,000 pilgrims. The town contains *gram panchayat* and an N. E. S. (National Extension Service) Block.

Bijawar was a *sanad* State under the Bundelkhand Agency. It was founded by Bijaji Singh, a Gond Chieftain of Garha Mandla-dynasty and named after him. When Raja Kesri Singh came into power he offered his allegiance to the British overlord. As a reward the Crown granted him a *sanad* in 1811, and a hereditary title of Maharaja. Finally in 1877 the prefix of Sawai was awarded.

Chhatarpur (24° 55' North and 79° 36' East)

The headquarters of the district and tahsil of the same name, Chhatarpur town is named after Maharaja Chhatrasal who founded it in 1707 A. D.¹ It lies on the Nowgaon-Satna Road at a distance of 24 kms. from Nowgaon and 138 kms. from Satna. The Banda-Sagar Road crosses the Nowgaon-Satna Road at Chhatarpur, from where the former two places are 104 and 156 kms. away, respectively. With Mahoba and Rajnagar too the town is connected by good metalled roads. Regular buses ply on all these roads. The small stream Singhari flows along its eastern limit. At first the Panna Chiefs were the lords of this town, which fell to Kunwar Sone Singh in the 18th century A. D.

Chhatarpur is a town of considerable size with good wide roads. From Nowgaon its approach road is rendered beautiful by a large number of small brick and plastered *Chhatris* on both its rows. These are all built in the late Mughal and Hindu style of architecture and are devoid of much archaeological interest. Nevertheless these are lovely constructions with plaster ornamentations, and are mostly well preserved.

Being surrounded by hills on all sides, in general the town is pretty and picturesque with multitude of trees, tanks and the Singhari *mullah*. The three most important tanks of the town are the Rao Sagar, Pratap Sagar and Kishore Sagar.

The most important buildings of the town are the palace of the *ex-chief*; the Diwans residence which is now known as Gandhi Smarak Bhawan, the Circuit House and Rest House on a small eminence commanding a lovely view all around, the Collectorate, the Maharaja College, the Government Girls' Higher Secondary School, the office of the Superintendent of Police, etc.

At present the whole town is divided into 20 municipal wards. One of the wards is known as Beniganj. It was founded by Beni Hazuri of Panna. The Barigail ward contains the former rulers palace. The Kunjrahti ward is located in the centre of the town.

Chhatarpur contains many temples, old and new. Four temples on the hills, on four sides of the town, dedicated to Hanumanji, seem to dominate the scene at Chhatarpur. They are Angad Ki Toriya in the east, Sona Singars temple in the west, a temple on Jan Rai's Toriya in the north and Mote Ke Mahabir in the south, near which is located the Samadhi of a saint known as Sharir Baba. Another temple of Hanumanji is known as Firangi Pachhar Mahabir Mandir, perhaps so named in commemoration of the defeat inflicted on the British, near about the place. A big well nearby, known as Dal Thowan, is an important source of water supply to the town in times of difficulties.

1, The other version is that Chhatrasal was not the founder but he first made the place one of importance, see Cunningham, Archaeological Survey of India Report, Vol. VII, p. 28.

The Sankat-Mochan Mahadeo temple was built in 1736 by Himmat Rai Kayasth on the bank of the Rao Sagar Tank. The *ghat* of this tank is built of large square stones, gathered, probably, from a ruined temple. On the occasions of *Vasant Panchmi*, *Sankranti* and *Sivaratri*, the shrine is visited by a large number of devotees.

The temple of *Dhanus-Dhari*, standing close by, was erected by Mahants Ahdar Das in 1763 A. D. One Siddha Parmanandji constructed the temple of Jan-raiji on a hill to the north of the town in 1603, that is more than a century before the town was founded. The temple of Mahabir too was built on a hill to the west of the town. Raja Pratap Singh was the builder of the Narbadeshwar or Pratapeshwar Mahadeo temple on the bank of the Pratap Sagar Tank in 1846 A. D. The Gauri-Shankar Mahadeo Temple, standing near the palace was erected by Bunda Hazuran about 1867 A. D.

Other worthmentioning religious edifices are the Chitruguptaji temple, and the Jain temples of Bundhe Dalal and Amar Singh Chaudhuri. Nineteen mosques are there, of which four only are in use.

Besides these the cenotaphs of Maharaja Jagat Raj and Diwan Kamodh Singh, about 100 tombs of different Gossains, five *Sati* pillars and another 60 Hindu temples are distributed over the municipal area of the town, measuring 4,217 acres.

Since long Chhatarpur is known as a place of substantial commercial importance. The celebrated traveller Tieffenthaler, who visited the place about 1765 mentions about the commercial importance of this town, revealing at the same time how the *Sanyasis* and *Bairagis* were acting as bankers and merchants. Actually it was one of the largest commercial centres of Bundelkhand, containing a famous market for sugar, salt, *tat-patti*, country made paper, soap, brass and iron vessels and coarse cutlery. With the opening of new roads and railway lines the trade has decayed by being diverted elsewhere. Modern industries of some note include manufacture of paper, soap, carpet, *dari*, *tat-patti*, blanket, making of brass, iron and pewter vessel, gold and silver ornament, carving in wood, lacquer work, coarse cutlery and weaving of coarse cotton *gazi* cloth and printing on various fabrics.

The civic affairs of the town is looked after by a municipality covering an area of 4,217 acres. Besides schools and public libraries there are two colleges, one degree and one post-graduate. For the convenience of travellers Chhatarpur possesses a Circuit House, a Rest House, a municipal rest house and several hotels. The weekly markets meet in ward No. I on Sundays and in Ward No. II on Wednesdays. The *Jal Vihar Mela* is held annually in September/October for 30 days. It is attended by about 30 000 persons.

Doni (25° 07' N. and 79° 37' E.)

An old village of Chhatarpur tahsil, Doni lies on the bank of the Drona Sagar Tank, at a distance of about 42 kms. to the north of the district and tahsil headquarters. Nowgaon, another important village of the District is about 16 kms. north of this place. The Nowgaon-Mahoba Road passes at a distance of about 2 kms. from Doni.

It is said that the Chandel Rajas, who excavated the local Drona Sagar Tank, founded this village in the 17th century. Three temples are there in the village said to have been built in the same period. During the Great Revolt of 1857-58, a local leader, named Dewan Deshpai, rose in rebellion against the British. He was killed by two other villagers, known as Mihi Lal and Bansidhar Purohit, for which they were rewarded by the grant of a nearby *jagir* of Mahtol.

Dronagiri

This famous centre of Jain pilgrimage of Bijawar Tahsil is located at Sendhpa village at a distance of 58 kms. from Chhatarpur and about 7 kms. from Malehra.

There are 28 Jain temples at the top of the hill and one more in the village. The oldest temple is of Adinath or Bade-Baba, and is dated V. S. 1549. There is a cave on the hill inside which Muni Gurudutta attained *Nirvan*. In his memory a school, named Shri Gurudutta Digambar Jain Sanskrit Vidyalaya is running here. Three *dharmshalas* are there for the convenience of the pilgrims. Another temple known as *Chaubisi* mandir is under construction. A *Swadhyaya* mandir and an *Udasin Ashram* have been established here. An annual fair is held on this spot in the bright fortnight of the month of *Chaitra*.

Gatheora (24° 53' N. and 79° 39' E.)

Gatheora is also known locally as Ganthera. It is a village of Chhatarpur tahsil, lying to the south-east of the headquarters town and a little more than a kilometre from the Chhatarpur-Panna Road.

It is said that once upon a time before 1783 A.D., while Chhatarpur was a part of Panna State, one Bhagwant Chaudhuri was its *amil* (Revenue Collector). During his tenure Beni Hazuri, the *Diwan* of Panna came to Chhatarpur to check its account. Noticing some grave discrepancy he admonished the Revenue Collector, even beat him with his sandal. Immediately afterwards, he left for Kalinjar Fort to quell some revolt by its *Kiladar* Khemraj Chaube. Beni Hazuri exploited his absence and instigated Rao Arjun Singh, the *Ponwar* Thakur of Sungra, the then *Kamdar* of the Banda State to come over to Chhatarpur and take possession of the *pargana*. Beni Hazuri came post haste and a fierce battle was fought between him and the usurper at Gatheora but he was killed in action.

Gaurihar (25° 16' N. and 80° 12' E.)

A *sanad* state in the Bundelkhand Agency, it is now included in the Laundi tahsil. The grant was made by the British in 1807 to some Jijhotia Brahmins, who ruled the State till its merger. The ruling Chief remained loyal to his lord during the Great Revolt of 1857-58 and received in reward a *kilat* of Rs. 10,000.

The main village is Ga urihar, which is the headquarters of a National Extension Service Block.

Jatashankar

It is situated in Bijawar tahsil about 55 kms. from Chhatarpur and about 16 kms. from Bijawar town. The nearest village is Bada Gaon. There is a Shiva temple on a hill. Water from a natural spring flows continuously into the temple and collects in three pools. A big fair, attended by thousands of people is held here on *Makar Sankranti* and on every *amavasya* that falls on a Monday.

A new temple and a new *dharamshala* have also been constructed at Jatashankar.

Khajuraho (24° 51' N. and 79° 56' E.)

It has an altitude of 280 metres.

A small village of Chhatarpur tahsil Khajuraho, with its world famous groups of temples, lies at a distance of 47 kms. to the east of Chhatarpur, about 40 kms. to the north-west of Panna and about 54 kms. to the south of Mahoba. It is connected with Satna *via* Panna. In fact Khajuraho is connected by road with various cities of India. It is 594 kms. from Delhi *via* Agra, Gwalior, Jhansi and Nowgaon; 1068 kms. from Calcutta *via* Burdwan, Gaya, Varansi, Mirzapur, Rewa and Satna; 341 kms. from Sanchi *via* Vidisha, Sagar and Chhatarpur. The nearest railhead is Harpalpur, 99.2 kms. from Khajuraho, on Jhansi-Manikpur line of the Central Railway. Another railhead Satna, on Katni-Allahabad line of the Central Railway is 121 km. away. There is a daily flight which connects Khajuraho with Delhi, Agra and Varanasi and back. The busy tourist can finish the sight seeing and go back in a single day. The Government of India has opened a Tourist Office at the airport. For the convenience of the travellers there are two western style hotels, namely Khajuraho Hotel, managed by the Indian Tourist Development Corporation and Hotel Chandela under private management. There are four Indian style hotels, all private managements. Besides, the Government is maintaining a Tourist Bungalow and a Circuit House, where charges are quite moderate. There is also a Jain *Dharamshala* near the Jain temples.

The old name of Khajuraho, as given in inscriptions, was Khajjuravahaka while the famous minstrel Chand knew it as Khajjinpura or Khajurapura. As per tradition the village derived its name from the existence of two golden date palms (*Khajur*) on either side of the city gate. More probably it was due to the abundance of date trees in its neighbourhood. In ancient times, Khajuraho was probably a walled-city and the capital of the kingdom of Jejahuti, corresponding practically to modern Bundelkhand.

The Chinese traveller who perhaps came to Bundelkhand in A.D. 642 calls it Chi-Chi-To and places the capital at 1000 *li* (about 267 kms.) to the north-east of Ujjain. He noted that the majority of the people were not Buddhist but there were "some tens of monasteries" and above ten Deva temples. The king himself was a Brahmin but had strong

faith in Buddhism.¹ This spirit of religious tolerance was still prevailing in the period when the Khajuraho temples were being constructed during 9th to 11th centuries A.D.

According to Abu Rihan-ul-Beruni, who accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni in A.D. 1021 during his campaign against Kalinjar fort, "Khajuraha" was the capital of Jijhoti. Ibn Batuta came to this place, then called "Khajura" in A.D. 1335, and referred to its one mile long lake surrounded by idol temples. These shrines were frequently visited by long and matted haired *jogis* to whom even the Muslims came to learn magic. It is quite likely that the partial demolition of its temples was effected about A.D. 1494 when Sikandar Lodi returned home after his campaign of Baghelkhand through this region.

The present glory of Khajuraho lies in its magnificent series of temples, which with two exceptions, namely Ghantai and Chaunsat Yogini, were all built between A.D. 950-1050 by the Chandella rulers. Out of the 85 temples that were originally built, 22 survive. Some epigraphical records contained in these shrines are of immense historical value. The local tradition, however, gives a different tale. It narrates how Hemwati, the beautiful widow daughter of a royal priest in Central India went for a bath in a lotus filled pond while the moon was shining in the sky. He was charmed by her exquisite grace and united with her in love. A son was born to her, whom she took to Khajuraho according to the advice of her lover and gave the name Chandra Varman. Afterwards, as desired by his celestial father, Chandra Varman performed a *yagna* and built 85 temples at Khajuraho to atone for the sin of his mother. According to the same tradition he was the founder of the Chandella dynasty. The temples fall into three main groups, the Western, the Northern and the South-Eastern, each group containing a main temple and several smaller temples on all four sides.

General Description of the Temples	The Western group is made up of Brahmanical temples, both Saiva and Vaishnava. The Southern group, about 5 kms. from Khajuraho village, consists of Dulhadeo Temple, dedicated to Siva and the Chaturbhuja Temple dedicated to Vishnu; while the Eastern group contains three Hindu temples and three Jain temples. All the temples of all these groups, excepting the <i>Chaunsat Yogini</i> and Ghantai, are made of light coloured sand stone and in the same style. Even the Jain temples do not differ from the Brahmanical and Vaishnava shrines from the point of view of general appearance. There are no prominent domes and no courtyard with circumbulent cells, but the spire is more important than the porch in all edifices. The temples comprise <i>ardhamandapa</i> (entrance portico), <i>mandapa</i> (assembly hall), <i>garbhagriha</i> (sanctum), <i>antarala</i> (vestibule), <i>mahamandapa</i> (transept) and <i>pradakshinapatha</i> (circumbulatory passage). The roofs of these temples are domical in shape and culminate in
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1. Thomas Watters, *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, Vol. II, p. 251.

graceful *sikhara* (spire). All these parts are on the same axis on a raised *adhisthana* and form complete architectural synthesis. None of them has surrounding enclosure. They are *saptaratha* in plan and *saptanga* in elevation with three tiers of the *janghas* or the perpendicular wall portion, containing sculptural bands of exquisite workmanship.

The most ancient temple of Khajuraho is the granite built edifice, Chaunsat Yogini Temple near Siva Sagar lake, dedicated to the 64 *yoginis* (female nymphs) of goddess Kali. It falls in the Western Group. Its central temple has altogether disappeared, only the surrounding walls, with about 45 of the 64 small cells for the equal number of *yoginis* now exist. "Externally, each cell is covered with a small pyramidal roof, which was originally crowned with three *amalaka* fruits, one over the other, surmounted by a pointed pinnacle."¹ The temple may be assigned to the end of the 8th or the beginning of the 9th century A.D. Facing the entrance of the shrine of the *yoginis*, there is a ruined temple of Ganesh.

The most imposing temple of this group is the Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, which is also the largest of the shrines at Khajuraho. Its length is 109 feet, width 59½ feet, while the height is 116½ feet above ground. In general plan it is similar to most of the renowned temples of Northern India. But it has its own peculiar architecture also, in as much as its *garbhagriha* does not occupy the full breadth of the building, but a circumulatory passage around the image has been made instead, and the outer wall has been pierced by three porticoes for the purpose of lighting the passage around the sanctum. This alteration gives the temple the unusual form of a large double cross instead of a simpler but more beautiful single cross. "The recessed ceilings of this temple are singularly beautiful and most ingeniously varied. That of the transept between the four central pillars, is a large circle with eight small richly-cusped circles rising above it, each with its bold pendent drop from the centre, and the top closed by another elaborately carved circle, from which the pendent drop has unfortunately fallen. The ceiling of the *mandapa* is formed of four cusped squares placed diagonally, and closed by a similar square at top, each square having a rich pendent hanging from its centre. But the richness of the carvings is rivalled by the profusion of sculptures, which have been inserted with the most liberal hand whenever a resting place could be found."² According to Cunningham there were in all 872 statues in this temple. Its plinth is formed of a succession of bold and deep mouldings. Immediately above there are three broad belts of sculptures encircling the shrine. Most of these are erotic. These three bands are succeeded by several bands of encircling projecting mouldings, that serve as cornices to the balconies of the nave transept and the sanctum. Above these there are more such sculptured bands, numerous pinnacles, repeated again and

again and form a large *amalaka* a-top. The effect of this embellishments is breathtakingly beautiful.¹ The main idol of the temple is a big marble *lingam* of Mahadeva, with smaller icons of the trinity, installed over the centre of the entrance of the sanctum.

The next important temple of this group is known as the Devi Jagadambi Temple, that is the shrine of the "Goddess mother of the world". Probably it was originally a temple of Vishnu, as a figure of him with those of Brahma and Siva are placed on the centre of the entrance. Inside the sanctum, however, there is a tall image of a four-armed female goddess holding lotus. The temple contains four chambers in all, but its plan is more beautiful than the Kandariya temple and the ornamentations are equally rich and pleasing to the eye.

To the north of the Jagadambi Temple stands the temple of Sun God, known as Chhatr-ko-patr, enshrining an idol of Sun, more than 7 metres in height.

Another temple of the Western group is Viswanath Temple enshrining a *lingam* of Siva. At the centre of the entrance the Trinity are there on their respective vehicles. In plan and ornamentation it is alike the Kandariya temple, but one sixth less in size. Facing this temple, there is another small temple containing a colossal recumbent statue of the bull Nandi. To the south of the Viswanath Temple stands the ruined temple of Parvati.

The Ram Chandra or Lakshmana temple, also known as Chaturbhuj Temple Lakshmana is a large shrine of the Western group. It is almost of the same size as that of the Vishwanath Temple. As usual there are profuse decoration inside and outside, but as the temple has only two bands, the number of statues are naturally less. The mouldings of its basement terrace depict boar-hunts, processions of horses, elephants, and soldiers carrying varieties of weapons and they are richer than those at any other temple. The installed idol is a standing figure with three heads, the middle being human and the rest two leonine.² All the four corner temples attached to it are dedicated to Vishnu, whose image occupies the central position over the entrances.

Immediately to the east of Lakshmana Temple, and in front of the Matangesvara, stands a small open temple containing a colossal statue of Varaha Avatar or boar incarnation of Vishnu. On the pedestal there is a long undulated snake, whose tail supports that of the boar's but the fang is crushed by a seated human figure.

To the north of this open temple there is yet another small temple, whose presiding deity is a four armed goddess. On the doorway, however, the central position is occupied by Vishnu. Hence, though the shrine is now known as a Devi temple it might have formerly belonged to other divinities.

1. A. Cunningham, Archaeological Survey of India Report, Vol. II, pp. 417-418.

2. *ibid.* pp. 419-20.

1. *ibid.* p. 420.

2. *ibid.* Vol. II, p. 426.

The Matangesvara Mahadeva or Mrityunjaya Mahadeva Temple of the same group is a large square temple where a huge *lingam* of Siva, measuring 8 feet 4 inches in height and 3 feet 8 inches in diameter is installed.

The temples lying at an average distance of 1.2 kms. from the Western group consists mainly of ruined mounds, probably the remains of Buddhist monasteries, alluded to by Hiuen Tsang. One of it is called Satdhara, a name familiar as a great Buddhist establishment near Vidisha.¹ Another such huge mound of broken bricks of stones is known as Batasirately toriya. Baniyani Thoriya is the name of a similar mound. One such small mound contains two fine old wells.

Towards the north end of the village and in near proximity to the mounds is situated the large temple of Vamana. The central figure of this shrine is certainly the dwarf incarnation of Vishnu. An image of Siva with Vishnu and Brahma on either side adorn the middle of the entrance door of the *garbhagriha*. Immediately to the east of the village there is the insignificant and small temple of Thakurji and Lakshmanji, also known as Jabar Temple, enshrining a standing figure of Chaturbhuj. Another small temple of the Northern group is standing with its main deity of *Gadadhar* and a large male naga, or a human bodied serpent. Close to it there is another small temple made of granite and sandstone. The temple is called Brahma from a four faced idol of that god but it contains as well a statue of *Gadadhar*.

An open pillared temple of this group is called the Ghantai. Its walls and outer pillars are made of granite and are very plain in appearance while the inner sandstone pillars are very delicately and exquisitely carved. Over the centre of the entrance there is an image of a four armed female, who might be none other than Dharma, a prominent member of the Buddhist triad. On the pedestal of a colossal figure in the same shrine is an inscription beginning with *ye dharmma hetu prabhava*, etc., in the characters of the sixth or seventh-century A.D.² Probably the temple was formerly a Buddhist one, but appropriated afterwards by the Jains for their own use.

Two small but ancient temples are dedicated to Adinath and Parsvanath.

Apart from these there are two temples known as Setnath and Adinath. The largest and most beautiful temples of this group are now in ruins. Its sanctum was elaborately painted in glistening red, blue, yellow and green-hue. The square of its ceiling was reduced by over-lapping stones forming eight semi-circular recesses, over-topped by successive circles. The middle and the corner circles had pendent drops, terminated in very graceful flying figures. Over the entrance of the sanctum there is a seated naked figure, flanked by two others in standing position.

1. *ibid.* Vol. II, p. 128.

2. Cunningham, Vol. II, p. 431.

According to epigraphic records the Chaturbhuj Temple was erected by the famous Chandella ruler Yasovarman, the Vishvanatha temple by his son Dhanga, Lakshamana Temple by Lakshmana Deb and the temple of Vaidyanatha by Kokkala. These Chandella rulers, who launched a prolific architectural and sculptural activity in 10th and 11th century A.D., were surely tolerant to all existing religious beliefs, as is testified by the large number of temples belonging to different faiths.

These epigraphic records help in reconstructing the history of the Chandella dynasty. Thus, the undated fragmentary stone inscription of Harshadeva in the Vamana Temple gives the early history of the princely family of Chandratreya and its three early members. Likewise the stone inscription of Yasovarman of V.S. 1011 (set up during the reign of his son Dhanga) in the Lakshmana Temple gives an authentic genealogy of the dynasty from Nannuka to Dhanga. The Khajuraho Jain inscription of Dhanga, incised in the Jinanatha temple and dated V. S 1011 speaks of a gift during the monarch's regime. Another inscription of the same king, dated V.S. 1059 in the Vishvanath Temple gives a genealogy of the dynasty and records the erection of a magnificent temple with an emerald *linga* of Sambhu. Another inscription in the same temple dated V. S. 1058 speaks of one Kokkala of the Grahapati family as a builder of Siva temple and dwelling places for pious Brahmins. The earliest Chandella record, however, is found on the pedestal of a colossal image of Hanuman placed in a plain temple near about the main temple site.¹

Though the titular deity of the Chandella dynasty was Siva the temples built by its members show that Vishnu, Mahesa, Surya, Ganesha and Devi—the well known Pancha—parameshwara along with their consorts were commonly worshipped by the subjects. Hanuman, different incarnations of Vishnu, Agni, Brahma, Yama, *Dikpalas*, *Adityas* and the Devi in her various forms and *Tirthankaras* were similarly treated with profound reverence. A good number of panels in these temples reveal various modes of worshipping them. Some other icons were Harihara, Ardhanarishwara, Shri-krishna, Haygriva, Nataraja, Ganga-Yamuna, Sadyojata, Manonmani Rohini, etc.

The sculptures of Khajuraho may be divided into six distinct categories (i) the cult images installed in the sanctum for worship, carved strictly according to the accepted canons of injunction, (ii) various gods and goddesses with their retinue of *parivar*, *parshva* and *avaran devatas*, occupying the niches, of the walls. Mostly, they stand in tribhanga posture and wear long garlands or diamonds on their chest, and godly head dress, (iii) the *Surasundaris*, the *apsaras* and *nayikas*. Blessed with exquisite youth, beauty and grace, they constitute the finest items of the sculpture decoration of Khajuraho. According to art connoisseurs these

S. K. Mritra, *The Early Rulers of Khajuraho*, pp. 223-224 and 211.

figures are living beauty, completely liberated from their stoney frames. They are seen putting ornaments, vermillion on forehead, collyrium in eyes and lae dye on feet. Also they hold powder box, *sal twig*, mirror in hand, or write love letters and extricate thorn from foot. They are seductive damsels who seem to enjoy life in all its fullness; (iv) Domestic scenes, groups of preachers and disciples, dancers and musicians. They afford a glimpse to the life and society during the Chandella period; (v) Animal studies, real or mythological. Of these the most interesting are the *shardulas* or lions, and a cosmic bear and a rat. (vi) The *mithuns*, that is the erotic couples or groups, which actually belong to the secular category. It may be mentioned here, that for some people the main attraction of Khajuraho lie not in its exquisitely graceful temple architecture or its stunningly chiselled images of gods, semigods and human and animal world, but in its equally charming *mithuns* or erotic figures. For them these sculptures are like a sexual circus.

Dr. Stella Kramrisch divides the sculptures of Central India into two broad divisions—the Chandela school and the Haihaya school; and thinks “that Khajuraho represents one of the highest and most intense moments of the mediaeval Hindu Renaissance”.¹ “In the new scheme, sculpture becomes dominant and the whole temple begins to look like a giant carving, upto the heavens, with the detailed embellishment of Gods and Goddesses and celestial beauties and human beings and animals, in an intricate array of the metaphysical story of creation, where there is no beginning and no end”.² “The images of the temples of Khajuraho are at home and at rest within their movement.... Among the figures based on the shape of man, the female images prevail with their sculptural wealth of more than human curves and amplitude”.³ The *mithuna* couples with their attendants are, however, the masterpieces of Khajuraho sculptures as far as they represent an intensely sensitive and pulsating life.

It is said that the culmination of the Indo-Aryan genius in architecture consisting among others the temple spires or *shikharas* was attained in the Khajuraho temples, where the *shikharas* with their flowing profiles are more beautiful than the Orissya type.⁴ The doorways of the buildings are masterpieces of architecture, which according to Percy Brown appear more like ivory carving or even a hanging drapery.⁵ Fergusson wrote about the edifices as “the most beautiful in form as well as the most elegant in detail of any of the temples now standing in India.”⁶ These temples proved beyond doubt that in the realm of Indian art a stage was reached in ancient period when architecture and sculpture were indivisible.⁷

1. Marg, Vol. X. No. 3, (Homage to Khajuraho), p. 2.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. N. S. Bose, History of the Chandellas, p. 165.

5. *ibid.* p. 166.

6. Fergusson, History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, p. 242.

7. Lal, Immortal Khajuraho, p. 80.

Not far from the main Khajuraho group of temples stands the magnificent temple of Kunwarnath on the bank of the Kurar *nala*. It is smaller in size but equal to them in design and decoration. About 2 kms. away there is a village called Jatkari, containing a temple allegedly built by Suja, the sister of the Banaphar heroes Alha and Udal.

During 1953-54, the group of temples at Khajuraho was taken over by the Department of Archaeology, Government of India for their Conservation proper maintenance and conservation. In the same year the work of fencing the entire area of the temples into different groups and fixing metal shutters to the temples was completed¹. In 1954-55 the work of pointing and grouting all over the temple facade and spires of the Kandariya temple was taken in hand. The removal of mess lichen from its sculptures started in 1955-56. The idols of the open air museum were similarly chemically treated in the same year.² About a thousand sculptures of the museum were listed and catalogued and about fifty four from the neighbourhood were added to its collection.³ In subsequent years recess-pointing of the exterior and interior of some other temples was completed and wide and open joints in their masonry were properly filled up to prevent seepage of water and other harmful effects. Some temples including the one of Devi Jagadambi was chemically treated with solution on synthetic resins to remove the century old accretion on their surface. The treated temples revealing their original sandal wood coloured exterior provide refreshing contrast to the dull and patchy appearance of other temples awaiting similar treatment. A small nursery was started at the Western group of temples in 1961-62, but scarcity of water forbids such beautification in extensive scale. There is a fine Archaeological Museum near the Western group of temples, worth a visit.

For a planned development of Khajuraho, which is now among the world's foremost tourist attractions, special Area Development Authority has been constituted. It will be in charge of administration and development of Khajuraho. In 1973, the total number of tourists to Khajuraho was 90,827 of whom 25,000 were foreigners. In the year 1974, the tourists increased to 95,086 including 32,000 foreigners.

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1953-54, p. 18.

2. *ibid.* 1954-55, p. 34 and 1955-56, p. 53.

3. *ibid.* p. 60.

Khonp (24° 59' N. and 79° 38' E)

A small village of Chhatarpur tahsil, Khonp lies on the Chhatarpur-Mahoba Road at a distance of about 8 kms. north-east of the District headquarters. Regular buses ply across this village, which is a bus stop.

Khonp possesses a small ruined fort worth seeing. It is associated with the name of one of Akbar's wives. There is an inscription that is not clearly deciphered. It is locally said that the village was founded before the 17th century.

Laundi (25° 8' N. and 80° 00' E)

Also known as Lauri, Laundi is the headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name. Formerly it was the principal village of the Lauri *pargana*. Laundi is situated at the base of a tall hill on the Malhera-Laundi all weather road and also on the Laundi-Mahoba all weather road of the length of about 15 kms. Another road connects this place with Khajuraho *via* Rajnagar from Chhatarpur. The distance of Laundi is about 57.6 kms. to the north-east of the former, and from Khajuraho it is about 38.4 kms. The nearest railway station is the Mahoba station, lying at a distance of about 22.4 kms. Regular buses ply on these roads. According to tradition the village is a very old one having been founded by Rama's son Lava. Its old name is believed to have been Lavapuri, corrupted subsequently into Lauri.

The main object of interest of this village is a temple of Goddess Amburdevi, locally known as Bambur Bahui Devi. The shrine is located on the top of a hill which has a small tank or *kund* at its centre. The idol of the goddess is laid prostrate in the pool of water. The temple itself is believed to have been erected about 1751 A.D. during the regime of the Maharaja Hindupat of Panna, while the flight of steps leading to it, and numbering about 500 is ascribed to the eldest wife of Raja Pratap Singh. It was built in A. D. 1831. Another hill within the village area, known as Lauriasar contains a smaller temple of the Chandella, period, besides about 15 other temples of different sizes, enshrining various Hindu deities. Four mosques are also there.

Laundi is famous for its betel leaf of exportable quality. A weekly market is held in the village on Thursdays, while the annual Jai Vihar *mela* meets for 7 days in November/ December. It is managed by the local gram panchayat and visited by about 5,000 persons. There are public library and reading room for the villagers. It is a centre of a Community Development Block.

Maharajpur (29° 0' N. and 79° 50' E.)

An important town of Chhatarpur Tahsil, Maharajpur lies on the Nowgaon-Satna road at a distance of about 21 kms. to the north-east of the Chhatarpur town. The village is connected with Malhera by an unmetalled road of about 4.8 kms. whence a 16 kms. long metalled road runs upto Chhatarpur. The nearest railway station is located at Mahoba, situated at a distance of about 40 kms. Maharajpur is a bus stop.

The village contains the palace and cenotaph of Diwan Chamund Rai. Just about 1.6 kms. away from this place there is a temple of Hanuman where an annual fair is held during June/July. The weekly market meets on Sundays. Tasty betel leaves are exported from Maharajpur to distant places like Delhi, Ambala, Meerut, Aligarh, Mathura, etc. Other local produce are brought here for transport from the Mahoba Railway station.

Garhi Malehra (25° 2' N. and 79° 40' E.)

An important town of Bijawar tahsil, Malehra lies near the Banda-Chhatarpur road, at a distance of about 16 kms. to the north-east of Chhatarpur Town and about 21 kms. from the tahsil headquarters to its north. Other roads passing through this place are Malehra-Laundi Road, Malehra-Choura Road and Lugasi-Malehra Road. Buses ply on these roads and there is a rest house at Malehra for the tourist. Maharajpur is only 4.8 kms. away from this village.

Objects of interest of the place include a temple dedicated to Bagrajan Devi, built by Raja Pratap Singh, and a tomb of a Muslim saint, known as Khwaja Nizam-ud-din Kadin. Near the court building there is a mosque known as Fakiya, for whose maintenance the village of Gaurari, yielding an annual income of Rs.1,000 was given to the *muafi* by the then State Administration. During 1908 the occupant of this mosque was known as Malahra Shah. Malhera possesses several big and small tanks where water nuts are grown in substantial quantity. Betel leaves are also plenty in this village which are largely exported.

Malehra is the headquarters of a Community Development Block. A largely attended weekly market is held here on Thursdays.

Mau (25° 01' N. and 79° 29' E.)

An old and important village of Chhatarpur Tahsil, Mau is also known as Mau Sahaniya. Actually Sahaniya is a separate village, lying at a distance of 1.6 kms. from Mau. It is situated on the Chhatarpur-Nowgaon Road, at a distance of about 15 kms. north-west of Chhatarpur and about 6.4 kms. to the south-east of Nowgaon. It is a regular bus stop. The northern side of the village is drained by the Sil and Bharar rivers.

According to tradition, Mau was founded by Raja Dhruva, the son of Uttanapada and the grandson of Manu, whose merits secured for him the exalted position of the pole star. During the 6th century it was the capital of the Parihar rulers, who were ousted by the Chandellas. When Raja Chhatrasal became the ruler of this area Mau again rose in importance. On the 10th July, 1778 a battle was fought between Col. Goddard and the Bundela Chiefs in which the latter lost the battle. Formerly Mau was a separate *pargana*, but was amalgamated with Chhatarpur in 1889.

There is a small temple on the highest peak of the Golabir's hill which was built by Chhatrasal on the grave of his favourite dog. The place is called the *kutta-ki-surai*. Some people, however, assert that it was the epithet of one of the

favourite advisers of the Raja¹. Another object of archaeological interest is the massive wall of the oldfort. Its scenery is strikingly beautiful at its approach point from Nowgaon.

Near the Dhubela Tal, there is a *samadhi* (mausoleum), ornamented in coloured tiles and the dome covered with blue glazed tiles. Though the ornamentation is executed in the tawdry superficial style of the later Muhammadan buildings, from a distance the whole building looks very attractive. It is built on a raised platform. The doors and walls of the *samadhi* are decorated with beautiful paintings. It is ascribed to Kamalapati, the queen of Chhatrasal. Legends are current in the area that a treasure is buried in the vast ruins.

At a short distance from the Dhubela Tal there is a tall and massive *samadhi* of Maharaja Chhatrasal. Peshwa Bajirao, who was adopted as one of his son's by Chhatrasal, and who was promised one-third of his possessions, is also said to have offered one-third expenditure for erecting the *samadhi*. But on account of Peshwa's untimely death, it could not be completed. Another *chhatra*, constructed by Jagatraj and Hirde Shah, stands near the unfinished one, where Chhatrasal's head-gear and *Jama* (upper-garment) are still worshipped.² It is believed that Maharaja Chhatrasal vanished from his garden at Mau-Sahaniya while he was taking a stroll. His *Jama* was found on a *chabutra* but his body was not to be found anywhere.³ Another palace, built by Raja Shankar Shah is standing in ruins in near proximity.

During the *Makar Sankranti* in January a religious fair is held on the bank of the local Jagat Sagar tank.

The weekly market meets on every Sunday. The village lands are irrigated by two canals, one from Jagat Sagar and the other from Dhubela. A museum is located at Dhubela village, lying at a distance of 2 kms. from Mau towards the west. It has been fully described in the chapter on Education and Culture in this Volume.

Nayanagiri

This village, a centre of pilgrimage for the Jains, is about 96 kms. from Chhatarpur and about 14 kms. from Dalpatpur village on Chhatarpur-Sagar road. Nayanagiri, also known as Resandigiri, could also be reached from Buxwaha, on Chhatarpur-Damoh road. It is about 24 kms. to the east of Buxwaha. Vardatta and four other *munis* (saints) are said to have attained *nirvana* at this place and, therefore, it is a *siddha kshetra*.

1. Cunningham, Vol II, p. 27.

2. B. D. Gupta, Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundela, pp. 100-101.

3. *ibid.* p. 147.

According to the Jain *sastras*, 23rd *Tirthankara*, Shri Parshvanath came to Nayanagiri. There are in all 40 temples on the hill. The Chaubisi temple is a new temple but the largest among them. One of the temples stands in the centre of the tank.

There are two *dharamshalas* for the convenience of the pilgrims.

Nowgaon (25° 4' N. and 79° 27' E.)

An important town of Chhatarpur tahsil, Nowgaon is situated at a distance of 23 km. from Chhatarpur to its north-west. A few roads radiate from this place on which regular buses ply. These roads are :—

- (i) Nowgaon-Jhansi, all weather, first class road of the length of about 25 kms.;
- (ii) Nowgaon-Satna, all weather, first class road of the length of about 69 kms.;
- (iii) Nowgaon-Shrinagar, all weather, first class road with a total length of about 32 kms.;
- (iv) Nowgaon-Baldeogarh, fair-weather road of the length of about 33 kms. and
- (v) Nowgaon-Satna-Maharajpur, fair-weather road of about 34 kms. in length.

Nowgaon is a neat township, and many former rulers of Bundelkhand constructed their guest houses here. During the British regime the place was the headquarters of the Bundelkhand Agency as well as of the Political Agent. Then it contained the noted Kitchener College for the training of the Armed Forces, later changed as Army Cadet College. The institution was subsequently shifted from Nowgaon. The British retained Nowgaon for a considerable time for their garrison and made it a cantonment. At present it possesses a National Extension Service Block, public library and reading room. Other important institutions of note are the Government Polytechnic, Basic Training Institute, T. B. Hospital, etc.

A number of Government Offices, e.g. those of Superintending and Executive Engineers, P. W. D. (B. & R.), Executive Engineers (Irrigation), Deputy Director of Fisheries, etc., are located here. The Surface Observatory, which records climatic data for the area is also located here. Besides, Gram Sewak Training Centre, Fisheries Training Centre and Co-operative Training Centre are functioning at this place.

The weekly market meets on Tuesdays, while an annual fair is held in January for 7 days where sports and games are organized by the local *Mela* Committee. It is visited by about 2,000 persons.

Patal Ganga

It is a very deep pond of clear water, situated at a distance of 6.5 kms. from village Dargawan, which itself is 67 kms. from Chhatarpur, on Sagar-Chhatarpur Road.

There is an image of Siva near Patal Ganga. Formerly an annual fair used to be held here on the occasion of *Makar Sankranti*. After Bhim-Kund and Arjun-Kund came into lime light its prominence is considerably hampered. It is said that dips in its water cure a patient of Malaria of *Tijari* (temperature on every third day). If the standing crop is rusted and the water of this *kund* is sprinkled over the field the crop is saved from this particular disease, it is believed.

Pandava-Jhir

About a distance of 8 kms. from Dargawan and 3 kms. from village Sathia exists this spring, Pandava-jhir, corrupted into Panajhir. There is so much calcium in its water that whatever object is sunk in it becomes an object of calcium (coating) in a few months only.

Rajnagar (24° 4' N. and 79° 56' E.)

An old village of Chhatarpur tahsil, formerly Rajnagar was known as Bamnikhera. This particular area is now situated at a distance of about .5 km. from the modern locality. Once it was the headquarters of a *pargana* of the same name. It lies at a distance of about 51 kms. to the east of Chhatarpur, with which it is connected by the Chhatarpur-Rajnagar Road. Regular buses ply on the road.

Rajnagar is more than 250 years old. Kunwar Sone Shah made it his capital and gave its present name. Because of its centrally located position Rajnagar remained the capital of the State till it was shifted to Chhatarpur. Still then the rulers of Chhatarpur used to spend about two to three months annually at this place. Their residence was a strong fort, which exists even today. It is said that the fort was built by 14 Rajput Thakurs, who were expelled by Sone Shah. At present a girls' middle school, a hostel for Harijan students, Sub-Treasury and Sub-tahsil office are located inside the fort.

There were four fine gardens in this village, viz., Ram Bag, Nazar Bag, Gokaran Bag and Bada Bagicha. The temples of Madhoji, Behariji, Gauri-Shankar and Deviji and Dhanus-Dhari are worth seeing. There are several tanks, the largest of which is known as Jalsena. Another tank beyond the bus stand, on Khajuraho-Mahoba road, is known as Thanera.

The weekly Market of Rajnagar is held on Tuesdays. It possesses public library and reading room.

Rajgarh (24° 44' N. 89° 57' E.)

A village of Chhatarpur tahsil, Rajgarh is situated at the foot of the Manyagarh hill at a distance of about 59 kms. to the south-east of Chhatarpur Town and 16 kms. to the south of Rajnagar and about 1.5 km. from Chandranagar village on Chhatarpur-Panna road. The place is an old one, having been founded, as it is said, by Raja Hirde Shah of Panna.

Tieffenthaler, the famous traveller, who visited Rajgarh in 1765 recorded thus, "a town composed of huts (cabanes) made of interlaced bamboos". It was, however, improved by Maharaja Hindupat only to fall into decay subsequently. The same Maharaja built a palace a-top a hill in the south-west side of the Chandranagar village. The palace is a multi-storeyed structure, standing in solitary grandeur, and is visible from a great distance. It has a large number of rooms for residential purposes, besides a fine durbar hall, with rows of pillars. This hall is known as *Diwan-i-khas*. It was repaired during the reign of Maharaj Vishwanath Singh in the year 1925-26. The palace is in a very good state of preservation. Near the palace there are three fine tanks, namely, Takia Tal, Bhawani Tal and Kajalia Tal, with ghats.

By far the most important object of interest at Rajgarh is the fort of Manyagarh named, probably, in honour of Manya Devi, who according to Chand was the primitive tutelary deity of the Chandellas. A few fragments of her temple are still traceable on the top of the Manyagarh hill. To be more precise the fragments consist of an unroofed oblong cell, a few pieces of architraves and a female statue holding a sword. Ascending beyond the temple, the tourist reaches the Manyagarh fort, now in ruins. Once it was a massive building made partly of closely set square stones and partly of rubbles without mortar. Now its walls only remain, measuring about 2.5 kms. long and .8 to .4 km. broad. The direction and height of the walls are very irregular corresponding to the irregular lines of the hill.¹ They run round the summit of its flat top. At places the rock has been artificially scraped to fall in line with the walls. The entire construction excepting the abutting temple of Manya Devi seems to be older than the Ajaygarh or Kalinjar forts.² Below the walls is the shrine of the Swargeshwar Mahadev where there is a natural spring, the water of which trickles on several *lingams* and ultimately gathers together in a *kund* or small pool of water. A *dhoti*-clad marble statue of a male, said to be the builder Raja of the shrine, is standing nearby. A broad flight of steps runs from this spot to the foot of the hill.

1. Cunningham, Archaeological Survey of India, Vol. VII, p. 43.
2. *ibid.* p. 44.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—A

(Statistical Tables)

	Page
1. Normals and Extremes of Rainfall	327
2. Frequency of Annual Rainfall	329
3. Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity	330
4. Mean Wind Speed	331
5. Special Weather Phenomena	332
6. Land use Classification	333
7. Area Sown under Principal Crops	334
8. Out-turn of Principal Crops	335
9. Area Irrigated	336
10. Agricultural Implements and Machinery	337
11. Livestock Number	338
12. Poultry	339
13. Receipt from Different Sources of Revenue	340
14. Prisoners' Population	341
15. Number of Prisoners	342

APPENDIX—B

1. List of Birds	343
2. Principal Canals	344
3. Ex-Malguzari Tanks	345
4. Irrigation Projects	346
5. Veterinary Institutions	350
6. Classification of Industry-wise Units	352
7. Central and State Labour Acts	353
8. List of Important Fairs & Melas	355
9. Situation of Rest Houses and Circuit Houses	356
10. Primary Health Centres and their Sub-centres	357
11. Conversion Table	358
12. List of Freedom Fighters	362

TABLE—I
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Chhatarpur	50 a	18.3	15.7	3.1	4.1	5.8	99.1	362.5	334.8	169.9
	b	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	5.2	14.9	14.2	7.8
Bijawar	50 a	15.0	11.9	7.1	5.6	5.8	95.5	404.4	356.4	179.3
	b	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	5.4	15.6	15.3	8.1
Nowgong	50 a	16.3	15.7	8.4	4.8	9.1	91.9	353.8	319.3	162.6
	b	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	5.3	13.9	13.7	7.5
Malara (Ghoora)	20 a	12.9	10.4	5.8	5.1	7.6	188.7	383.3	351.3	172.5
	b	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	5.5	14.9	12.8	7.5
Chandla	21 a	12.2	11.2	8.4	5.3	10.4	91.7	303.5	307.1	172.7
	b	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	3.7	13.5	13.3	7.3
Laundi	12 a	17.0	11.2	5.6	2.3	11.4	100.6	276.1	278.1	152.4
	b	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	4.3	10.6	11.2	6.8
Alipura	17 a	14.7	6.9	3.1	4.3	9.4	94.7	267.2	320.8	154.9
	b	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	4.8	11.6	12.9	6.3
Lughasi	17 a	10.7	9.7	5.3	3.8	6.3	93.2	269.2	301.0	132.6
	b	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	5.1	11.6	12.3	6.5
Gaurihar	17 a	11.4	11.2	7.9	3.8	11.4	106.2	301.2	300.5	163.6
	b	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	4.1	11.8	11.8	6.0
Garrauli	17 a	11.9	8.4	4.6	5.8	7.6	108.5	258.1	288.3	153.4
	b	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	5.1	11.6	12.1	6.5
Rajnagar	13 a	14.5	10.9	8.9	8.4	10.4	109.7	293.1	299.2	126.7
	b	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.0	5.5	12.5	14.1	6.8
Chhatarpur (District)	a	14.1	11.2	6.7	4.8	8.7	107.3	315.7	314.3	158.2
	b	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	4.9	13.0	13.1	7.0

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

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

Station	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of Normal & year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Heaviest Rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm.)	Date
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Chhatarpur	27.4 1.6	15.2 0.8	6.6 0.6	1,067.5 49.8	153 (1948)	32 (1905)	229.9	1960, July 31.
Bijawar	25.4 1.3	16.0 0.8	7.4 0.6	1,129.8 51.1	166 (1936)	31 (1905)	257.8	1906, Sept. 9.
Nowgong	24.4 1.4	14.5 0.7	6.9 0.6	1,027.7 48.2	157 (1919)	34 (1918)	462.8	1897, June 2.
Malara (Ghoora)	31.2 1.5	10.2 0.7	4.6 0.5	1,183.6 47.2	141 (1908)	44 (1920)	210.1	1906, Sept. 8 & 1909, Aug. 28.
Chandla	38.3 1.8	10.9 0.5	5.1 0.3	976.8 44.6	140 (1906)	41 (1918)	267.7	1919, Aug. 9.
Laundi	22.9 1.2	13.5 0.8	2.3 0.5	893.4 39.9	160 (1919)	35 (1920)	144.8	1911, Aug. 2.
Alipura	8.4 0.9	11.2 0.6	3.1 0.5	898.7 41.4	150 (1919)	25 (1920)	209.5	1919, Aug. 8.
Lughasi	20.3 0.9	14.0 0.6	3.8 0.4	869.9 41.0	161 (1919)	39 (1918)	209.5	1906, Sept. 9
Gaurihar	26.9 1.1	12.5 0.5	2.5 0.2	959.1 39.2	167 (1906)	36 (1905)	453.9	1906, Sept. 9.
Garrauli	11.2 0.8	12.2 0.5	3.3 0.4	873.3 40.5	167	33	170.4	1917, July 2.
Rajnagar	24.9 1.5	11.9 0.7	3.3 0.5	921.9 46.6	150 (1914)	39 (1918)	168.9	1951, Sept. 2.
Chhatarpur (District)	23.8 1.3	12.9 0.7	4.4 0.5	892.1 44.7	156 (1942)	38 (1905)		

*Based on all available data up to 1961.

**Years given in brackets.

TABLE—II

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
(Data 1901-1960)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
301-400	1	901-1,000	9
401-500	1	1,001-1,100	12
501-600	2	1,101-1,200	6
601-700	1	1,201-1,300	5
701-800	1	1,301-1,400	6
801-900	3	1,401-1,500	2
		1,501-1,600	

TABLE—III
Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity
(Nowgong)

Month (1)	Mean Daily Maximum Tempera- ture	Mean Daily Minimum Tempera- ture	Highest Maximum ever recorded	
	°C (2)	°C (3)	°C (4)	Date (5)
January	23.8	8.1	32.2	1946, January 16.
February	26.7	10.3	36.7	1934, February 27.
March	33.2	15.3	41.7	1931, March 28.
April	38.8	21.2	45.0	1948, April 30.
May	42.1	26.4	47.2	1947, May 24.
June	39.4	28.2	46.7	1954, June 1.
July	32.7	25.8	45.6	1931, July 1.
August	31.2	24.9	38.3	1945, August 10.
September	32.4	23.8	39.4	1929, September 26.
October	32.6	18.2	39.4	1930, October 17.
November	28.3	11.4	35.6	1929, November 4.
December	23.8	7.9	32.8	1929, December 14.
Annual	32.1	18.5		

(Contd.)

Month (1)	Lowest Minimum ever recorded		Relative Humidity	
	°C (6)	Date (7)	0830* % (8)	1730* % (9)
January	1.7	1935, January 19.	76	41
February	0.6	1905, February 2.	67	30
March	5.0	1945, March 7.	46	23
April	11.7	1905, April 3.	34	24
May	13.9	1932, May 6.	34	27
June	18.3	1957, June 9.	54	46
July	20.8	1958, July 27.	50	76
August	20.6	1957, August 8.	83	76
September	17.2	1944, September 29.	81	67
October	8.3	1957, October 27.	69	44
November	3.9	1941, November 30.	73	39
December	1.7	1961, December 27.	77	40
Annual			65	44

*Hours Indian Standard Time.

TABLE—IV
Mean Wind Speed in km/hr.
(Nowgong)

Month (1)	Mean Wind Speed in km/hr.
January	1.9
February	2.7
March	3.4
April	3.9
May	4.8
June	6.1
July	5.5
August	4.3
September	3.2
October	2.1
November	1.4
December	1.6
Annual	3.4

TABLE—V
Special Weather Phenomena
(Nowgong)

Month	Mean No. of days with				
	Thunder	Hail	Dust- Storms	Squall	Fog
January	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
February	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7
March	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
April	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
May	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0
June	11.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0
July	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
August	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
September	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
October	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
November	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
December	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Annual	62.9	0.2	1.7	0.5	3.3

TABLE—VI
Land Use Classification

Year	Area According to village papers	For- ests	Not Avail- able for Cultiva- tion	Put to Non-Ag- ricultural uses	Barren & Un- cultur- able Land	Other Uncul- tivated Land	Perma- nent Pastures & other Grazing Lands	Misc. Tree Crops & Groves
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	863	2	151	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	863	36	149	44	105	186	150	..
1960-61	862	36	149	46	103	195	137	..
1965-66	863	88	148	48	100	280	163	4
1971-72	863	88	152	46	106	226	58	..
Tahsilwise								
Bijawar	351	67	90	13	77	90	20	..
Chhatarpur	335	17	46	24	22	94	25	..
Laundi	176	39	16	10	6	42	13	..
1972-73	863	87	149	44	105	221	60	..

(Contd.)

In ('000 Hectares)

Year	Cultura- ble Waste	Total Fallow Land	Old Fallow Land	Current Fallow Land	Net Area Sown	Area Sown More than Once	Gross Cropped Area
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1950-51	..	..	..	92	205	34	238
1955-56	36	257	167	90	235	26	261
1960-61	58	245	205	40	236	28	264
1965-66	113	109	75	34	236	28	265
1971-72	168	75	49	26	322	28	360
Tahsilwise							
Bijawar	70	21	13	8	84	13	97
Chhatarpur	69	45	30	15	133	33	156
Laundi	29	9	5	4	105	2	107
1972-73	161	86	54	32	320	35	355

TABLE—VII
Area Sown Under Principal Crops

(In Thousand Hectares)

Year			Paddy	Jowar	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Til
1950-51	..	..	16	20	32	34.0	30	33.6
1955-56	..	..	12	36	41	26.3	28	37.9
1960-61	..	..	17	32	45	25.9	42	26.2
1965-66	..	..	17	30	55	28.0	42	19.7
1966-67	..	..	16	33	53	31.1	39	30.9
1967-68	..	..	16	32	65	33.6	42	23.2
1968-69	..	..	16.5	30.7	71.5	31.2	42.8	27.9
1969-70	..	..	16.8	24.9	83.5	32.3	45.1	30.4
1970-71	..	..	17.2	25.8	85.8	28.1	47.5	31.7
1971-72	..	..	18.6	27.3	92.5	29.0	47.5	28.3
Tahsilwise								
Bijawar	..	..	10.4	5.4	22.4	7.5	6.7	4.5
Chhatarpur	..	..	6.6	9.0	33.9	17.5	10.7	16.8
Laundi	..	..	1.6	12.9	26.2	4.0	30.0	7.0
1972-73	..	..	18.5	29.6	89.8	31.3	47.6	25.0

TABLE—VIII
Out-turn of Principal Crops

(In '000 Metric Tons)

Year			Rice	Jowar	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Til
1950-51	..	..	3.6	4.1	14.2	22.5	13.2	6.4
1955-56	..	..	9.9	25.7	41.4	33.0	17.5	15.4
1960-61	..	..	20.6	23.4	46.9	26.4	27.7	2.5
1965-66	..	..	3.8	23.3	45.8	28.8	33.9	2.5
1966-67	..	..	3.7	22.1	41.3	26.9	20.2	2.8
1967-68	..	..	8.2	25.4	65.5	38.0	31.1	2.9
1968-69	..	..	4.1	26.8	60.2	30.4	23.1	6.1
1969-70	..	..	6.6	16.2	81.9	33.7	30.9	6.1
1970-71	..	..	7.9	19.4	84.6	29.8	26.6	5.9
1971-72	..	..	7.8	16.8	88.2	29.6	31.3	4.9

TABLE—IX
Area Irrigated

(In Hectares)								
Year	Canals	Wells	Tanks	Other Sources	Total	Gross Area Irrigated		
1950-51	..	..	35,043	1,655	..	36,698	36,698	
1955-56	..	..	865	35,940	1,799	37	38,640	39,161
1960-61	..	..	1,172	37,544	2,340	365	41,421	42,863
1965-66	..	..	2,590	42,262	1,750	239	46,841	47,935
1966-67	..	..	2,390	40,036	2,611	127	45,164	48,498
1967-68	..	..	4,826	46,535	3,226	324	54,911	55,742
1968-69	..	..	5,271	48,270	2,340	371	56,250	56,827
							(In '000 hectares)	
*1969-70	..	..	7.5	51.1	2.8	0.9	..	62.3
*1970-71	..	..	8.0	51.2	2.9	1.9	..	64.0
*1971-72	..	..	9.8	52.9	2.6	2.0	..	67.3

*Gross Area Irrigated.

TABLE—X
Agricultural Implements and Machinery

Year	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Irrigation Pumps		Tractors	Ghanis
	Wooden	Iron		Power	Bullock driven	Diesel	Electric		
1951	71,091	2	25,347	1	221	N.A.	7	9	1,432
1956	71,862	89	31,240	6	256	131	3	28	1,682
1961	1,13,013	138	38,789	2	281	146	4	28	1,421
1966	484	138	41,296	1	222	143	18	48	1,384
1972	95,735	144	50,991	4	198	834	883	40	806
Tahsilwise									
Bijawar	29,233	15	11,972	1	120	217	119	4	235
Chhatarpur	42,533	54	21,251	3	72	408	686	10	472
Laundi	23,969	75	17,768	..	6	209	78	26	100

TABLE—XI
Livestock Number

Year	Total Cattle	Total Buffaloes	Sheep	Goat	Horses & Ponies
1951	512,348	115,996	49,741	116,167	2,863
1956	602,380	146,733	74,564	209,369	3,261
1961	650,317	163,050	85,962	243,725	1,713
1966	648,083	157,449	75,832	242,732	1,177
1972	705,148	174,019	61,589	260,428	1,065
Tahsil					
Bijawar	220,427	62,063	14,774	45,597	441
Chhatarpur	330,254	75,266	31,807	134,517	278
Laundi	154,467	36,690	15,008	80,314	346

(Contd.)

Year	Donkeys	Camels	Pigs	Mules	Total Livestock
1951	1,397	31	10,704	166	8,09,395
1956	1,374	25	10,634	357	10,48,697
1961	1,576	26	11,606	442	11,58,417
1966	1,233	25	12,389	259	11,39,179
1972	1,126	41	15,239	243	12,18,898
Tahsil					
Bijawar	90	6	3,830	7	347,235
Chhatarpur	1,029	24	9,038	232	582,445
Laundi	7	11	2,371	4	289,218

TABLE—XII

Poultry

Year	Fowls	Total Poultry
1951	10,385	10,472
1956	15,727	16,328
1961	25,071	26,067
1966	21,757	22,651
1972	26,775	27,167
Tahsilwise		
Bijawar	5,350	5,350
Chhatarpur	16,608	16,822
Laundi	4,817	4,995

TABLE- XIII

Annual Receipts from Different Sources of Revenue

(In Rupees)

Year (1)	Income Tax (2)	Union Excise (3)	Estate Duty (4)	State Excise (5)	Stamps (6)
1950-51	..	..	..	..	55,371
1955-56	..	..	..	4,60,426	95,821
1960-61	..	..	..	6,16,255	..
1964-65	2,05,329	40,586	850	9,00,554	2,15,276
1965-66	2,22,972	53,638	1,163	12,04,980	1,84,453
1966-67	2,39,911	32,457	..	11,83,433	2,21,430
1967-68	2,77,273	19,442	..	10,42,483	2,69,571
1968-69	3,57,627	31,937	619	10,76,069	2,74,995
1969-70	3,87,386	29,243	..	12,91,089	3,05,453
1970-71	4,54,745	24,858	..	16,22,565	3,58,850
1971-72	5,36,887	23,913	..	16,17,077	4,36,575
1972-73	5,04,721	38,165	2,050	19,29,642	6,21,652
1973-74	7,25,557	51,277	90	24,46,752	7,02,052
1974-75	6,89,009	38,396	..	28,54,898	9,00,886
1975-76	11,60,443	42,662	..	33,17,573	10,09,048
1976-77	13,82,293	66,286	..	..	..

(Contd.)

Year	Forests (7)	Registra- tion (8)	Taxation on Motor Vehicles (9)	Sales- Tax (10)	Enter- tainment Tax (11)
1950-51	8,41,480	..	..	1,91,470	..
1955-56	13,29,673	..	..	3,65,214	2,773
1960-61	..	..	..	2,62,827	35,342
1964-65	4,45,736	16,718	2,66,974	4,15,604	4,97,578
1965-66	15,96,949	25,225	2,69,834	3,98,106	5,24,153
1966-67	35,22,197	29,717	2,79,264	5,12,672	5,36,480
1967-68	33,58,777	42,561	2,76,797	4,97,142	5,51,575
1968-69	38,32,442	43,351	3,11,098	5,48,693	6,07,775
1969-70	34,74,786	50,145	3,53,185	6,81,225	7,63,865
1970-71	55,52,362	56,225	3,91,368	7,84,268	8,22,677
1971-72	41,38,700	64,225	4,51,430	7,89,053	9,62,619
1972-73	44,27,590	92,996	4,32,830	9,65,058	14,02,961
1973-74	82,69,408	1,15,398	4,82,729	10,80,058	18,87,310
1974-75	..	..	5,36,415	19,90,884	1,92,312
1975-76	..	..	5,98,988	21,51,831	1,90,792

Sources.—(1) Census Report 1961 of Chhatarpur District for 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61;
and

(2) District Treasury Officer, Chhatarpur, for 1964-65 to 1974-75 figures.

TABLE -XIV

Prisoners Population According to length of Sentence

Length of Sentence	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968
1. Below one month	12	16	8	6	8	3	64
2. 1-3 months	27	37	32	22	41	17	42
3. 3-6 months	9	18	15	18	22	14	28
4. 6 months to 1 year	39	37	37	31	32	12	33
5. 1-2 years	15	17	26	16	19	13	28
6. 2-3 years	26	31	17	27	34	11	39
7. 6-10 years	27	24	25	21	32	7	29
8. Above 10 years	4	8	7	13	13	9	25
9. Transportation for life	12	18	10	8	17	6	21

(Contd.)

Length of Sentence	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1. Below one month	9	12	3	14	12	166	6
2. 1-3 months	31	25	10	37	25	50	31
3. 3-6 months	19	39	27	22	39	36	19
4. 6 months to 1 year	35	37	28	35	37	27	39
5. 1-2 years	29	26	17	17	19	21	28
6. 2-3 years	19	29	12	31	29	27	18
7. 6-10 years	25	22	13	24	24	27	23
8. Above 10 years	9	20	8	14	22	13	9
9. Transportation for life	12	10	14	16	16	18	11

Source.— Superintendent of Jail, Chhatarpur.

TABLE—XV

Numbers of Prisoners

Years	Prisoners at the beginning of the years			Received during the year			Total		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1950	45	..	45	182	3	185	227	3	230
1955	51	..	51	228	2	230	279	2	281
1960	67	..	67	191	4	195	258	4	262
1965	39	..	39	167	3	170	206	3	209
1966	52	1	53	229	2	231	281	3	284
1967	44	..	44	91	1	92	135	1	136
1968	66	..	66	319	2	321	385	2	387
1969	63	..	63	195	2	197	258	2	260
1970	56	..	56	223	4	227	279	4	283
1971	75	..	75	151	..	151	226	..	226
1972	55	..	55	212	5	217	267	5	272
1973	49	..	49	234	2	236	283	2	285
1974	59	..	59	251	3	254	310	3	313
1975	51	..	51	352	5	357	403	5	408
1976	51	..	51	191	1	192	342	1	243

(Contd.)

Years	Discharge from all causes			Remaining at the end of the year			Total daily average of Prisoners		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1950	192	3	195	35	..	35	36.02	0.47	36.49
1955	213	2	215	66	..	66	45.21	0.35	45.56
1960	201	3	204	51	7	58	51.13	0.78	51.91
1965	154	2	156	52	1	53	38.26	0.22	38.48
1966	237	3	240	44	..	44	46.00	0.16	46.16
1967	69	1	70	66	..	66	43.55	0.15	43.70
1968	322	2	324	63	..	63	55.55	0.17	55.72
1969	202	2	204	56	..	56	48.76	0.77	48.03
1970	204	4	208	75	..	75	41.98	0.46	42.44
1971	171	..	171	55	..	55	66.00	..	66.00
1972	218	5	223	49	..	49	51.49	0.32	51.81
1973	224	2	226	59	..	59	47.71	0.41	48.12
1974	259	3	262	51	..	51	49.4	0.67	49.71
1975	352	5	357	51	..	51	48.86	0.16	49.02
1976	207	..	207	35	1	36	43.27	0.16	43.43

Source. — Superintendent of Jail, Chhatarpur.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—B— I

List of Birds

Bata Bagla (Egret elba, Linn.)
 Bater (Coturnix coturnix)
 Baz (Spizaetus cirrhatus)
 Baya (Dicrurus adsimilis)
 Baya (Iloceus philippinus)
 Bulbul (Molpastes cafes)
 Cheel (Milvus migrans)
 Desi Maina (Acridotheres ginginianus)
 Fakta (Streptopelia chinensis)
 Gidh (Gips bengalensis)
 Gauraiyya (Passer domesticus)
 Harial (Treron phoenicoptera)
 Jangli tota (Taccocus leschenau)
 Jangli Murgi (Gallus gallus)
 Jalmurgi (Gallinula chloropus)
 Kabutar (Columba livia intermedia)
 Koel (Endynamys scolopacea)
 Kathphora (Dinopium bengalensis)
 Kouwa (Corvus splendens)
 Mor (Pavo cristatus)
 Nilkanth (Coracias benghalensis)
 Pandubbi (Nettapus coromandlianus)
 Papiya (Cuculus varinus)
 Peelak (Oriolus oriolus)
 Saras (Antigone antigone) and Saras (Grus antigone)
 Surkhab (Tadorna ferruginae)
 Shakkar khora (Nectarinia asiatica)
 Teetar (Francolinus pondicerianus)
 Tota (Psittacula krameri)

APPENDIX—B—II

Principal Canals

Sl.No.	Name of the Work	Location (Tahsil)	Irrigation Capacity (In Hectares)	Cost of the Work (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Goratal ..	.. Chhatarpur ..	1,295	6.30
2.	Sendpa ..	.. Bijawar ..	1,093	17.45
3.	Burha ..	.. Chhatarpur ..	1,821	24.70
4.	Beniganj dam ..	.. Do. ..	4,168	68.72
5.	Issanagar tank ..	.. Do. ..	526	Not known
6.	Salaiya tank ..	.. Do. ..	405	..
7.	Shyamrianicut ..	.. Bijawar ..	1,214	9.83
8.	Kail anicut ..	.. Laundi ..	607	2.97
9.	Bagha dam ..	.. Bijawar ..	364	17.98

APPENDIX—B—III

Ex-Malguzari Tanks

S. No.	Name of Work	Location (Tahsil)	Cost of the Work (Rs. in Lakhs)	Designed Area (In Hectares)
1.	E/I to Gora tal ..	.. Chhatarpur ..	0.12	32
2.	E/I to Lalpur tank ..	.. Do. ..	0.12	32
3.	E/I to Nayagaon ..	.. Do. ..	0.04	32
4.	E/I to Kishansagar ..	.. Bijawar ..	3.78	215
5.	E/I to Raipura tank ..	.. Do. ..	0.66	101
6.	E/I Kasar tank ..	.. Do. ..	0.61	101
7.	E/I Ramsagar ..	.. Do. ..	0.74	73
8.	E/I to Nandgaon tank ..	.. Chhatarpur ..	0.79	121
9.	E/I to Amkhera ..	.. Do. ..	0.53	40
10.	E/I to Gopital ..	.. Laundi ..	0.20	44
11.	E/I to Brijpur tank ..	.. Bijawar ..	0.37	40
12.	E/I to Jhinna tank ..	.. Laundi ..	0.42	40
13.	E/I to Baramsagar ..	.. Bijawar ..	5.64	486
14.	E/I to Phutwari tank ..	.. Do. ..	1.06	101
15.	E/I to Sidhsagar ..	.. Do. ..	2.60	162
16.	E/I to Motigarh ..	.. Do. ..	2.79	85
17.	E/I to Lampti tank ..	.. Do. ..	2.57	69
18.	E/I to Raichore tank ..	.. Do. ..	1.15	40
19.	E/I to Machiyara tank ..	.. Do. ..	2.36	97
20.	E/I to Baniyara tank ..	.. Do. ..	1.00	51
21.	E/I to Kiratsagar ..	.. Do. ..	2.75	154
22.	E/I to Ragoli tank ..	.. Do. ..	0.79	121
23.	E/I to Dilari tank ..	.. Do. ..	2.79	60

APPENDIX—B—IV

Irrigation Projects

S.No.	Name of the Work	Location (Tahsil)	Year of Commence-ment of Work	Year of Comple-tion of Work	Cost of the Work (Rs. in Lakhs)	Designed Area (In Hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PRE-PLAN WORKS :						
(a) Major	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Minor :						
1. Jagat-Sagar Tank	..	Chhatarpur	..	..	..	186
2. Dhubela tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	81
3. Issanagar tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	526
4. Motisagar tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	405
5. Matagaon tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	101
6. Bagota tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	81
7. Jhijhan tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	61
8. Bharatpur tank	..	Bijawar	..	..	..	283
9. Pipat tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	81
10. Angore tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	81
11. Badamalhera	..	Do.	..	..	..	182
12. Ghuwara tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	101
13. Paniya tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	73
14. Panwari tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	101
15. Dalipura tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	158
16. Bamnora tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	121
17. Kamodpura tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	57
18. Bandha tank	..	Do.	..	..	..	61
19. Tula tal	..	Laundi	..	..	..	259
1st Plan Works						
(a) Major	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Minor :						
1. Saraini Bandhi	..	Chhatarpur	..	..	0.131	34
2. Mudwara Bandhi	..	Do.	..	..	0.120	13
3. Sandurkhi Bandhi	..	Do.	..	..	0.115	21
4. Macha Bandhi	..	Do.	..	..	0.117	45
5. Chaukhara Bandhi	..	Do.	..	..	0.094	26
6. Goratal	..	Do.	..	..	5.998	1,295
7. Putaria Bandhi	..	Do.	..	..	..	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11nd Plan Works—						
(a) Major	..	..				
(b) Medium :						
1. Beniganj	..	.. Chhatarpur	..	5/58	3/74	43.45 4,105
(c) Minor						
1. Burha Dam	..	Do.		5/58	3/72	9.470 1,821
2. E/I to Gora tal	..	Do.		3/59	3/62	0.084 32
3. Pachwara Bandhi	..	Do.		5/59	3/62	0.105 21
4. Kharrohi tal	..	Do.		5/59	3/62	0.165 46
5. Bilhri Bandhi	..	Do.		5/59	3/62	0.311 23
6. Chaubara Bandhi	..	Do.		5/59	3/62	0.256 16
7. E/I Lalpur tank	..	Do.		2/60	3/62	0.116 32
8. E/I Nayagaon tank	..	Do.		2/60	3/62	0.44 32
9. Madarkha Bandhi	..	Do.		3/60	3/66	0.466 243
10. Burma Nalla		Bijawar		5/60	3/64	0.489 121
regulator.						
11. Sohail Nalla Anicut	..	Laundi	..	6/60	3/65	0.196 81
12. Basia Regulator	..	Chhatarpur	..	5/61	3/66	0.120 61
13. Navalgarh Regulator	..	Do.		1/61	3/66	0.127 101
14. Pahara Regulator	..	Do.		1/61	3/66	0.172 111
15. Pathargawan Regulator	..	Do.		1/61	3/66	0.199 81
16. Rantia Regulator	..	Do.		1/61	3/66	0.198 81
17. Singhari Nadi Regulator		Do.		2/60	3/62	0.176 36
IIIrd Plan Works—						
(a) Major	..	..				
(b) Medium	..	..				
(c) Minor :						
1. Kail Anicut	..	Laundi	..	10/61	3/70	0.49 607
2. Andhiyara tank	..	Bijawar	..	10/61	3/75	2.186 166
3. Sendpa dam	..	Do.	..	1/62	3/74	9.91 1,093
4. Khakribeerpura	..	Chhatarpur	..	3/62	3/65	0.27 49
5. Jamunia nalla	..	Bijawar	..	2/62	3/66	0.198 101
6. Shyamri Anicut	..	Do.		2/63	3/75	4.82 1,214
7. E/I Kishansagar	..	Do.	..	3/67	3/74	1.92 215
8. Gakariya tank	..	Do.		3/67	3/66	0.72 81
9. Maddeora Regulator	..	Do.		8/61	3/64	0.143 81
10. Lohruk Anicut	..	Laundi	..	8/61	3/64	0.19 162
11. Padora Anicut	..	Bijawar	..	1/62	3/64	0.20 81
12. Kacheri Anicut	..	Do.		1/62	3/64	0.19 101
13. Hinota Anicut	..	Laundi	..	1/62	3/64	0.19 81
14. Manoriya tank	..	Do.		12/63	3/66	0.23 111
15. Silab Anicut	..	Chhatarpur	..	7/64	3/69	0.50 121
16. Raipura tank	..	Bijawar	..	12/74	3/69	0.50 99

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. Kasar tank ..	..	Bijawar	11/65	3/69	0.50	113
18. Ramsagar tank ..	..	Do.	11/65	3/72	0.50	73
19. Nandgaon tank ..	..	Chhatarpur ..	11/65	3/70	0.50	121
20. Amkhera tank ..	..	Do.	12/65	3/69	0.46	40
21. Kusumsagar tank ..	..	Do.	1/62	3/62	0.075	121
22. Lakheri tank ..	..	Do.	1/62	3/64	0.185	81
23. Harsagar tank ..	..	Bijawar ..	3/62	3/63	0.188	40
24. Brijpura ..	..	Do.	12/63	3/67	0.236	40
25. Gopital ..	..	Laundi ..	1/63	3/66	0.141	44
26. Jhinna tank ..	..	Do.	12/63	3/69	0.247	40
27. Jharkua tank ..	..	Do.	12/65	3/68	0.495	40

Non-Plan works—

(a) Major

(b) Medium

(c) Minor :

1. Basiya feeder tank ..	..	Chhatarpur ..	6/69	3/72	4.400	156
2. Bagha nalla tank ..	..	Bijawar ..	9/68	3/74	14.030	364
3. Kacheri feeder tank ..	..	Do.	6/68	3/74	3.710	109
4. Baramsagar tank ..	..	Do.	1/69	3/75	5.47	445
5. Phutwari tank ..	..	Do.	1/69	3/74	1.060	101
6. E/I Sidhsagar tank ..	..	Do.	1/69	3/73	2.60	162
7. E/I to Motigarh ..	..	Do.	1/69	6/74	1.680	85
8. E/I to Lampti tank ..	..	Do.	1/69	6/74	1.457	69
9. E/I to Raichore tank ..	..	Do.	2/69	3/75	1.150	40
10. E/I to Machiyara tank ..	..	Do.	2/69	3/75	2.360	97
11. E/I to Baniyara tank ..	..	Do.	2/69	3/74	1.280	51
12. E/I to Kiratsagar tank ..	..	Do.	2/69	3/74	2.750	154
13. E/I to Ragoli tank ..	..	Do.	6/67	3/74	0.100	121
14. E/I to Dilari tank ..	..	Do.	6/67	3/74	1.19	60

IVth Plan Works—

(a) Major

(b) Medium :

1. Rangwan Canal Scheme..	..	Chhatarpur ..	9/73	3/78	198.00	13,560
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(c) Minor :

1. Alipura Lift Irrigation Scheme.	..	Do.	7/70	3/74	2.040	202
2. Bamhoripurwa Lift Irr. Scheme, Chhatarpur.	..	Laundi	7/70	3/74	3.237	202
3. Dharampura Lift Irr. Scheme.	..	Chhatarpur	7/70	3/74	1.058	105

Works Proposed—

(a) Major :

1. Urmal Project ..	..	Chhatarpur ..	..	..	300.00	12,140
2. Ken Multipurpose ..	..	Laundi ..	..	..	5,488.00	1,21,400
3. Dron-Sagar Project ..	..	Bijawar ..	..	..	801.32	16,800
4. Sujara Ban Project ..	..	Do.	..	..	1,650.00	40,470

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(b) Medium :						
1. Tarper Project ..	..	Chhatarpur ..	..	..	144.39	2,430
2. Magrar dam ..	..	Do.	..	..	53.00	1,130
(c) Minor :						
1. Benital ..	..	Chhatarpur ..	..	..	3.21	93
2. Kendi tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	0.72	49
3. Rakshapurwa tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	1.90	51
4. Kudi nalla tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	15.00	405
5. Joran tal	..	Do.	..	..	4.76	154
6. Bhirota tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	..	154
7. Chaubara tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	5.25	142
8. Rantia feeder tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	7.69	223
9. Padora feeder tank ..	..	Bijawar ..	..	..	7.85	182
10. Sarwa tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	17.17	405
11. Chopra tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	2.70	73
12. Bhimkund tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	10.50	283
13. Kangra tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	2.25	61
14. Jamunia nalla tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	15.00	707
15. Shahgarh tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	2.16	72
16. Geolari tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	6.40	172
17. Patha nalla ..	..	Do.	..	..	5.40	182
18. Khera nalla ..	..	Do.	..	..	22.50	707
19. Bajna nalla ..	..	Do.	..	..	8.00	324
20. Khera Nadi dam ..	..	Do.	..	..	4.50	121
21. Baxoi tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	2.50	81
22. Maharkua tank ..	..	Do.	..	..	4.80	162
23. Maharajan tal ..	..	Do.	..	..	1.80	49
24. Nehru Lift Irrigation Scheme.	..	Laundi	..	..	1.50	121
25. Baghori Lift Irrigation Scheme.	..	Do.	..	..	4.00	162
26. Rampur Kewat Lift Irrigation Scheme.	..	Do.	..	..	11.00	1,335
27. Barikhera Lift Irr. Scheme	..	Do.	..	..	13.00	1,415
28. Barband Lift Irr. Scheme	..	Do.	..	..	13.00	1,415
29. Khurdana Lift Irrigation Scheme.	..	Do.	..	..	11.00	810
30. Bacheri Khera Lift Irr. Scheme.	..	Do.	..	..	12.00	650
31. Hazipur Lift Irr. Scheme	..	Do.	..	..	13.00	890
32. Salaya Lift Irrigation Scheme.	..	Bijawar ..	..	..	5.00	202
33. Kathan River Lift Irr. Scheme Near Village Deoran.	..	Do.	..	..	6.00	405
34. Kathan River Lift Irr. Scheme.	..	Do.	..	..	11.81	1,010

APPENDIX—B-V

Veterinary Institutions

S. No.	Name of Institutions	Location Tahsil	Tahsil	Year of Opening
1	2	3	4	5
1. Veterinary Hospitals		Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	1950-51
		Isanagar	..	1956-57
		Maharajpur	..	1967
		Rajnagar	..	1953-54
		Bijawar	Bijawar	1946-47
		Bada Malahara	..	1955-56
		Buxwaha	..	1951-52
		Laundi	Laundi	1955-56
2. Veterinary Dispensaries		Maheba	Chhatarpur	1964-65
		Matgawan	..	1960-61
		Panautha	..	1971-72
		Nowgong	..	1957-58
		Harpalpur	..	1956-57
		Alipura	..	1965-66
		Lugasi	..	1966-67
		Garhi Malahara	..	1960-61
		Tatan	..	1957-58
		Chandranagar	..	1957-58
		Lalpur	..	1958-59
		Akona	..	1960-61
		Ramgawan	..	1961-62
		Basari	..	1957-58
		Satai	Bijawar	1960-61
		Gulgong	..	1960-61
		Deora	..	1952-53
		Kishangarh	..	1962-63
		Jaitpur	..	1968-69
		Bhagwan	..	1957-58
		Ghaura	..	1955-56
		Bamnaura	..	1958-59
		Ranital	..	1961-62
		Bajna	..	1960-61
		Sunwaha	..	1960-61

1	2	3	4	5
		Dargawan	Bijawar	1972-73
		Chandla	Laundi	1956-57
		Sarwai	..	1960-61
		Ragauli	..	1960-61
		Chitahari	..	1960-61
		Bachhaum	..	1958-59
		Barigarh	..	1964-65
		Gaurihar	..	1956-57
3. Artificial Insemination Centres	..	Nowgong	Chhatarpur	1956-57
4. Artificial Insemination Unit	..	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	1960-61
		Raj Nagar	..	1965-66
		Bijawar	Bijawar	1962-63
		Bada Malehara	..	1966-67
5. Key Village Centres	..	Putaria	Chhatarpur	1956-57
		Alipura	..	1956-57
		Khurda	..	1956-57
		Jhinjhan	..	1956-57
		Madhaupur	..	1956-57
		Sahaniwa	..	1956-57
6. Cattle Breeding Extension Units	..	Ranital	Bijawar	
		Maharajpur	Chhatarpur	
		Barigarh	Laundi	
		Ragauli	..	
		Rangawan	Chhatarpur	
7. Quarantine Station		Alipura	Chhatarpur	1965-66
8. Check-Post	..	Laundi	Laundi	1970-71

APPENDIX—B—VI

Classification of Industry-wise Small Scale Industrial units in Unorganised Sector with employment of more than 5 workers

S. No.	Industrial Classification	No. of Workers
1.	Food products	30
2.	Textile products including spinning and weaving	48
3.	Manufacture of wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	21
4.	Manufacture of wood and cork products	124
5.	Manufacture of Furniture and fixtures	54
6.	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4
7.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products including glass and ceramic products, except products of petroleum and coal.	10
8.	Basic metal industries	24
9.	Manufacture of metal products, except machiney and transport equipments	67
10.	Manufacture of machinery except electric machinery	17
11.	Manufacture of electric machinery, apparatus appliances and accessories	8
12.	Manufacture of transport equipment	8
13.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	136

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—B—VII

Central and State Labour Acts in force in the State of Madhya Pradesh

S. No.	Name of the Act.
1	2

CENTRAL LABOUR ACTS:

1. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
2. The Trade Unions Act, 1926
3. The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933.
4. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
5. The Employment of Children Act, 1938.
6. The Employer's Liabilities Act, 1938.
7. The Weekly Holidays' Act, 1942.
8. The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.
9. The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946.
10. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
11. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947.
12. The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948.
13. The Factories Act, 1948.
14. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
15. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
16. The Employee's Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.
17. The Mines Act, 1952.
18. The Collections of Statistics Act, 1953.
19. The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958.
20. The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955.
21. The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961.
22. The Maternity Benefits Act, 1961.
23. The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962.
24. The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962.
25. The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963.
26. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.
27. The Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.
28. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

STATE LABOUR ACTS:

1. The Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1958.
2. The Minimum Wages (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1959.

1	2
3.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, 1960.
4.	The Indian Trade Unions (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act.
5.	The Minimum Wages (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1961.
6.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1961.
7.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1961.
8.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1971.
9.	The Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Act, 1962.
10.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1963 (No.IV of 1963).
11.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1963 (No.XXXII of 1963).
12.	The Indian Trade Unions (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1963.
13.	The Payment of Wages (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1964.
14.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1965.
15.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders)(Amendment) Act, 1965
16.	The Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishment (Amendment) Act, 1967.
17.	The Indian Trade Unions (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1968.

Source. - The Labour Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX- B- VIII

List of Important Fairs and Melas

S. No.	Place	Month (when held)	Occasion	Average Duration (Days)	Average Total Attendance
1. LAUNDI TAHSIL					
1. Chandla	..	August/September	Jal Vihar	3	2,000
2. Madhopur	..	Nov./December	Mahabir Mela	3	200
3. Laundi	..	Nov./December	Jal Vihar	7	5,000
4. Chandla	..	January	Sankrant	1	3,000
5. Chandla	..	January/February	Basant Utsava	15	4,000/5,000
6. Patha	..	January/February	Basant Panchmi	2	2,500
2. CHHATARPUR TAHSIL					
7. Chhatarpur	..	Sept./October ..	Jal Vihar ..	30	10,000
8. Rampura	..	January ..	Sankrant ..	1	500
9. Basari	..	January ..	Sankrant ..	1	400
10. Dhora	..	January ..	Sankrant ..	1	300
11. Rampur	..	January ..	Sankrant ..	1	500
12. Salaiya	..	January ..	Sankrant ..	1	200
13. Pepra	..	January ..	Sankrant ..	1	400
14. Khajuraho	..	Feb./March ..	Shivratri ..	1	30,000
15. Sarsed	..	Feb./March ..	Shivratri ..	1	5,000/ 7,000
16. Nawgaon	..	January ..	Nawgaon Fair	7	2,000
3. BIJAWAR TAHSIL					
17. Ramtoriya	..	April/May ..	Nav Durga	1	200
18. Bijawar	..	Nov./December ..	Mela Janki Niwas	15	5,000
19. Bhopro	..	Nov./December ..	Kadam ka Bhopra	1	500
20. Kutora	..	January ..	Sankrant	1	2,000
21. Bhirukund	..	January ..	Sankrant	3/5	15,000/20,000
22. Bhasan (border of Tikamgarh Chhatarpur).	..	January ..	Siddhaghat Mela	1	200
23. Bhagwan	..	Jan./February ..	Basant Panchmi	1	1,000
24. Bodagaon	..	Jan./February ..	Shree Jatashankar Fair.	1	600
25. Bodagaon	..	Feb./March ..	Shivratri	1	500
26. Serota	..	Feb./March ..	Shivratri	1	300
27. Semariya	..	Feb./March ..	Shivratri	1	1,200

Source.— District Census Hand Book, 1961.

APPENDIX-B-IX

Situation of Rest Houses, Circuit Houses, etc. (As on 31-2-1972)

S. No.	Situation of Rest House	Category of Accommodation No. of Suits	Situation on Road
1	2	3	4
Circuit House			
1. Nowgong	..	5 Suites, Single bedded	Nowgong-Jhansi Road.
2. Chhatarpur	..	5 Suites.	Sagar-Banda Road.
3. Khajuraho	..	5 Suites, 2 Single bedded, 3 Double bedded.	Bamitha-Dumra Road.
Rest House			
4. Chhatarpur	..	6 Nos. Single bedded	Sagar-Banda Road.
5. Nowgong	..	5 Nos. do.	Nowgong-Satna Road.
6. Harpalpur	..	2 Nos. do.	Harpalpur Station Road.
7. Bijawar	..	5 Nos. do.	Matagwan-Bijawar Road.
8. Imalia	..	2 Nos. do.	Sagar-Banda Road.
9. Garhi-Malehra	..	2 Nos. do.	Sagar-Banda Road.
10. Ganj	..	2 Nos. do.	Nowgong-Stana Road.
11. Laundi	..	5 Nos. do.	Laundi-Malehra Road.
12. Chandla	..	2 Nos. do.	Malehra-Laundi-Chandla-Ajaigarh Road.
13. Bara Malehra (Moli Rest House)	..	2 Nos. do.	Sagar-Banda Road.
14. Kishangarh	..	2 Nos. do.	Kishangarh-Amanganj Road.
15. Khajuraho	..	6 Nos. do.	Bamitha-Dumra Road.

APPENDIX-B-X

Primary Health Centres and their Sub-Centres

Name of Primary Health Centre	Sub-Centres
1. Satai	(1) Gulganj, (2) Dharampura, (3) Panagar, (4) Deora, (5) Ragoli, (6) Lakhgawan.
2. Bada Malehra	(1) Ghaura, (2) Ram Toria, (3) Bamnora, (4) Sendpa, (5) Bhagwan, (6) Bandha.
3. Buxwaha	(1) Bamhori, (2) Sunwaha, (3) Dargawan, (4) Bajna, (5) Sooi.
4. Issanagar	(1) Salaiya, (2) Panotha, (3) Kurra, (4) Matagawan, (5) Chauka, (6) Meheba Sukma, (7) Rangawan, (8) Atrar, (9) Brijpura, (10) Garrauli.
5. Nowgong	(1) Alipur, (2) Harpalpur, (3) Sugasi, (4) Garhi-Malehra, (5) Doria, (6) Doni, (7) Talan, (8) Ujra, (9) Pipat, (10) Churwari, (11) Madhopur.
6. Laundi	(1) Purwa-Bamhori, (2) Chhotti Bamhori, (3) Rajoli, (4) Muder, (5) Bag Maw, (6) Patha.
7. Gaurihar	(1) Chhithari, (2) Chandpura, (3) Barha, (4) Rampur, (5) Sarvai Kothaha, (6) Churyari, (7) Prakash Bamhori.
8. Rajnagar	(1) Chandranagar, (2) Lalpur, (3) Ghora, (4) Dumra, (5) Ganj, (6) Pahra Purwa, (7) Bandani-Basari, (8) Rangawan.

APPENDIX-B-XI

Conversion Table

Table

1. WEIGHTS

10 milligrams (mg)	=1 centigram
10 centigrams	=1 decigram
10 decigrams	=1 gram (1g=1000 mg)
10 grams	=1 dekagram
10 dekagrams	=1 hectogram
10 hectograms	=1 kilogram (1 kg=1000g)
10 kilograms	=1 myriogram
10 myriograms	=1 quintal
10 quintals	=1 metric tonne (1 tonne=1000 kg)

From old units to new units :

1 Tola	=11.66 grams
1 Chhatak	=58.32 grams
1 Seer	=933.10 grams
1 maund	=37.32 kg.
1 Grain	=0.0648 grams
1 Ounce	=28.35 grams
1 Pound	=453.59 grams
1 Quarter	=12,706 g.
1 Handerweight	=50.80 kg.
1 Ton	=1016.05kg.

From new units to old units :

1 Gram	=0.085735 tola =15.4324 grams =0.0352740 ounce
1 Kilogram	=1.07169 Seer =2.20462 lbs
1 Quintal	=2.67923 maunds =220.46 lbs.
1 Metric tonne	=26.7923 maunds =0.9842 ton

II. LENGTH

Table

10 millimetres(mm)	=1 centimetre (cm)
10 centimetres	=1 decimetre
10 decimetres	=1 metre (1m=100 cms=1000 mm)
10 metres	=1 dekametre
10 dekametres	=1 hectometre
10 hectometres	=1 kilometre (1km=1000 m)

APPENDICES

From old units to new units :

1 inch	=2.54 cms. =25.4 mms. =0.0254 m.
1 foot	=30.48 cms. =0.3048 m.
1 yard	=91.44 cms. =0.9144 m.
1 furlong	=201.168 m.
1 mile	=1.609344 km. =1609.344 m.
1 chain	=20.1168 m.

From new units to old units :

1 mm.	=0.0394 inch
1 cm.	=0.393701 inch
1 decimetre	=3.937 inches
1 m.	=1.09361 yds. =3.28084 feet =39.3701 inches =0.0497097 chain =0.00497097 furlong
1 hectometre	=0.06173 mile
1 kilometre (km.)	=0.62137 mile

III. CAPACITY

Table

10 millilitres (ml.)	=1 centilitre
10 centilitres	=1 decilitre
10 decilitres	=1 litre (1 L=1000 ml.)
10 litres	=1 dekalitre
10 dekalitres	=1 hectolitre
10 hectolitres	=1 kilolitre

From old units to new units :

1 ounce	=28 ml. (to the nearest ml.)
1 gill	=142 ml. (to the nearest ml.)
1 pint	=568 ml. (to the nearest ml.) =0.56825 L.
1 quarter	=1 litre and 136 ml. (do) =1.13649 L.
1 gallon	=4.54596 L.
1 liquid seer	=940 ml. (to the nearest 10 mls)

From new units to old units :

1 litre	=1.75980 pints
	=0.87990 quart
	=0.219975 gallon
	=1.1 liquid seer (Approx.)
	=Liquid Ounces (do)
	=1000.028 cubic centimetres
	=85.735 tolas of pure water
	=61.025 cubic inches
	=1.000028 cubic decimetres
1 kilolitre	=1.000028 cubic metres

IV VOLUME

Table

1000 cubic millimetres	=1 cubic centimetre
1000 cubic centimetres	=1 cubic decimetre
1000 cubic decimetres	=1 cubic metre

From old units to new units :

1 cubic inch	=16.3871 cubic centimetre
1 cubic foot	{ =28.3168 cubic decimetres =28.316 litres
1 cubic yard	=0.76455 cubic metre
1 gallon	{ =0.00454609 cubic metre =4.5496 litres =4.54609 cubic decimetres
1 ounce	=20.4132 cubic centimetres
1 gill	=142.066 cubic centimetres
1 pint	=568.2440 cubic centimetres
	=0.56825 litre
1 quart	=1.1365 litres
1 litre	{ =1000.28 cubic centimetres =1.000028 cubic decimetres

From new units to old units :

1 litre	=1.75980 pints
	=0.87990 quart
	=0.219975 gallon
	=1.1 liquid seer (Approx.)
	=35 liquid ounces (do)
	=000.028 cubic centimetres
	=85.735 tolas of pure water
	=61.035 cubic inches
	=1.000028 cubic decimetres
1 kilolitre	=1.000028 cubic metres

From new units to old units :

1 cubic centimetre	{ =0.061024 cubic inch. =0.0070390 gill =0.0351949 ounce
--------------------	--

1 cubic decimetre	{ =0.0353147 cubic foot =0.0219969 gallon =0.099997 litre
1 cubic metre	{ =35.315 cubic feet =1.30795 cubic yards =219.969 gallons =0.99997 kilolitre

AREA

Table

100 square millimetres	=1 square centimetre
100 square centimetre	=1 square decimetre
100 square decimetres	=1 sq. metre (1sq m.=10000 sq. cm.)
100 square metres	=1 are or 1 sq. dekametre
100 ares	=1 hectare or 1sq. hectometre
	=1 hectare (ha)=10000 sq. m.)
100 hectares	=1 square kilometre

From old units to new units :

1 sq. inch	{ =6.4516 sq. m. =0.00064516 sq. m.
1 sq. foot	{ =929.03 sq. cm. =0.092903 sq. m. =9.2903 sq. decimetre
1 sq. yard	=0.83613 sq. metre =0.00831613 acre
1 cent	=40.4686 metres
1 sq. chain	=404.686 sq. metres
1 acre (4840 sq. yards or 10 sq. chains)	{ =0.404686 hectare =40.4686 ares
1 sq. mile (640 acres)	=258.999 hectares =22.58999 sq. kilometres

From new units to old units :

1 square cm.	=0.155000 sq. inch
1 sq. metre	{ =1550.00 sq. inch =10.7639 sq. foot =1.19599 sq. yard
1 are	{ =119,599 sq. yards =0.0247105 acre
1 hectare	=2.47105 acres
1 sq. kilometres	=0.386101 sq. mile

APPENDIX-B—XII

List of Freedom Fighters

S. No.	Name	Father's Name	Address
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Amar Shaheed Sunder Lal Seth	Shri Kallu Seth	Giloha
2.	„ Amar Shaheed Ganesh Chamar..	..	Ledi
3.	„ Vindrawan Tiwari	Shri Bhagwan Deen Tiwari	Balkera
4.	„ Ram Sahaya Tiwari ..	„ Matadeen Tiwari Tehenga,	Ragoli
5.	„ Late Heera Singh ..	„ Shahzad Singh ..	Ragoli
6.	„ Late Aman Singh ..	„ Chintar Singh ..	Giloha
7.	„ Late Malla Singh ..	„ Surat Singh ..	Giloha
8.	„ Late Surju Prasad Dewa ..	„ Haridas Dewa ..	Giloha
9.	„ Vindrawan Brahman ..	„ Devi Deen Brahman	Bamkora
10.	„ Kunwar Prasad Brahman ..	„ Matadeen Brahman	Gughora
11.	„ Nand Ram Vaishya ..	„ Giyasi Lal Vaishya	Chandla
12.	„ Late Ramse ..	..	Bhidaka
13.	„ Summer ..	„ Lakshmi Prasad Lodhi	Patha
14.	„ Lal Charan ..	„ Halku Yadav ..	Giloha
15.	„ Soammati ..	..	Patha
16.	„ Baba Manohar Das ..	„ Chela Mohan Das ..	Bansia
17.	„ Late Ram Singh Dova ..	„ Surat Singh ..	Giloha
18.	„ Ganga Prasad ..	„ Janki Prasad ..	Giloha
19.	„ Raghuvir Singh ..	„ Chittar Singh ..	Giloha
20.	„ Achche Lal Dova ..	„ Gopal Dova ..	Giloha
21.	„ Ranjeet Singh ..	„ Sultan Singh ..	Giloha
22.	„ Hakim Singh ..	„ Shahzad Singh ..	Ragoli
23.	„ Bhujbal Singh ..	„ Ram Baksh Singh ..	Ragoli
24.	„ Late Pran Mehto ..	..	Bhidka
25.	„ Ghanshyam ..	„ Kamtu ..	Bhidka
26.	„ Late Jawahar Lodhi ..	..	Patha
27.	„ Sheikh Ali ..	Shri Sheikh Bahadur ..	Chandla
28.	„ Mahendra Kumar Manav ..	„ Brij Lal Jain	New Colony, Chhatarpur,
29.	Shrimati Vidyavati Chaturvedi ..	W/o Shri Late Babu Ram Chaturvedi,	Toria House, Chhatarpur,
30.	Shri Komal Chand Jain ..	„ Khoob Chand Jain ..	Jain Hotel, Chhatarpur,
31.	„ Babu Ram Chaturvedi ..	„ Nand Kishore Chaturvedi,	Toria House, Chhatarpur,
32.	„ Jang Bahadur Singh ..	„ Diwan Pratap Singh..	New Colony, Chhatarpur,
33.	„ Raja Ram Chaturvedi ..	„ Nand Kishore Chaturvedi,	Chhatarpur
34.	„ Lakshmi Narayan Agrawal ..	„ Gavdu Lal Agarwal ..	Chhatarpur
35.	„ Lakshmi Prasad Agrawal ..	„ Ram Gulam ..	Chhatarpur
36.	„ Ram Sewak Richharia ..	„ Bal Mukund Richharia	Makbara (Mau Sahaniya)
37.	„ Pyare Lal Kachhi ..	„ Mangal Kachhi ..	Mau. Jagat, Sagar.

1	2	3	4
38.	Shri Shiv Narayan Khare..	.. Shri Girija Prasad Khare	Chhatarpur
39.	„ Shiv Charan Shastri ..	„ Govind Prasad ..	Rampur (Chhatarpur)
40.	„ Late Kamal Badhai ..	..	Ishanagar
41.	Shrimati Bhunna Raja ..	W/o Shri Vijai Bahadur	Ishanagar
42.	Shri Late None Ju ..	Shri Aman Singh ..	Ishanagar
43.	„ Shripad Narayan Bhargav ..	„ Narayan Rao Bhargav	Chhatarpur
44.	„ Surendra Kumar Jain ..	„ Brij Lal Jain ..	Chhatarpur
45.	„ Dashrath Kumar Jain ..	„ Babu Lal Jain ..	Chhatarpur
46.	„ Dilip Singh ..	„ Sunder Singh ..	Chhatarpur
47.	„ Jyoti Prakash Saxena ..	„ Matadeen Saxena ..	Chhatarpur
48.	„ Gaja Dhar Jain ..	„ Gulab Rai Jain ..	Chhatarpur
49.	„ Gurumukh Singh ..	„ Narayan Singh ..	Chhatarpur
50.	„ Tulsidas Bhurji ..	..	Chhatarpur
51.	Amar Shaheed Shri Dharamdas ..	„ Mangala Kurmi ..	Khirwa
52.	Shri Halke Yadav ..	„ Aman Aheer ..	Imiliya (Vindhyan Majra).
53.	„ Late Bhawani Deen Kurmi ..	„ Dharam Das Kurmi	Maharajpur
54.	„ Bhuwani Deen Chourasia ..	„ Badlu Ram Chourasia	Maharajpur
55.	„ Nathu Ram Baniya ..	„ Tulsidas Baniya ..	Maharajpur
56.	„ Gouri Shankar Chourasia ..	„ Mool Chand Chourasia	Maharajpur
57.	„ Bhagwan Das Kachhi ..	„ Bihari Kachhi ..	Maharajpur
58.	„ Hari Prasad Vidyarthi ..	„ Mool Chandra Tamoli	Maharajpur
59.	„ Late Vanshi Dhar Brahman ..	„ Kanhaiya Lal	Maharajpur
60.	„ Lakshmi Narayan Gupta ..	„ Kalyan Das Gupta ..	Harpalpur
61.	„ Mool Chandra Varma ..	„ Teje Raj Varma	Harpalpur
62.	„ Vishwanath Agrawal Alias Azad ..	„ Lakshmi Narayan Agrawal	Harpalpur
63.	„ Govind Das Deshbandhu ..	„ Khare Alias Chaturbhuj	Harpalpur
64.	„ Chhotelal Brahman ..	„ Munnalal Brahman ..	Padwaha
65.	„ Bhagwan Das Brahman ..	„ Ram Deen Brahman	Padwaha
66.	„ Ram Gopal Brahman ..	„ Gaya Prasad Brahman	Matol
67.	„ Chaturbhuj Tiwari ..	„ Babu Lal Tiwari ..	Matol
68.	„ Late Thakurdas Richharia ..	„ Ganesh Richharia ..	Kurraha
69.	„ Jagat Raj Pathak ..	„ Kishori Lal Pathak ..	Mukhra
70.	„ Narayandas Chourasia ..	„ Ladle Chourasia ..	Maharajpur
71.	„ Madan Gopal Chourasia ..	„ Panchamlal Chourasia	Maharajpur
72.	„ Phoolchandra Pathak ..	„ Gulle Pathak ..	Maharajpur
73.	„ Bhagirath Sharma ..	„ Nand Kishore Rawat	Kusma
74.	„ Piyarelal Chourasia ..	„ Chandulal Chourasia	Maharajpur
75.	„ Dharam Das Arjariya ..	„ Pyarelal Arjariya ..	Mankari
76.	„ Late Giyasilal Rusia ..	„ Thakurdas Rusia ..	Harpalpur
77.	„ Nazeer Ali Mustafa ..	„ Chiragh Ali Mustafa ..	Harpalpur
78.	„ Sadguru Prasad ..	„ Late Gowardhan Prasad	Gadhi Malhara
79.	„ Kashi Prasad Mehto ..	„ Buchchi Ram Mehto	Gadhi Malhara
80.	„ Late Kashi Prasad Pathak ..	„ Man Pyare Pathak	Mukharra
81.	„ Late Mahdev Prasad Tiwari ..	„ Tulsidas Tiwari ..	Khurda

1	2	3	4
82. Shri Motilal	Shri Gaya Prasad Pathak	Tikar	
83. „ Barnawar Chamar	„ Chetu Chamar ..	Maharajpur	
84. „ Madhavacharya Sullere	„ Kashi Ram Sullere	Hugasi	
85. „ Radha Charan Mehto.. ..	„ Hargovind Chourasia	Gadhi-Malhara	
86. „ Amar Shaheed Chire	„ Billu Kurmi ..	Goma Kalan	
87. „ Shiv dayal Dowa	„ Tansai Dowa ..	Nand	
88. „ Vindvan Dowa	„ Rajdhar Dowa ..	„	
89. „ Late Gaya Prasad	„ Har Prasad	„	
90. „ Baldeo Dowa	„ Zalim Singh	„	
91. „ Dheeraj Singh	„ Hanka Jeet Singh ..	„	
92. „ Ramdas Dowa	„ Battulal Dowa	„	
93. „ Ram Kripal Dube	„ Pyarelal Dube ..	Nadora	
94. „ Ayodhya Prasad	„ Bhagwan das	„	
95. „ Devi Deen Brahman	„ Sonehi Brahman	„	
96. „ Sardar Lal Singh	„ Kallu Singh ..	Khavua	
97. „ Chhote Lal Jain	„ Darbari Lal Jain	Akona	
98. „ Mathura Prasad	„ Late Jhagdu Sunar	Akona	
99. „ Lallu Ram Sharma	„ Deendayal Sharma ..	Bamhori	
100. „ Jagat Singh	„ Late Guman Singh ..	Daharra	
101. „ Har Prasad	„ Mool Chandra	„	
102. „ Late Sukhdev	„ Devi Prasad	„	
103. „ Sumer Singh	„ Bhure Singh ..	Pahra Purwa	
104. „ Maharaj Singh Brahman	„ Late Baldev Singh Brahman	„	
105. „ Halke Pathak	„ Jagannath Pathak	„	
106. „ Shri Late Mannu	„ Late Bhagwandas	Dhamna	
107. „ Gokul Prasad Mahashay	„ Vrindavan ..	Rajnagar	
108. „ Nan Kishore Dowa	„ Brij Lal Dowa ..	Nad	
109. „ Gouri Shankar Sharma	„ Baldev Prasad Sharma	Chandra Nagar.	
110. Shrimati Susheela Devi	W/o Shri Narayan Singh	Ragoli	
111. „ Late Ram Krishna Palia	Shri Munna Alias Gariba	Bijawar	
112. Dr. Narendra Kumar Vidyarthi	„ Devi Prasad	Dhanguwa	
113. Shri Mohanlal Vaishya	„ Nanhulal Vaishya ..	Niwari (Chhatarpur).	
114. „ Sitaram Rusia	„ Raghuwar Dayal Rusia	Nowgong (Chhatarpur)	

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INDEX

ABDULLAH KHAN 35, 36, 37

Abdus Samad 41

Abul Fazl 35, 87

Abu Rihan 150

Abu Rihan-ul-Beruni 309

Achal Singh 49

Adinath (or Bade-Baba) 307, 312

Adityas 313

Afghans 45

Agaria 79

Agarwal 121

Agra 35, 150, 160, 308

Agra University 257

Agri 313

Agnimitra 22

Ahdar Das 306

Ahir(s) 4, 5, 76, 81, 87, 95

Ahmad Niyaltigin 30

Ajaigarh 2, 4, 11, 30, 31, 33, 34, 46, 49, 50, 51, 54, 75, 154, 155, 168

Ajaigarh State 23

Ajmer 32

Ajanta 162

Ajaydeva 32

Akbar 34, 35, 316

Prince 41

Akhbarats 43

Akona 10

Aktohra 302

Alayadin Sultan (Sultan Ala-uddin) 33

Alha 315

Alha Ghat 32

Ali Bahadur 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56

Alipur 106

Alipura 2, 49, 52, 55, 61, 63, 64, 70, 108, 159, 275, 280

Aligarh 317

Allahabad 23, 41, 45, 58, 61, 69, 70, 152, 262, 299, 308

Allahabad University 241

All India Radio 163

Amanganj 159

Aman Singh 46

Amanullah Khan 41

Amarpatan 69

Amar Singh Chaudhuri 306

Ambala 317

Amber 38

Amburdevi, Goddess 316

America 277

American Friends Mission 277

Amirsabuktigin 28

Amronia 10

Anandapal 29

Ananta 31

Andhra 28

Andhra Bhrityas 22

Andhraka 22

Anga (Bhagalpur) 28

Angad 40, 41

Angad Ki Tariya 305

Angad Rai 38

Anglo Indian 219

Angar 5, 7, 118, 275

Anirudh Singh 47, 48

Anna Saheb Gore, Diwan 63

Anuchar 68

Applied Nutrition Programme 106, 109

Arab 25

Arakh 213

Aravalli 22

Archaeans 3, 5, 6, 10

Ardhanarishwara 313

Arjunayanas 23

Arjun Kund 320, 304

Arjun Singh 50

Army Cadet College 319

Ashta 36

Asoka 21

Assam 7

Augasi 32

Aulikara 24

Aunder 39

Aurangzeb 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 41, 42, 44, 79

Awadh 50

Awadhesh Pratap Singh University 254, 255, 257

Ayodhya 53

Azad 69

Azad, Chandra Shekhar 66

Azad Pustakalaya 261

BADU JANKI PRASAD 69

Babur 34

Bachhon 2, 4, 11, 15, 276

Bada Bagicha 320

Badagaon 86,127,155,156,308
 Bada Malehra 92,94,123,124,144,133, 155, 159,183, 239, 272, 274, 275, 300, 303
 Badawra 5
 Badi Makhera 155
 Bagat 23
 Baghelkhand 32, 70, 150
 Baghel Raja 39
 Bagoda 39
 Bagota 301
 Bagrajan Devi 317
 Bahadur Khan Rohilla 37
 Bahadur Parichhat 57
 Bahadur Shah 34,44
 Bahlol Khan 41
 Baiga 79
 Baji Rao Peshwa 1,45,46,50,318
 Bajna 2,7,9,10,118,154,155,213,276,304
 Bakhat Singh 50,53,54,56,61
 Bakaawaha 154
 Balaghat 92
 Balaji 47
 Bal Bharti 301
 Baldan 39
 Baldeogarh 154,159,319
 Balkora 276
 Baman 155
 Bambur Bahni Devi 316
 Bamhni 33
 Bamhori 276
 Bamitha 2,154,159,213
 Bamnikhera 320
 Bamnora 213
 Bamnoura 2
 Bamora 137
 Banaphar 315
 Banaphari 75
 Banaras 70,241
 Banda 1,4,26,42,45,46,49,50,58,111,140,150, 151,152,156,159,305,317
 Banda State 307
 Bandha 5,156,277
 Bandhiaea 68
 Bandhikala 301
 Banerjee S.N. 303
 Bangaon 67
 Baniyani Thariya 312
 Banjarad 48
 Banki 6,118
 Bank of Baroda 133
 Bannee 4, 108
 Banpur 35
 Bansa 39
 Bansidhar 63
 Bapu Degree Collage 255, 257
 Baqi Khan 37, 39
 Baragaon 118
 Baram Sagar 108
 Baranad 9,10
 Bariarpur 4
 Barigail (or Mahal Darwaza) 47, 305
 Barigarh 10,118,137,302
 Barogarh 155
 Baroha, Seth Sunderlal 68
 Basant Soap Warks 121
 Basari 85
 Basia 40
 Basic Training Institute 319
 Basor (s) 77, 213, 246, 281
 Bassein 52
 Batesvar 32
 Bawan Chaurasi 2
 Bedpur 38
 Beejari 39
 Behariji 320
 Belatal 162
 Benaras 258, 262
 Bengal 25, 26, 47, 48
 Bay of 20
 Bengali 75
 Beni Bahadur 49
 Baniganj 47, 67, 91, 108, 305
 Beni Hazari 46, 47, 48, 49
 Bani Hazuri 305, 307
 Besnagar 22
 Betwa 5,44, 66
 Bhaddari 96
 Bhadrachalam 7
 Bhadraka 22
 Bhagabhadra Kasiputra 22
 Bhagavata 262
 Bhagavata, King 22
 Bhaggu Pande 68
 Bhagna 10
 Bhagwan 2, 5, 86, 108, 141, 213, 275
 Bhagwant Chaudhuri 307
 Bhagwara 5
 Bhagwat Rai 36
 Bhailasvamin 32

Bhangi 246, 281
 Bhan Pratap Singh 56, 61, 64
 Bhanugupta 23, 24
 Bharar 317
 Bharatiya Janta Party 299
 Bharatiya Lok Dal 298
 Bharatpura 5, 9, 10
 Bharatpura (Bijawar) 247
 Bharat Sevak Samaj 302
 Bharhut 32
 Bharia 79
 Bhartichand 34
 Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh 301
 Bhasvat 28
 Bhatinda 28
 Bhavani Singh, Maharaja 69
 Bhil 79
 Bhilsa 37, 43
 Bhima 38
 Bhimgarh 9
 Bhimkund 9, 85, 118, 304 320
 Bhind 92
 Bhitariya 68
 Bhogaverman 33
 Bhojraj Marwari 61
 Bhondu Raja 67
 Bhonkhoa 118
 Bhodon Movement 199
 Bhooragarh 46
 Bhopal 5, 25, 48, 66, 140, 152, 158, 221, 222, 224, 225, 265, 279, 301
 Bhopal State 78, 242
 Bhopro 86
 Bhujbal Singh 66
 Bhunia 79
 Bhuvneshwar 160
 Biar (or Biyar) 79
 Bichhon 9, 10
 Bida 29
 Bihar 7, 34
 Bijai Bahadur 52
 Bijai Bikramajit 50, 51, 52
 Bijai Singh 304
 Bijapur 112
 Bijwar 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 21, 46, 49, 51, 52, 56, 60, 64, 67, 73, 74, 77, 85, 86, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 103, 104, 105, 110, 111, 115, 116, 118, 120, 123, 124, 127, 133, 137, 138, 141, 142, 144, 148, 154, 155, 159, 162, 163, 164, 169, 172, 175, 177, 180, 182, 183, 184, 190, 202, 203, 204, 205, 211, 212, 213, 219, 220, 225, 239, 242, 242, 259, 261, 264, 265, 268, 272, 275, 276, 280, 282, 290, 293, 294, 295, 297, 298, 299, 302, 304, 307, 308, 317
 Bar Association 220
 State 2, 111, 112, 140, 141, 151, 504
 Bikrampur 118
 Bila 5
 Bilahari 67
 Bilwa Tadag 90
 Bina 5
 Bindachal 4
 Binjh 3
 Birbhadra 33
 Bir Singh Deo 35, 36, 49
 Bithari 301
 Biitz 301
 Board of Technical Education 257
 Bombay 47, 79, 142, 186
 Borstal Institute 220
 Brahma 311, 312, 313
 Brahminism 22
 Brahman(a)s 5, 76, 81, 82, 85, 95
 Brahmins 307, 308, 317
 Bripadratha 22
 British 1, 2, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 140, 148, 151, 160, 168, 175, 189, 202, 203, 264, 280, 305, 307, 319
 British India 202, 203
 Broach 7
 Brown, Colonel 56
 Buddha 150
 Buddharaja 24
 Buddhism 22, 309
 Buddhist(s) 24, 76, 150, 219, 241, 262, 306, 312, 317
 Budhagupta 23
 Bunda Hazuran 306
 Budhe Dalal 306
 Bundela Rajput 91
 Bundela(s) 1, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 45, 48, 50, 60, 62, 76, 317
 Bundeli 163, 258
 Bundeli Prabha 300
 Bundelkhand 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54,

- 55, 56, 59, 63, 68, 70, 71, 76, 84, 91, 241, 87, Chaube, Mandhata 43
 253, 262, 304, 306, 307, 308, 319, 163, 168, 191, Chaubisi 319
 Bundelkhendi 75 Chaunsatyogini 309, 310
 Buragarh 54 Chauragarh 35, 36
 Burdwan 308 Chaurasia Pyarelal 68
 Burha 108 Chedi 21, 27, 28, 30, 31, 262
 Burhagarh 51 Chetna Parishad 302
 Buxar 47 Chhatargarh 42
 Buxwaha 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 73, 94, 103 Chhatarpur Bar Association 220
 110, 137, 155, 159, 180, 183, 184, 213, 239, 248 Chhatarpur State 2, 4, 11, 49, 62, 63, 65, 68,
 274, 275, 301, 318 162, 168, 171, 174, 175, 187, 191, 203, 212,
 227, 232, 235, 242, 244, 264, 267, 269, 272,
 280
 CALCUTTA 59, 107, 110, 186, 308 Tahsil 2, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97,
 Canning, Lord 60 98, 104, 105, 110, 122, 136, 137, 142, 144,
 Carne 60 180, 183, 225, 276, 317, 319, 320
 Central India 59, 60, 62, 309, 314 Chhatrasal Maharaja 1, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43,
 Central Provinces 71 44, 45, 46, 51, 84, 155, 261, 305, 317, 318
 Chahamana(s) 26, 32 Chhatrasal Municipal College 254
 Chamar(s) 77, 81, 85, 95, 246, 281 Chhatrasal Shiksha Prasarini Samiti 254
 Chambal 37 Chhatr-ko-patr 311
 Champak 301 Chhawra 137
 Champat Rai 36, 37, 38, 40 Chhochh 5
 Champion, H.G.8 Chih-Chi-To 24, 308
 Chamund Rai, Diwan 317 Chilla 4
 Chand 308 Chinese 150
 Chand Bardai 32 Chiru Kurmi 68
 Chandela Hotel 117, 161 Chitrakoot Samachar 300
 Chandela Kala Kendra 124 Chitrakut 53
 Chandella(s) 1, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, Chouka 155
 33, 90, 91, 204, 262, 309, 313, 314, 316, 317 Chouki Lugasi 154
 Chandel(s) 29, 34, 84, 307, 314 Choura 317
 Chanderi 34, 35, 36, 37, 40 Chouwara 302
 Chandela 2, 5, 66, 85, 86, 123, 137, 142, 144, Chowka 302
 133, 151, 154, 155, 156, 159, 213, 247, 273, Christian Hospital 277
 275, 282, 290, 293, 295, 299 Christian(s) 75, 76, 219
 Chandrabhan 65 Churwari 277
 Chandragupta II 23 Civil Disobedience Movement 66
 Chandranagar 110, 275, 301, 302 Congress Party 292, 294, 299
 Chandra Nagar Ranah 156 Carrigan 58
 Chandrapur 39 Cutch 7
 Chandratreya 26, 313
 Chandravarman 26, 309
 Chandrawal 4
 Charanpaduka 66, 67
 Charkhari 1, 2, 30, 33, 46, 49, 50, 52, 56, 58,
 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 75, 168, 190, 240,
 212, 219, 242, 244, 265, 273, 280
 Charkhari State 2, 50
 Chaturbhuj 28, 156, 309, 311, 313
 Chaube Khemraj 47, 307

DABRA 39

- Dainik Mazboot 300
 Dalpatpur 154
 Dalipur 10
 Dalipura 10
 Dal Thowan 305

- Daly Hospital 264
 Damoh 1, 2, 33, 42, 74, 116, 156, 158, 162,
 191, 289, 292, 298, 299, 318
 Danti-Durga 25
 Daowas 49
 Dara, Prince 37
 Dargawan 320
 Dargua 154
 Datia 21, 38, 40, 116, 178, 288, 291, 295, 297
 Datla 9
 Deccan 3, 21, 35, 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44
 Delamain, Major 56
 Delhi 32, 57, 142, 160, 162, 301, 308, 317
 Deogarh 26
 Deora 2, 9, 10, 21, 118, 127, 142, 182, 188, 264,
 272, 275
 Deri 155
 Deshpatt 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63
 Deshpatt, Dewan 307
 Devabhuti (or Derabhumi) 22
 Devapala 25, 26, 27, 28
 Devavarman 29, 30
 Devi 313
 Devi Jagadambi 311, 315
 Deviji 320
 Devi Singh Bundela 36, 37
 Dewara 154, 156
 Dhamas (or Pran Nathi) 79
 Dhamchi 155
 Dhamoni 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43
 Dhandheras 38, 39
 Dhanga 28, 29, 313
 Dhangawan 304
 Dhan Kunwar 39
 Dhanara 9
 Dhanus Dhari 320
 Dhanya Vishnu 23, 24
 Dharamdas 68
 Dharmanged 38
 Dharmapala 25
 Dharmat 37
 Dharmyug 301
 Dharra 155
 Dhasan 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 17, 86, 94, 108, 118, 126, 160
 Dhiraj Singh 49, 51, 55, 56
 Dhokal Singh 48
 Dhomara 301
 Dhora 85
 Dhruva Nirupama 25
 Dhruva, Raja 317
 Dhubela 108, 155, 318
 Dhumghat 39
 Dikpalas 313
 Dilari 7, 9, 10
 Dilawar Khan Ghuri 34
 Diler Khan 42
 Dilwar Khan 43
 Dinman 301
 District Central Co-operative Bank 135
 District Co-operative Land Development Bank
 135, 138
 District Discharged Prisoners Aid Society 301
 Doab 25
 Domar 95
 Dongawa 10
 Doni 62, 276, 307
 Dari (or Domar) 281
 Dronagiri 307
 Drona Sagar 307
 Dubkund 29
 Dulhadeo 309
 Dumara 154
 Durjan Singh 51, 63
 Dwyer Girls School 245
 EAST INDIA COMPANY 54
 Ellora 162
 Emmanuel Hospital Association 277
 English 47, 149, 241, 301
 Ercass, Lieutenant 61
 Eron 23, 24,
 Europeans 58, 160
 Ewbank, Captain 91
 FAGVAL 41
 Fakiya 317
 Famina 301
 Farrukhsiyar 44
 Fatehpur 4, 58
 Fidai Khan 38
 Fifth Plan 95
 Filmfare 301
 Firangi Pachhar Mahavir Mandir 305
 Firishta 28, 29
 Firoz Jang 43, 44
 First Five Year Plan 91, 107, 116, 247, 283
 First World War 65, 172, 175
 Fisher 67
 Fish Syndicate 107
 Fourth Five Year Plan 156, 177

- GADADHAR 241, 312
 Gadiwara 155
 Gadgil N.V. 70
 Gahadavala 32
 Gaharwar 33
 Gahora 75
 Gajadhar Prasad 64
 Ganda 29
 Gandhi, Mahatma 68, 256
 Sangeet Vidyalaya 260
 Sanskritik Samiti 257, 260, 302
 Smarak Bhawan 199, 305
 Ganesh 262, 310, 313
 Ganesh Chamar 67
 Ganga 3, 7, 28, 29, 313
 Gangan 5
 Gangeyadeva 30
 Ganj 23
 Ganja 154
 Garauli 2, 49, 51, 52, 65, 154, 190, 191, 275, 280
 Gardizi 29
 Garha-kota 40, 42, 46
 Garha Mandla 304
 Garhimalhar 120, 133, 144, 154, 156, 159, 162, 163, 276, 301, 302
 Garh Kunder 34
 Garotha 40
 Garra 33
 Gatheora (Ganthera) 307
 Gauda 26
 Gaura 108
 Ganrari 317
 Ganrihar 2, 19, 49, 51, 52, 54, 58, 61, 64, 73, 103, 118, 154, 156, 183, 190, 191, 213, 239, 274, 275, 280, 308.
 Gauri Shankar 320
 Gauri Shankar Mahadeo 306
 Gaya 308
 Gayakarna 31
 Gehwara 155
 Ghantai 309, 312
 Ghatotkachagupta 23
 Ghoura 1, 156, 275
 Ghaura-Pahadi, 155
 Ghur Behar 67
 Ghure 302
 Ghur Manuria 67
 Girdhalla 41
 Godavari 21
 Goddard, Colonel 47, 48, 317
 Gokaran Bag 320
 Gokul 69
 Golabir 317
 Gondia 162
 Gond(s) 1, 36, 40, 77, 78, 246, 281
 Gopala 30, 31
 Gopal Singh 51, 56, 57, 65
 Goparaja 24
 Gora 5
 Gorakhpur 25
 Goranad 9, 10
 Gora Patthar 124
 Goratal 103
 Gosain (s) 46, 50, 84, 306
 Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School 305
 Govt. Polytechnic 256
 Govinda III 25
 Govind Das 52, 68, 69
 Gowa 68
 Goyra 277
 Grahapati 31
 Grauli 57
 Great Revolt 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 64, 65, 307
 Greek 22
 Grow More Food Scheme 112
 Gubbins G.B. 61
 Gujarat 32, 34, 79, 113
 Gujarati 75
 Gujarra 21
 Gulab Rai, Dr. 299
 Gulab Singh, Judeo, Maharaja 261
 Gulganj 123, 141, 152, 154, 159, 162, 304
 Guman Singh 49, 50, 51
 Guna 42, 46
 Guna Burwa 68
 Gupta 23, 261
 Gupta, Gyarsilal 68
 Gur 5
 Gurjara 32
 Gurjaradesa 25
 Gurne 4
 Gwalior 10, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 61, 66, 74, 92, 152, 158, 308
 HAIHAYA 314
 Halkai Ahir 68
 Hamirpur 1, 5, 27, 40, 41, 53, 60, 63, 65, 140, 150, 191, 242

- Hammira Varman 33
 Hamvira 28
 Hankin A.C. 63
 Hanuman (ji) 305, 313
 Hanuman Chowki 103
 Harihara 313
 Harijan Sewak Sangh 247, 282
 Hari Ram Mishra Dr. 299
 Hari Singh 51
 Harpalpur 2, 5, 68, 73, 110, 111, 116, 121, 125, 126, 127, 128, 133, 140, 142, 144, 146, 150, 151, 155, 159, 160, 213, 261, 273, 275, 308
 Harsha 27
 Harshadeva 313
 Hastin 24
 Hastings 47
 Hata 46
 Hatta 4
 Hatwaha 155
 Haygriva 313
 Heerapur 62
 Heliodorus 22
 Hemavati 26
 Hemwati 309
 Herambapal 28,
 Higher Education Committee 255, 257
 Himmat Bahadur 49, 50, 51
 Himmat Khen 41
 Himmat Rai Kayastha 306
 Himmat Singh 53
 Hind Furnishers 121
 Hindi 75, 241, 242, 256, 299, 300, 301, 305
 Hindu(s) 38, 84, 75, 76, 79, 219, 241, 286, 306, 309, 314, 316
 Hindupat 46, 47, 53
 Hindupat, Raj Bahadur 64
 Hindupat Maharaja 316
 Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd. 132, 133
 Hira Singh 2, 48, 49, 64
 Hirdayanagar 46
 Hirde Narayan (Hirde Shah) 44, 46, 51, 318
 Hirde Shah Dhandhera 39
 Hitavada 301
 Hicun-Tsang 24, 150, 241, 308, 312
 Hoahangabad 69
 Hotel Chandela 308
 Jas 161
 Payal 161
 Temple 161
 Fugh Rose, Sir 60
 Humayun 34
 Hunas 23, 24
 IBN BATTUTA 90, 150, 241, 309
 Ibn-ul-Athir 29
 Ikhlas Khan 41, 42
 Illustrated Weekly 301
 Imalia 5
 Indarkhi 41
 Independence 81, 91, 151, 168, 169, 173, 177, 204, 246, 249, 251, 253, 299
 India 11, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 50, 60, 70, 75, 91, 131, 161, 234, 262, 264, 308, 310.
 Indian 14, 58, 219, 314
 Air Lines 160
 Council of Medical Research 272
 National Congress 291, 297
 Red Cross Society 279
 Roads Congress 153
 Tourism Development Corporation 308
 Union 226
 Indo-Aryan 314
 Indore 60, 120, 139, 152, 225
 Indra 113
 Indra III 27
 Indramani 40
 Iraj 42, 43
 Isanagar 2, 5, 108, 110, 118, 123, 137, 155, 213, 274, 275
 Islamabad 37
 Islam Shah 34
 Issermau 9, 10
 Itawa 43
 JABALPUR 4, 21, 30, 33, 44, 69, 137, 152, 158, 162, 218, 221, 225, 301
 Jabalpur Samachar 300
 Jabar-Temple 312
 Jagannath 69
 Jageran 301
 Jagat Raj 44, 46, 49, 53, 62, 306, 318,
 Jagat Sagar 5, 103, 108, 156, 318
 Jagat Singh 55, 66
 Jagat Singh Bundela 41
 Jagnik 32, 241
 Jagraj (Vikramajit) 36
 Jahangir 35
 Jaijhan 155
 Jain(s) 75, 76, 86, 141, 156, 219, 262, 305,

- 307, 308, 309, 312, 313, 318, 319
 Jai Singh 64
 Jai Singh Dev 63
 Jai Singh, Raja of Amber 38
 Jaitpur 45, 46, 59, 60, 154, 156
 Jajoti 24
 Jalalpur 42
 Jalaun 5, 33, 46
 Jalsena 320
 Jamnagar 79
 Jam Shah 38
 Jamuna 34, 44, 47, 50
 Jang Bahadur Singh 69
 Janraji 306
 Jan Rai's Toriya 305
 Jansangh Party 292, 294, 297, 298
 Janta Party 297, 298, 299
 Janta Pustakalaya 261
 Japanese 100
 Jara 9, 10
 Jardine 262
 Jardine Museum 262
 Jaso 41
 Jaso State 23, 24
 Jaswant Singh Rathor 37
 Jaswant Singh, Raja 40
 Jatora 40, 154
 Jata Shankar, 6, 7, 155, 304, 308
 Jata Shankar Samachar 300
 Jatkari 315
 Jawa 155
 Jawahar Singh 55
 Jayachandra 32
 Jayapala 28
 Jayasakti (Jejjaka or Jeja) 26
 Jayavarman 31
 Jeeron 40
 Jejakabhukti 26, 32, 241
 Jhamtuli 275
 Jhansi 1, 4, 5, 10, 25, 33, 37, 46, 52, 57, 60, 61, 65, 111, 152, 159, 162, 308, 318
 Jharkua 10
 Jhatra 37
 Jheehan 302
 Jhinjhni 59
 Jhuna Barna 43
 Jigni 5
 Jijhoti 150
 Jijhotia 307, 308, 309
 Jinantha 313
 Jitan Singh 76
 John Baillie, Captain 52, 54
 John E. Forester 299
 John Richardson 54, 55
 Jujharnagar 2, 213, 275
 Jujhar Singh 35, 36, 37
 Jyeshthamitra 22
 Jyoriya 66
 KABUTARS 78
 Kacchapaghata (s) 29, 30
 Kachhis 76, 85, 95
 Kachnae 40
 Kahanjani 9
 Kail 4
 Kaimaha 66
 Kaimur 4, 5, 6, 32
 Kaitha 53
 Kajarra 90
 Kalachuris 1, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33, 262
 Kalidasa 22
 Kali 92
 Kali, Goddess 310
 Kalindi 28
 Kalinga Sea 21
 Kalinjara (Kalinjar) 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 40, 42, 43, 46, 49, 51, 58, 150, 302, 309
 Kali Singh 44
 Kalpi 33, 41, 46
 Kalyan 301
 Kamalapati 318
 Kamla Press 299
 Kamodh Singh 306
 Kamta Prasad 68
 Kanauj 25, 26, 27, 29
 Kanchi 28
 Kandariya Mahadeo 310, 311, 315
 Kane 59
 Kangra 7
 Kanpur 45, 111, 142, 152, 277
 Kantaka-Sodhana 31
 Kanva 22
 Kapia 9
 Karaia 2
 Karaiya 174
 Karamat Khan 50
 Karanjani 10
 Kari 302
 Karra 155
 Karri 277

- Kartavya 300
 Kashi 31, 33
 Kashmiris 28
 Kathan 94
 Kathiawar 25
 Kathmandu 160
 Kathne 5
 Katni 5, 142, 308
 Kayamji Chaube 48
 Kayasthas 95
 Kellym, Major 56
 Ken 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 17, 94, 95, 108, 118, 160
 Kesari Singh 49, 51, 56, 304
 Keshava Rai Dangi 39
 Khaddi 156, 276
 Khairwar 77, 78, 246, 281
 Khajua 67, 156
 Khajuraho 2, 21, 27, 28, 29, 86, 90, 108, 116, 117, 124, 133, 146, 150, 154, 155, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168, 185, 186, 213, 241, 262, 275, 288, 291, 292, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 308, 309, 310, 313, 314, 315, 316, 320
 Khajuraho Ashok Hotel 161
 Khajuraho Bulletin 300
 Khajuraho Hotel 117, 308
 Khalik 39
 Kham baba 22
 Khan Dauran 36
 Khangar 34, 212, 213
 Khan Jahan 35, 42
 Khapatiya 154
 Khare, Prem Narayan 68
 Khari 302
 Kharjuravahaka (Khajuraho) 26
 Khasas 28
 Khelhar 37
 Khemraj 49
 Kherandesh Khan 43
 Khet Singh 46, 56
 Khimlase 41
 Khirwa 68
 Kholi 41
 Khonp 316
 Khuman Singh 49, 50
 Khwaja Nizam-ud-din-Kadin 317
 Kirke, Havildar Major 58
 Kirke, Major 57
 Kiro (Kingra) 28
 Kirtivarman 29, 30, 31
 Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party 295
 Kishangarh 2, 8, 9, 10, 141, 154, 155, 156, 159, 221, 213, 264, 272, 273, 275, 276, 282
 Kishore Sagar 305
 Kishore Singh 53, 55
 Kitchener College 319
 Kokalla I 26
 Kokkala 313
 Kol (Dahait) 79
 Kondars 77, 78, 246, 281
 Koran 79
 Koris 76
 Koro 95
 Kosala 28
 Kotra 51, 56
 Koyna 7
 Kranti Krishna 300
 Kratha 28
 Krirat Singh 49
 Krisha II 25
 Krishnagar 301, 304
 Krishna Mishra 30, 241
 Krishna Press 300
 Krishnaraja 24
 Krishna Sagar 108
 Kshariyas 76
 Kshitipaladeva 27
 Kubrai 58
 Kuljam Swaroop (or Tartamya Sagar) 79
 Kumargupta I 23
 Kumhar(s) 77, 246, 281
 Kunindas 23
 Kunjhal Shah 59
 Kunjilal Shah 62
 Kunj-Rathi 47, 305
 Kuntal 28
 Kunti 4
 Kunwar Heera Singh 66, 67
 Kunwar Jai Singh 60
 Kunwarnath 315
 Kunwar Sone Shah 53, 320
 Kunwar Sone Shah Ponwar 1, 49
 Kunwar Sone Singh 305
 Kurar 315
 Kurela 276
 Kurmi 4
 Kurus 28

- Kushanas 22, 261
 Kusiar 4
 Kusmar 3
 Kutaro 42, 85
- LACHHAMAN SAGAR 5**
- Lachhaman Singh 51, 54, 55, 56
 Lahadra 126
 Lahchuraghat 5
 Lakheri 5, 62
 Lakshman (a) 90, 311, 313
 Lakshmana Deb 313
 Lakshmanji 312
 Lakshmikarma 30
 Lal Kunwar 38
 Lalluram Sharma 68
 Lal Pahad 32
 Lalpur 155, 276
 Lamghan 28
 Land Development Bank 100
 Laundi 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 65, 73, 77, 85, 86, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 103, 104, 106, 107, 122, 133, 136, 141, 142, 143, 144, 154, 159, 163, 180, 182, 183, 184, 191, 211, 213, 225, 239, 259, 272, 274, 275, 276, 290, 293, 294, 295, 296, 298, 301, 307, 316
 Lauri 2, 5, 6, 151, 182, 188, 212
 Lauriasar 316
 Lava 316
 Lavapuri 316
 Laxmi 85
 Laxmi Tel Ghani Co-operative Society 123
 Leader Press 299
 Leslie, Colonel 47, 48
 Leslie, Major 56
 Life Insurance Corporation of India 139
 Lithora 155
 Lloyed 60
 Lodi 34
 Lodhis 76, 95
 Lohagad 44
 Lok Sabha 288, 289, 291, 292, 296, 297, 298, 299
 Loudi 154, 155
 Lugasi 2, 3, 49, 55, 61, 64, 66, 67, 155, 156, 159, 190, 248, 275, 280, 302, 317
 Lughas State 49
- MADANA VARMAN 30, 31, 32**
- Madan Gopal 68
 Madanpur 32
 Madanwa 3
 Madhav 241
 Madhoji 320
 Madhopur 86
 Madhukar Shah 34, 35
 Madhya Bharat 78
 Madhya Pradesh 1, 2, 14, 25, 71, 75, 107, 108, 159, 163, 192, 194, 196, 197, 200, 204, 205, 218, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 253, 254, 257, 262, 265, 279, 280, 281, 290
 Chronicle 301
 Electricity Board 116
 Financial Corporation 120, 121, 139
 State Co-operative Bank 137
 State Road Transport Corporation 158
 Warehousing Corporation 146
 Madia Duh 41
 Madra 66, 69
 Magadha 26
 Mahabat Khan 35
 Mahabir 306
 Mahabir Oil Mills 121
 Mahadeo 311
 Mahadji Scindia 50
 Mahapadma Nanda 21
 Maharaj College 257, 263, 305
 Maharaja High School 65
 Maharajaputra Vaghadeva 33
 Maharajaganj 9, 10
 Maharajpur 2, 67, 69, 116, 120, 133, 137, 141, 144, 155, 157, 159, 163, 213, 247, 254, 273, 275, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 316, 317, 319
 Mahashay, Gopal Prasad 69
 Mahatgaon 151
 Mahauni 33
 Mahendrapala 26, 27
 Mahesa 313
 Mahewa 37, 156
 Mahila Mandal 301
 Mahila Silai Prashikshan Kendra 302
 Mahila Utthan 300
 Mahipala Pratihara I, 27
 Mahishmati 24
 Mahitariyal 79
 Mahmud of Gazni 28, 29, 150, 309
 Mahoba 4, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 42, 45, 58, 60, 65, 66, 69, 111, 140, 142, 150, 154, 162, 305, 307, 308, 316, 317, 320
 Mahtol 62, 307

- Maihar 39, 70
 Mahihar State 49
 Maine 61
 Majhi 79
 Makwara 155
 Malagawan 5
 Malahra Shah 317
 Malar 9, 10
 Malaria 320
 Malavas 23, 31
 Malavika 22
 Malavikagnimitram 22
 Malayasimha 33
 Malehra 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 103, 110, 137, 138, 141, 212, 213, 289, 290, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 307, 316, 317
 Malgawan 304
 Malkhan Singh 64
 Malodha 154
 Malwa 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, 43, 44, 45, 113
 Manaura 5
 Manav, Mahendra Kumar 69, 299
 Mandsaur 24
 Manikpur 4, 5, 65, 159, 162, 308
 Maniyagarh 41
 Maniyar 123
 Manonmani 313
 Manu 317
 Maratha (s) 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50
 Marathi 75
 Margan, Major 56
 Martindell, Colonel 56
 Marwari 105
 Matangeswara Mahadeva (or Mrityunjaya) 312
 Mataunah 156
 Matgua 154
 Mathangwa 277
 Mathura 317
 Matipura 10
 Matondh 42
 Matri Sadan 302
 Matri Vishnu, Maharaja 23, 24
 Mau 5, 30, 31, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 63, 84, 141, 212, 317
 Maudaha 4
 Maudha 51
 Mau-Mahewa 44
 Mauranipur 5, 111, 125
 Maurya 21, 22
 Mau Sahania 159, 277, 317, 318
 Mawasi 79
 Meerut 57, 317
 Mehraj 79
 Mehtar (s) 77, 246
 Mela Samiti 303
 Melehra 116, 154, 156, 180
 Menon V.P. 70
 Mihi Lal 62, 307
 Mihira Bhoja 25
 Mihirakula 23
 Milan Society 302
 Milijuli Awaz 300
 Mirhasan 4
 Mirzapur 308
 Model Club 303
 Modha 42
 Mohammadans 150
 Mohari 21
 Monghyr 25
 Morangaon 38
 Morena 92
 Mote Ke Mahabir 305
 Moti 118
 Motigarh 118, 127
 Motipura 9
 Moti Sagar 108
 Muazzam, Prince 40
 Muderri 275
 Mughal (s) 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 280, 305
 Muhammadan(s) 79, 141, 242, 318
 Muhammad Afzal 42
 Muhammad Ghori 32
 Muhammad Khan Bangash 45
 Muhammad Shah 45
 Mukhri 68
 Mukta 301
 Munderi 141
 Mungawali 43
 Muni Gurudutta 307
 Munnalal 119
 Munnalal 66
 Munshi Chandi Prashad 188
 Murad Khan 42
 Murat Singh 64
 Murwara 142
 Muskira 43
 Muslim(s) 29, 32, 33, 75, 76, 90, 19, 241, 309, 317

- Muwar 4
NACHNA 23
 Nagabhata I 25
 Nagabhata II 25, 26
 Nagas 23
 Nagod 24, 58
 Nagpur Plan 151
 Naigawan Ribai 2, 49, 52, 54, 65, 190 280
 Naik Kundhya 58
 Nana Fadnavis 50
 Nanaura 66
 Nand (a) 21, 29
 Nandan 241, 301
 Nandi 311
 Nanhe Diwan 59, 62
 Nanhelal Pansari 66
 Nannuka 26, 313
 Nanyaura 30
 Naravara 262
 Narayanpura 4
 Narbadeshwar 306
 Narendra Deo Samachar 300
 Narkrer 5
 Narmada 23, 25, 39
 Narosa 5
 Narsimha 262
 Narsimhapur 35, 220
 Nasaratgarh 42
 Nataraja 313
 National Malaria Eradication Programme 223, 269, 271
 National Tuberculosis Institute 275
 Nat Navdigar 246, 281
 Nat (s) 77, 78
 Naune Jujhar Singh 64
 Nava Bharat Times 301
 Navaneet 301
 Nav Bharat 301
 Navdigars 78
 Naveen Dunia 301
 Navguva 302
 Nawgong 137, 138
 Nayanagiri 318, 319, (Resandigiri)
 Nazar Bag 320
 Negawa 155, 156
 Nehru Pt. Jawaharal 261
 Neill, Colonel 58
 Nepal 7, 79
 Newari 301 302
 New Delhi 71, 186, 260, 277
- Nemaji Sindhia 43
 Niwari 5, 270
 Nizamuddin 29
 Nonapanji 4
 North West Provinces 59
 Nowgong 2, 5, 19, 39, 46, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 86, 103, 106, 116, 119, 120, 123, 127, 128, 133, 142, 144, 146, 150, 151, 152, 154, 156, 157, 159, 163, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 200, 204, 205, 213, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 232, 233, 239, 247, 256, 257, 260, 261, 269, 270, 274, 275, 282, 302, 303, 305, 307, 308, 316, 317, 318, 319
OMRAO 59
 Ondar 7
 Orchha 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 64, 205
 Orchha State 23
 Orissya 314
 Oudh 46
PADAM SINGH 44 56
 Padariya 155
 Pahar Singh 37, 49
 Pahar Singh Gaur 41
 Pailani 4
 Pakistan 75
 Pala(s) 25, 27, 28
 Palaeolithic 21
 Palda 10
 Paldeo State 49
 Paliha 79
 Palkawan 4
 Palkohan 9, 10
 Palkuwa 156
 Panagarh 141, 156
 Pancham 33
 Pancham Singh 55
 Panchayat Raj 299
 Pandaria 302
 Pan Dariba 69
 Pandava Jhir (Panajhir) 320
 Pandwa 66
 Pande, Gorelal 68
 Pandva 304
 Pnika 79
 Panna 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 33, 39 40, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 57, 60, 62, 70, 74, 79, 87, 116, 118, 150, 152, 158, 168, 191, 204, 205, 222, 223, 224, 269, 270, 288, 305, 307, 308, 316

- Panna State 2, 53, 66, 67
 Panotha 155, 301, 302
 Panwari 5, 42, 43
 Pao 79
 Para-Chowki 118
 Parag 301
 Paramardideva 32
 Pararia 6
 Parasaniya 277
 Parbati 36
 Parichhat, Diwan Bahadur 65
 Parihar 84, 317
 Parivarajaka 24
 Pariyatra 22
 Parmara 31
 Parmardi 33
 Parnami 79
 Parsvanath 312
 Parvati 311
 Patal Ganga 320
 Patan 9, 33
 Patel, Sardar, Vallabh Bhai 70, 71
 Patha 86, 92
 Pathak, Chaturbhuj 68
 Pathar 10, 108
 Pathari 246, 281
 Patharia(s) 39, 77, 78
 Patna 155
 Patori 118
 Pawari 4
 Pepra 85
 Persian 242
 Phul Khan 66
 Piawan 30
 Pipat 68, 276, 301, 302
 Pipri 63
 Prithi Singh 53
 Pittihagarh 42
 Poona 52
 Pooran Mal 51
 Parwaripura 47
 Prabhasa 29
 Prabodha—Chandrodaya 30, 241
 Praja Socialist Party 292, 293, 295, 296
 Praja Mandal 69
 Pran Nath 79
 Pratapshwar Mahadeo 306
 Pratap Sagar 305, 306
 Pratap Singh 53, 54, 55
 Pratap Singh, Raja 140, 306, 316, 317
- Pratihara (s) 25, 26, 28
 Pratihara Bhoja 26, 27
 Prayag 30
 Prithviraj 36, 37
 Prithviraja III 32
 Prithvisena, Maharaja 23
 Prithvivarma 31
 Pulindak 22
 Punjab 25, 30
 Punjabi 75
 Punwari 59, 60
 Pur 5
 Purana 118
 Purohit, Bansidhar 62, 307
 Pushyamitra Sunga 22
QUASIM ALI KHAN 47
 Quit India Movement 68
 Qutb-ud-din Aibak 32, 33
RADHA 28
 Ragauli 3, 66, 67
 Raghunath Rao 47
 Raghunath Singh 63
 Ragoli 49
 Rahila 27
 Rahila Varma 27
 Rahilya 27
 Rahilya Sagar 27
 Rahulla Khan 40
 Rai Chaube Dhanpal 63
 Raichur 9
 Raigarh 41
 Raintal 277
 Raipura 9, 10
 Raisen 5
 Raja Bir 34
 Raja Prem Narayan (Bhim Narayan) 35
 Rajapur 92
 Raja Ram 51, 54
 Raja Rudrapratap 36
 Raja Shankar Shah 318
 Rajasthan 41, 108
 Rajdhar Rudra Singh 54, 61, 64
 Rajgarh 48, 146
 Raj Kumar College 63
 Rajnagar 2, 5, 21, 53, 62, 66, 67, 73, 103, 108, 124, 127, 137, 138, 141, 144, 154, 155, 158, 159, 162, 180, 182,

183, 184, 212, 213, 239, 242, 245, 261,
264, 274, 275, 290, 295, 298, 305,
316, 320

Rajpura 156

Rajput (s) 26, 76, 84

Rajyapala 29

Ram 85, 241, 316

Rama 27

Ramayana 85, 262

Ram Bag 320

Ramchandra 53, 311

Ramlal 68

Ramnagar 40

Rampur 85, 302

Rampura 85

Ram Shah 35

Ramtariya 86, 275

Randhir Singh 65

Rangoli 301

Rangwan 91

Rani Bakhat Kunwar 63

Ranigir 39

Ranipur 2

Ranjit Singh 52

Ranod 43

Ranoh 154

Rao Arjun Singh 307

Rao Bahadur Khet Singh 64

Rao Chhatrapati 64

Rao Hindupat 55

Rao Raja Sawant Singh 64

Rao Sagar 305, 306

Rashtra Bhraman 300

Rashtrakutas 25, 27

Ratan Shah 38, 39, 40

Ratan Singh 52, 56, 60, 61, 63, 139

Rath 43, 60

Ravan 85

Ravindra Bal Mandir 301

Reformatory School 220

Regoli 276

Reid C.S. Major 59

Renehall 155

Reorganisation of States 116, 211

Rewa 5, 6, 10, 14, 32, 33, 46, 58, 70, 71, 103,
116, 137, 152, 158, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226,
254, 255, 257, 261, 262, 279, 301, 308

Rewa State 227

Rikshavat 22

Robert Hamilton, Sir 60

Roderik, Bugler 58

Rohini 313

Rudrapratap 34

Rupnath 21

SABAR 40

Sadwa 9, 10

Sadyojata 313

Sagar 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 23, 33, 39, 40, 46, 47, 71,
74, 111, 116, 139, 150, 151, 152, 156, 157,
159, 191, 224, 253, 305, 308, 320

Sagaria 9, 10

Sahambi 121

Sahariya 79

Sahi 28

Sahib Kiran 32

Sahra 38, 39

Saimri 3

Saipura 9, 10

Saiva 309 ..

Sajag Bharat 300

Saka 23

Salaiya 85, 108

Salim, Prince 35

Sallakshanavarman 30, 31

Sallya 301

Samat Singh 48

Sambhu 313

Samrachouri 9

Samri 4, 5, 6

Samudragupta 23

Sanchi 186, 308

Sangeet Vidyalaya 257

Sankaragana 24

Sankat Mochan Mahadeo 306

Sansia or Bedia 281

Sanskrit 242, 304

Sanskrit Pathshala 258

Saperas 78

Saptahik Hindustan 301

Sarangpur 38

Saraswati Sadan Pustakalaya 261

Sardar Singh 56, 61, 64

Sarhind 44

Sarika 301

Sarila 46

Sarita 301

Sarju Dowla 68

Sarkana 124

INDEX

Sarnat Singh 48

Sarni 5

Sarsed 86, 126

Sarvahan 37

Sarwai 154, 156, 213, 276 ..

Satai 2, 133, 137, 144, 155, 156, 213, 274, 275

Satakarni 22

Satavahana 22

Satdhara 312

Sathia 320

Satna 23, 24, 32, 116, 144, 150, 151, 152, 154,
158, 159, 205, 288, 289, 292, 296, 297,
305, 308, 319

Satpura Thermal Power Station 127

Sattar Khan 33

Satwara 2

Saur(s) 77, 78, 246, 281 ..

Sawai Jai Singh 45

Sayyid Bahadur 39

Sayyid Khan Jahan 36

Sayyid Latif Khan 43

Scott, Captain 58, 61

Second Plan 173, 247, 258, 260

Second World War 173

Secret Bulletin 300

Seetaram 51, 58

Sehore (Saihur) 36, 260..

Semaria 154

Semariya 86

Sendhpa 108, 307

Seoni 220 ..

Sergeant Raite 58

Serota 86 ..

Seth Gyarsilal 66

Seth V.K. 8

Setnath 312

Sewagram 66

Shadipur 41

Shah Alam 47

Shahgarh 2, 9, 10, 46, 62, 155, 213

Shah Jhan 35, 36, 37

Shah Kulin Khan 43

Shahpur 36 ..

Shamle Prasad 64

Shamsher Bahadur 50

Shamsher Khan 42

Shamsud-din-Altamash 32

Shamugarh 37

Shankashobha 24

Sharir Baba 305

Shayista Khan 36

Shelton, Lieutenant 62

Sher Afghan 42, 43

Sher Khan (Sher Shah Suri) 34

Shishu Mangal Kendra 302

Shiva 308, 309, 311, 312, 313

Shivaji 38

Shri Babulal Mali 299

Shri Bajrang Kala Mandali 302

Shri Balbhadra Pustakalaya 261

Shri Dev Chandra 79

Shridhar Varman 23

Shri Gandhi Pustakalya 261

Shri Gurudutta Digamber Jain Sanskrit
Vidyalaya 307

Shri Krishna 313

Shri Madhu Ashaskiya Kala Mandli 302

Shrinagar 154, 319

Shri Parshvanath 319

Shri Venkat Sadan Museum 261

Shri Viyogi Hari 299

Shubh Bharat 300

Shubh Karan 38

Shuja-ud-daula 46, 47

Shyamri 92

Shyam Sunderdas Bhatt 67

Siddha Parmanandji 306

Siddharaja Jayasimha 32

Sihuda 42

Sijwaha 66

Sikandar Lodi 150, 309

Sikh(s) 75, 76, 219

Sil 317

Silon-Salaiya 9, 10

Simhala 28

Sindhi 75

Singhari 305

Sinhpur 68

Sirdar Khan Havildar 57, 58

Sironj 34, 37, 39, 42, 43, 46

Sitaram 61

Siyaka II 27

Siva 262, 320

Siva Sagar 310

Small-Scale Industries Association 128

Socialist Party 295, 298, 300

Sohanpal Bundela 34

Somavansi 27

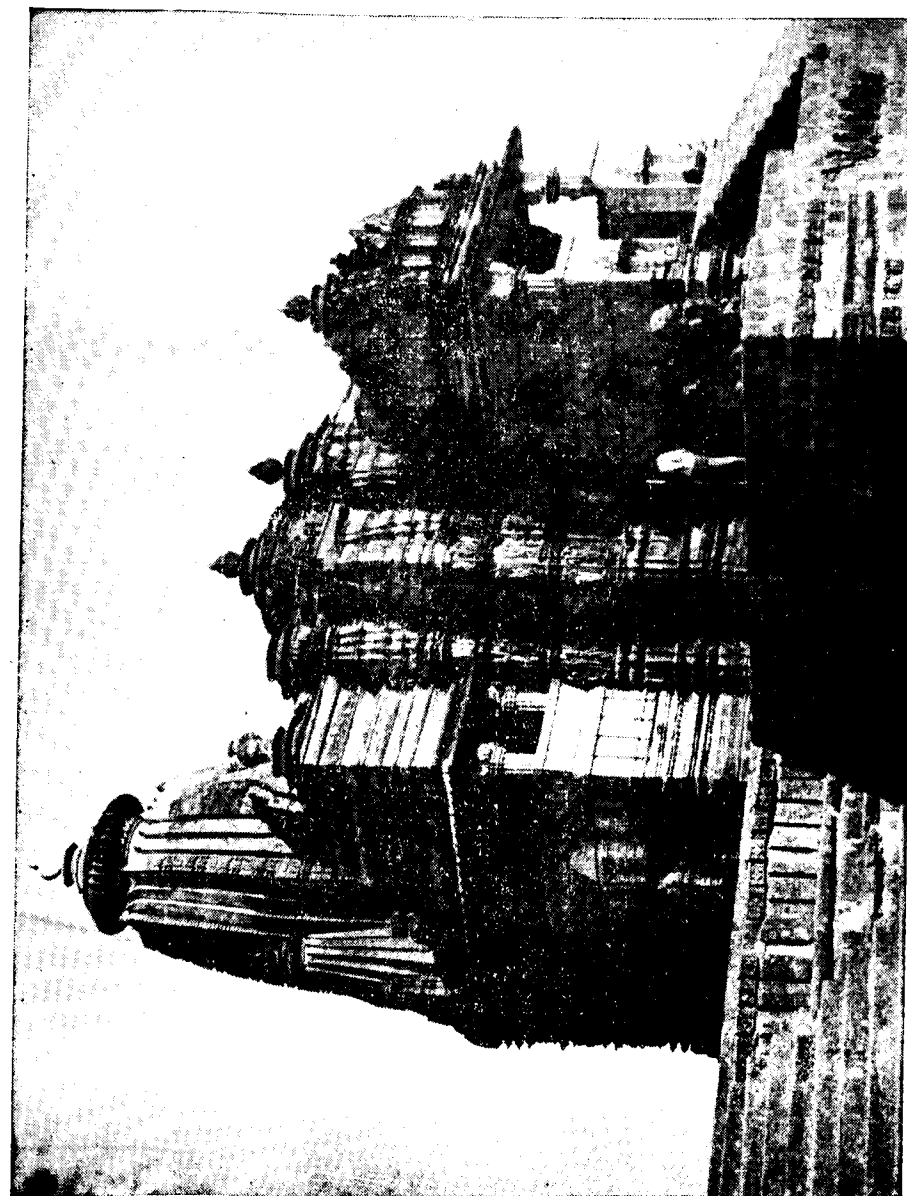
- Sonar 4
 Soni Sirgars 305
 Sone Shah 51
 Sonr 77, 78, 246, 281
 Sovadi 155
 State Bank of India 100, 120, 121, 133, 134, 135
 State Museum 261
 Stella Kramrisch Dr. 314
 Stone Age 21
 Subedar Baijnath 57, 58
 Subhag or Subha Singh 46
 Suja 315
 Sujan Rai 37, 38
 Sujan Singh 38, 39
 Sujara Ban 95
 Sukavi Bundelkhan 300
 Sukhani 5
 Sukhdeo Bihari, Diwan 67
 Sukhdeo, Pandit 66
 Sukh Sagar 108
 Sunar 59
 Sungas 22
 Sungra 307
 Supiar 5
 Sura 28
 Surface Observatory 319
 Surya 313
 Susarmana 22
 Susarmichandra 23
 Suthob Mato 68
 Swatantra Garjan 300
 Swatantra Party 298
 TABAQAT—NASIRI 33
 Tahavvar Khan 40
 Tahenga 65
 Tamil 75
 Tarik-i-Baihaqui 30
 Tarper 5
 Tatam 159, 276
 Taty Tope 57, 59, 60
 T.B. Hospital 319
 Telis 76
 Thaharra 66
 Thakur(s) 76, 95
 Thakur-Das Richhariya 68
 Thakur-Heera Singh 66
 Thakurji 312
 Thakur Lal Singh 66
 Thakur Vikramjit 62
 Thandari 203
 Thanera 320
 Thaneswar 44
 The Hindustan Times 301
 Third Five Year Plan 91, 116, 136, 247, 258, 260
 Thompson, Colonel 62, 63, 212, 241, 264
 Tieffenthaler 47, 306
 Tighra 4
 Tikamgarh 1, 5, 22, 68, 74, 86, 92, 103, 104, 116, 117, 152, 158, 169, 178, 199, 204, 205, 224, 225, 269, 270, 288, 289, 291, 292, 295, 296, 297
 Tilok Singh 55
 Tiwari, Dindayal 69
 Tiwari, Ram Sahai 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70
 Tons 44
 Toromana 23, 24
 Tourism Development Corporation of India 162
 Townsend, Second Lieutenant 58
 Trailokya Varman 33
 Tripuri 26
 Truck Owners' Association 128
 Tukoji Holkar 50
 Tumain 23
 Tumbavana 23
 UCHHAKALPA 24
 Uahhehra 24
 Udaipura 302
 Udal 315
 Udayajit 36
 Ujjain 25, 43, 308
 Ujjayini 25
 Ujna 6, 118
 Ujra 302
 University Grants Commission 165, 254
 University of Sagar 253, 257
 Ur 5
 Urdu 75, 242
 Urmal 95, 108
 Urwara 66
 Uttanapada 317
 Uttar Pradesh 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 26, 27, 45, 60, 63, 71, 74, 75, 108, 159, 163, 190, 191, 242, 286
 Utensil Manufacturers' Association 128
 VADNER 24
 Vaidyanatha 313
 Vaishnava 262, 309
 Vaishnavism 22

- Vajramitra 22
 Vakataka 23
 Vakpati 26
 Vamana 312, 313
 Vanspahar 154
 Varanasi 160, 308
 Vardatta 318
 Variay 154
 Vasiya Gohan 155
 Vasudeva 22
 Vasumitra 22
 Vatsaraja 31
 Vatsaraja Pratihara 25
 Vedas 79
 Venkal Raman Singh 261
 Verdha 154
 Vidarbha 22, 25, 28
 Vidhan Sabha 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299
 Vidhyadhara 29, 30
 Vidisha 22, 23, 28, 32, 308, 312
 Vidyavati Chaturvedi 69
 Vigyan Mandirs 260
 Vijayachandra Gahadavala 31
 Vijayapala 29, 30
 Vijayasakti 26, 27
 Vikramasimha 29
 Vikramajit 35
 Vindhya(s) 22, 25, 26, 76
 Vindhychal 299
 Vindhychal Press 299
 Vindhya Cooperative Central Bank 137
 Vindhyan (s) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10
 Vindhya Pradesh 2, 12, 70, 73, 91, 116, 152, 178, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 196, 200, 204, 213, 219, 226, 227, 230, 232, 234, 235, 236, 237, 240, 247, 253, 261, 262, 274, 279, 282, 286, 289, 292, 295, 299
 Bhoodan Yagna Board 199
 Bhoodan Yagna Samiti 199
 Harijan Sevak Sangh 286
 Vindhya Samachar Prasarak Samiti 299
 Vindrabhan 49, 53, 64
 Vinoba Bhawe, Acharya 199
 Virasena 33
 Viravarma 30, 33
 Vishal Garjan 300
 Vishnu 23, 24, 28, 30, 90, 262, 311, 312, 313
 Vishvanath Singh 63
 Vishwanath 311, 313
 Vitihotras 21
 Vyaghra King 23
 WASALAT KHAN 42
 Watson, Captain 56
 West Bengal 28
 Western Regional Institute 256
 Williamson R. M. 11
 Wilson, Captain 56
 Women's Stitching Training Centre 128
 YAMA 313
 Yamini 28
 Yamin-ul-Daulah (Sultan Mahamud) 29
 Yamuna 4, 23, 27, 28, 29, 313
 Yasahkarna 30
 Yashovarman 90, 313
 Yasovarman (Lakshavarman) 27, 28, 32
 Yaudheyas 22
 Yuga Dharma 301
 Yuva Jagaran Kranti 300
 Yuvak Mandal 302
 Yuvarajadeva 27
 Zalim 59

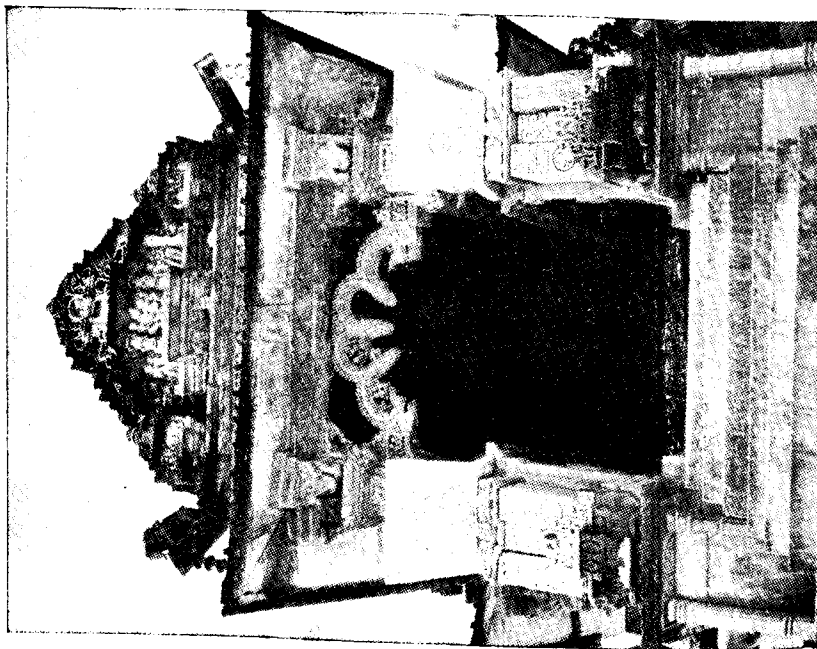
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91	2	6	Brtish	British
98	5	Para-heading	Oilseads	Oilseeds
106	1	6	breed. whiteleghorn	breed, White leghorn
106	3	9	specia	special
109	5	5	oustede	ousted
112	3	2	Bijapur	Bijawar
117	5	4	Revolusion	Revolution
118	3	1	excellant	excellent
118	3	4	alreadey	already
119	3	2	gallans	gallons
123	5	1	of	on
125	Table		(in '00	(in '000
	Col. heading		Metric tonnes)	Metric tonnes)
142	4	1	faciities	facilities
144	3	4	66	69
145	1	1	Mencandise	merchandise
148	3	2	miles, raw	miles, Raw
151	1	5	Bannda	Banda
151	2	1	activitie	activities
152	3	3	brdige	bridge
158	Table	3	5-66	1965-66
165	1	1	and	had
168	5	2	are	now
173	3	1	Past	post
173	1	7	expect	except
174	2	2	rules	rule
178	3	13	wast	was
180	2	20	an 12d. 67	and 12.67

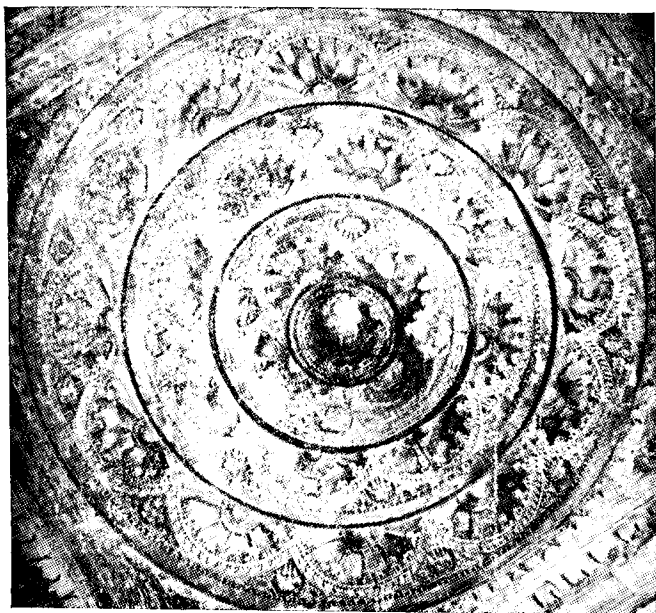
1	2	3	4	5
187	1	6	mortagage	mortgage
191	3	6	<i>Sir Khndkast</i>	<i>Str or Khudkast</i>
195	FN	..	H. D.1	1. H. D.
199	5	1	Fiiscal	fiscal
"	"	"	Severa	several
202	3	Last	States'	States
203	2	1	Civil and Criminal	Civil, Criminal and
206	Table	2	967	1967
"	2	4	6,51	6,511
210	2	2	966	1966
226	3	7	Wested	vested
227	3	8	imporved	improved
236	1	2	shered	ushered
240	3	3	constructed to	constructed in
241	1	6	Hiuon Tsang	Hiuen Tsang
242	1	3	boys'	boys
242	5	1	Snaskrit	Sanskrit
246	4	3	3,18	3.18
247	8	3	1967-68,	1967-68
250	1	Table	60	600
		(Column 6)		
250	2	3	futher	further
252	1	10	education in	education is
255	1	Table	9	96
		(Column 2)		
257	3	2	5,712	51,712
265	4	8	ruræ	rural
266	Table	1	Mile	mille
280	1	9	seens	seems
309	4	11	proch	porch
317	2	4	Choura	Ghoura



Devi Jagadamba Temple, Khajuraho
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



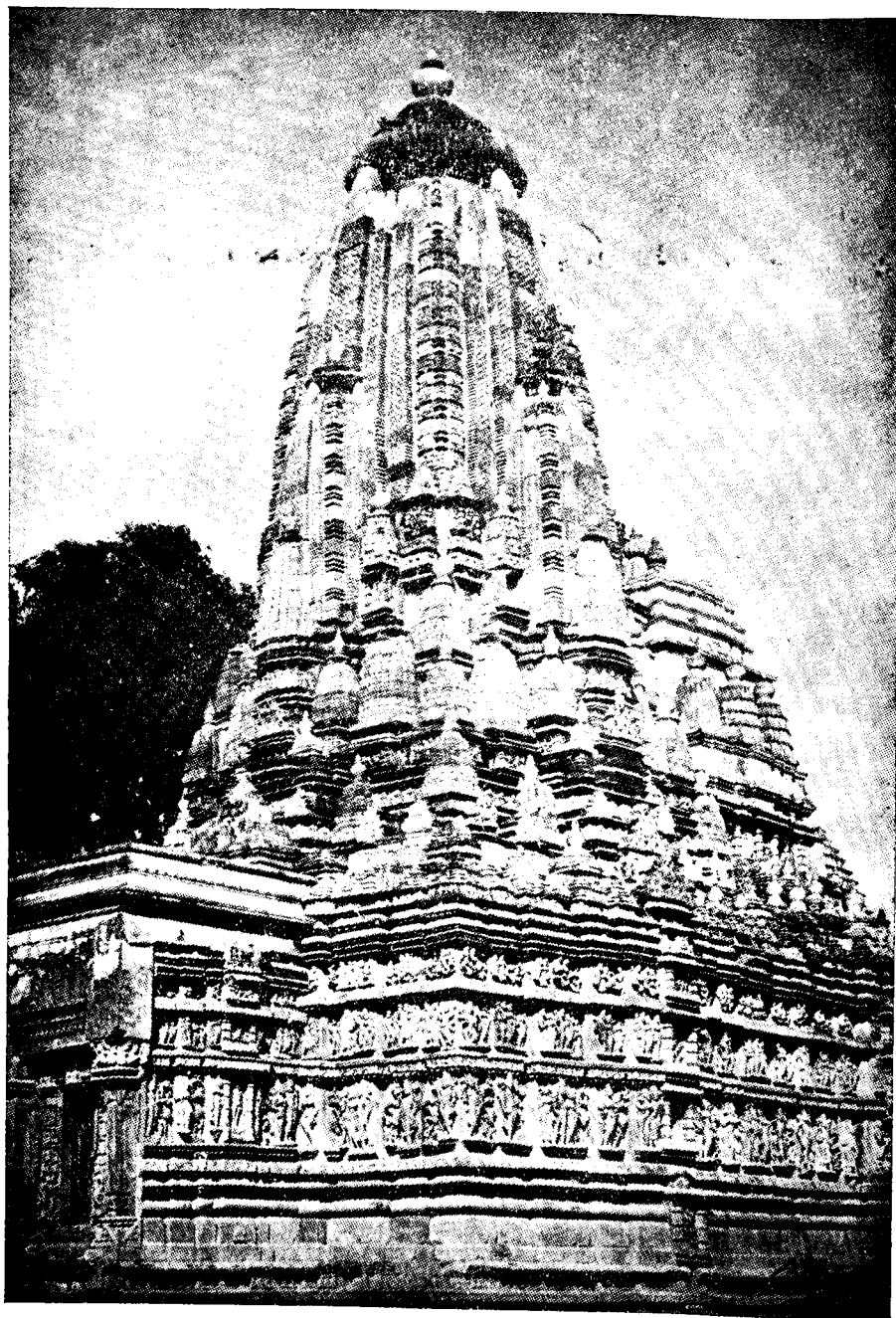
Main entrance of Devi Jagadamba Temple



Ceiling of main entrance-Devi Jagadamba Temple



Devi Jagadamba Temple, entrance of Garbhagriha.



Parshvanath Temple, view of *Shikhar* from the west side



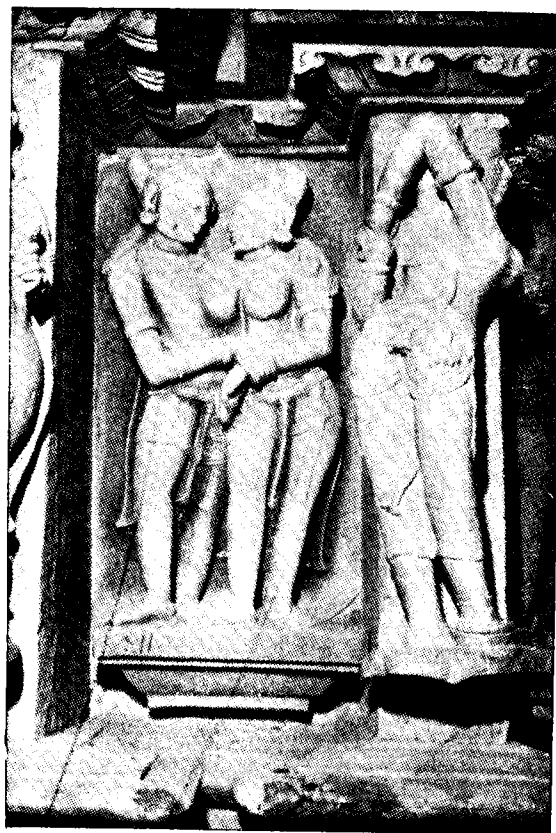
Lakshminarayan, Khajuraho facade
 Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



Siva Parshvanath Temple, Khajuraho
 Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



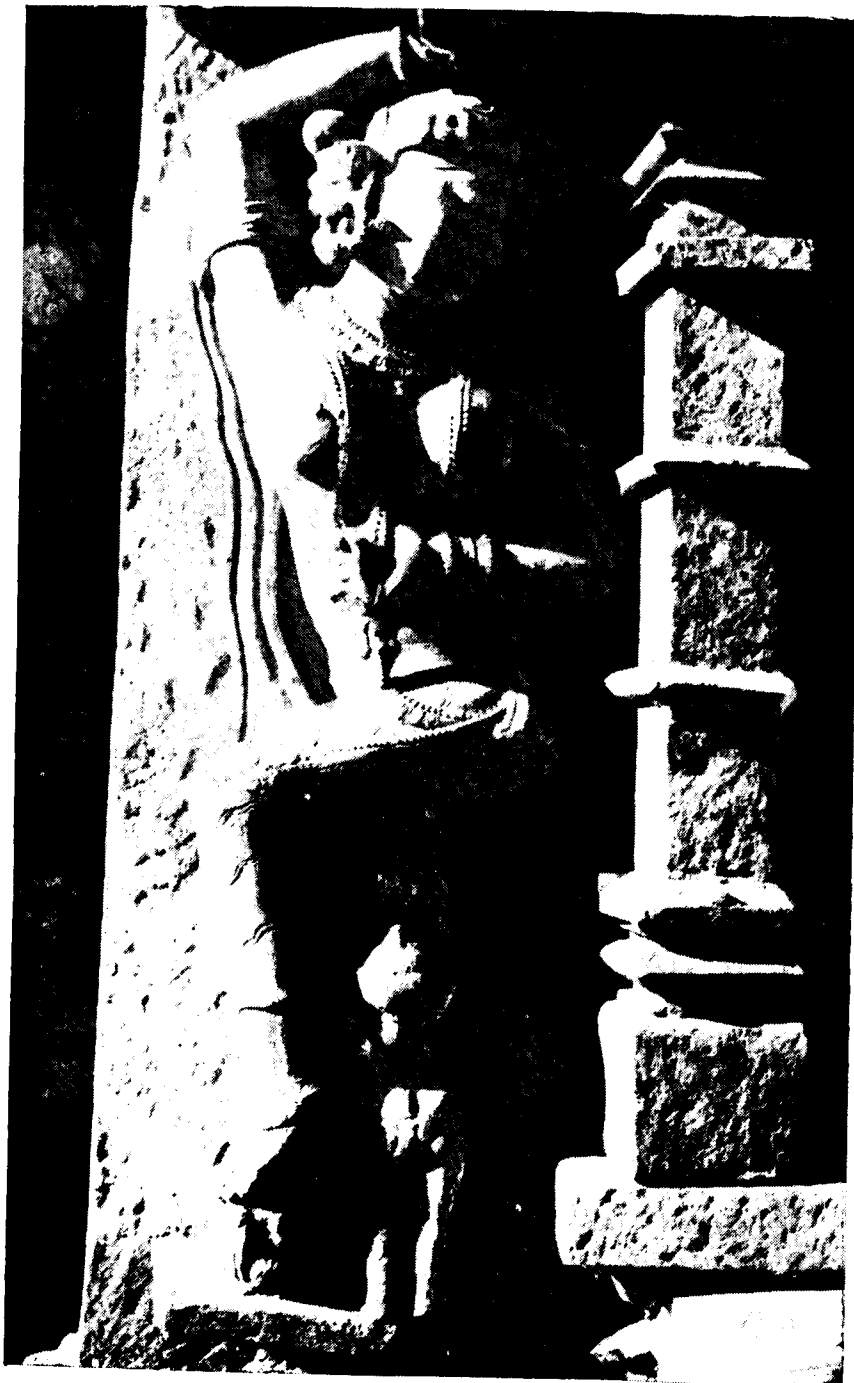
Apsara applying Kajal, Parshvanath Temple
 Courtesy : Director of Information & Publicity' M.P.



Amorous couple
on the western side of Parasvanath Temple
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



Apsara, Parshvanath Temple
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India.



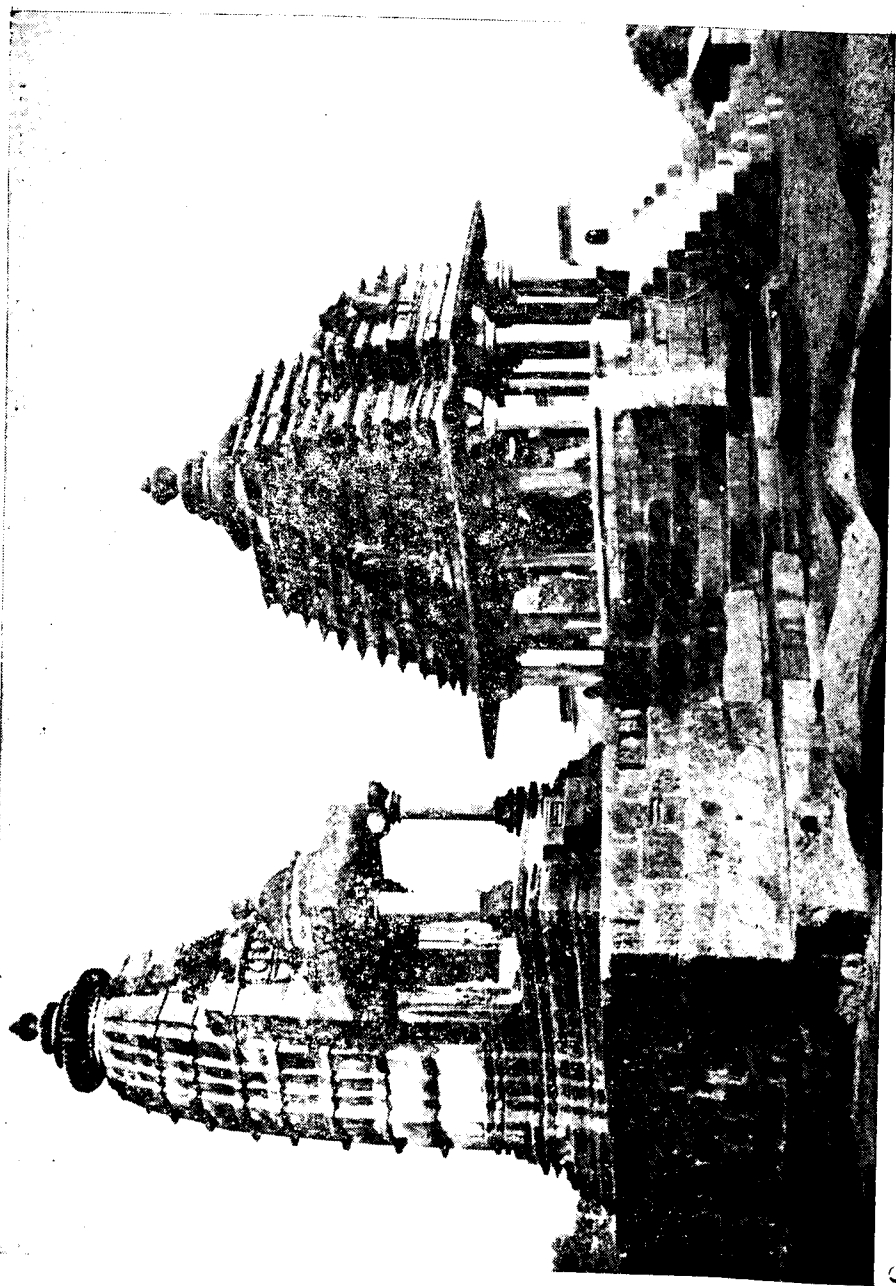
Apsara, Parshvanath Temple

Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India.



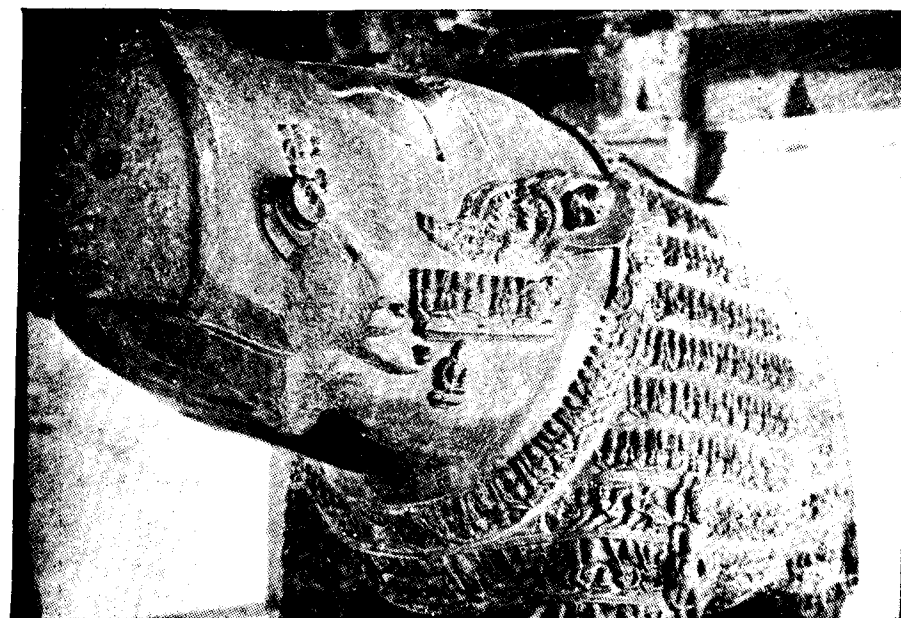
Panel, Parshvanath Temple

Courtesy : Directorate of Information & Publicity, M.P.



Varaha and Parvati Temple

Courtesy: Archaeological Survey of India.



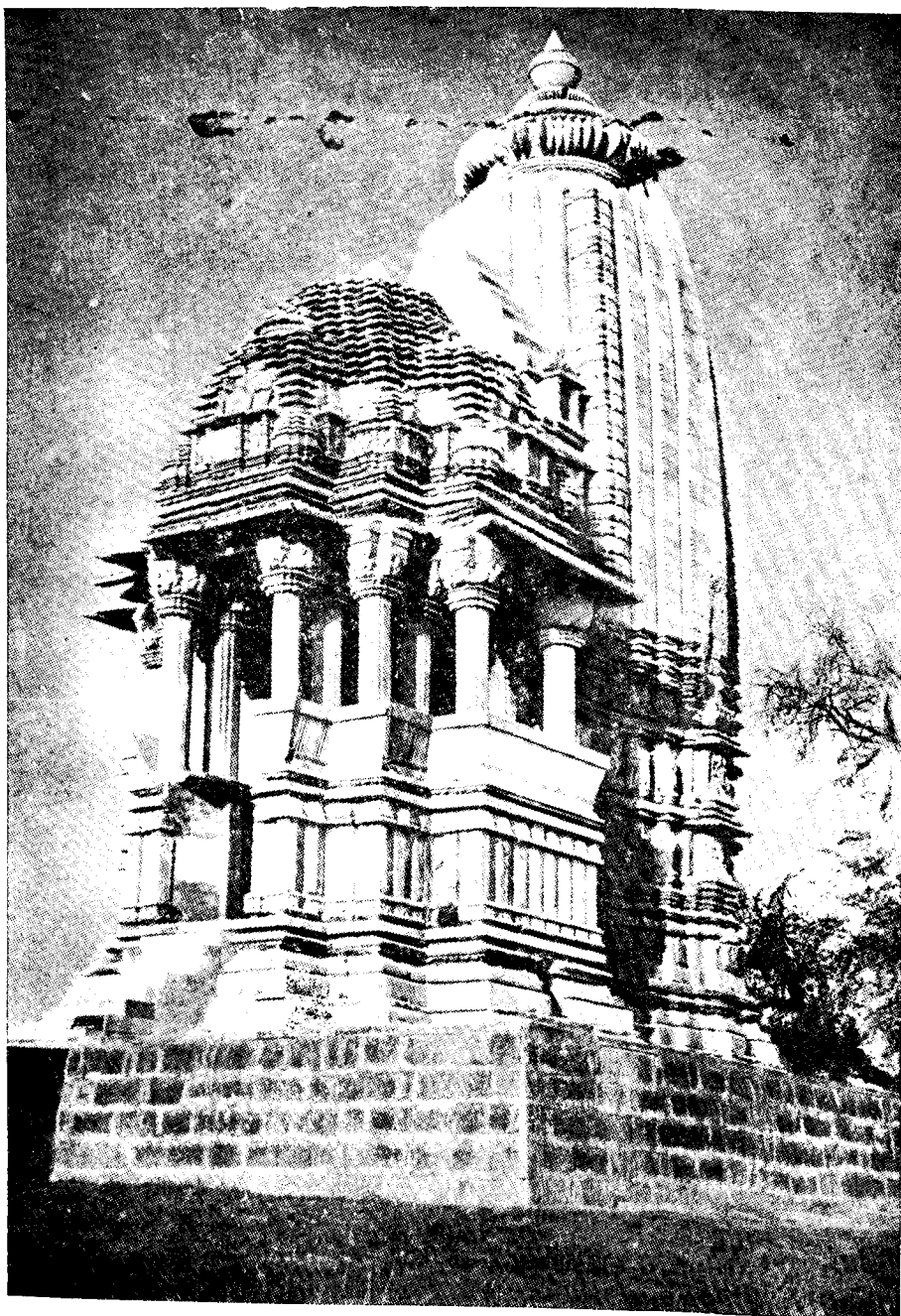
Boar Incarnation of Vishnu inside the Varaha Temple, General View.



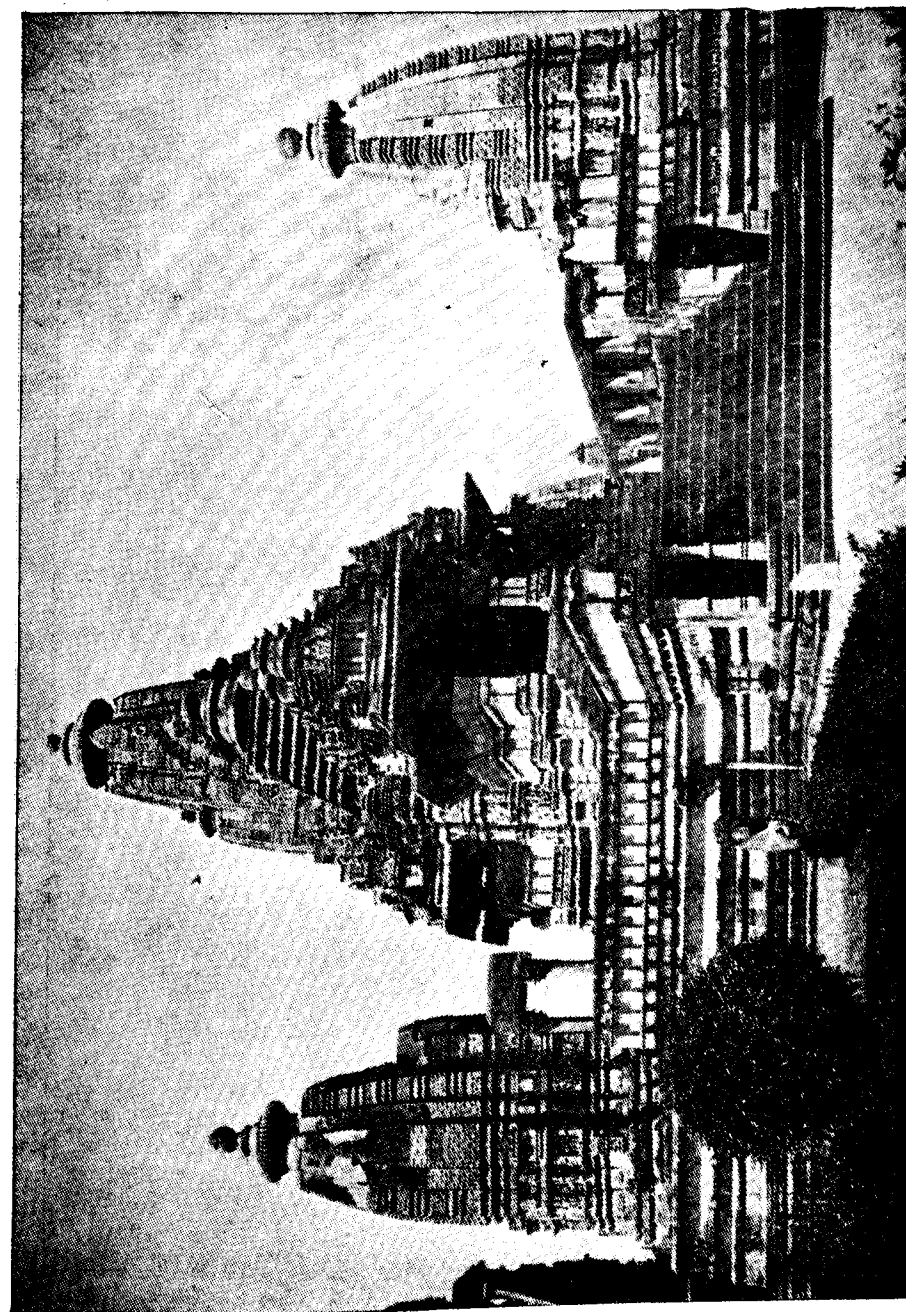
Apsara playing on flute, Viswanath Temple
 Courtesy : Director of Information & Publicity, M.P.



Ceiling of Ardhamantapa, Vishvanath Temple
 Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India.



Chaturbhuja Temple, Khajuraho



Lakshman Temple, General View



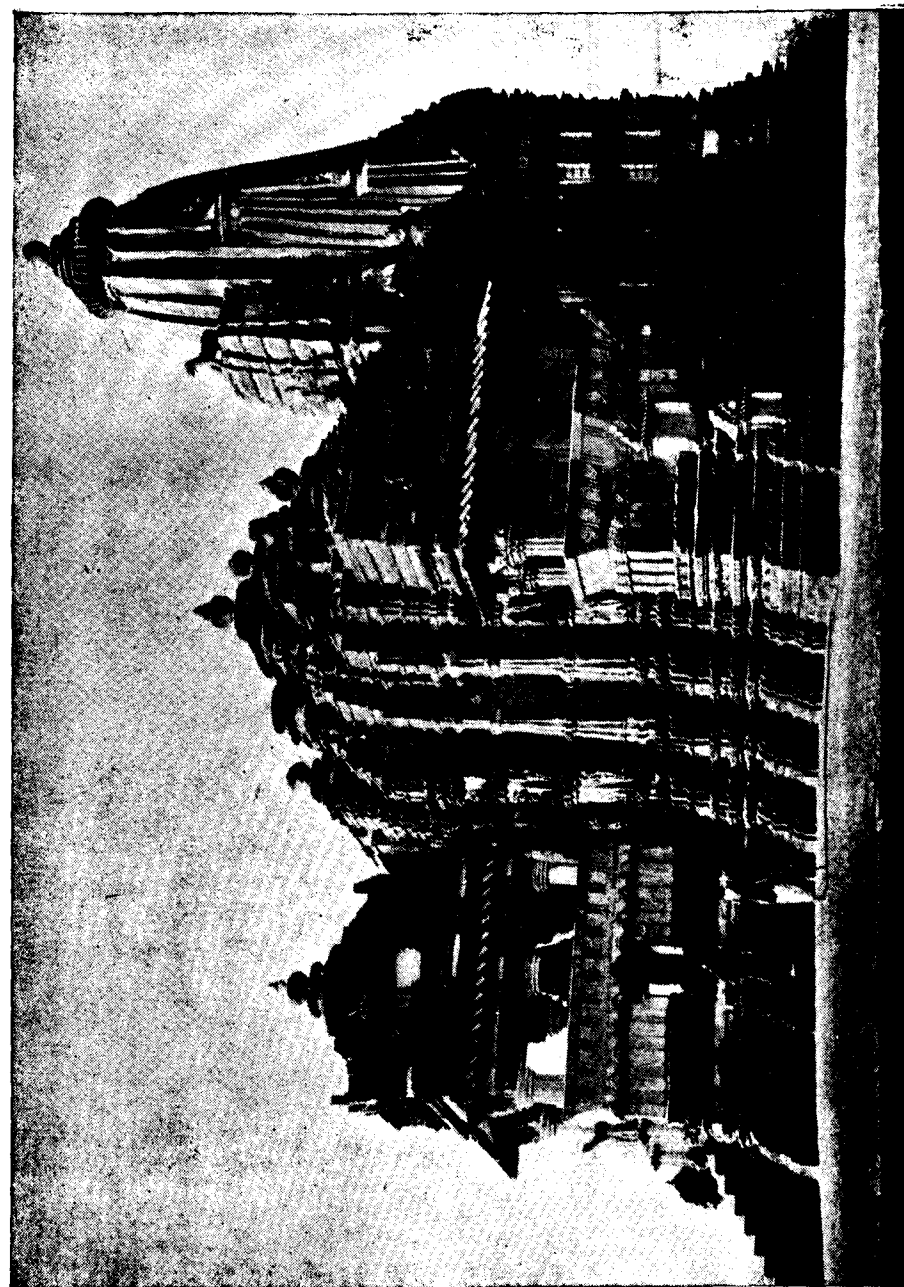
North Wall of Lakshman Temple showing erotic couple and a monkey



Man and the Lion in front of Lakshman Temple



Putna Vadh, Lakshman Temple
 Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



Chitragupta Temple, Khajuraho

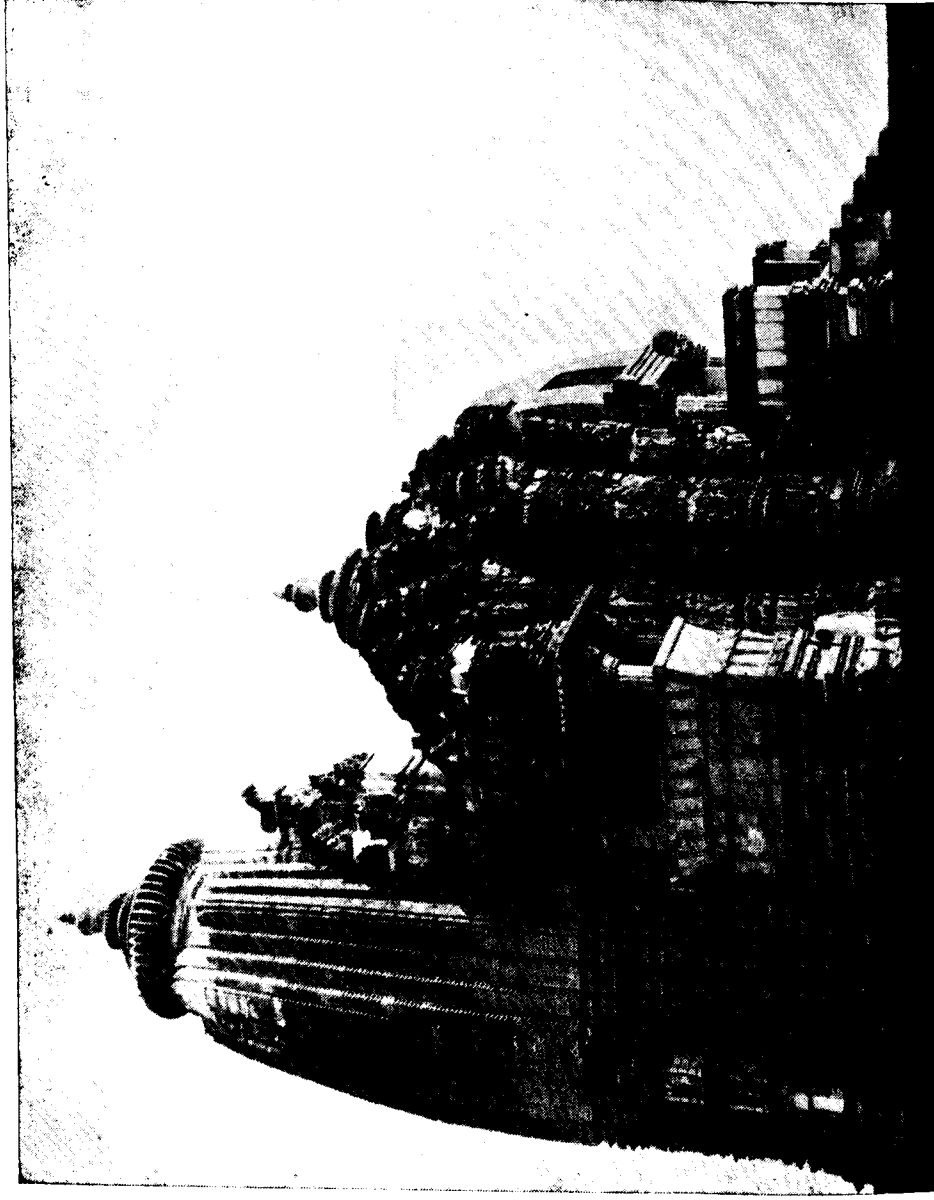
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



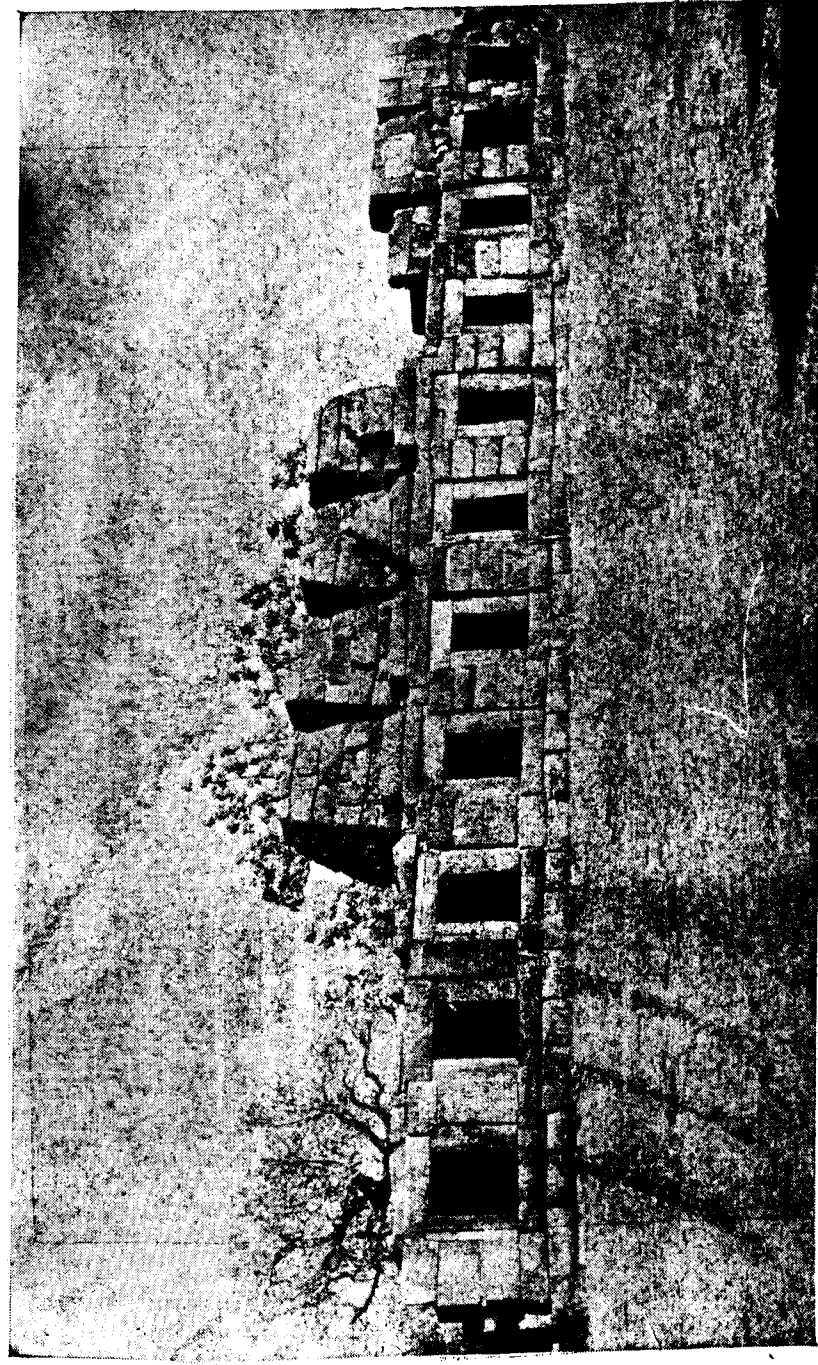
Amorous Couple, Chitragupta Temple
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



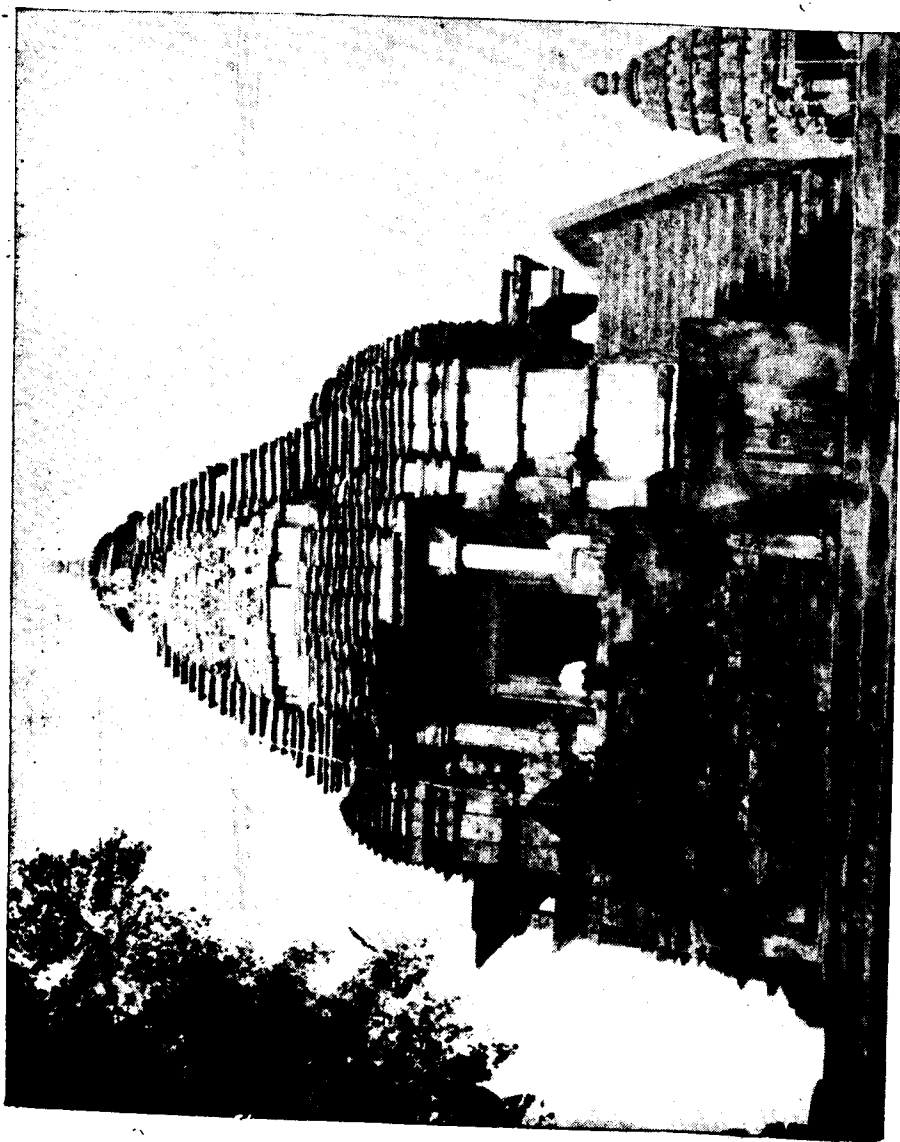
Nandi Temple (General View)
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



General View of Vamana Temple
 Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India

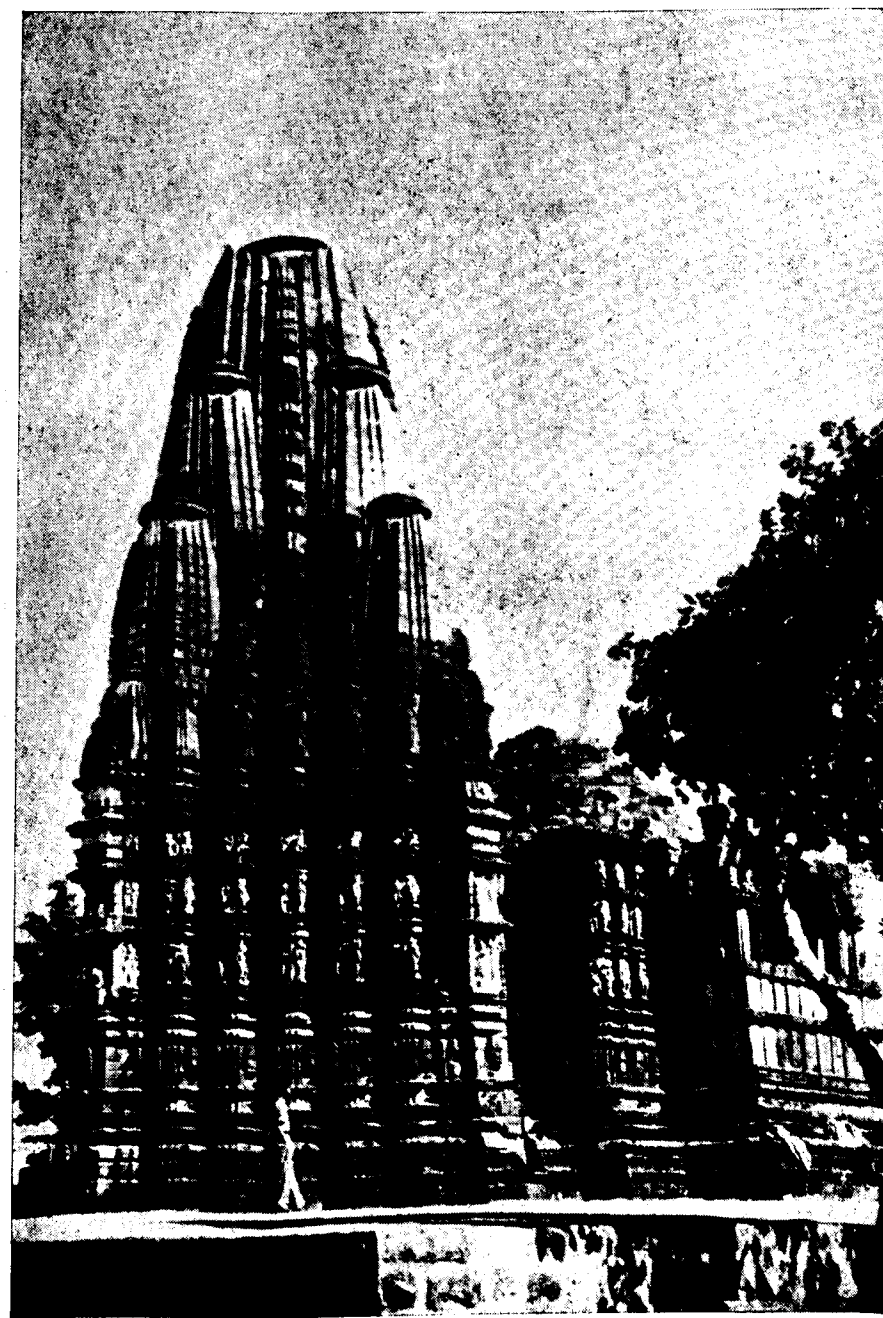


Chousath Yogini Temple
 Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



Matangeshwar Temple

Courtesy : Director of Archaeology & Museums, M.P.



Duladeo Temple

Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India

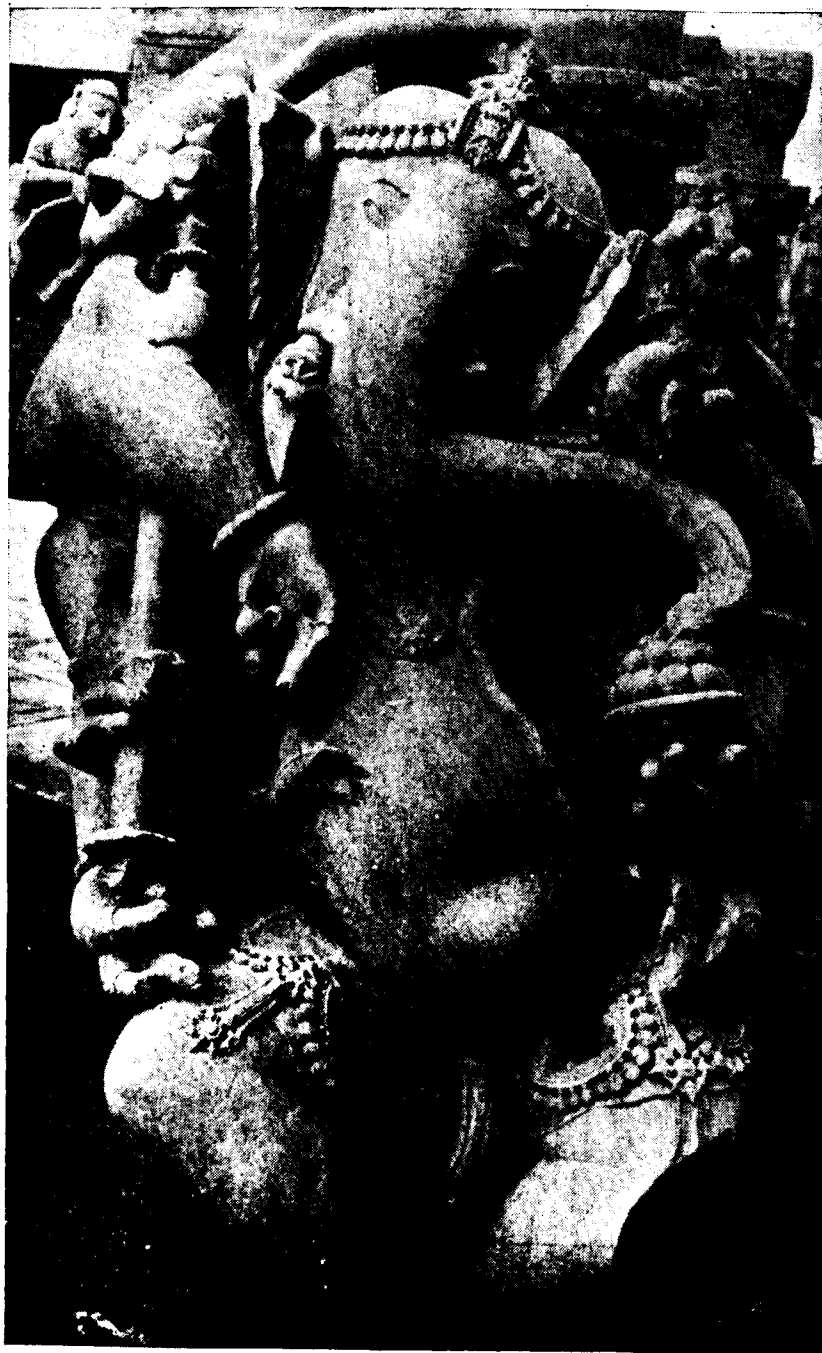


Ganesh Temple, Khajuraho
 Courtesy : Director of Archaeology & Museums, M. P.



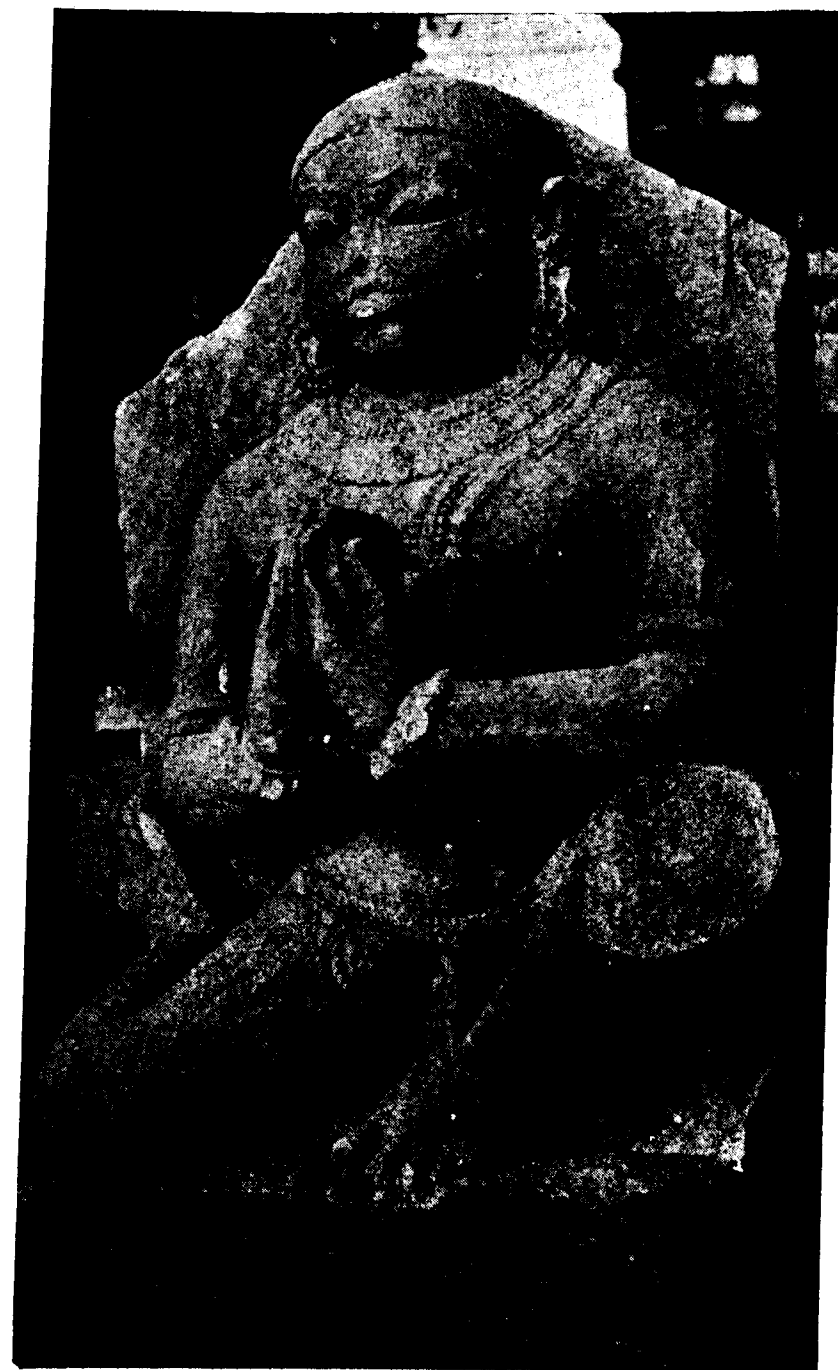
Stone Masons at Work, Museum, Khajuraho

Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



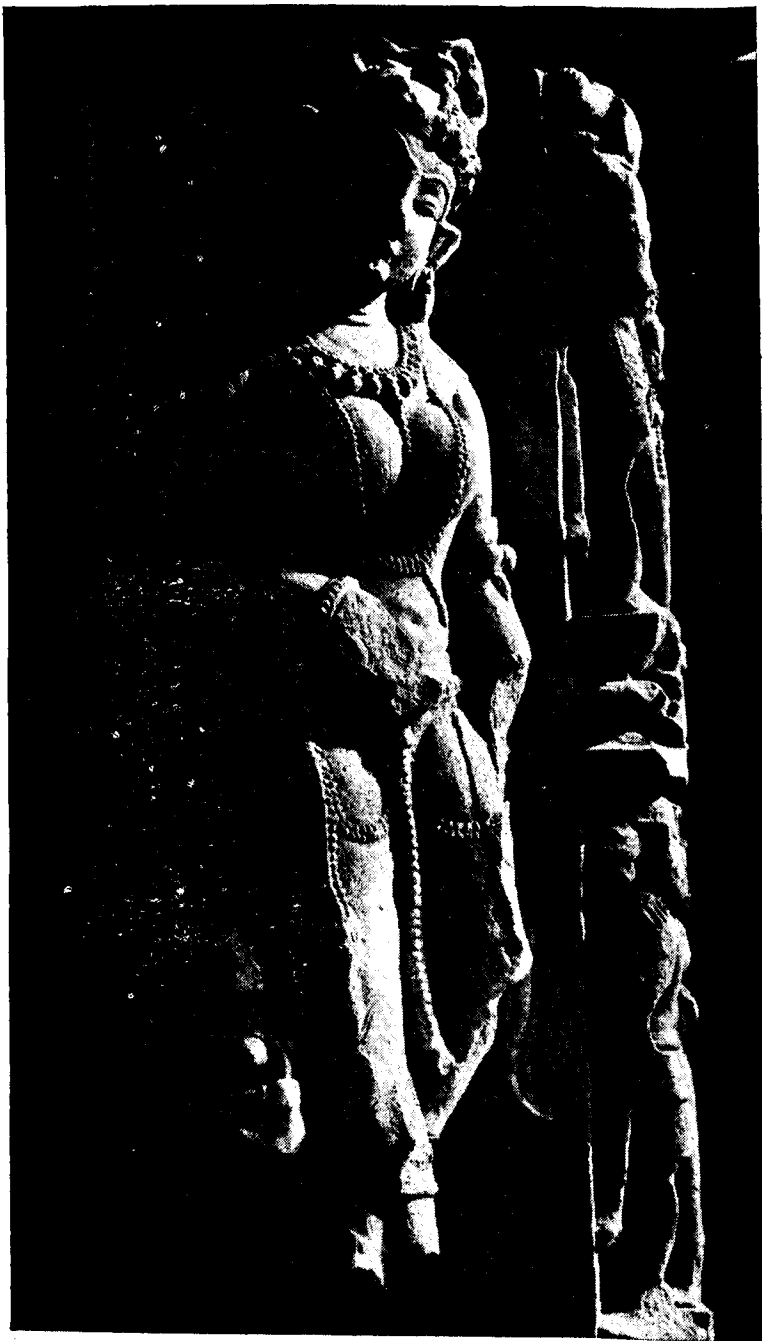
Dancing Ganesha, Museum, Khajuraho

Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



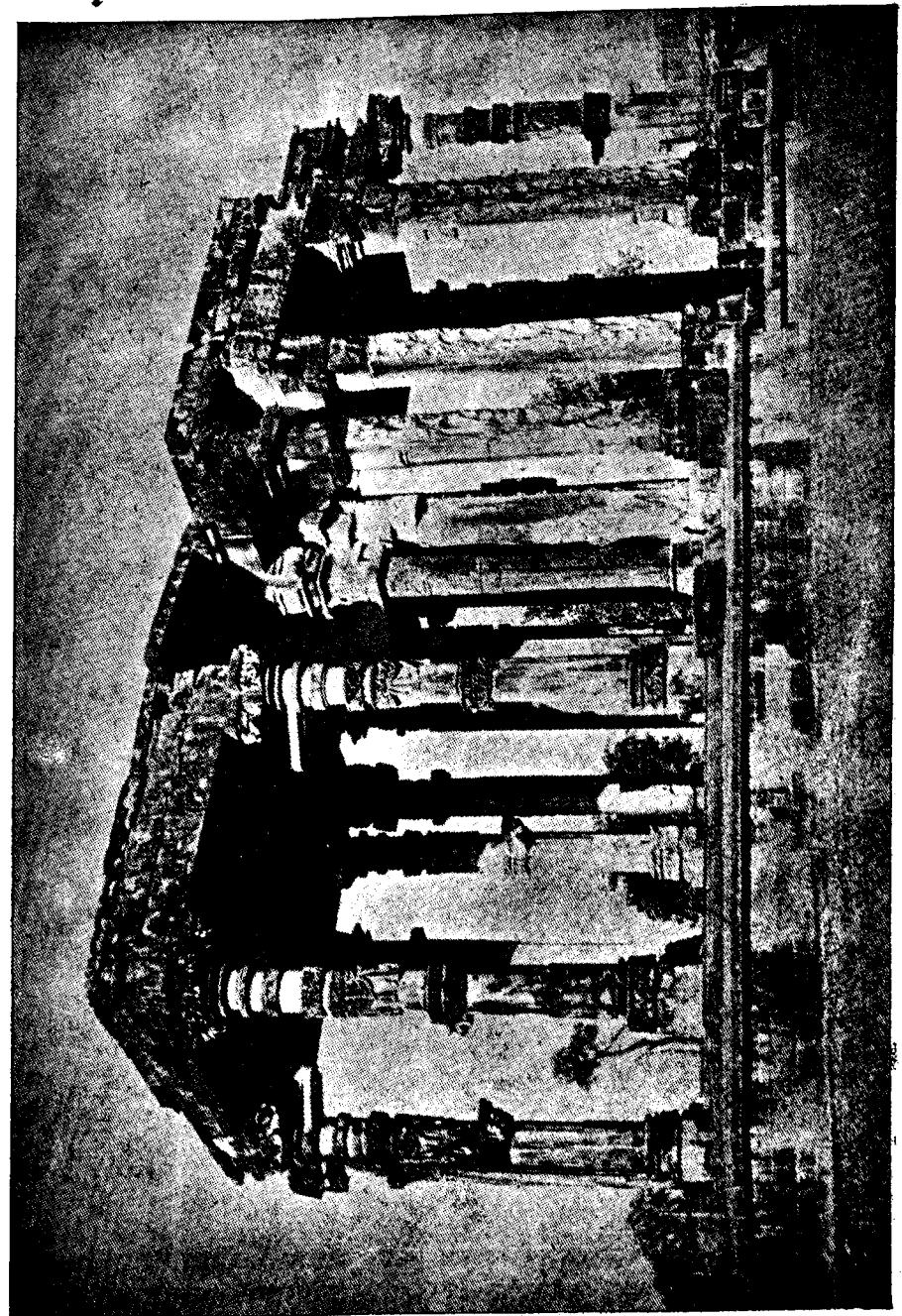
Garuda, Museum, Khajuraho

Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



Apsara, Museum, Khajuraho

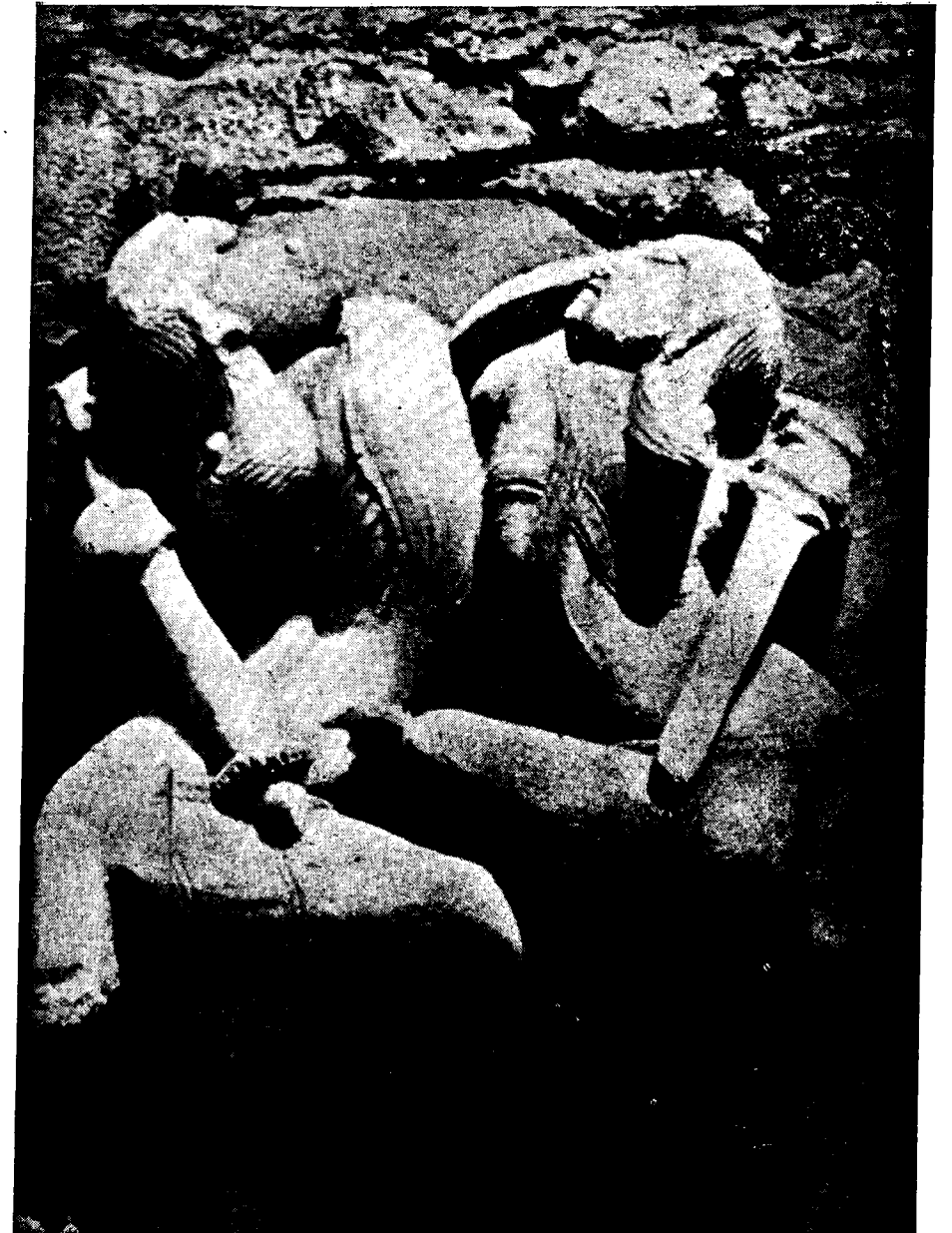
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



Ghantai Temple, General View from South



Apsara, Khajuraho
 Courtesy : Directorate of Information and Publicity, M. P.



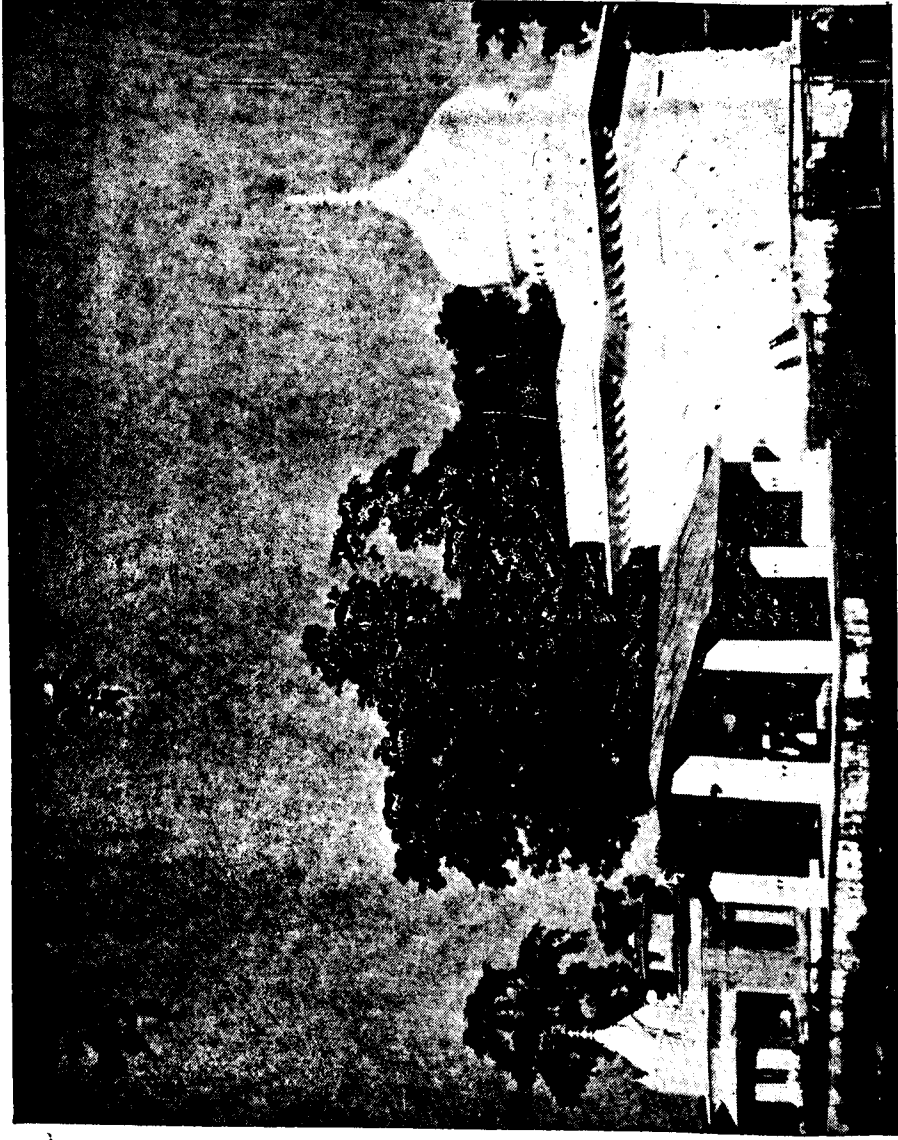
Fighting Warriors, Khajuraho
 Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



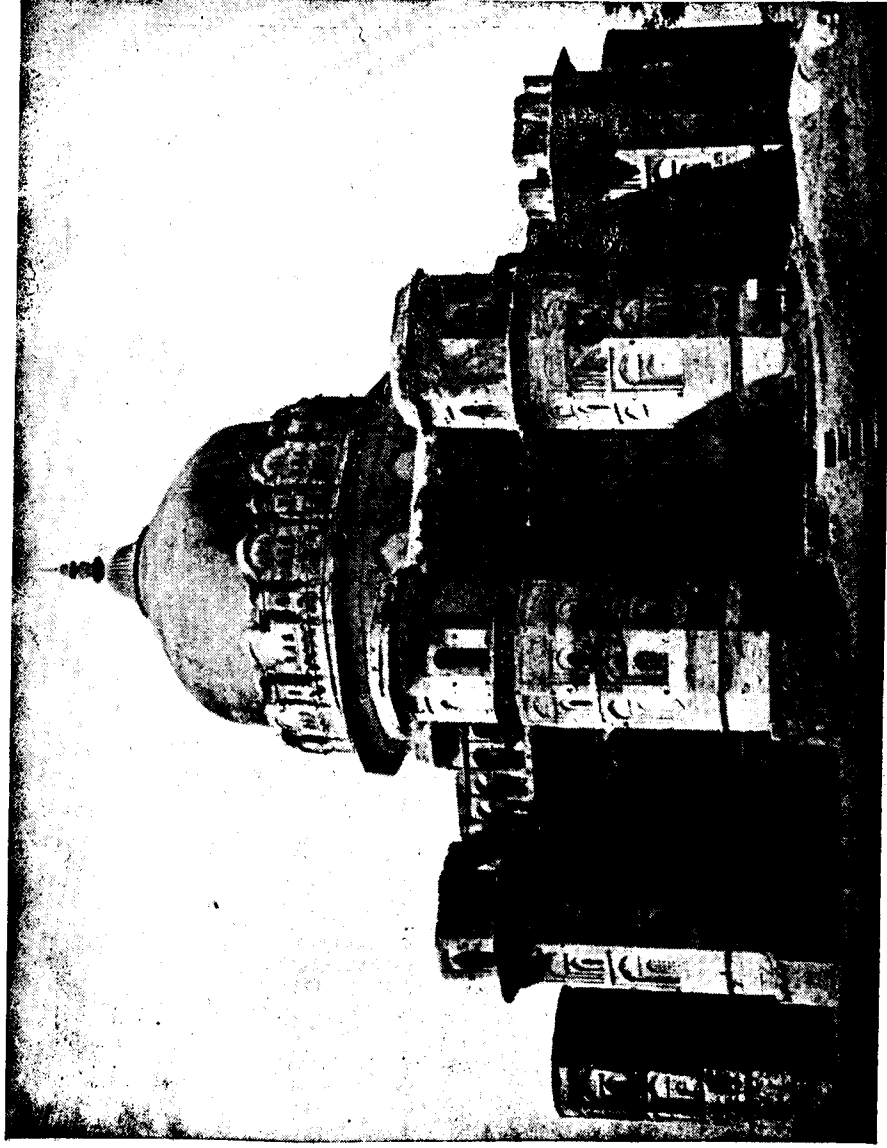
Lalguan Temple, Khajuraho (view from East)
 Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



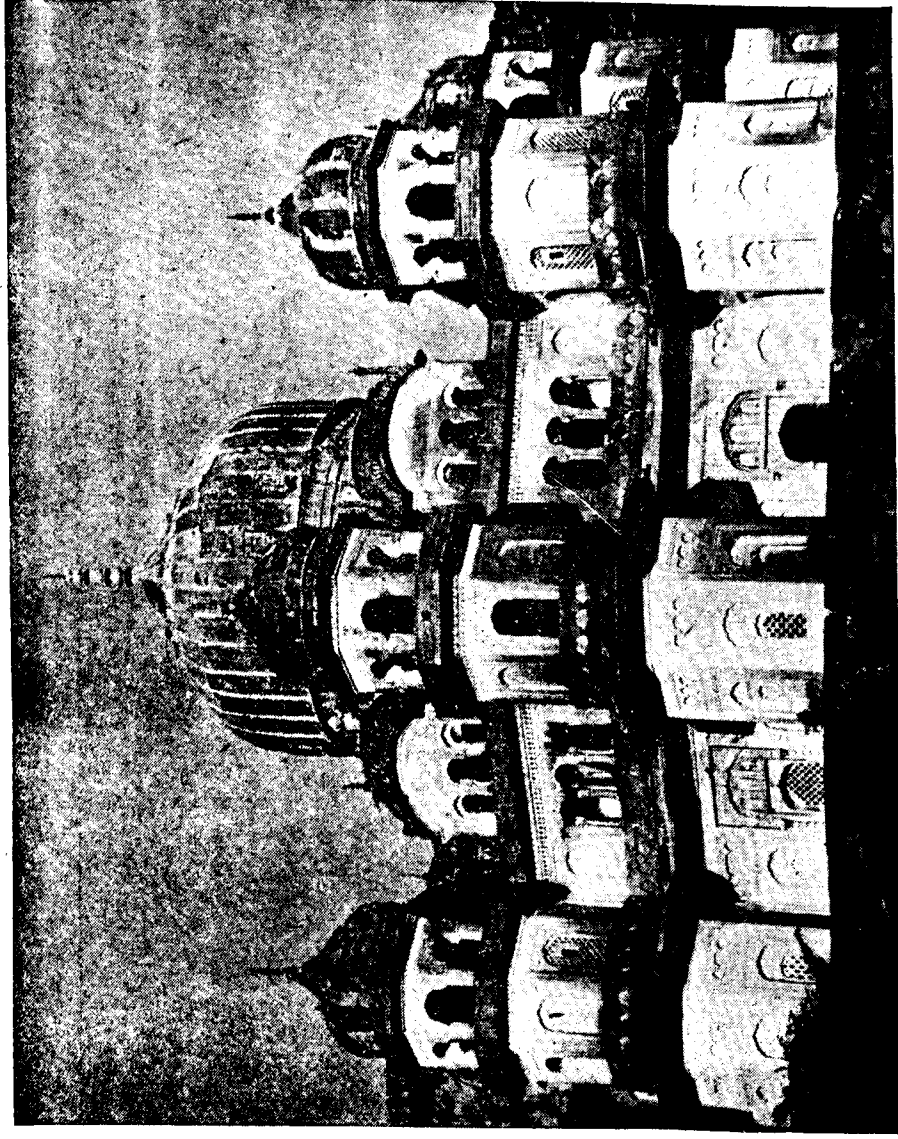
Brahma Temple, Khajuraho
 Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



Firangi Pachar Mahavir Temple, Chhatarpur
 Courtesy : Director of Archaeology & Museums, M. P.

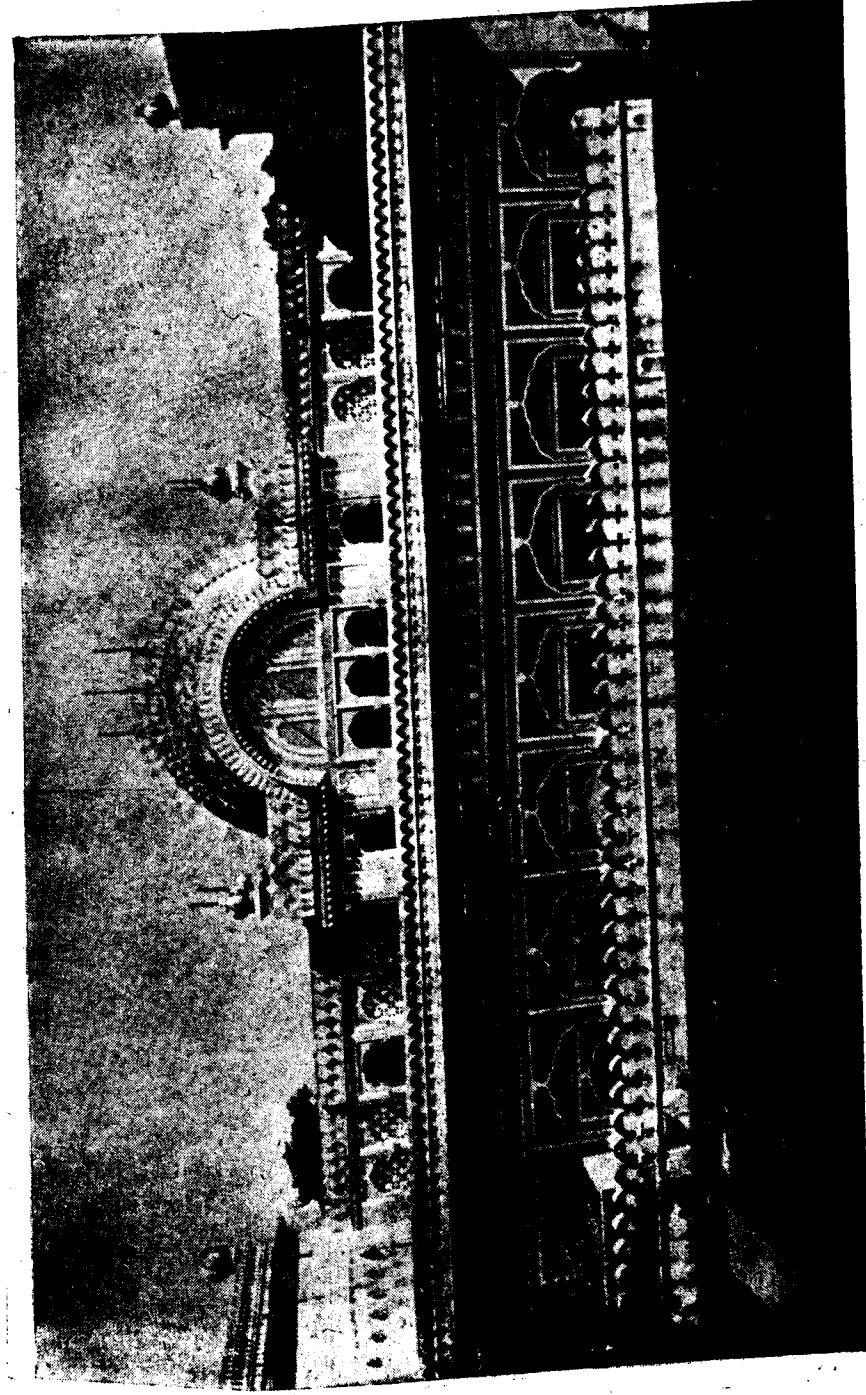


Chhatrasal Ka Makbara, Dhubela
 Courtesy : Director, of Archaeology & Museums, M. P.



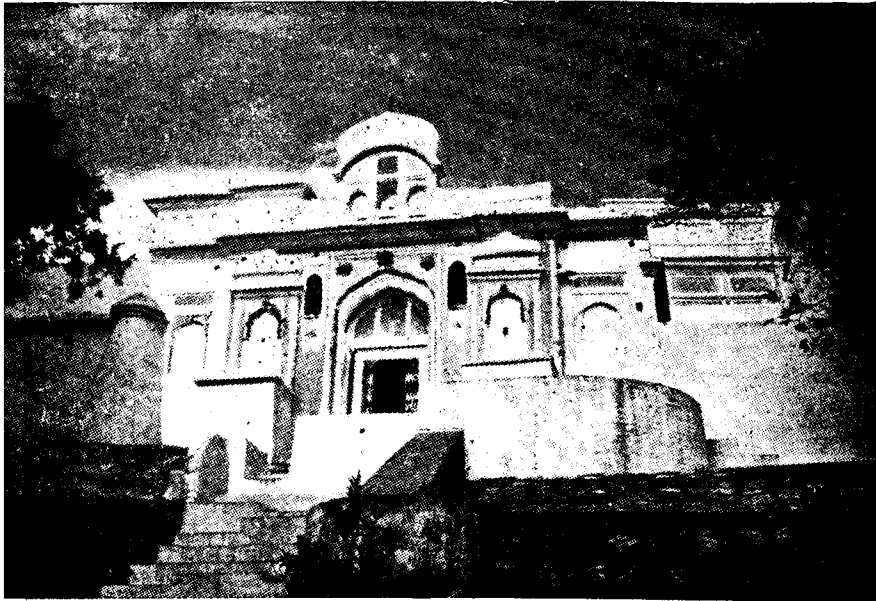
Kamlapati Snarak, Dhubela

Courtesy : Director of Archaeology & Museums, M. P.

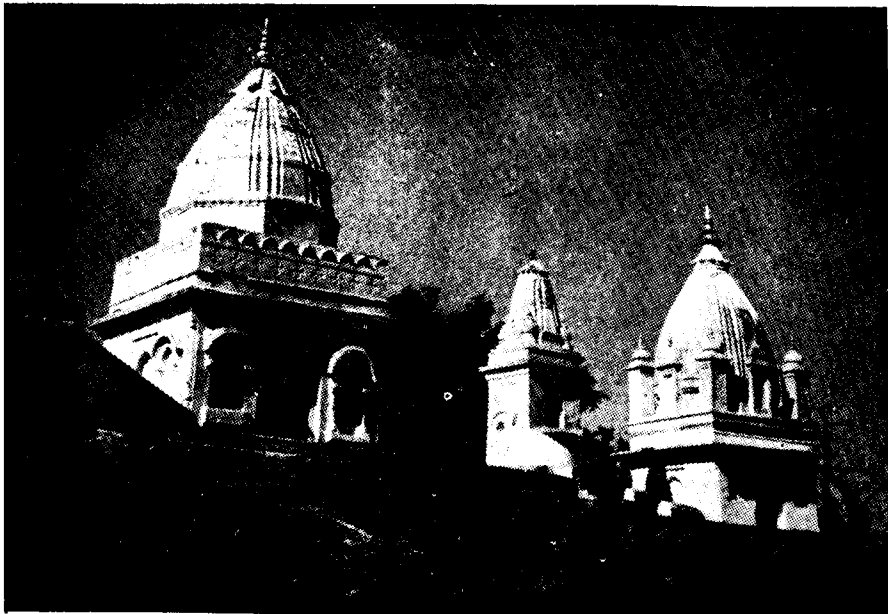


General View of Dhubela Palace (Museum)

Courtesy : Director of Archaeology & Museums, M. P.



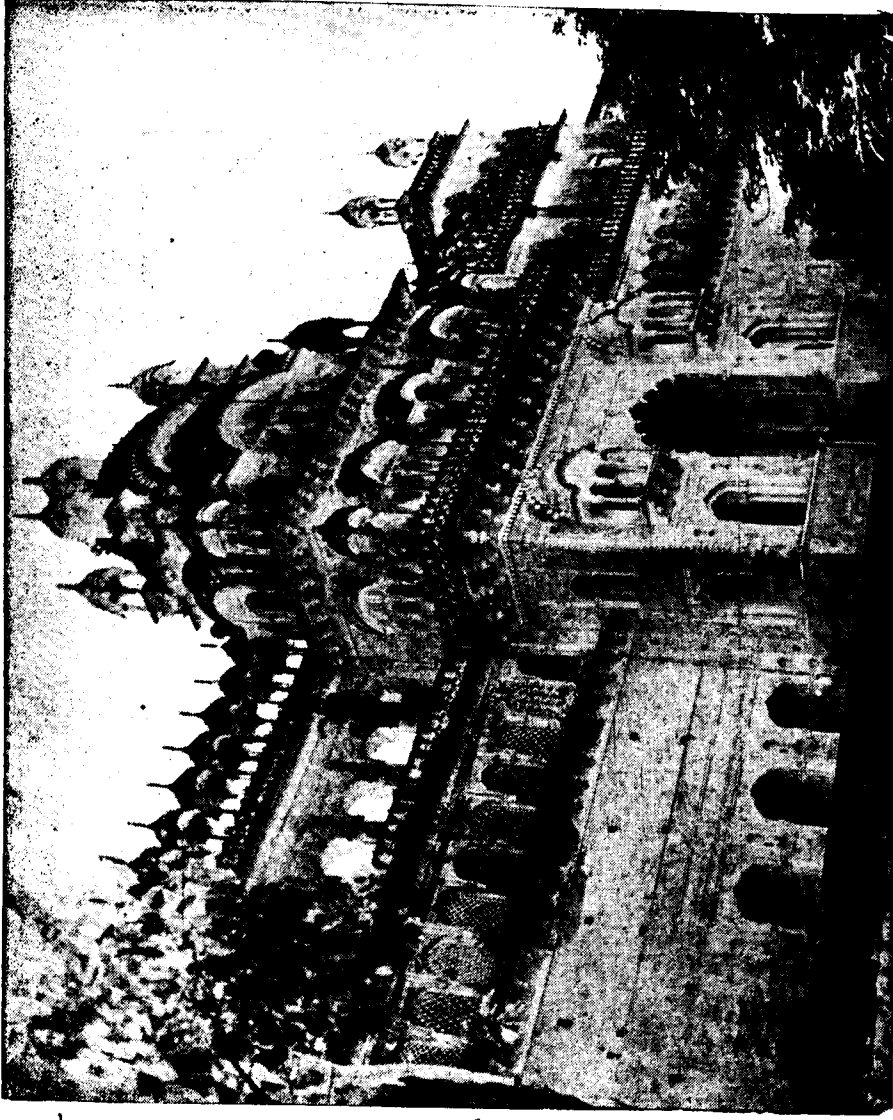
Sonasingar Mandir, Chhatarpur



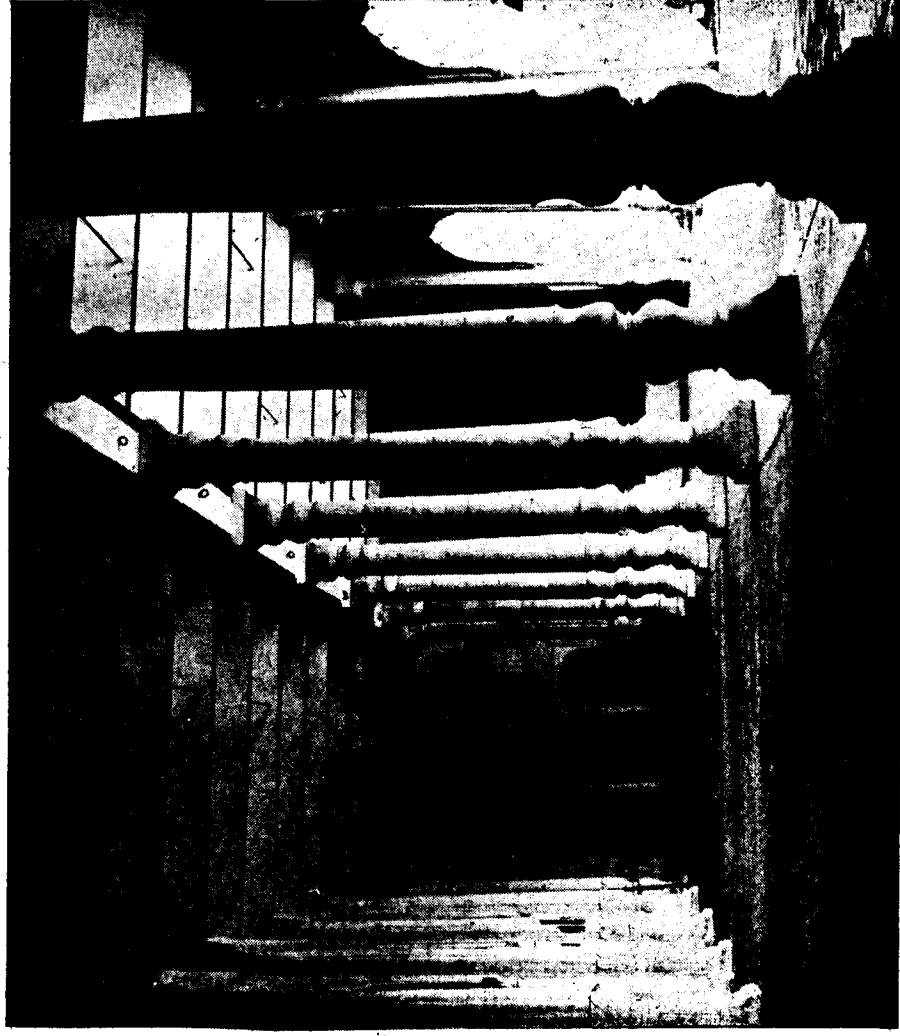
Shree Digambar Jain Siddhksheethra, Dronagiri



Hanuman, Sonasingar Mandir



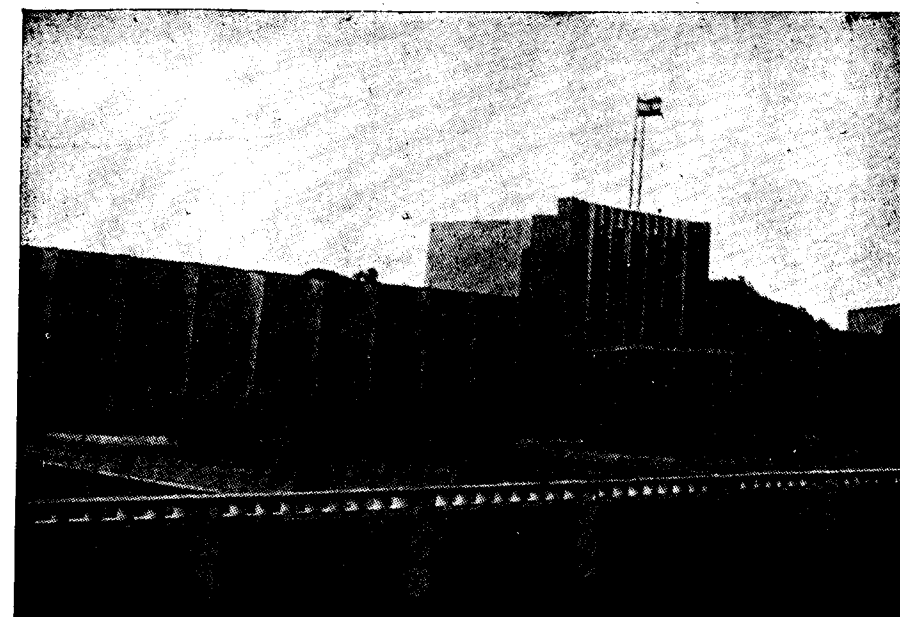
Rajgarh Palace, Chandranagar
 Courtesy : Director, Archaeology & Museums, M. P.



Court of Rajgarh Palace, Chandranagar
 Courtesy : Director, Archaeology & Museums, M. P.



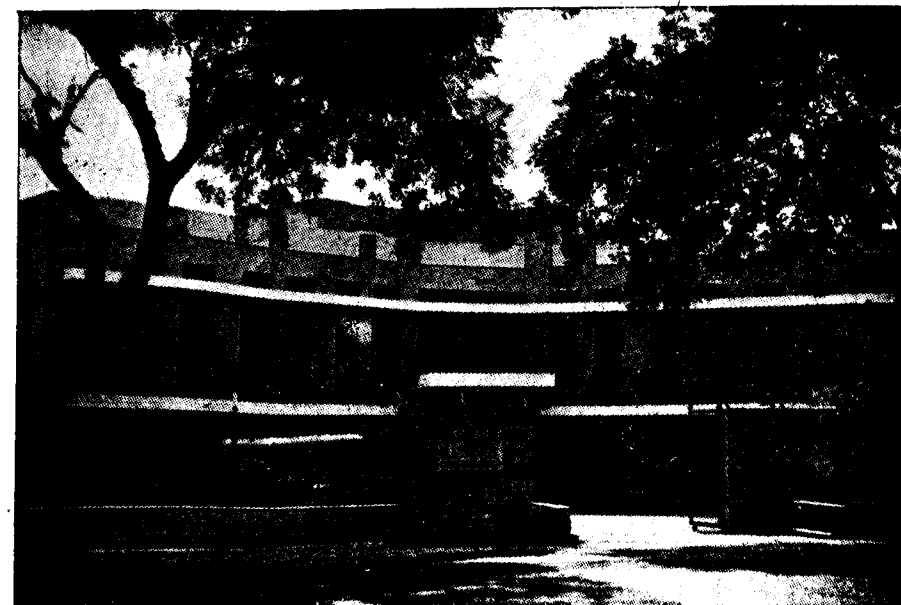
Chhatarpur City, bird's eye view



Collectorate, Chhatarpur



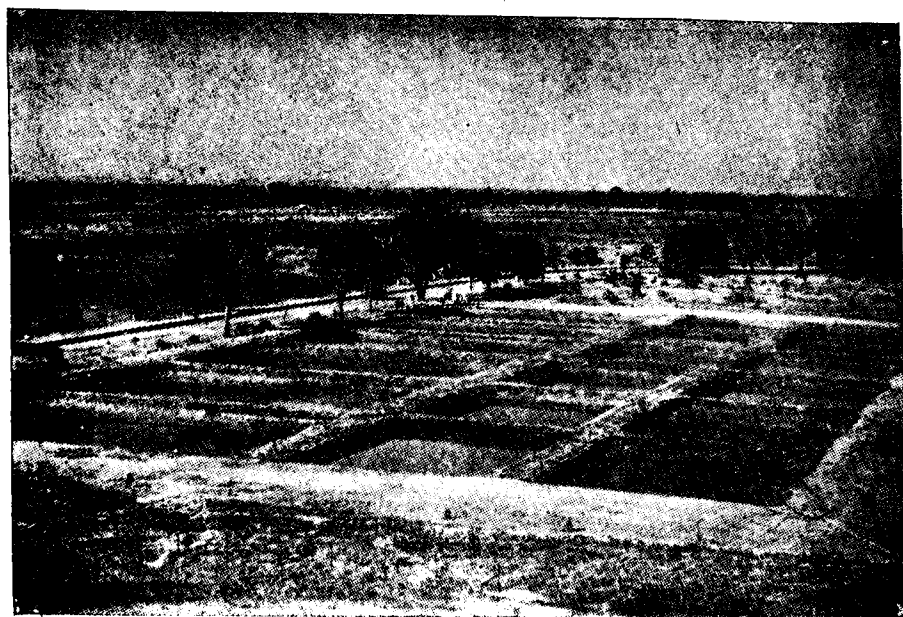
Maharaja College, Chhatarpur



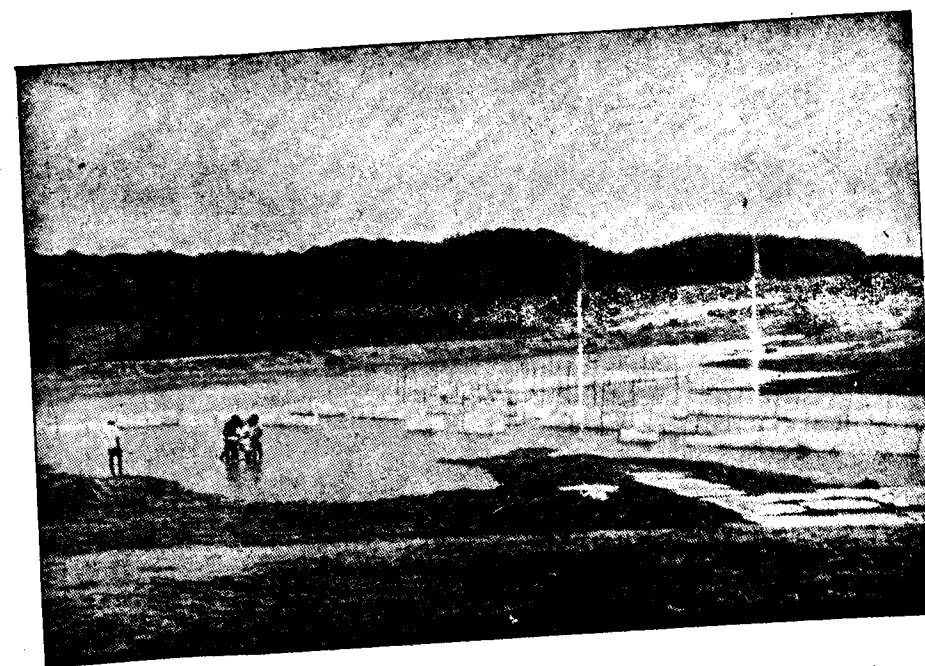
All India Radio, Chhatarpur



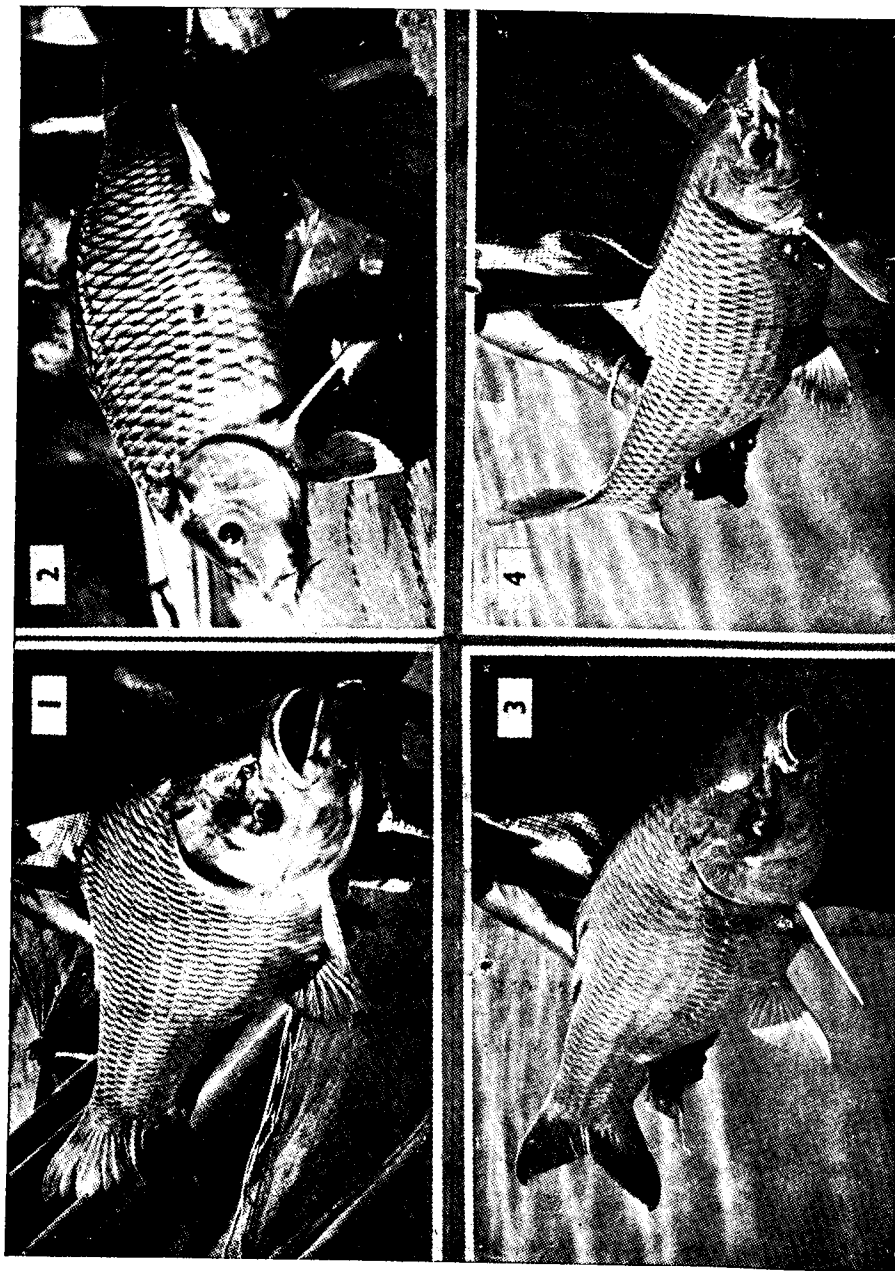
Clay models and plaster of Paris images—a local craftsman at work



A Portion of Neora Pahri Fish Farm near Nowgong
Courtesy : Directorate of Fisheries, M. P.



Nowgong Fisheries Centre
Courtesy : Directorate of Fisheries, M. P.



Fish Carps of Nowgong Fisheries Farm (1) Catla (2) Common carp (3) Rohu (4) Mrigal
 Courtesy : Directorate of Fisheries, M. P.



Bridge on Dhasan
 Courtesy : Directorate of Information & Publicity M. P.

