# MADHYA PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

# SIDHI

Dr. Rajendra Verma

DIRECTORATE OF GAZETTEERS
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
MADHYA PRADESH
BHOPAL
1994

First Edition, 1994

Price Rs. 207-00

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G
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Published by:-

DIRECTOR
DIRECTORATE OF GAZETTEERS
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
MADHYA PRADESH
BHOPAL
1994

Printed At :- Government Regional Press, Gwalior

# PREFACE

Sidhi District lies in the northeastern part of Madhya Pradesh. This is the first Gazetteer of Sidhi District. Formerly Gazetteer of Rewah State of which this District formed a part, was published in 1907. Information contained in it, besides being obsolete, concerned the whole erstwhile Rewah State.

This area was an abode of Palaeolithic man as evidenced by the discovery of their tools in the valleys of the Son and its tributaries : the rock-shelters, portraying various scenes and both animal and human figures. The area was successively under the sway of the Nandas, the Mauryas, the Sungas, the Parivrajakas and the Uchchakalpas. The rise of the Kalachuris in the last quarter of the 7th century, opens a new epoch in the history of this region. They ruled over this tract upto the end of the 12th Century. An illustrious King of the dynasty, named Yuvarajadeva (A.D. 915-945), built magnificent monasteries under the influence of his Chief Queen Nohala. One of these was built at Chandrehe and the *saiva acharya* Prabhavasiva, was invited to take charge of it. Later, Rewa territory came under the sway of the Bâghela Rajputs, who claim descent from Chalukyas or Solankis of Gujarat. This dynasty continued to rule till the merger of the former Princely State of Rewah. The tract of Singrauli was ruled by a Zamindar of Khairwar tribe.

The Rewah State merged with the neighbouring Bundelkhand States to form Vindhya Pradesh in 1948. Thus, Sidhi District became one of the Districts in the Part 'C' State of Vindhya Pradesh. Subsequently in 1956, as a result of the reorganisation of States the District was merged with the new State of Madhya Pradesh.

The preliminary draft of Sidhi District Gazetteer, 34th in the series, was finalized by the then Director Dr. Rajendra Verma in 1972-73 and was approved by the Government of India in 1976. Yet for unavoidable reasons it could be placed before the State Advisory Board in October 1993 and is now being published in 1994. During this long period of twentyone years there has been considerable development in various fields in the District and to bridge up this gap, all latest figures upto 1991 have been added to this volume in the shape of Appendix 'C'.

This Gazetteer is the result of strenuous and sustained effort of a team of Officers. Besides the five former Directors, namely, Sarvashri A.M. Sinha, S.D. Guru, P.K. Bhatnagar, M.P. Dubey, and K.R.R.C. Nair, the following Officers also contributed to its making at different stages of drafting, editing and printing : Shri Vishnu Sharan, former Joint Director; Sarvashri R.C. Jain, R.K. Shrivastava, Smt. Namita Sen, Dr. R.C. Gupta, S.M.Rastogi and K.S. Sharma, all former Deputy Directors; Shri R.K. Nayak, former Assistant Director; Sarvashri Vijay Jain, A.M. Sharma, Nawal Kishore and S.C. Chaturvedi, all Deputy Directors and Sarvashri S.S.C. Kerketta, Dr. Prabir Kumar Jha, Smt. Vandana Pandey, Dr. Suresh Tiwari and Shri H.R. Ahirwar, all Assistant Directors. I am thankful to all of them.

I am grateful to Dr. P.N. Chopra, Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, New Delhi and his team of Officers for going through the draft and giving their valuable suggestions. The Central Archaeology department was kind enough to supply necessary photographs. Few photographs and maps were prepared departmentally by Shri Yaduraj Singh. Artist. Dr. Prabir Kumar Jha prepared the Index and did his best as Press Officer for printing the Gazetteer. The entire Office staff extended all cooperation for completing this work. The Deputy Controller, Government Regional Press, Gwalior, took special interest in seeing the printing work through. I am thankful to all of them.

Dr. N.P. Pandey
DIRECTOR

Bhopal,
August 3, 1994

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Shiva Temple, Chandrehe

# CHAPTER I
# GENERAL

Sidhi District lies in the north-eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. It extends between the latitudes 22° 47'5" and 24° 42' 10" north and longitudes 81° 18' 40 ' and 82° 48' 30" east. Roughly, it has a quadrangular shape with its longest arm along the northern boundary and the shortest arm along the western boundary. The name of the District has been derived from the headquarters town, Sidhi. It is said to be a corrupt form of the word Siddhi.

**Boundaries**

The District is bound by the Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh and Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh in the north and the Surguja district in the south. Mirzapur district also lies to the east and the Shahdol and Satna districts lie to the west. Whereas the northern and western boundaries are defined by the Kaimur Range and Banas river respectively, the southern and eastern boundaries are marked by minute features only, except the newly created reservoir of the Rihand Dam in the east.

**Area and Population**

The area of the District is 10,532 sq.km.[1] Its population is 7,76,786. Geographically, its area is very near the average size of the District in Madhya Pradesh but the size of its population is much less than the average.

**History of Administrative Units**

Ghughari, Deogarh and *illakas* owned by Baran (perhaps Balandas) have been counted as the three revenue units,[2] of the old Rewa kingdom falling within the present District, in Vikram Samvat 1818 or 1761 A.D. Apart from these Chorhat and Rampur (Branch of Sohagpur) were alienated lands owned by the kinsmen of Ajit Singh, the Maharaja of Rewa. Deogarh was further divided into Bardi, Agori (U.P.), Singrauli and Marwas. The number of villages included in each unit is given below.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ghughari, etc. | 250 |
| 2. | Deogarh (36 *Parganas*) | 350 |
| 3. | (a) Bardi | 350 |
| | (b) Agori | 350 |
| | (c) Singrauli | 1,400 |
| | (d) Marwas | 350 |
| 3. | Baran *illakas* | 350 |

1. Census of India 1971, M.P. At A Glance, p.7.
2. Rewa State Gazetteer, 1907, pp.53, 124-131.
   For latest figures *see* appendix 'C'.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | Naikin-Chorhat | 125 |
| 5. | Rampur | 300 |

Prior to 1835 the *pargana* officers were called *tahaluas* or *karindas*. They were assisted by the *pargana khaskalams* and *pargana* Tahsildars [1]. The system of farming out the land revenue in the *parganas* was abolished under the guidance of Sir Sinkar Rao[2] in 1868-69. But the Sirdars (lease holders) continued to enjoy criminal, civil and revenue jurisdictions[3] until Tahsildars were appointed in 1875-76.

From 1882-83 to 1909-10 most of the District was included in Bardi tahsil with headquarters at Sihawal. The north-western part, lying to the west of Nirkuni and Thandan *nalas* was included in Rewa (Huzur) tahsil. The south-western part of the District, west of the Gopat and south of the Mohan *nala*, was included in Ramnagar tahsil with headquarters at Baraundha.[4]

**Changes in Tahsil Boundaries**

In the year 1909-10 the tahsil of Ramnagar was bifurcated into Beohari and Bandhogarh tahsils[5], the part of the Sidhi District was included in Beohari tahsil. By the year 1914-15, Bardi had also been bifurcated into the tahsils of Deosar and Gopat-Banas[6]. The Gopat-Banas tahsil carved out 319 villages from Bardi that was abolished, and gained Khaddi (Kahenjua hills) and Rampur and Churhat *illakas* (190 villages) from Huzur tahsil. It also gained Pathraura and Majholi tracts (195 villages) from Beohari tahsil. This extended Gopat-Banas tahsil upto the Banas river in the west and the waterparting line of Kaimur in the north-west. Sometime during the period from 1918 to 1921, 16 villages from Deosar (old Bardi) tahsil, alongwith 50 villages from Huzur tahsil, were transferred to Mauganj tahsil of Rewa district[7].

A southern division of Rewa State with three tahsil of Bardi, Ramnagar and Sohagpur was created before 1908[8]. After 1922-23 the *ilaka* of Singrauli was also considered to be the eleventh tahsil, the powers of a Tahsildar having been conferred on him (the *Illakedar*). This coincided with the creation of the third division, viz., East Division under the revenue, judicial and general charge of a Deputy Commissioner with his head-quarters at Beghaun[9]. It comprised the three tahsils of Deosar, Gopadbanas and Singrauli.

Later, it was known as East district. Thereafter Sidhi District came into being in March, 1948 consequent on the merger of Rewa State in the new State of Vindhya

1. Ibid., pp. 51-52.
2. Political Administration Report of Central India, 1868-69 p.42.
3. Ibid., 1875-76, p.13.
4. Ibid., 1883-84, p. 169.
5. Rewa State Administration Report, 1909-10, p.4.
6. Ibid., 1914-15 pp. 10 and Appendix XXI(21)
7. Ibid., 1918-22, pp. 37,41.
8. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XXII 1908, p. 287.
9. Rewa State Administration Report, 1924 ; pp.1,2,25.



Pradesh. Since January, 1950 it formed a part of Vindhya Pradesh, Part C State. The District has been included in the Rewa Division of Madhya Pradesh since 1st November, 1956.

**Sub-Divisions, Tahsils and Thanas**

The District is divided into three Sub-Divisions, which are coterminous with the three tahsils[1]. Sidhi Sub-Division and its tahsil, Gopadbanas occupy the western half of the District. The tahsil is so named because it lies between the two rivers, viz, Gopat and Banas. Deosar Sub-Division (and tahsil) occupies the north-eastern part. The south-eastern part is occupied by Singrauli Sub-Division. In this District the names of all the three tahsil differ from those of their headquarters places. The area of each tahsil is given in the following table* :

**Table No. I-1**

**Tahsils, Headquarters and Area**

| S.No. | Sub-Division | Tahsil | H.Quarters | Area in sq.km. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sidhi | Gopadbanas | Sidhi | (b) 4,638.5 |
| 2. | Deosar | Deosar | Jiawan | (b) 3,696.2 |
| 3. | Singrauli | Singrauli | Waidhan | (b) 1,905.5 |
| | Sidhi District | | Sidhi | (a) 10,515.0 |
| | | | | (b) 10,239.2 |

There are 12 Police Station Houses in the District. They are located at Sidhi, Churhat, Rampur-Naikin, Majhauli, Kusmi, Hinauti, Garhwa, Chitrangi, Jiawan, Sarai, Ramgarh and Waidhan.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

The District can be divided into three physical divisions, namely, the Vinjh Scarps, the Son Valley and the Southern Plateau.

Vinjh is the local name for the Kymore range of hills that continues from Jabalpur district in the west to Rohatasgarh in the east. The range scarps sharply to the south and blocks the northern banks of the Son. Naturally the north-ward slope is more gentle. The watershed of the Kymore forms the northern boundary of the District except for a small portion of Deosar tahsil in the north-east. They rise to about 300 metres from the level country, but are hardly 10 km. wide. The important peaks are Koria (601.4 metres), Gorhwa Parur (516.0 metres), Baghmaria (540.7 metres), Baragaon (487.4 metres), Marchia (497.4 metres) and Karda (446.4 metres). Although, the Vinjh (or Kymore) is not so high as in the west the precipitous fall together with the parallel course of the Son, is formidable

* Sidhi District Census Handbook, 1961, p.3, (a) furnished by Surveyor General of India and (b) supplied by the Director of Land Records, M.P. in 1961. The area of the District in 1971 was 10,532 sq.km.

The latest figures are given in Appendix 'C'

obstruction in free communication between Sidhi and Rewa and Sidhi and Mirzapur.Any communication line has to be sought through the passes and wind-gaps, important among which are Baghwar, Gaddi, Mohania, Jati Sarai, Kamarji, Baragaon, Bhaghor, Bichi, Kasda and Khurar.

Almost parallel to the scarp of the Kaimur is the valley of river Son, to the south of it. The valley, though long, is very narrow and fertile. It is cut up by ravines at a few places. Where as the hills predominate quite close in the south, only a line of low hills passes through the strip in the north. It extends from Rampur to Chorhat. The level of the valley is 150 to 300 metres above mean sea level.

The Southern Plateau is a part of the Chhota Nagpur Plateau, with intermittent plains lying above 300 metres. In the northern part of the plateau the hills are lesser in height than those in the south. They are also aligned very clearly from west-south-west to east-north-east. The phenomenon is visible in the highest ranges anywhere from Chonradol to Maoli and east of Jiawan-Waidhan road. Similarly, the hill ranges along the southern boundary are also aligned from west to east, though they rise to about 650 metres or more. It is only in the central region, in the traingle marking Majholi, Maoli, and Mara that the hills have been shaped by the water action into north-south direction. This indicates that the present alignment of rivers from south to north must have originated after the lava flows in this region. With the gradual denudation of trap-rocks and the re-appearance of the older formations, the streams must have maintained their course with slight adjustments with the pre-lava-flow channels. The highest peak rises to 818.7 metres west of Mara and to 815.0 metres near Churi. Another peak reaches 742.40 metres high near Sonhurri. Pokra in the north-east is 672.7 metres where as Bankawa as 655.96 metres.

The important plains on the Southern plateau are those of Majholi, Marhwas, Jiawan, Waidhan and Dihewa.

## RIVERS

The District falls wholly in the Ganga System and is drained into the Bay of Bengal. The Son is the major river which flows towards the north-east through the northern part of the District. However, the major part of the District slopes towards the north and is drained by the subsequent river, the Banas, the Gopad, and the Rihand. Except the Son, which flows either in a rift valley or a syncline, the drainage has an old history, well developed and established into dendritic pattern. A small area in the north-east north of the Kaimur scarps slopes towards the north-west and is drained by the Belan.

### The Son

The Son or Survarna, meaning the gold is one of the great tributories of the Ganga and is a sacred river. The river possesses great sanctity. Popular beliefs associate the river with astonishing powers of spiritual elevation even, so the beliefs go, ensuring heaven to one who worships on its bank, be one a rank sinner. It has also been called the *Hiranya-Vaha* or *Hiranva-Vahu* in Sanskrit



literature. The river is frequently mentioned in the *Ramayan* of Valmiki, *Ram-Charit-Manas* of Tulsidas, the *Bhagwat Puran* of Krishna Dwaipayan,the 28th Vyas, and other Hindu literature. Legends about the stream are numerous. Fanciful minds assign the origin of the Son and the Narmada to the two tears dropped by Brahma, one on either side of the Amarkantak range. The story goes that the male river Sonbhadra, hearing of the surpassing beauty of the maiden Narmada, came to woo her. Warned of his approach the maiden took the form of a river and hastened in alarm from her mountain home of Amarkantak [1]. Nearly all river in India are given a feminine name but Sonbhadra is a masculine name. In certain traditions it is said that the Narmada and the Son were in love with each other and were to marry. In the meantime the Narmada came to know of the Son's inclination towards the Ganga, another female river. Immediately, the Narmada out of jealousy and anger took the form of a river and took a westerly course, deserting the Sonbhadra to follow the northerly course and join the Ganga.

The river possesses historical interest in being probably identified with the Errannoboas (*Hiranya-Vaha* or the gold-bearing of the Greek geographers Arrians and Megasthenes [2], and the *Soa* (Sone) of Ptolemy [3]. In ancient times the Son also bore the name *Hiranya-Vahu* or `the golden armed', a title of Shiva. Various other explanations of mostly modern derivations of the names of the river are current, and are recorded in the *Sona-Mahatmya and Brihad Brahma Purana.*

The Son river rises from the feeders of the Sun Kund at Sonmuda (22° 42' 30" N and 82° 2' 10" E) about 19 km. south-east of Pendra Road. The place is marked by a few Shiva temples. It is a general misconception in the old records, and also among most of those who have visited Amarkantak (22.4 km. S-W of Pendra Road) that the Son rises from the other Sonmuda on the Maikal scarps, about three kilometres from the source of the Narmada. In fact the stream of Sonmuda near Amarkantak drains into Mati *nala*, a tributary of the Arpa and the Seonath. The river flows to the north and north-west in Bilaspur and Shahdol districts for about 256 km. Obstructed by the southern range of the Kaimur, it turns to the north-east and touches the boundary of Sidhi after 52 km.

In its middle course the river is joined by the Johila near village Bartoo, 23° 38' N. 81° 15' E and by the Mahanadi (northern) near Sarsi (24° 5'N. 81° 0' E.) both on the left bank. In its north-eastern course it is joined by the Banas near Dembha (23° 17' N. 81° 29' E) and the Gopat near Bardi, about 32 kilometres before it passes into Uttar Pradesh. Most of its course in the State lies above 300 metres from the mean sea level. The bed is widened and it lowers to about 230 metres after its confluence with the Gopat.

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1. Mandla District Gazetteer, p. 254
2. Megasthenes and Arrian, Mc. Crindle p.135-87 and Ptolemy, 94.
   Imperial Gazetteer of India, New Ed. Vol. XXIII p. 77 and Rewa State Gazetteer, Vol. IV. p.3
3. V.K. Shrivastava, U.P. Ka Bhoogol Patrika,Gorakhpur, Vol. IV, No. 2, p.62.

The Rihand, the Kanhar and the North Koel join it on the right bank before it enters the low plain of the Ganga. It tributes the Ganga near Ramnagar, above Patna in Bihar. The lower valley in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is a fertile plain having attained a moderate standard of industrial and commercial developments. The course of the Son in Sidhi District is about 165 km.

The river's bed is formed of Vindhyan sandstones with shales, conglomerates and tuffs throughout its length in the District. In the lower valley it is merely a waste of sand during the greater part of the year, with an insignificant stream that is fordable nearly everywhere. The discharge of water at this time is as low as 620 cubic feet per second, according to an old estimate[1]. This flow is steady. But the river swells after a few hours' rains during the rainy season, into a roaring torrent occasionally leaving patches of drifting sand. These dangerous quick-sands are called *chor-baru.* After a storm has burst on the Vindhyan Plateau, the rainfall of an area over 21,000 sq. miles (54,389.6 sq.km.) proves too much to the channel for the discharge, calculated at 8,30,000 cubic feet per second.These heavy floods are of short duration, seldom lasting for more than four days, but occasionally causing destruction in the low-lying plains. However, the flooded area is also left with the renewed deposits of fertile silt as in northern plains of Sidhi District. The bed is enormously wide in the lower plains, stretching as far as 4.8 km. in some places.

The Son is mainly used for floating down refts of bamboos and timber during the rains. Large country boats also proceed for short distances during the rains, which can be dangerous on account of violence of the river. The irrigation system in South Bihar known as Son Canal is served by this river, the water being distributed west to Shahabad and east to Gaya and Patna from a dam constructed at Dehri.

The Son is crossed by the Katni-Bilaspur Sections of the South-Eastern Railway near Anuppur and by the North-Eastern Railway on a tattice-girder bridge near Koelwar. Near the site of the Dehri dam it is also crossed by the Grand Trunk Road.

**The Banas**

The Banas forms the western boundary of the District and the Gopadbanas tahsil. It rises from the hills near Manj toli (24° 2' 30" N. 82° 0' 20" E) of Manendragarh tahsil in Surguja district. In the initial stages, the river flows towards the north-west and forms the boundary between Surguja and Shahdol districts for about 50 km. Thereafter, it meanders northwards along the boundary of Shahdol and Sidhi districts for another about 50 km. Along the middle course of the river in Sidhi is a broken country of low hills from near the village Bara Duberi to Ghoghi.It joins the Son near village Dembha. The important tributories of the Banas are the Muwahi, Kormar and Mahan joining it on the right bank and the Odari and Jhanpar on the left.

1. Imperial Gazetteer of Indi., Vol. XXIII. p. 77.



**The Gopad or the Gopat**

The Gopad or the Gopat also rises in Surguja from the northern slopes Sonhat Plateau (23° 32' N., 82° 31' E.) In Surguja it flows to the north and the west in stages. In Sidhi District the Gopad flows first to the west along the common boundary of Singrauli tahsil with Bharatpur tahsil of Surguja. The river then meanders to the north and north-west and finally to the north-east along the eastern boundary of Gopadbanas tahsil, common with Singrauli and Deosar. The river is joined by the Goini and Neur in Surguja, and the Sehra, Kandas and the Mohan in Sidhi. The stream bifurcates at Bardi island and meets the Son. A part of the river's course along the Gopadbanas and Deosar tahsils is ravinous.

Mohan, the main tributary of the Gopad flows in the north-west of Singrauli tahsil. It flows past Jiawan and opens out in a small plain, meeting the Gopad 12 km. down streat from the headquarters of Deosar tahsil.

**The Rihand**

The Rihand flows through the south-eastern plain of the District in Singrauli tahsil. Rising from the hills of Surguja it maintains a general north-easterly course and meets the Son above Patna in Bihar. The river has been dammed and the reservoir has submerged the plain upto a few kilometre from Waidhan, both in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The Kachan and the Mear are affluents of some size rising from the hills and draining the south-eastern plain. The two rivers unite a few kilometres south of Singrauli (Waidhan) before joining the Rihand.

***Tanks and Reservoirs***

There are small tanks in the Son valley near the villages, as also in the clearings around Majholi, Marwas, Waidhan and Jiawan. Apart from the expansion of Rihand reservoir and the Sidhi dam the water bodies worth mention are those of Tiwarigama, Badatikath, Mudi and Nowgama. There is no spring of any fame in the District.

**Ground Water**

While the general depth of ground-water in the wells varies from 3.06 to 12.00 metres those located within the granite and Basic-schist area vary from 6.0 to 8.0 metres in the phyllites a little deeper.

## GEOLOGY

Geologically the northern most part of the District is formed of Vindhyans, the middle portion of Archaeans and the southern part of the Gondwana formations. All these formations continue into the adjacent Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh.

The general succession of the different rock types in the District are given below in their order of superposition.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Recent | | Alluvium and laterite |
| Cretaceous or Ecocene | (?) | Dolerite dykes and sills genetically correlated with Deccan Traps |

(Contd.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Upper Triassi | | Mahadeva-Ferruginous sandstone and cherty clays |
| Upper Permian | | ------Unconformity--------- |
| Middle Permian | | Raniganj-Calcarious sandstone, carbonaceous shale and coal seams |
| Lower Permian Gondwanas | | Barren Measur-Flaggy sandstone and clays |
| Upper Carboniferous | | Barakar-Felspathic sandstone, shale and clays |
| | | Talchir-Boulder beds, shale and sand stone |
| | ---------Unconformity-------- | |
| Purana | Lower Vindhyans (Semri Series) | Kheinjua stage-Olive green shales Porcellanite stage-Shale interbedded with porcellanites, tuffs and limestones |
| | | Basal stage - Conglomerate and quartzite |
| | ---------Unconformity-------- | |
| | | Orthoquartzite |
| | Sidhi Series | Phyllites containing lenses of Conglomerate |
| | | Banded-heamatite-quartzite |
| | ---------Unconformity-------- | |
| | | Pegmatites and quartz veins Basic and ultra-basic intruices |
| Archaeans | Older Metamorphics | Quartz-sericite schist Basic schists-hornblende- chlorite-Basic schist, talc-chlorite schist, talc tremolite schist, etc., mag etite-epidote quartzite, etc., epidosite etc. |

**Older Metamorphics**

The oldest rock type found[1] in the District particularly between Kubri and Seopura comprise hornblende-chlorite schist talc-chlorite schist, hornblende-chlorite-actionolite schist hornblende schists with lenses epidote, quartzite and epidosite. These are of hornblende, magnetite, epidote, quartzite and epidosite. These are grouped as basic schist. They are green to dark green in colour and some of them

1. Report on the geology and structure of part of Gopad-Banas tahsil, Sidhi District, Madhya Pradesh, G.V. Rao and P.K.Raman, 1965.



are soft and soapy to touch. Quartz-sericite schists are exposed in a section of the Hirun *nala* west of Sidhi. The common intrusives into the basic schists are dykes and sills of amphibolite, meta-dolerite, meta-diorite, lamprophyre, meta-syenite, porphyry, quartz-porphyry and folsper-porphyry. Granite plutons are east of Marwa, Seopura, Ainti, Bari and other places. These patches are likely to be connected with the granite occurances at Majhauli. These occur as intrusives into basic schist and are medium to coarse grained and pink in colour.

**Sidhi Series**

The metasedimentary rock types overlying the older Metamorphics with unconformity have been grouped into Sidhi Series[1]. Banded-hametite-quartzites have been reported to occur unconformably over the basic schists as in Bagwari, Panwar and Naureha. However, in the eastern part a grey phyllite has also been reported[2] to occur below the banded-hametite-quartzite as in south of Khooh, around Duari, south of Sirsi, Dhonga and Charki. The banded hematite-quartzite is succeeded by another group of phyllites containing lenses of limestone and quartzite. This has been succeeded by quartzite at Namboah (Kathas). The quartzite is grey in colour and coarse to medium grained. Locally near the faults they show breccation. The rock types have been correlated with the Iron Ore series of Singhbhum district in Bihar. Similar metasedimentary rock types found in the eastern and north-eastern part of Sidhi have been grouped and referred to as Jiawan Series and Jungel series. These have been considered as slightly young to the Sidhi series but exact correlation is not clear.

**Vindhyans**

Basal conglomerates containing pebbles, cobbles, and boulders of quartzite, vein-quartz and jasper have been reported from Samaria. The conglomerate grade into grey to purple quartzite. The porcellanites with grey to khaki coloured shales, sandstone intra-formational conglomerate and tiffs occur as lenticular bands ali along the Son river to its south. Of the Khainjua stage only the Lower Olive shales formation has been reported along the Son river. These are thinly laminated and olive green in colour. A flat topped upper Vindhyan sandstone has also been reported from Jholu lying unconformably over members of the Sidhi Series.

**Gondwana**

The Gondwanas are characterised by low rolling dips and present the structure of a broad basin closing towards west. The northern contact of the Gondwanas with the Archaeans is faulted. There are a few exposures of coal and they are mostly restricted to the Raniganj formation. Three to four thin coal exposures have been located around Etwa. These have been traversed by dolerite dykes and sills genetically related to the Deccan Trap.

1. Systematic Mapping in Sidhi District, Vindhya Pradesh, Kedar Narain, 1956.
2. Geology and Structure of Parts of Deosar tahsil, Sidhi District, Madhya Pradesh, S.N.Bhattacharjee, 1966.

**Laterite**

Thin cappings of laterite are present over the banded hematite-quartzite and adjoining rock exposures.

**Structure**

Structurally the older rock types form part of a great synclinorium with W.S.W.pitch and repeated in an isoclinal manner. The regional strike of the basic schists varies from east to west to N. 20 E-S.20° W from 59° to 90°. The Lower Vindhyans dip at 20° to 45° generally to the north and in regions of folding to the south. The Gondwanas dip generally at low angles. Few faults have been reported within and at the boundaries of the different formations of the area indicated by marks of shearing and brecciation at the following places: (i) Tokhat, (ii) north of Duraj (24° 21' : 82° 08'), (iii) South of Khartowa (iv) north of Saru and others.

## Economic Geology

**Iron ore**

Small iron ore bodies containing haematite have been reported from the following places[1].

(i) Pokhra- 180 m x 16 m

(ii) N.E.Dole - 100m x 3m.

(iii) Namboah-120m x 66m x 3 to 5m

(iv) Khaddi - 66m x 25m x 16m.

In areas around Sidhi few small pockets of magnetite and quartzite have been reported

**Barytes**

Both pink and white barytes occur confined to the shear zone and granite plutons at [2] (i) Sikwari, (ii) Bagwari, (iii) Dhankhori, (iv) Bhowraha (V) east of Bharra, Andheri Kehoh and Sidhi. Barytes mineralisation occurs as pockets and thin veins. The veins of white barytes range in thickness from a couple of centimetre to 50 cm. and in length from a few centimetres to about 4 m. The veins of pink barytes range upto 1 m. in thickness about 300 m. in length. Preliminary investigation in the Sukwari and Bagwari villages has reported a tentative quarriable reserve of 4,280 tonnes for all grades of barytes.

Sporadic occurrences of monazite-bearing sands are reported in the river Gopat all along its 13 km. course from Bharra. Chemical analysis of panned concentrate of a sand sample about 0.4 km. down stream from Jhoko (24° 25' - 82° 13' 30") shows 0.035 percent U3 08, 10.2 percent (Ch-Ta2 05) and 25 percent TIO.

1. Progress Report on Systematic Mapping in Sidhi District, Kedar Narain, 1952-53.
2. A Report on the barytes occurrences in the Sukwari and Bagwari areas, Sidhi District, Madhya Pradesh, Toposheet No. 63 H/15, S.N. Bhattacharjee, 1966.



Panned concentrates of sand from the northern bank of river[1] Mahan, tributary of the Gopat, west of Bharra (24° 23' : 82° 15' 3") radiometrically analysed 0.76 percent U3 08 due to monazite. Monazite also occurs in the Gopat river sands, about 180 metres down-stream from its confluence with the Mahan river near Rehi(24° 23' 30" 82° 30'); panned sample radiometrically assayed 0.262 percent U3 08 radiocativity being due to monazite and zireon.

Occurrence of beryal crystals, upto 34 cms. length and 7.5 cms. in diameter, has been recorded in 60 metres long and 25 metres wide pegmatite, about 3 km. E.S.E. of Kania (24° 12 : 82 28' 13"). The pegmatite, however, is not a promising one as source of beryl but detailed search in the area may reveal more promising occurrences.

Low radioactivity was recorded over pink granite for a distance of 2.4 km. west of Gajober (24° 11' 30" : 82° 24'). Radiometric analysis of a chip sample shows 0.012 percent eU° 3 8.

Presence of monazite is also reported in the sands of the Son and the Banas rivers in Rewa and Sidhi Districts.

**Copper**

Grains of chalcopyrite at places associated with pyrite and malachite within amphibolite have been reported from Gara and Sukwari.

Encrustations of malachite have been reported from the carbonaceous phyllites around Gurjara and Byriah[2]. Together with malachite, azurite and covelite. Encrustations also occur in small shear zone E.N.E. of Sonbarsa. But no primary sulphides could be seen in these areas.

**Coal**

After exploratory drilling in the Singrauli coalfield the following sequence of seams was proved.

| Seams | Thickness (m) |
|---|---|
| Jhingurdah Top | about 131.00 |
| Jhingurdah Bottom | 9.00 to 17.00 |
| Pani Pahari | 3.95 to 17.00 |
| Khadia | 0.50 - -- |
| Purewa Top | 4.95 to 12.50 |
| Purema Bottom | 5.00 to 14.00 |
| Turra | 2.00 to 4.00 |
| Kota | 1.00 to 2.00 |

The Jhingurdah seam thickest so far recorded in India is of Grade II to inferior quality with occasional bands of grade one coal. The total reserve in the field

1. 2. A note on the preliminary investigation of the occurrence of argenti-ferous rocks in the mineralised zone between Sathnara and Buriah, Sidhi District, Madhya Pradesh, 1961, J.Narayan Murthy and T.S.Radhakrishnan.

estimated upto 1868 are 5,695 million tonnes in the Jhingurdah Top and Bottom, Purewa Top and Bottom and Jurra seams. The Jhingurdah seam alone contains 250 million tonnes quarriable reserves[1].

**Manganese**

North of Namboah a vein of presumably high grade manganese ore occurs having a length of about 66 m., width 3.3 m. and general strike E.N.E. to W.S.W.

**Limestone and Marble**

Inconsistent bands of crystalline and siliceous limestones have been reported from various places as in Mynkhuri and Nagaura which may be useful only in structural purposes.

**Clays**

White gritty clays have been reported from E.S.E. of Gurjara and Sathnara.

**Corundum**

Corundum deposit of this District are in close association with microscopic grains of iron ore, ratile and tourmaline. Good quality corundum consists of 90 to 94 percent of alumina. The corundum deposits of Pipra are intimately mixed with large quantities of sillimanite, green mica and tourmaline.

Under the microscope this corundum is found to consist mostly of minute grains and short lath-shaped crystals of corundum together with a small quantity of magnetite and ratile. Some crystls show polysynthetic twinning.

By virtue of its hardness the mineral finds extensive use in the abrasive industry. The Pipra-corundum analyses.

| | |
|---|---|
| $Al_2O_3$ | 93.38 percent. |
| $Fe_2O_3$ | 0.32 percent. |
| Fe O | 0.99 percent. |

**Mica**

Mica occurs in pegmatite at Bardghalta (23° 58' : 82° 46') in Singrauli, 3 km. southeast of Pipra. It occurs in a tourmaline pegmatite rock in a low ridge about 300 metres long and 50 metres wide running in an east to west direction. Maindhya pegmatite occurs 10 km. due west of Pipra. No mica sheet of workable size is exposed on the surface.

**Lead**

Galena (lead sulphide) was discovered several years back at Urghari (24° 14 : 82° 29') in Deosar tahsil. The deposits are not promising and give 61.6 percent lead and 7 oz. 16 cwt. to a tonne of lead.

Lead 61.6 percent

Silver 7 oz. 16 cwt. to a tonne of lead.

**Garnet**

Garnet occurs in garnetified schists comisting of mica, chlorite, quartz, etc.,



near Bardhagatta (23° 35': 80° 38') in the bed of the Mahanadi river and its banks.

**Mineral Prospects**

Synthetic petrolium, low temperature Carbonization plant, refractory and ceremic industry, cement factory, fertilizer plant and abrasive factory can be developed on the basis of the minerals found in the District.

**Earthquakes**

There is only one seismological observatory in Madhya Pradesh which is located at Sehore. The observatory is equipped with a set of double component wood Anderson type torsion seismographs.

The District experienced a moderate earthquake on 2nd June, 1927. The epicentre of this shock has been located near 24° N. and 82° 3' E. in Sidhi District. The earthquake was felt moderately all over Sidhi (M.M. intensity VII),and Rewa (M.M.intensity VII and VI) Districts where it is reported to have caused some damage. The earthquake was felt upto Allahabad, Nowgong, Rajnandgaon, Pendra, Kanpur, etc. There is evidence of faulting along the Vindhyan range in the Son Valley where earthquakes are not unlikely.

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

| S.No. | Date | Location | Magnitude on Richter Scale | M.M.intensity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 12th June, 1897 | Assam | 8 | VI |
| 2. | 15th Jan. 1934 | Bihar-Nepal | 8 1/4 | VI |

According to the Earthquake Zoning Map and the Building Code[2] the District of Sidhi is located in Zone III wherein the maximum seismic intensity expected is VII MM. Considering this the following seismic factors, to be included in the design of ordinary engineering structures for different soil foundation, are recommended:

| Hard Soil | Average Soil | Soft Soil |
|---|---|---|
| .04 g. | .05 g. | .06 g- |

## FLORA

The District is rich in forests. An area of, 4,353 sq.km. (1,679.265 Sq.miles) is covered under the Government forests. Out of this 2,787 Sq.km. (1,075.265 Sq. miles) is the area under the Reserves while the remaining 1,565 Sq.km. (603.636 Sq.miles) (27.8 percent) is maintained as Protected forests. Most of the forests lie on the high lands but the best of the stocks survive in the remote and narrow valleys

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. 97, Part I, B.C. Roy, 1966.
2. Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structure, IS-1893-1966, Indian Standards Institution.

with well drained fertile soils. Broadly the most extensive type of forests is the Northern Tropical Moist Deciduous forests. Ecologically the largest area is covered under Sal forests which can be further classified into hill and valley types. In all such forest Shorea robusta is the principal species occuring atleast 20 per cent among the high trees. Where the conditions are adverse to sal, other species grow in larger number to form the Mixed forests. Teak is hardly found in sufficient concentration in large area, except where planted. Scrub forests and grass lands have come up in stoney, gravelly or rocky areas where the sub-soil water dries up in summer months. Such conditions have also been created by men where there have been excessive grazing, extensive exploitation of sound trees, detardation due to fires and lack of regeneration in frost liable areas.

*Sal (Shorea robusta)* is the most important timber species. It grows in sound conditions and attains Madhya Pradesh Standard Quality II in Sone Reserve. In a few other parts, like Dewardaha patches of Quality III are available. In general IV a and IV b quality forests are found with pockets of III quality due to edaphic variations. *Salaiya* (*Boswellia serrata*) exists only as an edaphic climax species without natural regeneration. The common species among the trees are *Sal, salaiya, saja, tendu, bhirra, rohan, moyan, dhawara, mahua, achar, harra, kulu, khair, haldu, bija, tinsa, aonla* etc.

*Woodfordia floribunda, Carrisa spinarum, holarrhena antidysenterica, Zizyphus rugosa*, etc. are the common shrubs, and *Zizyphus oenoplia, Abrus precatorius, Smilax macrophylla, Ichnocarpus frutescans*, etc. the common climbers.

Among the weeds *Cassia tora, Indigofera, pulchella, Beleria spp., Xanthium strumarium, Waltheria indica*, etc. are most noticed.

*Succharum spontaneum, Eragrostis tenella, Colix gigantea, Eragrostis interrupta, Heteropogon contortus*, etc. are very common among the grasses of the District.

The main wild fruits of commercial importance are *Harra, bahera, aonla* and *mahua Kulla* trees yield gum. Oleo resin and other gums are obtained from *salaiya, achar, dhawara, palas*, etc. Fruits of *tendu, Karondu*, and *achar* are locally consumed by villagers. During the scarcity, *sal* seeds are boiled for consumption.

**History of Past Working and Their Results**

Until 1875 no restrictions were imposed on the local use of forest products. The first Forest Rule of Rewa State imposed a duty on felling of 15 species namely *hardu, sarai, parsid, tendu, bijahara, saja, sandan, mahua, char, chiula, tun, sisham, harra, kosham* and *teak*. This was liberally modified in 1885-86 and again in 1902. Some of the forests in Sidhi and Shahdol districts, were reserved in 1886. Others were treated as ordinary forests (*Am Jungle*). Under these revisions bamboos, *sarai* and many other timber trees including the first seven, upto a girth of 1.52 metres were allowed to be cut for domestic and agricultural uses and also for *dahia* cultivation. Cattle were allowed to graze freely in the village forests and with a permit



in the Government forests. The collection of *mahua* flowers and other minor products, such as, the fruits, gums, resins and bark, etc., were allowed free excepting lac, *catechu* and *ral* (dhup), the rasin of the sal (*Shorea robusta*). The lease was auctioned without any forest duty but the customs duty was realised from the contractors. During the year 1906-07 there were 14 reserves in the State and lac was the most important source of forest revenue[1].

More comprehensive rules were framed under the *Kannon Jungle* Rewa (Baghelaun), 1927, by which time about 40 blocks with an area of 1,767 sq.miles (4,580 sq.km.) had been reserved and distinguished from the `Am Jangle (ordinary forest) which were distinguished from the Waste lands in the Nistar Rules, 1930. The Rewa Forest Act, 1935 was promulgated on 22nd April,1935 and 8th February, 1937. Under this Act, the Am Jungles and Waste lands not included in Abadi(inhabitation), tanks and municipalities were declared Protected. The Reserved area was also increased upto 7216.1 sq. km. (2,784 sq. miles) in the State. The Indian Forest Act was made applicable in the forests of the District with effect from 1st January, 1950.

The forests have enjoyed some protection since 1927. However, these were more or less undemarcated and not shown in the revenue records. This provided an excuse to illicit fellings and encroachments. Often the revenue officers issued ownership *pattas* for forest land under rules for revenue land `*Kabil Kast Ghas Janim*'. The grazing and *nistar* concessions were too liberal to save the natural carrier of the land. The lack of long term plans for the working of the forests was utilized only to supplement the State revenue. Moreover the forest blocks were too large in charge of the forest officials to be supervised. All these facts resulted in over-exploited and regular degraded blocks of forests. In order to bring uniformity the Vindhya Pradesh Grazing, Nistar and other Rules were framed in 1954 but even these are not sufficient to secure the natural growth and protection of the forests for planned and phased National requirements. Now most of the reserves and protected forests have been demarcated along the natural features. Revenue records are being corrected. Smaller Forest Guard Beats are being created and survey and stock-mapping have been completed. Working Plan of West Sidhi was prepared in 1969. Working Plan for East Sidhi and Working Schemes are under preparation. Regular felling series have been created and regular annual coupes are laid out to be maintained and worked according to the Departmental Rules. Departmental cleaning operations are done in areas where there have been heavy illicit fellings. Trade of *tendu* leaves has been nationalised and taken up by the Department.

**Plantation**

Teak Plantations were raised over an area of 300 acres (121.4 ha.) in Baghwas and Thakurdev blocks of Sidhi range in 1962-63. It was doubled in 1963-64 but the replacement of casualties engaged the Forest Department for the

1. Rewa State Gazetteer, 1907, p.32.

following two years. In 1967-68 the experiment was done in planting eucalyptus over 200 acres (80.93 ha.) in Shikna block of west Marwas range. Due to lack of regular follow-up care and protection the plantations have been successful only to a limited extent.

**Celebrations**

Van Mahotsava is celebrated in the second week of July every year. A meeting of officials and public is held to emphasise the importance of forest conservancy. Seeds and saplings of various species are distributed to the public and some plantations are done officialy on Government lands. Posters are exhibited and pamphelets distributed. So is held the Wild Life Protection Week in October, to highlight the urgency of preserving the wild fauna. The centenary of forest conservancy in Madhya Pradesh was celebrated in 1961, December 9, to commemorate the appointment of Col. Pearson, as the first Conservator of Forests in Central Provinces.

**Protection of Wild Life and Shooting Rules**

The forests of Sidhi District are divided into several shooting blocks. Until 1971 these were open for shooting the specific species in the permitted number and time. The shooting permits were issued by the respective Divisional Forest Officers. The Rules governing the terms of *shikar* are Madhya Pradesh Shooting Rules, 1963, with amendments. The principle behind these Rules is to protect the wild life and their varieties, in natural circumstances and to keep a balance of nature. The idea is to curb shooting as butchery and as an economic activity. *Shikar* was permitted in limited numbers to satisfy the real admirers of jungle beauty and adventurers.

Since 1971, all shooting has been strictly prohibited for two years to preserve the diminishing fauna. This has been further extended for another three years. There are four game sanctuaries in West Sidhi Forest Division, viz., Dubari, Naughar, Gannas and Shikarganj. Of these only Dubari is maintained to some satisfaction. However, the Working Plan Officer, 1969 has recommended to abolish all these game sanctuaries including Dubari with an area of 303 sq.km. Instead the creation of Ramadaha Game Sanctuary over an area of 297.1 sq.km., with a buffer area of 31.4 sq. km. has been recommended.

**Game Sanctuaries**

There in only one Game sanctuary, the Dubri Game Sanctuary preserved in the District. It extends over an area of 303 sq. km. (116.99 sq. miles) in Majhauli and West Marwas ranges. The Naughar (Sidhi range), Gannas and Shikarganj (Majhauli range) game sanctuaries have been reported to be unsuitable. In 1968, the Working Plan Officer had proposed the creation of Ramdaha Game-sanctuary over an area of 114.62 Sq. miles (297.1 sq.km.) with a buffer area of 12.12 Sq. miles (31 sq.km.)



## FAUNA

The fauna of the District is not well studied and their richness and vividity is yet to be explored. However, the most common species noted by the Forest Officers of the District are given below.

Among the Carnivora-tiger, panther, wild cat and byaena are found sambhar, spotted dear, black buck, blue bull, barking deer, bison, wild boar, and here are the common grass eating Chital and hare are the common pet animals.

Bear is found in rocky areas Wild rat, ordinary squirrel and lizards are the rodents in the forests. *Snakes* :- Indian cobra, spotted krait are most common snakes Scorpion and poisonous lizards are also noticed.

The wild life has been reduced due to opening up of the area by roads and the expansion of cultivation. Yet the large area being under forest, together with the low density of population has not disturbed them so seriously as in many other districts of Madhya Pradesh.

## FISHES

The Son and the Gopad are the main arteries of the Ganga drainage system. The nature of fish fauna is, therefore, related to the type found in seasonal upstreams of the Ganga. The notable tanks utilished for pisciculture are those at Sidhi, Tiwarigama, Buda Tikath, Mudi and Nowgama. The total available area for pisciculture under tanks is estimated to be 160 hactares only, and the length of.

The District is comparatively rich in the varieties of wild life. The remoteness of the area and prohibition of *shikar* to the general public in the reserves meant for the members of the ruling family of Rewa, have been vital in preserving their number. The estimated number of wild animals in West Sidhi Forest Division (Gopadbanas tahsil) is given below.

**Table No. I - 2**

**Number of Wild Animals in West Sidhi**

| S.No. | Species | Number | S.No. | Species | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bison | 18 | 6. | Wild Pigs | 280 |
| 2. | Tiger | 11 | 7. | Dear | 27 |
| 3. | Panther | 37 | 8. | Spotted dear | 70 |
| 4. | Bear | 38 | 9. | Neel Gai | 209 |
| 5. | Sambhar | 23 | 10. | Other dear | 10 |

Major carps, cat fishes, murrels, Notopterus chitula and mahaseer are the common varieties of fishes found in the District.

## Birds

The birds inhabiting the light forests and haunting the village sites are the Indian crow, brahmini *kite, deshi mayana,* and *neelkanth.* Blue rock pigeons live in the crevices of the rocky cliffs. Parrots although live in deep forest also visit the gardens and groves near human settlements. Bater, partridge, pea bird, brain fever bird, kathphora and eagle are seen mostly in the jungle tracts. Painted partridge and parrot are pet birds.

Cuccoo and *khanian* are the migratory birds regularly visiting the District in winters. Siberian Russian ducks are also reported to be visiting the District.

## Mortality from Wild Animals and Reptiles

During the five years from 1963 to 1967 the loss of human life on account of wild animals was 25. Jiawan, Sarai and Waidhan Police Thana Circles returned the highest, together amounting to 60 percent of the total. During the same period 192 persons died of snake-bite. While only 6 persons died each in Chitrangi and Sarai Police Thana Circles, 7 died in Kusmi. The highest number, 35 was recorded in Majhauli Police Thana. Seasonal variations are marked clearly. The wild animals were active from April to October the largest number of deaths being in April followed by May and October. The snake-bite deaths suddenly increase from May and reach the climax in August, suddenly decreasing after September. While the five months account for 84 percent of the deaths December to March can be said to be the safest months. Subsequent reports upto 1971 show an increase in the snake-bite deaths and a fall in deaths due to wild animals.

# CLIMATE

The climate of the District is characterised by a hot summer and general dryness except during the south-west monsoon season. The cold season from December to February is followed by the summer season from March to about the middle of June. The period from Mid June to September constitutes the south-west monsoon season. The succeeding period lasting till the end of November is the post-monsoon or transition season.

### Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the District are available for only 2 stations for 24 years in the case of one and 82 years in the other. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the District as a whole are given in Appendix-A, Tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the District is 1,293.2 mm. (50.91"). About 88 percent of the annual rainfall in the District is received during the south-west monsoon months, June to September, July and August being the rainiest months. In January and February some rainfall occurs in association with passing western disturbances. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is generally not large. In the 50 year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 175 percent of the normal occurred in 1917 and the lowest annual rainfall which was 59 percent of the normal occurred in 1941. In the same period the annual rainfall



in the District was less than 80 percent of the normal in four years, none of which were consecutive. But at Sidhi there were spells of consecutive two years of such low rainfall in 1903-04 and 1932-33. It will be seen from Table 2 that the annual rainfall in the District was between 1,000 and 1,500 mm.(39.37" and 59.05") in 31 years out of 48.

On an average there are 61 rainy days, (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. 10 cents or more) in a year in the District.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at Sidhi was 304.8 mm.(1200") on 2nd August, 1917 *

### Temperature [1]

There is a meteorological observatory at Sidhi functioning since 1958. The description of the climate which follows is based on the available data for Sidhi supplemented by the records of observatories in the adjacent districts which have a similar climate. After February there is a steady increase in temperatures till May which is the hottest month with mean daily maximum temperature at about 42° .0 C and the mean daily minimum at about 26° .C. On individual days during the hot season maximum temperature may exceed 47° C and the days are intensely hot. Nights in June are slightly warmer than during May. With the advance of the monsoon into the district by about the middle of June there is appreciable drop in the day temperature and the weather is more bearable. After the withdrawal of the monsoon early in October day temperatures decrease slightly while the drop in night temperatures is appreciable. After November both the day and night temperatures decrease rapidly. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 24.5° C. and the mean daily minimum at about 8° C. In the winter season cold waves affect the District in the wake of passing western disturbances and the minimum temperature sometimes drops down to about a degree above the freezing point of water.

In the short period for which temperature records are available for Sidhi, it is seen that the highest maximum temperature recorded was 48.8° C. on April 10, 1959 and the lowest minimum, 1.0° on 1961. December 27, 1961 and January 17, 1962.

### Winds

Winds are generally light with a slight strengthening in force during the summer and monsoon months. In the post-monsoon and winter months the winds generally blow from directions between north-west and north-east. During the summer months westerly and north-westerly winds predominate. In the monsoon season the winds are mostly from the west or south-west.

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* For latest Figures, see Appendix `C'.

1. Period of data utilised for various elements are:- Rainfall 1912 to 1962, Temperatures, Relative humidities, Wind and special weather phenomena 1959-1968.

**Special Weather Phenomena**

During the monsoon season depression from the Bay of Bengal move in a westerly to north-westerly direction and pass through the District or its neighbouhood causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. During October also storms and depressions affect the District occasionally. In the cold season western disturbances passing across northern part of India affect the weather over the District. Thunder storms and occasional dust-storms occur during the summer months. Rain during the south-west monsoon season is often accompanied with thunder.

Tables 3,4 and 5 in Appendix A give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena, respectively, for Sidhi.

**Humidity**

During the monsoon season the humidity is high, generally exceeding 70 percent of the average. It is comparatively less during the rest of the year. The driest part of the year is the summer season when the relative humidities in the afternoons are less than 25 percent.

**Cloudiness**

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

# CHAPTER II
# HISTORY

During an exploration in the valleys of the Son and its tributaries the Banas and Mohan a number of Early and Middle Stone Age tools were discovered in Sidhi District. The find-spots of these tools, were, among others, Hinoti, Bichi, Bargama, Rampur, Bhanwarsena and Sihawal on the left bank of the same river and Nakjhur, Bardi, Chandrehe and Khaira on the right bank of the Son. Of these places, while Bhanwarsena yielded a few Early Stone Age tools in a highly rolled condition, Sihawal was the most notable. The nullahs between the Banas and Mohan also yielded Early Stone Age tools, including a fresh ovate. Further down stream, more tools, including a fresh handaxe, were found at Bardi. The discovery of these Prehistoric tools in the District points to the existence of the primitive man.[1] Recently (1977), a few rock shelters with primitive paintings have been discovered from village Bichi. In these paintings the usual hunting and dancing scenes are depicted. Male and female in these pictures are attired in the same fashion. And imprint of a human palm and probably of a picture of a rhinoceros are also there.[2]

Amavari, Khutali, Khairpur, Ghitaura, Dhababali, Bahoari and Hinauti, Saundla[3] Kamarjee, Patpara, Kukri, Jhang, Chittong, Majhauli, Sarra, Rajadiha and Hittha[4] and Panfave Prapata yielded tools of lower and middle palaeolithic and Mesolithic period.

The Middle Palaeolithic artifacts have been noticed at Patpara, Sisval, Bandor, Ramapur and Baghor. During the exploration in 1980, a Few more sites yielding mesolithic implements viz., Meroli, Banki, Ghagharia, Bayara were discovered. During the expedition the tools of Upper Palaeolithic Age were also noticed at Baburi, Ramapur and Baghora.[5] Of all these sites Baghora and Patapara are of immense importance for the Baghora yielded a mesolithic settlement and Patapara provided the sequence of Stone Ages.[6] Fossils of Prehistoric horse, blue bull, gaur and tortoise met with in excavations[7]. The evidence of Neolithic were encountered in the form of Neolithic cots at Jhunjhun and Lalanahia.[8]

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1961-62, p. 24; 1962-63 p.11.
2. Madhya Pradesh Sandesh, 10th July, 1977, pp. 14-18.
3. I.A.R., 1964-65, pp. 1-24.
4. Jha, V.D. and Singh, A.K., "Fresh Light on the Prehistory of Sidhi District, Journal of M.P. Itihasa Parishad, No.11, 1980, pp. 61-62.
5. Sharma, G.R. and Celark, J.D., Palaeo-environments and Prehistory of Middle Son Valley, Allahabad, 1983, pp. 23-28, 39-67, 161-168.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1975-76, p.25.

Painted rock shelters were also discovered at five sites of which Ghogharia is most important.[1] Prof. G.R. Sharma and Dr. V.D. Mishra discovered Megalithic monuments at Patapura in the year 1975.[2]

In the Buddhist period the territory of the Magadhan monarch extended upto the river Son, beyond which, towards the north-west, the Chedis ruled.[3] If this is true, an extensive area of the District may have been under the political domination of the Magadha imperial rulers. As it is stated in the *Puranas* that the lands of the Haihayas, Kalingas and Asmakas were incorporated in the Nanda empire, which extended upto the Godavari in the south and the Ghaggar river in the west, the District might have, possibly, been included in the realm of the Nandas,[4] Similarly, the fact that the Mauryan empire included the whole of India, except the extreme south, inference leads to the surmise that the District was part of it. An inscription of king Dhanabhuti, found on the eastern gateway of the Bharhut *stupa,* states that it was erected in the dominion of the Sungas, who carved out an extensive empire in north India.[5] He was also perhaps, the donor of the other three gateways. The empire of the Sungas embraced a vast territory including Kosala and as far south as Vidarbha, and part of the Narmada valley. Although there is no cojent evidence, there seems to be a possibility that the Sidhi area fell under the jurisdiction of the Sungas.

From the middle of the 2nd century A.D. to the beginning of the 4th century A.D. some portions of the District might have been under the suzerainty of the Magha dynasty. It seems from inscriptions, seals and coins, that the kings of this house originally belonged to Bandhogarh in Shahdol district but gradually extended their power over Kausambi and adjoining tracts. Some of these rulers were Bhimasena, Pothasri, Bhadramagha, Sivamagha, Vaisravana, Bhimaverman, Satamagha and Vijayamagha. According to an inscription Bhimasena was reigning in Saka era 51. He might be identical with Vasisthiputra Bhimasena of the Bhita seal and the Maharaja Bhimasena of the Ginja painted inscription, dated Saka ara 52 (A.D. 129-30). His son Kaustiputra is referred to in the later Bandhogarh epigraphs and the Bhita coins, from which it is evident that he ceased to acknowledge the over-lord ship of the Kushana Emperor, Vasudeva and asserted independence. The last of these Magha Kings might have been vanquished by Samudr [illegible]a, when he annexed Kausambi.[6]

In the 4th century A.D. the tract around Sidhi mi[illegible]ht have been under the domination of the Parivrajaka Maharajas of the 18 forest kingdoms. The inference is based on the evidence of the 6 Khoh[7] grants (a village in the former Nagod State)

1. Pandeya, J.N., Puratativa Vimarach, Allahabad, 1988, p.304, Deva Kumar Mishra, Dharmayuga, September, 18-24.
2. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1975-76, p.25.
3. Rhys David, Buddhist India, p. 23.
4. K.A. Nilkanta Sastri, The Age of the Nandas and the Mauryas, pp. 2 27.
5. B.M.Barua, Bharhut, Book I,p. 29; A. Cunningham, The Stupa of Bha hut, p. 15.
6. K.A. Nilkanta Sastri, A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, pp. 2[illegible]9-62.
7. Fleet, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III. p. 7, 13-14, 93-136.



of Maharaja Samkshobha and Hastin. They became feudatories of the Imperial Guptas, for according to the Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta he made all the kings of the Atavikarajya or forest countries to become subservient to him. Contemporaries of the Parivrajaka Maharajas were the rulers of the Uchchakalpa dynasty of the Nagod State. Some of them were, according to the Bhumra, Khoh and Karital inscriptions, monarchs like Oghadeva, Kumardeva, Jaya Simha and Vyaghra.[1] The third dynasty ruling in this area was that of the Panduvamasis, a member of which, namely, Udayana was the ruler of Kalanjara in the beginning of the 6th century A.D.

Udayana's descendants moved to *Dakshina* Kosala, where the dynasty ruled in the sixth and the seventh centuries A.D.[2] Another Panduvamsa or Pandu family is known from a copper plate grant found at Bamhni village in Shahdol district. It mentions names of four kings, namely Jayabala, Vatsaraja, Nagabala and Bharatabala, (alias Indra), who probably ruled in the fifth century A.D. in complete or partial independence.[3] Regarding the four kings, it may be mentioned that the first two of these bear no royal title, but the next two, Nagabala and his son Bharatabala, are not only styled *Maharaja,* but also bear epithets like *Paramamaheshwara, Paramabramanya,* etc. It is evident that the family achieved complete or partial independence in the latter half of the 5th century A.D.[4]

Another ruling Chief, Maharaja Lakshmana, is known from a copper plate grant, discovered in Singrauli area of Sidhi District. This copper plate, which was issued from Jayapura, records grant of a village as an *agrahara* to a Brahmana named Mandarabhuti, in the year 158. The date has been referred to be in the Gupta era, which would correspond to A.D. 477-78. Maharaja Lakshmana had his capital at Jayapura, a place not yet identified. As he makes no mention of the Gupta sovereignty, he was probably an independent ruler.[5]

The rise of the Kalachuris in the last quarter of the 7th century A.D., opens a new epoch in the history of this region. The Early Kalachuris ruled over a large area with Mahismati as their capital.[6] On being overthrown by the Chalukyas in the first decade of the 6th century, they had to acknowledge suzerainty of the Chalukyas and remain in obscurity for some time. In an atmosphere of general confusion and scramble for power following Harsha's death, Vamaraja, the founder of the Tripuri branch of the Kalachuris, succeeded in occupying Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. He established himself at Kalanjara.[7] Since the time of Vamaraja, the Kalachuris

1. Fleet, Op. Cit., pp.117-119.
2. V.V. Mirashi, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. IV, pt. I, p. 1xviii; Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXIII, p. 116 ff.
3. The Classical Age, pp. 30-31; Epigraphia Indica, Vol.XXVII. p. 132.
4. The Classical Age, p. 31.
5. Archaeological Survey of India Report, 1936-37, p.80; The Classical Age, p. 31.
6. Pargiter, Ancient Indian Historical Tradition, pp. 41, 102, 144; Indian Antiquary, Vol. XII,p. 253; Epigraphia Indica, Vol. II.p. 14.
7. V.V. Mirashi, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. IV. pt. I.p. 1xviii.

came to be known as the Chaidyas or lords of the Chedi country. Vamaraja seems to have transferred his capital from Mahishmati to Tripuri.

The Kalachuris ruled over this tract upto the end of the 12th century. Kokalla I (A.D. 850-890) raised the dynasty to a place of distinction. The 3rd in succession after Kokalla I was Yuvarajadeva I, the builder of the magnificent Saiva temple and monastery at Chandrehe in Sidhi District as an adjunct of the great saiva centre at Garga in A.D. 915. after his brother Balaharsha. He had, no doubt, memorable military exploits to his credit, but his greatness rests much more on the character of his enlightened administration and encouragement of Saivism and learning, than on his conquests.

Yuvarajadeva I was one of the most powerful rulers of the Tripuri house of the Kalachuris. He raided distant countries and made even famous kings acknowledge the worth of his steel. He occupied for a time the leading position among the North and South India.

Yuvarajadeva was a great builder, and a patron of religion and literature. His court was adorned by poet Rajashekhar, whose works include *Karpuramanjari, Balaramayana, Balabharata, Kavyamimansa* etc. His reign saw the revival and the creative period of Saivism, largely on account of his patronage and of his queen Nohala. Under Nohala's influence, he invited a number of *acharyas* of the *Mattamayura* clan and placed them in charge of magnificent temples and monasteries at Gurgi-Masaun (Rewa), Chandrehe (Sidhi), Bilhari and Bheraghat (Jabalpur) and other places. Nohala was the daughter of the Chaulukya king Avanivarman, who resided at the city of Mattamayura. There was a Saiva monastery in this city, which exercised tremendous influence over that part of the country during this period.[1] According to the Chandrehe inscription, dated in Kalachuri era 724 (A.D. 972), the Kalachuri king Yuvarajadeva invited Prabhavasiva to his country, made munificent gifts and induced him to sanctify it with his feet. The inscription gives a graphic description of the pious and quiet life led by these Saiva *acharyas*.[2]

That the Kalachuris continued to hold sway in the Baghelkhand region is evidenced by the discovery of a large number of inscriptions in the adjoining Rewa and Shahdol districts. The most illustrious of the rulers of Tripuri was Gangeyadeva (A.D. 1015-1041), whose inscription, dated in the Kalachuri year 772 was discovered at Makundpur in Rewa district, (not very far from Sidhi District). In this epigraph Gangeyadeva is referred to by the modest title of *Maharha-mahattaka*.[3] Later, he seems to have assumed an imposing title - *Vikramaditya*, after defeating all his neighbouring sovereigns. Inscriptions dated in Kalachuri era 800 and 812 of his son, Karnadeva (A.D. 1041-1073), have also been found in Rewa district. From these it

1. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, p. 89.
2. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum,Vol. IV, pt. I, pp. 198 ff.
3. Epigraphia Indica, Vol XXII, p. 234. Annals of Bhandarkar Research Institute, Vol. XXIII, p. 296; Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Vol. IV, pt.I,pp. 234-35.



is known that he won victory over the Kuntalas and the Pallavas of the south.

Other inscriptions from Rewa district mention Narasimhadeva as the ruler of Dahala, king Jayasimhadeva as the lord of Trikalinga, and Vijayasimhadeva. In the Rewa stone inscription of Vijayasimha, dated in the Kalachuri era 944 (A.D. 1163) Malayasimha of Kakaredi ( a village in Rewa district) is mentioned as his *samanta*. From another inscription of Vijayasimha, dated in Kalachuri era 962 (A.D. 1210), it is known that the Kalachuris were in possession of Baghelkhand[1]. From the Dhureti plates of Trailokya malla son and successor of Vijayasimha dated in A.D. 1212 it is evident that, he kept intact the empire he inherited from his father[2]

It seems quite certain that during the declining period of the later Kalachuris, the Chandella influence was gaining ground in this region. King Gayakarna was defeated by the Chandella king Madanvarman, somewhere between A.D. 1129-63.[3] Though according to the Alhaghat inscription of Narsimhadeva, dated 1169 A.D. and the Kakaredi inscription of Malayasimhadeva it seems that the Kalachuris could recapture this area from the Chandella rulers. The Jhulpur grant of Vijayasimha (Kalachuri) dated 1197 A.D. speaks about his son Trailokyamalla[4]. Trailokyamalla ruled over Dahala till 1250 A.D. because the Rewa Grant of Kumara Pala of Karkkgredi dated 1250 A.D. records that Kumara Pala is ruling under the vasalage of Trikalingadhipati Trailokyavamadeva.[5] It is to be noted that Trailokyavarman of the Chandella dynasty died in 1245 A.D. Therefore, the Trailokyavarman of Dhureti Copper Plate[6] and the Rewa Grant of Kumara Pala cannot be identified with the Trailokyavarman of the Chandella dynasty. The evidence, therefore, is conclusive that this area was under the rule of the Kalachuris till at least 1250 A.D.

It is said that one Ranjitdeva, belonging to the Chandella dynasty of Ajaigarh in the modern Panna district established himself at Agori (Mirzapur district), beyond Sidhi, in about V.S. 1313 (1256 A.D.)[7] Harihar Shah, 20th in descent from Ranjitdeva, the Raja of Agori, had two sons, of whom the elder succeeded him in Agori, while the younger, Rudra Shah, received the *Ilaka* of Bijaura in Bardi tahsil of former Rewa State, as his share. Rudra Shah in due course moved to the village of Garhwa in the Bijaura *Ilaka*, where his descendants remained for two generations and later established themselves at Bardi on the bank of the Son in the modern Deosar tahsil of the district.

### The Baghelas

Sidhi District came under the possession of the Baghelas partly as late as the

1. Archaeological Survey Report, 1935-36, p. 89.
2. Sharma R.K., The Kalachuris and their Times, Delhi, 1980, pp. 36-37.
3. The Struggle for Empire, p. 59, N.S. Bose, History of the Chandellas, p. 85.
4. V.D.Jha, Pre-History and Early History of Mandala Region, Prachya Pratibha, Vol. XI, 1983, pp. 53-55.
5. A.S.J. Report, Vol. XXI, pp. 142-148.
6. V.V. Mirashi, C.I.I., Vol. III, pp. 369-374.
7. Rewa State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 80.

16th and partly in the 18th century. The Baghelas claim descent from the Chaulukyas or Solankis of Gujarat. It is said that Karnadeva Baghela lost his kingdom of Gujarat as a result of the massive invasion launched by a general of Alauddin Khalji in 1299 A.D. or during the second invasion in 1304 A.D.[1]

A descendant of Karnadeva Baghela came to Kalinjar and accepted service under the Bhar Chief. Later, the Baghelas obtained possession of Gahora in Banda district and from there extended their sway in the first half of the 14th Century over a large territory, which extended in the east up to Kantit and Chunar in the Mirzapur district.[2] Then the Baghelas assumed the Sovereignty of Baghelkhand under Raja Bollar deva in the latter part of the 14th Century, a detailed narration of their history during the period is irrelevant, in so far as Sidhi District is concerned, because the expansion of their dominions first over the Rewa-Satna *plateau* led them straight to Bandhogarh across the Kaumore due south to the Vicinity of the Kalchuri Kingdom of Ratanpur in Chhattisgarh while the Sidhi District was partly ruled by the Chandellas of Bardi and the Ben Bansis of Singrauli and was partly occupied by the adventurous Chandella Rajputs hailing from Mainpuri (Uttar Pradesh) about the 16th Century, and establishing their settlement in the 'no man's land' beyond Churhat-Semariya (on both sides of the Son) where the Semantaha Brahmans were powerful Land Lords finally subjugated at the hands of Vikramaditya of the Baghela jagirdars' of scion Kasanta (south of the Jamuna in Allahabad district) at the instance of Raja Ramachandra Baghela.

Much water had flown down the Son during the last two centuries when the entire country, with the exception of the Sidhi District was ruled by a succession of able rulers from thier Capital of Gahora viz; Bollardeva Viram, Narhari, Bhaid Salivahan Birsingh and Birbhan died in 1555 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Ramchandra in whose reign the Baghela occupation of Churhat-Semariya took place in Sidhi District. In 1583-84 (18th year of Akbar's reign), Raja Ramchandra came to Akbar's court where he was well received. He presented the Emperor some rubies, and received. in return 101 horses. He died in 1592 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Virbhadra who was then at the Mughal court. He at once started for Bandhogarh, but fell from his palanquin on the way and died soon after in A.H.1001 (1593 A.D.). His sudden death led to disturbances and intrigues at the Baghela Court. Vikramaditya (Bikramajit), his successor, was then a minor. Akbar, therefore, sent Tipur Das to restore peace and order there. On his arrival at Bandhogarh, Tipur Das sent the young ruler Vikramaditya to Agra with Ismail Quli Khan and besieged the fort of Bandhogarh. The fort was captured after a siege of eight months and twenty-five days, in 1597 A.D. From 1957 till 1602 the territory remained under the sway of Muhammadan and Rajput governors. Vikramaditya was later sent to his own country and the fort of Bandhogarh was also restored to him. He died in 1624 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Amar Singh.

1. A.K. Majumdar, Chaulukyas of Gujarat, pp. 169 and 189.
2. The Vikram University Journal, Vol. II, No. 2,p. 55.



Amar Singh visited Agra and paid his respects to Emperor Jahangir. In the eighth year of Shah Jahan's reign, he joined Abdulla Khan Bahadur in a campaign against the chief of Ratanpur and brought about a peaceful submission of the Ratanpur Chief. In 1634, he joined the army of Khan Dauran in his campaign against the rebellious Bundela Chief Jujhar Singh of Orchha.

Anup Singh succeeded his father Amar Singh in 1640 A.D. He visited the Emperor Shah Jahan at Delhi in 1655-56 A.D., where he was received with great honour. He was also made a commander of 3,000 infantry ( *zat* ) and 2,000 horse (*sawar*).

Anup Singh died in 1660 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Bhava Singh. He ruled the State for 30 years and was succeeded by Aniruddh Singh in 1690 A.D. Aniruddh Singh was killed in a fight with the Sengar Thakurs of Mangawan in 1700, and was succeeded by his infant son Avadhut Singh.

**Bardi State**

Parts of Sidhi District continued to be in possession of the Chandellas of the Agosi family referred to above. In the 18th century Raja Mayur Shah moved his headquarters from Garhwa to Bardi at the junction of the Son and the Gopad rivers. The Bardi Raj at that time comprised the following tracts :- Jiawan or Bijaura, Ramgarh-Garhwa, Sarai, Samad, Nigri-Niwas, Singrauli, Korwal, Jagat, Kherwa-Madholi and Bardi proper. All these form part today of Deosar Tahsil, while Kanpura, Kalkani, Bajauri or Baghoha, Sidhi-Madwa and Amilia today form part of Gapadbanas Tahsil.[1] With the passage of time, Bodh Rai, the younger brother of Rao Ratan, 40th in descent from Ranjitdeva, received as his share the village of Bhopari 9.6 kilometres to the west of Sihawal in Gopadbanas Tahsil, where he built a stone fort.[2]

In the year 1810 A.D. Dalganjan Singh, a stepbrother of Raja Mada, who lived in the Mirzapur district, committed some serious crimes against the British. To escape arrest, he first took refuge with Sarnam Singh, the ruler of Bardi. On hearing that a British force was sent to arrest him, Dalganjan Singh took refuge with Faujdar Singh, the brother of Sarnam Singh, at Bhopari. The British demanded surrender of Dalganjan Singh which was refused by Faujdar Singh. Consequently, a tough fight took place between the British and Faujdar Singh. The fortress (*garhi)* of Bhopari was assaulted, under James Tilley, by the 2nd Batallion of 21st Native Infantry on 18th April, 1810 and later, razed to the ground. The two brothers Sarnam Singh and Faujdar Singh, with their followers, escaped and sought protection with the Chauhan Thakurs of Sidhi, who later gave them the village of Ramadih in Gopadbanas tahsil for their maintenance. The Bhopari village was made over to the Maharaja of Rewa by the British.[3]

The campaign of the Bhopari battle is commemorated on a stone slab at

1 *Rewa-Rajya-Darpan*, pp. 338-39.
2. Ibid., p.335.
3. Ibid., p. 236.

Haliya on the Adhwa river in Mirzapur. The inscription is in English and Hindi. It states, "under the auspices of Lord Minto, Governor General of India, and General Hewett, Commander-in-chief and Vice-President, a passage was made through the Kirahe pass of Vast height, 2 miles in extent, into Burdee, etc., by Lieutenant Colonel James Tetly, Commanding the 2nd Battalion, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, aided by great exertions of his gallant and willing corps the following of whom fell courageously, assaulting the Babarrah Ghurry in Burdee, April, A.D. 1811, which is now destroyed and levelled with the ground.[1]"

The Hindi record is longer and mentions how a road was cut and built up with stones along the *Kian-ka-ghat* for 3 km., to get the 18 pounders past. On the 18th April, the fort was assaulted, but did not surrender as the *Kiladar* fled. The walls were then levelled and the wells destroyed. The record adds that the fort of Tadu and Joki were also levelled. Tadu or Tedua is 8 km. south-east of Bhopari and Joki is 6.4 km., west of it. Both are now in Gopadbanas Tahsil of Sidhi District.

The Mirzapur District Gazetteer adds that this expedition was made at the instance of one Lallu Naik a prominent businessman of Mirzapur, to punish the marauders of Rewah, who used to plunder the convoys passing through the Katra pass before the construction of the Deccan Road.

Sidhi then, a small village situated 48 km. west of Sihawal, was inhabited by the Chauhans and for this reason the Sidhi tract was known as *Chauhankhand*. It is stated that a Chauhan Narsing by name, came to Rewa from Mainpuri and received a free grant of 64 villages in the tract of Sidhi from the Rao Sahib of Churhat. Subsequently, he received another free grant of 29 villages from the Raja of Bardi.[2]

Side by side, the tract of Singrauli, was ruled by a Zamindar of Khairwar tribe. It is said that when the Venuvanshis, a family of Jhunsi (Allahabad), were in poor circumstances, some of their clan went to Singrauli and took service there under a powerful Zamindar of the Khairwar tribe. They faithfully served their master for some time and the Khairwar Zamindar dying heirless, the Venuvanshis acquired the estate, to which they added more territory.

They were the founders of the family of the ex-*Raja* of Singrauli who is, however, popularly believed to belong to the Khairwar tribe. This seems, however to be erroneous, as the Raja of Singrauli was connected with the Chandellas and Gaharwars. Formerly, the *Raja* of Singrauli was subordinate to the *Rajas* of Bardi. The zamindari of Singrauli, during the suzerainty of the Baghelas of Rewa was then held by the *Raja* (or Zamindar) as a muamladar.[3]

These were the days when the Raja of Bardi was finding it difficult to maintain his authority. He was much harassed by his clansmen. Getting tired of the Singrauli Chief, the Bardi State was made over by the Raja of Bardi to Raja Jai Singh of Rewa

1. Rewah State Gazetteer, p. 81.
2. Ibid. p. 83.
3. Ibid.



in the year 1811 A.D.,[1] in lieu of grant for his maintenance .

At the time, Pindari raids were not uncommon in the Rewa territories, which included Sidhi District also.

In March, 1812, A.D., a Pindari band led through Rewa territory, by Rajun brothers (accompaniments of Chitu) plundered Mirzapur. The Rewa Maharaja Jai Singh, fearing their depredations in the Rewa tract also held confidential talks with the Pindaris near Rewa. He agreed to let the Pindaris pass unopposed through Rewa territory in return for their agreement not to molest Rewa. Passing unopposed through Rewa, the Pindaris entered British territory by way of Kotra and took the British authorities, who were with only a handful of troops at Mirzapur, completely by surprise. The Pindaris sacked the Company's factories, looted the neighbourhood and returned unmolested through the Rewa route.[2]

Richardson, the Governor Generals' Agent in Bundelkhand charged the Rewa Maharaja with this complicity and authorised British troops to enter Rewa by force, if needed, in pursuit of the Pindaris. The impulsive action of Richardson received little support from the British Government as the Rewa Maharaja had always been friendly towards the Company.[3] However, Maharaja Jai Singh was believed either to have abetted this enterprise through deliberate designs, or to have countenanced it through weakness. He was accordingly asked by the British to accede to a treaty on the 5th October, 1812 A.D.[4] According to the terms of the Treaty, the Maharaja of Rewa was brought under the protection of the British Government, and engaged himself to permit their troops to march through, or be stationed in the Rewa territory.[5] It may be pointed out here that overtures made by the British in 1803 after the Treaty of Bassein, had been rejected by the than Raja of Rewa, Ajit Singh, father of Jai Singh.

The British Government tried to establish *Dak* communication through the Rewa territory, which resulted in a clash between the British troops and Lal Zabardast Singh, the Jagirdar of Churaht in Sidhi District[6]. This Jagirdar was under the over-lordship of the Maharaja of Rewa. Zabardast Singh however, could not withstand the Police action and submitted to the British in an engagement with whom he had to agree to the terms of surrendering his fort and property in case of repetition of the offence.[7]

On the 7th May, 1813, when the British sepoys were escorting their military stores on the Deccon Road they were attacked by a large body of horse and foot

1. Extract record of History of Freedom Movement in Vindhya Pradesh, p. 2.
2. B.N. Ghosh, British Policy towards the Pathans and the Pindaries in Central India, 1805-1818, pp. 170-171.
3. Ibid., p. 171.
4. Aitchison, Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Vol. V, p. 241.
5. Ibid., p. 243.
6. Ibid., p. 246.
7. Ibid., p. 246.

under Lall Partab Singh, near the village of Suttunee near Mangawan in the Country. Consequently, several sepoys of the British troops were killed and wounded, and property was plundered.[1]

For this incident Raja Jai Singh was held responsible by the British Government, He was, therefore, made to sign another treaty on 25 June, 1813. According to the terms of this Treaty the British not only obtained the right to punish such jagirdars under the Maharaja of Rewa, but he was also forced to pay a sum of Rs. 45,173 to compensate the loss.[2]

Zabardast Singh was pardoned on his engaging never again to offend the British Government.[3] The landlords of Singrauli were deprived of their proprietary rights which were conferred in 1814 by a third treaty on the Maharaja of Rewa, on his promising not to molest some of his subordinate chiefs, who had rendered assistance to the British Government.[4]

We may pause here to examine the fate of Raja of Bardi who made over the Singrauli *Ilaka* to Raja Jai Singh of Rewa. Ajit Singh the Chandel Raja of Bardi, being constantly harassed by his clansman came to Rewa with his Rani Jagat Kuwari and formally made over his estate to Yuvaraj (later Raja) Vishwanath Singh in 1819 A.D., retaining for himself only as much as was sufficient for his own and his Rani's maintenance.[5]

On the assumption of Bardi Raj by the *Rewa Darbar,* land yielding a revenue of Rs. 6,000 was given away in *nankar* grants i.e., maintenance allowance, while Ajit Singh the ex-Raja of Bardi received Rs. 2,000 a year in cash. Ajit Singh died without an heir and his brother's son Jagjit Singh was recognised the titular Raja. Raja Vishwanath Singh married Jagjit Singh's daughter, Subhadra Kuwar. After Jagjit Singh, his elder son, Jagmohan Singh also died without an heir. Thereafter, Bhawani Singh, the younger son of Jagjit Singh was recognised as Raja.[6]

Hereafter, the history of the whole of Sidhi District coincides with the Rewa dynastic history. Raja Jai Singh was succeeded by his son Vishwanath Singh in the year 1833 A.D. He was an ardent social reformer and abolished the *sati* practice throughout his dominions in the year 1847 A.D. He was also a reputed author of no less than fifty works on Ram cult.[7] Vishwanath Singh ruled upto 1854 A.D. On his death, he was succeeded by his son Raghuraj Singh. During the tenure of Maharaja Raghuraj Singh the Rewa State witnessed many vicissitudes, including the Great Uprising of 1857. Though, Sidhi District was not affected by the Great uprising of

1. Aitchison, Op. Cit. p. 243.
2. Ibid., p. 244.
3. Ibid., p. 246.
4. Ibid., p. 222.
5. Rewah State Gazetteer, p. 81.
6. Ibid., p. 82.
7. R.C. Majumdar, The History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol-X, Pt. II, p. 164.



1857 - but its neighbourhood witnessed lots of ups and downs. Here we may mention only the March of the famous leader Kunwar Singh of Bihar who penetrated through the Jungles of Mirzapur and entered into the Rewa territory in early September 1857. He had with him about 5,000 followers. But the Ruler of Rewa was pursuaded by Political Agent Osborne to offer a resolute front and Kunwar Singh had to leave the Rewa territories.[1] During this period of turmoil, the Maharaja openly sided with the British, who rewarded him with his erstwhile *Ilaqa* of Sohagpur and Amarkantak (now in Shahdol district).

In the year 1875, the Maharaja Raghuraj Singh expressed his inability to manage the affairs of the State on account of heavy debts. Consequently, the Political Agency of Baghelkhand took over the management. This arrangement continued till the minority of his son and successor (1895 A.D.) Meanwhile, Maharaja Raghuraj Singh had passed away in 1880 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Venkat Raman Singh. In November 1895, the charge of administration was handed over to him. Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh fell a victim to the influenza epidemic and passed away in 1918 A.D. He was succeeded by his minor son Gulab Singh.

During the ensuing minority the administration was, in accordance with the wishes of the late Maharaja carried on by his brother-in-law, Maharaja Sajjan Singh of Ratlam, as a Regent assisted by a Council. The termination of the minority and investiture was announced by the Viceroy at a Darbar on 31 October, 1922.

Meanwhile, the Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi. Its impact was felt in the former Rewa State also. But Sidhi District formed by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1932, remained unaffected until 1933-34 when in that year processions were taken out by students. Chandra Pratap Tiwari and Brijbasilal Tiwari were leading these student processions at Churhat, the headquarters of the biggest *Ilaqedar* in the region.

The centre of freedom struggle was Rewa. So for as Sidhi District was concerned, the Movement affected only the Rampur tract. Brijbasilal and Ram Sumeran took active interest in the nationalist activities. They used to arrange meetings and processions in support of the movement. Some persons of Sidhi took active part in the "Quit India" movement at Rewa.

Meanwhile, the demand for responsible Government was gaining momentum in the Princely States also. A Constitutional Advisory Committee, appointed in 1945 by the Chamber of Princes, emphasised the importance of progressive reforms in the States and expected the rulers to introduce the same expeditiously. These recommendations of the Committee were implemented in many States. Side by side Praja Mandal was also established in the Rewa State to achieve responsible Government. Consequently, the Maharaja of Rewa, on 2nd April, 1946, announced his decision to appoint a Committee of Enquiry under Sir Krishna Swami Aiyer,

1. S.N Sen, Eighteen Fifty Seven, p. 261; S.B. Chaudhary, Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies, 1857-1859, p. 316; Further Papers (No.4) Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, 1857, pp. 259-260.

former Advocate General of Madras, to draw a workable Constitution suited to Rewa for introducing popular Government.[1]

In the year 1946, Maharaja Gulab Singh was deposed by the Government of India. He was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Martand Singh (1946-48).

At the time of transfer of power from the British to the Indian hands, on the 15th August, 1947, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand consisted of 35 Princely States. Out of them Rewa State alone was declared a viable State. However, the Maharaja of Rewa merged his State with neighbouring Bundelkhand States to form Vindhya Pradesh in 1948. Thus, Sidhi became one of the Districts in the Part C State of Vindhya Pradesh. The Ministry of Vindhya Pradesh did not work smoothly. Therefore, the Government of India took over Vindhya Pradesh as a centrally administered area on Ist January, 1950.[2]

Subsequently, in 1956, as a result of the reorganisation of States, Vindhya Pradesh was merged alongwith other States to form the new State of Madhya Pradesh, and Sidhi, as a District, passed from Vindhya Pradesh to the larger State of Madhya Pradesh.

1. Urmila Phadnis, Towards the Integration of the Indian States, p. 212.
2. V.P. Menon, The Story of the Integration of the Indian States, p. 212.

# CHAPTER III
# PEOPLE

## Population

With a population of, 7,76,786 persons in 1971, the District ranks twenty-seventh in descending order in the State. Raipur, the most populous District, is about 3½ times as populous as Sidhi District, while in its turn Sidhi District has about 3 times as many inhabitents as Datia, the least populated District in the State.

Extending over an area of 10,532 sq. km., it is one of the low density districts. Sidhi recorded a density of 74 persons per sq.km. in 1971. Divided in three tahsils, Gopadbanas is the most populous with largest density. The following table gives the tahsil-wise area and population of the District.

**Table No. III - 1**

**Tahsil-wise Area and Population, 1971**

| Tahsil | Area in Sq. Km. (1962-63) | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Males | Females |
| Gopadbanas | 4,718.4 | 4,40,669 | 2,23,998 | 2,16,671 |
| Deosar | 3,768.5 | 1,96,746 | 1,00,522 | 96,224 |
| Singrauli | 1,903.9 | 1,39,371 | 71,550 | 67,821 |
| District Total | (a) 10,390.8 | 7,76,786 | 3,96,070 | 3,80,716 |
| | (b) 10,532.0 , | | | |

Source : Census Report, 1971

Note : (a) According to the State Survey Department

(b) According to the Surveyor General of India

(c) The difference in the two area figures is of the order of only 1.34 per cent.

About three-fifths of the population resides in Gopadbanas Tahsil, which contains about 45 per cent of the area of the District. Deosar, the second largest tahsil accounts for a fourth of the population. Singrauli, the smallest tahsil contains almost equal proportions of the area and population of the District.

## Sex-Ratio

The general sex-ratio (number of females per 1000 males) was 961. It varied somewhat among the tahsils. The highest rural sex-ratio was recorded in Gopadbanas Tahsil, i.e., 974. Deosar and Singrauli recorded 959 and 960, respectively.

In rural and urban areas, the general characteristics is, that while in the former sex-ratio is high, in the latter it is always low. Though the urban component in Sidhi

is not of much importance, yet with 781 females per 1000 males, it vindicates the general tendency.

The dificiency of females in urban areas arises mainly from migration of people to these areas in search of employment. This migration is, to begin with, only of men, and generally there is a considerable time-lag before the women go and settle alongwith the men-migrants. Sex-ratio in rural areas of the District was 964 which is not much different from sex-ratio for all areas. Over the last 70 years the sex ratio has showed a declining trend. The same is shown in the following table.

**Table No. III - 2**

**Sex-Ratio, 1901-1971**

| Year | Sex-Ratio | Year | Sex-Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 999 | 1941 | 987 |
| 1911 | 1,006 | 1951 | 971 |
| 1921 | 1,000 | 1961 | 977 |
| 1931 | 995 | 1971 | 961 |

Source : Census Report 1961 and 1971

During the period of 1901-31, sex-ratio maintained a near balance in the feminine proportion. The next two decades started showing a declining tendency when the sex-ratio declined to 987 in 1941 and to 971 in 1951. During the decade 1951-61, in contrast with the general trend, the females gained in relative proportion in the District as compared to the preceding decade. During the decade 1961-71 the declining tendency reasserted itself and the sex-ratio fell to 961. This was in keeping with the general trend in the State, as well as in the country. However, the overall sex-ratio in the District remained still much higher than the State average of 941.

**Growth of Population**

Rewa State, of which Sidhi formed a part, was enumerated three times by the Census of 1901. Greater part of Sidhi District was then included in the old Bardi Tahsil. Bardi Tahsil had a population of 1,98,921 in the year 1901 (unadjusted). The following table shows the variation in population of Sidhi District Since 1901 :-

**Table No. III - 3**

**Variation in Population, 1901-71**

| Year | Persons | Percentage Decade Variation | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1901 | 3,14,464 | — | 1,57,338 | 1,57,127 |
| 1911 | 3,66,345 | + 16.5 | 1,82,618 | 1,83,727 |

(Contd.)



| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 | 3,15,461 | - 13.9 | 1,57,759 | 1,57,703 |
| 1931 | 3,61,866 | + 14.7 | 1,81,426 | 1,80,440 |
| 1941 | 4,24,159 | +17.2 | 2,13,474 | 2,10,685 |
| 1951 | 4,64,302 | +9.5 | 2,35,616 | 2,28,686 |
| 1961 | 5,80,129 | +25.0 | 2,93,507 | 2,86,622 |
| 1971 | 7,76,786 | +33.9 | 3,96,070 | 3,80,716 |

With the exception of the decade 1911-21, the population of the District has shown an increasing trend, the percentage increase in each decade being more than the corresponding State increase. Over a span of sixty years, (1901-61), the District has shown a lower growth rate (84.5 per cent) than the State as a whole (92.0 per cent). During the first three decades, the District population increased almost half as fast as for the State, but stole a march over it during the later three decades, i.e., 1931-61.

In the demographic history of the State, the decade 1911-21 has been the darkest period, when there was a general decline. Sidhi District was no exception and recorded a sweeping fall of 13.9 per cent in its population. It was mainly owing to the influenza epidemic of the decade. Compared with the State average decrease (1.4 per cent), it points to the possibility of incomplete enumeration and perhaps emigration. Relatively larger decennial percentage increase during the latter period in the District, also shows that, it provided a good field for colonisation, having waves of immigration from the over-crowded districts of the neighbouring Uttar Pradesh.

The unprecedented population increase during 1951-61 was surprisingly uniform among the tahsils. Each of the three tahsils namely Gopadbanas, Deosar and Singrauli increased by 25.1, 24.5 and 25.1 per cent, respectively. Intra-tahsil migration thus seems to have played hardly any role in this uniform increase. As it was a general phenomenon in the State, the common reasons were analysed as control of epidemic diseases like cholera, plague and malaria, elimination of famine, decrease in infant mortality and high fertility levels.

The ensuing decade of 1961-71 further surpassed the previous decade's water mark, and recorded an increase of 33.90 per cent in population. Ranking fifth highest in decennial percentage growth rate in the State, Sihore District headed the list (43.76 per cent). It is interesting to note that in rural-growth, Sidhi (33.44 per cent) stood next to Raisen (34.05 per cent) during 1961-71 decade. Again the increase among its tahsils was equally shared by Gopadbanas and Singrauli tahsils (about 31 per cent) each, while Deosar Tahsil increased by 39.41 per cent during this decade.

**Emigration and Immigration**

Migration to eastern Vindhya Pradesh had generally been from all directions in the past. After the Muslims had settled in Gujarat, the Baghels migrated from

Gujarat to this region in about the 13th Century A.D. The Rathor Telis, who claimed to be Rathor Rajputs, maintain that they came from the south. The Chauhans migrated from Mainpuri region in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, Telis and Kumhars of Singrauli Tahsil appear to be migrants from Mirzapur District in Uttar Pradesh. Sarwaria Brahmans, Kayasthas and Banias migrated to this region from Uttar Pradesh.[1]

Almost uniform increase of population in all its tahsils during the decades of 1951-61 and 1961-71, rules out a large scale intra-tahsil migration, as a possible cause of population variation during these decades. But the relatively higher decennial percentage increase in the District showed that it offered good field for colonisation, having received waves of immigrants from the overcrowded districts of the neighbouring Uttar Pradesh. The man-power requirements in the collieries worked by the National Coal Development Corporation, and laying of the railway line in the Singrauli coal complex, seems to have attracted repeated waves of immigrants from these areas.

According to the 1961 Census, 15,040 persons were reported to be those whose place of birth was in Uttar Pradesh, and out of them 12,684 were from the contiguous Mirzapur District of that State. The immigrants from other States were of insignificant order. Similarly, the immigration links with contiguous Rewa, Shahdol, Satna and Surguja districts were not so strong. While immigrants from Rewa numbered 8,271, those from other districts numbered 2,337; 2,298 and 2,026 persons, respectively.

On the other hand, there being no large scale industries within the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh region as a whole, there was little inter-district migration. Circumstances forced the indigent people to migrate to the industrial towns of Uttar Pradesh or Bombay to earn a living there.

**Density**

Sidhi District recorded a density of 74 persons per sq.km. in 1971. Lying in a low-density area in the State, its density was about 21.3 per cent below the State average of 94 persons per sq.km. During the 1961-71 decade, its density has shown an increase of about 35 per cent over 1961 figure. Ranking 27th in the Index of populousnes in 1971, the District has improved over its previous rank of 37th in the State in 1961. Industrial and commercial backwardness, together with poor transport and communication links are largely responsible for its sparse inhabitation. A considerable part of the District is highly forested and comprises of hilly terrain.

Based on 1961 area figures, the tahsil-wise density of the District in 1961 and 1971 is given in the following table :-

1. Census of India, 1951, Vindhya Pradesh, Pt. I,p. II.



**Table No. III - 4**

**Density of Population in 1961 and 1971**

| District/Tahsil | Population per sq.km. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 |
| Gopadbanas | 72 | 93 |
| Deosar | 38 | 52 |
| Singrauli | 55 | 73 |
| Sidhi District | 55 | 74 |

The biggest Gopadbanas Tahsil is the most densely populated track, having 93 persons on an average to a sq.km. This Tahsil contains the rich valley of the Son and its tributaries, the Gopad and Banas. Singrauli, the smallest Tahsil occupies intermediate position in respect of population, because, though equally forested as compared to Deosar Tahsil, it consists of a large plain. Deosar Tahsil being almost half as densely populated as Gopadbanas, is the most sparsely populated tahsil, because it has a hilly terrain and large proportion of forested area.

Singrauli Tahsil occupies the middle position in respect of density, so much so that, its density for both 1961 and 1971 corresponds to the density of the District taken as a whole.

**Distribution Between Urban and Rural Areas**

Till 1951, the District did not have any town. The Census of 1951 saw for the first time the emergence of a town, i.e., Sidhi, a headquarter town. Sidhi remained the only town in the District during the Census of 1961 and 1971. In 1971, the proportion of rural to total population in case of Gopadbanas Tahsil, which contains Sidhi town,was 97.87 per cent. Deosar and Singrauli Tahsils are still entirely rural.

The following table gives the number of villages, towns and rural and urban break-up of population in 1971.

**Table No. III - 5**

**Rural and Urban Distribution of Population, 1971**

| District/Tahsil | Number of Villages | | Number of Towns | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inhabited | Uninhabited | | Total | Rural | Urban |
| Gopadbanas | 1,020 | 73 | 1 | 4,40,669 | 4,31,305 | 9,364 |
| Deosar | 500 | 32 | — | 1,96,746 | 1,96,746 | — |
| Singrauli | 270 | 14 | — | 1,39,371 | 1,39,371 | — |
| District Total | 1,790 | 119 | 1 | 7,76,786 | 7,67,422 | 9,364 |

Source: Census Report, 1971

Sidhi town recorded a population of 5,021 persons in 1961. It has increased to 9,364 in 1971. The explanation for this high growth rate has been found in the opening of new offices and institutions in Sidhi. Similarly, the District has recorded 33.5 per cent increase in its rural population during the past decade and Raisen (with rural growth rate of 33.9 per cent) was the only District in the State which surpassed Sidhi in rural growth rate. With an increase of 86.60 per cent on the population of Sidhi town, the percentage of urban to total population of the District shot up from 0.87 in 1961 to 1.205 in 1971. Thus the rural - urban ratio in the District in 1971 was 98,79 : 1.21.

In the Year 1961, the District had 1,909 villages including 176 uninhabited ones. Gopadbanas, Deosar and Singrauli tahsils shared 1,094,531 and 284 villages with 10,551 and 20 unihabited ones, respectively.

Predominantly a District of small villages, more than three-fourths (78.13 percent) of its villages were with less than 600 inhabitants, in 1961 They accounted for about 44.33 per cent of the District population.The medium sized villages with population varying between 500 and 1000, accounted for 17.02 per cent of all villages and 35.02 per cent of the population. Very small proportion of villages (4.33 percent) and population (16.75 per cent) fell in the category of bigger villages with population varying between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants. Average size of a village in the District in 1961 was 332. It was distinctly smaller than the average size in the State as a whole (394).

In 1971, there were 1,250 villages in the District with less than 500 population, and 518 villages between 500-2000 range. Only 22 villages were bigger ones (2000-5000 range) inhabiting 57,139 persons.

As between tahsils, the distribution of villages almost followed a common pattern in Gopadbanas and Deosar tahsils. Here they approximated with the average District pattern. The smallest Singrauli Tahsil, however deviated from the District pattern. Here a smaller frequency of very small villages having population below 200, and corresponding high frequency of villages with population between200 and 500 was recorded. Singrauli also had a higher proportion of bigger villages (more than 2,000) than the district average, both in 1961 and 1971.

## LANGUAGE

In the District, 20 speeches were returned as mother-tongue at the Census of 1961. This multiplicity of speeches is more apparent than real, because as many as 99 per cent of the population returned only one mother-tongue, namely, Hindi. Another 0.8 per cent returned Baghelkhandi, a dialect of Hindi. Of the other 18 speeches also, at least 4, namely, Awadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi and Gondani are also dialects of Hindi. The remaining 14 speeches, together, accounted for less than 0.1 per cent of the District population. With the exception of Gondi, Sindhi and Urdu, the remaining of these 14 speeches reorded less than 100 speakers each. Indeed with the exception of Marathi which claimed 60 speakers, others recorded less than 20 speakers each. The evidence before us, thus, points



to almost complete linguistic assimilation of the various tribal dialects in the District. The table below shows the rural and urban composition of some important languages and dialects :-

**Table No. III - 6**

**Languages and Dialects, 1961**

| Language | Total | | | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | | |
| Hindi | 5,74,254 | 2,90,155 | 2,84,099 | 5,72,599 | 1,655 |
| Baghelkhandi | 4,507 | 2,539 | 1,968 | 1,379 | 3,128 |
| Urdu | 436 | 223 | 213 | 404 | 32 |
| Gondani | 239 | 239 | — | 239 | — |
| Gondi | 220 | — | 220 | 220 | — |
| Bundelkhandi | 208 | 173 | 35 | 162 | 46 |
| Sindhi | 122 | 82 | 40 | 10 | 112 |

Source :- Census Report,1961

It may be interesting to analyse the language returns of the past decades. In 1911 there were 53,757 Bagheli speakers, 73,489 Bundeli speakers, and 10,765 Awadhi speakers. Till a decade later, both these former dialects together constituted the predominant speech of the area. Bagheli had 68,749 speakers and Bundeli 69,829 speakers out of 1,48,983 Hindi speakers in 1921. The complexion started changing in 1931 when out of 2,86,980 Hindi speakers 2,72,124 (75.2 per cent) spoke Bagheli and 3,787 (1.0 per cent) Bundeli. Awadhi was spoken by about 3.0 per cent of the population. By 1951 the trend became still more confusing, when all the Hindi speakers were returned under that dialect to the surprising exclusion altogether of Bagheli and Bundeli dialects. Again in 1961, Bundeli (208) and Bagheli (4,507) dialects were returned by a small fraction of the total Hindi speakers (5,79,254).

This speaks possibly of the gradual change regarding the tendency of returning Hindi as the mother tongue instead of the two or three dominant dialects, during this period.

As it name implies, Bagheli is the language of Baghelas. It is a dialect spoken in Baghelkhand tract, in which, Rewa, Sidhi, Satna and Shahdol Districts of Madhya Pradesh are situated. The dialect is also called *Riwai*, from Rewa, the principal State of the former Baghelkhand Agency.[1]

**Baghelkhandi**

Bagheli is a dialect of Hindi (eastern), and is the principal speech of the region to the east of the river Ken. Bagheli derives its name from the rulers,who belonged to *Baghel* clan. The eastern Hindi group of dialects is now better known as *Kosali.*

1. G.A. Grierson, Linguistic Survey of India, Vol.VI, p.18.

The ancient name of the area where these dialects are now spoken was known as *Kosala* in the north, and *Mahakosala* in the south.[1] Bagheli thus is one of the three dialects of *Kosali,* and is very close to Awadhi, a sister dialect, The third dialect is Chhattisgarhi. At present there is very little literary endeavour in the *Kosali* dialects, and Hindustani reigns supreme in the Kosali area.[2]

**Written Character**

As in the case of *Awadhi,* both the *Devnagri* and the *Kaithi* characters are used in writing Bagheli. So also we find the same varieties of spellings that we notice in that dialect. "The short *e* is often written and pronounced *Va,* and the short *o, Wa.* The long *e* is often written and pronounced *Va.* and the long *o, Wa.*"[3]

Bagheli and Awadhi are very close to each other. The only two important points in which Bagheli differs are that "it is fond of adding the enclitic word *te* or *tai* to the past tenses of verbs, and that it has abandoned the letter *b* which is typical of the first and second persons of the future tense in *Awadhi,* and taken *h* instead. Thus, while *Awadhi* had *dekhabau,* I will see, Bagheli had *dekhihau".*[4]

The specimen on Bagheli as spoken in the area is given hereunder :-

*"Ek manai-ke dui larika rahai. Jaune-ma chhotkauna anne bap-se kahis, dada, dhan-ma jaun mor hisa hoi, taun mohi dai-dei. Tab we un-ka apan dhan bati dihis. Bahut din nahi ge-tai ke chhotkauna larika sab ekattha kai-ke pardes chala-ga; aur uha luchchai-ma din bitai ke apan dhan urai-dihis....."*[5]

( " A man had two sons. Of them, the younger one said to his father, "Father, whatever be my share in the property, it may please be given to me". Then the father divided his property between them. Much time had not passed that the younger son left for a distant place with all his belongings and after passing his days there as a loafer, squandered all his money".)

**Grammar**

A few important points may also be mentioned about Bagheli Grammar. "The rule of shortening of antepenultimate is everywhere observed. Thus *chakaren se,* from servants, from *chakar,* a servant. There is a tendency to change *w* to *b* as in abaj, a noise; *aba,* he comes; *jabab,* an answer."[6]

**Bundelkhandi**

Bundeli dialect also continues to be one of the predominant forms of speech in the District. According to the *Gazetteer of India,* Rewa or Baghelkhand formed the south-eastern boundaries of the Bundelkhand tract. Bundeli is, on the whole, a very

1. The Gazetteer of India, Vol. I, (1965), p. 394.
2. Ibid.
3. G.A.Grierson, Linguistic Survey of India, Vol.VI, p.20.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid., p. 126.
6. Ibid., p.122.



homogeneous form of speech. There is one uniform type current over the greater part of the area in which it is heard *Khatola* is, however, the form of Bundeli spoken in the south-east of the then Bundelkhand Agency and in the neighbouring part of Baghelkhand. Both the *Devnagari* character and its congener, the *Kaithi* character, are used in writing Bundeli. It has several words in its vocabulary which are not met with in ordinary dictionaries. Some of the specimens are given below:

*Baba, bare baba,* a paternal grandfather.
*Dai,* a grandmother.
*Dada. bhau, bhaiya, bapu,* a father.
*Didi, aiya, mai,* a mother.
*Bhaiya, dau, dada, nana,* an elder brother.
*Bhobhi, bhauji,* an elder brother's wife etc.

When the vowels *e* and *o* are shortened, they become *i* and *u,* respectively. Thus from *beti,* a daughter we have *bitiya,* and from *ghora* a horse, both *ghora* and *ghurwa.* We also often meet redundant form in *aiva,* as in *bilaiva,* a cat, and *chiraiva,* a bird.[1]

**Bilingualism**

As shown earlier, Bagheli and Bundeli are the principal dialects of Hindi spoken in the District. Owing perhaps to gradual assimilation, Hindi had only 2,341 subsidiary speakers in 1961. Among these too, English (1,512) and not Bundelkhandi (532), formed the principal subsidiary speech. Similarly, Bagheli speakers had 326 and Bundeli 372 subsidiary speakers, in the former, English and Urdu constituted important subsidiary speeches and in the latter, Hindi and Malvi were important.

Among tribals also, Hindi constituted the principal speech, barring 8 persons, who also spoke a subsidiary tongue, principally English and Bengali.

**Religion and Caste**

Population of Sidhi District is overwhelmingly Hindu. Followers of this religion accounted for all but 2.1 percent of the population in 1961. These 2.1 percent belonged mostly to the Muslim religion. In the total and rural population of the District, persons professing religions other than Hinduism and Islam were negligible in number. They assumed some numerical significance only in the urban areas, where Hindus formed 92 percent of the population. Muslims accounting for 7.2 percent, retained their second position, while Christians and Jains each accounted roughly for 0.3 percent of the urban population in 1961. Sikhs were negligible numerically, even in urban areas.

In 1951, only three religions i.e. Hinduism, Islam and Sikhism were returned but the number of the followers of the third religion, namely, Sikhism was negligible. It may be noted that Hindus lost in proportion by about 0.4 percent since 1951. The gainers were Muslims who increased by roughly the same percentage.

The table given below presents the distribution of population by religion both for urban and rural areas : according to Census 1971.

1. G.A. Grierson, Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IX. part, I, pp. 90-91.

**Table III - 7**

**Distribution of Population by Religion, 1971**

| Religion | Total | Male | Female | Rural | Urban | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindu | 7,62,799 | 3,88,780 | 3,74,019 | 7,54,105 | 8,694 | 98.20 |
| Muslim | 13,615 | 7,092 | 6,523 | 13,031 | 584 | 1.75 |
| Christian | 146 | 70 | 76 | 85 | 61 | 0.02 |
| Jain | 9 | 4 | 5 | — | 9 | N |
| Sikh | 215 | 122 | 93 | 201 | 14 | 0.03 |
| Buddhist | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | N |
| District Total | 7,76,786 | 3,96,070 | 3,80,716 | 7,67,422 | 9,364 | 100.00 |

Source : Census Report, 1971

When compared with 1961 figures, it is evident that on the one hand the Christians increased by nearly five times (484.0 per cent), the Jains on the other hand decreased by more than three fifth (60.87 per cent).

## Principal Communities

### Hindus

The traditional four-fold caste system continues to be at the base of the Hindu community. The principal castes are thus Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Harijan. Each group is sub-divided into a number of sub-castes. Devoid of rigid structural organisation, the caste is subjected to fusion and fission, resulting into innumerable social groups, called castes and sub-castes. These are further sub-divided into endogamous units. Among Brahmans it was recorded that there were 313 sub-groups. According to another account Brahmans had 113 different sub-groups, Kshatriyas 63, Koris 14 and Telis 24 in this region.[1] Sarwaria group of Brahmans was noted for their numerical strength is Baghelkhand.

The Rajputs of the region have played a heroic and significant role in shaping the history of the area. Their important section in Sidhi has been Chandels, who settled here in about the 15th Century. Prior to them, probably, the area was under the domination of aboriginal tribes of Bhars and Balandas.[2]

Chauhans also formed an important section of Sidhi's population. In Rewa it was commonly known as *Chauhan-khand.* It is said that Narsingh, a Chauhan Rajput, came to Rewa from Manipuri, and received a grant of 64 villages in *Ilaka* of Sidhi from Rao Sahab of Chorhat, and from Raja of Bardi.

Apart from these, a sizable section of the District population comprise the backward castes and tribes, who were scheduled under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Order, 1956.

1. *Vindhya Bhoomi* (Quarterly), Oct., 1956 (Information and Publicity Department).
2. Rewa State Gazetteer p. 80 (Balandas were represented by the Raja of Marwas who claimed Kshtriya origin. "Ibid, p.80, Footnote).



### Scheduled Castes

Scheduled Castes fromed 9.6[1] per cent of the District population in 1961. The proportion was maximum in Singrauli Tahsil (13.8 per cent). The other two tahsils, comparatively had smaller representation of Scheduled Castes in their population. Almost half the population of Scheduled Castes (49.6 per cent) was in the most populous and biggest Gopadbanas Tahsil. The rest was almost equally shared by Deosar and Singrauli tahsils, which contained 24.1 per cent and 26.3 per cent respectively of their total scheduled caste population.

Out of a total of 15 castes or synonymous caste-groups, scheduled under the aforesaid order, all but four were returned from the District. Of these returned, only five castes were numerically significant. They constituted more than one per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population. These were Chamar and synonymous castes (66.5 per cent), Kumhar (14.3 per cent), Dharkar and synonymous castes (8.0 per cent), Basor or Banspher (6.8 per cent) and Ghasia (1.0 per cent). The remaining six Scheduled Castes and unclassified ones thus made only 3.4 per cent of their total population Among the remaining ones only two, namely Domar or Doris (43) and Mehtar, Bhangi or Dhanuk (166) may be mentioned. Educationally still lagging far behind, the economy of the Scheduled Castes remains predominently agricultural. The high proportion of agricultural labourers among them is an indication of their land hunger. After agriculture, economy of the Scheduled Castes is still dominated by household industry, which gave principal work to 18.1 per cent of the workers in 1961. About 68 per cent of Basors were engaged in some or the other household industry. Their traditional cottage industry has been making of bamboo artifacts. Kumhar caste also had a sizeable proportion of their working-force in making of earthen utensils and pots. The Dharkar, Balmik or Lalbegi castes had 45.4 per cent of their workers in household industry, the nature of which could not be ascertained.

Chamars who constituted about two-thirds of the population had 88 per cent of their working-force in agriculture, in 1961. They almost have abandoned their traditional occupation, viz, working in leather. Only 8 per cent were found engaged in the same in 1961.

### Scheduled Tribes

Scheduled tribes in 1961 numbered, 1,95,678 (97,937 males and 97,741 females). Constituting about 33.7[2] per cent of the total District population in 1961, the scheduled tribes formed 48.1 per cent of the population in Deosar Tahsil, 30,0 per cent in Gopadbanas Tahsil and about 26.2 per cent in Singrauli Tahsil. The

1. They constituted 9.98 per cent of the total population in 1971. Their number was 77,521 (38,192 in Gopadbanas, 20,231 in Deosar and 19,098 in Singrauli Tahsils, the latter two being entirely rural.) In Gopadbanas, only a very small fraction of their population lived in urban areas (354).
2. In 1971, constituting 32.54 per cent of the population, the total scheduled tribe population in the District was enumerated as 2,52,737 (1,26,221 in Gopadbanas, 91,862 in Deosar and 34,654 in Singrauli tahsils, the latter two being entirely rural). In Gopadbanas, only a very small fraction of the tribal population lived in urban areas (635).

distribution of their stock between the tahsils was not in the aforementioned proportions of their total population. About 51.1 per cent inhabited Gopadbanas Tahsil, 34.8 per cent Deosar and 14.1 per cent Singrauli Tahsil.

Of the total 16 tribes scheduled in the District, Census, 1961 returns included all but four. These four were Hawasi, Gahariya, Gaur and Gods. Of the tribes returned from the District, four tribes, namely Gond, Kol, Baiga and Panika accounted for 92 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population in 1961. Gonds, the most numerous ones accounted for 46 per cent, while Kols and Baigas, respectively accounted for 27.6 and 10.5 per cent.

Other numerically important tribes were Panika (8 per cent), Khairwar (3.4 per cent), Agariya (2.5 per cent) and Biar or Biyar (1.2 per cent.) In this respect, a few insignificant tribes were Bhil, Bhumia, Majhi, Nat, Navdigar and Sapera.

**Gonds**

The population of Gonds in 1961 was 80,327. They include Pathari sub-tribe also. Abounding in rural parts of Deosar Tahsil (84,041), they accounted for 46 per cent of the total tribal population. The Gonds are not considered as authochthones of the District, but are migrants from other neighbouring tracts. Educationally somewhat advanced than other tribes, they recorded 2.8 per cent literacy level in 1961. Their economy is over-whelmingly agricultural. All but 4 per cent of the Gond workers were agriculturists, cultivators among them out-numbered agricultural labourers. The other important venues of their occupation were mining and quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting, claiming about 1.8 per cent and household industry 1.5 per cent of their workers.

As elsewhere, they comprise many exogamous groups, mainly divided on the basis of number of gods worshipped. They worship their own pantheon and so also the common village gods in the region. On Dusehra they worship all their family gods. On that day, they eschew meat from their ceremonial food.

Commonly the tribals in the area observe eight of the sixteen *samskaras*, namely, *jatkarm, namkaran nishkraman annprashan, churakarm* (*mundan*), *karnchhedan, vivah* and *antyeshthi.*

**Marriage**

The proposal for the marriage comes from the boy's side. Normally he beseeches the girl's father as follows :

"*Nat ganga men apana ke duar aye haun, apane ke juti pakaren, to hamka ka agya mile the*[1]".

( I have come to your shelter to remain at your feet. So I am awaiting your orders.)

If approved by the girl's father he will say:

"*nat ke to ye sauda hai, nat ke jo man hai to okhar hariar man hai, to apna larki*

1. *Shahdol Zile Ke Adiwasi,* A Survey, (*Rajkiya Vidyalaya,* Shahdol), p.28.



*pai chuked*"

(Relationship is a two way affair. If you so desire to have it, and if you are pleased, then pay the bride-price.

This is followed by *chari-fulhan (tilak).* Most important of the ceremonies among the Gonds is that of a marriage. Gotra-exogamy is usually observed as a rule and bride-price is fixed. Their important rites are *chari-fulhan-* settlement, *lagan, mandan, mangarmati, lava-bhunjai, nahdor, buret, agamau, jori-karam, dwarchan, kanai-chhulana, bhanwari* and *hida. In* bhanwari, five circumambulations are taken at the girl's house and the rest three at the boy's .

Apart from regular marriage, the Gonds also practise polygamy, which is considered a sign of status and prestige. Widow marriage, inter-caste marriage, and *ghar-joiyan* are also practised. In *ghar-joiyan* marriage, the son-in-law is known as *lam-sahina-damad.*

**Funeral**

The Gonds cremate their dead. The children are, however, buried. A dying man is offered a little of wine and water. The dead body is carried on the cot, on which one died. The body is wrapped in a new cloth. Before the body is lowered on the pyre along with the cot, it is bathed. The pyre is ignited by the son or the grandson who remains secluded and sleeps on ground for three days. Gonds have adopted the Hindu practice of *Phul Visarjan* also. On the third day the ashes are collected and cooled in a river and a portion is sometimes kept for immersing in the Ganges. Feast is also offered on the 10th day. *Beesar,* mutton is also served on the 11th day at *pagbandhi* ceremony. The relations offer a new *pagri,* a head-dress, to the son and enjoy feast and wine. In the night after drinking, they *sing songs,* a couplet of which is reproduced as under:

*Jieu hara daee, jieu hara baba,*
*sab log pariyar,*
*Bajgari bhaiya baja de,*
*naach leu na*
*dobari tar.*

(Though the parents have died, the rest are alive in the family. Come, play the instrument, and let us dance in rhythm.)

**Kols**

In 1961, Kols numbered 54,079 (26,975 males and 27,104 females). Also known as Dahait, they abound in Gopadbanas Tahsil (40,711). A fair sprinkling of Kols was noted in Deosar Tahsil (11,125). Constituting 27.6 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population in the District, they formed about 17.8 per cent of the total population of Kols in Madhya Pradesh in that year.

About 40 years ago it was noted that Kols were "a perfect specimen of subjugated aborigine, as one of the most servile castes in the eastern parts"....."

Short of being sold as a slave in the open market, the status of a Kol is nothing but that of a slave."[1] Later it was recorded as late as in 1961, that their condition does not seem to have improved much since then.[2] Roughly, four-fifths of the Kols are agricultural labourers, mostly landless, 'Other services' category and 'forestry, fishing, hunting etc.', category had equal participation rate of 2.3 per cent of the working force.

Belonging to Kolarian group, Kols in this region are almost assimilated in Hindu-fold. They have adopted the local dialect and customs to a considerable extent. Rewa is claimed to be the home of Kols of the region. Reliable evidences are lacking in regard to their origin.

Divided in 22 sections of *kurhis,*[3] the dominent ones are *Bauttva, Thakuriya, bautel, Bhunj* or *Bini* and *Khwatha*. They practise *kurhi* endogamy. Marriage within the village and cross cousin marriage is not preferred. The junior levirate (marriage with younger brother of the deceased) of course is practised, though it is not binding. Polygamy, widow marriage and divorce are not tabooed. In common parlance widow-marriage is known as *karihui* or *path.*

Regular marriage takes the usual Hindu course, and is settled by the parents. But marriage by elopment, in which 10 black bangles and vermilion mark (Sindur) on the forehead completes the formality of a marriage, is also recognised by *Panchayats.* In such irregular marriages, however, a feast on the direction of the *panch* is a necessity to regularise it. Then they are admitted to the caste fold. Bride-price is paid as in other tribes. The important marriage ceremonies are *mangarmati, mandwa, harat, bhanwar, bida and gauna.* A Brahman priest presides over the ceremonies

**Baigas**

With a population of 20,624 in 1961 Baigas constituted the third most numerous tribe in Sidhi. Also known as Bhumi as elsewhere, they constituted 10.5 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population, concentrating mainly in Gopadbanas and Deosar Tahsils.

They are one of the most primitive tribes of the State. Economically and educationally still very backward, they are mostly dependent on forest and primitive agriculture. A few of them still possibly practice their traditional shifting cultivation known as *bewar.* Still preferring an isolated and remote jungle-life, their dress in such areas is still confined to a narrow strip round the loins, known as *langoti.* Their women-folk wear short *dhotis* in *Chhattisgarhi* style, and do not put on blouse.

They, however, have adopted the local dialect of the region, and have abandoned their own *Baigani,* a dialect of Chhattisgarhi. Agriculture is the mainstay of their economy. About 55 per cent of their workers returned under cultivation and

1. Central India Agency Report, 1931, Pt. I, p. 233.
2. Sidhi District Census Hand Book, 1961,p. Lix.
3. W.G.Griffiths, The Kol Tribe of Central India, p.4.



about 45 per cent as agricultural labourers in 1961. Their traditional household industry, i.e., making artifacts of splitbamboos, employed only 2.7 per cent of Baiga workers in that year It was mentioned during the 'fifties that while other aboriginal tribes have more or less been assimilated with other inhabitants in the villages, and have also adopted most of the customs and manners of the neighbouring people, the Baigas appear the most primitive men in the area. It is alleged that owing to the enforcement of Forest Lawa in the former Central Provinces, the Baigas migrated to Rewa State in the past.

**Panika**

Almost concentrated in Sidhi and Shahdol Districts of former Vindhya Pradesh, Panikas are a tribe proper to Chhattisgarh region. In 1961, their population in the District was 15,659 (7,779 males and 7,880 females) or 8.0 per cent of the total tribal population. Almost evenly distributed in rural areas, the Panikas are educationally much advanced. Traditionally a weaving caste, in Sidhi they seem to have taken to Agriculture.

**Khairwar**

Comparatively a lesser known tribe, the Khairwars in 1961 returned a population of 6,724. They are mainly concentrated in Singrauli and Deosar tahsils of the District. Though mainly engaged in agriculture, about 57 per cent of their workers were found engaged in manufacturing catechu, their house-hold industry. Regarding the ethnology of Khairwars, there are differing accounts. "Dalton identified them with the Chonos while Crooke identified the Mirajapur Khairwars with Savars and Gonds" "The name Khairwar itself is an occupational term and it denotes persons taking to the business of boiling catechu. Very possibly some may be of mixed origin but there is no doubt that Khairwars inhabited southern Rewa for a long time. The Baland Rajas of this tribe held considerable sway in the neighbouring parts till the Chandels expelled them. Their descendents still reside in Marwar in southern Rewa." It is more probable that the Rewa Khairwars are of Kol origin rather than of Sawara who did not extend into Rewa. The tribe ruled over a part of Sidhi District also before the advent of the Chandelas.

**Agariya**

Agariyas are traditionally iron-smelters. They were seperately scheduled in the districts of former Vindhya Pradesh, while in the rest of the Madhya Pradesh State they were clubbed together with Gonds. They constituted 25 per cent of the District's Scheduled Tribal population in 1961.

## Religious Beliefs and Practices

**Superstition**

The village life is ridden with a variety of beliefs and superstitions which are handed down from generation to generation. Even now, they are followed with inherent faith and intensity in remote areas. The masses under the impact of modern conditions are, however, losing a blind faith in them. The villagers commonly believe

As bridegroom has to be paid for, and the price naturally varies with the girl's age, child marriages are still very common amongst almost all classes of the rural population except the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

The jungle tribes, as they come in touch with the civilisation, adopt the custom of child marriage as a sign of higher social status. In them the practice of bride-price is prevalent which is fixed in advance.

Hindu marriage is solemnised in accordance with customary rites and ceremonies by both the parties. The principal ceremonies are *faldan* or *tilak* or *chari-fulhan, lagna, mangarmati, barat, dwarchar, bhanwar, phera* or *saptapidi* and *bida.*

A good deal of pomp and show, and observance of old practices in every social function, usually beyond the financial capacity of the performer, are common features throughout the region.

The marriage songs throw enough light on the social conditions and the life of the people of this area. All the marriage customs are vividly depicted in them. Marriage songs are sung on each rite and ritual with full zest and zeal. *Soor seni* is one of the important folk-songs of this type. It says apart from many other things that:-

1. Seven circumambulations are necessary for a marriage.
2. *Magrohan, barain, madwa, pandit* and *maur* are prerequisites of a marriage.
3. If anyone of these is broken, it is considered ominous, It is then feared that there is every possibility of a saut, a second wife to the same groom, which is of course unbearable for the first one.[1]

The system of marriage among the *savarnas* is more or less the same everywhere, while there are variations in the observance of marriage customs among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in this region. However, there is a growing tendency among them to adopt the rites and rituals of the fellow villagers. Dulha Deo (bridegroom God) is worshipped with devotion by the tribals in marriage ceremonies. The figure of Dulha Deo is also painted near *Kohvar.* A halo is drawn around the figure to impart a divine look. Four *swastikas* (sacred signs), one near the other, are drawn at the time of one of the important marriage ceremonies called *chowk-bharna.* These *swastikas* are decorated with flour and vermilion.[2]

**Muslim Marriage**

In a muslim marriage the proposal is usually moved by the bridegroom's father and brides people accept the same. *Mangani* marks the culmination of the settlement. The principal ceremony of marriage is known as *nikah* in which the contract of marriage is signed by the parties before the witnesses. The amount of dower *mehr* is disclosed and announced before the parties. *Kazi* among the Sunnis and *Mujtamid* among the Shias preside over the ceremony. *Rukhsat* marks the leave taking of the *barat* party.

1. *Vindhya Bhoomi,* (Sahitya Ank), June, 1956, p. 4.
2. Ibid., p. 104-05.



**Dowry System**

The dowry system is prevalent among Brahmans and Thakurs in its traditional form. These castes and a section of Kayasthas too, have cash settlements done prior to the marriage. A part of the cash is given in *tilak* ceremony. The rest of it, usually a larger portion, is given in the marriage.

In Gonds, Kols and other tribes, the bride-price is paid which is another form of dowry. It is also common in some other lower castes.

The number of cases registered under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, during the decade 1961-71, has been reported to be nil. But this does not indicate the true picture as, such cases are rarely reported to the police.

**Civil Marriage**

The frequency of inter-caste or inter-religious marriage is much less. The people have sustained the faith in their own social tradition and customs, and unless compelled by untoward situation they avoid the course of civil marriage. By the thirties, some rigidities in regard to inter-marriage between the Jijhotia and Kanyakubja Brahmans, and Sarjuparia and Kanyakubja Brahmans had started relaxing, though Kanyakubjas of 15 *biswas* or more abstained from such connections.[1]

The law provides for the civil marriage of persons belonging to different groups. The provisions of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, seek to remove the endogamous restrictions of caste and exogamous restrictions of *gotra* from the condition of a valid marriage. This has also validated cross-cousin marriage as a local custom, but has prohibited marriage between uncle and nice. Similar provisions validated the marriage between the parties belonging to different religious faiths. Such marriages are registered with the Registrar, usually the Collector of a district who is appointed under the provisions of the Special Marriage Act, 1954. During the decade ending 1970, only four cases were registered.

**Marital-Age**

There is prevalence of unlawful child marriage in the District on a sizable, if not on alarming scale. According to Census 1961, in the age-group 10-14, about 36 per cent of males and 59 per cent of females were returned as married. In the broader age-group 0-14, it was found that one out of every ten males and one out of every seven females, was married. In the age-group 15-19, the proportion of married males was 64 per cent. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a large number of these marriages were solemnised in contravention of the law in this regard. In the same age-group, more than 87 per cent of females were married. Though well within the provisions of the law, in view of the population explosion during 1951-61 decade, even these marriages may be regarded as rather early. Thus child and early marriages are very much in vogue in the District, much more so in case of girls. The girls start entering matrimony with considerable frequency between 10 to 14 years of age and not many are left unmarried after 19 years. In case of boys also, marriages

1. Census of India, 1931, C.P. & Berar, pt. I.p. 17.

start taking place between 10 to 14 years of age, but most of the boys get married between 15 and 19 years of age and only a few are left unmarried beyond 25 years.

In case of boys, a sizeable fraction was noted to be bachelor. The proportion of these confirmed bachelor perhaps ineligible for marriage owing to physical or other incapacity, varies generally between 2 to 3 per cent in age groups beyond 30 years.

#### Marriage of Widows

The total number of widows in the District was enumerated as 28,158 in 1961. In the age group 15-34, three per cent of the females were widows. Among the aboriginal tribes generally, and Harijans such as Basors, Chamars and Bhangis, etc., widows may accept a second husband, but not necessarily the first husband's younger brother. Panikas are, however, an exception to this practice. In Baghelkhand region it was noted in 1911 that Panikas do not observe junior levirete.[1]

#### Divorce

The proportion of divorced and separated persons of either sex is numerically insignificant. Out of the total population of 5,80,129, the number of divorced or separated males and females was 1,220 and 860, respectively in 1961. The incidence of divorce was highest in the age-group 20-29, wherein 695 persons or 2.1 per cent males and 0.8 per cent females were reported to be divorced or separated. The reason for an insignificant proportion in this age-group may be the prevalence of the practice of remarriage among the Harijans, etc. In such cases, access to the court is practically negligible. From the year 1961 to 1970, no couple took divorce through court except only two in 1967 and in one 1968.

### Economic Dependence of Women

Against 39.3 per cent of the total workers in 1971, the female workers accounted for 22.4 per cent. Thus, compared with the State average of 19.8 per cent in 1971, the District recorded a higher female participation. In Baghelkhand districts, except for Satna (23.2 per cent), the rate in Sidhi (22.4 per cent) was the highest. During the decade 1961-71, a considerable fall in respect of the proportion of female workers has been recorded. In comparision with 1961, the female participation has been reduced to almost half, i.e., from 47.1 per cent in 1961, it has come down to 22.4 per cent in 1971. It is a part of the general tendency, mainly may be owing to diversion of workers to other fields of economic activity.

Being thus economically more active than their counter parts in other districts it can be surmised that in Sidhi the females are economically less dependent on males. But in rural life, the social strings cannot be separated from the economic activity. In an agricultural economy, the female participation contributes to the family income as a whole and does not in real term impart economic independence to them. Usually, the females are required to assist their families by doing odd agricultural activities apart from household duties. In sowing and harvesting of crop, their labour is much valued.

1. Ibid., 1911,p. 65.



For the economic emancipation of women, the branch of State Social Welfare Board established in 1954, at Rewa, has also been organising training in various crafts at Madhuri, Kotar Kalan, Sukhwari, Rampur Gandhigram centres in Sidhi District.[1]

### Prostitution and Traffic in Women

No-regular red-light areas of prostitutes have been reported in the District. For checking the evil practice, the Government have enacted the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act in 1956. But no such trafficing has since been recorded under the Act.

### Drinking

During the former State times, the consumption of liquor was free, though the sale was restricted. Export was also not allowed. The Prohibition Law was also not extended in this District. After independence the State Government aimed at discouraging the consumption of all intoxicants by imposing increased rates of duties. The District Superintendent of Police informed that no case was registered in the District during the period 1961-71 under the Prohibition Act. This social evil did not assume alarming proportion in the area. Drinking, however, is an important aspect of the social life of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

## HOME LIFE

#### Dwellings

#### Rural Houses

Houses with mud-walls seem to be the most favoured in rural areas of the District. More than nine-tenths (92 per cent) of the households lived in such houses according to Census, 1961. Next were households with walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo; these accounted for the dwellings of about 4 per cent of the rural households. About 2 per cent of the rural households lived in houses with walls made predominantly to timber. Houses with walls made of unburnt bricks or of burnt bricks were rarely noticed, accounting respectively, for the residence of 0.5 and 0.2 per cent of the rural households.[2]

#### Urban Houses

In Sidhi proper, houses with walls made predominantly of mud were also most common, with about three fifths (59 per cent ) households living in them. Urban households showed next preference for semi-*pacca* houses with walls made of unburnt bricks. Such houses accommodated roughly one-third (35 per cent) of the households. About 4 per cent of such households lived in houses with walls predominantly made of timber and 1.5 per cent in houses with walls made predominantly of stone.

1. *Vindhya Bhomi,* October 1956, pp. 138-40.
2. Sidhi District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. XLV.

**Roofing**

As regards roofing, tiling appears to be the common practice both in villages and in Sidhi town. About nine tenths of the households in both areas lived in houses which had tile-covered roofs. Houses with grass or thatch-roofs were next most frequent in the rural areas, about 7 per cent of the rural house-holds living in them. Such houses, however, were not noticed in Sidhi town. In Sidhi town, houses with roofs covered with stones appeared to be about equally frequent with 6 per cent of the urban households living in them. Also of some importance in urban areas were houses with roofs of corrugated iron or zinc sheets or of concrete or stone slabs. Each of these types served as dwelling for about 3 per cent of the urban households.

A little more than two-fifths (43.1 per cent) of all households in the District had only one room to live in, with four persons on an average living in it. This spotlights the congestion prevailing in a large number of households and the attendant low-living standards. Roughly, three-tenths (20.3 per cent) of the households had two rooms each on an average. Though comparatively better, even these households have to be ragarded as small, accommodating 5.21 persons on an average in each one of them. About 27.6 per cent of the households lived in houses with three or more rooms each in 1961.

In the year 1971, the number of persons per occupied Census House (excluding houseless population) was 6.34, indicating still more congestion. In rural areas it was a little bit higher still (6.37). The Sidhi town, however, had only 4.66 persons, though it was more as compared to the earlier Census.

According to Census 1971, there were 1,22,250 occupied residential houses, out of which 1,20,245 were in the rural areas of the three tahsils and 2,005 in Sidhi town. In all 1,29,916 families lived in these houses, of which 1,27,679 were in rural and 2,237 in urban areas.

The number of households per 100 occupied houses, has risen from 109.71 in 1961 to 114.77 in 1971. Similarly, the average size of a household in the District has slightly increased from 5.21 in 1961 to 5.52 in 1971.

**Furniture and Decoration**

In the name of furniture, the peasantry has only cots. Only well-to-do families decorate their houses with simple upholstery items. The tribal people prepare their own wooden cots, called *machia* and colour its four legs in black.

The Gonds are adept builders. They fix the wooden material in the house in a decorative fashion. They usually have a separate guest-room in their houses.

The tribals decorate their walls with paintings. They paint birds, horses, elephants, pea-cocks, bullocks and figures of men and women. By the sides of the walls, coloured designs in *garu* (red-chalk) are drawn. They draw triangular or circular designs on the wall and colour them with white, black, yellow and red-clay.

**Dress**

Because of illiteracy people still stick to traditional mode of life. The dress



pattern remains to be simple and mostly of cotton. The regular dress of the people in villages is *dhoti* upto knees and a *bandi*. Similarly, women wear *dhoti* made of thick-yarn with *kurti* or *kataiya*. On festive occasions, rich persons wear *bandi* or *kurta, mirzai* or *churidar-paijama* (a sort of narrow-trouser). On social occasions women too wear *chunri, lehnga, choli,* etc, Earlier, *muraitha* was a common head-dress and *pagri* was worn on special occasions. A few people then also adopted *dopatia* and *gol-topi*. But with the on-set of urban influence, *Rajputani safa* came into use. Now it is gradually going out of use in urban areas. In rural areas persons from all strata of society still adhere to *safa*. In the villages, it was customary in the past to keep ones head covered with some sort of cloth. But now a change is sweeping through the villages.

Poor people during the rains use *moiva,* made of grass or *khoi,* made of old blankets, to protect their body. In this part of the region, hats made of bamboo or leaves are used as head-gear by the peasantry, as protection against sun and rain.

The dress for a bride is *piari* (a yellow sari), *Paniani* (sewn upper-garment) and *chunari* (red-scarf for veiling). The new dress pattern is being increasingly used at tahsil headquarters and by the literate persons in the villages too.[1]

Use of foot-wear is common among men, who use *panhi* only. Women occasionally wear either *Khantaria* of chappals, both of which are slippers.

**Ornaments**

The common ornaments worn in Sidhi are similar to those worn in contiguous Shahdol or Rewa Districts. The females of well-to-do and upper classes usually wear gold or silver ornaments. *Dharkulia* in ears, and *Chhada* in the feet are very common. From Sihawal Development Block in Gopadbanas Tahsil, it was reported that only Ahir males wear *chura* of silver. Formerly Kewat, Chamar, Kol, etc., also used to wear it but now they have abandoned it. The routing ornaments of women are *pulia* in nose, *chura* and *kara* in hands, Chhada or *payal* in feet, *dharkulia* in ears, *khoswa* and *vedi* on the head and *anguthi* or *challa* in the fingers.

On special occasions, ornaments of gold or silver are worn. Popularly, *tops* and *jhumka* in ears, *nathuni* or bulak in nose; *vedi* on hair parting; *kanthi, kathula, bar* and *suta* round the neck, *badura bajuband, kangan, kakana, pahunchi* and *chhanni* on the hands and *sakari* round the waist are worn by the females.

Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes do not wear generally any ornament on their feet. Tattoing is very common among them as also among the tribal women.[2] The latter are accustomed to wear ornaments of bronze metal or brass.[3] Bronze *pyjeb* is worn on the feet. They also wear *toda*. Bali is worn in ears. Red-*moonga* necklace is also popular in them. Their men-folk sometimes wera *lurki* in ears. It is made of brass or of gold. They decorate their neck wearing round it *mohar*

1. *Vindhya Bhoomi,* Oct, 1956, p.5.
2. Ibid.
3. S.M. Singh Deo, *Sarguja Ki Aadim Jatiyan,* p.3.

or *tabeez*, preferably of gold. Men and women are fond of rings made of either bronze or silver if the purse permits.[1]

**Food**

As elsewhere in the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh, rice among the middle and rich classes and *kodon* among the agricultural labour class form the staple food of the people in Sidhi. The morning meal consists of rice or *kodon* with pulse. *Masur, urd, moong, arhar* are the common pulses. The evening meal also consists of rice or *kodon* where it is available, otherwise wheat, gram, barely *juar* and maize with any one of the pulses are common items. Wheat bread is also frequently eaten during the summer and rainy months. Vegetable is a luxury of the town people or of the rich classes in the village. Ghee, milk and the milk-preparations are added to the meals according to availability in particular season. Every agriculturist keeps one or two cows.

The tribal people are fond of drinking *pej* prepared from food grains. *Mahua* is an important item of their food. They are non-vegetarian and take meals thrice a day. They prefer fish to there eatables. Their mid-day meal is called *kaleu*. It consists of *khichri* (without cereals) or *pej* with roti (cakes) and *bhaji* (green vegetables).

On ceremonial occastions, meals are served twice. But items vary according to economic position. Items commonly prepared by rich people are boiled rice pulse soup, *bara-rasaj*, vegetable cury, *puri* (only for special guests), pickles and sweets. Items prepared by poor people are boiled rice, pulse soup, *bara* and vegetable curry. Meat and fish are not prepared for ceremonial feasts.

Vegetables do not usually form regular item of the meals, though during rainy and winter season they are more frequently eaten. Linseed, mustard and *dori*- oil (mahua) are used for cooking vegetables.

**Amusements**

Cinema shows, apart from traditional modes of recreation, have gained much popularity. The villagers in remote areas who occasionally visit Sidhi, the only town, are fancied to visit such shows. Other modern introduction to the traditional list is the availability of cheap radio-sets, transistorised radios, and community listening sets. The last named sets are provided to the Panchayats. Many such centres are functioning in the District.

Fairs and festivals, religious and social functions alongwith weekly markets (*hat*) continue to be the principal occasions which are eagerly awaited. Their exuberance finds an outlet in the shape of folk-songs and dances. Generally liquor often accompanies such occasions, providing a climax to the hilarious mood. Dancing, singing, recitation of some portions of the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana* and bardic-tales are some of the favourite past times. *Ramlila, nautanki, raslila,* and drama etc., are performed occasionally by local or visiting parties.

1. Ibid., p. 19.



source of irrigation for the District in the shape of canals has sprung up during the Second Plan. It was only in the year 1959-60, that canal irrigation found a place in the surce-wise irrigation statistics of the District. Traditionally, wells and tanks have been the principal sources of irrigation,though tanks do not seem to have flourished as a source in recent years. But wells continue to form a major and developing source of irrigation. Thus, wells, canals and tanks, in that order, are the main sources of irrigation.

In the year 1968-69, the total area in receipt of irrigation was 1,722 ha. Lions's share i.e., 912 ha. (or 53 per cent) was contributed by wells. Next largest share was contributed by canals, i.e., 752 ha. (44 per cent). Share of "other source" was only 44ha. (or 5 per cent) while tanks came last with barely 14 ha. (one per cent).

**Progress of Irrigation**

The net irrigated area at the end of the year 1951-52, however, was a mere 939 acres. This increased to 1,890 acres by the end of the year 1960-61 which was only 0.27 per cent of the net cropped area. After five years of further progress the area has increased to 1,824 ha. in the year 1966-67 which amounted to 0.64 per cent of the net cropped area. This area by the year 1970-71 had gone upto above 2,000 ha. i.e. 0.66 per cent of the net cropped area.

**Crops Irrigated**

Statistics show that in the year 1968-69 the largest benefit of irrigation went to wheat which claimed 23 per cent of total area in receipt of irrigation. Potatoes came next with 21 per cent. Gram and paddy were responsible for 9 and 8 per cent of the total area irrigated. Later in 1971-72, wheat with 1,440 ha. covered nearly 50 per cent of the 2,900 ha. of irrigated area in that year. The next, potatoes covered 512 ha. followed by 140 ha. under gram and 100 ha. under paddy. Thus,clearly the advantage of the increased irrigation in the following years was utilized almost solely for wheat.

**Irrigation Project**

A list of irrigation projects of the District is given in Appendix-A.[1]

A number of minor irrigation projects have been completed under the Five year development Plans and together they have helped increase the irrigation capacity of the District through all these years. 35 such irrigation works were completed during the three Five Year Plans resulting in a total additional irrigation capacity of 3,743 ha. (9,250 acres).

The most significant of these to be completed was the Sidhi dam project at village Guryara ,in Gopadbanas tahsil and though it took a long time in its completion and involved a cost of Rs. 3,325 lacs, it had also the largest irrigation capacity of 1,234 ha. (3,050 acres). This project, on which work was taken in hand during the Second Plan was completed by the end of the Third Plan in 1965.

Besides Sidhi dam project, there were 24 other minor irrigation schemes

1. Later irrigation statistics are given in Appendix C.

completed in Gopadbanas Tahsil alone by the end of 1968-69. This tahsil has the distinction of covering the largest number of irrigation schemes amongst the tahsils of the District. Among these, 9 schemes were completed by the year 1963, of which Madwas anicut (dam for irrigation purpose) with an irrigation capacity of 243 ha. (600 acres) and a cost element of Rs. four and a half lacs (Lakhs) was the biggest.

The other 8 were Gudehi tank, Bhanwar tank, Bhugula tank, Mohar tank, Fulwari tank, Tewaigava tank, Bhugula tank and Hadbadi tank with a total irrigation capacity of 118 ha. (291 acres). Then one Mahadewan tank with an irrigation capacity of 32 ha. (80 acres) was completed by 1965, while another Bisaindha anicut with irrigation capacity of 85 ha.(210 acres) was raised in 1966. Five irrigation works Fafi anicut, Paudi anicut, Haiki anicut, Teekat tank, and Padpuri tank with a total capacity of 224 ha.(602 acres) were completed by 1967. Another one, Amha anicut, with designed potential of 61 ha.(150 acres) was completed next year. It was followed by as many as 7 works completed by 1969 with a total irrigation capacity of 1,372 ha.(3,358 acres), Lurghuti anicut with irrigation capacity of 283 ha. (700 acres) was the biggest of these. Others included Gajis anicut, Kundaur anicut, Sehra anicut, Jamdhar anicut, Bamhni anicut and Kolhadel anicut all of which, except the last one with 101 ha. (250 acres), had a capacity of more than 162 ha. (400 acres) each.

Singrauli tahsil had 8 completed irrigation works to its credit by the year 1969 while the third Deosar Tahsil had only two irrigation works which were reported to be almost complete. Of these Bhutali Jhiriya anicut in Singrauli Tahsil with an irrigation capacity of 81 ha. (200 acres) was the first to be completed in 1962. Navanagar tank in the same tahsil with 32 ha. (80 acres) irrigable area followed during the next year while Vani anicut with 81 ha. (200 acres) irrigable area was completed by 1967. Thus, it becomes clear that progress in irrigation in these two tahsils had been much slower than in Gopadbanas tahsil. It was only later that five more irrigation works in Singrauali, namely,Kachni dam, Khutar dam, Dhondi tank, Ghanhara tank and Pidkhuri tank with an irrigation capacity of 91 ha.(225 acres) were completed by 1969. Irrigation works in Deosar tahsil as mentioned earlier were Bagdara tank and Kulakwar tank with an irrigable area of 81 ha. (200 acres).

Besides these completed irrigation works, many more works throughout the District were under different stages of progress by the year 1970. Still others had either been surveyed or were under survey and investigation.

Thus, in Gopadbanas tahsil there were nine irrigation projects on which work was under progress, eight of them being scarcity irrigation works. In addition, survey work on three more irrigation works was complete though one of them, Hanuman Garh scheme was shown to be too costly for implementation on account of high cost-benefit ratio,the estimated irrigation being only 130 ha. (325 acres) at an expenditure of Rs. 6 lacs. Then in Singrauli tahsil four irrigation works including three scarcity works were shown to be under progress.Survey of five other works was either complete or being undertaken but two of them, namely, Amjhar tank and Rampa tank were found to be unfeasible.Two irrigation projects were listed for



The Scheduled castes form about 10 per cent of the District population. Like the Scheduled tribes their principal occupation is agriculture with 78 per cent of total working force belonging to the agricultural sector. They too have a comparatively higher proportion of agricultural labourers being 36 per cent of the working force. Most of the cultivators possess uneconomic holdings while a large landless agricultural labourers' class indicated the existence of land hunger. Thus, their economy is comparable to that of Scheduled tribes.

## LAND UTILISATION

The total area of the District according to village papers measured 10,39,075 hectares in 1968-69[1]. Sidhi was one of the five most extensively forested districts of the State. The forests covered more than two-fifths (1971-72) of the total land area of the District. The area was somewhat higher in Singrauli tahsil where it covered almost half of the Tahsil area. It was also high in Deosar tahsil but Gopadbanas was less extensively forested than the first two tahsils. In the year 1968-69 the forest area had recorded 5,56,263 hectares. The area in 1971-72 amounted to about 4,20,000 ha.

Area not available for cultivation, covers land put to non-agricultural uses and 'barren and unculturable land' which, respectively, accounted for 48,133 hectares and 22,499 hectares in 1968-69 and 52 thousand and 139 thousand ha. in 1971-72. The sudden difference evidently was due to classificational changes.

### Culturable Waste

Culturable waste by its very definition represents that unexploited potential which or at least a large part of which can, after some efforts,be brought under the plough of the farmer. The bulk of the culturable waste is mountainous or under forests. A large part of such wastelands is uneven too and with little fertility in some places. An additional difficulty arises out of the meagre availability of irrigation in the area which sometimes provides a cause for quarrels among the beneficiaries. However, considerable proportion of the same could be economically brought under cultivation. Such area aggregated to 22,268 ha., out of a total of 40,514 ha. in 1968-69. Tahsilwise,the largest of this area belonged to Deosar with 10,628 ha. followed by Gopadbanas with 9,019 ha. and Singrauli with 2,622 ha.

Government is implementing schemes to transfer such land to the Revenue Department for its distribution among the landless agricultural labourers of the District. Thus, by the year 1969-70, a total of 127 families were allotted an area of 525 ha. (1,297 acres). Financial Assistance amounting to Rs. 95,250 was provided to them. These families were either tribal (122 families) or Harijan (5 families). The financial assistance was given to each family in the form of loan of Rs. 188 as well as a grant of Rs. 562. An area of roughly 4 ha(10 acres) of land was given to each family. As many as 95 tribal and 4 Harijan families were distributed land in the year 1967-68 alone and belonged to Badwahi, Bhanwar and Juri villages of Gopadbanas

1. The land use data are given in the Appendix A. (Later data are given in Appendix C.)

tahsil and Gannai village of Deosar tahsil. Then in the next two years 1968-69 and 1969-70, families numbering 18 and 10, respectively, were distributed land and belonged to Duddhichuwan village in Singrauli tahsil. In 1971-72 the District area under culturable waste amounted to 40 thousand ha.

Fallow land occupying a considerable chunk of the District area, are categorised as old fallows and current fallows. Their extent is quite a variable factor largely depending upon the vicissitudes of rainfall. The old fallows, along with culturable waste, are an indication of the wastage of land resources existing in Sidhi District. The area under old fallows in the year 1968-69 was 37,545 ha. while that under current fallows it was 30,620 ha. with their respective figures in 1971-72 being 30 thousand and 31 thousand ha.

Net sown area is the ever-expanding land use in the District. This is a heartening feature since it shows the extension in the frontier, of cultivation. It is an indication of the progress of cultivation. Net sown area by its distribution also gives an indication of and to some extent governs the density of rural population. Exhibiting considerable variation among tahsils, it varied between the minimum value of 20 per cent for the least densely populated Deosar tahsil to 32 per cent for the most densely populated Gopadbanas tahsil (in 1959-60). Thus, it confirms the above observation that the area sown varies directly with the density of population. The increase in the net sown area has been more or less steady. In the year 1951-52, the net sown area to the total District area was 18 per cent. This percentage rose to 24 in 1956-57, 28 in 1966-67 and further to 29 in 1968-69, (when the area was 3,03,551 ha.). In the seventies, the area reached to over 30 per cent,being 318 thousand ha in 1971-72. The net sown area during 1951-62 increased by 40.7 per cent which was much more than the corresponding rate of increase in population indicating an almost exceptional feature of reduction in the pressure on land. The per capita net sown area increased from 1.0 acre in 1951-52 to 1.12 acres in 1960-61.

The area sown more than once in the District amounted to about 6 per cent of the total area in the year (1959-60) with a variation of a higher value of 8 per cent in Gopadbanas tahsil and a smaller value of 4 per cent in Deosar tahsil. In the year 1966-67 the area amounted to 37,505 ha. It was as much as 80,000 ha, in 1970-71 and 87,000 ha. in 1971-72

## IRRIGATION

Irrigation in the District, in the past,has been very limited, in its extent. Cultivators had neither been very much aware of the need to increase the irrigation potential nor financially able to do anything substantial about it. The main credit for the subsequent expansion in irrigation facilities must necessarily go to the development plans launched by the government.

### Sources of Irrigation

It is largely due to development schemes under the Plans that an important



### Public Games

In rural areas occupational pursuits leave little leisure time to the villagers in busy season. However, on festive occasions such as *Makar Sankranti, Holi,* etc., playing cards, *choupad,* etc., are a few indoor games which find place in rural society. *Kabaddi* locally known as *budwa,* is a popular outdoor game among the people, particularly tribals.

Children play with various types of dolls. Their other important games are:- *Ankh-mundla, khel-khelandar, Atkan-chatkan, Chaka-goti Luku-puku, Hudu-dua* (kabaddei), *Dhanush-han* (bow and arrow), etc.

### Impact of Abolition of *Jagirdari* System

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

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

# CHAPTER IV
# AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

A description of the erstwhile Bardi Tahsil in the former State of Rewa which fell within the boundary of the present District, runs thus[1], "The hilly nature of Bardi places it far behind the other *tahsils* in point of cultivation, only 16.73 percent of the total area is under cultivation, the most cultivated parts being the valley of the Son (*Kanpura Ilaka*), Bijaura (or Jiawan) and Singrauli. In the first two divisions rice is chiefly grown while in the last gram and *kodon* are the predominating crops". In fact, *kodon* an inferior crop in those days exceeded rice area and reflected upon the poor state of both the cultivation and the cultivator. Though not completely transformed the situation has improved since then. While *kodon* remains an extensively grown crop, rice has also grown much in importance. Cultivated area amounting to more than 25 per cent of the total District area is a definite indication of the expansion in agriculture.

**Agricultural Population**

Statistically, there were 2,00,404 cultivators and 81,505 agricultural labourers out of the total population of 5,80,129 persons in the District according to 1961 Census. They together made up for 89.9 per cent of the total "workers" out of whom agricultural laboures with 26 per cent were comparatively much less. Ten years later,according to the Census of 1971 the cultivators and agricultural labourers together constituted slightly above 90 per cent of the total working population of the District. At the same time their relative position had changed conspicuously with cultivators numbering only 1,65,921 while agricultural labourers had increased to 1,03,713 the percentage of each of them being 55.6 and 34.7 respectively. Although, it may not indicate an actual shift among the working population but only a conceptual change in the definition of the two classes in this Census.

The Scheduled tribes constituting nearly 34 per cent of the District population have predominantly an agricultural base with as many as 94.5 per cent of the working force belonging to the cultivators' and agricultural labourers' class (1961). Though cultivators (53.1 per cent) outnumbered agricultural labourers (41.4 per cent) the latter being more than two-fifth of the working force (of tribals) were proportionately more than in the general population of the District.The high proportion is perhaps an indication of the phenomenon of land hunger existing in the tribal population.

1. Rewah State Gazetteer, Vol. IV (Text and Tables), p. 83.



**Festivals**

The festivals like *Basant Panchmi, Shivaratri, Holi, Janmashtami, Ramnavmi, Makar Sankranti, Dussehra, Diwali* and *Raksha Bandhan* are popular Hindu festivals. In fact all the members of the village community participate in these festivals because more or less they have assumed a national character.

*Basant Panchmi* (January/February) marks the commencement of spring. It is an auspicious day for the celebration of marriage also. Men and women dress themselves in yellow, the colour of mustard fields which are in full bloom on this day.

*Shivaratri* (February/March) is observed by the devotees of Lord Siva as a night of fasting and prayer. *Ramnavmi* alongwith *Shivratri* are the principal festivals of the people. The staunch sections of the devotees do propitiate Rama and Shiva on the respective festivals. On these occasions, a large number of fairs are held at many places in the District.

*Holi* (February/March) is celebrated with abundant joy and gaiety. People move about in every village with sprays of coloured water and coloured powder. Those who venture into the streets are drenched in colour.

*Dussehra* symbolises the triumph of good over evil. Huge, ten-headed paper effigy of Ravana, the demon king, is burnt in the evening. Among the tribals of the region, Laxman, the brother of Lord Rama, is held in high religious esteem.[1]

*Diwali* marks the triumphant home return of Rama. On the night of the festival, rows of earthern lamps or *divas* are placed on the parapet of all Hindu homes to welcome Lakshmi, the Godess of Wealth and Prosperity. People wear new clothes, visit one another and exchange presents.

Other festivals of Baghelkhand region are *Teeja, Khajulaiyan,* etc. The folk-songs connected with these and other festivals, depict the social life and local customs to a considerable extent. While Lord Krishna is widely propitiated in Bundelkhand region, the epic hero Rama centres the religious and social life of the people in Baghelkhand. The folk-literature of the region bears an imprint of the same.[2] The Muslim festivals are *Barawafat, Shab-e-Barat, Id-ul-fitr, Id-ul-Zuha* and *Muharram.*

As elsewhere, the Christians celebrate the Christmas, Good Friday and Easter.

**Pilgrim Centres and Jatras**

All the fairs in the District are of religious nature. Though there are many festive occasions in a year, a large number of fairs are only held on the occasion of *Shivratri, Makar Sankranti, Ramnavmi* and *Basant Panchmi* festivals. The duration of these fairs varies, from a day to a fortnight and the average total attendance from a few hundred to 8,000 or still more.

1. *Vindhya Bhoomi,* Oct., 1956, p. 102.
2. Ibid.

In Sidhi town, the Municipal Committee arranges a fair of one day duration, in which about 4,000 people gather. As compared to this the rural folk are more enthusiastic in this respect. In Gopadbanas and Deosar tahsils, 14 and 15 fairs, respectively, are arranged on various festive occasions mentioned earlier. The biggest fair having a duration of 9 days is held at Bhawaisen village in Gopadbanas Tahsil on the occasion of *Makar Sankranti*. It is attended by more than 8,000 people from all over the District. A detailed list of religious fairs is given in the Appendix.

**Communal Dances, Festivities**

Baghelkhand has a rich heritage of various types of folk-songs. They are sung with or without the accompaniment of dances. The gallantry of *Alha-Udal* and the description of the war at Naikahai are the principal features of evening songs at village *chaupals* in villages.[1]

The popular tribal dances are *karma, saila, atari, sua, dadariya, bingala* and *nainjugani*. Among the lower caste people *kehra*, dadra, badhav, rai, *zumkia* and *barriya* dances are popular.

The Baigas dance whenever the season or their lover invite. Give them a bright moon and a little liquor and their feet begin to move unbidden and their hands stray towards the drums. The Baigas take the art of dancing seriously and dress well for it. The *karma* is the central Baiga dance of which all others are but variations.

The following couplet depicts their longing for love.

*Ghar bhitar aag lage*
*dhuan nahin save ho,*
*kaise ma aansu bahaya talaf gai*
*na kachhu bolai, na kachhu bataye ho*[3]

(There is a fire burning inside the house, but there is no smoke. How will the tears come out when the heart is full of disturbances It neither speaks, nor tells anything.)

*Kehra* is an exclusive dance of women which is accompanied with *kehra*-song:

*Kehra macha bag ma,*
*kaune bidhi dekhan jaun.*

(The kehra dance is going on in the garden at full swing. How should I go to see it.)

*Rai* dance is popularly danced by Ahirs on the occasion of birth of a son:

*Rai gain na jai,*
*Rai gain na jai,*
*mare sharam, ke mare.*[4]

(I can't sing the *Rai*, cant sing it due to shame.)

1. *Vindhya Bhoomi*, June, 1956, p. 6.
2. The Tribes of Madhya Pradesh, (Tribal Welfare Deptt. M.P.), pp. 7-8.
3. Shrichand Jain, *Adivasiyon Ke Lok-geet*, p. 17.
4. *Vindhya Bhoomi*, October 1956, p. 104.



survey work in Deosar and one of them,namely,Sarbo tank was shown to be too costly for implementation with an expenditure of Rs. 12 Lacs ,required for a projected irrigable area of 202 ha. (500 acres). Some of the important projects referred to above are described below:-

**Sapehi Tank**

The scheme, located in Gopadbanas tahsil involved the construction of 228.6 metres (750 feet) long dam across the local nullah. With 6.4 kms (4 miles) of canals it was to irrigate an area of 324 ha. (800 acres). Its estimated per acre cost was Rs. 1,125. The work on the scheme was started in 1968-69 and on an average employed a force of 300 labourers daily.

**Garra Nullah Scheme**

Situated in Singrauli tahsil the scheme involved a total cost of Rs.13.71 lacs with 8 kms.(5 miles) of canals. It was designed to irrigate 567 ha. (1,400 acres) of land. It envisaged the construction of a dam of about 472 meters (1,550 feet) in length. The estimated per acre cost came to about Rs. 990. The scheme got administrative approval in 1968-69.

**Nenuha Tank**

The scheme was sanctioned in 1969. With an estimated cost of Rs. 9.53 lacs, it was designed to irrigate an area of 304 ha. (750 acres). It employed a daily working force of 500 labourers.

**Kanchan Scheme**

Proposed to be constructed in Singrauli Tahsil and under survey, this ambitious scheme was estimated to involve a total expenditure of Rs. 105 lacs and was envisaged to irrigate a vast expanse of 4,249 ha. (10,500 acres), at a very low per acre cost of Rs.100 only.

**Bela Tank**

The scheme under survey and investigation situated in Gopadbanas tahsil was estimated to cost Rs.25 lacs and irrigate an area of 728 ha. (1,800 acres).The per acre cost had been estimated to be Rs.1,380.

The profiles of irrigation development presented above indicate that irrigation potential of the District was being vigorously exploited to work as a much needed booster for the long awaited agricultural prosperity of the District. Actually the available statistics indicated that already a significant progress had been made in the implementation of the above envisaged schemes as the total area in receipt of irrigation in the District increased to 2,993 ha. by 1974-75.

This,however,could still come to just about one per cent of the then net sown area in the District and thereby,showed the still awaiting potential of development in this field.

**Soil Conservation**

There is a large area of cultivated fields in the District having been eroded

heavily and has become almost unfit for cultivation due to appearance of gullies, depressions, etc. Protection of such areas is a must, not only for making them properly cultivable but also for stopping any further deterioration or erosion in the adjacent areas. Although,the type of protective measures adopted may differ according to whether the area is heavily eroded or not,the whole of such area in the District needs to be covered under the soil conservation scheme.

Accordingly contour bunding work has largely been executed in whole of the District. Fields,where erosion is not specific and occures slowly,are given protection through different cultivation practices, viz., contour cultivation,strip cropping and proper rotation of crop with a view to check erosion in such areas. As to the contour bunding,fields varying in slope from one to six per cent are required to be bunded for soil and moisture conservation. Recently,large scale bunding works have been undertakerr and by 1975 as much as 65,000 ha. area had been contour bunded in the District of which Sidhi sub-division alone covered over 36,421 ha.

## SOILS

A large part of the land area in the District is covered under the forests while,the rest is almost evenly divided over the good and ordinary kinds of soils. The soils of the District vary from medium to light in texture.Heavy soils are also found in some patches. The fertility of the soils is poor in general. A proportional distribution of land in the District according to the various kinds of soil is given below.

| Categories of Soil | Percentage |
|---|---|
| *Mair* | 10 |
| *Domat* | 10 |
| *Sigon* | 10 |
| Sandy | 15 |
| Forest | 50 |
| Mountainous & Riverine | 5 |

A brief description of the soils is given in the following paragraphs :-

**Mair**

It is a kind of black soil suitable to the crops of wheat, gram, cotton *masur* (lentil) and linseed. Of these, wheat and gram are the chief crops raised on this soil in the District. The soil is mostly found in Churhat and Rampur circles of Gopadbanas tahsil, Dudhamenia circle of Deosar tahsil and in Amilia circle of Singrauli tahsil.

**Domat**

It is a quality soil which is,in fact,a mixture of two kinds of soil. It is suitable to every kind of crop. It is generally found in Churhat, Rampur, Semaria, and Amilia circles.



**Sigon and Sandy**

The soils are extensively found in singrauli tahsil Amliya circle of Deosar tahsil and in Kanpura circle of Gopadbanas tahsil. They particularly raise paddy, *kodon, tur, sesamum, maize* and *jowar.*

The whole District abounds in forests with mountainous land-scape which is not useful from the point of view of cultivation.

## CROPS

The pattern of crops is marked by the over-riding necessity of self-sufficiency in the matter of food crops as well as prooduct that are commercially useful. While the advanced farmer raises crops which bring him the largest amount of monetary return,the eye of the common farmer of the District is on self-sufficiency,to obtain only those produce from the soil that constitute his consumption.

There being no marked difference in the climatic conditions within the District, it may not be possible to demarcate divisions from the point of view of cropping pattern. With rice as the most important crop wheat, maize, *jowar,* barley, gram and *tur* are the other principal food crops of the District. Sesamum and linseed followed by mustard are the main oilseed crops while cash crops of tobacco and sugarcane with a little of cotton are also grown. Northern and eastern parts are the most fertile regions of the District and it is in this eastern tract that maximum of paddy is grown while maximum of *rabi,* specially wheat, is grown in the northern part. The statistics presented in the table below portray the relative importance of the various crops grown in the District.[1]

**Table No. IV - 1**

**Area and Production of Principal Crops (1968-69)**

| | Area (Hectares) | Production (Metric Tons) |
|---|---|---|
| Paddy | 64,907 | 12,038 |
| Wheat | 17,640 | 5,098 |
| *Jowar* | 12,095 | 6,284 |
| Barley | 37,714 | 19,064 |
| Maize | 21,065 | 13,732 |
| *Kodon-Kutki* | 53,618<br>22,411 | 10,416 |
| *Sawan* | 30,865 | 51,371 |
| Gram | 33,846 | 10,108 |
| *Tur* | 19,853 | 7,015 |
| *Urad* | 6,085 | 736 |
| *Masur* | 3,958 | 784 |
| Sesamum | 28,655 | 2,987 |
| Linseed | 8,300 | 1,056 |

1. Details are given in Appendix A. (Later data in App. C.)

Of the two cropping seasons, *kharif* locally known as *siari* is more important than the other one, viz, *rabi*, locally known as *unhari*. In the double cropped regions after *Kharif* crops like paddy, maize, sama, etc. *rabi* crops of wheat, gram, barley, mustard, etc. are taken from the same fields.

The farmer follow the conventional methods of agriculture with the traditional plough and oxen. Bunds are raised in some parts of the District to collect rain water and to saturate the fields.They are ploughed in the month of October. Two ploughings are given before sowing.The unbunded *rabi* fields are ploughed four or five times and than *kopar* is applied for breaking the clods. Sowing operation starts afterwards. All other subsequent operations are also carried on manually by the farmer. Use of agricultural machinery, was confined mostly to the Agricultural Farm at Semaria.

Apart from these traditional but trusted methods the cultivator benefit from some equally trusted proverbs and sayings handed down to him through the cultural heritage of the region. Some of them are quoted below :-

*Je din Jeth chale purwai,*
*Te din sawan dhul udai.*

(Drought befalls for as many days during Sawan (August)as the east wind blows during the month of Jeth (May).

*Pani barse bahe na pawe,*
*Tab kheti ka ṣwad uthawe.*

(It is when the rain waters are not allowed to drift away to waste that the true returns from the cultivation can be had).

*Badhate barse Ardra,*
*Utarat barse Hasta,*
*Ketik raja dand le,*
*Anand rahe grahast.*

(If the rains go heavier during the Ardra Nakshtra while getting weaker during the Hasta the farmer's family remains happily placed,no matter the amount of rent charged by the king)

*Phagun mas chale-purwai*
*Tab gehun me geruwa khai,*
*Uper uper badal dhawe,*
*Bhaddar kahe ki pani awe.*

(During the month of Phagun (February) if the east wind blows, rust will attack the wheat crops and if high above, the clouds chase each other,Bhaddari,the poet assures you of a (good) shower).

*Sawan Shukla saptmi,*
*Uvat jo dekhai bhan,*
*KI jal milai samudra men,*
*Ki kamini kuân nahan.*



(If on the 7 th of the light half of Sawan the sun is visible when rising, water will be found in the sea only,or in the wells to which women will go to bathe).

**Rice**

Grown in *kharif*, it is the predominant crop of the District commanding by far the largest area amongst all the crops.The area, however, is subject to year to year variations. Paddy is sown both by broadcast and transplantation methods. In Singrauli Tahsil, the major producer of paddy,it is mostly grown by transplantation method.

It would appear from the figures for the decade 1951-52 to 1960-61 that area under rice increased by 8.1 per cent. In 1966-67, the area under rice was 61,276 hectares. This area by the year1970-71 had increased to 69,500 ha. with an yield of 326 kg. per ha. Proportion of area under rice in 1960-61 (the year for which tahsil-wise figures were taken for analysis) varied from the lowest of 15 per cent in Deosar tahsil to the highest of 33 per cent in Gopadbanas. In Singrauli it covered 27 per cent of the net sown area. Later, the District rice area showed further rise and remaining much higher almost continuously in the coming years was recorded at 77.1 thousand ha. in 1974-75.

***Kodon***

The millet *kodon* another *kharif* crop was about as extensively grown as rice in the District. Area under the crop in 1960-61 could roughly be estimated to have covered 27 per cent of the net sown area in 1960-61. It occupied a smaller area of about 16 per cent in Gopadbanas tahsil and a higher area of 44 per cent in Deosar tahsil. In Singrauli tahsil area under *kodon* occupied about 38 per cent of the net sown area. The combined area under *kodon* and *kutki*, a similar inferior food crop, in the year 1970-71 with 76,100 ha. was greater than rice and gave an yield of 335 kg. per ha. In 1974-75, it occupied 76.7 thousand ha.

**Barley**

A *rabi* crop it was the third important cereal crop in the District. The area under it in 1960-61 with 34.7 thousand ha. was 13 per cent of the net sown area in in the District. Tahsil-wise, the area under this crop was somewhat higher in Deosar with 17 per cent where it was more extensively grown than even rice. It had almost the same proportionate value in the other two tahsils.In the year 1970-71 the area and yield of barley were 42,000 ha. and 1,001 kg. per ha. respectively. The area rose further to 49.3 thousand ha. in 1974-75 amounting to just under 15 per cent of the net sown area in the District.

**Wheat**

It is the most important cereal crop of the *rabi* season. As against 18,088 acres in 1951-52 wheat area in 1960-61 was 45,670 acres. In Gopadbanas tahsil the area under wheat almost matched the acreage under barley, the acreage however, was very small in Deosar and Singrauli tahsils. The area under wheat in the District in the year 1970-71 was 23,500 ha. while its per ha. yield stood at 785 kg., with the later 1974-75 figures at 23.7 thousand ha. and 510 kg. per ha. respectively.

**Jowar**

*Jowar* is an important *kharif* crop of the District providing food to a large number of villagers, though it occupied much smaller area in comparison to paddy, barley or *kodon*. The crop is ready for cutting by the second or third week of November. It was grown somewhat more extensively in Gopadbanas tahsil though it did not show any sizeable variation among tahsils. In 1966-67, *jowar* covered 11,873 ha. The *jowar* area in 1970-71 was 10,800 ha. The yield rate for the same year was 675 kg. per ha. In the following years, however, the area remained lesser, being 10,100 ha. in 1974-75.

**Maize and Sawan**

These are the quick-ripening crops in the District and are grown in all the three tahsils. They are ready for harvesting by the month of September. Maize, mainly a back garden crop more or less, matched the area under wheat. In fact, in Deosar and Singrauli tahsils in the year 1960-61 it had much more area under it than wheat. The District area of maize in 1966-67 was 17,860 ha.

The area under *maize* and *sawan* in 1970-71 was 22,300 ha. and 28,300 ha. with their respective yields of 1,078 kg. and 186 kg. per ha. The maize area in 1974-75 recorded 24.7 thousand ha. After these crops have been gathered, mustard or *urad* are usually grown.

**Pulses**

Also important in the cropping pattern of the District are pulses, which in the 1960-61, covered almost one-quarter of the net cropped area of the District. They appeared to have declined in importance. With 65,744 ha. they were grown on about 18 per cent of the cropped area in 1968-69. Gram with 33,846 ha. and *tur* with 19,353 ha. were the more important of them. *Urad* and *masur* were the other main pulses but comparatively of lesser importance. They commanded 6,085 ha. and 3,958 ha. respectively. Proportion of area under the pulses fluctuated between the lowest value of 15 per cent in Singrauli and the highest value of 28 per cent in Gopadbanas tahsil in 1960-61. As for later figures, the area under gram and *tur* in 1974-75 was, respectively, 38,900 ha. and 23,100 ha. out of total pulses area of 78,800 ha. Their respective yields, in the same year, were 373 kg. and 459 kg. per hectare.

**Oilseeds**

Oilseeds with 42,573 ha covered 11.5 per cent of the District's sown area in 1968-69. The percentage was as high as 26 per cent in (1960-61) Singrauli tahsil and comparatively lower, i.e. between 17 and 18 per cent in the other two tahsil (1960-61). Sesamum and linseed were the two important oilseeds grown, the former much more extensively. The area under sesamum and linseed in 1974-75 was 29,800 ha. and 13,500 ha., respectively, followed by rape and mustard with 7,047 ha. Sesamum, in the same year had an yield of 105 kg. per ha. Rape seed and mustard had an yield of 286 kg. per ha. and Linseed 191 kg. per ha.



**Fruits and Vegetables**

Sufficient vegetables are grown so as to meet the local demand but only very little of fruits are grown in the District. Neither the climate is suitable nor are enough of facilities available to the raising of fruit gardens. Singrauli tahsil is more enterprising in the production of vegetables, specially potatoes. *Mahua* trees are found all over the District and a large section of the poor feeds on *Mahua* flower. It is also used for making country liquor. Chillies and coriander are the only spicees grown on a scale worth any mention. Fruits, vegetables, condiments and spices, etc. included among other food crops, together covered about 2,000 ha. in 1974-75.

Some crops like sugarcane, cotton and tobacco are grown in very small areas. In 1968-69, they respectively, occupied 16, 51 and 119 ha.

## PROGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural scene in Sidhi District is characterized by conventional methods of cultivation. The message of scientific agriculture has been slow to percolate to this backward District insulated against outside influences by lack of means of transport, communications and education and existence of feudal system of land tenures in the past. The main assets of the farmer are his pair of bullocks and his country plough. He works very hard on the field and makes his best effort to obtain the maximum yields. The entire family cooperated with him in the pursuit of his profession. So he was not in need of outside agricultural labourers and did not lose his hope or courage in the face of grave problems or difficulties.

The progress of scientific agriculture in the District had been limited by poverty and ignorance of the cultivator and the lack of assured water supply to the fields. However, there is awakening amongst the farmers and the awareness of the promise the new tools and methods of agriculture hold out for him. This awareness was late to dawn upon the farmer of the District, So he has to go a long way to come on par with the advanced farmer of other districts or States.

**Agricultural Implements**

Older types of implements, due to various reasons like, easy availability, simple operation and lesser cost involvement, still continue to be popular among the agriculturist of the region. The age-old bullock and plough form the mainstay of agricultural operations. Other conventional implements are also widely used. But slowly the more modern and improved modes and tools of farming are finding their way into the farmer's field with the growing consciousness of the use of scientific advances in the field of agriculture.

A list of agricultural implements in the District is given in Appendix-A.[1]

**Seeds**

Of late, various new and improved varieties of seeds have been introduced in the District. They are high yielding and disease-resistant. In 1967-68 seeds of high yielding varieties in paddy and wheat covered 0.1 and 0.6 thousand ha. while *jowar*

1. Later data is given in Appendix C.

and maize respectively, covered 0.17 and 0.9 thousand ha. of area in the District. The table below shows the coverage in the following years.

**Table No. IV-2**

**High Yielding Varieties Coverage**

(In, 000 Ha.)

| Year | Paddy | Wheat | Jowar | Maize |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1969-70 | 1.2 | 1.9 | - | 0.4 |
| 1970-71 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 1971-72 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 1972-73 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 |

**Manures and Fertilizers**

The use of chemical fertilizers encouraged and propagated by the government agencies had also been on the increase. But generally speaking, the traditional methods of manuring by cow-dung still held good and was widely used for increasing the fertility of the land. Cow-dung was preferred to the exclusion of other manures but its use as compost was not known and hence not much in practice among the cultivators. As for fertilizers, they were distributed by the Government through various agencies. Fertilizers distributed in the District from 1967-68 onwards were as follows:-

**Table No. IV-3**

**Distribution of Fertilizers**

(In Metric Tons)

| Year | Nitrogenous | Phosphatic | Potassic |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1967-68 | 320 | 158 | 21 |
| 1968-69 | 271 | 110 | 11 |
| 1969-70 | 232 | 180 | 5 |
| 1970-71 | 375 | 390 | 2 |
| 1971-72 | 690 | 425 | 7 |

**Agricultural Diseases and Pests**

Among the common pests of the area are rats, white-ants and locusts while, *kans* grass is a common weed hampering the growth of crops. Crop-wise, rice is particularly damaged by bacterial blight, blast and Gundhi bug, wheat by leaf blight, rust and cutworms, *jowar* by stem-borer. These diseases and pests, however, attack the other crops as well . Apart from traditional methods and remedies adopted by the villager, different scientific means of countering these diseases and pests have also been made popular by the Government under the development Plans. Sulphur or Sulphur dust is used as a remedy for rust while, B.H.C. and D.D.T. alongwith Aldrin are the common remedies for various pests. Zinc phosphate is used



against rats. In addition, some measures for plant protection were also introduced in the District. They were still on a preliminary scale only as seen from the details given below :-

**Table No. IV-4**

**Crop Protection Measures**

(In Thousand Hectares)

| Year | Seed Control | Crop Protection | Rat Control | Safe Storage | Weed Control |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1968-69 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 | - |
| 1969-70 | - | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | - |
| 1970-71 | 9.8 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 7.2 | - |
| 1971-72 | 13.9 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

**Activities of the Agriculture Department**

Agricultural Department is the most important medium through which the Government helps the farmer in the all-out development of agriculture. Its activities, mostly described in various sections of this Chapter have directly promoted the process of modernisation and mechanisation of agriculture in this undeveloped District. Some of its activities which the Department had undertaken under special programmes and which were not covered elsewhere include among them multiple cropping programme and urea spraying. But they had yet to go a long way in the District to make their impact felt. In the year 1970-71 the multiple cropping programme had covered in all 440 ha. while urea spraying over soyabean and wheat in the same year covered 63 ha. in the District. Besides, two blocks namely, Rampur and Sidhi were also covered under Intensive Agriculture Area Programme in the District.

**Co- operation**

As elsewhere in the State the administration had also worked to build up a cooperative sector in the District for the advancement of agriculture. Various types of cooperative societies had been formed and developed under the development plans. Though, the progress of farming societies, it seems had been somewhat slow and belated, service cooperatives had grown to phenomenal strength in their numbers during all these years. These cooperatives had concentrated mainly on the distribution of fertilizers.

Thus to start with there were only 3 service cooperatives in the year 1950-51 in the District with a total membership of 50. The share and working capital of each of them was Rs. 350. No cooperative farming or better farming society was reported during the year. The number of service cooperatives by the end of First Plan in 1955-56, had increased to 28 with a membership of 640 and a share and working capital for each amounting to Rs. 4,400. The area covered in the meanwhile, had also gone up from 0.2 per cent to 9 per cent.

It was only during the Second Plan period that the cooperative farming societies and the better farming societies made their appearance in the District with their numbers standing at 2 and 10, respectively, by the end of Plan period. The service cooperatives had, in the meantime increased to 167. The combined membership of all these 179 societies in the District was 6,092 with a share and working capital of Rs. 1,13,751 and Rs. 7,13,401 respectively. The area covered came upto 26 per cent. Some financial aid in the form of a subsidy of Rs, 3,600 was also made available to these societies by the Government during this period.

By the end of the Third Plan in 1965-66 the number of cooperative farming societies increased to 4 while the better farming societies stood at 10 but service cooperatives increased to 310. These societies had a membership of 19,763 with a total share and working capital of Rs. 5,50,309 and Rs. 50,64,040 respectively, and the area covered increased to as much as 73 per cent. The Government financial assistance came both in the form of loans and subsidies amounting to Rs. 37,501 and 43,461, respectively.

In the next year, i.e. in 1966-67 the total number of societies went down from 324 to 292. While no better farming societies was recorded service cooperatives and cooperative farming societies were shown to be 287 and 5, respectively. However, the societies continued to expand their operations as is evident from increased membership of 25,871 and share and working capital of Rs. 8,31,243 and Rs. 76,83,937 respectively. The entire District was almost covered by this time, the percentage being as high as 95. By the year 1970-71 there were 231 service and 27 cooperative farming societies with their still further augmented share and working capital and with a membership of 30,158 and 449, respectively.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

The District, according to 1961 livestock census, had a total of 9,85,189 animals within its limits. The cattle were by far the largest group of them with as many as 6,22,076 belonging to it. Separately there were 2,38,886 bulls and bullocks, 1,88,682 cows and 1,94,508 calves among them. Then of the other bovine animals there were 2,514 buffaloes, 62,899 she-buffaloes and 52,145 of their calves. Besides this, the District had a fairly large number of goats totalling 2,09,982 and a sheep population of 25,176 All of these left a very small portion of other livestock with 5,429 pigs and 4,947 horses and ponies.

The livestock position, according to later figures had not changed substantially. In the year 1966-67, the total livestock had increased only marginally to 10,44,122 with more or less same degree of increase amongst the different categories of livestock. Still later, the 1972 Census,showed a greater increase of more than one lakh in the over all number (totalling 11,57,429) of the total livestock in the District.[1]

### Area under Fodder Crops and Dairy Farming

The farmers do not attach any great significance to providing cultivated

1. The later statistics are given in Appendix C.



fodder to their cattle as plenty of forest and waste lands are available for grazing their animals. Even common cattle feeds, like hay, *kari*, etc., were not popular enough on account of the same reason. This tendency, however, of leaving the animals to forage for themselves may provide sufficiently for a part of the year but animals remain very much under-fed and emaciated after the rains, reducing their milk-yield as well as working capacity. The Government has been trying to encourage the cultivation of fodder crops on departmental basis. Preservation of cattle feeds is also undertaken and popularized through steps like demonstration silo-pits.The area under fodder crops by the concluding year of Third Plan,i.e., 1965-66 was only 6 ha. Vigorous attempts were made in the following years to increase the area under fodder crops and as a result as much as 4,612 ha. were covered in 1966-1967. The growth, however,could not be sustained and the area fell sharply in the next two years, coming,ultimately,down to just 30 ha. in 1972 The average between 1966-67 and 1971-72 still amounted to 1,391 ha.

The District, with a predominantly rural population and little semblance of urbanization offered little practical scope for any pasteurization plant to be established for large scale supply of milk to the local population. However, the potential for the supply of milk and milk product in the District is very rich as it abounds in its cattle wealth which is not sufficiently nurtured to give out its optimum yields. The almost total dependence on rains for their grazing makes them live on much below their normal dietary requirements. The end of the rains results in dwindling milk yield. All this made evident both the need and scope for the development of organized dairy farming and supply of cattle feed in the area. There was, however, no dearth of milk supply as per local requirements. In fact, cattle are reared individually by many of the families all over the District and the head-quarters town of Sidhi.

### Poultry Farming

Total poultry of the District was enumerated as 41,771 in 1951. The number increased to 74,498 in 1956,i.e. by 78 per cent. A further increase of 12 per cent was reported in 1961, when the number was 83,622. However, in subsequent years there was sharp decline in numbers. In the year 1966-67 there were 69,200 fowls and 192 ducks. This decline was, however, more than made up when as per 1972 census the number not only increased but overhauled all the previous figures by a big margin counting the fowls at 94,924. The other birds, all the same continued to decline and totalled 29 only. All these birds were largely owned by local tribals, or the Scheduled caste. A relatively minor class of fowl owners consisted of Mohammedans and other meat eaters. But all of them , whether they reared birds for meat or eggs generally kept them under primitive conditions and many a time unhygienic too. Apparently, the development of poultry on an organized scientific basis has still a long way to go in the District. A beginning had already been made by the Government and the Third Plan witnessed some steps in the direction, when one poultry unit came into existence during that period. Some 1,168 quality eggs

were distributed on exchange basis during the year 1964-65. The number of eggs and cocks distributed for the next year,i.e, 1965-66, was 1,502 and 281, respectively. However, later in 1967-68 the number was reduced to 110 and 21, respectively.

**Sheep and Goat**

As in the case of cattle, sheep and goat are reared individually. They are the source of supply of milk and meat to the local population. Sheep breeding as an organised industry does not exist in the District. The sheep are of a non-descript type and there is considerable scope of their development.

Goats as mentioned earlier are found in sizeable numbers in the District and serve as an additional source of milk supply particularly to the poorer sections of population. Besides, they are like mobile factories of valuable manure and their sitting in the fields adds to the fertility of the soil. The number of goats as per 1972 Census was 2,77, 242 as against 20,226 of sheep in the District.

**Fisheries**

Rivers, tanks and nullas of the District form the breeding source for a plenty of indigenous fish stock. The fishes are of a non-descript nature. As far as scientific development of fisheries is concerned, increased government activities during the plans have boosted the pisciculture prospects of this District also. Thus, various new varieties of fish were introduced as a measure of improvement for the first time in 1964. These included *Catla, Rohu, Mrigal* and *C.carpio.* Traditional fishing equipments like dug-out boat locally known as *donga*, cast net *(ghumarua jal)*, and trappings *(chhap)* etc. were widely in use throughout the District. But with the growing public awareness and willing government cooperation some new improved equipment like built-up boats, gill nets and drag nets, etc., also appeared on the scene since 1965 and were gaining popularity. Besides the gill net and drag net, it was also proposed to bring into use nets of nylon thread for better returns. Period of July and August forms the main fishing season of the area. The annual fish catch amounts to about 15 quintals which was likely to go up with the expansion and scientific and organised development of pisciculture in the District. Local tanks and rivers offer bright possibilities for the development of this industry. For improving the economic condition of the fisher-folk through better techniques of fishing, fishermen's cooperative societies have been organised. These societies are given technical and financial assistance for purchasing improved fishing equipment.

**Measures to Improve the Quality of Breed**

The District has abundant livestock numbers but their productive efficiency is of a very low order. Their usefulness could be considerably increased by improving the quality of their breeds. Various scientific measures and well-organised schemes for improving the local breeds and securing greater output had already been undertaken in this District, as elsewhere, by the Government. These included steps like collection, preservation and utilization of semen at artificial insemination centres, intensification of breeding, establishment of



demonstration silo-pits for preservation of fodder, segregation of old animals and organisation of cattle shows, etc.

Thus, to begin with, an artificial insemination centre was established at Sidhi towards the end of Second Plan followed by another at Deosar during the Third Plan period.

Similarly, programme for intensification of breeding was also taken up by the Department through the establishment of five cross breeding units in the District during the Third Plan period. Besides, distribution of breeding bulls was also being undertaken. Thus up-grading of the local livestock was being carried on both by natural service as well as artificial insemination. The performance in this field by the close of the Third Plan, i.e., 1965-66 was 220 and 280 inseminations done and 205 and 361 natural services provided, respectively, through bulls and buffalo-bulls.

Then, by way of training the local people into the ways of providing more and nutritious cattle feed to their ill-fed and under-nourished animals, demonstration silo-pits were set up during the Third Plan. By the end of Third Plan there were 38-silo pits besides, 432 mangers and 116 water troughs in the District. In the same year 166 chaff-cutters were also distributed.

Cattle shows and calf rallies were being regularly organised in the District by the Department which provided the public with a wide range of choice of better selection of cattle. They also encourage the cattle breeders to produce and rear prize animals. For purposes of segregation of undesirable cattle one cattle collection centre was established at Sidhi in 1966-67.

**Animal Diseases and Veterinary Hospitals**

The local herdsmen and cultivators knew of many indigenous remedies to cure the various animal diseases found in the region and the old Rewa State Gazetteer mentions a good number of them. Apart from these widely practised indigenous methods of curing the animals of their ailments, modern scientific treatment is also being made available on an increasing scale by the Government through the establishment of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. Propagation and implementation of various precautionary measures like vaccination, etc., is also undertaken on Departmental basis.

To refer back to the old State Gazetteer, the disease locally known as *bilari* was said to be one of the commonest in the area. In this desease the throat and mouth become inflamed and the animal is unable either to drink or eat. The indigenous remedy for it is to administer *hing* (asafoetida), *kochila* (strychinia) and *kala zira* (a variety of cumin) mixed with ground *dhatura* leaves while a poultice of *madar (colotropis procera)* and *sehunda* a common jungle plant is applied to the sores. The Gazetteer mentions another common disease as *pankhar*, an affection of the intestines similar to colic, which causes a swelling of the abdomen and is supposed to be due to a grub found in certain grass. No medicine is said to be

used for this but instead charms and incantations are recited. Feet and mouth disease known as *bad* or *khurpaka* and *munhpaka* also finds a mention with its local remedy being the bread made of *urad* flour mixed with linseed-oil, and the animal while, it is administered, is made to stand in knee deep mud. Cow-pox or *devi* is cured by giving the animal a mixture of gram flour, butter-milk, *nim* leaves and coarse sugar.

Apart from these indigenous methods which were applied on the basis of local knowledge conserved by tradition and experience of generations, modern specific medicines are supplied regularly by the Department and vaccinations and castrations are undertaken as a regular measure. Thus, during the last year of Third Plan 15,857 castrations and 34,584 vaccinations were undertaken.

The establishment of Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries is a recent development. They came into existence in the post-Independence period as a result of implementation of Five Year Plans. By the end of the Third Plan in 1965-66 there were 8 veterinary hospitals, 26 dispensaries, 4 out-lying dispensaries and one mobile unit in the District.

## FORESTRY

The District abounds in forest wealth. It is divided into two forest divisions of East and West. More than half of the area of the District, i.e., 53.5 per cent was classified under forests in the year 1968-69. Among tahsils, Singrauli and Deosar tahsils were comparatively more rich in the forest. According to the old Rewa State Gazetteer forests in the then Bardi Tahsil falling within the present District area occupied 44 per cent of the area. This showed that there had been no decrease in forest area through all these years. As for forest products, in those days, *lac* was said to be an important source of revenue for that area but had later become a minor produce in the District. Timber mostly from *sal* and bamboo form the major forest produce of these forests while minor forest produce comprises fuel wood, gum, catechu, lac and *tendu* leaves.

Forests of Sidhi have been playing an important role in the economy of the District as well as of the neighbouring districts. They supply timber, fuel, charcoal bamboo and other minor forest produce to the inhabitants. Sale of timber, bamboo coupes and tendu leaves provides the District with a mojor source of revenue. The people also receive benefits in the form of nistar facilities which include supply of non-prohibited small size timber. *Nistar* and commercial depots have been established in areas other than forests to meet the local demands. Availability of *Mahua* and other fruits and roots are additional advantages accruing to the local villagers.

Catechu is produced mostly in the West Division. Similarly, some gum is produced in the East Division. *Sal* and bamboo of this region are known to excel in their quality.



The surplus forest produce is exported to the nearby markets of Rewa, Satna and Mirzapur. It is sold by auction to the purchasers except *tendu* leaves which are worked departmentally, by employing agents and then the leaves are sold to the purchasers approved by the Department. Bamboos are also supplied to the Orient Paper Mills, Limited, at Amlai in the nearby Shahdol District for making paper pulp.

As a measure of development of valuable species of trees plantations of teak and eucalyptus were being raised in the District. The development of *lac* cultivation has also received the attention of the Government and a brood of *lac-germ was being established at Mata in the West Forest Division.*

## STATE ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE

Sidhi District, which formed a part of the erstwhile Rewa State did not receive State assistance in the form of regular *taccavi* loans but was granted liberal advances in times of scarcity for the purchase of seed and bullocks and the construction of *bandhs.*

In the post-Independence period the farmers of the District have been given regular loans by the Government for specific purposes under the two Acts, viz, Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884. During the decade from 1950-51 to 1960-61 covering roughly the first two Five Year Plans the largest amount of loan amounting to Rs. 1.92 lakhs was granted in the year 1958-59. As against this in 1954-55 the smallest amount of loans amounting only to Rs. 9,541 was granted. Figures of these loans for the three Five Year Plans and later years are given below:-

**Table No. IV-5**

**Loans Granted From State Funds** (In Rs.)

| Year | Ordinary Taccavi | | G.M.F. Taccavi | | Block Taccavi | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.L.Act.+ | L.I.L.Act.0 | A.L.Act. | L.I.L.Act. | A.L.Act. | L.I.L.Act. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1950-51 | 15,370 | 8,125 | 40,460 | 59,449 | 6,671 | 17,434 |
| Total First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56) | 37,150 | 49,884 | 2,05,558 | 2,38,518 | 53,174 | 1,08,767 |
| Total Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) | 6,57,535 | 2,55,013 | 1,85,081 | 90,407 | 9,685 | 98,706 |
| Total Third Plan | | | | | | |

(Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1961-62 to | | | | | | |
| 1965-66) | 2,46,120 | 2,78,675 | 3,74,206 | 8,81,938 | 84,477 | 1,24,190 |
| 1966-67 | 10,71,176 | 1,55,000 | 1,92,814 | 4,64,114 | 1,34,957 | 36,000 |
| 1967-68 | 18,54,106 | 1,49,250 | 68,063 | 2,66,027 | 59,441 | 33,500 |
| 1968-69 | 7,814 | 23,144 | 29,800 | 1,14,564 | 3,016 | — |
| 1969-70 | 24,425 | 5,080 | — | 1,33,416 | — | — |
| 1970-71 | 6,400 | 46,560 | — | 4,08,498 | — | — |

\+ Agriculturists Loans Act

o Land Improvement Loans Act

## FAMINE

The principal reasons of famines and scarcities in Sidhi District are generally poor soils which do not retain moisture and the total dependence on the capricious rains which are more often than not uneven and untimely. This continued phenomenon of uncertain rainfall was particularly noticeable during some years in the sixties, in the post Independence area.

The District alongwith other parts of the former State of Rewa suffered quite often from the vicissitudes of many a natural calamity in the past. The period from 1918 to 1921 can be described to be one of the severe most in these parts of the country. It started with the influenza epidemic in the year 1918 making the cultivators unable to attend to their field operations then most needed. Afterwards the rains ceased leaving the land unfit for sowing purposes. This led to the exodus of the people to the neighbouring British districts. The Revenue Member who was appointed Famine Officer, first took a tour of the southern parts of the State(including the present District) and recommended gratuitous relief system as a remedy. This and other relief measures largely stopped the emigration. Those four years witnessed unmitigated suffering caused by a succession of famines and floods But the floods were more damaging in the northern parts of the former State.

The effect of famine in these days was particularly severe as the area was perhaps the most ill-served part of the State from the point of view of means of communications and transportation. While these facilities have been on the increase through all the years of the development plans, prompt Government action has made famine in the old sense more or less a phenomenon of the past. Still the District remains a regular sufferer from droughts of varying intensity, as observed before, due to the vagarise of rains on which its crops totally depend and due to the generally poor quality of its soil. As a measure to arrest their effect a number of special irrigation projets have beef selected and schemes have been drawn under "scarcity-drought affected areas programme." The District suffered sevrely from drought conditions in the years 1952, 1957-58 and between 1963-64 and 1969-70. Singrauli tahsil suffered from a total loss of *Kharif* crops due to the lack of rains in



the area. The condition, however, was quickly remedied through opening of a number of relief works the expenditure on which continued to be incurred during the successive years.

The huge amount spent by the Government on famine relief works during the period 1965-66 to 1970-71 is shown in the Table below : -

**Table No. IV- 6**

**Expenditure on Relief**

| Year | Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) |
|---|---|
| 1965-66 | 19.91 |
| 1966-67 | 109.91 |
| 1967-68 | 75.65 |
| 1968-69 | 0.17 |
| 1969-70 | 5.16 |
| 1970-71 | 1.47 |

# CHAPTER V
# INDUSTRIES

**Population Dependent on Industries**

The number of workers dependent for their livelihood on industries was 20,445 in the year 1961. Out of these 20,445 "workers", dependent on industries, as many as 13,894 were working in household industries and 6,207 "workers" were engaged in industrial activities allied to agriculture like live-stock, mining, quarrying, and fishing etc. Only 344 "workers" were classified as working in "manufacturing" other than house-hold industries, which mainly consists of craftmen and some other technical persons.

In the year 1971, the population of "workers" dependent on industries appear to have decreased considerably, the number being 15,053. The "workers" engaged in industrial activities allied to agriculture like livestock, forests, plantations, hunting, etc., was 5,575. Mining and quarrying employed only 369 workers. Together these two categories of industrial activities provided employment to 5,944 "workers" as against 6,307 in 1961. In the household industries, the number of "workers" in 1971 was 7,850 as against 13,894 in 1961. The number of "workers" dependent on other than household industries, however, increased to 1,259 in 1971, as compared to only 344 in 1961. Thus, while overall dependence of population on industries for livelihood was reduced, there was an increase in the number of workers in industrial activity proper i.e., industrial activity other than household.

## OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

This District formed part of the Rewa State. The Rewa State was described in the earlier State Gazetteer as industrially backward. The main reason of this industrial backwardness was considered to be a ready and easy means of livelihood afforded by agriculture, because of which it was not thought necessary to engage in or develop other industries. Thus, all the traditional industries like goldsmithy, blacksmithy, carpentry, lac-work, pottery, oil crushing, cloth printing and dyeing which existed in the olden time, continue to exist, catering to the basic needs of the rural population. Sidhi District even now is mostly rural.

According to the Rewah State Gazetteer, the manufacture of coarse cloth called *gazi* was of long standing in the region. The *Kori, Jullahas* and *Panas* were engaged in manufacturing these stuffs since early days A considerable dyeing industry also existed in the region. The *Rangrez* and *Chhipas* were dyeing *amua*-coloured cloths in various shades since olden times.



Goldsmiths of this region were adept in ornamental arts. Among ornaments *kakuniha, goph, gunj, katwa, besar, damini* and ear-rings were speciality of the former State.

An inferior class of metal workers called *Audhias* were manufacturing ornaments in brass, bell metal and white metal. The blacksmiths and carpenters were found in every village of the region. *Pharasa* or battle-axes made in Singrauli were popular.

The carpenters were producing agricultural implements, country carts and rude household fittings and furniture in the region. The articles turned out by *Kunderas* were popular in the region. The *Kunderas* were making wooden frames for *hukkas,* rulers, sticks and wooden-toys and vessels.

The manufacture of lac-ornaments was carried on in rural areas. The pottery industry was supplying household utensils. The manufacture of edible oil was done by means of country presses or *Kolhus.*

A brief reference of the old mining industry in Sidhi seems important here. The Corundum quarries in the District are known to have supplied the mineral for over a hundred years. The Techno-Economic Survey Report of the State recommended that "In spite of severe competition from synthetic abrasives, Corundum will find a use for specialized purposes such as finishing of optical lenses".[1]

## POWER

The District had no power generation station till January, 1958, when Power House at Sidhi was established, under the management of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. After a gap of a decade two distribution centres were started in 1968 at Churhat and Waidhan. With a view to intensifying electrification programme separate electrical division of Rewa was formed on Ist June, 1969. Sidhi District formed part of the Division. Sidhi power station stopped power generation and was being supplied power from Amarkantak from the year 1965-66. In the year 1971 there were four electricity distribution centres in the District.

In the year 1960-61 there were 213 consumers of electricity of all types. The number had increased to 353 in 1965-66. During the year 1969-70 total number of consumers in Sidhi District was 1,172 and 14.21 lakh units were sold. In 1970-71 this had increased to 36.95 lakh units with 1,619 consumers. Per capita electric consumption in Sidhi District was 3 units in 1969-70 which has increased to 7 units in 1970-71.

As regards rural electrification, during the First Five Year Plan period not a single village was electrified. During the Second Plan period only one village was electrified in the District, this number increased to 7 in the Third Plan period. During

1. Techno-Economic Survey Report of Madhya Pradesh, 1966, p. 55.

the Fourth Plan Period rural electrification programme was given importance and in 1967-68, number of electrified villages in the District reached 11. This number further increased to 30 and 79 in 1968-69 and 1970-71. Till the year 1974, there were 110 electrified villages in the District.

## MINERALS AND MANUFACTURES

### Mining

Valuable mineral deposits are located in the District. The Geological Department was established in 1917 by the former Government of Rewa State with the object of systematically examining and exploiting the mineral deposit of this region. But because of various reasons the Department was aboilshed in 1922. The latest and systematic geological survey and mapping was done by the Geological Survey of India in the year 1952-53.

The principal minerals found in the District are coal, corundum, sillimanite, barytes, copper and iron-ore. The coal, corundum and sillimanite are the well prospected minerals in the District. During the year 1961-62, a survey of Kymore Hills in Sidhi District was undertaken with a view to locating the expansion of Satna limestone band. Good deposits were located which gave very encouraging results as mentioned below:-

CUO - 47 to 51 per cent Mag-0.76 to 2.28 per cent s102-3.90 to 11.26 per cent.[1]

It may further be mentioned in this connection that prospecting for graphite in the District near village Urgardhi in Deosar tahsil, work was carried out during 1970-71.[2]

### Coal

The most important mineral in the District is coal from the Singrauli Coal field. The location of coal reserves are reported to be at Churoli, Teldha, Thuruwa, Kachara and Chitanh in Singrauli tahsil.

Coal is being worked out by the National Coal Development Corporation, which was given a licence under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, in the year 1962. The Jhingurda colliery in Singrauli tahsil was established in 1965. At the time of establishment, total investment at the colliery was Rs. 950 lakhs (fixed and working capital). Installed capacity was 10 wagons of coal daily. The number of workers employed was 604. The output and employment in important mineral industries for the year 1964 to 1967 is given here under:-

1. Annual Report of Mining Department, 1961-62, p.5
2. Economic Survey of M.P., 1971-72, p. 70.



**Table No. V-1**

**Production of Minerals**

| Year | Corundum | | Sillimanite | | Coal | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Out put (in Tonnes) | Average Persons employed daily | Out put (in Tonnes) | Average No. of Persons employed daily | Out put (in Tonnes) | Average No. of persons employed daily |
| 1964 | 543 | 54 | 1,442 | 32 | - | - |
| 1965 | 1,837 | 98 | 1,026 | 40 | - | - |
| 1966 | 385 | 96 | 466 | 10 | - | - |
| 1967 | 304 | 34 | 327 | 29 | 12,267 | 1,000 |

In the year 1971-72, the fixed and working capital investment in coal mining was of the order of Rs. 858 lakhs. Production of coal in this year was 13 lakh tonnes. The number of workers employed was 878 including 18 officers.

In the year 1972, the National Coal Development Corporation, opened up another mine at Gorbi in Singrauli area. In 1973, the production of coal mines was 17.56 lakh metric tonnes. The number of labourers increased to 915. The Corporation has further proposed for opening up 9 more collieries in Singrauli area, and this proposal was under consideration of the Government in 1976.

The following table gives the output and value of important minerals during 1971 to 1973.

**Table No. V-2**

**Out-put and Value of Important Minerals**

(Out-put in Tonnes)

| Year | Coal | | Corundum | | Sillimanite | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Out-put | Value (Rs.) | Out-put | Value (Rs.) | Out-put | Value (Rs.) |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1971 | 12,17,620 | 3,35,68,783 | 196.98 | 1,10, 268 | 96.16 | 14,424 |
| 1972 | 15,02,880 | 4,01,06,618 | 200.94 | 1,12,026 | 67.80 | 10,170 |
| 1973* | 17,56,390 | 5,03,00,052 | 119.09 | 67,138 | 63.00 | 5,670 |

| Year | Calonite | |
|---|---|---|
| | Out-put | Value (Rs.) |
| | 7 | 8 |
| 1971 | 106.00 | 2,120 |
| 1972 | 225.50 | 4,014 |
| 1973* | 189.50 | 3,790 |

* Latest figures are given in Appendix C.

Source:- Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1974, Sidhi

**Corundum and Sillimanite**

It may seen that in recent years, the corundum and sillimanite output has, suffered but considerable improvement was recorded in respect of coal.

Occurence of corundum and sillimanite is reported at Pipra and Karkota in Singrauli tahsil. In 1961-62, the value and income derived from corundum was Rs.66,638 and Rs.3,195 respectively. In 1973, the production and value of corundum was 119.09 tonnes and Rs. 2,67,138 respectively.

**Manufactures**

Except for coal mining industry, which is running on large or medium scale, there is no other industrial unit which could be considered as big. In fact the position regarding other manufacturing industries in the District is one of very rudimentary development. In the year 1962, there were only 6 small scale units of dal, rice, and flour mills, employing a total of 16 persons. At the end of the decade in 1969, there were 15 small units. Like flour mills, saw mills, oil mills, cotton-carding, etc., not coming under the purview of the Factories Act. Information regarding units as compiled by Directorate of Industries, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 1969 is given below:-

**Table No. V-3**

**Small Scale Industries**

| Type of Industry | | Number of Units | Persons Employed | Main Products |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Flour Mills | 2 | 10 | Flour (processing) |
| 2. | Cotton Carding | 2 | 11 | Cotton carding(processing) |
| 3. | Saw Mills | 3 | 21 | Sawing of wood, wooden furniture |
| 4. | Printing Press | 3 | 16 | Printing and binding |
| 5. | Oil Mills | 2 | 10 | Oil-cake |
| 6. | Brick Manufacturing | 1 | 10 | Bricks |
| 7. | Jwellery Manufacturing | 1 | 8 | Silver-wire |
| 8. | Wooden Furniture Manufacturing | 1 | 5 | Furniture |

In the year 1970, the Chief Inspector of Factories for the first time recorded one registered unit in Sidhi District, namely the Renu Sagar Power Co. Ltd., (Ropeway Loading Station), Singrauli, which worked with 50 workers in that year. In 1973, again it was reported that there existed no unit registered under the Factories Act.

But it appears that there has been a steady improvement in the industrialization during the early year of the `seventies. The registered small scale units with the Industries Department in March 1971 shot up to 116 with a fixed capital investment



of Rs. 606.8 thousand, providing employment to 211 workers. Largely it remained confined to establishment of traditional industries such as saw mills, blacksmithy and flour mills, etc. Owing to increased emphasis on rapid industrialization, the Government launched a number of schemes. Declaring Sidhi as an industrially backward area, categorising it in `C' for purposes of special fiscal and other facilities, the Development blocks of Majhauli, Deosar, Sidhi and Waidhan were included in backward areas and a subsidy of 10 per cent was approved for setting up industries in the area. Consequently, by the end of March 1973, the number of industrial units further increased to 170 and the fixed capital investment to Rs.1272.5 thousand. These units engaged 543 workers on an average. In the following years till 1975-76, a number of new units were established, covering printing presses, readymade garments, tyre-retreading, ice-candy, electrical goods and repairing, confectionery, automobiles, besides traditional oil, flour, leather, furniture, saw milling units. It was reported by the Industries Department that, 15 units in 1973-74, 10 units in 1974-75 and 23 industries in 1975-76 were registered with the Industries Department. The largest capital investment of Rs.2,34,240 in 4 bakery units was registered in 1972-73, providing employment to 41 workers. During the same year, 16 saw mills and oil manufacturing industries were also established with a capital expenditure of Rs. 2,31,757, and gave employment to 37 workers.

**State Aid to Industries**

In accordance with the Government policy for promotion of industries, under the State Aid to Industries Act, Government have been giving loans to small-scale units of different industries in the District. Accordingly, in the year 1954-55, loans amounting to Rs. 21,000 were distributed to 3 industrial units in the District. During the Second Plan period (1956-57 to 1960-61) Rs. 52,571 were distributed to 111 units. During the Third Plan period (1961-62 to 1965-66), loans amounting to Rs. 67,180 were distributed to 128 units and during the yearly Plan periods (1966-67 to 1968-69) Rs. 49,825 was distributed to 65 units. The industries receiving this benefit included leather-goods, brick making, soap manufacturing, readymade-garments, gold-smithy, rope-making, toy making, blacksmithy, tailoring, carpentry, etc. Since 1972-73, loan amounting to Rs. 9,350 was granted till the year 1974-75. The industries receiving these benefits included 6 readymade garment units, a printing press, and a wooden toy manufacturing unit. In 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 18,500 was disbursed to 12 readymade garments units, 5 in manufacturing, 1 dry cleaning and one plastic goods manufacturing unit.

**Cottage Industries and Industrial Cooperatives**

While referring to the old-time industries in the District it was pointed out that practically all the old time industries are working inspite of the competition from the products of the large scale industries. These industries survived due to their quality of products, which particularly suited to the taste and purse of the rural population. Another reason for their survival is the State-aid through cooperative societies

and Industries Department. Following account of the cottage industries in Sidhi District is given from this perspective.

**Weaving**

There were four cooperatives of weavers, two in Singrauli and two in Deosar tahsils. Out of these four, there was only one society, namely Singrauli Khadi Gramodyog which was working in the year 1971.

**Oil Manufacturing**

Six cooperatives of oil manufacturers were established in all the three tahsils of the District but only one at Kochila from Gopadbanas Tahsil was working in 1971.

**Rice and Dal**

There were three societies of rice and dal manufacturers but all these were defunct in 1971.

**Goldsmithy**

Goldsmiths, generally manufacture traditional ornaments by means of hand punches on both gold and silver sheets and strips and prepare wires for decorative designs. In the year 1971-72, there was one cooperative society of goldsmiths working in the District at Sidhi.

**Carpentry and Blacksmithy**

In Sidhi District, carpenters, mainly produce wooden agricultural implements, doors and windows and cheap wooden furniture for rural population. There were three cooperative societies of wood workers, two in Deosar and one in Singrauli tahsils, but by 1971 all the three societies were defunct. Blacksmiths in the District are also engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, bullock carts rims and other household utensils. There was no cooperative society of blacksmiths in the District.

**Leather Goods**

Tanning of hides and manufacturing of footwear for the local needs is being carried on practically everywhere. There was however, a considerable cooperative activity in this field of manufacture as can be seen from the number of societies which were eight. These were registered from the year 1954 to 1964 in all the three tahsils but by the year 1971, all these societies were either defunct or dormant.

**Brick Manufacturing**

Making of bricks and tiles is an important household industry in rural areas. Village potters combine earthen pot making with brick making. This household industry is found practically all over the rural areas. There were three cooperatives of brick manufacturers but none was working in 1971.

**Bamboo Work**

Forests in the District abound in bamboo trees. Bamboos are, therefore, used in the construction of household roofs. Apart from these, baskets, fans, and mats are also being prepared. There were five cooperatives of bamboo workers,



all in the Gopadbanas tahsil. All these were either defunct or dormant by 1971.

Thus out of a total of 37 industrial cooperatives under different industries, registered mostly during the different plan periods, by the year 1970-71, only three societies were working, the other being either defunct or dormant.

**Rural Work Shed**

Till the year 1975-76, two rural work sheds were constructed. rural work shed, Karodia was established in 1965. Covering an area of 3.88 acres, one shed has so far, been constructed by the Department. Half of the shed has been alloted to Irrigation Department and the rest is lying vacant.

The second rural work shed was constructed in 1966 at Baithan village, covering an area of 3.00 acres one shed has been constructed in it, which has been alloted to Food Corporation of India. No industry has, so far, been established in the rural work sheds owing to lack of water and electric supply.

## Industrial Training

Under the control of Tribal Welfare Department, an Adivasi Training-cum Production Centre was working at Sidhi in the year 1972. Since 1967-68, the centre trained 31 trainees in carpentry, 49 in stitching, 33 in brick making, 35 in sheet-metal units. Thus during the 5 year ending 1971-72, 148 artisans were trained at the Centre. At block levels too, various training centres were started periodically for different trades. In 1971-72, the Industries Department was running a stitching and embroidery training centre, which has turned out 71 trainees during 1967 to 1972.

## INDUSTRIAL ARTS

Among the industrial arts, mention may be made of the artistic articles of wood, bamboo and lac. Wooden toys and other articles are turned out by *Kunderas.* Lac ornaments are turned out by Lakheras. Apart from wooden toys and lac ornaments traditional head-gear or *mukut* made of bamboo, wood and paper is also a speciality of Sidhi District. In addition to this, gold, silver, brass and bell-metal ornaments are manufactured.

## INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL

The District has forest and mineral resources of importance, yet it has remained economically undeveloped. The industrial survey carried on by the Industries Department envisaged the possibilities of the industrial development of the District on the basic of agriculture, forest, live-stock and mineral resources.

**Live-Stock Based Industries**

The cattle population of the District was about 10 lakh as per 1961 count. About 50,000 hides per year and bones and horns are also available in the District. Thus, there are ample possibilities for establishing tanneries, bone mills, fertiliser plant, bone digester and leather-goods manufacturing units.

**Forest Based Industries**

The District had about 262.51 square miles area in forests. *Sal* wood and bamboo are important forest produce. Apart from these, *tendu patti*, gum and *kathha* are also available. There are possibilities of establishing wood seasoning and preservation plant, hard-board plant, plywood and chip-board manufacturing units, wooden furniture, bamboo and chip-board manufacturing units, wooden furniture, bamboo goods etc. Apart from these bidi factories, lac-refinery and lac goods, ayurvedic medicines, essence oils and wood distillation plants can also be established in the District.

**Agriculture Based Industries**

Agriculture is the main occupation of the District. Production of rice is nearly 50 per cent of the total agricultural produce. Wheat, maize, jowar, gram, and oil-seeds are the other agricultural products. There are good possibilities of establishing rice-based industries like rice husking and polishing units, rice mills, straw board, *poha* and *murmura* manufacturing units.

**Mineral Based Industries**

The District is rich in mineral resources. Singrauli Tahsil of the District has large reserves of coal. Corundum, sillimanite, barytes, copper, sillimanite, iron-ore are the other minerals available in the District. Apart from these, lime-stone, building stone, clay, etc., are also found in the District. There are possibilities of establishing synthetic petroleum plant low temperature carbonization plant, refractory and ceramic industry, cement and lime industry, fertiliser plant and abrasive factory. Apart from these, brick manufacturing, stone breaking and crushing units and coal carbonisation plant can also be established.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYER'S ORGANISATION

Industrial activity in the District being at a very low level there was no scope of trade unionism. As such till 1969, there was not a single registered trade union. However, in the year 1970, Colliery Mazdoor Panchayat, Singrauli was registered as a trade union.

## WELFARE OF INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

After Independence various labour welfare legislations were introduced with a view to improving the living and working conditions of labourers, especially industrial labourers. Employees' State Insurance Scheme has not been made applicable in the District.

Provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 in the matter of regulations of working hours, sanitation, safety measures, conditions of work, sheds, holidays etc., became applicable to the factories registered under the Factories Act. But there were no such factories till 1969. There was only one factory employing 20 male workers, registered in 1970 under this Act.

Under the Madhya Pradesh Fixation of Minimum Wages Act, 1962, minimum rates of wages are fixed for certain Scheduled Industries like, public motor



transport, saw mills, oil mills, rice, pulse and flour mills bidi industry, stone crushing, building construction, shops, hotels and other commercial establishments. In the year 1970-71 there were 25 establishments from different Scheduled Industries employing about 756 workers who were protected under the minimum protected wages legislation. Majority of the workers was from stone-crushing and construction industries. This legislation was also made applicable to agriculture on experimental basis.

Apart from statutory welfare measures, National Coal Development Corporation, Singrauli is providing fringe benefits to its workers like free supply of coal, water and electricity for domestic consumption, and free medical facilities. Apart from these, the Coal Board gives train fare, profit sharing bonus, gratuity, family pension, residential accommodation on nominal rent.

# CHAPTER VI

# BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Paucity of old records during the period of erstwhile feudatory States makes it difficult to trace precisely the emergence, growth and decline of the various credit agencies in the District. In former days there were no banks to conduct banking business in this region. It was mostly carried on by local *shroffs* and village money lenders. Thus, the age old institution of money lenders had traditionally been the main agency meeting the credit requirements of the District in the past and continues to enjoy prominent position even today. Later, the former State of Rewa started a Banker's shop at Rewa to finance the trade of this region, which was later on converted as Bank of Baghelkhand.

General Credit Facilities Available

The sources of general credit facilities in the District includes Government, moneylenders, cooperative societies, cooperative banks and commercial banks.

**Registered Money Lenders**

In Sidhi District private money lending was done by big cultivators, land lords and village traders. Generally, trading classes were engaged in this profession. With the attianment of Independence various legislative measures were promulgated to regulate the money lending business. The registration and licencing of money lenders and maintenance of accounts in prescribed forms was made compulsory, but very few of them got themselves registered. Tahsilwise number of registered money lenders in Sidhi District for the years 1966-67 to 1975 -76 are given in the Table below.

**Table No. VI-1**

**Tahsilwise Number of Registered Money Lenders**

| Year | Gopadbanas | Singrauli | Deosar |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1966-67 | 6 | 3 | Nil |
| 1967-68 | 6 | 3 | Nil |
| 1968-69 | 7 | 3 | Nil |
| 1969-70 | 9 | 3 | Nil |
| 1970-71 | 6 | 3 | Nil |
| 1971-72 | 5 | - | Nil |
| 1972-73 | 8 | 1 | Nil |
| 1973-74 | 6 | - | Nil |
| 1974-75 | 13 | 1 | Nil |
| 1975-76 | 14 | 2 | Nil |

Source: Sub-Registrars, Gopadbanas, Deosar and Singrauli



**Cooperative Credit**

Cooperative movement forms the basis of a rural economy. After the formation of Madhya Pradesh and particularly with the beginning of the planning era, cooperative credit gained momentum in this District. The Third Five Year Plan has ushered in a new era of cooperative development in the District. At present the District is being served with all the branches of cooperative credit viz.,(1) Cooperative Central Bank (ii) Land Development Bank (iii) Agricultural Credit Societies. A brief description of the various cooperative credit agencies is given in the following paragraphs.

**District Central Cooperative Bank, Sidhi**

The District Central Cooperative Bank, Sidhi was established on 30th May, 1962 with headquarters at Sidhi. The area of operation of this Bank is whole of the Sidhi District. Till,June,1972 the Bank opened it's branches at Deosar(1963), Baithan(1964), Hinoti(1965), Rampur(1965), Churhat(1967), Majholi (1965), Sarai(1969), and Chitrangi(1969).

The Bank provides short term and mid-term loans to cultivators through member societies for agricultural purposes. It also transacts normal banking business and accepts higher rate of interest to mobilise rural savings. The working of the Bank in Sidhi District is given in the Table below.

**Table No.VI-2**

**District Central Cooperative Bank, Sidhi**

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

| Year | Member-ship | Share Capital | Reserves | Deposits | Working Capital | Loans Out-stan-ding | Profit Earned |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971-72 | 287 | 19.93 | 1.19 | 25.02 | 115.70 | 93.88 | 1.72 |
| 1972-73 | 285 | 19.94 | 3.42 | 28.55 | 106.63 | 78.00 | 1.82 |
| 1973-74 | 286 | 19.96 | 3.71 | 28.65 | 100.36 | 74.94 | 0.49 |
| 1974-75 | 286 | 19.96 | 5.86 | 27.53 | 97.99 | 73.49 | 0.36 |
| 1975-76 | 287 | 20.28 | 6.86 | 27.69 | 97.43 | 70.55 | 0.15 |

Source: District Central Cooperative Bank, Sidhi

The data given in the above table indicate that the performance of the Bank during 1971 to 1976 was not satisfactory. It is also reflected in the decline in bank deposits and working capital. Bank deposits and working capital of the Bank which stood at Rs.25.02 lakh and Rs.115.70 lakh in 1971-72 were decreased to Rs. 27.69 lakh and Rs. 97.43 lakh, respectively in 1975-76. Profits of the Bank were also reduced from Rs. 1.72 lakh in 1971-72 to Rs. 0.15 lakh in 1975-76. Static amount of share capital and poor bank deposits of the Bank are also indicative of its poor performance in attracting the savings from public in its operational area.

**District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Sidhi**

The Bank was established on 29th January, 1965 with headquarters at Sidhi. The Bank opened branches at Deosar in 1968 and at Baithan in 1970. The area of operation of this Bank is whole of the Sidhi District. At the time of registration it's membership was only 44 which increased to 1815 in 1971. The working capital increased from Rs.6,755 in 1964-65 to Rs. 14.64 lakh in 1972-73. Details regarding working and progress of the Bank since 1966-67 to 1972-73 are given in the Table below.

**Table No. VI-3**

**Cooperative Land Development Bank, Sidhi**

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

| Year | Membership | Share Capital | Working Capital | Loans Advanced | Loans Outstanding |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1966-67 | 399 | 0.30 | 4.42 | 1.16 | 3.83 |
| 1967-68 | 1,013 | 0.36 | 5.58 | 1.32 | 4.89 |
| 1968-69 | 1,348 | 0.40 | 6.86 | 1.45 | 5.95 |
| 1969-70 | 1,547 | 0.52 | 9.84 | 2.41 | 7.94 |
| 1970-71 | 1,815 | 0.77 | 10.80 | N.A. | 9.27 |
| 1971-72 | 720 | 0.91 | 10.81 | 2.12 | N.A. |
| 1972-73 | 782 | 1.02 | 14.64 | 3.12 | N.A. |

Source: Cooperative Land Development Bank, Sidhi

The Bank provides long and mid term loans to cultivators for capital expenditures of permanent nature to be incurred on agricultural operations. In 1965-66 loans advanced by the Bank stood at Rs. 1.35 lakh which increased in 1972-73 to Rs. 3.12 lakh. Outstanding loans of the Bank to it's members stood at Rs. 9.27 lakh in 1970-71. The Bank advanced loans for farm developments digging of wells, purchasing of tractors and pump-sets etc. Purposewise distribution of loans for the years 1965-66 to 1970-71 was as follows.

**Table No.VI-4**

**Purposewise Loan Distribution**

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

| Year | Digging of Wells | Farm Expen-diture | Purchase of Tractors | Purchase of Pumps Sets | Repayment of Old Debt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1965-66 | 0.66 | 0.50 | — | 0.04 | 0.13 |
| 1966-67 | 0.31 | 0.51 | 0.19 | — | 0.06 |
| 1967-68 | 0.51 | 0.38 | 0.25 | 0.16 | 0.04 |
| 1968-69 | 0.54 | 0.24 | 0.63 | 0.05 | — |
| 1969-70 | 1.54 | 0.29 | 0.25 | 0.34 | — |

Source: Cooperative Land Development Bank, Sidhi



**Cooperative Credit Societies**

These societies provide short and midterm loans to cultivators for productive purposes. In 1950-51, there were only 3 agricultural credit societies in Sidhi District. This number increased to 28 and 167 till the end of First Plan and Second Plan, respectively. Till the end of Third Plan, the number of societies increased to 310. In 1970-71, 231 agricultural credit societies were functioning in Sidhi District. Details regarding share capital, working capital, loans advanced and outstanding loans of these societies for some selected years between 1951 to 1973 were as under.

**Table No.VI-5**

**Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies**

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

| Year | Number of Societies | Share Capital | Working Capital | Loans Advanced |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950-51 | 3 | 0.004 | 0.004 | — |
| 1955-56 | 28 | 0.04 | 0.04 | — |
| 1960-61 | 167 | 1.18 | 7.12 | 5.65 |
| 1965-66 | 310 | 5.46 | 50.51 | 26.69 |
| 1966-67 | 287 | 8.27 | 76.72 | 42.53 |
| 1967-68 | 235 | N.A. | 88.21 | 25.45 |
| 1968-69 | 234 | N.A. | 104.92 | 39.56 |
| 1969-70 | 231 | 19.37 | 117.02 | 90.52 |
| 1970-71 | 231 | 22.38 | 122.23 | 86.73 |
| 1971-72 | 231 | 28.18 | 130.13 | 25.96 |
| 1972-73 | 231 | 24.35 | 105.96 | 11.11 |

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Sidhi

As economy of the Sidhi District is entirely rural and backward, these societies made a remarkable progress in financing the agricultural population. In 1950-51, loans advanced to cultivators were negligible. These societies advanced loans of Rs. 5.65 lakh in 1960-61 which increased to Rs. 86.73 lakh in 1970-71. Loans advanced by these societies stood at Rs. 11.11 lakh in 1972-73. The number of members of these societies was 30,158 in the year 1970-71.

**Joint Stock Banks**

History of commercial banking in this region dates back to 1933, when the Bank of Baghelkhand was incorporated on Ist May, 1933, with registered office at Rewa. Since it's advent it opened a network of branches and pay offices all over the former Rewa State. Apart from normal banking business, State Treasury work was also entrusted to the Bank and it was designated as "Raj Behar." In 1947, the Bank had it's treasury pay office at Sidhi, which was merged with State Bank of India in

December, 1961. Thus, State Bank of India started it's treasury pay office at Sidhi in 1961, which has been upgraded to full fledged branch in December, 1969. Later, the Bank opened it's offices at Churhat in 1972. By the end of September, 1972 Allahabad Bank had it's banking offices at Sidhi, Bargaon Baithan, Jaiwan, Majhauli and Morwa. State Bank of India further opened it's offices at Baithan in 1975 and at Morwa in 1976. Apart from these commercial bank offices, the Central Cooperative Bank, Sidhi is also doing normal banking business in the District.

**Spread of Banking**

By the end of December, 1967 average population per banking office in Sidhi District was 6,81,000. With the increase in population it increased to 7,16,000 in June, 1969 and to 7,35,000 in September, 1970. After nationalisation of commercial banks, branch expansion activities were accelerated and the district average reduced to 1,11,000 by the end of June, 1972. The District ranked last, 324th in the average population per banking office in districtwise data arranged in ascending order of population served in the country.

**Volume of Business**

By the end of June, 1972 seven banking offices were operating their business in Sidhi District, of these 5 reported their bank deposits and advances at Rs. 7 lakh and Rs. 1 lakh., respectively. Of the 9 functioning offices by the end of June, 1973, 8 reported their deposits and advances at Rs. 55 lakh and Rs. 4 lakh, respectively. Of the Rs. 55 lakh bank deposits, Rs. 13 lakh were in 312 current accounts, Rs. 20 lakh in 2,418 savings accounts and Rs. 22 lakh in 637 fixed deposit accounts. Thus, increase in bank deposits and advances indicate the progress and popularity of commercial banking in the District.

**Outstanding Credit**

As at the end of June, 1973, outstanding credit of 8 reporting offices in the District amounted to be Rs. 4.54 lakh, of which Rs.0.05 lakh were reported to be in agriculture, Rs. 1.17 lakh in trade, Rs. 0.45 lakh in personal loans, Rs. 1.40 lakh in other occupations and Rs. 1.47 lakh in industry. The total outstanding credit also includes Rs. 0.47 lakh in small scale industries.

**Lead Bank Scheme**

Under this Scheme, Allahabad Bank was designated as the "lead bank" to take the leading role in surveying the credit needs in development of branch banking and extension of credit facilities in the District. The Bank is also expected to act for opening of new branches as well as meeting the credit needs of the District. After the nationalisation of banks, the Bank opened it's offices at Bargaon, Baithan, Jaiwan and Majhauli which were unbanked till the eve of nationalisation.

## OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

**Small Saving Schemes**

The organisation attracting and mobilising the savings in the District may be grouped as (1) Post Office Saving Schemes and (2) Life Insurance. The small



saving schemes which continued thier operations in the District are (1) Post Office Saving Bank Account (2) 12 Year National Plan Certificates (3) 10 Year Treasury Savings Deposits (4) 15 Year Annuity Certificates and (5) Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme etc.

The gross and net deposits in the said schemes from 1963-64 to 1971-72 in Sidhi District were as follows.

**Table No.VI-6**

**Post Office Saving Schemes**

(In lakh Rs.)

| Year | Progressive Totals | | Yearly Net Target |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross | Net | |
| 1963-64 | 2.69 | 0.22 | 1 Lakh |
| 1964-65 | 3.68 | 1.02 | 1 Lakh |
| 1965-66 | 2.90 | 0.58 | 1 Lakh |
| 1966-67 | 4.86 | 1.81 | 2 Lakh |
| 1967-68 | 6.89 | 2.05 | 3 Lakh |
| 1968-69 | 9.95 | 3.41 | 3 Lakh |
| 1969-70 | 9.13 | 2.90 | 3 Lakh |
| 1970-71 | 14.82 | 6.37 | 5 Lakh |
| 1971-72 | 14.20 | 5.34 | 6 Lakh |

Source: Regional Office, National Savings, Indore

The small saving per capita at the rate of 1971 population was Rs. 0.69 approximately for the year 1971-72.

**Life Insurance**

Insurance business is the best source of attracting savings of the people with risk covering. The figures regarding number of policies and business completed in the District since 1963-64 to 1971-72 were as under.

**Table No.VI-7**

**Life Insurance Business in Sidhi District**

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

| Year | Number of Policies | Business Completed |
|---|---|---|
| 1964-65 | 117 | 5.89 |
| 1965-66 | 235 | 11.12 |
| 1966-67 | 157 | 8.55 |
| 1967-68 | 163 | 8.37 |
| 1968-69 | 154 | 7.41 |
| 1970-71 | 150 | 11.50 |
| 1971-72 | 100 | 9.31 |

Source: Assistant Branch Manager, Rewa and 1970-71 , 1971-72 figures are from Development Officer, Sidhi

Apart from the life insurnace business, the Corporation has also been undertaking fire and other general insurnace business with effect from Ist April, 1964.

**Warehousing**

The Warehousing centre of the Madhya Pradesh Warehousing Corporation (Indore) was opened at Sidhi on Ist June, 1967. The agriculturists and businessmen on production of their werehouse receipts can take a loan to the tune of 70 to 75 per cent from the commercial banks. The storage in Warehousing Centre, Sidhi was 10,462 Qnts. in 1967-68. The Centre was closed on 5th June, 1968. Again in December, 1975 three centres were opened at Sidhi, Churhat and Baithan. During 1975-76, storage in Sidhi and Churhat centres was 2,383 qnts. and 4,842 qnts. respectively, while storage at Baithan was nil.

**Stock Exchange**

There is no stock exchange or any other specialised financial agency in Sidhi District.

## CURRENCY AND COINAGE

As Sidhi is one among the four districts of the former Rewah State, coins of the former State were prevalent in Sidhi District. Rewah State Gazetteer of 1907 mentioned that "there has never been a silver coinage in Rewah State[1]. But in some researches made by the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Rewah, it had been found that Rewah had silver coinage for three generations from Maharaja Jay Singh Deo to Maharaja Raghuraj Singh[2]. A silver rupee and a gold *muhar* of equal value of British *kaldar* was issued during the region of Maharaja Gulab Singh but it did not come into general circulation. It was used in Shahi Darbar for *nazar* and *nichhawar* etc[3]. Rewah had struck copper coins continually for three generations, from Jai Singh Deo to Raghuraj Singh. These coins have been mentioned in the Catalogue of Coins of Indian Museum, Calcutta, Native States by J. Allen as noted below[4].

| Rulers | A.D. | Number of Coins in Collection | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A.N. | A.R. | A.E. | |
| Jai Singh Deo | 1809 | — | — | 6 | 6 |
| Vishvanath Singh | 1835 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Raghuraj Singh | 1843 | — | — | 1 | 1 |

"The paisas of Jai Singh have for their inscription on the obverse" Struck at Rewah", but there are two varieties on the reverse. One has 'Samvat 1890' but the other has an emblem or mark like the Nagari numeral 9=1.

1. Rewah State Gazetteer, 1907, p.59.
2. Rewah State Directory, 1947, p.66.
3. Ibid.
4. Glories of Bandhogarh and It's Rulers, p.13.



"The coins of Vishvanath have on the obverse "Sika Riva, Jado Vishvanath Singh" in Nagari, the legend on the reverse is a transliteration of "Shree Ramadhikari". In 1849 Raghuraj Singh struck the coins which bear the figure of a loin and couple his name on the obverse with that of the British agent for the province, Mr. Bushby, on the reverse[1].

According to Rewah State Gazetteer of 1907, a copper coin called "Baggha Shahi" was issued in 1838, during the time of Maharaja Visvanath Singh, of which 56 went to a British rupee. It remained current untill the time of Maharaja Jai Singh. A list of coins which formed the ordinary currencies of the State before introduction of the British rupee from Rewah State Gazetteer of 1907 is given in Appendix. Thus, before 1868 the coins listed in appendix, formed the ordinary currency of the Rewah State. "Baggha Shahi" remained current until 1868, when the British coins were introduced and since then they were the legal tender in the former Rewah State.[2]

With the merger of states in the Indian Union, uniformity in coins and currency was introduced throughout the country and decimal system of currency is in operation since 1957.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

By the end of 19th century (1889-90) the trade of this region was mainly composed of agricultural produce and suffered a lot due to the indifferent crops and lack of transport facilities. According to Central India Agency Report of 1889-90, there were no large towns in the region and the trade was very small. The trading activities in this area were carried on mainly by means of bullock carts and ponies[3].

The chief trading classes in this region were *banias, brahmans* and other castes. The cloth dealers were mostly *Jains* and *Marwaris*. Salt, sugar and rice were chiefly imported by *Lawanas* or *Banjaras*.[4]

As regards commoditles of import and export, the Central India Agency Reports, Rewah State Administration Reports and Rewah State Gazetteer of 1907 mentioned that the principal articles of import in this region were piece goods, iron manufactures, metal utensils, salt, sugar, kerosine oil and small articles of daily use including paper, umbrella, boxes etc. The main articles of exports in normal years were cereals, wheat, rice, oilseeds and *ghee*. Apart from these, forest produce like *hurra*, lac, *mahua* etc. were also exported from the region.

Even after a long gap of decades trade of Sidhi District is still in backward condition. The District is entirely rural and the district head-quarters Sidhi is the only town.

1. Catalogue of Coins of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Native States, by J. Allen, p.340.
2. Rewah State Gazetteer, 1907, pp.59-61.
3. Ibid, p.44.
4. Ibid.

### Population Dependent on Trade and Commerce

In 1961, number of workers dependent on "trade and commerce" was 2,773 (2,410 rural and 363 urban) in Sidhi District. Out of 2,773 worker's in the District, 1,859 (1,496 rural and 363 urban) were in Gopadbanas tahsil, which includes Sidhi town also. Deosar and Singrauli tahsils were entirely rural and the number of workers dependent on trade and commerce in 1961 were 590 and 324, respectively in these tahsils. The District had very low level of employment in trade and commerce.

### Course of Trade

Since the individual economic entity of the Districts and places is fast disappearing with rapid increase in means of transport and communication, it is difficult to mention in absolute terms the volume and value of outflow or export and inflow or imports of the commodities from and to the District. However the arrivals at the regulated mandi depicts the course of trade in the District.

### Krishi Upaj Mandi, Sidhi

Market regulations have come up to solve many problems of cultivators in marketing of their produce. This makes marketing more orderly and efficient at the assembling centre. Main object of regulating a market or *mandi* is to regulate sales and purchases of agricultural produce, create conditions for fair competition, and thus, ensure a clean deal to the agriculturist. Sidhi mandi is the only regulated market in the District. This mandi was established in June, 1968. The main commodities transacted in Sidhi mandi are wheat, *arhar*, gram, *alsi*, and *masoor* etc. The quantity of arrivals in this Mandi are tabulated below.

**Tabel No.VI-8**

**Arrivals in Krishi Upaj Mandi, Sidhi**

(In qnts.)

| Year | *Arhar* | Gram | Alsi | *Jow* | Wheat | *Masoor* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1967-68 | 495 | 484 | 156 | 282 | 77 | 67 |
| 1969-70 | 1,833 | 1,329 | 447 | 375 | 605 | 431 |
| 1971-72 | 2,512 | 5,842 | 952 | 597 | 1,127 | 875 |
| 1972-73 | 10,155 | 8,492 | 3,504 | 4,294 | 1,062 | 1,213 |
| 1973-74 | 5,069 | 3,357 | 1,193 | 725 | 784 | 319 |
| 1974-75 | 2,022 | 949 | 1,404 | 463 | 412 | 278 |
| 1975-76 | 8,057 | 1,975 | 2,711 | 479 | 1,513 | 1,217 |

Source: Krishi Upaj Mandi, Sidhi

### Centres of Wholesale and Retail Trade

Except Gopadbanas tahsil, which contains Sidhi town, other two tahsils, Deosar and Singrauli are entirely rural. The proportion of rural to total population



in Gopadbanas tahsil was also 98.5 per cent in 1961 Census. Thus, Sidhi is a district of small villages and have no big markets, Sidhi is the only mandi centre where agricultural commodities are traded on wholesale basis. Apart from this Mitholi, Chitrangi, Deosar, Singrauli, Baithan, Churhat, and Rampur are the centres where commodities are traded on retail basis.

### Rural Marketing Centres

Weekly and fortnightly markets are a regular feature in the District's rural economy. Bulk of the commercial activities and trade of the District takes place on *bazar* days. In Sidhi District 20 periodical markets were held according to 1961 census survey. Of these periodical markets, 10 were held in Gopadbanas tahsil, 6 in Singrauli tahsil and 4 in Deosar tahsil.

### Fairs and Melas

Fairs and melas play important role in business transaction in rural areas. *Melas* since long have been an inevitable part of district's religious life and agricultural economy. They also assumed commercial character in later period. In all 30 fairs were held in Sidhi District. Out of these 14 were held in Gopadbanas tahsil, 15 in Deosar tahsil and one in Singrauli tahsil according to 1961 census.

## Cooperative Marketing Societies

By the end of 1971 only two marketing societies were functioning in Sidhi District at Sidhi and Baithan. Sidhi Cooperative Marketing Society was established on 17 September, 1960. After a long gap of a decade Baithan Cooperative Marketing Society was registered on 18th February, 1969. These societies are generally trading in sugar, kerosine-oil, rice, wheat, gram, pulses and other food grains. Detailed figures regarding their capital and membership are given in Table below.

**Table No.VI-9**

**Cooperative Marketing Societies**

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

| Year | Membership | Share Capital | Working Capital |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1966-67 | 285 | 1.44 | 2.07 |
| 1967-68 | 285 | 1.38 | 3.52 |
| 1968-69 | 368 | 1.36 | 2.60 |
| 1969-70 | 368 | 1.86 | 2.74 |
| 1970-71 | 371 | 1.80 | 2.67 |
| 1971-72 | 371 | 1.80 | 3.66 |
| 1972-73 | 371 | 1.7[illegible] | 3.80 |

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Sidhi

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These societies purchased and sold commodities worth of Rs. 3.31 lakh and Rs.2.38, respectively in 1971-72, which increased to Rs. 4.34 lakh and Rs. 5.57 lakh in 1972-73.

**Primary Consumers Cooperative Stores**

Proper distribution of consumer goods at a fair price is the main factor responsible for the proper development of economy. Consumer's cooperative stores were started for controlling the monopolies and highly increasing prices of consumer goods. First consumer stores at Deosar was established, in 1955. In 1963, three more stores were opened at Mitholi, Morwa, and Badhwar. In 1965 stores were also opened at Rampur, Kamarni and Deosar, and in 1968 one store at Churhat. Detailed figures regarding the financial position of these stores since 1966-67 to 1972-73 was as under.

**Table No. VI-10**

**Primary Consumer's Cooperative Stores**

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

| Year | Number | Membership | Share Capital | Working Capital |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1966-67 | 9 | 1774 | 0.22 | 0.24 |
| 1967-68 | 9 | 1,755 | 0.23 | 0.23 |
| 1968-69 | 10 | 1,627 | 0.41 | 0.42 |
| 1969-70 | 9 | 3,053 | 0.31 | 0.31 |
| 1970-71 | 8 | 1,828 | 0.19 | 0.19 |
| 1971-72 | 13 | 4,199 | 0.30 | 0.50 |
| 1972-73 | 13 | 3,450 | 0.39 | 0.60 |

Source: Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Sidhi

**State Trading**

The state trading activities gained importance in Post-Independence period. The main object of this scheme was the procurement and distribution of essential commodities viz., wheat, rice, sugar, etc., and to provide them to consumers at a reasonable price. Since Sidhi District is not a surplus area and more so it was under scarcity conditions, no procurement of foodgrains was done in this district. Wheat, rice, milo, and sugar were brought in the District and sold through fair price shops. In 1964-65 and 1965-66 food grains distributed in this district were 39,119 and 16,237 quintals, respectively. About 2,21,896 quintals of food grains, were distributed in the year 1966-67. In each Gram Panchayat a fair price shop was opened for distribution of food grains. Tahsilwise number of fair price shops opened in the District was as follows:



**Table No. VI-11**

**Number of Fair Price Shops**

| Year | Gopadbanas | Deosar | Singrauli |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1964 | 58 | 5 | 6 |
| 1966 | 210 | 67 | 20 |
| 1968 | 145 | 77 | 30 |
| 1970 | 40 | 10 | 15 |
| 1972 | 135 | 63 | 35 |
| 1974 | 164 | 71 | 45 |
| 1976 | 165 | 73 | 45 |

Source: Food Officer, Sidhi

**Merchant's and Consumer's Associations**

Till 1970, there was no merchants or traders association in the District. As regards consumer's associations the consumer's cooperative stores working in the District in 1970-71 are given below.

1. Government Servant's Consumer's Stores, Sidhi
2. Medical Canteen, Sidhi
3. Police Canteen, Sidhi
4. Government Servants Consumers Stores, Deosar
5. Consumer's Stores, Baithan
6. N.C.D.C. Consumer's Stores, Mitholi
7. Primary Consumers Stores, Churhat
8. Adarsh Kendriya Consumer's Stores, Deosar
9. Railway Workers Consumer's Stores, Morwa
10. Student's Consumer's Stores, Badhwar, Rampur and Kamarni

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights and measures of erstwhile Rewa State were prevalent in Sidhi District also. The weights and measures prevalent in former Rewah State in the past are given in the Rewah State Gazetteer of 1907[1]. The official year commenced on 1st April. Following measures were used in measuring corn and liquids.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 *Pauthis* or *Chachuri* | = | 3 *Addhi* or 1/2 a seer |
| 2 *Addhis* | = | 1 *Kurua* |
| 4 *Kurusa* | = | 1 *Paila* |
| 4 *Pailas* | = | 1 *Kurai* |
| 20 *Kurais* | = | 1 *Khandi* |

1. Rewah State Gazetteer, 1907, pp. 46-47.

**Measures of Capacity**

The *Chachuri* was the standard, and was equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers. The measures used in weighing bulky articles were:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 *Chachuris* | = | 1 *Kurua* (or 6 seers) |
| 4 *Kuruas* | = | 1 Paila (or 24 seers) |
| 2 *Pailas* | = | 1 *Dumani* (or 1 maund, 8 seers) |
| 2 *Dumanis* | = | 1 *Pathi* (or 2 maunds, 16 seers) |
| 16 *Pathis* | = | 1 *Path* (or 38 maunds, 16 seers) |
| 20 *Pathis* | = | 1 *Khandi* (or 48 maunds) |

**Measures of Weight**

The measures used in weighing bulky articles were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 Paisas (*Pakka*) or 5 *Tolas* | = | 1 *Chhatak* |
| 2 *Chhataks* | = | 1 *Adhpai* or *Adhpasie* |
| 2 *Adhpais* | = | 1 *Pau* |
| 2 *Paus* | = | 1 *Bisi Sawaiya* or *Adhseer* (used by cotton sellers) |
| 4 *Paus* | = | 1 Seer of *Arhia* |
| 2 Seers of *Arhia* | = | 1 *Paseri* |
| 5 Seers | = | 1 *Panseri* (equal to 1 *Dhara* or 4 *pakka* seers) |
| 8 *Panseri* | = | 1 *Maund* |

The *bisi* was then generally taken as equal to half a seer or 40 *tolas* but originally the seer was equal to 100 *tolas*. The *sawaya* and *arhaiya* in *pakka* weight were, respectively, equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ *adhseer*, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ *adhseer* of *kachha* weight.

Jwellers used the following weights for weighing precious stones and jwellery.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 60 *Khaskhas* | = | 1 Grain(*Chawal*) |
| 8 *Chawals* | = | 1 *Ratti* |
| 8 *Ratti* | = | 1 *Masha* |
| 12 *Mashas* | = | 1 *Tola* |

**Surface Measures**

Cubic measures were used by earth diggers and square measures were used in land survey. In earth work the following measures were employed.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 *Muthis* (handful) | = | 1 *Cubit* |
| 4 *Cubits* | = | 1 *Kamri* |

In surveying land the *bigha* was the unit.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 *Kachwansi* | = | 1 *Biswansi* |
| 20 *Bishwansi* | = | 1 *Biswa* |
| 20 *Biswas* | = | 1 *Bigha* or 2500 square yards. |



**Adoption of All India Standards**

Introduction of the Standards of Weights and Measures, Act. 1956 was a landmark in the history of Indian weights and measures. The Madhya Pradesh Weights and Measures(Enforcement) Act was passed in 1959. The metric weights were introduced in Sidhi District on Ist April, 1960 with two years transitional period and made compulsory from Ist April, 1962. The metric capacity measures were introduced on Ist April, 1962 with a transitional period of one year and were made compulsory from Ist April, 1963. Since the metric length measures have been introduced throughout the State of Madhya Pradesh from Ist October, 1961, with a transitional period of one year, the use of a metric length measure became compulsory in Sidhi District alongwith the rest of the State from Ist October, 1962. The use of all the old weights and measures has been stopped throughout the District. This has put an end to the variety of weights and measures in use in the District.

# CHAPTER VII

# COMMUNICATIONS

**Ancient Routes and Highways**

There are no precise accounts available regarding ancient routes traversing the District. However some reference has been made by Cunningham[1] regarding the existence of well established routes on which he actually travelled in the latter part of the 19th century. He passed through the Jabalpur-Allahabad and Jabalpur-Mirzapur roads which met at Mangawa Laur (now in Rewa District). A branch proceeded southwards in continuation of the Allahabad road and crossed the Vindhyan range at Gaddighat. From there it went further south through Rampur, crossing the Son near Chandrehi, to Majholi (in Sidhi District). Here the road bifurcated into two, -one branch went towards Chhota Nagpur through Kakarsiha and Marra, while the other proceeded towards Sohagpur and Amarkantak (in Shahdol District). This appears to have been the principal pilgrim road from Prayag and also Varanasi to Rameshwar. From the abundance of old ruins on these routes it is safe to infer that they were in use from the earliest times; Another road starting from Gurgi (Sidhi District) also traversed south through Kholghat to Bardhi and then ran eastward to Ageri Khas along the Son.

The passes of Kosdaghat and Karrarghat (both in Sidhi) and Silpighat of Mirzapur also provided communication lines from north to south and connected Varanasi and Chunar with Kusmawa, Baghaia, Jurandha, Barauli, Saipur and Mara of Sidhi District. It further traversed Sonput in Sarguja and Seorinarayan in Bilaspur and passed on to Cuttack in the east and Rameshwar in south. Saipur was also the meeting point of another road which traversed, through the passes near Agori Khas, an important settlement of the past.

**Early Modes of Conveyance**

The traffic was generally carried by bullock carts. Carts of the ordinary country make were used in the District for carrying grain and other goods while in towns bullock *shigrams* were employed for transport of passengers.[2]

**Development of Roads**

Sidhi district was not served with good roads at the beginning of this century. The construction of roads as an important means of transport gained momentum only after First World War. In the years of scarcity road works were undertaken as a major relief operation. The main roads of the District were Ramnagar-Beohari (24 miles), Beohari-Sohagpur (60 miles). Beohari-Chandaora (40 miles) and Beohari-Pathraura (32 miles).

1. Archaeological Survey of India, 1874-75, Vol. XIII, pp.6.11, and 14 to 16.
2. Rewa State Gazetteer, p. 46.



During the period of Second World War road construction activities were taken up as famine programme and a considerable amount was spent. The road construction programme made considerable headway on account of the impetus given to it by the Nagpur Plan formulated in 1943. This Plan aimed that no village in a well developed agricultural area should remain at a distance of more than 8 km. from the main road while in other agricultural areas such a distance should not exceed 32 km. The Government of India as well as the State Government endorsed the recommendations of the Nagpur Plan in general terms. On the basis of these plans road construction activity in the District took new direction and approach.

**Road Development After Independence**

In the post-Independence period it has been recognised that the transport is the *kingpin* of the economic development of a region. There was imperative need to `open up' this area by a network of rail and road works in places where there were inaccessible areas, unbridged river crossway, weak bridges and culverts. In recent years, therefore, there had been considerable growth and development of road communication in the District. This had been made possible, largely because of improvement of existing roads and construction of new roads under the successive Five Year Plans.

In the year 1974-75, the length of roads had gradually expanded to 1,464 kilometres. Fair weather roads covered the largest length of roads i.e., 809 km. Water Bound Macadam roads came next with 405.40 km. Bituminous roads were 24.60 km. in length.

There can be no doubt that with the clearer appreciation of local needs necessitated by economic planning and better estimation of demands, plans for road development have received more detailed and critical appraisal as part of the overall programme of economic development. Special attention has been paid to the roads for developing the rural areas as well as backward regions. In 1975, there were 13.90 km. of roads per 100 sq. km. for the whole area of the District, which was greater than the State average of 11.28 km. The pressure of population on roads was about 188.46 km. roads per lakh persons in the District against the State average of 120.02 km. The comparative picture of category-wise proportion of roads, and pressure of population in the District will be clear from the table given below.

**Table No. VII-1**

**Categorywise Road Length**

| Particulars | Sidhi District | | | Madhya Pradesh | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Metalled | Unmet-alled | Total | Metalled | Unmet-alled | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Total Road Length in km. | 655 | 809 | 1,464 | 37,170.92 | 12,824.25 | 49,995.17 |

(Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Length Per 100 sq. km. of area | 6.22 | 7.68 | 13.90 | 8.39 | 2.89 | 11.28 |
| 3. Pressure of Population per one lakh persons | 84.32 | 104.14 | 188.46 | 89.24 | 30.78 | 120.02 |

**Road Classification**

The classification of roads in the District was changed from time to time due to improvement in surface, linking with important towns or making them all weather roads, etc. The Nagpur Plan gave the first classification of roads. This is functional classification showing the utility of the various classes of roads. The following table shows the length of roads according to functional classification in the District from the year 1969-70 onwards.

**Table No. VII-2**

**Road Length**

(In km.)

| Years | State Highway | Major District Roads. | Other District Roads | Village Roads |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1969-70 | 190 | 360 | 223 | 536 |
| 1970-71 | 190 | 360 | 223 | 802 |
| 1971-72 | 190 | 360 | 223 | 602 |
| 1974-75 | 173.80 | 280.90 | | 1009.30 |

Source : Executive Engineer P.W.D. Sidhi

There is no National Highway passing through the District. The length of State Highways in 1967-68 was 232 km. which declined to 190 km. during the years 1969-70 and further to 173-80 km. in 1974-75. This was evidently due to reclassification of roads. Major District Roads which were 312 km. in 1967-68 increased to 360 km. during 1969-70 and declined to 280.90 km. in 1974-75. This also appears to be due to, amongst other reasons, reclassification of roads. Other District roads were recorded as little over 220 km. during 1967-68. Village roads, however expanded from 522 km. in 1967-68 to 602 km. in 1971-72. In the year 1974-75 the length of other District Roads and Village Roads was combined together and was recorded as 1,009.30 km against 825 km. in 1971-72.

The State Public Works Department constitutes the main organization responsible for construction and maintenance of roads within the State. The department looks after the main road systems. Some other agencies and State Departments also construct and maintain certain roads important among them



being Forest Department, Irrigation Department and Local Self Government bodies like the Municipal Corporations, Committees, etc. The roads within municipal limits are constructed and maintained by municipal authorities out of their own funds except in some special cases and in the case of through-routes passing through municipal limits.

**Forest Roads**

These roads are mostly cart tracks all unmetalled, *kutcha* and motorable only during the open season. About 678 km. miles of forest roads were maintained in the year 1976 by the Forest Department in this District, Timber, *tendu* leaves, lac and *kotana* are mostly carried and transported to Rewa, Satna and Mirzapur.

**Municipal Roads**

These roads had a total length of 4.55 miles in 1966-67 out of which 3.4 miles were Bituminous and 1.15 miles were Water Bound Macadam.

It increased to 6.45 miles in 1971-72 out of which 5.30 miles were Bituminous and 1.15 miles Water Bound Macadam. These roads are maintained by the State Public Works Department.

## VEHICLES AND CONVEYANCES

In this District, the major means of conveyance and transport are the automobiles, bicycles, horse-driven tongas, cycle rickshaws and bullock carts. There were 3,227 bullock carts in 1960-61 which increased to 3718 in 1971-72 in the District.

The bicycle, being most economical means of transport, is the vehicle of common man specially the persons who belong to middle and lower income groups. The cycle-rickshaws are drawn manually and utilized for transport of people in urban areas.

**Automobiles**

The automobiles are the quickest and most comfortable means of transportation. The total number of automobiles in Sidhi District registered with the Regional Transport Authority, Rewa, during the different years was as follows.

**Table No. VII-3**

**Number of Automobiles**

| Year | Cars | Motor-cycles | Jeeps | Buses | Other Goods-vehicles | Tractors |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1962 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 32 | 13 |
| 1965 | 16 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 72 | 20 |
| 1966 | 17 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 79 | 26 |

(Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1967 | 19 | 10 | 22 | 9 | 81 | 29 |
| 1968 | 21 | 12 | 26 | 9 | 86 | 32 |
| 1969 | 24 | 15 | 27 | 9 | 86 | 36 |
| 1970 | 25 | 19 | 28 | 14 | 89 | 42 |
| 1971 | 25 | 26 | 33 | 18 | 109 | 48 |
| 1972* | 29 | 34 | 46 | 22 | 122 | 51 |

Source : Regional Transport Authority, Rewa

The table above shows that the number of motor vehicles under different categories has registered a constant rise since the year 1962 when there were only 72 vehicles. This increased to 119 vehicles in 1965, to 175 in 1970 and to 253 in 1972.

Two buses of Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation ply between Rewa-Sidhi and Sidhi-Bhopal via Rewa. Some important routes operated by private operators are shown below.

**Table No. VII-4**

**Routes Operated by Private Bus Services**

| Name of Operator | Name of Route |
|---|---|
| 1. Pushparaj Transport | Sidhi-Rewa |
| 2. Chaitram Aila Das | Sidhi-Rewa via Hanumana |
| 3. Hajarelal Gupta | Rewa-Morwa via Sidhi |
| 4. Ram Gopal Satya Narain | Rewa-Singrauli via Sidhi |
| 5. Singh and Vyas Co. | Rewa-Garhwa via Sidhi |
| 6. Ram Sushil Pandey | Rewa-Bichhi |

The expansion and improvement of roads has inevitably led to the development of goods and passenger traffic. The buses are run on almost all the main roads of the District by private bus operators.

**Railways**

The only rail link in this District is Katni-Singrauli line which traverses the District from west to east. The construction of this rail section opened a great chapter in the economic life of the under developed areas of this District. There are rich minerals like lime stone, coal fireclay, soap stone siliminite, etc., in abundance and the predominant forest areas are covered with extensive growth of sal, bamboo, teak etc. But this rich natural wealth could not be exploited for want of efficient means of communications. Uncertain rainfall resulting in frequent failure of crops was the other important factor retarding the development of the region.

* Latest figures are given in Appendix C.



From 1920 onwards several surveys were carried out to determine the alignment of a railway line to connect the Singrauli coalfields with some suitable point on the existing railways. It was, however only in 1962 that it was finally decided to construct the Katni-Singruali-Obra Railway line joining the Chunar-Chaupan-Garhwa Road at Billi Junction. The construction of 254.26 km. long new line was started in the year 1963 and completed in 1972. The line was first opened to goods traffic. Later on, it was opened for passenger traffic between Katni and Beohari on 16th April 1976 and between Beohari and Singrauli on 1st October 1976.

Important Railway Stations on this line are Joba, Marwahgram, Niwas Road, Bharsandi, Saradigram and Devragram in this District.

This line mainly caters to the movement of coal from Singrauli coalfields to the western India *via* Katni. This line also provides a shorter route to the coal traffic from Bengal and Bihar coal fields *via* Garhwa Road and Billi junction to the western and central India. Further it will open the undeveloped hinterland promote and assist the economy of the region by enabling the establishment of new industries like coal, carbonization plant, fertiliser factories, saw mills, artificial fibre plants, etc.

**Water Transport**

The District is criss-crossed by a number of rivers and *nullahs* but none of them is used for water transport. Even the big rivers of the District are not utilised for navigation purposes.

**Bridges**

The various roads of the District are provided with a number of bridges and culverts. In the year 1975 there were 575 bridges and culverts with the spanning length of one metre and less while 82 bridges were between one and thirty metres length and 15 of 30 metre and above length in the District.

**Air Transport**

There was no aerodrome or air strip in this District. However, the nearest Satna air strip was used for landing of small air-crafts.

In Sidhi District both the private and State owned public transport services ply side by side. The privately operated transport services are transporting a larger share of the goods and passenger traffic of the District as the State Government had not yet nationalised the various routes.

## TRAVEL AND TOURIST FACILITIES

Various Government Departments as well as some philanthropic organisations provide various facilities for the stay of travellers and tourists.

**Serais and Dharmashalas**

No account is available regarding the existence of *serais* and *dharmashalas* in ancient times in Sidhi District. However, in recent times few *dharmashalas* have been constructed by charitable trusts and private persons. The important *dharmashalas*

of Sidhi town are Mahajan Sangh and Municipal *Dharmashalas*.

**Hotels**

There are a number of petty hotels and eating houses situated in the towns which offer food, light refreshments as well as tea, coffee and cold drinks, etc.

**Rest Houses etc.**

There is a Circuit House at Sidhi town which is intended for important persons, Secretaries, Heads of the Departments and other high officers of the State and Central Government. The Collector is the controlling authority for allotting accommodation in the Circuit House while the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) allots accommodation in the rest houses. The Forest Department is also maintaining a number of rest houses mainly for its own officials. The following table shows the tahsilwise situation of the circuit house and rest houses maintained by the P.W.D. in the District.

**Table No. VII-5**

**Situation of Rest Houses**

| S.No. | Situation of Circuit/ Rest House | Category of Accommodation |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sidhi Circuit House | 4 suites |
| 2. | Sidhi Rest House | 5 suites |
| 3. | Deosar Rest House | 2 suites |
| 4. | Waidhan Rest House | 2 suites |
| 5. | Naudiha Rest House | 2 suites |
| 6. | Saikar ganj Rest House | 2 suites |

## POST OFFICES, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

**History of Evolution**

In earlier days there was no regular postal system and letters were carried by special messengers. The village *Kotwars* were bound to carry Darbar letters or other articles from village to village. As regards general public people in urgent cases, had to send special messengers at their own expense and in ordinary cases, they had to wait for travellers who may be passing through the desired places.

This practice continued till the establishment of the British power. In 1875, regular dak or postal system was effected and postal service was started, linking various important places in the District. This arrangement was mainly for state business, but private letters were also used to to despatched on payment of postage at the rate of one pie per *tola*. The system did not prove satisfactory. The receipts from postage fell far short of the actual expenses, and in 1884 an arrangement was made with the Imperial Postal Department under which it was engaged to work a postal service to all important places in Rewa State.



The postal lines were worked through the agency of the Imperial Postal Department assisted by the Police Officials at the local *thanas* and *chaukies*. An arrangement for mutual exchange of letters and packets between offices in the State and in British India was also made for articles passing through the postal lines.

**Present Working and Set-up**

The Central Government is vested with the powers to establish and maintain all posts and telegraph offices. Accordingly each post office or telegraph office or Branch Office in the village, in rural area is worked, controlled, opened or closed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department for the benefit of the public in accordance with the prevalent rules framed in this behalf by the Indian Post Offices Act. The following table depicts the growth and Number of Post Offices.

**Table No. VII-6**

**Number of Post Offices**

| Year | Post Office | | Combined Post & Telegrah Offices |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Sub-Offices | Branch Offices | |
| 1964-65 | 3 | 56 | 4 |
| 1965-66 | 4 | 64 | 4 |
| 1966-67 | 4 | 64 | 4 |
| 1967-68 | 4 | 64 | 4 |
| 1968-69 | 5 | 68 | 4 |
| 1969-70 | 6 | 69 | 5 |

**Telegraph Offices**

Until 1951, no scheme for opening of a telegraph office could be taken up for it was considered to be unprofitable. Telegraph offices were opened only when the criteria was changed. From the beginning of First Five Year Plan the policy in regard to opening of telegraph offices was gradually liberalised. At first special consideration was given to places where the loss in working would not exceed Rs.500/- per annum, this limit was later raised to Rs. 1,000/-. In September 1953, it was decided to open telegraph offices at all district headquarters towns, without any limit of loss and, at sub-divisional and tahsil towns subject to a loss not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- . During the Second Five Year Plan, a programme of extension of telegraph facilities to rural areas was started. Thus by 1964-65, there were 3 telegraph offices, which increased to 6 in 1969-70. They are in addition to the combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

# CHAPTER VIII

# MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

After having dealt with the two major sections of the economy in the District, Agriculture and Industry, the tertiary sector in the economy is being dealt with in this Chapter. This Chapter deals with many different types of occupations and professions in the District. All the different occupations could be classified broadly under public services and learned professions, trade and commerce, and domestic service. Source for data in this Chapter is mainly the decennial Census of 1961, which gives a detailed classification of occupations.

**Public Services**

In these days of economic planning and development Government have entered into various fields of economic activities. As a result, the class of public servants has become numerically the most important, every where. In the District as per 1961 Census there were 1,503 public servants of whom 6 were women. This figure included Government, quasi-Government or local body personnel connected with administrative fields. The State Government employees were largest single group comprising 1098 persons including five females. There were 52 employees in the Central Government services, and 26 in quasi-Government organizations, municipalities, local boards etc.

Besides these administrative personnel in the public services, there were 972 persons (3 women) in the category of clerical and related workers in the District. They included all types of clerical as well as unskilled office workers. Thus the routine office machinery was formed, among others, by stenographers and typists numbering only 6 and miscellaneous clerical workers totalling 329, with all of the former and 159 of the latter placed in the urban sector that is, Sidhi town. The unskilled office workers numbered 607 (3 women), in all, with 101 (2 women) in the urban sector.

All the administrative and other government services, such as medical educational or legal, get the advantage of common benefits like general provident fund, medical reimbursement for the family, free education upto a certain stage, and to a certain class of employees loan facilities, old age pension and gratuity, etc. In addition to the revised scales of pay, they also get D.A., which has been raised from time to time. Advantages, such as these and the sense of security and stability make the government service a coveted profession. The common interest and various grievances of the different categories of employees are also looked after by the local branch of the respective stage level organisation or association of these employees.

Besides public services, there are different professionals like doctors, professors, teachers, pleaders etc. which can be called learned professions. Persons in these professions form the cream of the society and play a very important part politically and socially.



**Learned Professions**

Teachers as a class, including all categories from primary to university or college etc., are socially most important. In a democratic society importance of teachers as nation builders can not be over looked. With free primary education programme undertaken by the Government the number of teachers at all stages of education had increased considerably.

In the year 1961 the number of all types of teachers in the District was 1,378. Out of this 52 were females. Sidhi District is mainly rural in character and hence majority of the teachers were from rural areas. The number of the teachers in urban area was 203, out of which 20 were females., In this year of Census there were only three teachers classified as of university (or college) level. This reflects on the lack of educational progress in the District. The number of teachers at the secondary school level was 59, including one female. At middle and primary teaching level the number was naturally the highest being 1,177. Out of these 45 teachers were females. It is indicative again of the rural character of the District that only 38 primary and middle school level teachers were in urban area. The teachers in other categories than those mentioned above were 139 out of which six were females. It is worth noting that all the teachers (in other categories) were working in urban area of the District.

Economic condition of the teachers as a class is akin to that of fixed income earners every where in the country. Even so, the economic condition of secondary and college level teachers is much better as compared to that of the primary and middle school teachers. As a matter of fact, primary school level teachers have a very difficult task of teaching the uninitiated. Then again, these primary teachers have to stay in far flung rural areas, devoid of many basic facilities of living. The Government is aware of these difficulties and steps are being taken to remove the hardships.

**Medical**

The Medical profession is as important as that of the teachers. While teachers have a responsibility of building the moral fibre of younger generation, the medical profession has the responsibility of looking after the physical well-being of the citizens. In the nation-building activities both these professions are of prime importance. As per 1961 Census, there were 35 physicians. surgeons and dentists in the District all but three being in the rural areas. There was no female among them. Nurses, pharmacists, other medical and health technicians, numbered 148. Of these 113 were males and 35 females. Those in the profession of nursing proper numbered 11, out of which 9 were females and 2 males. It may be noted here that all these nurses were in the urban area of the District. Out of 21 midwives and health visitors only one was in urban area. Thus, there were 183 persons of all types in the District engaged in medical and related professions. This gives a proportion of one person in medical profession, not necessarily a doctor, for about 3,170 persons in the population of the District. In the matter of providing medical and health facilities to the population of the District much remains to be done.

As regards economic conditions of persons in this profession, they happen to be better placed. Many of these being in Government service enjoy security of tenure and other facilities like residential accommodation at concessional rates. But besides these they earn something by way of private practice also . Socially they enjoy better standing than other professionals, because they are the saviours in the matter of life and death.

**Legal**

Legal services of all types in the District were followed by 18 persons as per 1961 Census. This number included three judges and magistrates, eight legal practitioners and advisers, one Law assistant, six jurists and legal technicians (petition writers) etc. Five out of six jurists and legal technicians were in urban area together with one law assistant.

Economic condition of the lawyers as a class in these days, when every profession is over crowded, is rather difficult for new comers. The lawyers generally engage themselves in social or political activities. The lawyers having a long standing in the profession earn comparatively higher fees than the fresh entrants.

'Artists, writers and related workers category, which includes journalists, etc., form a numerically small but an important occupational class of the District. In all, there were 22 persons (4 women) enumerated under the class and placed in the urban area of Sidhi. Separately, there was shown only one in the author's class, a woman placed outside urban sector. Among others were 8(3 women) musicians and related workers and 8, all male, in the dancers and related workers class.

**Technical**

Sidhi District is not much developed economically, yet the District had 36 persons belonging to the technical professions like architects, engineers and surveyors etc., according to 1961 Census. Out of this number 13 were working in the urban area i.e., Sidhi proper. This class was instrumental for the future development planned for the area especially in the mining and power sector.

**Trade and Commerce**

Besides those engaged in services and professions there are a large number of persons following whole-sale and retail trade of some type or the other. The total number of persons classified as 'Sales Workers' according to National Classification of Occupations, numbered 2,741 in the whole-sale trade and 13 were working in urban areas of the District. Naturally, there were no females engaged in whole-sale trade activity. Working proprietors in retail trade totalled 2,267. Here in this class, there were 1,846 males and 421 females. As might be expected, a large proportion of retail traders was from the rural areas, those in urban areas being 271 only. Of these 271, males numbered 236 and females 35.

The number of salesmen, shop assistants and other workers numbered 434, comprising 312 males and 122 females. Of these, salesmen and shop assistants in whole-sale and retail trade were 153, of which 125 were males and 28 females.



Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors were 281. Thus broadly speaking, there were 3,175 persons in the whole of the District engaged in the commercial activities of all kind-whole-sale, retail and other.

**Domestic Services**

In olden days during the State times the Princes and Nobles used to have a large retinue of domestic servants of all kinds, and all the domestic servants used to form part of a family. This social set-up has undergone a vast change in these days. Availability of free educational facilities, and contact with outside world through press, radio etc., has made every one conscious of his or her rights. With Independence came economic planning which had opened opportunities of employment other than domestic services. As a result of these changes, earlier system of domestic services had disappeared. The barbers, the washermen, the tailors, etc., used to be attached to particular families, to a particular village community or group, they used to get paid mostly in kind, annually or at the time of harvests. They used to go to the places of their patrons for performing their job. Now all these domestic services are being performed on a more commercial basis in the shops. There are hair cutting saloons, laundries and tailoring establishment. The customers have to go to these shops in order to get things done and pay in cash. Moreover, these domestic services were now not specifically attached to particular castes as in the past. Laundryman need not be a washerman by caste, neither the owner of hair-cutting saloon necessarily be a barber by caste.

According to 1961 Census, there were 307 persons all males, classified under the occupational class "barbers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers". Out of these only eight were working in the urban area.

Launderers, dry cleaners, and pressers as an occupational class had 43 persons, 25 males and 18 females. There were only 9 persons in the urban area.

Tailors, dress makers and garment makers in the District numbered 288, out of which 274 were males and 14 females. In the urban area, there were 37 male tailors only. Economic condition of persons in these domestic occupations might be described as much better than what it was in earlier times. These occupations perform services which are of essential character. No one can totally do away with the services of barber, tailor or washerman for all times and live in a society as a civilized human being. Hence, persons, engaged in these occupations are always in a position to shift, at least, part of their burden of the increasing costs of living to their customers. Moreover, in these days the fashions of hair-dressing and sartorial designs are always in a flux. Thus, inspite of the other castes also taking up the occupation of tailors, tailoring shops do not lack customers. With general rise, in the cost of living, the stitching charges, laundering, and hair-cutting rates are also increasing.

Lastly, there remains a class of domestic (household) servants proper, including cooks, house keepers, maids and other related workers. Conditions in these occupations too have undergone a change with the changing times. There are

now rarely the whole-time cooks, maid-servants etc., except in the highest echelon of society. The general order is to employ cooks, maids etc., as part time workers. This is so because large sized joint families are becoming non-existent, which could provide full-time work for cooks or maids. Moreover, because of high costs of living wages to be paid to cooks, house keepers and maids have gone beyond the paying capacity of general householders. Moreover, the cooks, maids etc., themselves do not prefer whole-time jobs, as they can earn something more elsewhere during spare time. Higher wages can be earned, say up to Rs. 3 or even more per day by rolling bidis, which rate of wage no householder can offer. Thus, there is a preference for part time jobs of cooks and maid servants, i.e., early morning or evening work, with whole day free to take up other jobs. On account of all these changes in conditions of employment in these occupations, the economic condition of the workers have substantially improved.

In the year 1961 the number of persons in the occupational class house-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers was 386 in the District. Out of this 243 were males and 143 females. There were only 53 persons in urban area from this class.

The above description pertains to occupational classification. This data being available only for 1961 census, some later figures based on Industrial Classification as available through Employment Market Reports are tabulated below. These, however, are not comparable with the figures in the foregoing account.

**Table No. VIII - 1**

**Categorywise Strength of Employees**

| | At the end of the March | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1966 | 1971 |
| Services In Police | | 382 |
| Public Services in Offices and Deptts. of the State Government | 1,219 | 1,203 |
| Public Services in local Bodies | 65 | 48 |
| Educational Services (Non Technical type) | 2,154 | 2,352 |
| Public Health and Medical Services | 301 | 392 |
| Welfare Services | 9 | 10 |
| Services rendered by Social, Civic, Cultural, Political and Fraternal Organisations | 80 | 218 |
| Recreation Services | — | 14 |

# CHAPTER IX
# ECONOMIC TRENDS

**Pattern of Livelihood**

Two of the three tahsils of this District are entirely rural. This fact by itself is significant in so far as the pattern of livelihood in the District is concerned. According to 1961 census, there was only one town in the District and that was Sidhi proper. The urban area was only 3.5 km., and total urban population was 5,021. These facts and figures indicate nothing but the purely rural set-up of that District. Occupational and "economic status" classification of the census data for 1951 and 1961 though not exactly comparable, can give details about the pattern of livelihood.

In the year 1951 the population of the District was 4,64,302 out of which 2,36,382 were "workers"[1]. This means 50.9 per cent of the population in the District was economically active. Compared to this, total population of the District in 1961 was 5,80,129, out of which 3,13,973 were "workers". This gives a percentage of 54.1 as economically active. This District percentage of workers was slightly higher than the State average of 52.3 which could be due to a higher proportion of urban population in the State as a whole. The urban areas, generally have a lower participation rate. Sexwise, the participation rate was 60.9 per cent for males as against 47.1 per cent for females. Tahsilwise, the two entirely rural tahsils of Singrauli and Deosar, respectively, had 59.4 and 56.2 per cent of their population enumerated as workers as against 51.6 per cent of Gopad Banas which had Sidhi town within its limits. As per 1961 Census, 15.9 per cent of the children in the age group of 0.14 had to work. Obviously this means employment in agriculture and allied occupations, i.e., seasonal and part time employment.

In the year 1951, the percentage of workers dependent on agriculture for livelihood was 93.03, this has come down to 89.79 per cent in the year 1961. This lower percentage however, does not mean desirable change in the economic conditions, i.e., diversion of workers from agriculture to other sectors of the economy. As a matter of fact, in absolute figures number of workers in agriculture increased from 2,19,896 in 1951 to 2,81,909. This fact has been brought out by increase in participation rate-54.1 in 1961 as compared to 50.9 in 1951. Thus, with increase in population, number of workers dependent on agriculture also increased.

Percentage of workers in production other than agriculture to the total workers was 3.69 in 1951, this has also increased to 6.51 in the year 1961. Occupational division, production other than agriculture, of 1951 Census, has been treated as equivalent of classes III, IV and V of 1961 Census Classification. The number of workers in all these three classes of 1961 was 20,445 as compared to 8,738 workers

1. The figure for "workers" in 1951 has been worked out as per "A Note on working force estimates, 1901-61" Appendix I to Census of India, Paper No. I of 1962.

in production other than cultivation in 1951. The increase in 1961, therefore, appears more due to the change in classification and contents of the term like "worker" etc., rather than to any real increase in the industrial activities. As a matter of fact, about the category V-Manufacturing other than household industry, it has been stated in the District Census Handbook for 1961, that, "This category employs only 1 out of every 1,000 workers in the district, and is thus not of much importance economically. Participation in it is of negligible dimensions in the Gopadbanas and Deosar tahsils. The figures thus clearly bring out the otherwise well-known fact of the extreme industrial backwardness of the district. By 1960, there was not even one registered factory in the district. Hence the figures returned in category V therefore either refer to industries of a registered factory scale, but not registered; or a household scale industry not technically qualifying for inclusion in the definition of household. This confirms the fact that much of the increase in the number of workers in this category was notional rather than actual.

Commerce, Transport and other services in the year 1951, provided livelihood to 1.43; 0.04; and 1.80 per cent of total workers; respectively, in those three occupational divisions. The figures for corresponding occupational divisions in 1961 were 0.88 in Trade and Commerce; 0.03 in Transport and 2.62 in other services. Except for other services, there was a decline in percentages for Commerce and Transport in 1961, as compared to 1951. Decline in the number of persons in Trade and Commerce appears real, because this occupational division was least disturbed either by definition or content. In absolute figures there was a decline in this Division from 3,395 in 1951 to 2,773 in 1961. With the increase in population and stepping up of planned economic development activities both by the Central and State Governments, this decline in trade and commercial activities cannot be reasonably explained.

In Transport there was a nominal increase in the numbers of workers from 93 in 1951 to 109 in 1961. Percentage declined from 0.04 in 1951 to 0.03 in 1961, was due to the percentage being that of large number of total workers in 1961 as compared to 1951. Even so an increase of 14 workers in Transport over a period of 10 years, speaks volumes about the stagnation in the economic conditions in the District.

The number of workers dependent on other services had increased from 4,260 in 1951 to 8,237 in 1961. This was inspite of the fact that 'Construction and utilities sub-division which formed part of production other than Cultivation of 1951 classification was treated separately in 1961 classification. In this division, however, the highest percentage of workers, i.e., 41.7 was found in activities unspecified and not adequately described. This could not but be the case when large number of workers finding no means of wherewithal fall back upon any means to earn livelihood.

In the year 1951, workers or economically active persons in the District were 2,36,382 while non-workers or dependent persons were 2,27,920. This gives a proportion of 1.03 dependents per economically active person. As against this in the



year 1961 the workers numbered 3,13,973 and non-workers 2,66,156. This gives a proportion of 1.17 non-workers per worker. In an agricultural economy, the proportion of dependents to a worker has been found generally to be low, as agriculture provides employment, though seasonal and not full-time, to women and children also besides adult male workers. On the basis of this proposition increase in the proportion of dependants to a worker in 1961, as compared to 1951, seams to be a desirable change. But this fact can not be reconciled with the increase in participation rate of 54.1 in 1961 as compared to 50.9 of 1951. Proportion of workers in the District to total population has increased, and the proportion of non-workers to a worker has also increased in 1961. In view of these figures, no categorical conclusions can be reached about the change in the pattern of living or in other words in the economic conditions in the District. It becomes however, obvious that during the period 1951 to 1961, with the increase in population, agriculture has to strengthen itself as a provider of wherewithal for more months, while other occupations either remained a silent spectator or actually sagged or groaned under the weight.

Situation after a decade at the time of 1971 Census was none too better in respect of the pattern of livelihood. Out of the total workers numbering 2,98,256 as many as 2,69,634 were cultivators and agricultural labourers. In percentages it workes out to 90.40 of the total workers in all the occupations. In 1961, this percentage was 89.79. It becomes obvious here that with the increase in population the burden for livelihood on agriculture has further increased.

Percentage of workers in production other than agriculture, comprising occupational classes III, IV,V (a) and V (b) of 1971 Census was 5.04 percent of the total workers. Percentage of workers taking equivalent occupations of 1961, was 6.51 In absolute figures the number of workers has decreased from 20,445 in 1961 to 15,053 in 1971. In this group, there was not only a decline in the number of workers in Livestock, Fishing, Hunting, Mining and Quarrying as a class but there was also considerable decline in the number of workers in household industry in 1971. The number in household industry which was 13,894 in 1961 declined to 7,850 in 1971. However, there was a slight increase in the number of workers in Industry other than household, the figure for 1971 being 1,259 against 344 of 1961

The Construction activity which provided livelihood to 522 workers in 1961 declined to only 133 in 1971.

Trade and Commerce percentage to total workers improved slightly in 1971 being 0.93 as against 0.88 in 1961.

The number of workers in Transport and Storage which was 107 in 1961 increased to 346 in 1971

There was a percentage increase of workers in other services in 1971 as against 1961. The figures being 3.45 and 2.62, respectively.

From the above figures it becomes evident that in the pattern of livelihood, agriculture is bearing the brunt of increasing population while other activities appear to be either stagnating or declining

In the year 1971, out of the population of 7,76,786 the workers or economically active persons were 2,98,256, while non-workers numbered 4,78,530. This gives a proportion of 1.64 dependants per worker in 1971 as against 1.17 dependants in 1961 and 1.03 dependants per worker in 1951. But this increase in the proportion of dependants per worker by itself cannot be taken as an indication of diversification of pattern of livelihood from agriculture to other sectors of the economy.

**Prices**

In pre-Independence days, greater portion of the District was included in the Bardi Tahsil of the erstwhile Rewa State, as such, price data for this period for the separate Sidhi District are not available. As the area of economic development for the country as a whole starts after Independence with the launching of the Five Year Development Plan, it will be worthwhile considering price situation in the District from the First Five Year Plan onwards.

As per area sown under major crops in the District in the year 1961, from among cereals rice was sown over a large area. Barley was the next important crop followed by wheat, maize and *jowar* in declining order of the area sown. Sesamum and linseed were the important seed crops in the District with Sesamum helding a first place. As barley and maize do not come under the general pattern of consumption of foodgrains, prices of rice, wheat, *jowar*, gram and sesamum in the District are being considered.

**First Plan**

In the year prior to the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, i.e., in 1950-51, the farm harvest price of rice (cleaned) in the District was Rs.25 per *maund*, wheat was Rs. 26, *jowar* Rs.20 per gram Rs.18 and sesamum was Rs.24 per *maund*. From the year 1951-52 which was the first year of the First Five Year Plan of these foodgrains were as under :-

**Table No. IX - 1**

**Prices of Principal Foodgrains**

(In Rs. Per *Maund*)

| Year | Rice | Wheat | *Jowar* | Gram | Sesamum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 18 |
| 1952-53 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 30 |
| 1953-54 | 23 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 21 |
| 1954-55 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 16 |
| 1955-56 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 18 |

It may be seen from the Table above that prices of important foodgrains, in the District were lower in the first year of the Plan than the year preceding. General trend of prices in the subsequent years of the Plan with few exceptions was one of lowering of prices. These exceptions might be found in the highest prices of rice in the year 1953-54 being Rs. 23 per *maund*, that of gram Rs.14 per *maund* in the same



year and of sesamum in 1952-53 as Rs. 30 per *maund* being the highest. Lowest prices of the selected foodgrains appear to have been in the year 1954-55. This was a year of the lowest prices not only in Sidhi District but throughout the State and reason for this was most favourable monsoon and climatic conditions. The downward trend in prices during the First Plan period was causing concern to the Government and efforts were made to support prices during the First Plan period in order to encourage cultivators. However, in the last year of the Plan i.e., 1955-56, prices of foodgrains were generally lower than those in the first year of the Plan. It was only the price of sesamum which was exactly the same in 1955-56, as in the year 1951-52, i.e., Rs. 18 per *maund*.

**Second Plan**

It has been known that during the Second Plan period, the Plan efforts at national level were directed away from the foodgrains production to development of industries and creation of infrastructure for its development. This is not to say that production in agriculture was neglected, but much of the planned investment at national and State levels was made in industrial sector. With the production of foodgrains and other commodities remaining the same or even slightly increased, higher investment in other sectors of the economy led to an increase in the prices of the commodities. The prices of foodgrain during the Second Plan period were as under :-

**Table No. IX - 2**

**Prices**

(In Rs. Per *Maund*)

| Year | Rice | Wheat | Jowar | Gram | Sesamum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1956-57 | 13 | N.A. | 7 | N.A. | 20 |
| 1957-58 | 25.50 | N.A. | 10 | N.A. | 32 |
| 1958-59 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 20 | N.A. |
| 1959-60 | N.A. | 11.03 | 10.80 | 8 | 19.97 |
| 1960-61 | 14.65 | 11.64 | 8.84 | 10.88 | 22.12 |

The price data as given in this Table, though full of gaps indicates that the prices of foodgrains in the first year of the Second Plan were comaparatively higher than those in the preceding year. In the second year of this Plan, prices appear to have increased further. Price of rice was higher in the year 1957-58, i.e., Rs. 25.50 than the highest price thereof obtaining in the First Plan period, which was Rs.23 in the year 1953-54. Prices of wheat as available for the last two years of the plan, appear to be on the lower level than those generally obtaining during the First Plan period. Prices of *jowar* were also on the higher side. Price of gram in the year 1958-59 which was Rs.20 per *maund*, was higher than the highest price obtaining during the First Plan period, which was Rs.14 in the year 1953-54. Prices of sesamum generally remained at a higher level, the highest price being Rs.32 per *maund* in the

year 1957-58, which was higher than the highest price Rs. 30 per *maund* in the year 1952-53 during the First Plan period. It is, therefore, certain that level of prices during the Second Five Year Plan period as a whole was higher as compared to the First Plan period. It will be of interest here to compare figures for production of foodgrains during both plan periods in an attempt to establish relation between production and prices. During the First Plan period production of the foodgrains in the District was as under :-

**Table No. IX - 3**

**Production**

(In '000Tons)

| Year | Rice | Wheat | *Jowar* | Gram | Sesamum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 | 29 | 3 | 1.1 | 8.3 | 2.1 |
| 1952-53 | 29 | 3 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 3.9 |
| 1953-54 | 23 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 4.5 |
| 1954-55 | 18 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 9.4 | 5.2 |
| 1955-56 | 31.3 | 6 | 6.2 | 15.5 | 3.7 |

Production of foodgrains during the Second Plan period was as under:-

**Table No. IX - 4**

**Production**

(In '000 Tons)

| Year | Rice | Wheat | *Jowar* | Gram | Sesamum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1956-57 | 34.7 | 6.3 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 5.5 |
| 1957-58 | 15.4 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| 1958-59 | 64.1 | 7.9 | 16 | 12.3 | 7.6 |
| 1959-60 | 63.1 | 9.2 | 12.5 | 10.7 | 5.5 |
| 1960-61 | 69.8 | 5.5 | 29.4 | 10.5 | 4.7 |

The data for production of foodgrains for the two Plan periods juxtaposed as above indicate even on superficial examination that during the Second Plan period, practically for all the years, production for all the above foodgrains was higher as compared to the first Plan period. Even so, prices generally ruled higher. Reason for these highes prices has to be sought in the phenomenom other than production. It is the monetary and fiscal policies of the Government and increase in the quantum of investment for industrial development in the public and private sectors of the economy which may account for rising trends in prices.

**Third Plan**

The year 1961-62 was the first year of the Third Plan. Price quotation for rice (medium) was not available for this year, but price of wheat was Rs.14.49 per *maund*, price of *jowar* (*kharif*) was Rs.13.11, that of gram Rs.12.68 and for sesamum the



price was Rs.32.91 per *maund*. This means a rise in the prices of all the foodgrains that are being considered, over the last year of the Second Plan. After this year, quotation of prices are in Rs. per quintal and prices for the remaining four years of the Third Plan were :-

**Table No. IX - 5**

**Yearly Average Prices of Principal Crops**

(In Rs. per Quintal)

| Year | Rice | Wheat | *Jowar* | Gram | Sesamum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1962-63 | N.A | 37.57 | 25.16 | 30.28 | 80.55 |
| 1963-64 | 50 | 59.50 | 34.07 | 34.41 | 74.55 |
| 1964-65 | 75.65 | 50.43 | 26.26 | 49.57 | 108.24 |
| 1965-66 | N.A | N.A. | N.A. | 55 | N.A. |

Source : Season and Crop Report of Madhya Pradesh

Even with gaps for price quotation for certain years in case of some of the foodgrains, quotations as available indicate continuously rising trend in all prices. Taking into account the production trends of the above foodgrains, it appears that there was increasing production of rice from 15,817 tons in 1962-63 to 23,058 and 31,138 tons in 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively, and yet the price in 1963-64 and 1964-65 was Rs.75.65 per quintal as compared to Rs.50 per quintal in 1963-64. Similarly, production of wheat which was 8,508 tons in 1962-63, increased to 9,569 tons in 1964-65 and yet price rise was from Rs.37.57 to 59.43 per quintal in 1962-63 and 1964-65. Thus, once again there was no relation between prices and production in the sense that higher the yield lower the prices and *vice versa*. This, however, does not mean that production of the commodity does not play any part in determination of its price. But rising prices even after higher production has now become a trend and reasons for which include increase in population and hence increase in demand in relation to supply, deficit financing, rising investments, increase in taxation, etc. As a result of these, it may be seen that in 1967-68 production of rice in the District was 30,317 tonnes and yet price quoted was Rs.109.08 per quintal the highest obtaining over all the three Five Year Plan periods. The same was the case with gram, production of which was 14,054 tonnes with highest price of Rs.68.36 per quintal.

In the year 1968-69 price of rice increased to Rs.120.07 per quintal, perhaps because production was much lower being 12,038 tonnes. Price of gram was also higher at Rs.76 per quintal with lower production at 18,108 metric tons. Sesamum price was Rs.132.57 per quintal with production at 2,987 metric tons.

Besides, among other food grains, the price of maize was Rs. 52.67 per quintal; barley Rs. 51.33 per quintal, *tuar* Rs.70 per quintal and *kodon-kutki* Rs. 42.64 per quintal.

The first half of the seventies is likely to be remembered for a long time as a period of runaway prices. This was a natural consequence of poor harvests and the burden of feeding 10 million refugees who migrated from Bangladesh in 1971. In 1972-73 though the price of rice remained stationary at the level of 1968-69 the price of gram shot up to Rs.114.28 per quintal and that of sesamum to Rs. 240.55. The rising trend continued unabated and in 1973-74, a quintal of rice could be purchased for Rs. 176.69, gram for Rs. 172.85 and sesamum for Rs.295.33. The subsequent year, i.e., 1974-75 was witness to such a high level of prices which had never been reached before. Rice was sold at Rs.260.21 per quintal, and sesamum at Rs.326.71. However, gram had sagged a little. Apparently the conditions of scarcity were very much exploited by the traders for their easy and nearious gains through unsocial practices like hoarding, black-marketing. Thanks to the declaration of Emergency in June 1975, and the stern measures taken by the Government that brakes were applied to the spiralling prices and the people a heaved sigh of relief.

**Wages**

The District, as has been seen earlier in this Chapter, is mostly rural tract with agriculture and allied occupations as predominant source of livelihood for wage earners. The wage data for common agricultural labourer, and skilled workers like carpenters and blacksmiths working in connection with agriculture in rural areas indicate that in the month of April, 1957 the male agricultural labourers got only 0.50 paise per day, while wage rate for carpenters and balcksmiths was Rs.2 per day. It has been found that the wage rate in the month of June, the same year for common agricultural labourer increased to Rs. 1 per day, and remained at that level throughout the year. There was, however, no change in the wage-rate for carpenters and blacksmiths throughout the year. This brings out the important characteristic of movement of wage-rates in the rural areas,, which is that wages of common agricultural labour happen to change according to the agricultural seasons. Good monsoon and prospects of better crop increase, the demand for labour and hence the wages, and bad seasonal conditions reduce the demand for labour and rates of wages, This, however, does not happen to be the case with skilled workers like carpenters and blacksmiths, whose limited number in the rural areas enables them to safeguard their wage-rates from being reduced even under the bad agricultural seasons. Another fact about the wage-rates of skilled workers appears to be the pegging of a wage level on a higher rate. Thus, throughout the year 1957 wage-rate for carpenter and blacksmith remained at Rs.2 per day, it continued as such up to the month of September, 1958. Then, there was an upward shift in the wage-rates in November, 1958. In this month carpenter's wage-rate increased from Rs.2 to Rs.2.50, while that of blacksmith increased from Rs.2 to Rs.3. For want of any relevant records it is difficult to account for this variance in the increase in wage-rates of these skilled workers, whose wage-rates for over a previous period of one and half years were at equal level of Rs.2 per day. In the year 1959, wage-rate for common agricultural labourers declined from Rs 1 to 0.87 paise per day for four months of May to August, 1959, but from September onwards gained the level at Rs. 1 per day



again. With exception of two months, May and June, 1960, when there was a slight increase of 0.25 paise, the wage rate for common agricultural labourer remained at Rs.1 per day during the years 1959 and 1960. After reaching the level of Rs.2.50 per day in the month of November, 1958, the wage-rate for carpenter remained at that level upto April, 1959, but in case of blacksmith whose wage-rate had increased upto Rs.3 per day in November, 1958, it had declined to Rs.2.50 in January, 1959 itself. In the year 1959 the wage-rate for blacksmith appears to have changed practically every month. From the month of January, 1959 there was a monthly decline in the wage-rate of blacksmith upto April, 1959. The wage-rate in this month falling at a level of Rs.1.75 per day from Rs.2.50 per day in January, 1959. As compared to the wage-rate of Rs.1.75 for blacksmith in April, 1959 as has been seen earlier, the wage-rate for carpenter was Rs.2.50 per day in this month. From the month of May, 1959, there was set an increase in the rates of wages of carpenter and blacksmith, while there was decline in the wage-rate of common agricuitural labourer, as has been stated earlier. From May, 1959 the wage-rate for carpenter remained at a comparatively higher level than that of balcksmith. This was a situation quite the reverse of the one obtaining in the last two months, November and December, of 1959 when balcksmith's wage-rate was higher than that of carpenter, i.e., Rs.3 and Rs.2.50 per day, respectively. In the year 1959, the highest wage-rate for carpenter reached a level of Rs.3.75 per day for three months of June, July and August. As against this blacksmith got the highest rate of Rs.3.25 per day during the year, for two months of June and July only. By the end of the year in December, 1959, the wage-rate for carpenter was Rs.3 and that for blacksmith was Rs.2.50 per day. This position of wage-rate for these two types of skilled workers continued upto April, 1960. The change came again in the month of May, 1960, when the wage-rates for carpenter and balcksmith increased to Rs.4 and Rs.3 per day, respectively. This rate remained only upto June, 1960, i.e., for a month only, when in July there was a reduction in wage rates for both types of labour. In July 1960, the wage rates were Rs.3 for carpenter and Rs.2.50 for blacksmith. It may be pointed out here that May and June,1960 were also the two months which registered an increase in wage rate of common agricultural labour from Rs.1 to Rs.1.25. In July 1960 the wage rate for common labourer came down to its level of Rs.1 per day. August and September, 1960, were again the months for increase in wage rates for skilled workers, carpenter getting Rs. 4 per day and balcksmith Rs.3 per day. The year 1960 ended on a reduced note of wage-rates of Rs.2.50 per day for carpenter and Rs.2 per day for balcksmith.

Not a very pattern seems to emerge for the changes in wage-rates, except the one of wage-rates rising in the months of May, June, and July. This is likely, because these months are agriculturally busy months. But there are exceptions to this, as the first increase in wage-rates of skilled workers which was in 1958, came in the months of November and December of that year. Besides, in the year 1959, though there was increase in the wage-rates of skilled workers from May to July, there was actual decline in the wage-rates of common agricultural labourer in these very

months of the year 1959. Thus, any generalization regarding changes in wage-rates on the basis of bare figures thereof is likely to beg down. The fact, however, remains that during the Second Plan period, commensurate with the rising trend in prices, a rising trend in wage-rates was also established. The highest level in case of skilled workers rose to Rs. 4 per day and Rs.1.25 per day for common labourer in rural areas.

The year 1961-62 was the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, wages data hereafter used is a monthly wage for the District, and not for a particular place in the District, which was the case with the rates of wages, used from 1957 to 1960. These wage-rates were for Sidhi Kalan in the District. Taking July, 1961, as the month which is one of activity in agricultural season, it has been found that daily wage-rate for other agricultural labour was Rs.1 per day. The skilled workers like carpenter and blacksmith get Rs.3 and Rs.2.50 per day, respectively. There was no change in case of the wage-rate of common agricultural labourer. In the month of July 1962, i.e., a year later, there was no change in the wage-rates of carpenter and blacksmith. The wage-rate for other agricultural labourer was not quoted for this year. In July, 1963 also wage-rates of carpenter and blacksmith remained at Rs.3 and Rs.2.50 per day. Quotation of wage-rate for other agricultural labourer was not available for July, but for the month of August, wage-rate for unskilled agricultural labourer was quoted at Rs.1 per day. In July, 1964 there was an increase in the daily wage-rate of blacksmith from Rs.2.50 to Rs.3, but carpenters got Rs.3 per day only as in the same month last year. Wage-rate for other agricultural labourer remained at Rs.1 per day in this month of the year also. Next year, i.e., in the month of July 1965, the wage-rate for carpenter and blacksmith was Rs.3 per day and that for other agricultural labourer Re. 1 per day. This apparently shows that during the Third Five Year Plan period wage-rates for skilled and unskilled categories of workers in the District remained unchanged, because except for a slight increase of 0.50 paise in the daily wage-rate of blacksmith from Rs.2.50 to Rs.3 in July, 1964, there was no change in the wage-rates. It is, however, likely that wages might have increased or decreased in the other months of each year than July, which has been selected for comparison of wage-rates over years. This comparison established that there was no upward or downward movement of wage-rates during the Third Plan period.

It was in the month of July, 1966 that there was an upward movement of wage-rate for skilled as well as unskilled categories of workers in the District. In this year, the wage-rate for carpenter and balcksmith was Rs.3.50 per day while that for other agricultural labourer, the wage-rate was Rs.1.45 per day. The reason for this upward revision may be found in the drought conditions obtaining every where resulting in high prices of foodgrains and consequent high wages. In the year 1967 July, there was further rise in wage-rates of skilled workers like carpenter and blacksmith from Rs.3.50 per day of the last year to Rs.5 per day. The wage-rate for other agricultural labourer was not quoted for the month during the year but wage-rates for comparable agricultural workers like reapers and harvesters was Rs.1.50



per day and it is likely that other agricultural labourer too get Rs.1.50 per day. It may, therefore, be concluded that along with the general increase in prices of foodgrains, there was also a general increase in wage rates. Increase in wage-rates was considerable in case of skilled workers, as carpenters and blacksmiths in rural areas got Rs.5 per day. Thus, while there was 150 per cent rise in wage-rates of skilled workers during the period of 10 years (1957-67), increase in wage-rates of unskilled workers over the same period was only 50 percent, i.e., from Rs. 1 to Rs.1.50. A year later in the month of July 1968 there was no change in wage-rates of either skilled or unskilled agricultural labourers. The wage-rates for these workers for July, 1969 were not available, but in June, 1969 the wage-rates for carpenters and blacksmiths in the District were quoted at Rs.3 per day, while that for common agricultural labourer, the rate remained unchanged at Rs.1.50 per day. Considerable decline in the wage-rates of carpenters and blacksmiths in June, 1969, i.e., by Rs. 2 per day cannot be explained properly for want of relevant data, but could be attributed to the general slackening of demand for their labour.

In the year 1970 and 1971 the rates of wages appear to have increased considerably for skilled as well as unskilled workers. However, the wage-rates available were for the month of September, 1970 and 1971, wage-rates of carpenters and blacksmiths were Rs.6 per day, i.e., double that of the wage-rates prevalent in June, 1969. The wage-rate of common agricultural labourer in September, 1970 was Rs.2 per day, which increased to Rs. 2.50 in September, 1971.

As in the case of prices, the first half of seventees will also be remembered for the soaring wages. In 1974-75, wage rates touched a new high. A carpenter and blacksmith demanded no less than Rs. eigth for a day, while a common agricultural labourer was not available for less then Rs. three. However, it may be observed that this rise was the natural corollary to the similar trend in prices of agricultural produce.

**Standard of Living**

The standard of living in this District could in general be described as much below the mark. Both socially and economically the District is wanting in many respects. But it is also an area rich with mineral resources and with the industrial potential of Singrauli already being developed it would soon be marching ahead economically and socially.

The condition of substantial section of the working class to some extent, was reflected in the results of Agricultural Labour Inquiry conducted in the country in 1951. Under this Inquiry, Sidhi was covered alongwith Shahdol District in the Zone I of the former Vindhya Pradesh. It depicted the income-expenditure pattern of the agricultural labour as it existed in the early post-Independence days. The average family in this Zone earned Rs.388 per annum as against its expenditure of Rs.381 per annum. The nominal surplus of Rs. 7 was, in fact, was more than wiped out as the expenditure shown here, excluded ceremonies out of it. The poor living conditions were emphasized further in the fact that 89.6 per cent of this

expenditure was spent on food alone. In a further analysis of the food expenditure the cereals and the cereal content of food perquisites took up as much as 78.5 per cent. Only a negligible amount was spent on the protective foods like milk and milk products and meat, etc. The rest of the expenditure, besides food, was spent on clothing and footwear (4.6 per cent), fuel and lighting (0.6 per cent) and on services and miscellaneous (5.1 per cent). Expenditure on *bidi* and tobacco formed the largest share of the last item. This made it clear that the agricultural labourers could barely fulfil their necessities. In addition, they were also burdened with debts, most of it for social or consumption purposes. With the introduction of cooperative sector on a much larger basis under the plans and through various legislation the burden of debt has, however, lessened in general. The condition of the labourers also on the whole and in common alongwith the other classes has improved.

The cultivators formed another major section of the rural population and their economic condition could be surmised from the size of their holdings. The 1961 Census figure based on 20 per cent sample survey covered 17,054 cultivating households. Of these 1,504 having land below one acre could almost be put on par with the agricultural labourers while the 5,661 owning land between one and five acres were also definitely among the poor. In addition, another 4,213, cultivating between five and ten acres of land could also, hardly be called in possession of economic holdings as the District lacked much in irrigation. Thus, well above half of the cultivating households could not be called economically well off. The rest, however, could be expected to earn good economic returns. Of these, on a comparatively lower level were 2,193 households, cultivating between 10 and 15 acres of land while a matching 2,304 cultivated between 15 to 30 acres. Those cultivating 30 to 50 acres numbered 738 as against 435 having more than 50 acres.

The general living conditions can be said to have improved since the planning era due to various social welfare and development activities but, the standard of the individual for most of the classes still needs much to be improved.

**General Level of Employment**

As has been stated earlier in this Chapter, 90.40 per cent of the workers were dependent on agricultural and related activities for their livelihood at the time of 1971 Census. This means there were few opportunities of employment in other sectors of the economy, like industries and services. Level of employment in agriculture, as is well-known, varies according to season and crop conditions. Agricultural unemployment and under-employment in the country is off-repeated topic and the very higher percentage of workers in the agriculture in the District is an indication of overcrowding and under-employment.

Some idea of the level of employment in the District can be had from the Employment Market Reports collected by the District Employment office. They suffer from an important limitation that while they cover all public sector undertakings, they cover only those private sector undertakings that employ ten or more workers. They serve the useful purpose of bringing out the trend in the quantum of



employment. The following Table shows the employment position as revealed by these Reports for certain years:-

**Table No. IX- 6**

**Employment Situation**

| Year | Employment in | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Public Sector | Private Sector | |
| 1968-69 | 6,239 | 300 | 6,539 |
| 1969-70 | 6,500 | 295 | 6,795 |
| 1970-71 | 6,759 | 276 | 7,035 |
| 1973-74 | 8,446 | 604 | 9,050 |
| 1974-75 | 8,580 | 419 | 8,999 |
| 1975-76 | 9,331 | 622 | 9,953 |

The volume of employment has maintained an upward trend though the growth is not marked. Magnitude of employment in the private sector has comparatively been very small. It may be due to the fact that all private undertakings employing less than 10 workers are not covered and such concerns may form the bulk of the private sector. The growth of public sector employment has been mainly due to expansion in educational institutions and collieries and nationalization of forest produce.

**Employment Exchange**

This Exhange was started at Sidhi on the Ist June, 1964. Jurisdiction of the Exchange is confined to the revenue District of Sidhi. Registration of unemployed persons of all categories, ascertaining the needs of employers in respect of different types of personnel and providing suitable persons for the vacancies reported to the Exchange by the employers, are some of the functions carried on by the Employment Exchange.

The Employment Market Information Scheme, both for the information of the employers and the employment seekers, was launched in the District from 31st March,1965. It was first made applicable to the private sector. Under this scheme statistical information regarding employment in different occupation in public and private sector establishments employing 10 or more persons is collected on quarterly basis. The work done by the Employment Exchange in respect of registrations and placements, etc., was as under :-

**Table No. XI-7**

**Registration and Placements**

| Year | Registrations | Placements | On Live Register |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1964 | 2,242 | 123 | 1,109 |
| 1965 | 2,742 | 417 | 1,382 |

(Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1966 | 2,771 | 518 | 1,660 |
| 1967 | 3,533 | 515 | 2,188 |
| 1968 | 3,848 | 446 | 2,616 |
| 1969 | 1,915 | 385 | 1,840 |
| 1970 | 2,748 | 526 | 1,702 |
| 1971 | 3,891 | 555 | 3,150 |
| 1972 | 4,165 | 459 | 3,194 |
| 1973 | 4,563 | 1,072 | 4,347 |
| 1974 | 5,778 | 530 | 5,684 |
| 1975 | 6,804 | 601 | 6,719 |
| 1976 | 6,123 | 275 | 7,610 |

From the above Table the increasing number of employment seekers, and those remaining on the Live Register of the Exchange, indicate growing unemployment. Figures regarding placements on the contrary do not show such an increasing trend, which means lack of adequate employment opportunities.

**Community Development Programme**

It was in the year 1953, that a beginning was made in the District establishing a Community Development Block at Deosar, a Tahsil place. This Block was established on the 2nd October of that that year. There were 369 villages in this Block with a population of 75,841. Second Block in the District came up after three years at Siawal in Gopadabanas Tahsil on the Ist April, 1956. This Block had 269 villages with 65,596 persons. A year later on Ist April, 1957, a Community Development Block at Waidhan in Singrauli Tahsil was established. This Block had 229 villages and population of 84,535. A Block at Sidhi proper in Gopadabanas Tahsil was established on the Ist April, 1959. This Block had 278 villages with 67,902 persons. On the Ist April, 1960, at Majhauli in Gopadabanas Tahsil a Block was established which has 264 villages with a population of 55,691. Thus, by the end of the Second Five Year plan period, there were five Community Development Blocks in the District covering 1,409 villages with 3,49,565 population.

During the Third Five Year Plan, two more Blocks were established in the District, one at Rampur in Gopadabanas Tahsil on the 2nd October, 1961 and the second at Chitrangi, a year later on the 2nd October, 1962, in Deosar Tahsil. Rampur Block had 219 villages with a population of 90,921. Chitrangi Block had 118 villages with a population of 39,365. Thus, out of the total population of 5,80,129 as per 1961 Census, 4,79,851 was covered under the activities of the Community Development Blocks which was little over 91 per cent of the District population.



Activities under the Community development are being directed towards economic as well as social betterment of the rural masses. For economic betterment, improvement in agricultural practices and production is the main concern of Block development activities and for social betterment emphasis was laid on the Improvement of education and health of the people.

**Agriculture**

For improvement in agricultural production, distribution of improved seeds was considered necessary. During the whole of the Second Plan period 15,608 *maunds* of improved seeds were distributed to the agriculturists from the five Blocks which were working during the Plan period. Next to improved seeds. 7,226 *maunds* of chemical fertilizers were also distributed. Demonstrations of modern agricultural techniques were held in the Block areas to impress upon the agriculturists the importance of modern agricultural practices in augmenting production. The number of such demonstrations was 7,051 during the Second Pland period in all the five Blocks. Realizing that the bane of agriculture is its dependence on monsoon Block authorities provided small and medium irrigation facilities by construction of irrigation wells and tanks. Thus, During the Second Plan period 195 new irrigation wells were constructed and 109 old wells were repaired. Six irrigation tanks were also constructed in the Block areas. During this Plan period 2,932 acres of land was also brought under cultivation.

During the Third Plan period in all the seven Block, 10,007 quintals of improved seeds were distributed. Distribution of improved seeds other than cereals amounted to 1,761 quintals. The quantum of chemical and other fertilizers distributed during this plan amounted to 17,177 and 804 quintals, respectively. Number of agricultural demonstrations held was 6,581. Irrigation facilities were made available by construction of 1,484 new irrigation wells and repairing 618 old wells. In addition. 44 new tanks were constructed and 60 old tanks were repaired for irrigation purposes. Some of the other activities beside the above in the field of agriculture were the provision of improved breed of cattle, improved implements of agriculture, establishment of artificial insemination centres and veterinary dispensaries, etc.

**Health**

With a view to improving general health standards of the rural population emphasis in the Community Development activities is laid on provision of clean drinking water. It is well known that frequency of the visitations of epidemics like cholera, small-pox, influenza etc., is much more in rural than in urban areas. These epidemics are mostly caused by the unhygienic conditions of rural lay-out and mostly that of drinking water facilities. Miles have to be traversed by the women in villages to get a pitcher of water, which is often from a puddle in a *nala*-bed. Knowing these conditions in the country sied, Block Development authorities began to construct drinking water well, repairing old wells, and closing of step wells. Thus, during the Second Plan period a total of 569 new drinking water wells were constructed and

203 old wells were repaired. In order to prevent seepage of sewage into the drinking water, 1,572 yards of *pucka* drains were also constructed. In addition, Block Development authorities also considered making provision for basic medical treatment of the rural population. For this, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres were started in the Block areas. During the Second Plan period the number of such Centres started was three.

During the Third Five Year Plan period the number of drinking water wells constructed was 1,033 and the number of old wells repaired was 879. There were five Primary Health Centres functioning in the Block area, and along side these there were 20 rural dispensaries catering to the health needs of the population.

**Education**

In the field of education, stress is laid on making adults literate. During the Second Plan period 112 adult literacy centres were started in the five Blocks then functioning. Through these literacy centres 3,070 adults were made literate. As a following measure to this literacy activity Block authorities provided 60 reading rooms and libraries.

During the Third Plan period, there were 268 adult literacy centres through which 4,482 adults were made literate. Number of reading rooms and libraries started in the Block areas was 75 during this peried. Besides, 595 ordinary and basic schools were functioning in the Block areas.

**Communication**

Construction of *kutcha* and *pucka* roads to connect village areas, and urban areas with the country side is one of the important activities under the Community Development Programme. This has both the economical and social significance as roads connecting villages with urban areas make marketing of the agricultural produce profitable; and facilitate social intercourse amongst villages as well as rural and urban population. Thus, during the Second Plan peried, 1,509 miles of *kutcha* roads were constructed in the Block areas alongwith 36 culverts. During the Third Plan period, however, no new road was constructed.

**Cooperation**

With a view to providing cheap agricultural credit, as well as facilitating sale and purchase of commodities, cooperatives are being formed in Block areas. Many rural industries are also organised on a cooperative basis. During the Second Plan period, number of all types of cooperative societies started in the Block areas was 208. As against this, during the Third Plan period 202 cooperative societies were started.

**Social**

Block development activities in the social sphere aimed at the development of the innate characteristics of leadership, self-reliance, and mutual help amongst the rural population. These activities were undertaken prominently during the Third Plan period. in the stage of consolidation of the activities in the Block areas. For



establishing and developing spirit of reciprocity, Youth Clubs and Farmers' Unions were started. The number of such unions and clubs during the Third Plan period was 872 which had a membership of 9,024. Youth camps and childrens' camps were also held. With a view to inducing women in villages to participate actively in the village affairs, *Mahila Samitis* were started, which numbered 217 during the same period. Membership of these *Samitis* was 3,418 during the Third Plan period. Like youth camps and children camps, women's camps were also held. Starting of *Balwadis*, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres was also an aspect of the social activities in the Block areas during the Third Plan period.

During the subsequent plans, the pace of progress has not only been maintained but accelerated.

**Expenditure**

Community Development Programme envisages participation of the people in the economic as well as social betterment activities. With this object in view, the Block Development authorities seek and encourage a contribution from the rural population in the form of labour, of land or money in carrying out different activities.

Thus, during the Second Plan period while total expenditure on Block development activities by the Government was Rs.20.57 lakhs, contribution of the people towards this programme was estimated at Rs.7.58 lakhs. As against these figures, during the Third Plan period, Government expenditure on these activities was Rs.33.68 lakhs, while people's contribution was of the order of Rs.7.90 lakhs.

How far the activities under the Community Development Programme have succeeded in bringing about an improvement in the economic and social conditions of the rural population covered by the Programme? This question comes to the mind naturally when so much of money and effort are being involved. Government have appointed Committees and Commissions from time to time to assess the effects of Community Development activities. The difficulties in assessing the effects of Community Development Activities has been one of segregating them from the effects of similar activities that are being carried out regularly by different Government Departments as part of their Five Year Plans. However, different agencies working for the assessment of effects of Community Development inspite of the above difficulty, have expressed themselves that beneficial activities like distribution of improved seeds, chemical fertilizers, provision of irrigation facilities, drinking water, Primary Health Centres and the like could not but produce salutary effects.

# CHAPTER X

# GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

In earlier days, greater portion of the District was included in the Bardi tahsil and some portion in the Beohari and Huzur tahsils of erstwhile Rewa State. Bardi, Beohari and Huzur tahsils were three of the seven tahsils into which the Rewa State was divided. The administration of the State was assigned by the Ruler to a Dewan[1]. The Tahsildar was the Chief Revenue Officer of the tahsil. He was also a Deputy Magistrate, having criminal and civil jurisdictions. The Tahsildar was assisted by a Naib Tahsildar, *Kanungos*, Patwaris and the usual village level-staff. A *Thanedar* or *Kotwal* dealt with police matters whereas the school masters and medical assistants supervised education, and medical relief facilities respectively.

After India became Independent the Princely States were merged with the Union territories. A new Province "Vindhya Pradesh" comprising the States of Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand including Rewa was formed in April, 1948 with Sidhi as one of its constituent units. Vindhya Pradesh in 1956 became a part of new Madhya Pradesh and Sidhi constituted a district in Rewa Revenue Division.

Subsequently, the administrative pattern of the District is the same as prevalent in other districts of Madhya Pradesh. The District is the basic unit of administration in the State. The Collector, as the head of the district administration is the key functionary of the Government. He is an officer of the Indian Administrative Services. In many ways he is the link between the State Government and the people. Apart from the Secretaries to the Government he is subordinate only to the Commissioner of Rewa Division. Being the Chief Executive Officer of the District, he exercises general supervision over various departments at the District level in regard to their non-technical work. Co-ordination of the activities of various departments, control over local-self Government bodies with powers to intervene, if necessary, execution of Government schemes, and miscellaneous functions, such as Panchayats, Census, Election, Relief measures in time of emergencies like floods, epidemics etc., also come within his purview. The Collector also helps the authorities of the Central Government in their functions and programmes. He can advise them in all matters and can intervene in the normal working of Central offices also in emergencies and in matters where Law and Order are involved. The powers and duties of the Collector have assumed much greater importance after Independence. His role in the Economic Social and Cultural development of the district has assumed more dimension besides his work of collection of land revenue and maintenance of law and order.

1. Rewa State Gazetteer, pp 54-55.



### Collectorate

To assist the Collector, there were three Deputy Collectors in the District in the year 1970. The District is divided into three sub-divisions, namely, Sidhi, Deosar and Singrauli. The Deputy Collectors function as the Sub-Divisional Officers and are also the Sub-Divisional Magistrates. They also assist the Collector in the work relating to, Development, Food and Civil Supplies, Land Records and Nazul, etc. Below them there are the Tahsildars in charge of tahsil offices at Sidhi, Deosar and Singrauli. The working of the Collectorate may be divided into three main divisions, viz., (1) Land revenue and land records (ii) Law and order and (iii) Development.

### Land Revenue and Land Records

For the assessment and collection of Land revenue and maintenance of land records, Sidhi is divided into three tahsils territorially coinciding with the three sub-divisions detailed above. The tahsils of the District are known as Gopadbanas, Deosar and Singrauli, respectively. The tahsil Offices are placed in charge of a Tahsildar, each posted at the respective tahsil head-quarters. Tahsildars are general-duty officers, especially charged with revenue and IInd Class Magisterial work in the tahsil. They are assisted by Naib Tahsildars in general matters. But for revenue and land records purposes they are allotted a number of Revenue Inspector's circles. The Naib-Tahsildars are also delegated with the powers of Class III Magistrates.

At the village level, the work of revenue and land records is carried on by the *Patwaries*, each in charge of a *Patwari* circle. Supervising their work are the Revenue Inspectors, each in charge of a Revenue Inspector's Circle.

At the District level, a Superintendent of Land Records, assisted by three Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, and usual staff looks after the technical work of Land Records Section of the Collectorate. Technically, the Superintendent of Land Records works under the guidance of the Director of Land Records, Madhya Pradesh, though administratively he works under the immediate control of the Collector.

#### Consolidation of Land Holdings

The work relating to the consolidation of land holdings was started on 13th April, 1964, in Rewa and Sidhi Districts. The Consolidation Officer prepares the annual plan of consolidation and supervises its execution. The work is finally approved by the Collector, before the records of consolidated land holdings are prepared. The Consolidation Officer is assisted in his work by Assistant Superintendents Records (Consolidation), and Revenue Inspectors and usual staff.

#### Law and Order

In the maintenance of law and order the Collector acts as the District Magistrate and is assisted by the Magistracy and the Police. In January, 1970 there were four Executive Magistrates in the District including the three Sub-Divisional

Magistrates (Deputy Collectors) and the District Magistrate (the Collector). The officers detailed above, enjoy such magisterial powers under the Criminal Procedure Code as are necessary for effective maintenance of Law and Order, and prevention and suppression of crimes.

As had been mentioned earlier, the Collector is assisted by one of the Deputy Collectors in the work relating to the development. There are seven Development Blocks in the District, viz., Sidhi, Waidhan, Deosar, Sihawal, Rampur, Chitrangi and Majholi. Prior to 1st January, 1966 each Block was headed by a Block Development Officer, but the post along with the Block Development Committee stood abolished and the concerned Sub-Divisional Officers had taken over charge of the respective Blocks as Administrators upto 2nd October, 1969. At the Block headquarters the Senior most Agricultural Extension Officer worked as the Co-ordinator. There after a Block Development Assistant took charge of the Sidhi Block in 1970 while the rest of the Blocks were still in charge of the respective senior most Agricultural Extension Officers. Each Block is provided with a team of Extension Officers drawn from various departments including Agriculture, Co-operation, Industries, Veterinary, and Social Welfare. Further down there are village-level workers, both men and women, known as *Gram Sevaks* and *Gram Sevikas*, respectively.

The Collector is also associated with a number of other committees in the District. Important among them is the District Advisory Committee, constituted in 1958 in every district. The Committee consists of several non-officials such as local Members of Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha), Member of Parliament, all *Sarpanchas* of *Mandal* and *Kendra Panchayats* and the President of the District Co-operative Bank, etc., as members. The Collector is the Convenor of this Committee and one of the non-officials presides over this Committee. The functions of this Committee are advisory in nature and problems of local importance are discussed by it.

**Statutory Powers of Collector**

The Collector is also vested with statutory powers under Excise Act, so as enable him to implement the excise and prohibition policy of the Government. In this sphere the Collector is assisted by the District Excise Officer. For the purpose of Collection of Excise revenue and prevention of excise crimes the District Excise Officer is assisted by an Inspector of Excise, six Sub-Inspectors, a Head Constable, and eight Constables of Excise and usual office staff.

The powers to control the District Treasury and sub-treasuries is vested in the Collector. A Treasury Officer of the rank of Deputy Collector looks after the work of District Treasury at Sidhi. At the headquarters of the remaining two tahsils, the respective Tahsildars look after the work of the sub-treasuries.

Yet another statuory responsibility of the Collector is the execution of the Registration Act. One of the Deputy Collectors functions on his behalf as *ex-officio* District Registrar of the District. There are two Sub-Offices at Jiawan ad Waidhan



each under a Sub-Registrar, associated with the tahsil office. The Collector is responsible to regulate the Municipal and Panchayat Institutions.

**General Charge**

The Collector is also required to work as the functionary of the Government in matters like Election, Land Acquisition, Civil supplies and purchase, distribution and movement of items, and Nazul work, etc. He is the Chief Protocol Officer. The Deputy Collector at the headquarters assists him in the discharge of these functions. In so far as the work relating to Food Department is concerned, it is assigned to a Deputy Collector, who is assisted by an Assistant Food Officer, Seven Food Inspectors, an Assistant Food Inspector and usual staff.

The Collector is the Chief Co-ordinating authority at the District level. In matters relating to the District he can inspect any District Office and can issue instructions to any district level officer, excepting those of Judiciary and Labour and Sales Tax Departments. If the district-officer-concerned feels that the Collector's instructions are either wrong or impracticable, he could refer the matter to the Commissioner of the Division. The latter has been authorised to take the final decision in consultation with the Head of the Department concerned. Further, every important scheme to be implemented in the District has to be brought to the notice of the Collector, so that he could keep an eye on its implementation.

**District Level Officers**

The Officers of a number of Government departments are located in the District. The district-level officers, who are technically or administratively under the over-all control of their heads of departments, as on 1st January, 1970 are as under:-

1. Superintendent of Police
2. Additional District and Sessions Judge
3. Employment Officer
4. Civil Surgeon
5. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Gopadbanas(Sidhi)
6. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Deosar(Jiawan)
7. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Singrauli(Waidhan)
8. Divisional Forest Officer, East Division
9. Divisional Forest Officer, West Division
10. Assistant Fishery Officer
11. District Live Stock Officer
12. Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Building and Roads
13. Sub-Divisional Officer, Irrigation, Sub-Division, West Ward
14. Sub-Divisional Officer, Minor Irrigation, Sub-Division
15. Public Relations Assistant

16. Assistant Director, Industries
17. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies
18. District Excise Officer
19. District Statistical Officer
20. Deputy Director of Agriculture
21. Inspector, Weights and Measures, Gopadbanas(at Sidhi)
22. Inspector, Weights and Measures, Deosar and Singrauli(at Sidhi)
23. District Education Officer
24. District Panchayat and Social Welfare Officer
25. District Tribal Welfare Assistant(Area Organiser)
26. Company Commandant, Home Guards
27. Superintendent, Land Records
28. District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer

**Central Government Offices**

With regard to the Central Government Offices, there is a Post Office at Sidhi. The Post Master incharge of the Post Office is responsible for the postal activities in the District. He is assisted by Time Scale Clerks and usual subordinate staff.

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# CHAPTER XI

# REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The history of rents and land revenue of this District is not separately available as this District had been a part of the erstwhile Rewa State and even the tahsil areas of the State have not been conterminus with the existing boundary of the District. Therefore, a description of the land revenue assessments in a general way has been attempted.

In the erstwhile Rewa State in early days, i.e., before twentieth century, the land was made over to the farmers who held large tracts, often whole of the Districts. They used to pay a fixed sum into the State Treasury and made out what they could out of the cultivator, being left to all intents and purposes entirely to their own devices. In other words this systems was popularly known as *theka* (Contract) system. Under this system revenue was collected mainly in kind, known as *bhag* or share in which a fraction, which varied with the locality was taken. The cultivators were enjoying special privileges according to the caste also. Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Kayasthas were paying in kind at the rate of one-seventh of the produce for lands in which the cultivators held no proprietary right and one-eighth (or one-tenth in special cases) for lands in which they held proprietary rights, such as, *bandh* (embanked) lands, etc. Cultivators enjoying no special privileges, such as, Kachhis, Kunbis, etc. paid one-sixth for lands in which they held no proprietary right and one-seventh for lands in which they held proprietary right.

One-tenth was taken for waste or *begar* lands. In addition to the *bhaghai* or *bhag* paying land, there was generally some land on which revenue was paid in cash, this was called *karta.* It continued to be *levied* in *jagirs*, but only on highly improved land known as *kher* or *dih* or land that was formerly occupied by a village and was afterwards converted into fields. The general rule in *bhag* payment was that one-fourth of the total produce was allowed to the cultivator for his expenses, one-fourth or one-fifth as the case might be, being levied on the remainder as *bhag*. In the old *Bardi* Tahsil, the *bhag* rates ranged from one-ninth to one-twelfth of the total produce. In the whole of the hilly portion of *Bardi*, the cultivators were allowed to till as much hilly or wasteland as they could with one plough on payment of one rupee revenue. In such places, cultivators could often cover 20 *bighas* with one plough but as the soil was poor and they were not skilful agriculturists, the yields were extremely small.

In the beginning of the twentieth century, the collection of revenue was replaced entirely by cash payments in the *kothar (khalsa)* land, but *thakurs* and *zamindars* were continuing to some extent the old practice of levying revenue in kind, though there was growing tendency to replace it by cash payments.

In keeping with the practice of settlement operations of the land revenue assessment current in the nearby princely states and British Indian territories, the Settlement Department was also established in the Rewa State and the first settlement was made during the years 1881-95. During this settlement, the rule followed in making the assessments was to find out what the cultivator had ordinarily paid either in cash or *bhag*. The average produce of the field was estimated and an equivalent in cash fixed as revenue. In making the assessments of the produce,payment in cash which would secure a full recognition of the Durbar's rights, but might not be a burden upon the people, led to the land not being fully assessed. So far as could be ascertained before the settlement, two-fifths of the gross produce were usually paid in kind.

It is reported that the settlement operation work was opposed in the beginning by some of the parties concerned, who either absented themselves, when their presence was necessary or refused to accept the enhanced demand.[1]

Settlement work was done in Huzur tahsil in 1890-91 and subsequent years. In Bardi *pargana* it was carried out in 1893-94 and later years.

It was the first regular settlement of land revenue assessment in the State. The term of the Settlement was fixed for ten years. Accordingly, the Revenue was entirely made payable in cash as observed earlier.

The second settlement commenced in the year 1903. In the revised settlement, two systems were followed.

In the Northern Tahsils the so-called regular settlement *(Mokammil Bandobast)* of land revenue was made. The Southern Tahsils were summarily settled *(Na-Mokammil-Bandobast)*. The summary settlement was in simplicity itself and as well suited to the backward parts of southern Rewa. Lnad was not measured and no leases were issued to the cultivators. The Settlement Officer made a thorough inspection of the village and examined its condition. He then made his assessment which in most cases was accepted by the *thekedar*. No effort was made to fix rents of tenants who generally paid rent to the *thekedar* in kind which varied from the sixth to the tenth part of the gross produce according to the quality of the soil. They shared all the rights enjoyed by ryots in the northern Rewa State. Caste of the cultivator was also taken into consideration. When a tenant, however, became owner of the patch of land by erecting an embankment, his rent was assessed in cash.

In the regularly settled tahsils the land was measured and each cultivator was given a lease *(patta)* for the land in his possession. Rent of each tenant was fixed by the Settlement Officer. This rent may not be increased during the currency of Settlement. The contractor merely collected rent from the cultivators and paid it into the tahsil treasury, after deducting his commission. The *jama* was fixed at the time of the Settlement and was in theory payable by the *thekedar* irrespective of the fact whether tenants paid him the rents or not. Of course he could attach crops

1. Central India Agency Report, 1886-87, p.187.



and eject tenants for non-payment of arrears of rent. In practice, however, when cultivated area was materially diminished, e.g., owing to the great famine of 1896-1897, the *jama* had to be reduced.

The settlement operations did not touch big estates or *ilaqas* owned *by mamlatdars*. It was at the time of succession to these *ilaqas* that a *nazrana* was taken and *mamla* increased which generally represented one-fourth of gross assets of the *ilaqadar*.

The grants that were exempt from payment of revenue perpetually (e.g. *brit*) or for the time being (e.g.*paipakhar* up to the third generation of the grantee) were also not dealt with by the Settlement Department, except in so far as the validity of the grant or quantity of land was concerned. For this purpose examination of deeds of the grantee became necessary. Practically the whole of this work was completed during the first settlement. Even when a revenue demand was fixed on revenue paying tenures, no attempt was made to fix the rent of the tenants. In the first instance, rates were determined on the crop bearing power of the soil, existence of *bandha* (embankments) and the position of the fields as regards facility for export or sale of produce.

Improvements of the land was mainly effected by construction of *bandha* and the periodical change of village sites called (*kher usalna*). Cultivators who constructed *bandhs* with the Durbar's permission acquired proprietary and transferable rights in the land thus improved. On such lands, the Darbar's share was 55 per cent of the gross revenue leaving 45 per cent to the cultivators. Cultivators and others had great incentive for building *bandhs*. His position was analogous to that of a *zamindar* in the then Province of Agra.

It is reported that the revenue demand for whole of the State was about 11 lakhs of Rupees, giving an incidence, per acre cultivated land, of 10 annas 3 pies and per acre of total area of 2 annas 2 pies. The incidence of the total revenue paid to Durbar and Thakurs as 6 annas 4 pies per acre and per head of population. The incidence varied in different tahsils. The average rates paid in cash were for *mair* land per *bigha* Rs. 1-4-0; for *domat* annas 12 per *bigha;* for *sigon* annas 8 and for *bhata* annas 3. Certain grants of grain were allowed in repayment of professional services.[1]

The next settlement of Huzur, Beohari and Bardi tahsils was made between 1906-15. As this District has been formed from a portion of all these tahsils the assessment of these tahsils can not be taken as relevant to this District as a whole.

In the northern Rewa State, Huzur Tahsil was settled between 1906-1914-15. The settlement was based on a survey at any rate in the case of the *kothar* villages. Many of the smaller *pawai* villages were also surveyed, but a great many villages belonging to *pawaidars* were neither surveyed nor settled, though *nikasis* were fixed on which *chanda* was payable. The survey was not entirely accurate. The system of settlement was based on soil-classification nominally, but the bulk of the

1. Rewa State Administration Report, 1907, p.63.

soil classification was done by the *panchas* of the village, who also fixed the rates to a great extent. The leases showed that no one rate was fixed for the same class of soil. The general trend was that the Settlement Officer estimated what the villages could pay and left the *panchas* to distribute the demand over the individual *pattas*. The result was that the holdings of the *panchas* at any rate were not over-assessed and the general impression given by a comparision between the old *pattas* and the new is that the bigger and the more important the tenant, the lighter was the demand made on him in proportion to the extent and real value of his holdings. The assessment being finished, the *theka* of the village was fixed on the total of the leases with a deduction made for *haq muqaddami.*

In the southern tahsils, settlement were made for Beohari in 1907-08, Deosar and other parts of Gopadbanas in 1909-10 and Sidhi *ilaka* in 1913-14.

These settlements were not based on any survey at all and hence were of the very roughest kind. The villages were inspected but not very thoroughly. When the period of settlement expired, the *thekas* were renewed for short periods till the subsequent settlement (1920-29).

The *theka* when once fixed whether in the north or the south of the Rewa State, was liable to enhancement during the currency on only two grounds:-

(1) Construction of a *bandh* with the grant of *Haq* 45 separately from the *theka* and, (2) increase on account of *kher usalna* or shifting the habitation. The system however, was not enforced with strict regularity in the north. But in the south the system was more regular and Tahsildars were expected to report annually those villages which were due for enhancement on the ground of *kher usalna.*

The final orders for the commencement of the revision of settlement were passed on the 18th March, 1920. It was realised that it was a mistake to divide the settlement operations between the northern and southern parts of the State. The majority of *pawai* villages had been excluded from the former survey and settlements. It was ordered that *pattas* should be prepared for *pawai* villages. The villages of *tazimi sirdars* were later on excluded from the rule, but these exceptions made but little difference:-

The progress of survey and settlement is summarized in the table below:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1920-21 | Survey | Deosar |
| 1921-22 | Survey | Deosar |
| | Settlement | Deosar |
| 1922-23 | Survey | Deosar, Gopadbanas |
| | Settlement | Deosar |
| 1923-24 | Survey | Huzur, Beohari |
| | Settlement | Gopadbanas, Deosar |
| 1924-25 | Settlement | Huzur, Beohari. |

The work was gradually closed down in 1927-28.



Theodolites were not supplied for want of funds so all the survey was done by compass, sighting rod, plane-table and chain. Great emphasis was laid on correct mapping of cultivated fields. In the southern tahsils, a great deal of time was spent in accurately surveying fields buried in the jungle which could only be classed as *bagar* and of which the cultivation would only be temporary.

In addition to survey, the survey *amins* prepared a khasra and from this, *khasra parchas* were prepared which were slips giving the details of each tenant's holdings as ascertained by the survey *amins*. The next step was to attest these slips. It may be worth while to quote from the settlement report in this connection, "I have never known tenants more ignorant of their rents and the areas on which they are paid..... The complete ignorance of the people of the nature and value of attestation and ignorance of the facts about their holdings were too great a handicap for any attestation staff to surmount satisfactorily[1]" However, the bulk of the north was properly surveyed and *pattas* were issued in which areas were properly recorded in *bighas*.

In the southern tahsils there being no old records, there was nothing with which to check the statement of tenants except the statement of the *thekedar* who was usually interested in concealing the rents of his own holding and these of his favourites and friends.

**Soil Classification**

Then followed the process of soil classification. The principle adopted was to classify the fields as far as possible in accordance with the *anna* value given to each block of fields by the tenants themselves subject to check by the inspecting officers on the basis of their experience in other villages. The best blocks in the village were reckoned at 16 annas (though exceptionally good fields might be rated more highly). The total area of each class of soil was multiplied by the *anna* value attached to that soil and the grand total of those figures gave the number of units of value in the village. This figure was used to divide the amount at present assessed on the village or amount collected in *kham-tahsil* and the quotient gave the value in *annas* of each unit of value in the village. In the same way it was possible to get the comparative value of any part of the village such as 55/45 area, the *paipakhar* area, etc. On the basis of these figures a unit was fixed for the village representing the rate at which the village as a whole should be paying irrespective of the enhancement.

Soil classes were based not only on natural distinctions between the soils but on artificial distinctions. *Bandh* classes were taken to cover the large embankments and *gators* to distinguish large areas, slightly ridged, which were specially devoted to the cultivation of rice. *Gauhan, kulia*, and *bari* were taken in different places to mark the well-manured areas round the village sites and certain special classes were taken as required in the various tahsils.

1 Rewa Settlement Report, 1920-29, p.35.

**Assessment**

As the next step the villages of approximately the same characteristics were formed into circles. The rule was fixed that enhancement in the north should not exceed 33 per cent of the individual *khatas* when 25 per cent was the standard of enhancement for the village. Exception was made in the case of small and obviously good or improved *khatas* and in the case of 55/45 *bandhs* when these *bandhs* had been assessed at very low rates. In the south different standards were fixed. As soon as the rates were settled, *pattas* were prepared and issued.

**Major Ilakas**

The original orders for the settlement and survey of the State excluded major *ilakas*, but it was realised that it was anomalous to exclude them from the scope of settlement. Settlement, it was felt, was the thin edge of a wedge that would be driven into that independence in revenue matters which they claimed to have. It was eventually agreed between the Durbar and the *ilakadars* that if the *ilakadars* would assist in the work of settlement, that is to say produce their *jamabandis* and further the work of attestation and inspection, the assessment would be made on *zamindari* basis. No *pattas* would issue and there would be no extension of interference in the management of their *ilakas*, for there could be no denying the right of every tenant in an *ilaka* to appeal to the Durbar in case he felt himself oppressed.

The cash-rents of the *ilakadars* were accepted throughout as the basis of assessment. Assessments were fixed and considered fair to all concerned

The cost of settlement worked at Rs. 220 per square mile for the State as a whole. It was expected that the State will recover the cost of the survey and settlement in some six years and in addition have a very good set of maps and papers.

The statement[1] given below will show the effect of the settlement on past demand excluding major ilakas:-

***Table No. XI-1***

**Statement Showing the Effect of Present Settlement on Past Demand by Tahsils in Rewa State Excluding Major *Ilakas***

| Name of Tahsil | Kothar | | | 55/45 | | | Paipakhar | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past | Present | Percentage | Past | Present | Percentage | Past | Present | Percentage |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. Huzur | 2,62,896 | 3,36,120 | 28% | 8,649 | 9,829 | 14% | 41,992 | 50,784 | 21% |
| 2. Gopadbanas | 1,21,479 | 1,86,892 | 54% | 1,845 | 3,357 | 82% | 2,754 | 4,764 | 73% |
| 3. Deosar | 55,981 | 65,112 | 16% | 450 | 972 | 116% | 1,577 | 2,757 | 75% |
| 4. Beohari | 86,481 | 1,13,308 | 31% | 231 | 387 | 68% | 3,629 | 6,345 | 74% |

| Name of Tahsil | Total of three Tenures | | Actual enhancement on three Tenures | Percentage | Present Assessment on other *Pawais* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past | Present | | | |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1. Huzur | 3,13,537 | 3,96,733 | 83,196 | 26% | 1,66,696 |
| 2. Gopadbanas | 1,25,078 | 1,95,013 | 69,935 | 56% | 1,00,314 |
| 3. Deosar | 58,008 | 68,841 | 10,833 | 18% | 57,026 |
| 4. Beohari | 89,341 | 1,20,040 | 30,699 | 34% | 68,100 |

1. Rewa Settlement Report 1920-29, p.67. App. O.

As reported earlier, the territories of the state were partly held by the Durbar and the villages under the direct management of the Durbar were known as *Kothar* (*khalsa*) lands and partly by Thakurs and *zamindars* under various froms of tenure classed generally as *pawaiya* land. In *kothar* land, cultivators held their land under the regular settlement of 1881-95, in which leases were given in the Northern Tahsils for 10 years or till the next settlement. They had only cultivating rights so long as they paid the revenue demand and no proprietary rights. Cultivators who improved land by constructing irrigation works, however were allowed to enjoy proprietary rights and permanently assessed in the proportion of 55 to 45 per cent, i.e., Durbar receiving 55 and cultivator 45 per cent of the gross revenue.

The *kothar* land amounted to 40 per cent of the total area of the State, 60 per cent being the *pawai* or alienated. The important tenures in *pawaiya* or alienated were as follows:-

1. *Mamla*. It literally meant transaction. Most of the *mamladars* were the relations of the Ruling House being descendents of younger brothers of the former Maharaja. There were also Thakurs in this tenure whose estates had been resumed by the Durbar. The grant might be hereditary and carried with it a liability to pay tribute, which was amenable to enhancement on the recognition of a new successor.

All *mamladars* had full revenue rights, excepting the rights of sale or transfer. Theoretically, the tribute paid was one fourth of the *nikasi* i.e., gross revenue of the estate, but in practice was much less. 2.

2. *Paipakhar*:- It was a form of religious grant made only to Brahmins. The grantees enjoyed all rights in the soil subject to the payment of *chauth* (one fourth of the revenue) to the Durbar from the fourth generation of grantee.

3. *Brit*:- It was a revenue free tenure given to Rajputs. The grants were temporary and discretionary and the grantees had no right of alienation or transfer. Brit (from sanskrit *'vritta'* means of livelihood), were revenue free land grants corresponding closely with *paipakhar*, grants with the difference that while the latter were made only to Brahmins, the former were made to all classes.

4. *Jagirs*. This was the grant of land in return for personal services, mainly military service in lieu of cash payment. The grantees had no right of alienation or transfer.

5. *Murwar. Murwar* or death grants were revenue free grants made to persons whose relations were killed fighting for the State. These grants were hereditary and transferable.

6. *Pachpan-paintalis*. 55/45 was similar to the zamindari tenure of upper India. More than half of the State was alienated.

7. *Dewarth*:- These were religious grants made either for support of the temple or to provide a dole for indigent persons. They were not transferable. It was the policy of the State to resume Dewarth grants and replace them with cash grants.



8. *Nankar*. Maintenance grants were made chiefly to thakurs, whose estates had been resumed by the Durbar. They were heritable, but not transferable.

9. *Bhaip* (*bhai*). These grants were of much the same nature as *brit* carrying similar rights. Theoretically, they were given as a mark of friendship and lasted as long as the friendship survived.

It is obvious from the above description that the revenue system was different from that prevalent in Maratha region or in British Indian territories. There were numerous kinds of land tenures prevalent in erstwhile Rewa State, which were not so much common in other neighbouring territories.

As a procedure, of course, the Settlement Officer made a thorough inspection of the village and examined its condition. He then made his assessment which in mist cases was accepted by the former *thekedar*. No effort was made to fix rents of tenants, who generally paid rent to the *thekedar* in kind which varied from the 6th to 10th part of the gross produce according to the quality of the soil. Caste of the cultivator was also taken into consideration. When a tenant, however, became owner of the patch of the land by throwing up an embankment, his rent was assessed in cash. The rent was not to be increased during the currency of the settlement. The contractor merely collected rent from the cultivators and deposited into the tahsil treasury after deducting his commission. The *jama* was fixed at the time of the settlement and in theory, it was payable by the *thekedar*, irrespective of the fact whether tenants paid him the rent or not. Of course, he could attach crops and eject tenants for non-payment of arrears of rents. In practice, however, when cultivated area materially diminished, e.g., owing to the great famine of 1896-97, the *jama* had to be reduced.

As reported earlier, the basis of assessment had always been the *jama* of the *pawai* from these various types of tenures. Originally, the *jama* of any area meant the total rental accuring from that area. In these early days, this rental was assessed in a very rough and ready manner. With the advance of security, the original *jama* had increased, but until the first settlement (1882-87), there was no certain means of ascertaining what this increase was. After this settlement, the actual rental came to be known as *nikasi*. But the settlement did not extend to all *pawais* and from that date arose the distinction between *jama pawai* i.e., the gross rental at the time of the grant of a *pawai* or at any time, when it was subsequently assessed except by settlement operations and *jama nikasi*, i.e., the actual gross rental as ascertained by settlement operation). But the *jama* of a *pawai* was originally meant to be its *Nikasi*. *Nazrana* had never been paid by any tenure holders, axcept mamladars to whom *pattas* had been issued. This amounted to a year's gross rental in many cases, and caused some hardship.

*Daijawan* was payable by all *pawaidars*, but was paid on the occasion of marriage of daughters of the ruling family. The rates varied during the period 1817 to 1902, but were always based on the reputed rental of the *pawai*. In 1903 different rates were fixed for each tenure. The fixing of the rates was a matter entirely within

the discretion of the Durbar. After the settlement of 1920-25, when the gross rental (*jama-nikasi*) of pawais was known, *daijawan* was levied at the 1903 rates on *nikasi*.

As already pointed out the land revenue was collected by *thekadars* who were paid a commission of varying rates according to the amount of collection made by them according to the following schedule. On a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 at 10 per cent on a sum not exceeding Rs.1,000, at 10 per cent for first Rs. 500 and beyond that 8 per cent. On a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 at the above rates as far as the sum of Rs.1000 and beyond that 7 per cent.

On a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the same rates as far as Rs. 2,000 and beyond that 6 per cent.

And so on upto Rs. 6,000 with a minimum of 3 per cent (for any additional sum above Rs. 5000).

The revenue was paid in two instalments, the *Aghani* or the *kharif* kist was paid between 15th December and 15th January and the *Baisakhi* or *rabi kist* between 15th May and 15th June.

The *Theka* system led to many evil practices, as described in the Report[1] on Administration of the Rewa State for the year 1918-22. "The *theka* system, which is the most undesirable of systems for any Indian State, has been prevalent here with all its attendant evils. The ryots have been at the mercy of the *thekedar*, who as usual tries to evade the passing of receipts for the dues he takes from them and constantly endeavours to secure as much land as he can and extinguish the cultivator's right. The system is rightly held to be one of the causes of poor cultivation. It is complained that the pernicious practice of not giving receipts helps the *Thekedar* in realising *jama* from the ryots even in bad years, a state of affairs ruinous both to the State and the cultivators." In order to save the peasantry from the exploitation by *thekedars*, *jagirdars* and *pawaidars* and to recognise the claims of the tillers of the soil, it was ordered that no long term *thekas* would be given in the year 1918. This order had a salutary effect on the *thekedars*, who had begun to look upon the *theka* villages as their *zamindari* property.

The *theka* system was eventually abolished and instead the *muquaddami* system was instituted, and a commission or 6.1/4 per cent, on the settlement demand fixed for the services of the *Muquaddam*. The *muquddam* was not to be personally responsible for arrears, but he got no *haq muquaddami* or commission on collection unless he personally collected 80 per cent of the state demand. The reduction from ten to 6 1/2 per cent was not popular with the old *thekadars*. In the south, *muqaddam* came forward willingly enough, but in the north, there were difficulties in getting suitable men. The result was that a great many villages become *kham* and the state saved the 6 1/4 per cent commission payable on the demand.

1. Rewa State Administration Report, 1918-22 p.40.



Following the abolition of *jagirdari*, *pawaidari* and *thekedari* system, a uniform pattern of land revenue administration was established in all the villages of the District, according to the provisions of the land Revenue Code of Vindhya Pradesh State, known as Vindhya Pradesh Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1953 (III of 1955). This Act came into force from 1st April, 1955. Since the merger of this State in the Madhya Pradesh State, the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code of 1959 has became effective in the District. Since then, the assessment and the collection of land revenue are being done as per directions of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959.

**Income from Land Revenue and Cesses**

In the erstwhile Rewa State, an office of the Revenue Commissioner was established which was ultimately responsible for the land revenue, cesses and other allied levies. As Sidhi District was not in existence in those days, the independent figures are not available, but according to the tahsils as then constituted the land revenue collection for the year 1914-15 for Huzur, Deosar, Gopadbanas and Beohari tahsils were Rs. 3,92,340, Rs.64,640, Rs.1,33,038, and Rs.41,715 respectively. The collection of land revenue for the year 1951-52 was Rs.4,05,032 which increased to Rs. 9,40,865 in the year 1955-56 and Rs. 10,80,458 in the year 1959-60. This was only Rs. 468 in the year 1957-58, as against the total demand of Rs. 10,36,978 due to scarcity conditions on account of which the collection was suspended.

The following table shows the annual demand and collection of land revenue in the District from 1961-62 to 1969-70.

**Table No. XI-2**

**Demand and Collection of Land Revenue**

| Year | Demand | Collection |
|---|---|---|
| 1961-62 | 13,06,376 | 873,336 |
| 1962-63 | 14,18,927 | 8,84,578 |
| 1963-64 | 18,10,155 | 6,07,855 |
| 1964-65 | 16,44,261 | 9,59,354 |
| 1965-66 | 7,97,074 | 99,316 |
| 1966-67 | 13,33,809 | 25* |
| 1967-68 | 16,59,318 | 4,71,122 |

*Collection proceedings kept in abeyance due to the failure of crops

As present, the land revenue is received in two instalments, the first instalment (*kharif kist*) being due on 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 these dates, a defaulter's list is prepared by the *patwaris* and is sent to the Tahsildars for recovery. Recently, the Government have started an experiment for

land revenue collection through the village panchayats. This experiment has been introduced in 9 panchayats in Deosar Tahsil. There were no Patels in the District for collecting land revenue. Presently, the patwaris are performing the duties of Patels under section 222 (3) of the M.P. Lnad Revenue Code, 1959. An amount of Rs. 3,797 has been paid to these 9 Gram panchayats for their labour during years 1963-64, 1965-66 and 1966-67.

As a measure of relief to the poor cultivators, the Madhya Pradesh Government exempted from the land revenue the holidings, the area of which did not exceed 7.5 acres and also the holdings of which the land revenue did not exceed five rupees by passing the M.P. Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, promulgated on the 23rd December, 1966, and replaced by an Act No.6 of 1967. By the M.P. Act No.20 of 1968, the land revenue was abolished in respect of any holding used exclusively for agriculture from 1st July, 1968 and a new tax, namely, Land Development Tax (*Krishi-Bhumi Vikas kar*) was imposed on all holdings in excess of ten acres and they were taxed at the rate at which such holdings were assessed to land revenue under the Code immediately before 1st July, 1968. The entire *Bhumi Vikas Kar* was to be spent on development of agriculture. But again in 1969, by an Act No.5 of 1969, the Land Development Tax was abolished and land revenue under section 58-A of the Code re-imposed the exemption limit and the rates remaining the same. Thus, it amounted to practically change in the nomenclature of the tax only. This section was again amended by the M.P. Act. No.23 of 1972 when the economic holding was redefined. Instead of ten acres, the limit of exemption from land revenue was fixed at five acres.

Land in which commercial crops were grown, was beyond the scope of exemption. Land under such crops was taxed by an Act called *Vanijya Fasal Kar* Act, 1966 under which Fasal Kar was levied on the cultivation of commercial crops, such as cotton, sugarcane, groundnut, poppy, tobacco, etc. This Act was amended in 1970 by which an upward revision of the Tax under different crops was made.

A surcharge was imposed from 1st July, 1972, on land revenue under the M.P. *Bhoo-Rajaswa (Adhibhar)* Act, 1972 (No.24 of 1972). This is charged on the individual holdings of more than 10 acres except such holdings of less than 10 acres which are in receipt of irrigation from any Government source.

This Act of 1972 was superseded by *Gramin Vikas* Act, 1974 by which *Gramin Vikas kar* was imposed at different rates as per classification on land according to irrigated, unirrigated, cultivated, uncultivated, etc. Income from this Tax has been for schemes of rural development.

**Cesses**

In the erstwhile Rewa State, the cesses were a form of taxation distinct from rent and they could only be imposed by or on the authority of the Durbar. Their incidence was also a matter entirely for the Durbar to decide. They could be divided into two categories:-



(a) imposed by Durbar on *pawais* and (b) imposed by *pawaidars* on their tenants.

Regarding the first category three kinds of cesses were imposed on *pawais*, e.g., settlement, road and school. They were first imposed in the year 1867 by an order of the Durbar. The settlement cess was abolished a few years later and the other two in 1891, because considerable arrears had accumulated. In 1906, however, the road and school cesses only were imposed on all *pawais* except on (a) *dewarth*, and (b) *jagirs* not paying *barhtari*. The rate fixed was 9 1/2 per cent of the *jama nikasi* where that was known and on the *jama pawai* in other cases. In 1911 the rate was assessed on the *jama nikasi* but, those paying on *jama pawai* were allowed to continue to do so, until the settlement.

Regarding the second category of the levy of cesses, *pawaidars* had been specifically forbidden in the *pattas* of the strongest tenure, *mamla*, and by analogy in all other tenures. But in practice five cesses, had been allowed to be collected by all *pawaidars*, as these were also collected by the Durbar in *kothar* lands. These five cesses are detailed below:-

1. *Daijawan*: This cess was a distribution of the *daijawan* payable to the Durbar for marriage in the Durbar's family. This was imposed in 1903 by the Durbar, but discontinued after some time..

2. *Bavai* :- This was levied on produce brought to a bazar for sale, from the tenant, as a tax on their agricultural produce. But it ceased to continue after the settlement of 1920-29 though *Kothar* lands and all *pawais* in which *pattas* were distributed under the settlement.

3. *Chamari* :- This cess was levied on chamars for the right of collecting hides..

4. *Bokra Pichhaura* :- This was a marriage cess limited to 33 castes. The rate payable in *kothar* village was at Rs. 12-8-0 by the Durbar in 1925.

5. *Chaukidari* :- This cess was levied by *pawaidars* to pay for village *chaukidars*, who were in some cases appointed by the Durbar. The cess was no longer levied in *kothar* villages. It was also abolished by Durbar in the settlement of 1920-29.

It is reported that *kharhi* was given to *kayasth* or village accountant at the rate of two seers of grain per maund levied as *bhag* in addition to a seer cess called *neg* levied $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers on every *Khandi* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds) of which the *kayasth* received two-thirds and the *kotwar* or village watchmen one-third. The *kotwar* also received *kharhi* at three seers of grain per plough in the village. A cess called *agora* was paid to *kotwar* in cases in which he was obliged to keep watch over the threshing floor or cultivators who could not pay their revenue and who, it was feared, would dispose of his grain. It was levied at the rate of four seers of *kharif* and two seers of rabi grain for each day, he was required to keep watch. Village artisan also received *kharhi* and *agora* at 30 seers per plough and the *Chamars* at four seers. Afterwards cesses were collected in terms of cash.[1]

1. Rewa State Gazetteer, 1907, Vol. IV, p.63.

An important change in this regard was made, when Rewa State was merged in Vindhya Pradesh in 1948. A Panchayat cess was introduced under the Vindhya Pradesh Panchayat Act (1949) on land revenue and rentals of proprietors and tenants (other than sub-tenants). After the merger of the State in Madhya Pradesh, the M.P. Panchayats Act, 1962 was enacted and according to it, a cess at the rate of 10 paise per rupee is levied only at the Panchayat level. The following table shows the year by demand and collections of the cesses from the year 1961-62:-

**Table No.XI-3**

**Collection of Cesses**

(In Rs.)

| Year | Demand | Collection |
|---|---|---|
| 1961-62 | 47,383 | 31,675 |
| 1962-63 | 51,464 | 31,934 |
| 1963-64 | 51,142 | 22,043 |
| 1964-65 | 59,633 | 34,790 |
| 1965-66 | 28,910 | 3,598 |
| 1966-67 | 48,377 | 2 |
| 1967-68 | 60,179 | 17,087 |

**Relations Between Land Lords and Tenants**

As stated earlier under history of the land revenue assessment, the land revenue system as prevalent in Rewa State, was a peculiar one. The system was popularly known as *thekedari* systems were a fixed sum was deposited by the *Thekedars* or *ilakedars* into the State treasury and they were so powerful that they could fleece the cultivators, who were left for all intents and purposes entirely on their own devices. The system was so pernicious to the cultivators, that the importance of land reforms began to be gradually realised by the Durbar. Under the settlements of 1881-95 and 1903, the position of the tenants improved considerably. The Settlement officer made a thorongh inspection of the village and examined its condition at the time of settlement. During this period, it was brought to light that the administration had slackened as a result of which encroachments by powerful land owners against the right of Durbar and the holdings of less influential individuals had become common. Therefore, at the time of revision such questions were examined and the rights of the State or of the tenants were decided.

As noted earlier, all grants were known generally as *pawais* which indicated that all grantees were expected to pay one fourth of their gross income to the state. Very few, however, paid as much as a fourth in revenue. Many paid no revenue at all, but only cesses on their estimated *nikasi* which was often estimated very lightly.

The unalienated lands were known as *kothar* or *khalsa* where the tenants had no statutory right and the Durbar dealt with the tenants direct. The tenants



received leases, (*pattas*) from the Settlement Officer. Thus the position of the tenants or cultivators was more secure in these villages. There was a fixity of State demand and undisturbed possession of the land during the currency of the settlements, with a promise of continued possession of the holding in the next settlement, if he accepted the new assessment. The pity was that under this system, the land revenue was collected through contractors or *thekedars* as per lease from the tenants and in return, they were getting specified commission. These *thekedars* had a right to eject a tenant for arrears of rent and used to make arrangements for the land thus vacated during the currency of the settlement.

In Rewa State, a unique rule was in existence, which helped in the improvement of land. The cultivators who made *bandhs* or made any improvement in land with the Durbar's permission (which was generally granted) acquired proprietary and transferable right in the land, thus, improved. For this, the Durbar generally took 55 per cent of the gross rental as its due, leaving 45 per cent to the cultivators .This acted as a great incentive and number of *bandhs* (embankments) were built every year.

Though the Durbar was conscious of the problems of the cultivators and provided facilities, but such measures could serve only as a palliative. Reforms of the agrarian structure and agrarian relationship between the Government and the cultivators was a major item in this regard. However all embracing reforms could be facilitated through legislative action alone. Consequently, the Rewa Land Revenue and Tenancy Code was enacted in the year 1935, and the tenancy provisions were included in the Code. The Code defined the rights and obligations of *pawaidars*, sub-*pawaidars* and tenants. provisions relating to scientific settlement of land revenue were enforced. Annual village papers were prepared according to the Code. The Rewa State Land Acquisition Act, 1935, was also enacted at the same time, which consolidated and declared the rules for the acquisition of land needed for the state purposes and for companies and, for determining the amount of compensation to be paid on account of such acquisition.

However, the era of land reforms started after Independence with the legislation for abolition of intermediaries, which was undertaken between 1948 and 1953. During the next phase which started from 1953, measures for tenancy reforms were undertaken. The third phase started after 1956 with the legislation for imposition of ceiling on land holdings.

In order to save the cultivators from the exploitation by *jagirdars* or *pawaidars* and to recognise the claims of the tillers of the soil, the earliest land reforms measure adopted in Vindhya Pradesh was the enactment of Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act of 1952, which came into force from July 1953. The Act abolished all kinds of intermediaries between the state and the peasant. All types of *jagirdars, pawaidars, ilakedars, zamindars, muafidars* and others were defined and all lands were resumed to the State Government, free from all encumbrances. All rents and cesses payable to *jagirdars*

hencefor-ward became payable to the State Government. Mortgagees in possession of a *jagir* land or any part thereof, were treated as simple mortgagees.

Private wells, trees in *abadi* (habitation) and buildings belonging to a *jagirdar* or a tenant continued to belong to them as the case may be. A *jagirdar* was also entitled to retain possession of groves or orchards as were planted by him or by his predecessors in interest. Transfer of any part of the *jagir* land by way of sale or gift made on or after the last Day of October, 1949 was not recognised.

A *jagirdar* was allotted all *sir* or *khudkast* land which he was personally cultivating for a continuous period of three years. In case a *jagirdar* had no *sir* or *khudkast* or if he had less than 250 acres, he could be allotted *sir* or *khud kast*, out of the *jagir* land, subject to the availability of the land, to the extent of 250 acres. In all the *jagir* lands, excepting the *sir* of the *khud khast* that had been allotted or the grove lands which a jagirdar was entitled to retain, all tenants of the *jagir* lands became *pattadar* tenants. In this way the tillers of the soil became the master of the land, they ploughed and the desired object was achieved. This Act was enforced with effect from 1st July, 1953. The table given below shows the number of villages vesting in the State as a result of abolition of intermediaries.

**Table No.XI-4**

**Villages Vesting in the State due to Abolition of *Jagirdari* and the Compensation Payable**

| Tahsil | Number of Villages that came under *Jagirdari* Abolition on | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1.7.1953 | 1.1.1954 | 1.7.1954 | Total | *Kothar* Villages | Grand Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Gopadbanas | 595 | 1 | 89 | 685 | 412 | 1,097 |
| Deosar | 94 | 8 | 102 | 204 | 331 | 535 |
| Singrauli | 19 | 24 | 15 | 58 | 226 | 284 |
| Total District | 708 | 33 | 206 | 747 | 969 | 1,916 |

| | Total Compensation Payable (Rs.) | Interest (Rs.) | Total (Rs.) | Number of *Jagirdars* Including Co-sharers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 19,81,086 | 4,77,305 | 24,58,391 | 2,406 |
| Total District | 19,81,086 | 4,77,305 | 24,58,391 | 2,406 |

A *pawaidar* or a *jagirdar* used to get sub-tenant of *sir* ejected at his will and used to exploit them. In order to stop this evil practice the Government passed the



Vindhya Pradesh *Sir* lands (Stay of Ejectment Proceedings) Act, 1952, Under this law, no civil or revenue court could entertain any proceeding for the ejectment of any tenant or sub-tenant from any *sir* land. Proceedings for ejectment from a *bandh* or *sir* land could only be entertained if the Deputy Commissioner granted a certificate to a *pawaidar* or *jagirdar*, after having satisfied himself thoroughly. If a tenant ejected, but the *jagirdar* failed to cultivate the *bandh* personally, it was restored to the original tenant or sub-tenant.

Atempt were made further by the Vindhya Pradesh Government to rationalize the land revenue and tenancy laws. The principal aims of the tenancy reforms which were sought to be achieved were (i) reduction in rent (ii) security of tenure and, (iii) compulsory transfer of ownership to tenants. For this purpose, the Rewa Land Revenue and Tenancy Code was extended to the entire State with progressive and liberal amendments as Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tanancy Code, 1953, (No. III of 1955). It was enforced from 1st April, 1955. The conventional pre-reform rent paid by the tenants was half the gross produce. In several cases it was even larger. The tenancy law slashed it down to one-third or one-fourth of the gross produce. Thus a large number of tenants have benefited from this reduction and the pre-reform exploiting character of rent has been to some extent mitigated, if not completely eliminated[1].

This Code provided more rights to the *khud-kasht* cultivators of land. A tenant could acquire proprietary rights in case he had kept the land in his possession, during the last seven years and the land revenue assessment was made for every cultivator. To give full advantage of the provisions of the Code to the cultivators, a *khud kasht* cultivator should get the entries corrected in the village administration papers. The Code recognised the following tenants:-

1. *Pachpan-paintalis* tenants
2. *Pattedar* tenants
3. *Gair haqdar* tenants

A *Pachpan-paintalis* tenant enjoyed a concession in rent of 45 per cent. His interests were heritable according to his personal laws and also transferable.

A tenant who was in possession of *patta* was a *pattedar* tenant. He could transfer his interests, which were also heritable. According to the provision of the Code, he enjoyed possession of a state *bandh* with full rights except that he could not transfer it or alienate it.

A tenant who was neither *pachpan-paintalis* tenant nor a *pattedar*, was *gair-haqdar*. He was entitled to be recorded as pattedar tenant if he had occupied the land with the express or implied consent of a Tahsildar. His interests were heritable according to section 48 of the Code, unless there was anything to the contrary in the contract.

1. Indian Journal of Commerce, June, 1970, p.73.

Any tenant could become *pachpan-paintalis* tenant, if he constructed a *bandh* with the permission of a competent revenue officer.

Ejectment of a tenant was not easy. If a *pachpan-paintalis* or *pattedar* tenant contested the ejectment notice the case had to be referred to the Deputy Commissioner for decision.

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

In place of several tenures existing previously, the Code provides for only one class of tenure holders of land to be known as *bhumiswami.* A *bhumiswami* shall have right of transfer subject to one restriction that such transfer does not either create a holding above a prescribed limit or an uneconomic holding below five 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 simple or usufructuary mortgage, subject, however, to certain restrictions. The table given below shows the number of *bhumiswamis* and the area held by them in each of the tahsils of the District during the year 1970-71.

**Table No.XI-5**

**Number and Area Held by *Bhumiswamis***

| Tahsil | Number of Holders | Area Held (Hectares) |
|---|---|---|
| Gopadbanas | 52,854 | 1,98,622 |
| Deosar | 20,129 | 1,05,968 |
| Singrauli | 13.387 | 57 187 |
| Total | 86,370 | 3,61,777 |

The Code protects the rights of sub-tenants. All persons holding land from *bhumiswami* as leasee 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 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 miximum rent payable by an occupancy tenant shall not exceed four times the land revenue in the case of 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 under section 168, except



in very emergent cases. once in three years or by certain classes of persons, such as, widows, unmarried women, minors, etc. The Code provides for the preparation of a new set of record of rights. The entries in them shall be kept upto date by bringing on record annually all changes that take place after they have been certified by Revenue Officers, not below the rank of a Naib Tahsildar.

Even about recording of *bataidars*, instructions were issued by the State Government as far back as December, 1962, that the names of lessees should be recorded by the Patwaris in *Jamabandi* and *Khasra.* It is told that in a number of cases, owners actually enter into written agreements with the *bataidars* under which the latter are treated as servants and in view of such agreements the arrangements cannot be treated as leases.

The land reforms indicated above affect more the type of tenure than their size, and some restrictions have been imposed in this respect. The Governemnt of Madhya Pradesh had enacted in 1960 special legislation which is known as the Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act. The Act has been amended suitably in the year 1961 to incorporate the suggestions of the Central Committee for land Reforms. The level of a ceiling for a person is 25 standard acres. Apart from the inherited land, no person shall acquire more than this limit 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. It is reported that the delay in the enforcement of the Act resulted in a large scale transfer of the land with the intention of circumventing ceiling on land holdings. This ceiling on possession of agricultural land has been further lowered from 25 standard acres to 10 to 18 standard acres depending on the size of the family with retrospective effect from January 1, 1972. According to the amendment the ceiling for a family of more than 5 members is 18 standard acres and for an individual it is ten standard acres. The additional standard acres have been allowed for dependants at the rate of two standard acres for each extra dependent member. For the purpose of this Act, standard acre means, one acre of irrigated land from Government source available for more then one crop in a year, two acres of seasonal irrigated land from Government sources available for at least one crop or three acres of dry land.

The delay in the implementation of the legislation on ceiling has enabled big landowners to dispose of their surplus land through malafide transferes and partitions. Under the Act, after the declaration of 'emergency' in 1975, the Collector is settling all the cases of agricultural holdings expenditioulsy. The surplus land is being distributed as per Government policy. However, the magnitude of the problem of redistribution can be guaged from the following table which shows the number of agricultural holdings in the District according to size.

**Table No.XI-6**

**Number of Operational Holdings, 1970-71 (Provisional)**

| Size (Hectares) | Number (1000) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Below 1 Hectare | 32 | 12 |
| 1 to 2 | 13 | 19 |
| 2 to 4 | 15 | 43 |
| 4 to 10 | 17 | 107 |
| 10 Hectares and above | 9 | 181 |
| Total | 85 | 361 |

Source:-Basic Agricultural Statistics of M.P. pp.127-128

It appears from the above that about 74 per cent holdings were not bigger than four hectares which numbered about sixty thousands. It will also be seen that there were about nine thousands holdings of 10 hectares and above, while the average size of holding in the district is 4.3 hectares.

As a result of these measures of land reforms all intermediaries between the tiller of the soil and the government were abolished and cultivators became fullfledged occupants of land held by them, and a large number of cesses and other exactions were done away with. The villagers and cultivators, therefore have been greatly benefited by the abolition of these intermediaries and levies. The monetary significance of these exactions might be small, but their nuisance value was still greater and their removal meant the lifting of a great burden. The economic condition of the cultivators and their relationship with the state have definitely improved during the post reform period.

### *Nistar* and Grazing Rights

The Land Revenue Code, 1959 has specified the *nistar* and grazing rights of the villages. It has directed the preparation of a *Nistar-Patrak* for rights over unoccupied land in a village, belonging to the State, and a *wajib-ul-arz* for rights in or over lands belonging to other *bhumiswamis.* Whenever the records of rights are prepared, the staff is also directed to prepare the *Nistar Patrak.*

### Bhoodan

The *Bhoodan* or the Land-Gift 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 Sidhi District also. To implement the plans for *Bhoodan Yagna,* the Government issued instructions to all the revenue officers to guide and assist the Bhoodan workers in this matter. The applications for receiving the donated lands were exempted from the stamp duty. Necessary application forms were prescribed after consultations with the convenor of the *Vindhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Samiti,* Tikamgarh, in the year 1952. Later on, the Government enacted



the Vindhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Act in the year 1955 (No. of 1956). The Vindhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Board was established at Gandhi Smarak Bhawan, Chhatarpur, in 1956 to assist in its working. In this District, Bhoodan movement was started in tahsil Gopadbanas in 1956 and in tahsil Deosar in 1960. Land measuring 374 ha. from 147 doners has already been received under Bhoodan, out of which 188 ha of land was distributed to 131 landless families upto 31st March, 1974, while 186 ha. of land remains to be distributed.

### Other Sources of Revenue-Central and State

As this District was formerly a part of Rewa State with no individual entity of its own as Sidhi District, separate figures for different sources of revenue during the State regime are not available. The classification of revenues between Central and State as it obtains today was not maintained. Besides the income from land revenue, the other important sources of revenue were excise, customs, forests, *jagirs* and stamps. The fiscal system underwent a series of changes, after the State merged first in Vindhya Pradesh and later in Madhya Pradesh. There are two categories of revenue `Central' and `States'. The important items of Central Revenues are Union Excise, Income Tax and Estate Duty. Some particulars about these revenues so far as they concern this District are given in the following paragraphs.

#### Union Excise Duty

The main excisable commodities in the District are tobacco, vegetable non-essential oils, etc. The income from this source is not appreciable as it is for other nearby districts of Mahakoshal region. It was as low as Rs. 23 in the year 1958-59 and Rs. 24 in the year 1966-67. No receipts were reported in some years. During the 20 year period 1950-51 to 1970-71, the largest amount of receipts was Rs. 11,537 during the year 1961-62.

#### Income Tax

As regards Income Tax, its assessment, levy and collection have been assigned to the Rewa Circle, with headquarters at Rewa. The income for this tax is also not substantial which varies from Rs. 409 in the year 1950-51 to Rs.53,095 in the year 1966-67. No income from Estate Duty has been reported in the District. The receipts under this head started increasing from the year 1965-66, when they increased from Rs. 13,389 in the year 1964-65 to Rs. 48,089 in the year 1965-66.

Important sources of State revenue, besides land revenue already covered, are State Excise, Forests, Sales Tax, Stamps, Taxes on Motor Vehicles and Registration. A brief account of these items of taxation is given below:-

#### State Excise

This revenue is derived from levies on imported liquors, country spirit and fermented liquor, opium, *ganja* and *bhang.* The Collector is vested with statutory powers under Excise Act, for the administration of State Excise. The receipts from this source are substantial and varied from Rs. 74,414 in the year 1950-51 to

Rs.5,84,685 in the year 1970-71 which incidentally are the highest and lowest figures during the 20 years 1950-51 to 1970-71.

**Stamps**

The income under this head is derived from the sale of stamps of various denominations, both judicial and non-judicial. The receipts were Rs. 27,610 in the year 1950-51., which increased year by year to Rs.2,64,490 in the year 1969-70 and Rs.2,26,119 in the year 1970-71

**Forest**

Forest revenue is mainly obtained from the following sources, (i) Departmental sales of timber and fuel, (ii) auction of marked coupes consisting of timber and fuel tress, (iii) sale of minor forest produce, and (iv) recovery of compensation and license fees. Sidhi District is rich in forest wealth and therefore, the income from this source is amongst the largest. The upward trend in receipts is also due to nationalisation of forest produce, e.g., *tendu* leaves, etc. In the year 1950-51, the receipts from forest were Rs.1,11,928 which increased to Rs.2,62,979 in the year 1956-57, Rs.2,96,057 in 1959-60, Rs.27,56,656 in 1965-66, Rs. 81,75,425 in 1968-69 and Rs.53,60,178 in 1970-71.

**Registration**

The income under this head is derived from registration fee, copying fee, etc., which are levied under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. The receipts from this source have been fluctuating year to year according to the volume of registration work. They were as low as Rs.186 only in 1953-54 and increased to Rs.1,229 in 1955-56, but again came down to Rs.995 in the next year. The highest receipts amounted to Rs.44,896 in 1969-70, which dwindled to Rs.24,866 in 1970-71.

**Taxes on Motor Vehicles**

The income under this head is derived from the registration of motor vehicles, issue of licences to drivers, conductors, etc. The receipts under this head accrue from the administration of the following Acts. (1) Motor Vehicles Act 1939 and Rules 1940 and amended on January 17,1970, in force since 16th February, 1939 (ii) Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passenger Act, 1959, amended in September, 1962 and on 15th November, 1971, in force since February, 1,1961, (iii) Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Goods) Act, 1962, amended in April, 1970, in force since November, 1, 1962 and (iv) Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1947 as amended in December, 1966, January 18, 1968, November 15, 1971. The receipts show progressive upward trend, e.g., they increased from Rs.2,890 in 1953-54 to Rs.64,171 in 1970-71. This is a definite indication of increasing number of vehicles on roads and continuously expanding volume of goods and passenger traffic in the District.

**Sales Tax**

The Sales Tax is being levied under the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax Act 1958 (IX of 1959), which was brought into force since 1st



April 1959. The Central Sales Tax has also been introduced in the District since 1st July, 1957 under the Central Sales Tax Act of 1956. Both these Acts are administered by the Regional Sales Tax Officer, Satna, the jurisdiction of which extends to this District also. The receipts under the Central Act have almost been nil, those under State Act have shown progressive increase. It was Rs.74,731 in 1951-52, Rs.12,346 in 1961-62 and Rs.23,246 in 1970-71.

**Entertainment Tax**

This Tax is levied on shows arranged for public entertainment on commercial basis. The Tax is collected and managed by the State Excise Department. The receipts from this source have grown from Rs.21,766 in 1961-62 to Rs.29,398 in 1970-71.

The table in Appendix-A shows the annual revenue received under these various heads of taxation for the 20 year period, 1950-51 to 1970-71 and the phenomenal growth that has taken place in revenue receipts.

# CHAPTER XII
# LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

In earlier days there were no regular courts of law. The Durbar was the highest authority for disposal of civil and criminal cases. Most of the civil cases were decided by making the parties undergo different ordeals or on making solemn oaths. The petty civil suits were usually settled by the panchayats. The forms of judicial procedure were not rigid and generally custom and usage took the place of law. The semi religious system inculcated by the Hindu *Shastras* and the *Quran* were taken as a guide. These laws being based on religious following were personal and not territorial.

Regular judicial courts were established for the first time during the reign of Maharaja Vishvanath Singh (1833-54). In these courts the Pandit was the presiding officer who decided cases according to the Hindu *Dharma Shastras.* Decisions in petty cases were delivered orally but in important cases written judgement called *Dharma Vyavasthas*[1] were delivered. In the year 1918 laws and rules prevalent in British India were broadly followed. The Indian Penal Code, the Civil Procedure Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure were followed with amendments to suit the local conditions.

In the year 1918, the only courts existing in the District were those of the Honorary Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates. The Honorary Magistrates exercised powers of third class in criminal matters. They also entertained civil suits for money and movable property whose value did not exceed Rs. 300. The Deputy Magistrates were usually the Tahsildars who exercised second class magisterial powers in criminal cases. They also acted as Civil Judges and entertained civil suits upto the value of Rs. 500. The Assistant Deputy Magistrates exercised half of the powers of Deputy Magistrates. The Civil Judge, Rewa and the District Magistrate, Rewa entertained appeals from subordinate courts in civil and criminal cases, respectively. Appeals from both these courts lie to the Judicial Commissioner. The High Court presided over by the Chief was the final court of appeal.

In 1948 Sidhi District became a constituent part of Vindhya Pradesh and in 1956, after the reorganisation of States, this District was merged into new Madhya Pradesh. Necessary changes in the judicial set up were made in these years.

## INCIDENCE OF CRIMES

The crimes which occur in this District are of common nature. There has been a considerable increase in the number of all crimes save those of an

1. Rewa State Gazetteer, 1907, p.56.



organised nature. The enforcement of various new laws and the general awareness of public in reporting all offences are important factors which have led to more offences being recorded. The table given in appendices shows the number of important crimes in Sidhi District during the years 1961-71. The crimes prevalent are mainly in respect of offences against public tranquility, affecting life such as hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, kidnapping and forcible abduction, theft, criminal breach of trust, cheating, simple trespass, counterfeiting of currency note or coins, offences relating to local and special laws, offences against contempt of lawful authority of public servants, offences affecting public health, safety and convenience, criminal force and assault and offences relating to documents, falsification of accounts, etc.

The table below shows the number of cases reported and their disposal in the District from 1961 to 1971.

**Table No. XII-1**

**Number of Cases Reported and Their Disposal**

| Year | Number of offences reported | Number of cases investigated | Percentage of cases investigated to reported | Number of cases detected | Percentage of cases detected to investigated | Number of cases in which conviction was obtained | Percentage of cases resulting in conviction to cases decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961 | 501 | 472 | 94 | 236 | 50 | 212 | 69 |
| 1966 | 702 | 680 | 96 | 368 | 54 | 165 | 59 |
| 1967 | 925 | 892 | 96 | 452 | 50 | 210 | 60 |
| 1968 | 800 | 777 | 97 | 463 | 60 | 231 | 47 |
| 1969 | 793 | 756 | 95 | 437 | 58 | 197 | 50 |
| 1970 | 861 | 835 | 97 | 449 | 54 | 101 | 65 |
| 1971 | 710 | 687 | 97 | 381 | 55 | 81 | 47 |

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Sidhi

The number of cases reported has varied from year to year. It may, however, be seen that the Police hold investigations into 94 to 97 percent of cases reported. The Police succeeded in detecting 50 to 60 per cent of cases investigated and obtained conviction in 47 to 69 per cent of the cases detected.

### Cognizable Crimes

The table below shows the details of cognizable crimes in Sidhi District during

the years from 1961-71.

**Table No. XII-2**

**Cognizable Crimes**

| | Years | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
| 1. Number of Cases reported | 610 | 459 | 433 | 501 | 252 | 357 | 333 |
| 2. Number of Cases investigated | 610 | 459 | 433 | 501 | 252 | 357 | 333 |
| 3. Number of Cases sent up for trial | 607 | 453 | 424 | 493 | 252 | 356 | 330 |
| 4. Number of Persons tried | 597 | 500 | 344 | 457 | 681 | 181 | 284 |
| 5. Number of Persons acquitted or discharged | 135 | 158 | 84 | 110 | 478 | 47 | 31 |
| 6. Number of Persons convicted | 462 | 324 | 260 | 347 | 203 | 134 | 253 |

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Sidhi

**Ordinary Thefts**

The type of thefts falling under this category are cycle thefts, bazar thefts, ghat thefts, fair thefts, etc. All these thefts are quite common in the District and are attributed to local criminals. The following table elucidates the details of the crime.

**Table No. XII-3**

**Ordinary Thefts**

| Year | Number of cases reported | Number of cases investigated | Number of persons convicted | Total value of property stolen (in Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961 | 155 | 128 | 33 | 44,694 |
| 1966 | 172 | 150 | 40 | 37,500 |
| 1967 | 200 | 170 | 56 | 25,069 |
| 1968 | 177 | 154 | 84 | 28,564 |
| 1969 | 186 | 149 | 48 | 28,147 |
| 1970 | - | 171 | 34 | 26,873 |
| 1971 | 186 | 164 | 16 | 1,11,095 |

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Sidhi



**Miscellaneous Thefts**

The table below shows the classification of thefts into various categories for the period 1961 to 1971.

**Table No. XII-4**

**Miscellaneous Thefts**

| | Years | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
| 1. Copper wire | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| 2. Cattle Thefts | 13 | 22 | 50 | 24 | 34 | 32 | 22 |
| 3. Cycle | 6 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 18 | 12 |
| 4. Motor Cycle & Accessories | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 5. Fire Arms | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Sidhi

**Property Stolen and Recovered**

It may be observed from the above table that cattle thefts are most frequent. Next comes cycle thefts. Other thefts are negligible.

The table below shows the number of cases and the value of property stolen as well as recovered in the District during the period 1961 to 1971.

**Table No. XII-5**

**Property Stolen**

| Year | Number of cases in which Property Stolen | Number of cases in which Property Recovered | Percentage of Property Recovered to Stolen | Total value of Property Stolen (in Rs.) | Total value of Property Recovered (in Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961 | 315 | 82 | 26 | 2,21,879 | 37,445 |
| 1966 | 397 | 160 | 40 | 1,03,079 | 33,283 |
| 1967 | 615 | 259 | 42 | 1,44,432 | 38,295 |
| 1968 | 459 | 165 | 36 | 1,16,985 | 30,402 |
| 1969 | 471 | 145 | 31 | 1,05,761 | 28,610 |
| 1970 | 467 | 146 | 32 | 1,45,379 | 34,396 |
| 1971 | 406 | 136 | 34 | 2,29,450 | 94,913 |

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Sidhi

**Excise Crimes**

The table below shows the number of persons convicted or bound over in the District in respect of cases under Excise Act and Gambling Act from 1961 to 1971.

**Table No. XII-6**

**Excise Crimes**

| Year | Excise Act | | Gambling Act | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons |
| 1961 | 13 | 12 | - | - |
| 1966 | 22 | 24 | 13 | 79 |
| 1967 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 52 |
| 1968 | 17 | 19 | 12 | 63 |
| 1969 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 80 |
| 1970 | 28 | 28 | 9 | 61 |
| 1971 | 18 | 21 | 42 | 140 |

Source - Superintendent of Police, Sidhi

## ORGANISATION OF POLICE

In early times the basic unit of administration was the village and policing work was done by the village *Chaukidars*. It is clear from the records available that a regular and separate police organisation did not exist till about the last quarter of the 19th Century. The village system of policing was allowed to continue as of old and *Chaukidar* was made responsible for reporting all occurrences of crimes, as well as for keeping an eye over the movements of criminals in their respective areas. A separate officer incharge of the Police Department was appointed in the former Rewa State and was generally known as the Superintendent of Police or by the name *Muntazim*.

The force formed a subordinate branch of the Judicial Department and all members of the Magistracy from the Judicial Commissioner down to Tahsildar were vested with certain administrative powers over the Police Department. To systematize the administration and working of the police force, it was decided by the Regency Administration (1918-22) to organise the force on modern lines [1]. For this purpose the services of an officer of the Indian Police, A.G.Scott, were obtained from the Central Provinces Government in 1919. As per the revised scheme, Rewa State was divided in two Police Districts, North and South, each being put under a Superintendent of Police from 1920.

After formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1948, a new cadre of Deputy Superintendents of Police was created to assist the Superintendents. The

1. Rewa Adminisrtation Reports, 1918-22, p.71.



Districts were subdivided into tahsils each having a number of Police Stations and out-posts under the charge of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. They were helped by Muharrirs and Constables in their work.

With the formation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956 this district fell under the jurisdiction of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rewa Range, Rewa, the highest authority being the Inspector-General of Police at Bhopal.

**Present Organisation and Working**

At present the District Police is headed by the Superintendent of Police with headquarters at Sidhi. He is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police in addition to the subordinate staff of Circle Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. Their main duty is to maintain law and order as well as prevention and detection of crimes in their respective areas. The table below shows the details regarding strength and cost of the District Police during the period from 1961 to 1971.

**Table No. XII-7**

**Strength and Cost of Police**

| Year | Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent | Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors | Head Constables | Constable | Total strength | Total Cost (in Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961 | 2 | 21 | 51 | 209 | 283 | 3,92,735 |
| 1966 | 2 | 30 | 64 | 257 | 353 | 6,59,725 |
| 1967 | 2 | 29 | 62 | 249 | 342 | 6,45,233 |
| 1968 | 2 | 29 | 60 | 247 | 338 | 7,44,822 |
| 1969 | 2 | 29 | 60 | 247 | 338 | 7,44,822 |
| 1970 | 2 | 29 | 60 | 247 | 338 | 8,81,540 |
| 1971 | 2 | 29 | 60 | 247 | 338 | 8,42,156 |

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Sidhi

For the purpose of police investigation the district is divided into circles, each in charge of a Circle Inspector. Each circle is further divided into Station-House areas in charge of a senior Sub-Inspector. The village crimes are reported at the Police Station by the *Choukidar* and, if of sufficient importance, are investigated by the Station house staff under the supervision of the Circle Inspector. At present (1971) the District is divided into 12 Police Stations at Sidhi, Churahat, Rampur (Nabin) Hinoti, Ramgarh Jiyawan, Garhwa, Majholi, Chitrangi, Sarai, Kusni, and Waidhan (Singroli). For efficient working the Police force has been divided into following categories.

**1. District Executive Force**

The District Executive Force is the most important branch of the police as it deals with daily problems relating to law and order. This force is also utilised for duty at the Police Stations.

**2. Reserve Police**

There is a District Reserve Police Line at Sidhi. The Reserve Inspector is in charge of Reserve Police Line and he is assisted by a Reserve Sub-Inspector. The Reserve Inspector is responsible for the proper custody of stores and arms. He works under the general control of Superintendent of Police.

**3. Prosecution Branch**

The Prosecution Branch is headed by Police Prosecutor. He is responsible for the case work in the courts.

In addition to these, there is one unit of District Crime Branch of Investigation which deals with matters of general intelligence.

**Home Guards**

The force is a voluntary one on a quasi-military footing and is intended to supplement the civil power and generally to assist the police in the discharge of their duties in times of emergency.

Persons falling within the age of 19-40 years and satisfying certain physical standards are eligible for recruitment to this force. On enrolment every Home Guard (*Nagar-Sainik*) undergoes a course of training. The District Magistrate is empowered to call for the force for services at any time to assist the Police Force.

## JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

There was no jail or sub-jail, in this District. Only Magisterial lock-ups were located at Sidhi and tahsil headquarters.

## ORGANISATION OF COURTS

When Sidhi District formed a part of former Rewa State, the administration of justice was divided into three branches namely, Civil, Criminal and Revenue. The Tahsildars (Deputy Magistrates) and their Assistants were invested with powers as courts of first instance in the three branches, while Honorary Magistrates had no revenue powers and the Magistrate Rewa State was only a Criminal Court invested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate. The Civil and Criminal powers of the Judicial Commissioner with Head-quarters at Rewa were analogous to those of a District and Sessions Judge of the British District, the Revenue Commissioner taking up those Revenue cases and appeals in which the interests of the Durbar were involved[1]. There were two District Magistrate-cum Civil Judges with headquarters at Rewa and Ramnagar towns. Besides, civil and criminal cases they also heard civil appeals from subordinate courts and *Chauras* (panchayat courts).

1. Ibid, 1909-10, p.7



Next higher were the courts of Tahsildars called Deputy Magistrates and Assistant Tahsildars or Assistant Deputy Magistrate. These were courts of purely original jurisdiction both in criminal and civil matters. In criminal matters a Deputy Magistrate could exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, while the Assistant Deputy Magistrate had third class magisterial powers.

On the formation of the Council of Regency a Judicial Committee was constituted in 1921 for the discharge of important[1] judicial functions.

After formation of Vindhya Pradesh the highest court in the State was the court of Judicial Commissioner at Rewa. Besides the courts of Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner there were courts of District and Sessions Judge and Munsif Magistrates.

In 1956, Vindhya Pradesh State was merged in Madhya Pradesh and a new Civil Courts Act was enacted in 1958 and various civil courts were reconstituted in the District. Sidhi Revenue District was included in Rewa Civil District. The following Courts were in existence in this District in 1959.

**Civil Courts**

1. Court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Sidhi
2. Court of the Civil Judge, Class I, Sidhi
3. Court of the Civil Judge, Class II, Waidhan

**Criminal Courts**

1. Court of the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial), Sidhi
2. Court of the Judge Magistrate, Waidhan

Since 14th November, 1969 Sidhi Revenue District is included in Shahdol Civil District. The set-up of the courts in this District is as follows[2].

| Name of the Court | Number of Courts | Place of Sitting |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Court of Additional District Judge | One | Sidhi |
| 2. Court of Civil Judge, Class II | One | Sidhi |
| 3. Court of Civil Judge, Class II | One | Waidhan |
| 4. Court of Civil Judge, Class II | One | Waidhan |

The above courts are also vested with criminal powers.

1. I bid, 1918-22, p.67.
2. The Madhya Pradesh Rajpatra, Dated 24th October, 1969, p. 2289.

**Separation of Judiciary from Executive**

A scheme for the reorganisation of the Judiciary of Rewa State and its separation from the Executive was sanctioned by the Regent on the 18th February, 1921[1]. Some further modifications were made in the scheme by the Regent in Council on 20th March, 1922.

Under the revised scheme the number of District and Sessions Judges was increased from one at Rewa to three with headquarters at Rewa, Baghaon and Sohagpur, while the number of Subordinate Magistrates and Civil Judges or Munsifs (excluding the Honorary Magistrates) were reduced from 25 to 8 with headquarters at Rewa, Mauganj, Sitlaha, Deosar, Beohari, Umaria and Burhar.

The District and Sessions Judges under the new scheme, exercised all the criminal powers vested in the Sessions Judge under the criminal Procedure Code as also all the ordinary powers of a District Magistrate. They were chiefly responsible for the extradition work relating to the sub-divisions in their charge. In civil matters they could hear and decide suits of any amount cognizable by a Civil Court and exercise all powers vested in the District Judge in British India.

**Nyaya Panchayats**

The Nyaya Panchayats were established according to the Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act, 1949. They provided the masses with cheaper and speedy justice. The District was divided into circles and Nyaya Panchayats were established for each such circle.

A Nyaya Panchayat has not less than five members called the *Panchas*. The members are selected from amongst the members of the Gram Panchayats over which the Nyaya Panchayat has Jurisdiction.

Every Nyaya Panchayat elects from amongst the *Panchas, Sarpanch* and *Upsarpanch* who presided over the Panchayat. There were 12 Nyaya Panchayats in 1951 which rose to 36 in 1953,63 in 1954 and 85 in 1955. After the enforcement of Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962, the Nyaya Panchayats take up both civil and criminal case work. Their Jurisdiction has been defined in sections 228, 229 and 248 of the Act, 1962. In civil cases they take up suits for money and movables up to the value of Rs. 100/-. The judgements, decree and orders of Nyaya Panchayats are not appealable, though the District Judge in civil cases and the Sessions Judge in criminal cases have been empowered to call for and examine records of such a case and pass such orders as they deem fit. In the year 1968-69 there were as many as 42 Nyaya Panchayats, which were constituted in the year 1967 under the new Act.

**Nature of Cases Handled**

The various cases involving following offences were handled by the courts in Sidhi District, during the period given in the accompanying tables.

1. Ibid 1918-22, p.67.



**1. Criminal Cases**

(i) Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice
(ii) Serious offences against the person
(iii) Serious offences against property
(iv) Minor offences against person
(v) Minor offences against property
(vi) Other offences under Criminal Procedure Code, Special and Local Laws

**Civil Cases :-**

(i) Suits instituted for money or movable property
(ii) Suits for possession or recovery of immovable property other than pre-emption suits and mortgage suits
(iii) Suits to establish right to pre-emption
(iv) Mortgage suits, i.e. for foreclosure or sale of redemption
(v) Suits for specific relief

**Criminal Cases**

(i) Disposal of cases by Magistrates:- The table below shows the number of cases and number of persons dealt with from the year 1968.

**Table No. XII-8**

**Disposal of Criminal Cases**

| Year | Cases | | Persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Disposed | Number Pending | Number Disposed | Number Pending |
| 1968 | 1,308 | 1,268 | 2,558 | 3,099 |
| 1969 | 893 | - | 1,703 | - |
| 1970 | 359 | - | - | - |
| 1971 | - | - | - | - |

Source - District and Sessions Judge, Shahdol

(ii) Conviction under various offences:- The table below shows the details regarding the number of persons convicted under various offences during the years 1968 to 1971.

**Table No. XII-9**

**Conviction under various Offences**

| Year | Offences effecting Human Body | Offences against Property | Offences affecting Public Health | Offences relating to Religion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |

(Contd.)

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1968 | 100 | 247 | 12 | - |
| 1969 | 201 | 126 | 26 | 30 |
| 1970 | 60 | 90 | 13 | 5 |
| 1971 | - | - | - | - |

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Shahdol

**(iii) Number of persons punished:-**

The table below shows the various punishments inflicted to persons in Criminal cases from the year 1968 to 1971.

**Table No. XII-10**

**Number of Persons Punished**

| Year | Imprisonment | Fines | Security taken | Dealt with under Borstal Act |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1968 | 188 | 139 | 11 | Nil |
| 1969 | 65 | 318 | Nil | Nil |
| 1970 | 52 | 116 | Nil | 2 |
| 1971 | - | - | - | - |

Source - District and Sessions Judge, Shahdol

**(iv) Number of Witnesses Examined:-**

The various Courts in this District had examined 4,300 witnesses and Rs. 15,838 were disbursed to them in the year 1968.

**(v) Fine Imposed and Realised**

The following table depicts the amounts of fine imposed, realised and written off during the year 1968 to 1971.

**Table No. XII-11**

**Number of Witnesses Examined**

| Year | Amount of fine imposed (Rs.) | Amount of fine realised (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1968 | 54,905 | 22,240 |
| 1969 | 13,646 | 898 |
| 1970 | 12,996 | 973 |
| 1971 | - | - |

Source-District and Sessions Judge, Shahdol

## Civil Cases

1. Number of Suits Instituted and Disposed

The table below gives the details regarding the civil suits during the period 1968 to 1971 in the District.



**Table No. XII-12**

**Civil Suits**

| Year | Total Number of Suits for money and movable Property | Total Number of Title and other Suits | Disposal of suits by Various Courts | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | District Courts | Subord-inate Civil Courts | Courts of Small Causes |
| 1968 | 200 | 70 | - | 112 | 162 |
| 1969 | 14 | 25 | 39 | - | 152 |
| 1970 | 7 | 14 | 21 | - | 120 |
| 1971 | - | - | - | - | - |

Source - District and Sessions Judge, Shahdol

**2. Civil Suits Pending :**

The following table gives a picture of the suits pending during the year 1968 to 1970.

**Table No. XII-13**

**Civil Suits Pending**

| Items | Years | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
| 1. Suits pending at the beginning of year | 131 | 60 | 89 | - |
| 2. Instituted during the year | 270 | 45 | 50 | - |
| 3. Revived during the year | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| 4. Otherwise received during the year | 21 | - | - | - |
| 5. Total for disposal during the year | 425 | 52 | 60 | - |
| 6. Disposed by transfer | 15 | - | - | - |
| 7. Otherwise disposed | 264 | 39 | 21 | - |
| 8. Pending at the close of year | 146 | 60 | 89 | - |

Source-District and Sessions Judge, Shahdol

## BAR ASSOCIATIONS

After the construction of regular courts in this District there came into existence a class of persons who practised legal profession. At present there are two Bar Associations in the District which are at Sidhi and Waidhan. The number of registered Advocates and Pleaders in the District was 10 in 1961.

# CHAPTER XIII
# OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The set up of a number of government offices, both State and Central, has already been described in Chapter X of this Volume. The organisational set up of some other important offices in the District is discussed here:

**Cooperative Departments**

The work of the Co-operative Department in the District is in the charge of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Sidhi. He works under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rewa Division, Rewa who in his own turn is under the control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Assistant Registrar has jurisdiction over the whole of Sidhi District. He is assisted in his work by 7 Co-operative Extension Officers besides 18 members in the executive staff, including Co-operative Inspectors and Sub-Auditors.

**Education**

The activities of the Education Department in the District up to Middle School standard are looked after by the District Education Officer, Sidhi. He works under the administrative control of the Divisional Superintendent of Educatio ı, Rewa Division, Rewa. The Department function under the overall control of the Director of Public Instructions, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The District Education officer, Sidhi is assisted in his by Assistant Distr ct Inspectors of School and the usual ministerial staff.

**Employment Exchange**

An Employment Exchange in the District with headquarters at Sidhi has been functioning since 1st June, 1964. It caters to the needs of the whole District headed by an Employment Officer, the Exchange is manned by one Statistical Assistant and usual office staff.

An Employment Bureau of the Department of Employment and Training is also functioning at Majholi to cater to the needs of rural areas. The Bureau is manned by a Junior Employment Officer, who works under the immediate administrative control of the Employment Officer, Sidhi who in his turn function under the administrative control of the Director of Employment and Training Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur.

**Forest Department**

To control and supervise work of Forest Department, two Divisional Forest Officers look after the two Forest Divisions East and West in the District.



The East Forest Division, Sidhi was established on the 2nd December, 1962 with headquarters at Sidhi The office has jurisdiction over the four forest Ranges of Chitrangi, Waidhan, Sarai and Sada, falling in Deosar and Singrauli tahsils. As in 1968, the Divisional Forest Officer, East Sidhi was assisted by an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 7 Forest Rangers, 5 Deputy Rangers, 18 Foresters, 79 Forest Guards and 19 Moharrirs . The break -up of administrative charges in the Division is given below:-

**Table XIII - 1**

**Administrative Sub Divisions of East Sidhi Forest Division**

| Name of the Range | Headquarters of the Range | Number of Asstt. Range Circles | Number of Beats |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chitrangi | Naudhia | 3 | 22 |
| Waidhan | Waidhan | 2 | 12 |
| Sarai | Sarai | 2 | 12 |
| Sada | Waidhan | 2 | 12 |
| | Total | 9 | 58 |

A range is divided into a number of Assistant Range Circles, which in turn is divided into a number of Beats., A Forest Ranger is responsible for all educative work in his Range. A Deputy Ranger is placed in charge of an Assistant Range Circle whereas a Forest Guard is placed to keep vigil of a Beat. The remaining staff is engaged in additional charges or on special duties.

The office of the Divisional Forest Officer,West Sidhi too has been functioning since December, 1962 with headquarters at Sidhi. The Office has jurisdiction over Gopad Banas tahsil of the District which has been divided into 4 Forest Ranges. The Divisional Officers in his work is assisted by an Assistant Conservator of Forests , 10 Forest Rangers, 4 Deputy Rangers, 15 Foresters and 109 Forest Guards. The territorial sub-divisions of West Sidhi Divisions are shown below :-

**Table XIII-2**

**Administrative Sub-Divisions of West Sidhi Forest Division**

| Name of the Range | Number of Asstt. Range Circle | Number of Beats |
|---|---|---|
| Sidhi | 3 | 20 |
| Majhauli | 2 | 12 |
| West Madwas | 2 | 11 |
| East Madwas | 2 | 11 |
| Total | 9 | 54 |

Both the Divisional Forest Offices function under the administrative control

of the Conservator of Forest, Rewa Circle, Rewa, and under the over all contrcl of the Chief Conserator of Forest, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

**Fishery**

In order to demonstrate improved methods of pisciculture and help pisciculturists in fishery development, an office of the Assistant Fishery Officer is functioning at Sidhi since 1964. The Asistant Fishery Officer has jurisdiction over the whole of Sidhi District. He is assisted by one Fishery Inspector and the usual office staff.

The office functions under the administrative control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Rewa, and under the over all control of the Director of Fisheries, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

**Home Guards**

The Home Guard unit in Sidhi which is in the charge of a Company Commandant, imparts training for three months to villagers who are physically fit, and keeps them in reserve for three years for any emergency duty. The Unit has been functioning in the District since 1963.

The Company Commandant, Home Guards, Sidhi, has jurisdiction over the whole of the District. He works under the immediate control of the Divisional Commandant Home Guards, Rewa, who in his turn is subordinate to the Commandant General, Home Guards, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur.

**Industries Department**

For the purposes of rendering assistance for setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries an office of the Assistant Director of Industries is functioning in the District since 1964. He works under the immediate administrative control of the Deputy Director of Industries, Rewa Division, Rewa. The Deputy Director, functions under the immediate administrative control of the Joint Director of Industries, Jabalpur. The Department functions under the over all control of the Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Assistant Director in his work is assisted by 3 Industries Extension Officers (at block level), a Senior Instructor, Tailoring, a Junior Instructor, and usual ministerial staff.

**Public Works Department (Building and Roads)**

For purposes of construction of roads, bridge and government building and their maintenance, an office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Building and Roads), Sidhi Division has been functioning since August, 1962, with headquarters at Sidhi. The Executive Engineer has jurisdiction over the whole District. He is assisted by 3 Sub-Divisional Officers of the rank of Assistant Engineer, Two of them incharge of Sub-Division No.1 and Sub-Division No. 2 are head quartered at Sidhi and the third is incharge of Singrauli Sub-Division, with headquarters at Waidhan. In addition to the above, the Executive Engineer



is assisted by one Junior Engineer, 19 Sub-Engineers, 6 Works Assistants, 1 Draughtsman, 5 Assistant Draughtsmen, 5 tracers and the usual staff. The Office functions under the immediate control of the Superintending Engineer, Rewa Circle, Rewa.

**Irrigation Department**

To develop, maintain and regulate irrigational facilities in the District, an office of the Sub Divisional Officer, Minor Irrigation Sub-Division, Sidhi, has been functioning since 1968. The Sub Divisional Officer is assisted by 5 executive members, the staff including sub Engineers and Work Assistant alongwith the usual ministerial staff. The Office functions, under the immediate control of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Rewa.

**Publicity Department**

For dissemination of information regarding Government projects and schemes of public interest in the District, the District Publicity Office, under the Public Relations Assistant with his routine staff is functioning since October, 1956, with headquarters at Sidhi. The office functions under the immediate administrative control of the Collector, Sidhi, and under the over-all technical and Departmental control of the Director Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

**Social Welfare Department**

To look after the social welfare activities in the District besides supervision of Gram Panchayats, Nyaya Panchayats etc. an Office of the District Panchayat and Social Welfare Officer is functioning at Sidhi. The Officer is assisted by 73 executive members of the staff posted at the headquarters and at the Block level. The total number of ministerial staff in his office is thirteen.

**Soil Conservation**

To check up the soil erosion, evaporation of soil moisture and to help increase of soil fertility in the District, 3 offices of the Assistant Soil Conservation Officers are functioning in the District with headquarters at Gopadbanas, Deosar and Singrauli, respectively. These offices function under the control of the Director of Agriculture, Rewa Division, Rewa. They are also subordinate to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sidhi.

The Assistant Soil Conservation Officers are assisted by Agricultural Assistants, Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Tracers and usual ministerial staff. As in 1968, the strength of the executive staff was 6 Agricultural Assistants, 24 Surveyors, 1 Draughtsman and 1 Tracer in the office of the Assistant Soil Conservation Officer in charge of Gopadbanas tahsil.

**Veterinary and Animal Husbandry**

To carry out programme under veterinary and animal husbandry in the District, an office of the Assistant Director of Veterinary Servies (Live Stock) is

functioning since 1959 with headquarters at Sidhi.The Office has Jurisdiction over the whole District. It functions under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services,Rewa Division, Rewa, and under the over all control of the Director of Veterinary Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Assistant Director, as in 1968, was assisted by 6 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, a Sub-Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, 6 Veterinary Extension Officers, 66 Stockmen, 27 Dressers and usual ministerial staff.

The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons have their headquarters at veterinary dispensaries at Sidhi, Deosar Sarai, Hinauti and Dudhamania, respectively, whereas the Sub Veterinary Assistant Surgeon is posted at Churhat.

**Weights and Measures**

For implementation of metric system of weights and measures and ensure their correctness in the District, office of two Inspectors of Weights and Measures function at Sidhi from 15 March, 1961.One of the Inspectors has jurisdiction over Gopadbanas tahsil and the other has jurisdiction over Deosar and Singrauli Tahsil. These Inspectors are assisted by usual ministerial staff.

These Inspector Weights and Measure, function. under the immediate control of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures, Rewa Division, Rewa, who in his own turn works under the administrative control of the Controller, Weights and Measures Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

**Agriculture Department**

The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sidhi, is responsible for the general agricultural development in the District. His office was opened at Sidhi in the year 1970-1971 with jurisdiction over Sidhi District. The Deputy Director is responsible for his work to the Joint Director of Agriculture,Rewa.

In his work the Deputy Director is assisted by 2 Assistant Directors of Agriculture, 3 Assistant Soil Conservation Officers, 37 Agricultural Assistants, 4 Senior Gram Sevaks, 89 Village Level workers,60 Surveyors, 5 Kamadars and usual staff.

**Public Health Department**

**Civil Surgeon**

The Civil Surgeon, Sidhi is responsible for the public health activities and is incharge of the District Hospital and Civil Dispensary of the District. He has jurisdiction over Sidhi District. Administratively, the Civil Surgeon is responsible for his work to the Joint Director of Health Services, Rewa Division, Rewa.

The Civil Surgeon is assisted by a host of medical staff which includes, one Medical Specialist, three Assistant Surgeons, one Women Assistant Surgeon, one Child Health Officers, One Dental Surgeon, one Radiologist, three Nursing Sisters, 15 Staff Nurses, five Compounders and other subordinate staff.



**Family Welfare**

The District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer is responsible for execution, supervision, and control of the Primary Health Centers, rural dispensaries and Family Welfare activities in the District. The Office was opened on November, 1968 at Sidhi with jurisdiction over Sidhi District. The Office functions under the administrative control of the Joint Director of Agriculture, Rewa.

In his work the District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer is assisted by an Administrative Officer, one Mass Education Information Officer,one Deputy Mass Education information Officer, 22 Assistant Surgeons, two Assistant Medical Officers, Seven Block Extension Educators, 21 Family Welfare Health Assistants, a team of Nursing staff and usual staff.

**Irrigation Department**

The Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Sidhi is responsible for execution and management of all irrigation work within his charge in the District. This Office was opened at sidhi in 1971. The Executive Engineer is responsible for his work to the Superintending Engineer, Son and Tons Circle,Rewa.

The Executive Engineer is assisted by five Assistant Engineers, five Junior Engineers, 33 Sub Engineers, and usual staff.

# CHAPTER XIV
# LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

All the Municipal Boards of the former Rewa State, which included Sidhi District also, were initially run by the nominated members. These boards were placed under the charge of a Minister of the State. The Rewa State Government appointed a committee in 1946 to examine the constitutional powers and functions of the Municipal Boards and to make recommendations for progressive development of Municipal administration. In the light of the recommendations of this committee, Rewa State Municipalities Act was passed in 1946, under which initially a Notified Area Committee was set-up at Sidhi in 1947. Soon after constitution of the state of Vindhya Pradesh of which this District continued to be a part, that Act was extended to the whole of the new State and amended as Vindhya Pradesh State Municipalities Act, 1956. However, a Municipal Committee at Sidhi started functioning in 1964. The Gram Panchayats started functioning efficiently under the Vindhya Pradesh Panchayat Ordinance 1949.

The year 1961-62, saw enactment of two most important Act pertaining to rural and urban local self governments. These Acts were (1) The Municipal Act, 1961 and (2) The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act, 1962. These Acts came into operation in the year 1962, throughout the new State of Madhya Pradesh. They introduced uniformity of pattern in powers and duties etc., in the various local self-government institutions. All local self government bodies are governed now by the provisions of these Acts.

The Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act of 1962 seeks to establish a three tier system of Panchayats into gram panchayats at village level, Janapada Panchayats at the Block level and the Zila Panchayat at the District level.

**Municipal Committee, Sidhi**

This is the only Municipality in the District. Initially a Notified Area Committee was established at Sidhi in 1947. The action for establishment of the Notified Area Committee began in 1946 under the Rewa State Municipalities Act, 1946. Because of small population of Sidhi town a Municipality could not be established at this District headquarters. The Notified Area Committee functioned upto 31st August, 1964. From 1st September, 1964 under the Madhya Pradesh Municipal Act, 1961 a municipality was established at Sidhi town. According to the Census of 1971 the population of the town was 5,021 and the area of the Municipality was 5,830 km.

**Organisation and Structure**

At the time of establishment of the Committee, the office-bearers of the following five posts were nominated by the State Government.



1. Chairman
2. Vice-Chairman(Senior)
3. Vice-Chairman(Junior)
4. Members(Two)

In the year 1964 the Municipal area was divided into 5 wards but in 1968, 6 wards were demarcated and named after greatmen like Mahatma Gandhi, Lokmanya Tilak, Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Subhash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Upto August, 1968 there were no Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes or women members in the committee. According to the new Act of 1961, the Chairman and the two Vice-chairmen are to be elected from amongst the elected members or from such persons as have the requisite qualification for becoming a member of the municipality. In case no lady is elected as a member, a female member was co-opted by the elected members.

**Powers and Duties**

The functions of the Municipality are of three types (1) Obligatory (2) Discretionary (3) Entrusted. Under the Madhya Pradesh Municipal Act, 1961, the main duties of the committee are well known, the important being (i) Sanitation (ii) Street-lighting (iii) Prevention from fire (iv) Registration of births and deaths and (v) inoculation against various diseases etc. The Chief Municipal Officer who is appointed by the State Government is the executive head of the Municipality. He is vested with powers to keep control over municipal finances and the administration.

The Vice Presidents, in order of seniority, function as Presidents only in absence of or pending the election of the President. During that period, they enjoy and exercise full powers and perform the duties of the President.

**Financial Resources**

The financial resources of the municipalities in this District were meagre due to low incidence of taxation. So in the absence of adequate tax revenues, Sidhi Municipality depends mostly upon Government grants.

**Expenditure**

The main item of expenditure has been the disbursement on general administration, which accounted for nearly 20 to 25 per cent of total expenditure. Public health and lighting were the important municipal services that were then provided in 1946 and the municipalities looked after only minor road repairs. These have now been main more expenditure.

The Urban Local Self Government Committee of Madhya Pradesh, 1957 observed that a Municipality could not be a viable unit without a minimum annual income of Rs. 50,000. It recommended that a municipality should be established in areas having population of not less than 5,000. The committee also felt that a

portion of State revenue should be set apart for distribution to local bodies according to their actual genuine requirements to provide impetus to development. Such consolidated grant be given separately for each major head of services such as Public safety, public health and convenience, education, medical relief, roads, drainage etc[1].

In 1976 this house tax seem to be one of the important sources of income which is charged at the rate of 6 1/4 % on the rental value of houses. The following table shows the details of house-tax collected from the year 1958-59 to 1972-73 by Municipal Committee, Sidhi.

**Table No. XIV-1**

**Tax Collection**

| Sr. No. | Year | House Tax (Rs.) | Octroi |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1958-59 | 1,323 | Nil |
| 2. | 1965-66 | 7,583 | - |
| 3. | 1968-69 | 10,030 | 17,569 |
| 4. | 1969-70 | 9,727 | 60,396 |
| 5. | 1970-71 | 13,247 | 67,828 |
| 6. | 1971-72 | 12,904 | 67,121 |
| 7. | 1972-73 | 17,158 | 83,085 |
| 8. | 1973-74 | 21,213 | 85,191 |
| 9. | 1974-75 | 20,119 | 1,83,661 |

Have increased tremendously from a were Rs. 5,543 in 1951-52 to Rs. 2,77,474 in 1970-71 and further to Rs. 3,38,292 in 1974-75. Expenditure figures during the same period also shown phenomenal increase. The income and expenditure figures since 1951-52 for a few selected years are tabulated below

**Table No. XIV-2**

**Income and Expenditure of Sidhi Municipality**

(In Rs.)

| Year | Total Receipts | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1951-52 | 5,543 | 13,962 |
| 1956-57 | 30,411 | 19,650 |
| 1961-62 | 39,469 | 34,245 |

(Contd.)

1. Bishambhar Nath Pande, Local Bodies & their Finances, p-8.



| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 1966-67 | 51,763 | 54,565 |
| 1967-68 | 53,911 | 57,265 |
| 1968-69 | 76,421 | 83,863 |
| 1969-70 | 1,16,479 | 1,16,678 |
| 1970-71 | 2,77,474 | 2,66,444 |
| 1971-72 | 2,73,203 | 2,80,313 |
| 1972-73 | 3,03,262 | 2,79,253 |
| 1973-74 | 2,00,42 | 1,66,078 |
| 1974-75 | 3,38,292 | 2,50,756 |

**Expenditure**

The important items of expenditure are a few items like public health, street lighting, public works on which recurring expenditure has to be incurred. The table below gives particulars of this type of expenditure.

**Table No. XIV- 3**

**Different Head of Expenditure of Sidhi Municipality**

| Year | Public Health (Rs.) | Street Lighting (Rs.) | Number of Street lights |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1961-62 | Nil | 3,675 | 111 |
| 1965-66 | 36 | 5,044 | 120 |
| 1967-68 | 185 | 4,958 | 120 |
| 1968-69 | 28,646 | 8,869 | 158 |
| 1969-70 | 27,763 | 9,278 | 162 |
| 1970-71 | 21,228 | 14,008 | 175 |
| 1971-72 | 41,807 | 14,001 | 175 |

**Important Achievements**

Electricity was first switched on in the town on May write for the lates figures. The number of street lights was 150. At present there is no slum clearance scheme or underground drainage in the town. The filth is carried by scavengers to pits where compost is prepared. The number or public latrines constructed by the municipality was 7 in 1968. For providing drinking water, wells are the only source. A water works scheme was sanctioned for the town, but it has made little progress so far.

## PANCHAYATS

Upto the year 1964-65, there were 136 Gram Panchayats established under the Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Ordinance, 1949. There were 2,882

panchas. To introduce democratic decentralization and to bring uniformity, a new Panchayat Act, called the M.P. Panchayat Act, was enacted in the year 1962. Under this Act, the entire area of the District was covered by 276 Gram Panchayats, with 4,598 panchas.

**Organization and Structure**

The density of population of Sidhi District is very thin, 15 panchayats are under the population group 3,001 to 3,500, Panchayats between 3,500 to 4,000, whereas one is having a population figure between 4,001 to 4,500 and the other one up to 5,000. The table below depicts the relevant details regarding the Panchayats in 1967-68.

**Table No. XIV-4**

**Details of Panchayats**

| Particulars | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Number of Sarpanchas*** | 275 | 1 | 276 |
| Scheduled Castes | 2 | - | 2 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 56 | - | 56 |
| Others | 217 | 1 | 218 |
| ***Number of Panchas*** | 4,024 | 574 | 4,598 |
| Scheduled Castes | 501 | 23 | 524 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 1,258 | 141 | 1,399 |
| Others | 2,265 | 410 | 2,675 |

Gram Sahayaks, who look after the day-to-day work of Nyaya Panchayats also look after the work of these Gram Panchayats.

On account of paucity of funds, only a few newly established panchayats have employed Secretaries for their executive work. As no secretarial grant is made available to these panchayats, 273 of them have no arrangement for secretaries. There is no group secretary scheme in this District.

It is interesting to study the classification of Panchas and Sarpanchas by their age, educational standards and occupation. The tables in the Appendix show the figures pertaining to each one of the above classification separately.

Their study reveals that the maximum number of Panchas and Sarpanchas are from the age group 30 to 40 years They are under educated and are engaged mainly in agricultural pursuits.

**Powers and Duties**

The powers and duties of the Sarpanch, Upsarpanch and the Panchas of the various types of Panchayats have been well defined in the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act 1962. They are responsible for the alround development of the area under the respective Panchayats with the assistance of Government grants.



Government Officers at the Block and the District level guide them in achieving this goal.

Under the Panchayati Raj scheme, the Janapada Panchayats at the block level are authorised to form seven sub-committees to look after their functions. They are : (i) Agriculture (ii) Social Welfare (iii) Education (iv) Industries and Cooperation (v) Taxation and Finance (vi) Public Works and Communications and (vii) General

**Financial Resources**

Out of the 276 Panchayats, 6 are functioning under special schemes, 115 are working satisfactorily while the rest 161 have been reported to be dormant mainly on account of lack of funds. The number of Panchayats with an annual income upto Rs. 1,000 was 160, and those with annual income between Rs.1,001/- and 5,000 was 115.

Tax and Non-Tax Revenue together with Government grants etc., are the sources of income. On the other hand, the items of expenditure are many, such as staff and establishment, sanitation, public works, etc. The following table gives the figures regarding income from and expenditure on certain items by the Panchayats of the district[1].

**Table No. XIV-5**

**Income and Expenditure of Gram Panchayats**

| | Income | | | Expenditure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Tax Revenue | Non-Tax Revenue | Other Income | Public Safety including lighting | Public Health | Education | Public Works | Others |
| 1952-53 | -- | -- | 1,500 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 1953-54 | -- | -- | 9,809 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 636 |
| 1954-55 | -- | -- | 15,311 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 199 |
| 1955-56 | -- | -- | 9,852 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 1956-57 | 2,900 | -- | 6,487 | 5,395 | 43 | 463 | 3,157 | 21,393 |
| 1957-58 | -- | 1,24,613 | 34,003 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,54,633 |
| 1958-59 | 5,028 | 1,43,108 | 93,291 | 28,460 | 445 | 8,708 | 58,504 | 80,822 |
| 1959-60 | 14,823 | -- | 2,24,061 | 36,740 | 722 | 10,539 | 49,643 | 63,432 |
| 1960-61 | 16,329 | -- | 3,47,250 | 43,842 | 5,489 | 47,929 | 92,748 | 1,65,128 |

**Expenditure Pattern**

The difference between the income and expenditure is naturally met with

1. District Census Hand Book, Sidhi, 1961, p. 288.

by Government assistance in various forms. For the first time 13 Gram Panchayats were granted loans from State Government for installing water and oil-pumps during the year 1965-66. The total amount of loan was Rs. 52,000.

State Government sanctions, grants and financial assistance of various types for specific purposes within the scheduled time. Under section 332 of the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962, certain portion (25%) of the land revenue is allocated by State Government to the Panchayats for development work. The Panchayats of the district received Rs. 1,45,900 in 1965-66. Rs. 2,92,545 in 1966-67 while it received only Rs. 14,104 in 1967-68.

Government grants were made available during the last decade for various purposes such as constructions of Panchayat Bhavans, opening of reading rooms, starting sports activities etc. The following table gives an yearwise account of such financial assistance.

**Table No. XIV-6**

**Grants For**

| Year | Reading Rooms | No. of Panch-ayats benef-ited | Sports Compe-titions for Adults | No. of Panch-ayats benefi-ted | Build-ing Panch-yat Bhavans | No. of Panch-ayats bene fited | Wresl-ling grounds (*Akhar-ras*) | No. of Panch bene-fit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961-62 | 800 | 4 | 1,000 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 1962-63 | 800 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 1963-64 | 1,100 | 8 | 830 | -- | 3,000 | 4 | -- | -- |
| 1964-65 | 1,500 | 11 | 830 | -- | 3,000 | 3 | -- | -- |
| 1965-66 | 1,543 | 11 | 770 | -- | 2,000 | 2 | 2,040 | 4 |
| 1966-67 | 1,850 | 22 | 770 | -- | 1,000 | 1 | -- | -- |

Source:- Panchayat and Social Welfare Officer, Sidhi

A plan-wise study of the income and expenditure of these rural local self government institutions shows a compact picture of all tables in a comparative manner.

**Table No. XIV-7**

**Income**

| No. Head | | II Plan Amount (Rs.) | III Pian Amount (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Balance at the end of the I Plan /II Plan | 2,783 | 1,93,837 |

(Contd.)



| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | Government Grants | 7,76,121 | 10,37,366 |
| 3. | Taxes | 51,224 | 2,20,536 |
| 4. | Nyaya Panchayats | 15,019 | 7,930 |
| 5. | Miscellaneous | 2,22,215 | 1,61,599 |
| | Total | 10,67,364 | 16,21,270 |

**Table No. XIV-8**

**Expenditure**

| No. | Head | II Plan Amount (Rs.) | III Plan Amount (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Wells and Ponds | 2,98,871 | 4,93,327 |
| 2. | Roads and Buildings | 1,16,922 | 2,25,852 |
| 3. | Education | 70,721 | 1,96,811 |
| 4. | Public Health | 5,660 | 10,119 |
| 5. | Sanitation | 1,156 | 16,408 |
| 6. | Nyaya Panchayats | 10,791 | 11,455 |
| 7. | Miscellaneous | 3,69,403 | 4,98,411 |
| 8. | Balance at the end of II/III Plan | 1,93,837 | 1,68,885 |
| | Total | 10,67,364 | 16,21,270 |

Thus it is revealed that there has been almost more than 50% rise in the income of these Panchayats from all the sources taken together. As compared with this, the extent of expenditure on wells, ponds, roads and buildings, education and public health has been nearly doubled during the III Plan as compared with the II Plan.

**Special Achievements**

During the Second and the Third Plan periods, 1,278 and 41 Panchas were trained in the Panchayat Administration work respectively. All the secretaries have also been trained and 35 of them have received refresher training as well.

The pace of construction of Panchayat *Bhavans* has been rather slow. Only seven, nineteen and ten such *Bhavans* could be constructed in the First, Second and Third Plan periods respectively.

All the Gram Panchayats have labour banks, whereas the Village Volunteer Force has been organised in only 211 Panchayats.

The main functions of this force are village defence, fire fighting, road repairs, trenching etc. These 'Dals' have 39 units, with 15,133 volunteers. Out of them, there are 127 *'Dal Patis'*, 299 *Up Dal Patis* and 10,792 volunteers all trained.

The functions of labour banks are also identical with those of the voluntary force with the difference that in them every male adult has to participate under provisions of the Panchayat Act.

Books have also been provided for mobile libraries from 1959-60 onwards. There also exists inter-panchayat arrangement for exchange of book after every six months. About 40,000 persons have taken advantage of this scheme since its inception.

Under the scheme of Recreation, Radio sets were distributed to *Gram* Panchayats. They included one electric radio set, 28 transistors and 104 dry battery sets.

**Panchayati Raj**

While implementing the scheme of democratic decentralization, a three tier system of Panchayats, *Gram* Panchayats at the village level, *Janapada* Panchayats at the Block level and *Zila* Panchayat at the district level are being constituted. The elections at the village and Block levels are over and the concerned Panchayats have started functioning. The *Zila* Panchayats have not yet been constituted.

The *Janapada* Panchayats have also formed the seven sub-committees mentioned earlier to distribute the various functions of these local bodies to them for efficient and speedier implementation.

**Table No. XIV-9**

**Classification of Panchas by Age**

| Age Group | Sarpanch | Panch | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Below 25 Years | -- | 71 | 71 |
| Between 25 to 30 years | 26 | 901 | 927 |
| Between 30 to 40 years | 125 | 1,457 | 1,582 |
| Between 40 to 50 years | 85 | 1,063 | 1,148 |
| Between 50 to 60 years | 30 | 681 | 731 |
| Above 60 years | 10 | 149 | 159 |
| All age groups | 276 | 4,322 | 4,598 |

**Table No. XIV-10**

**Classification of Panchas by Educational Standards**

| Educational Standard | Sarpanch | Panch | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illiterate | 1 | 1,117 | 1,118 |
| Upto Primary Standard | 204 | 2,580 | 2,784 |
| Matric | 67 | 582 | 649 |
| Intermediate | 2 | 32 | 34 |
| Graduate and above | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| All Standards | 276 | 4,322 | 4,598 |



**Table No. XIV-11**

**Classification of Panchas by Occupation**

| Occupation | Sarpanch | Panch | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculturists | 255 | 2,942 | 3,197 |
| Agricultural labour | 8 | 1,037 | 1,045 |
| Businessmen | 13 | 309 | 322 |
| Others | 0 | 34 | 34 |
| All Occupation | 276 | 4,322 | 4,598 |

**Nyaya Panchayats**

The Nyaya Panchayats, as they exist today are of recent origin dating back to the year 1949, when they were constituted under the Vindhya Pradesh Panchayat Act 1949, but they adopted many of the good features of the preceding judicial bodies of the former Princely State.

Under the said Act, 42 Nyaya Panchayats were established which functioned upto December, 1964, when elections were held under the new Panchayat Act of 1962. Under this Act, 48 Nyaya Panchayats have been established having jurisdiction all over the district comprising 1,921 villages. They started functioning in June 1965. The detailed description of Nyaya Panchayats is given in the chapter on Law and Order and Justice.

# CHAPTER XV
# EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The present District of Sidhi was a part of the erstwhile State of Rewa. The rulers of Rewa had been great patrons of literature. They always extended their patronage to persons noted for their learning and induced them to settle in the State by giving them grants of land. Maharaja Vishwanath Singh, himself a good scholar, was a great patron of Sanskrit learning. He invited scholars from different parts of the country to settle in the State and form seminaries for teaching Sanskrit. His son, Raghuraj Singh, followed in the footsteps of his father and gave encouragement to Hindi. He himself composed poetry in Hindi and created a circle of Hindi poets in the State[1].

**Beginning of Western Education**

Due to the efforts of P.W. Bannerman and D.W.K. Barr in 1876 and 1881, respectively, the educational movement made a start in the State[2]. As a result, the first school in the District was opened at Bardi in 1882-83, then a tahsil headquarters in Rewa State. In the same year, the school buildings were also sanctioned for each of the tahsil schools of the State[3]. In 1886, the village schools of the State were placed under the administrative control of an Inspector of Schools.

In the nine tahsil schools of the State, where Urdu, Persian and Hindi was taught, the average daily attendance was 349.47[4]. In 1905-06, the number of village schools in the State was 32, which increased to 42 in 1907-08. The education was free and no fees were charged in any school of the State[5]. With the increase of work in the Education Department, one of the two Deputy Inspectors assisted the Inspector of village schools in supervising the schools of the area[6]. In village schools, clothes were distributed as prizes according to the results of the annual examinations[7].

The progress of education in the District was very slow in the pre-Independence era. Although immediately prior to the Independence, a plan was drawn up in the former State in 1945, but the area was not benefitted by it. However, the scheme of free education upto high school stage and scholarships to the poor and meritorious students was in practice. Entire expenses on uniform

1. Rewa State Gazetteer, p.69.
2. Ibid.
3. Central India Agency Report, 1882-83, p.43.
4. Ibid, 1883-84, p.37.
5. Ibid. 1905-06, p.18; 1907-08, p.27.
6. Rewa State Administration Report, 1918-1922, p.110.
7. Ibid. 1905-06, p.14.



for boy scouts and girl guides and on sports were met by the State. After the formation of Vindhya Pradesh State, the education in Sidhi District received an impetus owing to the reorganisation of the Department of Education in the State. The progress of education after introduction of the First Plan in 1950-51 is reviewed in the following table.

**Table No. XV-1**

**Progress of School Education, 1950 to 1974**

| Year | Primary School | | Middle School | | High/Higher Secondary School | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Schools | Number of Students | Number of Schools | Number of Students | Number of Schools | Number of Students |
| 1950-51 | 222 | 10,667 | 19 | 378 | 1 | 130 |
| 1955-56 | 485 | 19,878 | 27 | 4,614 | 3 | 325 |
| 1960-61 | 573 | 27,796 | 31 | 9,364 | 15 | 1,265 |
| 1966-67 | 615 | 24,594 | 37 | 5,159 | 17 | 5,703 |
| 1971-72 | 703 | 32,919 | 69 | 9,500 | 18 | 6,101 |
| 1972-73 | 814 | 53,145 | 98 | 14,584 | 22 | 6,446 |
| 1973-74 | 945 | 60,030 | 105 | 16,385 | 24 | 6,542 |

Source : 1. Sidhi District Census Hand Book, 1961
2. District Education Officer, Sidhi
3. District Statistical Hand book, 1974

## LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

**Literacy**

Sidhi District had a low literacy percentage of 7.8 in 1961, as compared with a high literacy percentage of 17.13 for the State as a whole, and still higher national average of 24 per cent. In the field of literacy, only two districts (Jhabua and Bastar) in the State had lower percentages of literacy than Sidhi. In 1971, the literacy percentage of the District rose to 10.90 as was the case with other districts of the state. Among males, literacy in 1961 was 14.24 per cent which rose to 18.30 per cent in 1971. In the case of females, the literacy percentage was 1.15 in 1961, which increased to 3.2 per cent in 1971. The following table shows the growth of literacy in the District during the last two decades.

**Table No. XV-2**

**Percentages of Literates to Total Population of the District (1951, 1961 and 1971)**

| 1951 | | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 3.6 | 6.9 | 0.10 | 7.8 | 14.24 | 1.15 | 10.90 | 18.30 | 3.20 |

It may be noted that since 1951, the general literacy rate has advanced from 3.6 to 10.90 in 1971 or by about 302 per cent. The literacy among the males also advanced from 6.9 to 18.30 or by about 265.2 per cent. Similarly, the literacy rate among females increased from 0.10 to 3.2 or about 32 times during the same period.

Gopadbanas Tahsil contained the highest number of literate persons, i.e., 56,304 in 1971. About 4,358 persons constituting 36.5 per cent of urban population were recorded in Sidhi town and the rest 51,946 or about 12.45 per cent in rural areas. The other two tahsils, viz., Deosar and Singrauli shared 15,301 and 13,064 literates. Lowest literacy was recorded in Deosar Tahsil, i.e., 9.37 per cent.

**Educational Standards**

In 1961, about 87.1 per cent of all literate and educated persons in the District were returned as without any educational levels. Those who were returned with primary or junior basic levels accounted for 9.6 per cent of all such persons in the District. Persons with matriculation or higher educational levels made only 3.4 per cent of the literate population. The table given below shows the educational standards of all literate and educated persons in the District.

**Table No. XV-3**

**Educational Standards, 1961**

| | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Literates without educational levels | 39,253 | 36,184 | 3,069 |
| 2. Primary or Junior Basic | 4,320 | 4,143 | 177 |
| 3. Matriculation and above | 1,519 | 1,475 | 44 |
| 4. Total | 45,092 | 41,802 | 3,290 |

**Literacy Among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

The progress of literacy among Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been rather slow. Only 1.2 per cent of the Scheduled Castes were literate and educated, compared with 7.8 per cent for the general population of the District. They were only literate without any educational level. The proportion of male literates amongst the Scheduled Castes was 2.3 per cent while the proportion of female literates was only 0.1 per cent in 1961.

The literacy among the Scheduled Tribes was only 2.0 per cent, but they were better in this respect than the Scheduled Castes, who had a literacy rate of 1.2 per cent only. Literacy among Scheduled Tribe males was 3.8 per cent while among the females it was only 0.1 per cent in 1961.



The higher education is still not popular among them. Only 47 among the Scheduled Castes and 278 among the Scheduled Tribes had a certain level of education ranging from primary to matriculation and above. A considerable number of these classes was still literate without any educational level. They numbered 629 and 3,548 respectively in 1961.

## SPREAD OF EDUCATION AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

Tribal Welfare Department of the State has started primary, middle and higher secondary schools in certain Development Blocks of the districts having considerable population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. These schools are inspected by the officers of this Department as well as by the officers of the Education Department. During the year 1971-72, 45 primary and 5 middle schools were managed by the Department in Sidhi District. Besides these, 28 hostels and 4 *ashrams* were also being run by the Department in the District.

The following table shows the progress of hostels and *ashrams* run by the Tribal Welfare Department in Sidhi District.

**Table No. XV-4**

**Number of Hostels and *Ashrams*, 1961-1972**

| Year | Number of Adivasi Hostels (Boys) | Number of Seats (Boys) | Number of Harijan Hostels (Boys) | Number of Seats (Boys) | Number of *Ashrams* (Girls) | Number of Seats (Girls) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961-62 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 75 |
| 1962-63 | 8 | 165 | - | - | 2 | 75 |
| 1963-64 | 10 | 205 | - | - | 2 | 75 |
| 1964-65 | 13 | 265 | - | - | 2 | 75 |
| 1965-66 | 17 | 350 | - | - | 4 | 115 |
| 1967-68 | 21 | 430 | - | - | 4 | 115 |
| 1969-70 | 23 | 470 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 115 |
| 1970-71 | 24 | 490 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 115 |
| 1971-72 | 26 | 530 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 115 |

A number of general facilities are also available to these Classes. Pre-Matric and Post-Matric scholarships are awarded to the students of these classes by the Department. These students are granted freeship in government as well as in all private educational institutions. The Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh have also made arrangements for the exemption of examination fees for

these students. The candidates of these classes are also awarded scholarships at the rate of Rs. 40/- per month for the training of *Patwaris*. The seats are reserved for the candidates of these classes in Basic Training Institutes and Teacher's Training Colleges of the State. A few female teachers are also sent for the training of *Bal-Sevikas*. Six coaching classes have been started for the candidates of these classes to prepare them for the Pre-Medical Tests, held at the cities having Medical Colleges (Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Raipur and Rewa). They are also given stipends at the rate of Rs. 45/- per month and free lodging during the period of coaching.

At the capital town (Bhopal), a training centre has been established to prepare candidates of these Classes for competitive examinations held by the Public Service Commission. The trainees are given free lodging and stipends at the rate of Rs. 75/- per month during the period of training. Efforts have also been made for the welfare of *Vimukta Jatis* of the State. *Ashram* Schools, *Kalyan Kendras*, hostels, *Sanskar Kendras* and *Balwadis* have been started for the students of these classes.

Mid-day meals are being provided to the students of primary schools of the Department with the aid received from an organisation named as 'Cooperative American Relief Everywhere' (CARE) since 1966.

The students of primary schools get text books and stationery material free of charge from the Department.

## GENERAL EDUCATION

### Primary Schools

In 1947, there were 142 primary schools in the District, with an enrolment of 7,751 students. During the post-Independence period, tremendous spurt in the primary education was recorded, both in respect of boys and girls. Before the beginning of the First Plan (1950-51). there were 213 boys and 9 girls primary schools with an enrolment of 10,403 and 264 respectively. The number of teachers was 700 and expenses amounted to Rs. 4.43 lakhs. By the end of the decade which witnessed the fruits of two Five-Year Plans, the number of schools for boys and girls increased by 149.3 per cent and 433.3 per cent, respectively while that of students by 160.7 per cent in 1960-61. In that year, a sum of Rs. 9.83 lakhs was spent on primary education. The period of Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) was that of consolidation, and thus the progress was slow. During this period, the number of schools, both for boys and girls, increased by 7.3 per cent. But the number of students slightly declined during this period. The number of teachers increased by 1.3 per cent. During the year 1965-66, a sum of Rs. 18.09 was incurred on primary education (for boys).



By the end of 1971-72, the number of schools for boys and girls reached a peak figure of 655 and 48, respectively with an enrolment of 26,839 and 6,080 respectively. The number of teachers also increased to 1,134 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 35.88 lakhs for boys and Rs. 1.49 lakhs for girls education. In 1972-73, the number of schools, students and teachers was 814, 53,145 and 1,447 which increased in 1973-74 to 945, 60,030 and 1,577, respectively. The review of the progress of primary education can be seen in the Appendix. I.

### Basic Education

#### Junior Basic Schools

A beginning in this behalf was made in the year 1951 when a few crafts were introduced in the school curriculum in Sidhi. By the end of the First Plan period (1955-56), there were 26 basic schools with an enrolment of 1,578 boys. The number of teachers was 57, and the Government spent a sum of Rs. 16,941 in these schools. There was a continuing rising trend till the end of the Second Plan period (1960-61), when the number of schools and students reached a record figure of 83 schools and 8,151 students. The number of teachers rose to 166 and the expenditure to Rs.1.87 lakhs. There was a period of lull during the Third Plan, and later also. The number of schools and students came down to 89 and 4,454 respectively, in 1965-66, and 72 and 4,765 respectively, in 1971-72. Marked as a period of consolidation, the number of teachers and expenditure increased to 177 and Rs.3.12 lakhs, respectively in 1965-66. In 1970-71, the corresponding figures stood at 167 teachers and Rs.6.0 lakhs expenditure.

#### Senior Basic Schools

By the year 1960-61, a senior basic school was started with an enrolment of 226 boys. It was well equipped and staffed by 15 teachers. A sum of Rs. 19,152 was spent on the school in that year. It made little head way during the Third Plan period, when the only institution of the type had an enrolment of 212 students and 14 teachers in 1965-66. A sum of Rs. 17,320 was spent on the school in that year. Since then no progress has been reported in regard to the senior basic education.

The progress of basic education can be seen in the Appendix B.

#### Middle Schools

In 1947, the number of middle schools in the District was 14 with an enrolment of 1,205 students. With the expansion of primary education during the initial two Plan periods, the need to upgrade more and more primary schools was also felt. As a result, from 19 schools and 378 students in 1950-51, i.e., on the eve of launching of the First plan, the number rose to 27 and 4,614 respectively in 1955-56. In the corresponding period, the number of teachers and expenditure on middle school education also increased. From 124 teachers and Rs. 95,651 as expenditure during 1950-51, the figures rose to 252 and Rs. 3.9 lakhs in 1955-56. The trend

of progress continued duing the Second and the Third Plan periods also. By the end of 1965-66, the number of schools reached to 35, and scholars to 5,053. The number of teachers increased to 314 and the expenditure to Rs. 5.35 lakhs in that year.

During the subsequent Annual Plans, the students swelled many-folds, as also the number of schools and teachers. By the year 1971-72, in 69 middle schools of Sidhi District, 9,500 students were enrolled. Consequently, the number of teachers also increased to 424. In 1972-73, the number of schools, students and teachers was 98,14,584 and 541 which increased to 105, 16,385 and 600 in 1973-74, respectively.

The progress of middle school education from 1951-52 to 1973-74 is given in the Appendix III.

**Higher Secondary Education**

As a legacy of the former State (Rewa), the District inherited only one high school with an enrolment of 130 students in 1947. There was no change till 1951, when the only high school had an enrolled strength of 207 students. But with the on set of Plan era in that year, two more schools were opened in the District by the end of the First Plan period (1955-56). The enrolment was 325 in that year. The Second Plan and the Third Plan periods witnessed substantial progress in this behalf when the number of high schools increased to 15 in 1960-61 with an enrolled strength of 1,265 students. The number remained the same in 1965-66, but the enrolment shot up to 5,186 students. In 1965-66, 210 teachers were on the staff of these schools. From 1966-67 and onwards, it was a period of slow progress in regard to expansion. In that year the number of schools was 17 with an enrolment of 5,703 students and 259 teachers. The number of schools further increased to 18 in 1969-70, and the strength of students to 5,949. In 1971-72, the number of schools, students and teachers was 18,6101 and 313 which rose to 24,6542 and 368, in 1973-74, respectively. The table given in Appendix IV shows the progress of High/Higher Secondary schools in the District from 1946-47 to 1973-74.

**University Education**

Prior to the year 1960, there were no arrangements for University education in the District. The Intermediate College of Sidhi, which was established in 1956, was upgraded to a degree college in 1960. Later on a private Law College was started at Sidhi in 1964. Soon after another degree college, called the Pushpraj Degree College, was established at Waidhan in 1967-68. The Law College and the Pushpraj Degree College were, however, closed later.

**Government Degree College, Sidhi**

The College was started as an Intermediate College in 1956. It was later upgraded to a degree college in 1960. It was affiliated to Saugar University, Sagar, but later the affiliation was transferred to the newly constituted Awadhesh Pratap-



Singh Vishwavidyalaya, Rewa in 1968. In July, 1960 only Arts classes were started. In July, 1961 degree classes in Science subjects (Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics) were also opened. Instructions in Botany and Zoology were introduced in the College in July, 1965. The post-graduate class in Mathematics was started in July, 1969 with four students only. The College has a library and a reading-room. Prior to the year 1966, the College had no buildings of its own. But now the College has constructed its own campus. The college also provides hostel facilities for 51 students.

Since its inception, the strength of the students increased from 50 in 1960-61 to 414 in 1965-66 and to 398 in the year 1971-72. The number of teachers in 1971-72 was 26. The College library had 6,874 books on it shelves in the year 1970-71. The number of cadets in the N.C.C.(Army) was 179 in that year.

**Teacher's Training Institute**

In 1956, two Basic Training Institutes were started in the District to train male and female teachers of the District. Both of these were, however, closed in December, 1967.

## ORIENTAL SCHOOLS

**Sanskrit Schools**

Three Government Sanskrit schools were started, one in each tahsil of the District. Out of these three, two are not functioning for want of students, but the third one is running smoothly.

**Adult Literacy and Social Education**

A number of activities have been started by the Panchayat and Social Welfare Department of the State for the adult literacy and social education, as well as for the diffusion of culture among the masses. The main activities of the Department in Sidhi District are as follows:-

1. Scholarships are awarded to the students of primary, middle and higher secondary schools, who are either physically handicapped or deaf, dumb and blind, at the rate of Rs.20, 25 and 30 respectively.

2. To eradicate illiteracy among the masses, adult education classes are being run either by Gram-Panchayats or private organisations with the assistance of the Department. In 1970-71, 47 literacy classes were functioning in the District with an enrolment of 675 adults. Of these, 554, passed out the course.

3. Gram Panchayats are being given grants to establish and run the village circulating libraries and reading rooms. In the year 1970-71, 127 library centres were functioning in the District.

4. Radio Sets have been provided to Gram-Panchayats under 'Social Education Scheme'.

5. New literates are being provided with book-lets, folders, posters and journals to keep them in constant touch so that they may not relapse into illiteracy.

6. A *Kalapathak*, consisting of seven artists, has been organised at District headquarters to diffuse culture among the masses. In the year 1970-71, the party gave 41 programmes in the District.

7. Village *Kala Mandalis* are given grants-in-aid by the Department. They played 17 dramas during the year 1967-68.

8. Film shows are arranged in villages to educate the masses of rural areas. In the year 1970-71, 107 cinema shows were given.

9. Grants are being given to clubs, *akhadas, vyayam-shalas* and physical welfare organisations of the District.

10. *Balwadis* and *Mahila Mandals* are being managed by the Department in the District.

11. Adults Tournaments are being arranged every year in the District.

**District Library, Sidhi**

The District Library was started in 1953-54 by the Education Department of the State. In 1968, the library had 5,511 books on various subjects. It has also a reading-room, providing, certain news papers and periodicals, etc., for its readers. There are 114 members of the library.

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# CHAPTER XVI

# MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

It appears from the Administration Report of Rewa State for the year 1916-17, that a hospital was established at Deosar in Sidhi District sometimes in 1915 or early 1916. The maintenance of this hospital involved an expenditure of Rs.600 that year; and it treated as many as 2,827 outdoor patients. There was no facility for indoor treatment. Subsequently, another hospital was opened in Sidhi which treated 4,580 outdoor patients in 1922-23. There is no record mentioning conditions of medical service of a still earlier period. Perhaps for all ailments people took resort to the indigenous medicines of *Ayurveda* and *Unani*.

As a general rule the various medical institutions in the State were under the charge of Hospital Assistants. They belonged to the State's Subordinate Medical Service. Most of them were local men trained at Indore Medical School at the States' cost. The Medical and Vaccination Department of the State were under the Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand who was also the Chief Medical Officer of the Rewa State. With effect from 18th April, 1922, a whole-time local Medical Officer was appointed as Superintendent of Medical Department of the State replacing the Agency Surgeon. This was followed by the revision of pay and allowances of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and para-medical personnel. Subsequently the post of Superintendent of Medical Department was changed into Director of Medical and Public Health Services. There was, however, no separate staff for Public Health and the work was carried out by the Medical Officers of Hospital and Dispensaries.

The number of medical institutions in the District appears to have remained the same till 1946-47.

## VITAL STATISTICS

There is no reference to the collection and registration of vital occurrences in any of the available records. Perhaps this responsibility rested with the local bodies in the urban and revenue officials in the rural areas. The figures thus collected and compiled may have been forwarded to the Medical and Public Health Department of the State for record.

Formerly the Municipal Committees and similar bodies recorded births and deaths in respect of urban areas and submitted a statement to the Civil Surgeon. The vital occurrences were also reported to the nearest police stations, from where the report was passed on to the Civil Surgeon. In the rural areas the Kotwars reported vital events to the Station Houses for onward transmission to Civil Surgeon. The Civil Surgeon compiled separate figures for rural and urban areas and transmitted the same to the Director of Health Services, M.P., Bhopal.

With effect from Ist April 1970, the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, XVIII of 1969, promulgated by the Government of India, came into force in Madhya Pradesh. The Station Officers in rural areas have been declared Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Act. So also, in urban areas, the Chief Municipal Officers, the Health Officers of Corporations and Town Administrators of Public Sector Undertaking began to function as Registrars of Births of and Deaths. They send monthly returns of vital occurrences to the District Registrar (District Statistical Officer). The District Registrar compiles figures and send them to the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths (Director of Economics and Statistics), Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The following Table will show the total number of births and deaths in the District and their rates during recent years:-

**Table No. XVI -1**

**Statistics of Births and Deaths**

| Year | Number of Births | Birth Rate Per Mille | Number of Deaths | Death-Rate Per Mille |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1959 | 1,204 | N.A. | 490 | N.A. |
| 1960 | 1,147 | N.A. | 468 | N.A. |
| 1961 | 5,263 | 9.0 | 2,387 | 4.1 |
| 1966 | 1,456 | 2.22 | 1,016 | 1.54 |
| 1967 | 1,761 | 2.60 | 1,514 | 2.24 |
| 1968 | 4,888 | 6.98 | 2,000 | 2.86 |
| 1969 | 6,995 | 9.72 | 2,500 | 3.48 |
| 1970 | 6,068 | 8.28 | 2,733 | 2.70 |

**Causes of Mortality**

Cholera , smallpox, fever which includes malaria, T.B., bowel complaints, etc. are the causes of mortality, in general in the District. Cholera and smallpox had disturbed the health of the erstwhile Rewa State, in general, many a time occasionally assuming the form of an epidemic. During the early years of the present century plague also had visited many places in the State and the area covered by the present Sidhi District must have not been an exception. The following Table shows the extent of mortality from certain select causes in the District during recent years.



**Table No. XVI - 2**

**Mortality from Various Diseases**

| Year | Cholera | Smallpox | Fever | Diarrhoea and Dysentery | Respir-atory Diseases | Injuries and Suicides | Deli-very | All Oth-ers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1966 | 6 | 2 | 452 | 154 | - | 11 | NA | 381 |
| 1967 | - | - | 368 | 239 | 1 | 137 | NA | 769 |
| 1968 | - | 24 | 722 | 208 | 126 | 109 | 8 | 706 |
| 1969 | - | - | 1,145 | 221 | 207 | 175 | 10 | 742 |
| 1970 | - | - | 1,519 | 310 | 153 | 164 | 18 | 569 |

Source: Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, M.P.

**Infant Mortality**

The main causes of infant mortality are prematurity, malnutrition (chiefly owing to want of mother's milk), diarrhoea, respiratory causes, smallpox and fevers. The extension of medical facilities to the very interior of the District through primary health centres and their sub-centres, arrangement for pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers, and provision for the supply of milk-powder to underfed infants and their mothers have considerably checked infant mortality in recent years. The annual rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births and maternal mortality per 1,000 total births for the period 1966 to 1970 are given below.

**Table No. XVI-3**

**Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates**

| Year | Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births | Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births |
|---|---|---|
| 1966 | 1.00 | - |
| 1967 | 14.20 | - |
| 1968 | 34.98 | 1.23 |
| 1969 | 38.88 | 1.43 |
| 1970 | 38.11 | 2.96 |

**Diseases Common to the District**

As mentioned earlier, the general health in the District was affected by diseases like cholera, smallpox, malaria, T.B, eye diseases, bowel complaints etc., with varying intensity in the past and present.

**Cholera**

Epidemic cholera attacked the entire population of Rewa State in 1887,1891,

1894,1896 and 1897 and took heavy tolls. During the first half of the present century also cholera appears to have made frequent visits. However, in the absence of statistics separately for the District it is difficult to assess the intensity of its incidence in the District. A severe attack of cholera occurred in 1953 and it took a heavy toll. In October 1963 there were 50 cases of Cholera in the District,10 proving fatal.

**Anti-Cholera Measures**

The preventive and curative measures generally adopted are the following:- Water being the main source of infection, disinfection of the source of water supply by potassium permanganet is one of the preventive measures. Annual Health weeks are also observed, accompanied by mass inoculation campaign. At the time of serious outbreaks the medical and public health staff undertake mass inoculation, impart health education, end distribute anti-cholera medicines.

Disinfection of vomits,dejecta and infected clothes is carried out with the help of local authorities and municipalities. Emergency cholera regulations are also enforced whenever the situation so warrants. The preventive measures are extended to adjacent villages in order to arrest its further spreading.

**Smallpox**

Except for making a general remarks that smallpox has not been an infrequent visitor to the District, it is difficult to assess the intensity of its incidence for want of statistics.

**Vaccination**

The only preventive measure for smallpox is vaccination. In the erstwhile Rewa State, of which present Sidhi District was a part, the Superintendent of Medical Department also looked after the vaccination work. He had under him a staff consisting of Deputy Superintendent, Assistant Superintendents and Vaccinators to carry out the work throughout the State. In addition to this vaccination was also being done at the dispensaries. The vaccinators conducted this work from October to April. The lymph was being manufactured at Satna under the direct supervision of the Agency Surgeon from buffalo calves. In September 1924 a new lymph factory was opened at Rewa.

Efforts to stamp out this dreadful diseases were further intensified with the launching of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme in the District towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Under this Programme individual family register is being maintained. The Programme aims at bringing the entire population under vaccination. In order to carry out this Programme successfully,one Para-medical Assistant and 18 vaccinators were added to the existing staff. The vaccination work in the District is now being carried out by a staff consisting of one Health Educator, 11 Sanitary Inspectors and 37 Vaccinators. The work done in this regard in recent years is shown below :-



**Table No. XVI-4**

**Vaccinations Done**

| Year | Primary Vaccination | Revaccination |
|---|---|---|
| 1966 | 34,260 | 46,986 |
| 1967 | 26,205 | 37,940 |
| 1968 | 22,826 | 17,063 |
| 1969 | 29,515 | 25,606 |
| 1970 | 26,280 | 11,091 |
| 1971 | 34,452 | 47,693 |
| 1972 | 31,052 | 39,676 |
| 1973 | 36,029 | 32,751 |
| 1974 | 25,313 | 48,837 |
| 1975 | 19,675 | 26,234 |

**Malaria**

The Rewa State Administration Report for the year 1909-10 says,"The malaria fever unfortunately is an annual visitor after the heavy rains of August in September, and October "[1]. It has to be presumed that Sidhi District having been part of Rewa State, was also not free from Malaria. However, no separate figures were maintained earlier as all such cases were classed under fever.

The only arrangement that appears to have existed for the control of this disease till the 1940's was the distribution of some anti-malarial drugs in Government dispensaries. An organized machinery to fight malaria came into being with the opening of Malaria Control Programme in April 1953. These activities were further intensified when the Control Programme was switched over to Eradication Programme in August 1960. As many as 1,764 villages were brought under DDT spraying annually from 1962 to 1967.

The headquarters of the National Malaria Eradication Programme(NMEP) was at Rewa. The District of Sidhi is divided into two Sub-Units, namely, Sidhi and Waidhan. The Sidhi Sub-Unit is divided into 8 sectors and 35 sections while there are 8 sectors and 34 sections under Waidhan Sub-Unit. The staff consists of one Assistant Unit Officer, two Senior Malaria Inspectors,two Junior Malaria Inspectors, 16 Surveillance Inspectors and 69 Surveillance Workers.

**Surveillance Operations**

Surveillance operations 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 under the microscope. If the results are found

1. Rewa State Administration Report, 1909-10, p.18.

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 service 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 NMEP Sub-Units of Sidhi District during the past few years.

**Table No. XVI-5**

**Active and Passive Surveillance Operations**

| Year | Number of fever cases Detected | | Number of Cases in which Blood smears Collected | | MCC | Result (Positive) Cases) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Active | Passive | Active | Passive | | |
| 1962 | 16,117 | 3,337 | 15,588 | 3,337 | - | 54 |
| 1963 | 30,791 | 4,904 | 30,491 | 3,102 | 5,008 | 15 |
| 1964 | 40,800 | 3,042 | 38,769 | 3,042 | 10,301 | 12 |
| 1965 | 46,074 | 1,946 | 45,810 | 1,946 | 4,964 | 81 |
| 1966 | 53,068 | 3,895 | 53,068 | 3,895 | 655 | 32 |
| 1967 | 46,386 | 5,905 | 44,285 | 5,905 | - | 1,736 |
| 1968 | 41,153 | | 40,109 | | - | 407 |
| 1969 | 36,644 | | 34,615 | | - | 53 |
| 1970 | 57,975 | | 52,966 | | - | 50 |
| 1971 | 58,349 | | 56,106 | | - | 58 |

Source: Malaria Unit Officer, NMEPUnit, Rewa

Note : Figures for 1968-71 are combined (Active and Passive)

**Tuberculosis**

There ware several deaths from T.B.every year, though it defied detection until recentely. However, figures relating to the mortality caused by this disease in the past are not available.

To combat this disease B.C.G. teams started visiting the District since the early 195?'s. These teams tested suspected cases and administered B.C.G. vaccine on a mass scale, as a preventive measure. These campaigns were not conducted every year in the entire District, as the teams moved from the district to district. However, at every operation a large number of the District population was covered. Thus, the highest number of tests conducted between 1954 and 1960 was in 1959 when out of 55,704 persons tested, as many as 18,864 received vaccination. The team again visited Gopadbanas tahsil in September to November



1963 testing 11,737 and vaccinating 4,588 persons. The last visit of the team in recent years was in March, 1964 to Deosar and Singrauli tahsil of the District testing 3,886 and vaccinating 1,534 persons.

**Eye Diseases**

Trachoma and cataract are the two common eye diseases in the District. In order to assess the incidence of trachoma in the State a Pilot Project Survey was conducted under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research. The percentage of incidence of trachoma in the District was estimated to be 36.1. The various medical institutions in the District offer treatment to these diseases.

One of the measures adopted to check the eye disease and for the removal partial blindness is the organising of eye camps. Two such eye camps were conducted in the District in 1969 and 1970 at the Primary health centres of Deosar and Semariya treating 150 and 200 petients, respectively. There is also one mobile eye clinic attached to the Nigri Niwas Hospital (in the tribal area) of the District.

**Bowel Complaints**

The two major complaints that caused a sizable number of deaths, especially among children, area diarrhoea and dysentery. However. mortality from these diseases has considerably decreased in recent years owing to the extension of medical facilities to the very interior of the District through the agency of primary health centres and their sub-centres, besides the use of advanced medical aids.

**Leprosy**

The incidence of leprosy is not negligible, though not very high. In order to check the incidence of leprosy a Leprosy Centre was opened in Sidhi in 1956. Under the Leprosy Control Programme, this was replaced by a Survey, Education and Treatment Centre (S.E.T.Centre) in September 1969. Under this Survey Programme out of a total population of 22,715, as many as 11,337 have been covered till February 1971. The number of persons who had undergone medical examination was 9,256. In all 310 leprosy patients have been registered for treatment. The SET Centre is in the charge of a trained Non-Medical Supervisor. In addition, the outdoor departments of the primary health centres and other medical institutions in the District also offer treatment to leprosy patients.

In 1963 a primary survey under the scheme of Yawa Control was conducted in Sidhi. The population covered was 20,148,out of which 19,443 persons were examined. The number of active cases found was 605, the infection rate being 3%.

## HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

There were (in 1972) two hospitals, the District Hospital and Niwas Hospital; two civil dispensaries at Churhat and Barigawan , and 7 primary health centres in the District,besides the Police Hospital, 32 ayurvedic dispensaries,and a TB clinic which was established in 1969.

**District Hospital,Sidhi**

Established in 1950, this Hospital is located at the headquarters of the District. There are 50 beds,of which 6 are earmarked for maternity cases. The staff includes, besides the superintendent who is also the Civil Surgeon, five Assistant Surgeons,one Dental Surgeon, five nurses, six compounders, three Auxilliary Nurse-cum -Midwives, one X-ray technician and others. An anti-rabic centre was attached to this Hospital in 1952. A 100 mm X-ray plant was added to the Hospital in March,1956. The number of indoor and outdoor patients annually treated here during the past few years is given below.

**Table No. XVI-6**

**Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients Treated**

| Year | Indoor | Outdoor |
|---|---|---|
| 1968 | 29,835 | 90,864 |
| 1969 | 27,832 | 96,216 |
| 1970 | 25,472 | 98,086 |
| 1971 | 30,648 | 99,418 |

Source: Civil Surgeon,Sidhi

**Nigri Niwas Hospital**

Established in 1954, the Nigri Niwas Hospital is located in the tribal area of Deosar Tahsil. This ten bedded hospital is staffed by one Assistant Surgeon, two compounders, one Auxilliary Nurse-cum-Midwife and others. The Assistant Surgeon is the Medical Officer incharge of this Hospital.Special treatment is being offered here to patients suffering from venereal diseases.

**Civil Dispensary,Churhat**

This Dispensary is located in Gopadbanas Tahsil, Established in 1969. The Dispensary is staffed by one Assistant Medical Officer who is incharge of it and one compounder, besides others. There is no facility for indoor treatment, only outdoor patients are treated.

**Civil Dispensary,Barigawan**

Located in Deosar Tahsil, the Civil Dispensary of Barigawan was established in 1950. It is staffed by one Medical Officer and one compounder, besides others. There is no facility for indoor treatment.

**Police Hospital, Sidhi**

Established in March 1963, the Police Hospital is located in the Police Lines,Sidhi. An Assistant Surgeon is incharge of this Hospital. Other staff include one compounder and 3 class IV staff. There is no facility for indoor treatment. On an average about 1,300 patients are offered outdoor treatment annually.



**Primary Health Centres**

In order to provide increased medical facilities to the rural population several primary health centres were opened in the District during the Plan Period. 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 by the Public Health Department as and when they entred their post-intensive phase. Each primary health centre has three or more sub-centres to extend medical facilities to the interior. Each centre is usually staffed by at least one Medical Officer. one compounder, one dresser, one lady health visitor, four midwives, one wardboy one peon,one sweeper, one *dhobi* and one waterman.

A midwife is attached to each sub-centre. The Medical Officer incharge of the centre visits each sub-centre once in a week. The staff position varies according to the number of sub-centres and other requirements. There are 7 primary health centres in the District. Their location,date of opening and sub-centres are tabuated below. They all have a uniform staff pattern which consists of one Assistant Surgeon,one compounder,four Auxilliary Nurse-cum-Midwives,one Lady Health Visitor, one Sanitary Inspector, four Vaccinators and five class IV staff.

**Table No. XVI-7**

**Primary Health Centres**

| Name of P.H.C. | Location (Tahsil) | Year/Date of Opening | Sub-Centre |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Semariya | Gopadbanas | 1962 | 1 Kochila |
| | | | 2. Bada Tikat |
| | | | 3. Panwar |
| 2. Waidhan | Singrauli | 1960 | 1. Parsona |
| | | | 2. Jrha |
| | | | 3. Nawa Nagar |
| 3. Sihawal | Gopadbanas | 1962 | 1. Saphi |
| | | | 2. Baghori |
| | | | 3. Nakghar |
| 4. Deosar | Deosar | 1962 | 1. Barigawan |
| | | | 2. Chitrangi |
| | | | 3. Dhudmaniya |
| 5. Majhauli | Gopadbanas | 1963 | 1. Tamsar |
| | | | 2. Lurghuti |
| | | | 3. Madwas |

(Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. Rampur Naikin | Gopadbanas | 1963 | 1. Naudhia<br>2. Badkhara<br>3. Budgauna |
| 7. Chitrangi | Deosar | 1970 | 1. Verhad<br>2. Korsar<br>3. Mihar |
| 8. Kushmi | - | 1975 | 1. Kamach<br>2. Vastna |

Each primary health centre except Chitrangi is provided with six bed, of which two are maternity beds.

In 1971-72 one 50 mm. X-ray plant was added to the Waidhan Primary Health Centre. Till June 1972 three P.H.C's namely, Rampur Naikin, Semariya and Majhauli had been provided with medicines and jeeps under aid provided by UNICEF.

**Maternity and Child Welfare Centres**

There are three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the District at Sidhi, Deosar and Waidhan. None of these centres is having facility for indoor treatment. All the three Centres were established in 1960. Each centre has a staff consisting of one nurse, one *dai* and one class IV staff.

**Patients Treated**

All these medical institutions treated as many as 29,835 indoor and 1,44,890 outdoor patients in 1968; 27,832 and 1,44,077 in 1969; 25,472 and 1,52,652 in 1970; 31,053 and 2,50,528 in 1971; 19,200 and 1,91,395 in 1972 (from January to July).

**Ayurvedic Dispensaries**

There are 32 Government *Ayurvedic* dispensaries in the District. Each dispensary is staffed by one *vaidya* ,one compounder, one *dai* and one peon. The names, year of opening and tahsilwise location of these dispensaries are given in the Appendix.

There are, in all, 10 registered private medical practitioners in the District four in *Ayurvedic*, five in Homoeopathy and one in *Unani*.

There are no public health research centre in the District. Dissemination of knowledge of hygiene and public health is offered through the agency of family planning centres.

**Family Welfare**

In order to provide adequate medical advice to parents especially to mothers, in bringing up healthy children and in planning their families, a revised and modified family planning programme was chalked out in 1957 in the light of Government of India's proposals and the State requirements. Accordingly a



number of urban and rural family planning clinics were opened in quick succession. It was also decided that the various primary health centres in Block areas should serve as nuclei for family planning programme in rural areas.

For the propagation of family planning programme in the District, there is one District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer at Sidhi (since 1967-68), who is assisted by one Mass Education and Information Officer and two District Extension Educators (one male and another female), who work for the programme through the various family planning centres, most of them being attached to primary health centres. There are seven family planning centres in the District (as on 31-3-1971. They are located at Deosar, Waidhan, Majhauli, Sihawal, Semariya, Rapur Naikin and Chitrangi.

All these centres were opened in 1968. Each of them is provided with a staff consisting of one nurse and others numbering about 10. To step up family planning activities in rural areas each P.H.C is provided with an additional doctor trained in family planning and a Health Visitor exclusively for this work. In six out of seven centres, these doctors have been appointed and in two centres Health Visitors are also working. There are also three family planning sub-centres under each P.H.C. under the intensive family planning programme in the District 10 per cent of Panchayats in each Block are being taken up initially from October 1972. Itv is also being planned to conduct family planning camps and seminars at primary health centres from October, 1972.

## SANITATION

Details regarding the arrangements that existed for sanitation and conservancy in the District are not available. These activities were systematically attended to only after the formation of local bodies in the District. In Sidhi District the only municipality at Sidhi was opened in 1964. Prior to that there was for sometime, a notified area committee functioning. Sanitation and conservancy in the town are now being looked after by the muncipality.[1]

In rural areas it is the responsibility of the Gram Panchayats. However, this work 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 officers of the primary health centre acts as Health Officer for that area, assisted by the Health Visitor and the Sanitary Inspector. The public health activities in the entire District are coordinated by the District Family Planning cum-Health Officer.

**Water Supply**

There is no arrangement for pipe water supply in the District. The public depends upon water drawn from wells.

No special arrangement exists for drainage and slum clearance.

1. For details also see Chapter XIV.

# CHAPTER XVII
# OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

**Labour Welfare (Non Industrial)**

During the Princely regime hardly any steps were taken to improve the condition of non-industrial and unorganised labour. The first step in this direction was the Vindhya Pradesh Shops Act which was superceded by the Shops and Establishments Act, 1958 after the formation of new Madhya Pradesh. The new Act covered the workers in shops and commercial establishments, restaurants and hotels, eating houses and places of public amusement like cinema houses, theatres, etc. The workers of this category are protected in their service conditions, pay, leave, provident fund and bonus. The maximum working hours prescribed are 8, with an overtime of 6 hours in a week paid at double the usual rate. They are entitled for one day weekly off and 14 days (normally) casual leave. The Government expects that the employers will grant paid holidays to workers on occassions of National significance. The workers are also entitled to 30 days previlege Leave every 12 months of service. Employees in establishments where they are at least 20 workers are also entitled for Employees Provident Fund and Bonus under the Central Acts. The scope of these Acts have been extended to cover more categories of workers year after year.

The welfare of agricultural labourers and contract labourers has also not been neglected. Due to political and social awakening agricultural labourer is now getting a better deal and the practice of forced labour is banned. Still there were labourers suffering a sort of slavery under various unreasonable contracts. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has been taken up for rigid implementation in villages, in the field of agriculture and contract works. On the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board Rs.3.50 per day has been fixed for rural agricultural labourers and Rs.4.00 per day for workers within Municipal limits and for workers in employment of Panchayats with effect from 2nd October, 1975. Under the 20 Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister on Ist July, 1975 unreasonable and long contracts in lieu of petty sums advanced have been declared void, and naturally all such labourers have been freed.

**Prohibition**

Prohibition has not been introduced in Sidhi District. However, the Government and the private agencies have made efforts to create public opinion against consumption of intoxicants by annually observing Prohibition Week in October and propagating the cause of Prohibition. The Government have from time to time enhanced excise duty on intoxicants with a view to making them dearer and



inducing the habituals to put restraint on their consumption. The sale, purchase, transport and consumption of *mahua* the base of country liquor, were brought under control by applying Mahua Rules to this District. Sale and consumption of opium have been completely prohibited in the District from March, 1962.

**Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes**

According to the Census of 1971, the population of Scheduled Tribes was 2,52,737 and those of the Scheduled Castes was 77,521. Both these classes together accounted for more than 42 per cent of the District population The Scheduled Castes from 9.98 per cent and the Scheduled Tribes 32.54 per cent of the total population. Besides, there was a population of Other Backward Classes in the District. These were economically backward and required assistance for improving their economic condition. The following measures were taken for their welfare during the First Five Year Plan period (1951-52 to 1955-56).

The *Vindhya Pradesh Adimjati Sewak Sangh* started one *Adiwasi Balika Ashram* at Gandhi gram and another at Chauphal in 1952. The Government provided grant-in-aid to these institutions. These *Ashramas* provided free boarding, lodging and training in crafts like spinning, weaving, etc. to 50 *Adiwasi* and *Harijan* inmates. In 1953, a *Matri-Mandir* was attached to the *Ashram* at Gandhigram. Its building was constructed at a cost of Rs.2,500. Maternity cases were attended in the *Matri Mandir* free of any charge. The Government took over the charge of these *Ashrams* in July, 1955. By the end of the Second Plan period (1960-61) building for one more such *Ashram* was constructed and an amount of Rs.65,000 was sanctioned for the same.

**Welfare Schemes 1956-57 to 1960-61**

During the Second Five Year Plan period (1956-57 to 1960-61) the State Government spent Rs.3,04,000 on various welfare scheme for these people in the District. Of this amount Rs.83,000 were spent on the economic welfare of these classes and Rs.1,68,000 on health, colonisation, etc. of the Scheduled Tribes only. Three dispensaries, established for the benefit of tribals were provided with medicines at a cost of Rs.13,000. Some amount was also spent on the repair and maintenance of about 950 kms. of roads in the tribal areas.[1]

**Draught Relief Work 1957-58**

Besides this, during the draught year 1957-58 the Madhya Pradesh Government sanctioned Rs.5,11,250 to start relief works in the District. Another Rs.2,95,000 were distributed as *taccavi.* These relief works to a large extent provided employment to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. Fair price shops numbering 83 provided grains to the people at cheaper rates. Tanks, wells and bunds were either constructed or repaired. The Tribal

1. *Dwiteeya Panchavarsheeya Yojana,* Pragati Prativedan, 1956-61 Jila Sidhi, pp.9 and 37.

Welfare Department spent Rs.37,500 on construction of 22 wells. The Department also constructed roads of the length of about 80 km. and provided employment to about 300 persons every day. The Forest Department provided employment to about 5,000 persons, per day by starting relief works in the form of wood-cutting, bamboo cutting, road construction, etc. Other Government Departments like Irrigation, Public Works, etc., also started relief works in the District and gave work to the needy persons numbering about 3,300.

**Industrial Classification**

The industrial classification of persons at work for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of Sidhi District in 1961 revealed that 56 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and about 59.7 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes were economically active.

**Scheduled Castes**

Of the Scheduled Castes working population of about 77.7 per cent was engaged in agriculture mostly as cultivators of own lands and agricultural labourers. House-hold industry ranked next to agriculture. It engaged about 18.1 per cent of their working population. Other service employed only 2.2 per cent of the total workers i.e., 31,081 persons, 30,407 were in these four industries leaving only 611 persons for other seven jobs and industries, like mining, scavenging, trade and commerce, transport, etc.

**Scheduled Tribes**

As regards the economy of the Scheduled Tribes, it was found that about 94.3 per cent of their economically active population was engaged in agricultural pursuits. About 52.9 and 41.4 per cent among it, was employed as cultivators and agricultural labourers, respectively. Occupations like household industry and mining, quarrying, livestock, hunting, plantation, etc., engaged about 2.1 and 1.8 per cent of their working population, respectively.

**Agricultural Economy**

Thus it is clear that the economy of this 'Scheduled' population of Sidhi District overwhelmingly continued to remain agricultural. The high proportion of agricultural labourers in it indicated their land-hunger because a majority of them were presumably land-less.

**Households of Harijans**

Even among the owners of land a fairly large proportion owned but uneconomic holdings. Of all the cultivating (sample) households among the Scheduled Castes 16.2 per cent cultivated land which belonged to other persons. Another 30 per cent depended on lands held partly from Government and partly from private persons or institutions. A little more than half of the cultivating households among the Scheduled Castes i.e., 53.8 per cent alone owned lands, one-fourth of which owned



much less than a hectare each, while 52.5 per cent possessed a little more than half a hectare. All these households were clearly uneconomic. Proportion of households owning more than a hectare but less than one and a half hectares of land touched to 72.1 per cent, which again was uneconomic.

**Households of Adiwasis**

Of the sample tribal cultivating households 12.6 per cent did not own the land cultivated by them while 21.1 per cent only, partly owned their cultivated land. Roughly speaking two-thirds of the cultivating tribal house-holds held their land directly from the Government. Inspite of the far-reaching land reforms introduced by the Government, in the direction of abolishing absentee land lordism the existence of subtenancies in agriculture amongst the Scheduled Tribes of this District on a considerable scale was noticed.[1] Of the cultivating (sample) house-holds owning their own lands, 11.7 per cent owned much less than a hectare of land, while 14 per cent held between one-fourth to three-fourths of a hectare. Thus about one-forth of the tribal cultivating households owning their holdings had holdings of less than a hectare in size and they could make their living with great difficulty. More than two-fifths of the tribals households owned holdings of the size of a little above a hectare and they were all uneconomic. Only 18.9 per cent of households holding land directly from the Government could be considered better off in this respect with their holdings of more than 3 hectares in size. Thus most of the households which owned some lands did not possess an economic holding. Since most of the cultivating tribal households do not own adequate land, they have to, by necessity take to other economic activities.

**Land Allotment**

In order to ameliorate the economic condition of these Backward Classes and Tribes, specially those who are engaged in agriculture but do not have their own land for cultivation, the Government allotted fallow land to the families of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The following table shows the number of families and the land in hectares allotted to them in Sidhi District.

**Table No. XVII-1**

**Land Allotment to the Landless Families**

| Plan Period | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | | Other Backward Classes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Families | Land in Hectares | No. of Families | Land in Hectares | No. of Families | Land in Hectares |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| First | 62 | 1227.09 | 323 | 1,179.72 | 611 | 1,755.52 |

(Contd.)

1. Sidhi District Census Hand Book, 1961.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Second | 168 | 438.95 | 704 | 2,567.31 | 2,011 | 9,079.36 |
| Third | 70 | 210.1 | 290 | 1,116.06 | 1,347 | 9,381.85 |
| 1966-67 | 9 | 42.91 | 109 | 246.38 | 50 | 163.32 |
| 1967-68 | 26 | 72.81 | 183 | 695.06 | 121 | 343.88 |

**Bhoodan Land**

Besides, from October, 1960 to June, 1962 about 4 hectares of land obtained in *Bhoodan* (donation of land) was distributed among six families, who had no land to cultivate. Similarly, 164 Scheduled Castes families and 699 Scheduled Tribes families were also in receipt of about 498 and 2,656 hectares of land in Sidhi District.

**Agricultural Subsidy**

Apart from allotment of land, the families of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes were given monetary help to enable them to improve their cultivable land and to purchase bullocks and agricultural implements. About 90 hectares of land belonging to the Scheduled Castes families was tractorised at a cost of Rs.9,000 during the Second Five Year Plan period. In the Third Five Year Plan period (1961-62 to 1965-66) agricultural subsidy worth Rs.22,200 for soil conservation was granted to 164 Scheduled Tribes families. During the same period Rs.7,500 and Rs.33,000 were also given as subsidy to 23 Scheduled Castes and 124 Scheduled Tribes families for purchasing bullocks, seeds and other agricultural implements, respectively. In the year 1967-68, Rs.9,000 were granted to 183 Scheduled Tribes for improvement of their lands.

**Protection of their Land**

The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959, provides the security of land tenure to the tribals. Section 165(6) of the Code provides, not withstanding anything in sub-section 1, the right of a *Bhumiswami* belonging to a tribe which has been declared to be an aboriginal tribe by the State Government, by a notification in that behalf for the whole or a part of the area to which the code applies, and that such land shall not be transferred to a person not belonging to such a Tribe without the permission of the Collector.

**Debt Relief**

Similarly, the State Government brought into force the Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Act, 1967 in the District, with effect from the 15th March, 1967. Under the Act Debt Relief Courts started functioning as Gopadbanas, Deosar and Singrauli with Sub-Divisional Officers acting as their respective Presiding Officers. This Act was brought into force with an intention of stopping exploitation of the *Adiwasis* and freeing them from the clutches of the money lenders. The courts received for hearing in all 22,857 cases from three tahsils of the District under the various sections of this Act till January, 1970. As a result, many tribals have received back their mortgaged land. The orders and decrees



issued by Civil courts against the tribals were cancelled. Three more Deputy Collectors have been posted in the District for the effective functioning of the Act.

**Improving the Cattle Breeding**

The Veterinary Department has extended some facilities for the improvement of cattle belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. In the year 1967-68 the Department purchased one bull of Haryana breed for Rs.1,051 and kept it in Tribal Development Block of Kusmi of the District. It also purchased two chaffcutters, medicines and other dispensary equipments at a cost of Rs.1,840. In the year 1968-69, one cow-bull and one buffalow bull of good breed were purchased at a cost of Rs.2,035 for improving the breed of the cattle belonging to the Scheduled Castes of the District. Four chaff-cutters were also purchased at the cost of Rs.720 and supplied to the families of the Scheduled Castes. In 1969-70 two more bulls were purchased spending an amount of Rs.2,765 for the same purpose. This year 10 chaff-cutters were also supplied for their use. One bull and one buffalow-bull costing Rs. 2,765 were purchased in 1970-71. During the years from 1968-69 to 1970-71 the Department spent Rs.2,416 on medicines and equipments required for the Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries situated in the scheduled areas of the District. In 1970-71, one Veterinary dispensary was constructed at Tamsar at the cost of Rs.3,600.

**Industrial Training**

There is one Training-cum-Production Centre in Sidhi District, which is run by the Tribal Welfare Department. This centre was established in 1965 and imparted training to the candidates of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the trades of carpentery, sheet metal works, tailoring and masonary. The yearwise number of candidates trained at this Centre is given below.

**Table No. XVII-2**

**Number of Trainees**

| Year | Number of Candidates of | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Scheduled Castes | Scheduled Tribes | Other Backward Classes |
| 1965-66 | - | 18 | - |
| 1966-67 | - | 12 | - |
| 1967-68 | - | 28 | - |
| 1968-69 | 11 | 26 | 5 |
| 1969-70 | 19 | 18 | 2 |
| 1970-71 | 13 | 10 | 5 |

**Industrial Loans**

The trainees of this Centre run under Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme are given Rs.30 per month per head as stipend. Hostel facilities are also provided to them. After the completion of their training candidates are given monetary help for purchasing tools and machinery required for their industry. Besides, the Government also sanctioned loans to the trained candidates under the State Aid-To-Industries Act for starting their own industrial establishments. The details of such loans are given below.

**Table No. XVII-3**

**Loans Given to the Trained Persons**

| Period | Industries | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Amount in Rs. | Persons | Amount in Rs. |
| Second Plan | Leather | 22 | 3,955 | - | - |
| | Cane and Bamboo | 30 | 6,480 | - | - |
| | Carpentry | - | - | 1 | 40 |
| Third Plan | Cane and Bamboo Bricks | 2 | 320 | - | - |
| | | 8 | 3,500 | - | - |
| | Leather | 17 | 4,450 | - | - |
| | Black Smithy | - | - | 5 | 700 |
| | Carpentry | - | - | 3 | 600 |
| | Tailoring | - | - | 1 | 250 |
| 1967-68 | Carpentry | - | - | 4 | 1,600 |

From the year 1968-69 to 1970-71 no training centre under Rural Arts Crafts and Industries Programme was conducted in the District. Under the State Aid to Industries Act only one person of Other Backward Classes was given Rs.300 as loan.

**Rehabilitation**

The scheme of rehabilitation of the *Harijans* and *Adiwasis* was made applicable to Sidhi District in 1966-67. Thus, under the Centrally sponsored scheme 96 *Adiwasis* and 4 *Harijan* families of the District were rehabilitated in 1967-68. These families were allotted about 398 and 17 hectares of land, respectively. They were also given Rs.55,638 as grants-in-aid and Rs.18,612 as loans by the Government under the same scheme.



**Irrigation Facilities**

Under the scheme of agricultural extention 41 *Adiwasi* families of Tribal Development Blocks of Kusmi received Rs.48,500 for sinking wells in their lands for irrigation purposes from the Government, in the year 1967-68. Agriculture Department spent Rs.1,000 in 1970-71 and Rs.38,000 in 1971-72 on construction of irrigation wells for the use of *Harijans* and *Adiwasis*. An amount of Rs.18,400 were spent on diesel oil pumping sets and these were fitted on irrigation wells of *Harijans* and *Adiwasis*. In the year 1970-71 Rs.3,300 were given as grants-in-aid to the Backward Class families for bunding. For horticultural development in their area the Government spent Rs.2,600 in the same year.

**Seed Distribution, etc.**

*Adiwasi* and *Harijan* farmers were also provided seeds of wheat, *jowar*, maize and rice in the years from 1969-70 to 1971-72, in the quantity given below.

**Table No. XVII-4**

**Seed Distribution**

(In quintals)

| Year | Rice | Jowar | Maize | Wheat |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1969-70 | 2.75 | - | 2.41 | 16.51 |
| 1970-71 | - | - | - | 7.60 |
| 1971-72 | 0.90 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 5.00 |

Besides Rs.639 were given to them as grant-in-aid for the purchase of crop protection implements in 1970-71. In the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 about 1.55 quintals of insecticides were provided to the Harijan and *Adiwasi* farmers of the District.

**Legal Aid**

One *Harijan* and five *Adiwasi* families were given Rs.80 and Rs.408,- respectively, during the Third Five Year Plan period, under the scheme of providing legal aid to the poor *harijans* and *adivasis*.

**Co-operation**

With a view to improving the economic condition of *Harijans* and *Adiwasis* the Government has been encouraging the formation of their co-operative societies. However, a multi-purpose co-operative society organised at Sidhi in 1949 and another formed at Majhauli in 1952, failed to start working. Four other multi-purpose co-operative societies were formed during the Third Five Year Plan period. Each one of them except for the society at village Naudhiya had a working capital of about Rs.10,000. The Government provided a subsidy of Rs.1,04,200 to the Co-operative Society of village Chitrangi, Rs.17,500 to Co-operative Society, Sarai and an equal amount to the Co-operative Society, Umariya

Three forest labour co-operative societies were also started in the same plan period with memberships of 30 at Mahagarhi, 115 at Pondi and 23 at Banjari. Each one of the co-operative societies was in receipt of Rs.17,500 as Government subsidy. Their working capital was Rs.20,051, Rs.10,336 and Rs.10,150, respectively. Inspite of such Government aid these societies were not functioning smoothly and were almost dormant or defunct during the period from 1967-68 to 1969-70. In August 1972, in all there were 8 *Adivasi* Co-operative Societies alive in the Register but only one *Adiwasi* Multi-purpose Co-operative Society was functioning. By that time the Forest labourers Societies of Sidhi District had a total share capital of Rs. 685 and had received Rs.30,000 from the Government as an aid and Rs.22,500 as godown subsidy. The Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies also had a total of share capitals Rs. 708 and had received Rs.50,000 as government aid and Rs.37,500 as godown subsidy.

**Colonisation**

In order to improve the living conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, the Government started the scheme of their colonisation. The scheme provides better housing facilities and financial assistance to the colonised families. In the Year 1954-55 a colony of 29 Adiwasi families was settled at village Gandhigram at a cost of Rs.25,400. During the Second Five Year Plan period the Government settled 23 *Adiwasi* families of the District spending Rs.18,000 from the Plan funds. From the same source Rs.23,000 were given to 354 *Adiwasi* families for improving their huts. The families of 112 *Adiwasis* were settled in the 4 colonies by spending Rs.86,000 in the year 1960-61.

For ensuring adequate supply of drinking water in the areas mostly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes many new wells were sunk and old ones repaired. The number of wells and expenditure incurred on them in Sidhi District is shown below.

| Period | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of wells Dug/Repaired. | Amount in.Rs. | No. of wells Dug/Repaired. | Amount in Rs |
| First Plan | 2* | 750 | 40* | 25,619 |
| Second Plan | 22 | 15,625 | 61 | 89,020 |
| Third Plan | 2 | 4,000 | 20 | 35,000 |
| 1966-67 | - | - | 2 | 3,500 |

* These figures are only for years from 1953-54 to 1955-56.

**Medical Facilities**

Medical facilities have been provided in the Scheduled Areas of Sidhi District for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes. The Tribal Welfare Department is running an allopathic hospital having 10 beds, six Ayurvedic dispensaries and one maternity centre in Scheduled Areas of the District.



**Communication**

With a view to facilitating the communication of the goods produced by the Backward Classes and Tribes the Tribal Welfare Department and the Forest Department have built and repaired fair weather roads. During the first two Plan periods (1951-52 to 1960-61) about 262 km. of forest roads at a cost of Rs.1,92,242 were constructed. They spent Rs.10,000 and Rs.72,214 respectively on construction of 2 bunds and repairs of fair-weather roads about 1,024 km. in length. During the Third Five Year Plan period these Departments constructed about 60 km. *Kutcha* forest roads. The length of fair-weather roads constructed was 8 km. and of those repaired 442 km. In the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 about 92 km. fair weather roads were constructed.

**Harijans in Municipal Service**

Apart from the common facilities admissible to the employees under the existing rules, the Municipal Committee Sidhi has also provided six quarters free of charge to the Harijan Employees. These quarters were constructed in 1966-67 at a cost of Rs.7,200. Of this amount Rs.5,400 were given by the Government and Rs.1,800 by the Municipality.

In order to abolish the practice of carrying night soil as head-load by the *Harijans*, the Committee purchased two handcarts in 1961-62 and eight in 1963-64. A total amount of Rs.1,237.50 was spent on them. The Municipality contributed 25 per cent of the cost and the rest of the amount was given by the Government.

**Removal of Untouchability**

Efforts are being made to eradicate the social disabilities of the Scheduled Castes and to give them an equally respectable place in the society. The first legislative step in the direction was made in 1951, when the Uttar Pradesh Removal of Social Disability Act, 1947 was brought into force in the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh State. This was replaced by the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. This Act provides legal safeguards to *Harijans* against the observance of untouchability in any form, which is an offence under the Act. No case has been registered in the District under this Act during the years from 1956-57 to 1970-71.

## PUBLIC TRUSTS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

**Public Trusts**

The Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act, 1951 is applicable to the District. The Collector and the Sub-Divisional Officers of the District are the Registering and the main administrative authorities under the Act. All the Public Trusts are required to get themselves registered with them, who then look after their proper management and functioning. In Sidhi District, no Public Trust was registered with the Registrar upto May 1969.

**Waqfs**

The Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act, 1951 has excluded from its operation all Muslim Waqfs which are exclusively meant for the Muslims alone. All such Waqfs come within the purview of the central Muslim Waqfs Act, 1954, as amended by the Waqfs Amendment Act, 1959, which came into force with effect from 9th January,1960 The Act provided for better administration and supervision of Waqfs. All the Waqfs of the District are under the administrative control of the Madhya Pradesh Muslim Waqfs Board, Bhopal.

The Board is engaged in surveying the Waqfs of the District and assessing their properties. Upto April 1969, only one Waqf of Sidhi District was registered with the Board.

**Endowments**

The Charitable Endowments Act,1890 is also applicable to the District. But there is no Charitable Endowment in Sidhi District.

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# CHAPTER XVIII
# PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

## Public Life

The District came into existence in 1948 after the formation of Vindhya Pradesh. Before the formation of Vindhya Pradesh in 1948 the district formed a part of Rewa State. But as a district of Vindhya Pradesh, it became eligible to participate in the main stream of the political life of the country. After attainment of Independence in 1947 and promulgation of the Constitution of Republic of India, in 1950, public opinion became efficiently organised everywhere and got a weightage in administration. The fundamental rights, guaranteed by the Constitution of India, encouraged people to express their views freely on all matters whether religious, political, social or economic. The representation of District in the State and Union Legislature are as follows :

## In Union Legislature

The representation of the District in Union Legislature commenced from the year 1951-52 when first general elections were held in the District to elect representatives for the Union Legislature under the People's Representation Act of 1950.

The Indian Constitution laid down the creation of two Houses of Union Legislature, namely the Lok Sabha (the House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha ( the Council of States). For the *Lok-Sabha* members are directly elected by the people, while for the *Rajya Sabha,* members are elected indirectly through the members of the State Legislative Assemblies. There is no district-wise representation in the Rajya Sabha.

## Representation of the District in Lok Sabha

**Elections to Lok Sabha, 1951-52**

Sidhi District was included in the Two Member Shahdol-Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency at the time of First General Elections to the Lok-Sabha, held in 1951-52. Thus, two members represented the District in the Lok Sabha. One seat of this Constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. During the election of 1951-52, the total number of voters was 5,95,865, while the total number of valid votes polled was only 1,59,557 (26.6 per cent). In subsequent bye-elections for the general seat of this Constituency, the total number of voters was 6,42,762, while the number of valid votes polled was only 87,014 (13.5 per cent).

**Elections to Lok Sabha , 1957**

For the Second General Elections of 1957, the District was included in Two Member Shahdol Lok Sabha Constituency of which one seat was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. At this time the total number of votes was 15,68,504 while

the number of valid votes polled was 3,84,145 (24.5 per cent). These two members represented the District in the Lok Sabha after 1957 elections.

As a result of Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, single-member constituencies were formed for the subsequent Third (1962), Fourth (1967), and Fifth Mid-Term (1971) General Elections to Lok Sabha. The Constituency which covered Sidhi District during these elections was called Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency. It covered some of the areas of adjoining district of Satna and Rewa also. Details of these elections are shown below :-

**Table No. XVIII-1**

**Lok Sabha Elections 1962, 1967 and 1971**

| Election Year | Total Votes | Total Valid Votes Polled | Percentage of Col. 3 to 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1962 | 4,36,817 | 1,60,530 | 36.7 |
| 1967 | 5,19,407 | 2,38,369 | 45.9 |
| 1971 | 5,49,150 | 2,22,369 | 40.5 |

Source: Lok Sabha Election Reports of the respective year

## Representation in Vidhan Sabha or State Legislature

**Election to Vidhan Sabha, 1951-52**

The first popular elections for the Vidhan Sabha were held in 1951-52 on the basis of adult franchise and irrespective of caste, creed, sex and religion. For the First General Elections of 1951-52, the District was divided into five Vidhan Sabha constituencies of which two were Two-Member constituencies.

Thus, in all 7 members represented the District in the Vidhan Sabha. One of the two seats in the Two-Member constituencies was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Details of these elections are given below :

**Table No. XVIII-2**

**Vidhan Sabha Elections 1951-52**

| Name of the Constituency | Total Votes | Total Valid Votes Polled | Percentage of Col. 3 to 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Singrauli-Niwas (Two-Member) | 1,25,444 | 27,142 | 21.6 |
| 2. Deosar | 26,337 | 6,345 | 24.4 |
| 3. Sidhi Madwas (Two-Member) | 1,33,956 | 27,951 | 20.8 |
| 4. Churhat | 33,492 | 15,495 | 49.7 |
| 5. Kanpura | 29,861 | 9,892 | 33.1 |

Source:- Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1951-52



In subsequent bye-election in Deosar Vidhan Sabha Constituency, the total number of voters continued to be 26,337 while the total number of valid votes polled was 5,030 (29.9 per cent).

**Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1957**

After the reorganisation of States in 1956 a Vidhan Sabha for new Madhya Pradesh was constituted. For the Second General Elections (1957) to the Vidhan Sabha of the new Madhya Pradesh, constituencies of the District underwent a change as a result of Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956. This time the District was divided into four Vidhan Sabha constituencies, of which only one was a Two-Member constituency. In the Two-Member constituency, one seat was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Details of these elections are shown below:-

**Table No. XVIII-3**

**Elections to Vidhan Sabha, 1957**

| Name of the Constituency | Total Votes | Total Valid Votes Polled | Percentage of Col. 3 to 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Singrauli | 37,139 | 10,172 | 27.5 |
| 2. Deosar (Two Member) | 1,79,188 | 37,666 | 22.5 |
| 3. Sidhi | 48,435 | 10,001 | 20.6 |
| 4. Majhauli | 49,293 | 12,917 | 26.0 |

Source:-Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1957

Thus five members, including one of the Scheduled Tribes, represented the District in the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha after these elections.

**Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1962**

The passing of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, changed the extent of constituencies. Consequently, Deosar Two-Member Constituency was broken-up into two single member constituencies, namely, Deosar and Gopadbanas. The latter was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The District was divided into five Single-Member constituencies for the purpose of Third General Elections to the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, held in 1962. The table below shows the details of the elections:-

**Table No. XIII-4**

**Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1962**

| Name of the Constituency | Total Votes | Total Valid Votes Polled | Percentage of Col. 3 to 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Sidhi | 55,990 | 18,838 | 36.6 |
| 2. Deosar | 51,468 | 16,083 | 31.2 |

(Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Singrauli | 45,552 | 14,339 | 31.2 |
| 4. Gopadbanas (Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) | 49,832 | 10,370 | 20.8 |
| 5. Majhauli | 62,049 | 22,666 | 36.5 |

Source:-Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1962

The District was thus represented in the Vidhan Sabha by five elected members, including one from the Scheduled Tribes.

**Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1967**

At the time of Fourth General Elections, held in 1967, the territorial constituencies of the District again underwent a change in some respects, as a result of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1964. Old Majhauli Constituency was replaced by newly created Churhat Constituency. In addition to Gopadbanas, Deosar was also declared to be the reserved constituency for the Scheduled Tribes. Thus, out of the 5 representatives of the District in the Vidhan Sabha, two belonged to the Scheduled Tribes. The total votes, valid votes polled and the percentage of votes in the various Constituencies are given in the following table :-

**Table No. XVIII - 5**

**Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1967**

| Name of the Constituency | Total Votes | Total Valid Votes Polled | Percentage of Col. 3 to 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Churhat | 71,285 | 49,937 | 70.0 |
| 2. Sidhi | 74,076 | 29,883 | 40.3 |
| 3. Deosar (Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) | 67,197 | 19,247 | 28.6 |
| 4. Singrauli | 59,985 | 25,553 | 42.6 |
| 5. Gopadbanas (Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) | 65,873 | 18,861 | 28.6 |

Source:-Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1967

**Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1972**

During the Fifth General Elections of 1972 no change was made in respect of any of the constituencies of the District. The election details are shown in the table below :-



**Table No. XVIII-6**

**Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1972**

| Name of the Constituency | Total Votes | Total Valid Votes Polled | Percentage of Col. 3 to 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Churhat | 80,237 | 47,017 | 58.6 |
| 2. Sidhi | 84,271 | 42,385 | 50.3 |
| 3. Deosar (Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) | 77,538 | 24,144 | 31.1 |
| 4. Singrauli | 67,688 | 34,526 | 51.0 |
| 5. Gopadbanas (Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) | 74,001 | 25,319 | 34.2 |

Source:-Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1972

## POLITICAL PARTIES

### Indian National Congress

**In Lok Sabha 1951-52**

The Party abstained from the first Lok Sabha Elections, 1951-52, from the Two Member Shahdol-Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency. However, the Party contested the bye-election held subsequently and won the seat. Its nominee secured 36,885 votes out of 87,014 valid votes polled in the constituency and defeated his four rivals in the field.

**In Vidhan Sabha**

As regards the Vidhan Sabha elections of 1951-52, the Congress Party set up six candidates out of seven seats in five constituencies of the District. In subsequent bye-elections in Deosar Constituency also, the Party put up its candidate. Results of these elections in respect of Congress Party are given below:-

**Table No. XVIII-7**

**Congress in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1951-52**

| Name of the Constituency | Total No. of Valid Votes Polled | Total No. of Valid Votes to Congress | Result | Number of Contestants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Churhat | 15,495 | 4,273 | Lost | 4 |

(Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Kanpura | 9,892 | 1,673 | Lost | 4 |
| 3. Sidhi-Madwas (Two-Member) | 27,951 | 2,083 | Lost | 8 |
| | | 1,825 | Lost | |
| 4. Deosar | 6,345 | 2,504 | Lost | 3 |
| Bye-elections | 5,030 | 1,393 | Won | 5 |
| 5. Singrauli Niwas (Two-Member) | 27,142 | 3,008 | Lost | 6 |

Source:-Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1951-52

Thus the Congress Party lost all the six seats it fought in 1951-52. However, it won one seat in the subsequent bye-election held in Deosar Constituency.

**Congress In Lok Sabha, 1957**

During the Second General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1957, the Congress Party contested both the seats of Two-Member Shahdol Constituency and won them. Its candidate for the reserved seat obtained 84,018 votes out of 3,84,145 valid votes polled while its candidate for general seat gained 88,492 votes out of 3,84,145 valid votes polled. The former defeated his two rivals and the latter triumphed over his four opponents.

**In Vidhan Sabha**

General Elections to Vidhan Sabha were again held in 1957 and the Congress Party fought all the six seats of the four constituencies of the District including Two-Member Deosar Constituency. The results of these elections for the Congress Party are given below :-

**Table No. XVIII - 8**

**Congress In Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1957**

| Name of the Constituency | Total No. of Valid Votes Polled | Votes to Congress | Result | Number of Contestants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Majhauli | 12,917 | 1,806 | Lost | 6 |
| 2. Sidhi | 10,001 | 1,609 | Lost | 9 |
| 3. Deosar | 37,666 | 3,791 | Lost | |
| | | 3,044 | Lost | 10 |
| 4. Singrauli | 10,172 | 1,550 | Lost | 4 |

Source:- Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1957

During these elections independent candidates won the seats of Majhauli and Singrauli constituencies and also the general seat of Two-Member Deosar Constituency. They received votes as given below :- Majhauli 2,324; Singrauli 6,610 and Deosar (general) 5,679.



**In Lok Sabha, 1962**

The Congress Party participated in the Third General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1962 in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency. Its candidate won the election by securing 46,625 votes out of 1,60,530 valid votes polled there. The fight was six-cornered.

**In Vidhan Sabha**

In respect of Vidhan Sabha elections held in 1962, the Congress Party contested all the five seats of the five constituencies of Sidhi District including one seat reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The table below shows the position of the Congress Party in various constituencies during the Third General Elections of 1962.

**Table No. XVIII-9**

**Congress in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1962**

| Name of the Constituency | Total No. of Valid Votes Polled | Votes to Congress | Result | Number of Contestants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Majhauli | 22,666 | 9,452 | Won | 5 |
| 2. Sidhi | 18,838 | 5,083 | Lost | 8 |
| 3. Deosar | 16,083 | 4,084 | Won | 8 |
| 4. Singrauli | 14,339 | 4,268 | Lost | 3 |
| 5. Gopadbanas (Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) | 10,370 | 1,790 | Lost | 7 |

Source:-Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1962

**In Lok Sabha, 1967**

In the Fourth General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1967, the Congress Party won the Sidhi Lok Sabha seat defeating candidates of three other political parties. The Congress candidate secured 1,32,069 votes out of 2,38,369 valid votes cast in the constituency.

**In Vidhan Sabha**

In Vidhan Sabha elections of 1967 the Congress Party set-up its candidates for all the five seats in the five constituencies of the District. Out of these two were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The results of these elections are given below:-

**Table No. XVIII-10**

**Congress In Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1967**

| Name of the Constituency | Total Valid Votes | Votes to Congress | Result | Number of contestants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Churhat | 49,937 | 22,594 | Lost | 5 |

(Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Sidhi | 29,883 | 5,567 | Lost | 16 |
| 3. Singrauli | 25,553 | 14,386 | Won | 4 |
| 4. Deosar (Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) | 19,247 | 7,319 | Won | 4 |
| 5. Gopadbanas (Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) | 18,861 | 7,155 | Won | 6 |

Source:-Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1967

**In Lok Sabha, 1971**

During the Lok Sabha mid-term Elections of 1971 the Congress Party (led by Jagjiwan Ram) lost the election in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency as received 52,617 votes as against 1,58,021 received (out of 2,22,369 valid votes) by the successful independent candidate. The fight was five-cornered.

**In Vidhan Sabha, 1972**

In the Fifth General Elections to Vidhan Sabha, held in 1972 the Congress Party set-up its candidates for all the five seats of five Vidhan Sabha Constituencies of the District, including two reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The table below shows the position of the Congress Party in these elections.

**Table No. XVIII - 11**

**Congress In Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1972**

| Name of the Constituency | Total Valid Votes | Votes to Congress | Result | Number of Contestants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Churhat | 47,071 | 21,854 | Won | 12 |
| 2. Sidhi | 42,385 | 34,661 | Won | 5 |
| 3. Singrauli | 34,526 | 23,620 | Won | 5 |
| 4. Deosar (Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) | 24,144 | 8,564 | Won | 4 |
| 5. Gopadbanas (Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) | 25,319 | 5,621 | Lost | 10 |

Source :- Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1972

It may be mentioned that the reserved seat of Gopadbanas was won by an Independent woman candidate, who secured 5,818 votes.

**Kishan Mazdoor Praja Party**

**Lok Sabha, 1951-52**



During the First General Elections (1951-52) to Lok Sabha, the Party set up candidates for the seats (one reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) of Two-Member Shahdol-Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency. The candidate for the reserved seat was declared elected unanimously. The second candidate of the party, however, was defeated. He could get 40,268 votes out of 1,59,557 valid votes polled in the Constituency.

**In Vidhan Sabha**

For Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1951-52, the Party fielded six candidates in four (including Two-Member) of the five constituencies of the District but lost all the seats. Its candidates received votes as shown below 1. Churhat 1,196, (2) Kanpura-1,545 (3) Two-Member Sidhi-Madwas-2,665 and 2,118; (4) Two Member Singrauli-Niwas-3,479 and 3,310.

Subsequently, Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and Socialist Party merged their seperate entity and formed a new Party called the Praja-Socialist Party.

**Socialist Party**

**In Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha, 1951-52**

Socialist Party contested the General seat of Two Member Shahdol-Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency in 1951-52 and won it by securing 62,033 valid votes. The contest was three-cornered. The Party set up its candidates for all the seven seats of the Vidhan Sabha Constituencies of the District during the First General Elections of 1951-52. Their position in the election is shown in the table below :-

**Table No. XVIII-12**

**Socialist Party in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1951-52**

| Name of the Constituency | Total Valid Votes | Votes to Socialist Party | Result | Number of Contestants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Churhat | 15,495 | 6,138 | Won | 4 |
| 2. Kanpura | 9,892 | 3,348 | Won | 4 |
| 3. Deosar | 6,345 | 1,298 | Lost | 3 |
| 4. Sidhi-Madwas (Two-Member) (One seat reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) | 27,951 | 6,233<br>7,292 | Won<br>Won | 6 |
| 5. Singrauli-Niwas (Two-Member) (One seat reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) | 27,142 | 6,327<br>8,061 | Won<br>Won | 6 |

Source:-Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1951-52

**In Lok Sabha, 1962**

Subsequently, after the Second General Elections of 1957, the Party broke away from the Praja-Socialist Party and it participated independently in the Third General Elections of 1962. During those elections the Party contested Sidhi Lok Sabha seat and lost it by getting 38,596 votes.

**In Vidhan Sabha**

In Vidhan Sabha elections of the same year, the Party set up its candidates for all the five seats of the District. Its position in different constituencies was as shown below :-

**Table No. XVIII-13**

**Socialist Party In Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1962**

| Name of the Constituency | Total Valid Votes | Votes to Socialist Party | Result | Number of Contestants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Majhauli | 22,666 | 3,502 | Lost | 5 |
| 2. Sidhi | 18,838 | 1,394 | Lost | 8 |
| 3. Deosar | 16,083 | 3,285 | Lost | 8 |
| 4. Singrauli | 14,339 | 8,836 | Won | 3 |
| 5. Gopadbanas (Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) | 10,370 | 1,344 | Lost | 7 |

Source:-Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1962

**In Lok Sabha, 1967**

During the Fourth General Elections of 1967, the Party entered the field with its new name, viz., Samyukta Socialist Party. Its candidate in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency even lost his security deposit as he could get only 23,288 valid votes.

**In Vidhan Sabha**

For Vidhan Sabha elections of 1967, the Party set up candidates in all but one constituency of the District, but without any success. They secured votes as shown below :-

1. Sidhi-3,318 2. Deosar (Reserved)-1,760 3. Singrauli 8,258
4.Gopadbanas (Reserved) 855.

**In Lok Sabha, 1971**

The Party did not participate in the elections to the Lok Sabha, held in 1971. But in Vidhan Sabha elections of 1972 the Party contested all the seats of the District. Its candidates received the votes in following order.

1. Churhat-674 2. Sidhi 2,348 3. Deosar 1,274
4. Singrauli-515 and 5. Gopadbanas-311. Constituencies number (3) and (5) were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.



## Praja-Socialist Party

**In Lok Sabha Bye-Election**

This Party first entered the field of Lok Sabha election when a bye-election for the General seat of Two-Member Shahdol-Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency were held after the first General Elections of 1951-52. Its candidate lost the seats having received only 11,998 valid votes.

**In Vidhan Sabha Bye-Election**

In Vidhan Sabha Elections too, the Party first participated in the bye-election held in Deosar Constituency after the First General Elections of 1951-52. Its candidate in this Constituency received 1,337 valid votes and suffered a defeat by a margin of only 56 votes.

**In Lok Sabha, 1957**

During the Second General Elections to the Lok Sabha, held in 1957. Praja-Socialist Party set-up two Candidates to contest two seats in Two-Member Shahdol-Constituency. Both the candidates lost the elections by securing 31,260 (for General seat) and 28,849 (for Reserved seat) valid votes.

**In Vidhan Sabha**

In Vidhan Sabha elections of the same year, the Party contested four seats in the three constituencies (one Two-Member) of the District. The position of the Party in these elections was as shown below :-

**Table No. XVIII 14**

**Praja-Socialist Party in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1957**

| Name of the Constituency | Total Valid Votes | Votes to the Party | Result | Number of Contestants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Majhauli | | | Not Contested | |
| 2. Sidhi | 10,001 | 2,147 | Won | 9 |
| 3. Singrauli | 10,172 | 1,389 | Lost | 4 |
| 4. Deosar (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes | 37,666 | 5,581 (Reserved) 4,376 (General) | Won<br>Lost | 4<br>6 |

Source :- Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1957

**In Lok Sabha, 1962**

The Party contested the Lok Sabha seat of Sidhi Constituency in the Third General Elections of 1962 and it failed to win it as its candidate received 27,775 valid votes in the six-cornered fight.

In the same year, the Party set up candidates for all the five seats of Vidhan Sabha constituencies. The result of these candidates is given in table below:-

**Table No. XVIII-15**

**Praja Socialist Party in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1962**

| Name of the Constituency | Total Valid Votes | Votes to The Party | Result | Number of Contestants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Majhauli | 22,666 | 6,907 | Lost | 5 |
| 2. Sidhi | 18,838 | 6,122 | Won | 8 |
| 3. Deosar | 16,083 | 1,235 | Lost | 3 |
| 4. Singrauli | 14,339 | 1,235 | Lost | 3 |
| 5. Gopadbanas (Reserved) | 10,370 | 4,813 | Won | 7 |

Source:- Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1962

**In Lok Sabha, 1967**

Praja-Socialist Party fought Sidhi Lok-Sabha seat in 1967 and lost it, having polled 49,686 valid votes.

**In Vidhan Sabha, 1967**

In Vidhan Sabha Elections of the same year, the Party contested all the five seats allotted to the District. The result of the candidates of the Party is given in the table :-

**Table No. XVIII-16**

**Praja-Socialist Party in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1967**

| Name of the Constituency | Total Valid Votes | Votes to the Party | Result | Number of contestants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Churhat | 49,937 | 25,130 | Won | 5 |
| 2. Sidhi | 29,883 | 9,847 | Won | 16 |
| 3. Deosar (Reserved) | 19,247 | 6,340 | Lost | 4 |
| 4. Singrauli | 25,553 | 872 | Lost | 4 |
| 5. Gopadbanas (Reserved) | 18,861 | 5,991 | Lost | 6 |

Source:-Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1967

The Party participated neither in the Lok Sabha Election of 1971 nor in the Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1972.

**Ram Rajya Parishad**

**In Lok Sabha Bye-Election**

The Parishad first contested the general seat of Two-Member Shahdol-Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency when a bye-election for it was held after 1951-52 Its candidate, obtained only 99,161 votes and lost the seat.



During the Second General Elections to Lok Sabha in 1957, the Party contested the General seat of the Two-Member Shahdol Lok Sabha Constituency. Its candidate got 37,562 valid votes and lost it.

**In Vidhan Sabha 1957**

In the Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1957 the Party contested three of the five seats allotted to the District and lost all of them. Its candidates received votes in the following order (1) Majhauli-2,090 (2) Sidhi-975 (3) Deosar (General seat)-3,791.

**In 1962**

In the Third General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1962, the Parishad contested the Sidhi Lok Sabha seat and having polled 14,025 votes, lost it. In the Vidhan Sabha Elections of the same year, the Party contested only two seats but lost both of them. Its candidates got votes in the following order.

(1) Deosar-1,385 and (2) Gopadbanas-(Reserved seat) 596.

**In 1967**

During the Fourth General Elections of 1967, the Parishad lost its recognition. Only one candidate supported by it contested the election in Sidhi Vidhan Sabha constituency and lost it by getting only 188 votes.

**Jana Sangh**

**In Vidhan Sabha 1951-52**

The Party for the First time entered the field of general elections, for the Vidhan Sabha in 1951-52. It contested elections for six out of the total seven seats from five constituencies of the District but lost all but one. Its candidate in Deosar Constituency was declared successful as he secured 2,543 votes just 39 more votes than his immediate rival, belonging to the Congress. The Party's members in other constituencies, received votes in following order.

(1) Churhat-3,888 (2) Kanpura-3,326 (3) Singrauli Niwas (Two-Member) 2,957 and (4) Sidhi-Madwas (Two-Member)-8,135 and 2,500.

**In Lok Sabha in 1957**

The Party for the first time participated elections to the Lok Sabha in 1957, when the second general elections were held. It put up two candidates for the two seats of Shahdol Sidhi-(Two-Member) Lok Sabha Constituency but lost both of them. Its candidates got 38,998 (for general seat) and 28,303 (for Reserved seat), respectively.

The Party also set up three candidates in 1957 for three of the five Vidhan Sabha seats allotted to the District, but all of them were defeated. Their constituency, wise polling result was as follows:-

1. Majhauli-720 2. Sidhi-1,399 and 3. Two-Member Deosar-3,878 (general seat).

**In 1962**

In the third general elections to the Lok Sabha held in 1962, Jan Sangh participated by setting up its candidate for the Sidhi Lok Sabha seat. But the candidate lost the seat by getting only 19,735 votes.

In Vidhan Sabha elections of 1962, the Jan Sangh contested four of the five seats of the District without any success. The votes secured by the candidates of the Party are given below:-

1. Majhauli-9,192 (2) Sidhi-2,775 (3) Deosar-740 and (4) Gopadbanas-(Reserved) 820.

**In 1967**

During the fourth general elections to the Lok Sabha held in 1967 the Jan Sangh contested the seat of Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency and lost it by polling only 33,326 votes.

As regards the Vidhan Sabha elections of 1967, the Party contested all the five seats of Vidhan Sabha allotted to the District but lost all of them. Their polling results are given below:-

(1). Churhat-868 (2) Sidhi-2,956 (3) Singrauli-2,037 (4) Deosar-(Reserved) 3,828 and (5) Gopadbanas(Reserved) 1,892.

**In 1971**

In the mid-term elections of the Lok Sabha held in 1971, the party did not field any candidate. But for Vidhan Sabha general elections, subsequently held in 1972, the Party contested and lost all the five seats of this District. Votes secured by its members in various constituencies were in following order.

1. Churhat-874 2. Sidhi-22,859 3. Deosar-(Reserved) 7,457 4. Singrauli-3,092 and 5. Gopadbanas (Reserved) 1,513.

**Revolutionary Socialist Party**

This Party only once contested the elections and that too for the Vidhan Sabha seat from Majhauli Constituency in 1957. The candidate received 2,376 votes and lost the seat.

**Communist Party of India**

This Party for the first time contested Majhauli Vidhan Sabha seat in 1962 and lost it by securing only 1,886 votes.

In respect of Lok Sabha, it entered the field of elections in 1971, when its member contested and lost Sidhi Lok Sabha seat. He got 3,742 votes.

## NEWS PAPERS

**Local Papers**

Journalism in the District has a very recent origin. The year 1958 witnessed the publication of the first journal from Sidhi. It was a Hindi weekly entitled *Samay*. It was followed by another Hindi weekly entitled *Kisan Panchayat*, in 1960. The third



weekly, also in Hindi, named *Dahad* appeared in 1967. *Sidhi-Samachar*, *Jan Jagaran* and *Sidhi Sandesh*, all Hindi weekly, appeared from Singrauli in the District. All these papers, except *Jan Jagaran* continued publication till the year 1971-72.

**Outside Papers (Hindi)**

The reading public of the District naturally depends for wider news and views on the dailies and periodicals mostly published outside the District. Among these figure Hindi dailies like *Jagaran, Alok* and *Bhaskar* from Rewa, *Yugadharama, Nai-Dunia* and *Nava Bharat* from Jabalpur, Bhaskar from Bhopal, *Bharat* of Allahabad, *Aaj* of Varanasi, *Nava Bharat Times, Hindustan* and *Veer Arjun* all from Delhi.

**English**

English dailies having circulation in the District include *Hitavada, Madhya Pradesh Chronicle* of Bhopal. *Hindustan Times, Times of India, National Herald, Patriot* and *Statesman* of Delhi, *Leader* of Allahabad, etc.

**Weeklies and Monthlies**

Beside dailies, the reading public of the District subscribe other periodicals published outside the District. Among such periodicals figure Hindi and English weeklies and Hindi monthlies. *Dharama Yug, Dinaman, Hindustan, Blitz, Kranti, Vindhya Kesri*, etc. have circulation among the Hindi reading public. English weeklies having circulation in the District are *Blitz, Illustrated Weekly, Film Fare* and *Femina*. In the District Hindi monthlies like *Kalyan, Navaneet, Chandamama, Bal Bharati*, etc. have good circulation.

## VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The District is not thickly populated and, therefore, the number of active Voluntary Social Service Organisations is not much. Some of these organisations are described below:-

**1. Gopad Club, Sidhi**

The Club provides recreational facilities to the officers and other important persons at the head-quarters of the District. It was established in the year 1954. It had a membership of 45 persons in 1977. The club provides only indoor games like badminton, chess, table tennis, carrom, bridge, etc. A number of weekly and monthly magazines and newspapers are also subscribed for the members. The Collector is the President of the Club.

**2. Sarvajanik Krida Kendra, Waidhan**

This organisation is also providing recreational and entertainment facilities. it was established in August, 1967. It had a membership of about 40 members in 1977. The members meet daily in the evening and play indoor games like chess, carrom, bridge, etc. The Kendra is also providing an opportunity to its members for reading various weekly and monthly magazines. It also organises

cultural programmes from time to time.

**3. Discharged Prisoner's Aid Society, Sidhi**

The Society was established in the District in the year 1971-72 with three members whose number increased to 13 in 1977. The society aims at providing help in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners. The society is provided with grants-in-aid by the Panchayats Department. From 1971-72, to 1973-74, it was sanctioned Rs. 500, annually. No grant was sanctioned in 1974-75 and 1975-76. However, it was sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2,000 in 1976-77.

**4. Ram Lila Mandalis and Kala Mandalis**

There were five such *Mandalis* functioning actively in the District in 1977 and were located at following villages :-

1. Misirgawan (Established in 1973-74)
2. Rampur Naikin ( -do- )
3. Sihawal (1965-66)
4. Sooda (1976-1977)
5. Bhadera (1976-1977)

They aimed at providing programmes of recreational and instructive value like removal of untouchability, blind faith and religious discrimination. They also propagated the ideals of family planning programmes. In 1977, their total membership stood at 115 and they were sanctioned grants totalling Rs. 1950 by the Panchayats and Social Welfare Department during the period 1973-74 to 1976-77.

# CHAPTER XIX
# PLACES OF INTEREST

**Bardi (24° 33'N; 82° 23 E)**

The erstwhile headquarters of a tahsil of the same name Bardi is situated on the right bank of the Gopad river near its confluence with Son river, in Deosar Tahsil. It is about 24 km to the north-east of Deosar, with which it is connected by a road.

**Stone Age Tools And Old Temples**

Exploration of the place yielded tools of early, and middle stone-ages. This place is of archaeological importance, as it has old temples standing on a triangular island at the junction of the Son and the Gopad rivers. "These temples enjoy more than a merely local reputation, and from their position at the junction of the two largest rivers in the Rewa territory, promise to be of importance and interest.[2] It is said that during *Navaratri* days the Chandella rulers used to perform human sarcifices to propitiate Bardi Devi, enshrined in one of these temples. Subsequently, the human sacrificé was replaced by a buffalo sacrifice.

The village has an old fort. In 1971 the village was populated by-persons as against 664 in 1961 and 119 in 1901.

**Bhanwarsen (24° 19'N; 81° 28'E)**

This deserted locality, situated in Shikarganj area, is in Gopadbanas tahsil, lying to the north of the Son river. It is close to Chandreh (Chandrehi or Chandreshe), a small village about 1.6 km. from the right bank of the Son river, close to its confluence with the Banas river in Sidhi District.

**Antiquity**

The place has yielded a few early stone-age tools, in a highly rolled condition.

The Chandresh inscription of Prabodha Siva of the Kalachuri year 724 (A.D. 973) refers to this place as Bhramarshaila (Bhramara-hill). The inscription, credits Yuvarajadeva I with bringing Prabhavasiva, the arch-priest of the *Mattamayura* sect to Golakimatha at Gorgi. His disciple Prashantasiva built an *ashrama* or monastery at the foot of the hill of Bhramara (Bhramarashailamula)[4]. This proves that Bhanwarsen was then an important seat of the Shaivites. The monastery is in a ruined condition.

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review , 1961-62 p. 24; 1962-63, p. 11, According to this source such tools were found at Akaori, Baboari, Bargmah, Barhai Beocheo, Dhabaoli, Ghitora, Hinati, khaira, khoolali, Khirpur, Laowar, Nakjhoor, Rajghat, Ramnag, Rampur and Sihawal, the last mentioned being most notable. The *nulals* between Banas and Mohan yielded early stone-age tools including a fresh orate and some half-finished tools and flakes.
2. Cunningham, Reports on the Archaeological Survey of India, Vol. XIII, p. 16.
3. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1961-62, p. 24.
4. V.V Mirashi, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicasum, Vol. IV, p.I, p. 199.

An annual fair, lasting for 9 days and attended by about 8,000 persons, is held at the place on the occassion of *Sankranti* in the month of January.

**Chandreh (24° 17' N; 81° 29' E)**

This small village in Gopadbanas tahsil lies about 1.6 km to the east of the confluence of the Son and the Banas rivers. By a *Kutcha* road it is about 24 km. to the south-west of Sidhi, the District headquarters. The village can he reached by a *pucca* road connecting Sidhi with Rampur, which is situated about 5 km. to the north of the Son river.

**Ancient Finds**

Though now an insignificant village, Chandreh was once a place of considerable importance. Exploration yielded tools of early and middle stone-ages. Its importance in subsequent ages appears to have increased, as is testified by the existing mounds and old remains of a large monastery, a large tank and a well.

**Old Temple**

The temple stands on a terrace subsequently added and built of materials taken from some other ruined structures. On account of a highly raised platfrom this elegant temple looks dwarfish.

In plan the temple is unique, its sanctum being circular externally as well as internally. Its external circle does not break into projecting angles and recessed niches as is usual in temples in general. Nevertheles, though lacking in the ordinary arrangement of light and shade peculiar to other temples, this temple has broader shadows due to the curve of the sanctum. "The deepest shadows here are secured by chiselling out the lower portion of the tower above the basement mouldings into pilasters, with deepsunk narrow intervals crowned by a bold and deep cornice and mouldings and the upper portion of the tower is also formed into a number of facets separated similarly from each other by deep lines running continuously up to the crowning *amalaka*. In addition to this, the facets are elaborately sculptured in the style of the Jain temple at Khajuraho, and altogether the exterior presents an appearance in which there is not much fault to be found, the plain pilasters only need the boldly executed statues at Khajuraha to render this temple as rich in sculptured beauty as they[1]. The temple has a *mandapa, mahamandapa* antarala and a sanctum. In the temple there are some pilgrim records.

**Dated Inscription**

The stone inscription[2] of Prabodhasiva dated in the Kalchuri year 724 corresponding to A.D. 973 refers to a temple built by. his preceptor Prashantasiva. This record is incised on two slabs of stone let into the rear wall of the front *verandah* of the monastery, one on each side of the main door. Prashantasiva and his disciple Prabodashiva were the Saiva ascetics of the spiritual class, called *Mattamayura*. The inscription records that Prashantashiva, besides erecting

1. Reports on the Archaeological Survey of India, Vol, XIII,pp. 7-8.
2. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. IV, p.I. Op. Cit. pp. 198-204.



a temple constructed a well also near the temple. Prabodashiva is said to have constructed a monastery, excavated a large tank by the side of the nearly hill, and a well. He also repaired and re-excavated the well sunk by his preceptor as it had become dilapidated. The temple, referred to in the record is a Saiva temple., which is described above and is still standing within a few meters of the entrance of the monastery at Chandreh. Thus the construction of the temple and the well, both built by Prashanta-siva can be assigned to the early half of the 10th Century A.D. as the monastery was built in A.D. 973. The said inscription is in 27 lines and is in Sanskrit verses, twenty in all.

**The Plan of the Monastery**

The monastery, which externally appears to have been nearly a square of about 30 m. each way, is in a ruined condition. In general plan, the building consisted of a central open, paved court-yard having rows of pillars on all sides, though the number of rows differed from 1 to 3. This indicated that the side, having a single row of pillars in front and a row of pilasters at the back, had a sort of *verandah* while the ether sides had pillared halls. Behind the lines of pillars on all sides there are rooms of different sizes. Some of the rooms have elaborately sculptured entrance, and elegant, large, carefully-constructed roofs, with architraves and overlapping and interecting courses of slabs, ornamented with sculptures. One of the corner rooms is remarkable for the size and elegance of its roof.

On the side of the temple a portion supported by dwarf pillars projects. Behind this portion there is a small entrance, with Parvati sculptured over it, giving access to the interior. The main building over it, giving been two-storeyed. The upper storey for the most part had tumbled down long lack.

The village Chandreh had a population of 729 in 1971 as against 622 in 1961 and 229 in 1801.

**Ghoghara (24° 31' N; 82° 1' E)**

Ghoghara is a small village in Gopadbanas tahsil, lying about 2 km. to the north of the Son river about 48 km. to the west of Bardi.

**Tradition About Birbal's Association**

The only importance of the village lies in a small temple dedicated to Chandi Devi. Tradition associates this place with Birbal, one of the nine gems of the Court of Akbar. It is said that as a boy Birbal, while residing at the place, used to clean the temple. One day while cleaning it his finger was hurt and the image of Chandi was stained with his blood. This blood-propitiation satisfied the goddess who in turn promised the boy that whatever he prophesied would turn out right. The goddess asked the boy in his dreams to go to Akbar's Court. He acted accordingly and rose to a rank of dignity and honour.[1]

Apart from the above legend it is said that Birbal was an attendant at the

1. Rewah State Gazetteer, p.82.

Baghel Chief Ram Chandra's court. Badauni notes that Birbal "who was formerly in the service of Ram Chandra Bhata" was sent with Zain Khan Koka to bring the old chief to Delhi.

There is also an image of eight-armed goddess, said to have been received in dowry by a Chandel Raja from Rajasthan.

The village was populated by 292 persons in 1971 as against 213 in 1961 and only 16 in 1901. "A small *Ramnavami Mela* meets here in March/April for 15 days and is attended by about 500 persons. It is managed by the *gram panchayat.*"

**Kakarsiha (24° 2' N; 82° 8'E)**

Situated about 4 km. to the north-east of the junction of Bardianala with the Gopad river, Kakarsiha is a small village in Deosar Tahsil. It is about 45 km. to the south-west of Jiawan, the tahsil head-quarters.

The village is archaeologically important and is mainly known for the ruins of twelve temples, now standing merely in the form of heaps of cut stones. These literally cover the only commanding eminence of the locality. The spot is locally known as Dewal Kot.

**Their Plan**

It seems that all the temples were of small size built in the Barkar style, a single cell with an pology for a porticoe or *ardha-mandana* crowned by a tower roof of the Barkar shape, surmounted by the usual *amalaka*. Probably all of them were les all of the height of less than three metres in height. The only object of worship traced there was a *lingam* and this leads to the conclusion of their being of the Saiva origin.

As regards their age, there is no proof to ascertain it as the place yielded no inscription. The problem became more difficult because of their plain style of construction. These were constructed probably between the and the 12th centuries A.D.

Touching the foot of the eminance of Dewal Kot once there was a large tank called Puraini *Tal* which is now chocked by weeds.

According to the Census of 1971 the village was populated by 1,275 persons as against 391 in 1961 and 18[1] in 1901.

**Manda (23° 55', 82° 31' E)**

This small village in Singrauli tahsil lies 35 km to the south-west of Waidhan, with which it is connected by a road.

The village is also known by the nome of Marg, which appears to have been derived from the word *mand*, meaning a hole. Thus *manda, mada* and *mara* came to mean the cave. Numerous caves, situated in three groups in the vicinity of this village, have evidently brought these names to the village.

1. Rewah State Gazetteer, p.62.



**Boulder Caves**

At a distance of about a km to the west of the village there is a small hill having ruins of a temple.on its peak. This hill is literally honey-combed with caves. The large boulders, lying at the foot of the hill are also cut into caves. The principle of these latter caves is known Chhergudri cave. It is cut in a large boulder, standing lonely to the north-east of the toe of the hill. The cave has two rooms. The pillars or pilasters at the sides of its entrance are worn away. Originally, there were probably two plain square pilasters, surmounted by plain corbels which again supported an architrave.[1]

**Their Saiva Origin**

The outer room is oblong in size. One of its walls is completely sculptured, representing a ten-armed figure of Saiva who holds *Vaira*, serpent, trident, etc. To the right and left of it are two subordingte figures, *Nandi* is sculptured at the feet of the main figures. The inner foom has nothing of note. A small boulder behind this boulder-cave is rudely sculptured on three faces,with figures of Ganesha and two subordinate deities. One more boulder-cave, a little larger, stands in a ruined condition to the north of the second cave. A few more unimportant boulder caves exist at the place in a dilapidated condition.

**Baradari Caves on the Hill**

The crest of the hill, which has other caves, runs east and west. There are two square platforms with a *lingam* set up in each at the east end. A similar arrangement exists at the west end also. In the center, which is the highest point of the hill, stand the remains of a rock-cut temple of a simple square plan. It is externally relieved by a projection on each face. There is no object of worship in this roofless temple.

Of the caves which are cut into the sides of the hills, a few deserve notice. one of these is as a small roughly cut cave, having one call. The facade consists of two pillars and two pilasters. Its pillars are surmounted by plain bracket capitals. The second one, consisting of two long pillared halls has three rooms in a line behind the halls. Behind these rooms stands another long narrow hall. Like the room it is also dark. The pillared halls are ornamented. The square pillars have moulded bases and capitals , and the usual bracket capital. They are ornamented with square medallions sculptured into the form of a square lotus. The brackets and mouldings are also ornamented. At the east end of the outmost pillared hall the wall is sculptured with a figure of eight-armed Shiva. Rooms pillars on the outer side has vanished. The pillared hill is adorned with sculptured on its back wall. The pilasters, abutting against the wall between the panels are highly ornamented first by baing notched and further by one sculptured medallion a top and a full-length scultptured human figure below.

Another large cave has facaded of about the length of over 19 meter. It is

1. This article is based on the Reports of the Archaeolgical Survey of India, Vol XIII, pp 21-31.

divided into two Campartments one of which has three cells in a line behind each other. One of the doorways of the hinder most cell opens into a perfectly dark chamber lying at its side, while the other opens into a passage leading into the main cell of the next compartment, which consists of two long pillared halls behind each other. Behind these stands a third pillared hall.The whole of these are finely smoothed. Roofs of the first two pillared halls have fallen in.

**Kacerl Cave**

A cave popularly called 'Kacheri' is single oblong cell with pillared facade. At its back wall there is a raised dais, originally the pedestal for *lingam* but popularly supposed to be the throne of a king.

**Alha's Prison**

The cave, popularly called Alha's prison is irregular in plan. Its roof has come down. According to legend Alha was confined here by a cruel king and buried under heaps of huge stones. The legend adds, that Alha miraculously escaped and conquerd the king.

Close to it stands another cave, finely smoothe internally and decorated with colour. Its front has fallen in. Besides, there are a few minor caves . All the caves referred to above belong to the group, called *Baradari mara*

**Boulder-Cut Temple**

At a little distance to the south-east of the hill stands a dried well built of closely fitting cut stones. Near this well there is a boulder, cut into a model temple with a very flat pyramidal shape externally. The *lingam* is sculptured over the entrance.

The second group of caves,called Chhewari or *Chhindhari mara* is about 1.5 km. to the south of the first group,described above. The spot where this group of caves stands is enchantingly beautiful. As it is situated near a rivulet roaring down numerous scarped legs and runing through huge boulders. It thus formes small eeascade overhung with green vegetation. Of the *Kundas or* pools formed by the rivulet one is known as Byutali about which it is said that it has underground communication with another rivulet, situated at a distance of about 26 or 32 km.

Near the bank of the rivulet there is small rock-cut temple which is mostly buried. Its tower resembles the tower of the great temple of Buddha Gaya. It is said to be a Shaiva temple. Near this there is another spring issuing out of the rock which is cut into an open hall. The spring issues from near the centre, of its back wall. On the eastern side wall is a niche and a figure carved,representing two interlaced traingles remainding one of masonic symbols. A single word is rudely scrached on the rock which is either *'Saranam'* or *Charanam.* The hall is named 'Jhal Jhalia'. In the style of Hara Gauri, figures of a man and women are carved over the front architrave. here is another small hall in front of the bigger one.

Close to this is the facade of which is ornamented with pillars having bracket capitals,surmounted by architrave and an ornamented frieze. It belongs probably to the 4th or the 5th century A.D. These are known Chhewari Mara.



**Rawan Mara Caves**

Rawan Mara caves are located to the south-east of the above group, at a distance of about a kilometre. Through these caves are large and profusely ornamented, the weather has damaged all of them and destroyed a great portion of them. The Rawan cave which apparently has given its name fo this group, is a large one onsisting of a long pillared hall, a small hall having a doorway on other side leading into a chamber and a few other rooms The profusely sculptured entrance of the centre chamber bears the figure of Ganesh on the wall at the back in the centre a large lotus flower is sculptured. The inner row of pillars of the larger hall is also profusely ornamented with sculptures and a number of mouldings. Side walls of this hall bear sculpture of a twenty-armed male figures accompanied by subordinate figures and ten-armed female figure. Probably they represent Shiva and Parvati. The male figurés is popularly known as Rawana and that is why the cave is called Rawan cave.

Close to this are some uninteresting small caves. This group of caves is also placed in the 5th century A.D.

**Biyah Mara Caves**

One more group of caves, known as Biyah Mara (marriage caves), is located at a distance of about 1.6 km to the north west of Baradari caves.

The group consists of four principal and a few small caves. These caves are cut in two tires on the side of the hill. Two of the large caves are simillar in every respect and reflect skill in the symmetrical arrangement of the chambers. These consists of a large hall supported by three rows of pillars,four pillars and two doors one of each side leading to two rooms.The back wall of the hall is also pierced by three doors opening into three chambers. The pillars are heacy and ornamented with *kumbhas*. These belong to a period later than the 6th century A.D.

The principal cave Biyah Kara is a very elaborate piece of work.Its main feature is its rock-cut control chamber,having four entrances and four pillars at the corners. It appears that the cave remained incomplete and in unfinished state. The central room in it appears to be a counterpart of the great *mahamandapa* of a structural temple.

Tradition calls this cave as Biyah Mara, because it is associated with the wedding of Alha-Udal by popular belief. Thus the place appears to have remained important during the period commencing from the 4th century A.D. to the 9th century A.D. The latter date pertains to the caves of Baradari Mara group.

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# APPENDICES

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# APPENDIX-A

## Table No. 1

## Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

| Station | No. of years of data | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | 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) | year / Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sidhi | 50 | a | 29.0 | 27.9 | 13.7 | 5.3 | 12.7 | 145.3 | 45.8 | 452.9 | 224.0 | 44.5 | 10.4 | 6.3 | 1,387 | 163 (1917) | 58 (1941) | 304.8 | 1917 Aug.2 |
| | | b | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 9.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 58.6 | | | | |
| Deosar | 24 | a | 31.2 | 32.3 | 15.0 | 7.4 | 12.9 | 118.4 | 375.4 | 352.3 | 188.5 | 45.5 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 1,198.5 | 132 (1939) | 60 (1941) | Not available | |
| | | b | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 7.3 | 18.1 | 16.1 | 10.2 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 64.0 | | | | |
| Sidhi (District) | | a | 30.1 | 30.1 | 14.3 | 6.3 | 12.8 | 131.9 | 395.6 | 402.6 | 206.3 | 45.0 | 10.1 | 5.1 | 1,293.2 | 175 (1917) | 59 (1941) | Not Available | |
| | | b | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 17.2 | 16.2 | 9.8 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 61.4 | | | | |

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.(1) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

* Based on all available data up to 1962. ** Years given in brackets.

**TABLE No. 2**

**Frequency of Annual Rainfall**

| Range in mm. | No. of years | Range in mm. | No. of years |
|---|---|---|---|
| 701 - 800 | 1 | 1,501 - 1,600 | 5 |
| 801 - 900 | 1 | 1,601 - 1,700 | 5 |
| 901 - 1,000 | 1 | 1,701 - 1,800 | 1 |
| 1,001 - 1,100 | 6 | 1,801 - 1,900 | 0 |
| 1,101 - 1,200 | 6 | 1,901 - 2,000 | 0 |
| 1,201 - 1,300 | 9 | 2,001 - 2,100 | 2 |
| 1,301 - 1,400 | 3 | 2,101 - 2,200 | 0 |
| 1,401 - 1,500 | 7 | 2,201 - 2,300 | 1 |

**Table No. 3**

**Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity**

**(SIDHI)**

| Month | Mean Daily Maximum Temperature °C | Mean Daily Minimum Temperature °C | Highest Maximum over recorded °C | Date | Lowest Minimum over recorded °C | Date | Relative Humidity 0880 | Relative Humidity 1730 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 24.5 | 7.6 | 32.8 | 1959, Jan. 21 | 1.0 | 1962, Jan. 17 | 75 | 47 |
| February | 28.4 | 10.4 | 35.6 | 1964, Feb. 22 | 2.5 | 1964, Feb. 2 | 65 | 36 |
| March | 33.4 | 15.1 | 39.7 | 1959, Mar. 30 | 6.1 | 1960, Mar. 25 | 51 | 27 |
| April | 38.6 | 21.0 | 48.8 | 1959, Apr. 10 | 13.1 | 1959, Apr. 3 | 39 | 24 |
| May | 42.0 | 25.7 | 46.6 | 1959, May 26 | 17.0 | 1960, May 9 | 33 | 20 |
| June | 39.9 | 27.9 | 44.7 | 1962, Jun 9 | 22.5 | 1963, Jun. 18 | 56 | 48 |
| July | 33.5 | 25.1 | 42.2 | 1965, Jul. 2 | 21.1 | 1959, Jul. 29 | 81 | 73 |
| August | 31.8 | 24.4 | 37.4 | 1965, Aug.11 | 18.9 | 1959, Aug. 20 | 86 | 79 |
| September | 32.6 | 23.6 | 38.8 | 1963, Sep. 18 | 18.6 | 1965, Sep. 30 | 81 | 71 |
| October | 32.6 | 18.7 | 37.4 | 1965, Oct. 5 | 12.2 | 1964, Oct. 31 | 70 | 48 |
| November | 29.4 | 12.0 | 35.9 | 1965, Nov. 4 | 5.6 | 1960, Nov. 29 | 65 | 42 |
| December | 25.2 | 8.0 | 31.2 | 1960, Dec. 31 | 1.0 | 1961, Dec. 27 | 74 | 50 |
| Annual | 32.7 | 18.3 | | | | | 65 | 47 |

* Hours I.S.T.

**Table No. 4**

**Mean Wind Speed in km/hr**

**(SIDHI)**

| Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 4.7 |

**Table No. 5**

**Special Weather Phenomena**

**(SIDHI)**

| Mean No days with | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thunder | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.2 |
| Hail | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dust-Storm | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Squall | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fog | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |





**Table No. 6**

**Classification of Area**

| Year | Area according to Village Papers | Forest | Barren and Uncul-turable Land | Land put to Non-Agricultural Uses | Culturable Waste | Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Land | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| 1951-52 | 25,18,776 | 3,86,870 | 1,30,894 (Cols. 4 & 5) | | 10,81,448 (Cols. 6-9) | | (In Acres) |
| 1956-57 | 25,18,776 | 10,03,827 | 3,94,298 | 74,560 | 1,90,884 | 25,835 | |
| 1961-62 | 25,30,351 | 12,16,542 | 1,52,226 | 1,18,475 | 1,03,472 | 18,037 | |
| 1966-67 | 10,39,075 | 5,58,634 | 23,363 | 44,792 | 40,514 | — | (In Hectares) |
| 1968-69 | 10,39,075 | 5,56,263 | 22,449 | 48,133 | 40,514 | — | |
| 1971-72* | 10,39,000 | 4,29,000 | 1,32,000 | 52,000 | 40,000 | — | |

| Year | Land Under Misc. Tree Crop & Groves not Incl. in Net Area Sown | Other Fallow Lands | Current Fallows | Net Area Sown | Area Sown More than Once | Total Cropped Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1951-52 | | | 1,57,465 | 4,62,099 | 1,33,233 | 5,95,332 |
| 1956-57 | 1,863 | 1,60,096 | 53,421 | 6,13,986 | 1,59,997 | 7,73,983 |
| 1961-62 | 24,169 | 1,11,904 | 89,373 | 6,96,153 | 1,81,886 | 8,78,039 |
| 1966-67 | 170 | 48,025 | 36,885 | 2,87,194 | 37,505 | 3,24,699 |
| 1968-69 | — | 37,545 | 30,620 | 3,03,551 | 66,475 | 3,70,026 |
| 1971-72 | — | 30,000 | 31,000 | 3,18,000 | 87,000 | 4,05,000 |

* Figures rounded

**Table No. 7**

**Net Area Irrigated by Source of Irrigation**

| Year | Canals | | | Tanks | Wells | Other Sources | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government | Private | Total | | | | |
| | | | | | | | (In Acres) |
| 1951-52 | — | — | — | — | 939 | — | 939 |
| 1956-57 | — | — | — | 50 | 1,210 | 63 | 1,323 |
| 1961-62 | 119 | 169 | 288 | 7 | 1,371 | 165 | 1,831 |
| | | | | | | | (In Hectares) |
| 1966-67 | 697 | — | — | 8 | 743 | 376 | 1,824 |
| 1968-69 | 752 | — | — | 14 | 912 | 44 | 1,722 |
| 1971-72* | — | — | 1,100 | 200 | 1,200 | 400 | 2,900 |
| 1974-75 | — | — | 755 | 80 | 1,548 | 610 | 2,993 |

* Figures rounded



**Table No. 8**

**Area Under Principal Crops** (In Acres)

| Year | Rice | Barley | Kodon | Wheat | Maize | Jowar | Gram | Tur | Sesamum | Linseed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 | 1,61,778 | 70,389 | | 18,088 | 27,954 | 11,745 | 46,403 | 23,909 | 47,708 | 12,082 |
| 1956-57 | 1,54,999 | 84,357 | 1,12,174 | 43,221 | 34,714 | 23,787 | 58,966 | 41,978 | 77,078 | 32,166 |
| 1961-62 | 1,74,457 | 98,653 | 1,46,370 | 57,202 | 35,648 | 16,318 | 56,635 | 28,515 | 77,136 | 37,214 |
| | | | | | | | | | (In Hectares) | |
| 1966-67 | 61,276 | 25,110 | 55,058 | 13,575 | 17,860 | 11,873 | 28,944 | 16,396 | 25,670 | 3,721 |
| 1967-68 | 60,575 | 30,066 | 52,704 | 23,652 | 19,222 | 12,996 | 29,678 | 17,226 | 25,584 | 9,763 |
| 1968-69 | 64,907 | 37,714 | 53,618 | 17,640 | 21,065 | 12,095 | 33,846 | 19,853 | 28,655 | 8,300 |
| 1971-72* | 78,600 | 44,700 | 71,500 | 27,700 | 22,000 | 7,700 | 39,600 | 22,900 | 28,400 | 14,600 |
| 1974-75* | 77,100 | 49,300 | 76,700 | 23,700 | 24,700 | 10,100 | 38,900 | 23,100 | 29,800 | 13,300 |

* Figures rounded

**Table No. 9**

**Production of Principal Crops**

| Year | Rice | Barley | Wheat | Maize | Jowar | Gram | Tur | Sesamum | Linseed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 | 29.0 | 15.1 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 2.1 | (In '000 Tons) |
| 1956-57 | 34.7 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 11.8 | 4.5 | 5.3 | (In 000 Tonnes)* 1.9 |
| 1961-62 | 38.8 | 35.5 | 13.2 | 14.9 | 3.9 | 12.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.1 |
| 1966-67 | 27.8 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 16.5 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| 1967-68 | 30.3 | 25.8 | 10.9 | 23.7 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 9.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| 1968-69 | 12.0 | 19.1 | 5.1 | 13.7 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| 1971-72 | 33.6 | 41.5 | 12.6 | 15.6 | 4.1 | 18.3 | 11.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| 1974-75 | 19.5 | 34.5 | 11.6 | 22.8 | 5.8 | 14.5 | 10.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 |

* Metric Tons

**Table No. 10**

**Livestock**

(Nos.)

| Year | Cattle | Buffaloes | Sheep | Goat | Horses and Ponies | Mules, Donkey and Camels | Pigs | Total Livestock |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951 | 5,00,858 | 91,850 | 16,883 | 90,099 | 5,097 | 47 | 4,941 | 7,10,655 |
| 1956 | 5,22,978 | 1,08,101 | 23,014 | 1,50,599 | 6,021 | 30 | 5,659 | 8,46,402 |
| 1961 | 6,22,076 | 1,17,558 | 25,176 | 2,09,982 | 4,947 | 21 | 5,429 | 9,85,189 |
| 1966 | 6,52,942 | 1,14,696 | 29,204 | 2,41,596 | 4,352 | 224 | 5,393 | 10,48,407 |
| 1969 | 6,68,795 | 1,26,059 | 27,265 | 2,38,596 | 3,997 | 33 | 6,354 | 10,71,099 |
| 1972 | 7,22,245 | 1,28,482 | 20,226 | 2,77,242 | 3,512 | 16 | 5,652 | 11,57,429 |

## Table No. 11
## Agricultural Implements and Machinery

(Nos.)

| Year | Ploughs | | Carts | Sugarcane Crushers | | Oil Engine pumps for Irrigation | Electric Pumps for Irrigation | Tractors | Ghanis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wooden | Iron | | Power | Bullock Driven | | | | |
| 1951 | 77,923 | 37 | 74 | 2 | 12 | N.A. | — | 1 | 1,068 |
| 1956 | 87,952 | 160 | 454 | 3 | 15 | 6 | — | 16 | 1,746 |
| 1961 | 1,06,455 | 45 | 3,227 | 1 | 40 | 6 | — | 20 | 1,554 |
| 1966 | 1,10,322 | 54 | 753 | 1 | 28 | N.A. | — | 27 | 1,970 |
| 1969 | 1,12,443 | 58 | 736 | 8 | 15 | N.A. | 19 | 30 | 1,933 |
| 1972 | 1,25,260 | 71 | 718 | — | 29 | 192 | 268 | 25 | 1,428 |

## Table No. 12
## Receipts from Different Sources of Revenue

| Year | Central | | State | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Excise | Income Tax | Excise | Stamps | Forest | Registration | Taxes on Motor Vehicles | Sales Tax (General) | Entertainment Tax |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1950-51 | 1,402 | 409 | 74,414 | 27,610 | 1,11,928 | — | 3 | 22,350 | — |
| 1951-52 | 11,537 | 13,472 | 1,14,889 | 33,784 | 94,667 | — | 92 | 74,731 | — |
| 1952-53 | 2,619 | 3,797 | 76,501 | 32,185 | 56,625 | — | 243 | 64,704 | — |
| 1953-54 | 5,096 | 8,726 | 89,788 | 48,255 | 1,14,389 | 186 | 2,890 | 46,085 | — |
| 1954-55 | — | — | 1,21,530 | 45,341 | 1,84,774 | 1,139 | 1,144 | 40,484 | — |
| 1955-56 | — | 19,247 | 1,34,240 | 35,661 | 46,551 | 1,229 | 1,111 | 54,556 | — |
| 1956-57 | 595 | 6,037 | 2,04,215 | 37,525 | 2,62,979 | 995 | 2,193 | 80,944 | — |
| 1957-58 | 58 | 5,857 | 2,09,580 | 44,128 | 3,74,797 | 2,398 | 5,447 | 1,09,488 | — |
| 1958-59 | 23 | 1,534 | 1,64,310 | 51,612 | 2,35,816 | 1,662 | 49,879 | 374 | — |
| 1959-60 | 202 | 7,975 | 2,18,738 | 57,441 | 2,96,057 | 2,749 | 58,374 | — | — |
| 1960-61 | 1,519 | 7,155 | 1,82,374 | 65,213 | 3,78,475 | 1,849 | 36,115 | — | — |

(Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961-62 | 895 | 18,562 | 3,02,971 | 69,016 | 21,96,645 | 3,033 | 27,526 | 12,346 | — |
| 1962-63 | 544 | 16,085 | 2,42,723 | 77,394 | 4,55,068 | 5,614 | 10,171 | 22,769 | 21,766 |
| 1963-64 | 51 | 14,757 | 2,64,215 | 73,792 | 3,96,425 | 4,881 | 9,607 | 6,563 | 20,431 |
| 1964-65 | — | 13,399 | 3,68,269 | 93,376 | 5,92,350 | 5,418 | 18,980 | 25,276 | 20,062 |
| 1965-66 | — | 48,089 | 4,57,149 | 1,15,667 | 27,56,656 | 10,809 | 36,825 | 20,110 | 19,134 |
| 1966-67 | 24 | 53,095 | 4,02,037 | 1,12,217 | 28,52,815 | 8,767 | 69,181 | 38,398 | 23,535 |
| 1967-68 | — | 52,218 | 3,93,491 | 1,30,064 | 38,52,396 | 12,825 | 39,000 | 30,811 | 24,042 |
| 1968-69 | 135 | 1,721 | 4,75,680 | 1,79,251 | 81,65,425 | 16,268 | 60,958 | 33,934 | 25,550 |
| 1969-70 | — | 28,175 | 4,81,150 | 2,64,490 | 54,84,250 | 44,896 | 38,222 | 22,410 | 26,590 |
| 1970-71 | 8 | 45,192 | 5,84,686 | 2,26,119 | 53,60,178 | 24,866 | 64,171 | 23,246 | 29,398 |



**Table No. 13**

**Incidence of Crimes**

| Year | Number Reported | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Decoity | Robbery | Murder | Riot | Burglary | Cattle Thefts | Ordinary Thefts | Kidnapping | Misc. IPC crimes | Total |
| 1961 | — | 5 | 11 | 19 | 138 | 13 | 155 | 12 | 148 | 501 |
| 1962 | — | 4 | 20 | 26 | 185 | 19 | 167 | 7 | 180 | 608 |
| 1963 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 12 | 118 | 19 | 195 | 7 | 152 | 528 |
| 1964 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 22 | 144 | 14 | 135 | 11 | 175 | 524 |
| 1965 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 35 | 190 | 24 | 202 | 7 | 187 | 664 |
| 1966 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 25 | 227 | 22 | 172 | 8 | 225 | 702 |
| 1967 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 17 | 384 | 50 | 200 | 9 | 245 | 925 |
| 1968 | 5 | 5 | 19 | 21 | 262 | 24 | 177 | 2 | 285 | 800 |
| 1969 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 23 | 527 | 34 | 186 | 6 | 270 | 793 |
| 1970 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 30 | 260 | 32 | 167 | 19 | 306 | 861 |
| 1971 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 12 | 205 | 22 | 186 | 16 | 246 | 710 |

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Sidhi

**Table No. 14**

**Progress of Primary Education**

| Year | No. of Schools | | Enrolment | | No. of Teachers | | Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Males | Fema-les | Boys | Girls |
| 1950-51 | 213 | 9 | 10,403 | 264 | 671 | 29 | 4.42 | 0.1 |
| 1955-56 | 476 | 9 | 19,659 | 219 | 420 | 15 | 6.40 | — |
| 1960-61 | 531 | 42 | 23,446 | 4,350 | 748 | 52 | 9.76 | 0.7 |
| 1965-66 | 567 | 43 | 22,283 | 4,194 | 944 | 49 | 18.09 | — |
| 1966-67 | 571 | 44 | 20,404 | 4,190 | 941 | 58 | 17.11 | 0.8 |
| 1967-68 | 569 | 45 | 20,738 | 4,104 | 990 | 66 | 24.12 | 1.05 |
| 1968-69 | 569 | 45 | 20,928 | 3,924 | 1,032 | 46 | 26.72 | 1.18 |
| 1969-70 | 574 | 45 | 21,658 | 4,147 | 1,123 | 64 | 29.49 | 1.43 |
| 1970-71 | 590 | 46 | 24,714 | 5,742 | 1,074 | 54 | 30.29 | 1.46 |
| 1971-72 | 655 | 48 | 26,839 | 6,080 | 1,066 | 68 | 35.88 | 1.49 |
| 1972-73 | 814 | | 53,145 | | 1,447 | | N.A. | N.A |
| 1973-74 | 945 | | 60,030 | | 1,577 | | N.A. | N.A. |

Source :- District Education Officer, Sidhi

**Table No. 15**

**Progress of Basic Education**

| Year | No. of Junior Basic Schools | No. of Students | | No. of Teachers | | | | Expenditure (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys | Girls | Trained | | Untrained | | |
| | | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| 1950-51 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| 1955-56 | 26 | 1,578 | — | 44 | 13 | — | — | 16,941 |
| 1960-61 | 83 | 8,151 | — | 133 | 33 | — | — | 1,87,074 |
| 1965-66 | 80 | 3,756 | 698 | 173 | — | 4 | — | 3,12,347 |
| 1966-67 | 80 | 3,708 | 687 | — | — | 16 | 8 | 3,21,000 |
| 1967-68 | 78 | 3,377 | 687 | 163 | — | 6 | — | 3,97,616 |
| 1968-69 | 78 | 3,537 | 722 | 165 | 2 | — | — | 4,38,818 |
| 1969-70 | 78 | 3,880 | 670 | 167 | — | 2 | — | 5,95,996 |
| 1970-71 | 77 | 2,597 | 735 | 167 | — | — | — | 5,99,898 |
| 1971-72 | 72 | 3,864 | 901 | 139 | 2 | 2 | 5 | — |

Source :- District Education Officer, Sidhi.



**Table No. 16**

**Progress of Middle School Education**

| Year | No. of Schools | No. of Students | | No. of Teachers | | Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys | Girls | Trained | Untrained | |
| 1950-51 | 19 | 378 | — | 104 | 20 | 0.96 |
| 1955-56 | 27 | 4,614 | — | 140 | 112 | 3.59 |
| 1960-61 | 31 | 9,364 | — | 203 | 107 | 3.90 |
| 1965-66 | 35 | 4,810 | 243 | 284 | 30 | 5.35 |
| 1966-67 | 37 | 4,907 | 252 | 263 | 22 | 4.74 |
| 1967-68 | 44 | 6,463 | 304 | 319 | 10 | 5.73 |
| 1968-69 | 45 | 6,332 | 372 | 337 | 28 | 5.08 |
| 1969-70 | 45 | 6,080 | 414 | 336 | 9 | 5.71 |
| 1970-71 | 47 | 6,497 | 398 | 340 | — | 6.43 |
| 1971-72 | 69 | 8,250 | 1,250 | 388 | 36 | N.A. |
| 1972-73 | 98 | 14,584 | | 541 | | N.A. |
| 1973-74 | 105 | 16,385 | | 600 | | N.A. |

Source :- District Education Officer, Sidhi

**Table No. 17**

**Progress of High/Higher Secondary Schools**

| Year | No. of Schools | No. of Students | No. of Teachers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1946-47 | 1 | 130 | — |
| 1950-51 | 1 | 207 | — |
| 1955-56 | 3 | 325 | — |
| 1960-61 | 15 | 1,265 | — |
| 1965-66 | 15 | 5,186 | 210 |
| 1966-67 | 17 | 5,703 | 259 |
| 1967-68 | 17 | 5,964 | 293 |
| 1968-69 | 17 | 6,246 | — |
| 1969-70 | 18 | 5,949 | 278 |
| 1970-71 | 18 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1971-72 | 18 | 6,101 | 313 |
| 1972-73 | 22 | 6,446 | 327 |
| 1973-74 | 24 | 6,542 | 368 |

Source :- District Statistical Handbook, Sidhi, 1970 and 1974

# APPENDIX-B

## Table No. 1

### List of Important Fairs and Melas held in the District

| S. No. | Place where Mela or Fair is held | When held | | Local religious or other occassion of the Mela or Fair | Duration of the Mela or Fair (In days) | Average attendance | Who manages the Fair/Mela |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Hindi months | English months | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | **1. Gopadbanas Tahsil** | | | | |
| 1. | Laua | Chaitra Sudi 9 | March/April | Ramnavmi | 15 | 300 | Gram Panchayat |
| 2. | Batauli | Chaitra Sudi 9 | March/April | Ramnavmi | 1 | 5,000 | Gram Panchayat |
| 3. | Kamarji | Pause/Magha | January | Sankrant | 9 | 200 | Gram Panchayat |
| 4. | Kharbara | Pause/Magha | January | Sankrant | 15 | 200 | Gram Panchayat |
| 5. | Bhawaisan | Pause/Magha | January | Sankrant | 9 | 8,000 | Gram Shikarganj |
| 6. | Tikari | Pause/Magha | January | Sankrant | 15 | 2,000 | Gram Shikarganj |
| 7. | Rajghat (Mohan River) | Pause/Magha | January | Sankrant | 7 | 100 | Gram Shikarganj |
| 8. | Vijayghat | Pause/Magha | January | Sankrant | 2 | 3,000 | Gram Panewar |
| 9. | Bhelki | Pausa/Magha | January | Sankrant | 2 | 6,000 | Gram Panewar |
| 10. | Sidhi | Magh Sudi 5 | January/February | Basant Panchmi | 1 | 4,000 | Municipal Committee |
| 11. | Badhaura | Magh Sudi 5 | January/February | Basant Panchmi | 5 | 3,000 | Gram Panchayat |
| 12. | Badhaura | Phalguna Badi-13 | February/March | Shivratri | 5 | 4,000 | Gram Panchayat |
| 13. | Mahuar | Phalguna Badi-13 | February/March | Shivratri | 15 | 500 | Gram Panchayat |
| 14. | Baghwar | Phalguna Badi-13 | February/March | Shivratri | 8 | 5,000 | Gram Panchayat |
| | | | **2. Deosar Tahsil** | | | | |
| 15. | Ghoghara | Chaitra Sudi 9 | March/April | Ramnavmi | 15 | 500 | Gram Panchayat |
| 16. | Laua | Chaitra Sudi-9 | March/April | Ramnavmi | 15 | 300 | Gram Panchayat |
| 17. | Kharbada | Pausa/March | January | Sankrant | 15 | 500 | Gram Panchayat |
| 18. | Bardi | Pausa/March | January | Sankrant | 10 | 1,000 | Gram Panchayat |
| 19. | Bardi (Police station Garhowa) | Pausa/March | January | Sankrant | 10 | 1,000 | Gram Panchayat |
| 20. | Mahnar | Magh Sudi 5 | January/February | Basant Panchmi | 15 | 300 | Gram Panchayat |
| 21. | Khatai | Magh Sudi 5 | January/February | Basant Panchmi | 15 | 400 | Gram Panchayat |
| 22. | Bakiya | Magh Sudi 5 | January/February | Basant Panchmi | 3 | N.A. | Gram Panchayat |
| 23. | Naudhiya | Magh Sudi 5 | January/February | Basant Panchmi | 7 | 2,000 | Gram Panchayat |
| 24. | Khohwa | Phalguna Badi-13 | February/March | Shivratri | 2 | 1,500 | Gram Gondwali |
| 25. | Kukraon | Phalguna Badi-13 | February/March | Shivratri | 1 | 100 | Gram Gondwali |
| 26. | Khatai | Phalguna Badi-13 | February/March | Shivratri | 3 | 1,000 | Gram Gondwali |
| 27. | Majaula | Phalguna Badi-13 | February/March | Shivratri | 1 | 500 | Gram Gondwali |
| 28. | Sonwarsa | Phalguna Badi-13 | February/March | Shivratri | 3 | 500 | Gram Gondwali |
| 29. | Karur | Phalguna Badi-13 | February/March | Shivratri | 1 | N.A. | Gram Gondwali |
| | | | **3. Singrauli Tahsil** | | | | |
| 30. | Talzowan | Chaitra Sudi 9 | March/April | Ramnavmi | 5 | 300 | Gram Gondwali |

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Sidhi

**Table No. 2**

**List of Irrigation Works Existing or under Progress (up to 1968-69)**

| S.No. | Name of Work | Cost (Rs. in lakhs) | Designed Irrigation (in Acres) | Date of Completion of Work |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | **Tahsil Gopadbanas** | | |
| | | **Completed Works** | | |
| 1. | Madwas anicut | 4.50 | 600 | 3/63 |
| 2. | Gudehi tank | 0.30 | 54 | 3/63 |
| 3. | Bhanwar tank | 0.25 | 44 | 3/63 |
| 4. | Bhawari tank | 0.25 | 33 | 3/63 |
| 5. | Mohar tank | 0.20 | 34 | 3/63 |
| 6. | Fulwari tank | 0.12 | 22 | 3/63 |
| 7. | Tiwaigaon dam | 0.19 | 60 | 3/63 |
| 8. | Mugula tank | 0.07 | 22 | 3/63 |
| 9. | Hadbado tank | 0.19 | 22 | 3/63 |
| 10. | Sidhi dam | 33.25 | 3,050 | 3/65 |
| 11. | Mahadewan tank | 0.20 | 80 | 3/65 |
| 12. | Bisainha anicut | 1.20 | 210 | 3/66 |
| 13. | Phaphoo anicut | 1.35 | 200 | 3/67 |
| 14. | Pondi anicut | 0.81 | 150 | 3/67 |
| 15. | Haiki anicut | 0.51 | 150 | 3/67 |
| 16. | Tikat tank | 0.20 | 22 | 3/67 |
| 17. | Padhuri tank | 0.25 | 80 | 3/67 |
| 18. | Amha anicut | 0.74 | 150 | 3/68 |
| 19. | Jamdhar anicut | 2.11 | 450 | 3/69 |
| 20. | Sehra anicut | 3.61 | 500 | 3/69 |
| 21. | Kolhudil tank | 0.60 | 250 | 3/69 |
| 22. | Bamni anicut | 1.35 | 408 | 3/69 |
| 23. | Gajis anicut | 2.40 | 550 | 3/69 |
| 24. | Lurghuti anicut | 3.61 | 700 | 3/69 |
| 25. | Kundaur anicut | 2.11 | 500 | 3/69 |
| | | | 8,341 | |

(Contd.)



| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Works under Progress** | | |
| 1. | Sapehi tank | 9.53 | 750 | — |
| | | Scarcity works | | |
| 2. | Nebuha tank | 9.53 | 750 | — |
| 3. | Jamdhar canal | 1.90 | 400 | — |
| 4. | Jarbokho anicut | 0.80 | 200 | — |
| 5. | Karikho anicut | 0.75 | 180 | — |
| 6. | Bahbahi anicut | 1.31 | 260 | — |
| 7. | Hiran anicut | 0.80 | 125 | — |
| 8. | Tendum anicut | 2.84 | 450 | — |
| 9. | Tichurali anicut | 1.29 | 250 | — |
| | | **Works whose Surveys are Complete** | | |
| 1. | Bamraha tank | 23.00 | 2,300 | — |
| 2. | Welha tank | 25.00 | 1,800 | — |
| 3. | Hanumangarh tank | 6.00 | 325 | — |
| | | **Tahsil Deosar** | | |
| | | Works under Progress (Scarcity Works) | | |
| 1. | Bagdar tank | 0.85 | 120 | — |
| 2. | Kulakwar tank | 0.70 | 80 | — |
| | | Works to be Surveyed | | |
| 1. | Sarbo tank | 12.00 | 500 | — |
| 2. | Kachara tank | 15.00 | 1,400 | — |
| | | **Tahsil Singrauli** | | |
| | | Completed Works | | |
| 1. | Bhootali Jhiriya anicut | 0.57 | 200 | 3/62 |
| 2. | Nawa Nagar tank | 0.80 | 80 | 3/63 |
| 3. | Vani anicut | 0.80 | 200 | 3/67 |
| 4. | Kachani dam | 0.37 | 105 | 3/69 |

(Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Suthar dam | 0.21 | 50 | 3/69 |
| 6. | Dhondi tank | 0.10 | 25 | 3/69 |
| 7. | Ghandhara tank | 0.10 | 25 | 3/69 |
| 8. | Padkhuri tank | 0.10 | 20 | 3/69 |
| | | | 705 | |
| | | Works under Progress | | |
| 1. | Garra tank | 13.21 | 1,400 | — |
| | | Scarcity Works | | |
| 2. | Louwa tank | 1.19 | 150 | — |
| 3. | Chirbai tank | 1.48 | 250 | — |
| 4. | Kachani tank | 0.58 | 50 | — |
| | | Works whose Surveys are Complete | | |
| 1. | Madwani tank | 14.00 | 1,400 | — |
| 2. | Amjhar tank | 8.00 | 450 | — |
| 3. | Pandari tank | 5.63 | 450 | — |
| 4. | Rampa tank | 2.00 | 250 | — |
| | | Work under Survey | | |
| 5. | Kanchan tank | 1.05 | 10,500 | — |



**Table No. 3**

**List of Coins Prevalent in the Former Rewah State Before 1868**

| Sr. No. | Name of the Coin | Weight in Mashas | | Average Exchange Value in British Coins |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Gold Coins** | | | |
| 1. | Akbari Muhar | 11 | *mashas* | Formerly 24 rupees *kaldar*, now 30 rupees *kaldar* |
| 2. | Shah Jahani | 11 | *mashas* | -do- |
| | **Silver Coins** | | | |
| 1. | Banarsi Sikka or Kashi Sikka (*Machhalidar*) | 11<br>5 | *mashas*<br>*rattis* | 9/8 of a *kaldar* rupee before 1863 |
| 2. | Satrah San | | -do- | — |
| 3. | Solah San | 12 | *mashas* | — |
| 4. | Purha | 11 | *mashas* | 15/16 of a *kaldar* |
| 5. | Farrukhabadi or *Gararidar* | 12 | *mashas* | -do- |
| 6. | Nagpuri | 10<br>7 | *mashas*<br>*rattis* | 13/16 of a *kaldar* |
| 7. | Waziri | 10<br>9 | *mashas*<br>*rattis* | 14½/16 of a *kaldar* |
| 8. | Srinagari | 10<br>9 | *mashas*<br>*rattis* | less in value than a Nagpuri rupee. |
| 9. | Pathan Shahi | 11½ | *mashas* | 10/16 of a *kaldar* |
| 10. | Gwaldasi | | (can not be ascertained) | |
| 11. | Gauhar Shahi | 11 | *mashas* | 9/16 of a *kaldar* |
| 12. | Farrukhabadi/Round (Plain) | 12 | *mashas* | — |
| 13. | Top Shahi | 10<br>7 | *mashas*<br>*rattis* | — |
| 14. | Shah Jahani | 11 | *mashas*<br>½ *ratti* | — |
| 15. | Akbari | 11<br>7 | *mashas*<br>*rattis* | — |
| 16. | Akbari | 11 | *mashas* | 12/16 of a *kaldar* |
| | **Copper Coins** | | | |
| 1. | Madhu Shahi | 15 | *mashas* | $\frac{3}{4}$ of the British paise |
| 2. | Bala Shahi | | — | |
| 3. | Ekaidar | | (Not known) | |
| 4. | Naggha Shahi | | — | 14 *gandas* or 56 paisas for a *kaldar* |

Source : Rewah State Gazetteer, 1907, pp. 60-61

**Table No. 4**

**List of Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries**

| Location of Dispensaries | | Tahsil | Year of Opening |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bitari | Gopadbanas | 1969 |
| 2. | Madawas | Gopadbanas | 1968 |
| 3. | Kamarji | Gopadbanas | 1965 |
| 4. | Hinauti | Gopadbanas | 1950 |
| 5. | Bharatpur | Gopadbanas | 1965 |
| 6. | Khutar | Singrauli | 1956 |
| 7. | Hanumangarh | Gopadbanas | 1965 |
| 8. | Amarwah | Gopadbanas | 1968 |
| 9. | Hadbaro | Gopadbanas | 1965 |
| 10. | Gajari | Gopadbanas | 1964 |
| 11. | Chargoda | Gopadbanas | 1968 |
| 12. | Bhardurna | Gopadbanas | 1965 |
| 13. | Bichhi | Gopadbanas | 1956 |
| 14. | Pondi Bastua | Gopadbanas | 1954 |
| 15. | Jhumariya | Gopadbanas | 1954 |
| 16. | Kushami | Singrauli | 1968 |
| 17. | Dudhamniya | Deosar | 1954 |
| 18. | Kulkwar | Deosar | 1960 |
| 19. | Sarai | Deosar, | 1960 |
| 20. | Chauphal | Gopadbanas | 1960 |
| 21. | Joori | Deosar | 1960 |
| 22. | Padari | Gopadbanas | 1968 |
| 23. | Bahari | Gopadbanas | 1954 |
| 24. | Padkhuri | Gopadbanas | 1968 |
| 25. | Dhariya | Gopadbanas | 1968 |
| 26. | Bhuimadra | Gopadbanas | 1968 |
| 27. | Lamsari | Deosar | 1968 |
| 28. | Manda | Singrauli | 1954 |
| 29. | Gijawar | Gopadbanas | 1960 |
| 30. | Harbaroupani | Gopadbanas | 1971 |
| 31. | Kushapari | Gopadbanas | 1971 |
| 32. | Chakroda | Gopadbanas | 1971 |



**Table No. 5**

**Places of Interest With Population**

| S.No. | Name of the Place | Population (1981) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bardi | 900 |
| 2. | Chandreh | 899 |
| 3. | Ghoghara | 291 |
| 4. | Kakaraiha | 528 |
| 5. | Mada | 665 |

Source :- Census Report 1981 and 1991

**Table No. 6**

**List of Freedom Fighters of the District**

1/- Late Baijnath Dubey S/o Jhagad Dubey, Village-Gir, Tahsil Chitarangi, Sidhi.

2/- Shri Bankelal urf Banka Bega S/o Amir Bega, Village-Gandhigram Tahsil Gopadbanas, Sidhi.

3/- Late Rambhajan Bega S/o Mangali Bega, Village-Gandhigram, Gopadbanas, Sidhi.

4/- Late Chandra Pratap Tiwari S/o Thakur Prasad, Village / Post Sidhi, Tahsil Gopadbanas.

5/- Late Lalkumar Singh S/o Tribhuwan Singh, Village/Post Dudhgania, Tahsil Chitrangi.

6/- Late Narendra Singh S/o Upendra Prasad Singh Village/Post Lamtari Tahsil Chitarangi.

7/- Late Ramlakhan S/o Laxminarayan Mishra, Village/Post Rampurnekin.

8/- Late Ramprasad S/o Raghubarsaran Mishra, Village-Nekin, Post Budhwar, Tahsil-Rampurnekin.

9/- Late Mangaldin S/o Jodhuram Pandit, Village-Manjhiyar, Post-Badhwar, Tahsil Rampurnekin.

10/- Shri Lalgajmochan Singh S/o Lal Amotsingh (Village Mudo, District Rewa) At Present Waidhan, Tahsil Singrauli, District Sidhi.

11/- Late Brijbasilal Tiwari S/o Shankarram Tiwari, Village-Gurtala Post/Tahsil Rampurnekin.

12/- Shri Jayram Prasad Shukla S/o Mahadev Prasad, Tivariganwa, Post/Tahsil Churhat.

13/- Late Lakhpati Singh S/o Chandrabhan Singh, Village, Koshta, Post/Tahsil Churhat.

14/- Late RamSwaroop S/o Ram Sudar Brahaman, Village Amarpur, Post/Tahsil Churhat.

15/- Shri Nilkanth Tiwari S/o Subadanram Brahaman Village Sundari, Post/ Tahsil Churhat.

16/- Late Shobhnath S/o Tirathram Brahaman, Village Koshta, Post/Tahsil Churhat.

17/- Late Indradutt Ram S/o Mathuraram, Brahaman Village Koshta, Post/Tahsil Churhat.

18/- Late Ramnarayan S/o Vishvesar Ram, Village Koshta, Post/Tahsil Churhat.

19/- Late Ramchendra Ram S/o Abadh Bihari Ram, Village Koshta, Post/Tahsil Churhat.

20/- Late jagdip Singh S/o Bani Singh Baghel, Village Koshta, Post/Tahsil Churhat.

21/- Late Sitaram S/o Rambhajan Bani, Village Tivarigenwa, Post/Tahsil Churhat.

22/- Late Manoraini Singh S/o Ambar Singh Baghel, Village Koshta, Post/Tahsil Churhat.

23/- Late Kaushal Prasad S/o Ganga Prasad, Village Koshta, Post/Tahsil Churhat.

24/- Late Ram Chandra Singh S/o Ram Singh.

## APPENDIX-C

**Table No. 1**
**Administrative Divisions**

| Tahsils | Area in sq. km. | Population | | Number of inhabited Villages | Number of Towns |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1981 | 1991 | | |
| Rampur Naikin | 645.87 | — | 1,34,168 | — | — |
| Churhat | 309.63 | — | 81,107 | — | — |
| Sihawal | 744.47 | — | 1,67,188 | — | — |
| Gopad Banas | 845.11 | 5,32,098 | 1,73,564 | 1,040 | 1 |
| Chitrangi | 1866.20 | — | 1,90,758 | — | — |
| Deosar | 1136.00 | 2,65,065 | 1,79,572 | 510 | — |
| Majholi | 724.73 | — | 1,01,893 | — | — |
| Kusmi | 1448.37 | — | 51,516 | — | — |
| Singrauli | 1097.57 | 1,93,304 | 2,93,668 | 271 | — |

Source :- (i) State/District Primary Census Abstract, 1991
(ii) Census of India, Part II, 1981

**Table No. 2**

**Station-wise Normal Rainfall**

(in m.m.)

| S. No. | Years | Gopad Banas | Deosar | Singrauli | Majholi | Chitrangi | Sihawal | Kusmi | Rampur | Sidhi District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | 1980 | 1408.9 | 1292.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1358.3 |
| 2. | 1985 | 899.4 | 1127.4 | 533.4 | 907.0 | 953.4 | 936.6 | 748.0 | 854.0 | 889.8 |
| 3. | 1986 | 947.2 | 1164.4 | 584.6 | 919.0 | 1061.6 | 954.6 | 810.6 | 872.2 | 915.5 |
| 4. | 1987 | 1022.9 | 1167.5 | 1189.3 | 977.2 | 915.0 | 913.0 | 934.0 | 689.0 | 960.87 |
| 5. | 1988 | — | 1066.0 | 730.6 | 865.9 | 825.0 | 940.0 | 999.1 | 905.0 | 809.4 |
| 6. | 1989 | 1100.0 | 575.9 | 570.8 | 800.0 | 975.0 | 1100.0 | 880.0 | 905.3 | 900.5 |
| 7. | 1990 | 1069.6 | 988.0 | 998.6 | 843.0 | 919.4 | 949.0 | 949.0 | 503.0 | 897.5 |

Source :- District Statistical Hand Book, Sidhi, 1986, p. 2; 1991, p. 2







**Table No. 3**

**Maximum and Minimum Temperature**

(°c)

| S. No. | Month | 1966 | | 1967 | | 1973 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mean Maxi-mum | Mean Mini-mum | Mean Maxi-mum | Mean Mini-mum | Mean Maxi-mum | Mean Mini-mum |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | January | 25.5 | 7.5 | 25.8 | 6.1 | 25.7 | 9.8 |
| 2. | February | 30.8 | 12.2 | 31.0 | 10.3 | 28.2 | 13.1 |
| 3. | March | 34.5 | 14.9 | 31.9 | 14.9 | 33.2 | 15.6 |
| 4. | April | 40.3 | 22.2 | 37.8 | 20.5 | 41.1 | 22.4 |
| 5. | May | 42.8 | 26.7 | 42.1 | 25.1 | 43.1 | 27.8 |
| 6. | June | 39.0 | 27.5 | 40.7 | 28.1 | 38.9 | 28.1 |
| 7. | July | 35.5 | 26.2 | 33.7 | 25.2 | 33.6 | 25.5 |
| 8. | August | 32.0 | 24.7 | 30.3 | 24.3 | 31.9 | 25.2 |
| 9. | September | 34.6 | 22.5 | 31.8 | 23.7 | 31.3 | 24.4 |
| 10. | October | 35.6 | 17.5 | 33.8 | 17.5 | 30.9 | 20.4 |
| 11. | November | 29.5 | 14.9 | 29.9 | 11.8 | 28.6 | 12.1 |
| 12. | December | 25.7 | 7.2 | 24.6 | 13.2 | 24.6 | 8.4 |

Source :- District Statistical Hand Book, Sidhi, 1970, 1976

## Table No. 4

## Tahsilwise Area and Population 1981 and 1991

| S.No. | Tahsil | Year | Area in sq. km. | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Males | Females |
| 1. | Gobadbanas | 1981 | 4,719.2 | 5,32,098 | 2,69,697 | 2,62,401 |
| | | 1991 | 845.11 | 1,73,564 | 91,281 | 82,283 |
| 2. | Deosar | 1981 | 3,768.5 | 2,65,065 | 2,36,399 | 1,28,666 |
| | | 1991 | 1,136.00 | 1,79,572 | 93,042 | 86,530 |
| 3. | Singrauli | 1981 | 1,904.2 | 1,93,304 | 1,01,633 | 91,671 |
| | | 1991 | 1,097.57 | 2,93,668 | 1,55,405 | 1,38,263 |
| 4. | Rampur Naikin | 1991 | 645.87 | 1,34,168 | 69,013 | 65,155 |
| 5. | Churhat | 1991 | 309.63 | 81,107 | 41,716 | 39,391 |
| 6. | Sihawal | 1991 | 744.47 | 1,67,188 | 85,771 | 81,417 |
| 7. | Chitrangi | 1991 | 1,866.2 | 1,90,758 | 99,106 | 91,652 |
| 8. | Majholi | 1991 | 724.73 | 1,01,893 | 52,797 | 49,096 |
| 9. | Kusmi | 1991 | 1,448.37 | 51,516 | 26,541 | 24,975 |
| District Total | | 1981 | 10,526.00 | 9,90,467 | 5,07,729 | 4,82,738 |
| | | 1991 | 10,526.00 | 13,73,434 | 7,14,672 | 6,58,762 |

Source :- 1 Census of India 1981
2 District Primary Census Abstract 1981, (Provisional Computer Sheet)

## Table No. 5

## Sex - Ratio, 1901 - 1991

| Year | Sex - Ratio | Year | Sex - Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 999 | 1951 | 971 |
| 1911 | 1,006 | 1961 | 977 |
| 1921 | 1,000 | 1971 | 961 |
| 1931 | 995 | 1981 | 951 |
| 1941 | 987 | 1991 | 922 |

Source :- (1) Census of India 1981
(2) District Primary Census Abstract 1991 (Provisional )



## Table No. 6

## Variation in Population, 1901-1991

| Year | Persons | Percentage & Decadal Variation | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 3,14,465 | — | 1,57,338 | 1,57,127 |
| 1911 | 3,66,345 | + 16.50 | 1,82,618 | 1,83,727 |
| 1921 | 3,15,461 | – 13.89 | 1,57,759 | 1,57,703 |
| 1931 | 3,61,866 | + 14.71 | 1,81,426 | 1,80,440 |
| 1941 | 4,24,159 | + 17.21 | 2,13,474 | 2,10,685 |
| 1951 | 4,64,302 | + 9.46 | 2,35,616 | 2,28,686 |
| 1961 | 5,80,129 | + 24.95 | 2,93,507 | 2,86,622 |
| 1971 | 7,76,786 | + 33.90 | 3,96,070 | 3,80,716 |
| 1981 | 9,90,467 | + 27.51 | 5,07,729 | 4,82,738 |
| 1991 | 13,73,434 | + 38.67 | 7,14,672 | 6,58,762 |

Source :- 1. Census of India 1981
2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991 (Provisional )

## Table No. 7

## Density of Population in 1981 and 1991

| S.No. | Tahsil | Population Per sq. km. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1981 | 1991 |
| 1. | Gopadbanas | 113 | 205 |
| 2. | Deosar | 70 | 158 |
| 3. | Singrauli | 102 | 268 |
| 4. | Rampur Naikin | — | 207 |
| 5. | Churhat | — | 262 |
| 6. | Sihawal | — | 225 |
| 7. | Chitrangi | — | 102 |
| 8. | Majholi | — | 141 |
| 9. | Kusmi | — | 36 |
| | District | 94 | 130 |

Source :- (1) Census Of India 1981
(2) District Primary Census Abstract 1991- ( Provisional )

Note :- Serial number 4 to 9. Tahsils are Organised after 1981 Census.

## Table No. 8

### Rural and Urban Distribution of Population 1981 and 1991

| S.No. | Tahsil | Year | No. of Villages | | No. of Towns | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Inhabited | Un-inhabited | | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Gopadbanas | 1981 | 1,040 | 49 | 1 | 5,32,098 | 5,12,444 | 19,654 |
| | | 1991 | — | — | — | 1,73,564 | 1,44,923 | 28,641 |
| 2. | Deosar | 1981 | 510 | 22 | — | 2,65,065 | 2,65,065 | — |
| | | 1991 | — | — | — | 1,79,572 | 1,79,572 | — |
| 3. | Singrauli | 1981 | 271 | 13 | — | 1,93,304 | 1,93,304 | — |
| | | 1991 | — | — | — | 2,93,668 | 2,33,461 | 60,207 |
| 4. | Rampur Naikin | 1991 | — | — | — | 1,34,168 | 1,34,168 | — |
| 5. | Churhat | 1991 | — | — | — | 81,107 | 81,107 | — |
| 6. | Sihawal | 1991 | — | — | — | 1,67,188 | 1,67,188 | — |
| 7. | Chitrangi | 1991 | — | — | — | 1,90,758 | 1,90,758 | — |
| 8. | Majholi | 1991 | — | — | — | 1,01,893 | 1,01,893 | — |
| 9. | Musmi | 1991 | — | — | — | 51,516 | 51,516 | — |
| | District Total | 1981 | 1,821 | 84 | 1 | 9,90,467 | 9,70,813 | 19,654 |
| | | 1991 | — | — | — | 13,73,434 | 12,84,586 | 88,848 |

Source :- (1) Census of India 1981

(2) District Primary Census Abstract, 1991 (Provisional)





## Table No. 9

### Distribution of Population by Religion 1981

| S.No. | Religion | Population | Percentage to Total Population |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hindu | 9,63,475 | 97.27 |
| 2. | Muslim | 24,818 | 2.51 |
| 3. | Sikh | 626 | 0.06 |
| 4. | Christian | 615 | 0.06 |
| 5. | Jain | 114 | 0.01 |
| 6. | Buddhist | 10 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Others | 809 | 0.08 |

Source :- Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1991, Sidhi District

## Table No. 10

### Number of Cases Registered Under the Hindu Marriage Act 1956

| Year | Registered | Solemnized out of then | No. of Couples who took divorce | No. of Cases Rejected |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1981-82 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 22 |
| 1935-86 | 4 | — | 1 | 13 |
| 1986-87 | 18 | — | — | 18 |
| 1987-88 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 19 |
| 1988-89 | 39 | 1 | 15 | 25 |
| 1989-90 | 40 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| 1991-92 | — | — | 7 | 14 |
| 1992-93 | 23 | 1 | 8 | 7 |

Source :- District and Session Judge, Sidhi

## Table No. 11

## Land Utilization Statistics

(In '000 Ha.)

| Year | Geographical Area | Forest | Land put to Non-Agricultural Uses | Barren and Unculturable land | Permanent Pastures and other Grazing lands | Land under Misc. Tree Crops & Groves | Culturable Waste | Current Fallows | Old Fallows | Net Area Sown | Area Sown more than Once | Cross Cropped Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1975-76 | 1,039.1 | 425.7 | 48.6 | 129.1 | — | — | 46.1 | 27.0 | 28.3 | 334.0 | 104.0 | 438.0 |
| 1980-81 | 1,039.2 | 434.6 | 52.3 | 98.8 | — | — | 46.5 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 328.0 | 98.1 | 426.1 |
| 1985-86 | 1,039.2 | 437.4 | 53.9 | 98.2 | — | — | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.3 | 347.1 | 107.6 | 454.7 |
| 1986-87 | 1,039.2 | 435.2 | 54.0 | 98.9 | — | — | 35.2 | 36.7 | 33.6 | 345.6 | 107.5 | 455.1 |
| 1987-88 | 1,039.2 | 443.3 | 55.4 | 58.9 | — | — | 65.2 | 42.0 | 30.5 | 343.9 | 112.4 | 456.3 |
| 1988-89 | 1,039.1 | 435.2 | 56.9 | 68.2 | — | — | 58.7 | 39.5 | 32.1 | 348.5 | 100.5 | 449.0 |
| 1989-90 | 1,039.1 | 450.6 | 56.1 | 57.0 | — | — | 54.1 | 37.8 | 30.6 | 352.9 | 105.2 | 458.1 |
| 1990-91 | 1,039.1 | 446.9 | 57.2 | 55.3 | — | — | 55.9 | 33.3 | 27.8 | 362,7 | 115.3 | 478.0 |
| 1991-92 | 1,039.1 | 447.3 | 57.8 | 56.9 | — | — | 58.1 | 50.7 | 31.3 | 337.1 | 81.3 | 418.4 |

Source :- 1. Agricultural Statistics, (MP), for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988.

2. Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, District Sidhi, 1992



## Table No. 12

## Area under Principal Crops

(In '000 Ha)

| Year | Paddy | Wheat | Jowar | Maize | Barley | Kodon Kutki | Sawa | Gram | Tur | Urad | Sesamum | Rape & Mustard | Linseed | Sugar cane (Sown) | Condiments & Spices | Fruits & Vegetables |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1975-76 | 78.8 | 28.1 | 11.1 | 24.1 | 49.8 | 76.3 | 31.6 | 39.7 | 25.2 | 7.9 | 27.6 | 7.6 | 15.9 | 0.03 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| 1980-81 | 85.9 | 35.8 | 12.0 | 25.1 | 47.7 | 67.0 | 32.4 | 38.2 | 25.2 | 7.1 | 23.9 | 5.7 | 9.0 | 0.03 | 0.3 | 1.9 |
| 1985-86 | 90.1 | 48.7 | 13.6 | 27.4 | 42.6 | 69.0 | 29.1 | 41.5 | 27.3 | 7.2 | 24.8 | 8.5 | 12.1 | 0.03 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| 1986-87 | 89.8 | 49.8 | 13.4 | 28.4 | 43.4 | 67.9 | 29.1 | 42.8 | 26.7 | 7.3 | 24.1 | 8.3 | 12.1 | 0.02 | 0.4 | 2.4 |
| 1987-88 | 83.0 | 53.6 | 13.9 | 30.3 | 43.4 | 66.2 | 29.0 | 43.8 | 28.0 | 6.8 | 22.8 | 9.6 | 14.4 | 0.04 | 0.5 | 2.6 |
| 1988-89 | 87.4 | 50.1 | 13.7 | 31.3 | 36.6 | 70.3 | | 40.0 | 28.6 | 6.9 | 23.9 | 9.2 | 12.3 | 0.06 | 0.5 | 2.5 |
| 1989-90 | 88.9 | 51.2 | 14.4 | 27.6 | 35.8 | 71.3 | | 40.4 | 29.5 | 8.0 | 25.8 | 9.8 | 12.4 | 0.06 | 0.5 | 2.4 |
| 1990-91 | 94.4 | 60.4 | 14.3 | 32.8 | 34.1 | 72.2 | | 43.2 | 30.2 | 7.4 | 24.9 | 10.4 | 13.8 | 0.05 | 0.5 | 2.8 |
| 1991-92 | 93.3 | 55.1 | 13.7 | 31.8 | 20.1 | 65.9 | | 34.7 | 27.1 | 7.8 | 21.8 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 0.05 | 0.4 | 2.9 |

Source:- 1. Agricultural Statistics (M.P) for the years 1976; 1981 and 1988

2. Basic Agricultural statistics, Madhya Pradesh (1986-87 to 1990 91)

3. Basic Agricultural statistics, Madhya Pradesh (1987-88 to 1991-92)

4. Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, District Sidhi, 1992

## Table No. 13
## Production of Principal Crops

(In '000 Tonnes)

| Year | Rice | Wheat | Jowar | Maize | Barley | Kodon Kutki | Sawa | Gram | Tur | Urad | Sesa-mum | Rape & Mustard | Lin-seed | Sugar-Cane (Gur) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1975-76 | 42.3 | 17.3 | 8.7 | 25.2 | 47.6 | 25.5 | 10.1 | 21.6 | 16.1 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 0.1 |
| 1980-81 | 44.6 | 23.9 | 7.3 | 19.0 | 44.4 | 26.9 | 8.4 | 20.9 | 10.8 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | — |
| 1985-86 | 60.4 | 40.5 | 13.4 | 24.0 | 29.8 | 19.1 | 9.3 | 19.5 | 15.6 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | — |
| 1986-87 | 43.7 | 40.7 | 9.8 | 25.5 | 42.5 | 15.8 | 9.4 | 20.3 | 17.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 0.1 |
| 1987-88 | 37.5 | 41.3 | 12.3 | 34.3 | 41.0 | 25.2 | 9.4 | 17.8 | 15.8 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 0.1 |
| 1988-89 | 36.6 | 34.7 | 10.8 | 37.4 | 14.3 | 13.5 | | 19.7 | 21.3 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 0.08 |
| 1989-90 | 39.8 | 35.6 | 12.8 | 39.8 | 24.9 | 18.4 | | 19.1 | 16.9 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 0.04 |
| 1990-91 | 55.4 | 56.1 | 12.3 | 38.3 | 21.5 | 25.2 | | 25.1 | 21.6 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 0.06 |
| 1991-92 | 43.5 | 44.2 | 7.4 | 27.7 | 12.1 | 21.9 | | 11.0 | 10.9 | | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | |

*Source* :- 1. Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976; 1981 and 1988

2. Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh (1986-87 to 1990-91)

3. Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, (1987-88 to 1991-92)

4. Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, District Sidhi, 1992.

## *Table No. 14*
## Source-wise Gross Irrigation

(In '000 Ha)

| Year | Canals | Tanks | Wells | Other Sources | Total Gross Irrigated Area | Area Irrigated More than Once | Total Net Irrigated Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1975-76 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 4.2 | — | 4.2 |
| 1980-81 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 10.3 | — | 10.3 |
| 1985-86 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 18.2 | — | 18.2 |
| 1986-87 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 17.2 | — | 17.2 |
| 1987-88 | 9.0 | 0.1 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 18.4 | — | 18.4 |
| 1988-89 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 10.3 | 1.9 | 22.4 | — | 22.4 |
| 1989-90 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 2.4 | 24.3 | — | 24.3 |
| 1990-91 | 11.1 | 0.2 | 13.6 | 2.8 | 27.6 | — | 27.6 |
| 1991-92 | 13.1 | 0.2 | 17.4 | 5.2 | 35.9 | — | 35.9 |

Source :- 1. Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988

2. Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, District Sidhi, 1992

## Table No. 15
## Crop-wise Irrigated Area

(In '000 Ha)

| Year | Paddy | Wheat | Barley | Gram | Rape & Mustard | Lin-seed | Sugar-cane | Total Cereals | Total Pulses | Total Oil-seeds | Total Spices and condi-ments | Total Fruits and Vege-tables | Total Food crops | Total Non-food Crops |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1975-76 | — | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 4.0 | — |
| 1980-81 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 8.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 10.0 | 0.2 |
| 1985-86 | 2.7 | 12.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 16.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 18.0 | 0.3 |
| 1986-87 | 2.0 | 12.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 15.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 17.0 | 0.2 |
| 1987-88 | 1.2 | 14.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 15.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 18.1 | 0.3 |
| 1988-89 | 2.2 | 17.4 | | 0.2 | | | 0.05 | 19.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | | | 22.1 | 0.3 |
| 1989-90 | 2.1 | 19.2 | | 0.2 | | | 0.06 | 21.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | | | 24.0 | 0.3 |
| 1990-91 | 1.7 | 23.1 | | 0.2 | | | 0.05 | 25.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | | | 27.2 | 0.2 |
| 1991-92 | 3.2 | 28.7 | | 0.4 | | | 0.05 | 32.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | | | 35.5 | 0.3 |

Source :- 1. Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988
2. Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh (1986-87 to 1990-91)
3. Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh (1987-88 to 1991-92)
4. Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, District Sidhi, 1992







## Table No. 16
## Per Hectare Use of Fertilisers
## (On Cropped Area)

(In Kg.)

| Year | Nitrogeneous | Phosphatic | Potassic | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1975-76 | 0.43 | 0.23 | 0.01 | 0.67 |
| 1980-81 | 2.22 | 1.79 | 0.30 | 4.31 |
| 1985-86 | 2.24 | 1.82 | 0.22 | 4.28 |
| 1986-87 | 2.53 | 1.20 | 0.12 | 3.85 |
| 1987-88 | 2.33 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 4.00 |

Source :- Agricultural Statistics (M.P.), for the years, 1976, 1981 and 1988.

## Table No. 17
## High Yielding Varieties Coverage

(In '000 Ha)

| Year | Paddy | Wheat | Jowar | Maize | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1975-76 | 6.4 | 22.6 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 30.8 |
| 1980-81 | 22.0 | 10.4 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 35.1 |
| 1985-86 | 29.6 | 25.6 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 58.9 |
| 1986-87 | 27.0 | 26.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 57.0 |
| 1987-88 | — | 25.7 | — | — | 25.7 |

Source :- Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988

**Table No. 18**

**No. of Agricultural Implements and Machinery**

| Year | Ploughs | | Carts | Sugarcane Crushers | | Irrigation Pumps | | Tractors |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wooden | Iron | | Power-Driven | Bullock-Driven | with Oil Engine | Electric | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1975-76 | 1,28,945 | 67 | 656 | — | 61 | 317 | 478 | 38 |
| 1980-81 | 1,42,508 | 481 | 457 | 31 | 112 | 1,207 | 907 | 168 |
| 1985-86 | 2,22,105 | 36 | 209 | 38 | 72 | 1,571 | 1,326 | 316 |
| 1986-87 | 1,70,278 | 48 | 270 | 30 | 63 | 1,571 | 1,351 | 265 |
| 1987-88 | 1,61,205 | 28 | 156 | 13 | 27 | 1,472 | 1,395 | 424 |
| 1990-91 | 1,93,607 | 759 | | | | | | 495 |
| 1991-92 | 1,62,557 | 79 | | | | | | 491 |

Source :- 1. Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988

2. Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh (1986-87 to 1990-91)

3. Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh (1987-88 to 1991-92)

**Table No. 19**

**Livestock and Poultry**

(Nos. In '000)

| Year | Cattle | Buffaloes | Sheep | Goats | Horses and Ponies | Pigs | Others | Total Livestock | Cocks and Hens |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1975-76 | 743.0 | 149.6 | 23.9 | 287.7 | 3.7 | 7.7 | | | 105.2 |
| 1980-81 | 748.5 | 141.9 | 28.0 | 291.8 | 3.4 | 7.5 | | | 123.2 |
| 1985-86 | 784.5 | 162.3 | 31.8 | 303.3 | 3.0 | 11.5 | 0.1 | 1,296.5 | 145.5 |
| 1986-87 | 792.0 | 166.2 | 33.1 | 311.0 | 2.8 | 11.4 | 0.1 | 1,316.6 | 152.3 |
| 1990-91 | 819.1 | 171.3 | — | — | 336.1 | — | — | 1,328.5 | 175.7 * |
| 1991-92 | 820.6 | 170.7 | — | — | 343.8 | — | — | 1,335.2 | 179.1 * |

Source : 1. Agricultural Statistics (M.P.), for the years, 1976; 1981 and 1988

2. Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, (1986-87 to 1990-91)

3. Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, (1987-88 to 1991-92)

* Total Poultry.

**Table No. 20**

**Distribution of Workers**

| S. No. | Categories | 1981 | S. No. | Categories | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Population | 990,467 | 1. | Population | — |
| 2. | Total Main Workers | 396,401 | 2. | Total Main Workers | — |
| 3. | Cultivators | 234,353 | 3. | Cultivators | 2,97,428 |
| 4. | Agricultural Labourers | 110,496 | 4. | Agricultural Labourers | 1,19,395 |
| 5. | House-hold Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (Va of Census 1971) | 9,712 | 5. | Livestock, Forester, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities | 5,950 |
| | | | 6. | Mining and Quarrying | 10,974 |
| | | | 7. | Manufacturing, Processing and Repairs- | |
| | | | | 1. Household Industries | 8,558 |
| 6. | Other Workers (III, IV, V, VI, IX of Census 1971) | 41,840 | | 2. Other Than Household Industries | 7,360 |
| | | | 8. | Construction | 5,585 |
| 7. | Marginal Workers | 45,085 | 9. | Trade and Commerce | 11,167 |
| | | | 10. | Transport, Storage and Communication | 3,303 |
| | | | 11. | Other Services | 26,147 |
| | | | 12. | Marginal Workers | 95,020 |
| | | | 13. | Non-workers | 7,82,547 |

Source :- 1. Census of India

2. District Primary Census Abstract, 1991



**Table No. 21**

**Large and Medium Scale Industries in 1990**

| S. No. | Number of Industries | Products | Capacity | Date of Establish-ment | Invest-ment (In Crore) | Emp-loy-ment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Industrial Gasses Ltd. Sidhi Waidhan | Oxygen<br>Di Asetilen<br>Nitrogen | 1.4 M.C.M.<br>1.2 M.C.M.<br>1.4 M.C.M. | Jan 1989 | 85.00 | 40 |
| 2. | Rewa Gasses Pvt. Ltd. Sidhi | Oxygen Gasses | 1.5 M.C.M. | April 1983 | 128.00 | 50 |
| 3. | Indo Burma Petrolium Co. Dadhichhawan Sidhi | Islary Explosive | | June 1983 | 153.00 | 80 |
| 4. | Sujata Forest Industries | Kattha | 90 T. Per Year | Jan 1984 | 36.00 | 155 |
| 5. | Vindhyachal Air Products Ltd. Barhaba Sidhi | Actilen<br>Oxygen | 1.00 M.M.3<br>1.00 M.M.3 | 1984-85 | 175.00 | 60 |
| 6. | Bharat Food Ltd. Badwar Sidhi | Portland Cement | 66,000 T. Per Year | 1985-86 | 241.00 | 150 |
| 7. | M.P. State Tilhan Sangh Churhat Sidhi | Vanaspati | 100 T. Per Year | 1985-86 | 1,077.40 | 164 |
| 8. | M/s Anil Chemical Pvt. Ltd. Waidhan Sidhi | Amonium Nitrate Fuel Oil Mixed | - | - | - | - |

Source : Madhya Pradesh Sandesh, 1991

**Table No. 22**

**Small Scale Industries (In 1992)**

| S. No. | Type of Industries | Number of Units | Persons Employed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Agricultural Based | 369 | 933 |
| 2. | Forest Based | 649 | 1,486 |
| 3. | Livestock Based | 323 | 1,082 |
| 4. | Textile Based | 648 | 2,022 |
| 5. | Engineering Based | 279 | 813 |
| 6. | Minerals Based | 193 | 641 |
| 7. | Others | 733 | 1,795 |

Source : General Manager, District Industries Centre, Sidhi

## Table No. 23
## Production and Value of Important Minerals

(Production-M.T.)
(Value in lakh Rs.)

| Year | Coal | | Corundum | | Sillimanite | | Clay | | Stone | | No. of Mines | No. of Workers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Value | Production | Value | Production | Value | Production | Value | Production | Value | | |
| 1985 | 73,91,885 | 14,143,95 | 22 | 1.02 | 67 | 0.47 | 200 | - | 1,81,856 | 10.91 | 6 | 4,562 |
| 1986 | 85,58,675 | 19,615.99 | 22 | 1.16 | 56 | 0.32 | 4,025 | 0.40 | 71,263 | 7.13 | 11 | 4,633 |
| 1987 | 97,02,595 | 16,588,45 | 26 | 1.35 | 45 | 0.26 | 18,871 | 1.89 | 79,731 | 7.97 | 11 | 4,672 |
| 1988 | 1,16,37,472 | 29,664.12 | 13 | 0.90 | 43 | 0.26 | 12.860 | 2.06 | 55.045 | 8.26 | 11 | 4,672 |
| 1989 | 1,36,75,236 | 36,239.38 | 23 | 0.16 | 73 | 0.44 | 14.715 | 2.94 | 32.523 | 6.50 | 11 | 4,610 |
| 1990 | 1,70,32,840 | 3,40,656.80 | - | - | - | - | 1,20,425 | 60.21 | 25.257 | 6.31 | 8 | 5,402 |
| 1991 | 1,81,25,246 | 3,53,134.50 | - | - | - | - | 10,635 | 13.29 | 3,53,100 | 1,41.24 | 8 | 5,512 |

Source :-Zila Shankhiyki Pustika, 1988, 1992



## Table No. 24
## Segregation of Demand

(Thousand kwh)

| Year | Domestic | Commercial | Industrial | Water Supply | Irrigation | Street Lighting | Total Consumption | Total Number of Consumer | Per head Consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 871 | 758 | 20,166 | 97 | 864 | 12 | 22,868 | 7,322 | 0.023 |
| 1985-86 | 21,966 | 3,916 | 1,855 | 189 | 4,464 | 72 | 31,662 | 33,247 | 0.032 |
| 1987-88 | 8,672 | 2,425 | 1,17,454 | 1,271 | 3,810 | 369 | 1,34,001 | 34,815 | 135.29 |
| 1988-89 | 9,264 | 3,111 | 1,24,220 | 1,623 | 4,778 | 412 | 1,43,008 | 40,544 | 144.79 |
| 1989-90 | 8,883 | 3,591 | 1,57,238 | 1,648 | 4,323 | 415 | 1,76,108 | 47,500 | 145.54 |
| 1990-91 | 20.073 | 3,793 | 1,71,609 | 1,520 | 13,772 | 4,881 | 5,99,032 | 50,899 | |

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1991

## Table No. 25
### Rural Electrification

(Thousand Kwh)

| Year | Electrified Villages | Percentage of Electrified Villages | Electrified Pumps | Percentage of Electric Consumption (In rural area) | Percentage of Rural Consumers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 363 | 20.2 | 1,427 | — | — |
| 1985-86 | 1,495 | 78.27 | 2,920 | — | — |
| 1986-87 | 1,588 | 83.14 | 3,552 | 96.56 | 83.96 |
| 1987-88 | 1,541 | 80.68 | 3,928 | 20.12 | 80.79 |
| 1988-89 | 1,608 | 84.18 | 4,513 | 17.84 | 78.91 |
| 1989-90 | 1,653 | 86.54 | 5,260 | 14.63 | 80.87 |
| 1990-91 | 1,681 | 93.91 | 5,895 | — | — |
| 1991-92 | 1,790 | 100.00 | 6,485 | — | — |

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1991

## Table No. 26
### Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

| Year | Number of Societies | Membership | Working Capital |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1975-76 | 228 | 32,000 | 1.17 |
| 1980-81 | 85 | 41,057 | 2.36 |
| 1985-86 | 85 | 68,093 | 2.18 |
| 1986-87 | 85 | 68,206 | 218.95 |
| 1987-88 | 85 | 69,482 | 218.95 |
| 1988-89 | 85 | 70,317 | 251.20 |
| 1989-90 | 85 | 73,099 | 706.60 |
| 1990-91 | 85 | 71,780 | 709.85 |

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1976, 1986, 1991



## Table No. 27
### Non-agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

| Year | Number of Societies | Membership | Working Capital |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 4 | 1,295 | 34.00 |
| 1985-86 | 4 | 1,845 | 15.97 |
| 1986-87 | 4 | 1,893 | 18.02 |
| 1987-88 | 4 | 1,897 | 18.02 |
| 1988-89 | 4 | 2,830 | 19.08 |
| 1989-90 | 5 | 1,987 | 23.74 |
| 1990-91 | 5 | 2,005 | 25.75 |

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1976, 1986, 1991

## Table No. 28
### District Cooperative Central Bank, Sidhi

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

| Year | Member-ship | Share Capital | Working Capital | Loans Advan-ced | Loans Outstan-ding | Recovery (Percen-tage) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1975-76 | 120 | 20.28 | 96.93 | N.A. | 71.28 | 36 |
| 1980-81 | 120 | 27.83 | 263.66 | 22.41 | 159.00 | 48 |
| 1985-86 | 123 | 44.21 | 828.68 | 92.84 | 415.35 | 60 |
| 1986-87 | 124 | 51.89 | 868.33 | 239.38 | 526.04 | 55 |
| 1987-88 | 124 | 52.44 | 1025.55 | 293.21 | 596.68 | 52 |
| 1988-89 | 124 | 53.97 | 1191.39 | 224.56 | 665.64 | 55 |
| 1989-90 | 124 | 54.32 | 1476.56 | 259.05 | 744.34 | 3 |
| 1990-91 | 124 | 55.40 | 1367.99 | 58.94 | 558.38 | 61 |
| 1991-92 | 124 | 57.12 | 1390.56 | 150.21 | 650.57 | 26 .52 |
| 1992-93 | 130 | 58.87 | 1703.18 | 224.01 | 906.81 | .55 .21 |

Source : District Cooperative Central Bank, Sidhi

193957

**Table No. 29**

**District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Sidhi**

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

| Year | Branches | Member-ship | Share Capital | Working Capital | Loans Outstanding | Advances |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1975-76 | 2 | 1168 | 3.13 | 40.49 | 36.06 | 34.74 |
| 1980-81 | 2 | 7815 | 7.46 | 89.00 | 70.06 | 0.36 |
| 1985-86 | 5 | 8412 | 13.53 | 162.89 | 143.51 | 127.09 |
| 1986-87 | 5 | 8511 | 15.24 | 177.27 | 148.96 | 130.49 |
| 1987-88 | 5 | 2181 | 13.57 | 181.15 | 149.85 | 0.45 |
| 1988-89 | 6 | 2240 | 19.82 | 216.28 | 166.96 | 1.04 |
| 1989-90 | 6 | 2661 | 22.80 | 238.25 | 210.89 | 197.78 |
| 1990-91 | 6 | 2031 | 24.38 | 273.12 | 240.92 | 211.30 |

Source :Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1976, 1986, 1991

**Table No. 30**

**Cooperative Marketing Societies**

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

| Year | Number of Socieities | Membership | Working Capital |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1975-76 | 2 | 350 | 3.75 |
| 1980-81 | 2 | 409 | 4.11 |
| 1985-86 | 2 | 97 | 12.38 |
| 1986-87 | 2 | 97 | 12.38 |
| 1987-88 | 2 | 532 | 12.38 |
| 1988-89 | 2 | 532 | 17.60 |
| 1989-90 | 2 | 512 | 26.85 |
| 1990-91 | 2 | 512 | 28.75 |

Source :Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1976, 1986, 1991

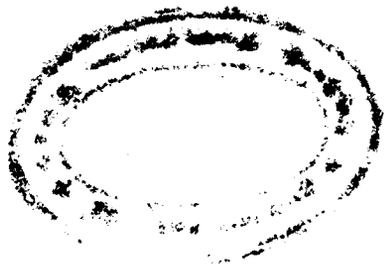



**Table No. 31**

**Number of Banking Offices**

| Year | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|
| 1983-84 | 6 | 71 |
| 1985-86 | 6 | 75 |
| 1986-87 | 6 | 75 |
| 1987-88 | 6 | 76 |
| 1988-89 | 6 | 80 |
| 1989-90 | 6 | 80 |
| 1990-91 | 6 | 80 |

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1987, 1991

**Table No. 32**

**Length of Roads** (In km.)

| Year | Metalled | Unmetalled |
|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 1,287.00 | 326.00 |
| 1985-86 | 1,575.07 | 701.50 |
| 1986-87 | 1,661.07 | 674.20 |
| 1987-88 | 1,736.67 | 765.25 |
| 1988-89 | 1,826.74 | 946.01 |
| 1989-90 | 1,843.32 | 1,023.71 |
| 1990-91 | 1,947.51 | 1,074.52 |
| 1991-92 | 1,892.20 | 1,125.16 |
| 1992-93 | 1,860.03 | 1,040.31 |

Source :- District Statistical Officer, Sidhi

## Table No. 33
## Categorywise Road Length in 1991

(In km.)

| S.No. | Particulars | Sidhi District | | | Madhya Pradesh | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Metalled | Unmetalled | Total | Metalled | Unmetalled | Total |
| 1. | Total Road Length in km. | 1,882.6 | 1,301.1 | 3,183.7 | 71,541.3 | 19,941.1 | 90,782.4 |
| 2. | Length per 100 sq. km. of area | 17.8 | 12.3 | 30.1 | 16.1 | 4.3 | 20.4 |
| 3. | Pressure of Population per one lakh persons | 137.2 | 94.8 | 232.0 | 108.1 | 29.1 | 137.2 |

Source :- Sadak Sankhyiki 1991

## Table No. 34
## Number of Bridges and Culverts

| Year | State Highways | | | | Other Roads | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Culverts | Small Bridges | Big Bridges | Total | Culverts | Small Bridges | Big Bridges | Total |
| 1981 | 183 | 15 | 5 | 203 | 581 | 4 | 2 | 587 |
| 1985 | 228 | 24 | 9 | 261 | 823 | 27 | 3 | 853 |
| 1986 | 228 | 24 | 9 | 261 | 971 | 43 | 3 | 1,017 |
| 1987 | 228 | 24 | 9 | 261 | 971 | 43 | 3 | 1,017 |
| 1988 | 228 | 24 | 9 | 261 | 1,151 | 43 | 3 | 1,197 |
| 1989 | 248 | 24 | 9 | 281 | 1,349 | 43 | 3 | 1,395 |
| 1990 | 267 | 26 | 9 | 302 | 1,543 | 50 | 3 | 1,598 |
| 1991 | 267 | 28 | 9 | 304 | 1,633 | 50 | 5 | 1,688 |

Source :- Sadak Sankhyiki, 1989, 1991





## Table No. 35
## Situation of Circuit House and Rest Houses

| S.No. | Situation of Rest Houses/ Circuit Houses | Category of Accomodation |
|---|---|---|
| **Circuit House** | | |
| 1. | Raghurajnagar | 3 Suits |
| **Rest Houses** | | |
| 1. | Raghurajnagar | 3 Suits |
| 2. | Chitrakoot | 3 Suits |
| 3. | Maihar | 2 Suits |
| 4. | Nagod | 3 Suits |
| 5. | Amarpatan | 3 Suits |
| 6. | Rampur-Baghelan | 2 Suits |

Source:- District Statistical Officer, Sidhi

## Table No. 36
## Number of Automobiles

| Year | Scooter/Motocycle | Buses | Trucks | Cars | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 2,123 | 156 | 784 | 963 | 945 |
| 1985-86 | 4,715 | 189 | 984 | 1,195 | 2,169 |
| 1986-87 | 5,818 | 202 | 984 | 1,279 | 2,357 |
| 1987-88 | 7,156 | 212 | 1,051 | 1,430 | 2,613 |
| 1988-89 | 7,918 | 288 | 1,057 | 1,600 | 3,503 |
| 1989-90 | 11,547 | 231 | 1,178 | 2,293 | 3,718 |
| 1990-91 | 14,025 | 239 | 1,366 | 2,457 | 4,636 |
| 1991-92 | 16,115 | 294 | 1,598 | 2,962 | 5,510 |
| 1992-93 | 17,561 | 482 | 1,706 | 3,178 | 6,347 |

Source :- District Statistical Officer, Sidhi.

**Table No. 37**

**Accidents and Casualties**

| Year | Bus | | | Trucks | | | Car/Taxies | | | Scooter/Motorcycle | | | Other | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C |
| 1980-81 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 36 | 16 | 37 | 6 | -- | 6 | 7 | -- | 7 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| 1985-86 | 25 | 4 | 21 | 43 | 11 | 32 | 25 | 1 | 24 | 25 | 2 | 23 | 22 | 13 | 9 |
| 1986-87 | 34 | 7 | 67 | 39 | 12 | 32 | 38 | 2 | 38 | 28 | 1 | 27 | 28 | 14 | 31 |
| 1987-88 | 22 | 6 | 49 | 45 | 7 | 38 | 38 | 9 | 41 | 35 | 4 | 31 | 36 | 18 | 18 |
| 1988-89 | 30 | 8 | 47 | 67 | 18 | 51 | 42 | 7 | 35 | 43 | 4 | 39 | 33 | 18 | 31 |
| 1989-90 | 31 | 45 | 112 | 51 | 19 | 63 | 45 | 4 | 42 | 52 | 4 | 48 | 43 | 20 | 24 |
| 1990-91 | 40 | 15 | 49 | 47 | 24 | 29 | 46 | 2 | 44 | 41 | 5 | 36 | 36 | 15 | 21 |
| 1991-92 | 43 | 13 | 36 | 46 | 19 | 41 | 56 | 15 | 44 | 54 | 4 | 53 | 45 | 18 | 31 |
| 1992-93 | 37 | 14 | 44 | 60 | 16 | 157 | 67 | 16 | 64 | 48 | 2 | 46 | 50 | 23 | 46 |

Note :- A : Number B : Death C : Wounded

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Sidhi



**Table No. 38**

**Number of Post and Telegraph Offices and Telephones**

| Year | Number of Head Post Offices | Number of Sub/ Experimental Post Offices | Branch Offices | Telegraph Offices | Public Call Offices | Telephones |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 1 | 25 | 210 | 6 | 22 | -- |
| 1985-86 | 1 | 29 | 216 | 37 | 38 | 1,363 |
| 1986-87 | 1 | 29 | 216 | 37 | 38 | 1,385 |
| 1987-88 | 1 | 29 | 216 | 37 | 40 | 1,555 |
| 1988-89 | 1 | 27 | 219 | 37 | 18 | 1,711 |
| 1989-90 | 1 | 27 | 241 | 40 | 50 | 2,020 |
| 1990-91 | 1 | 27 | 242 | 40 | 50 | 2,882 |
| 1991-92 | 1 | 27 | 257 | 49 | 53 | 3,145 |
| 1992-93 | 1 | 27 | 286 | 59 | 53 | 3,445 |

Source :- District Statistical Officer, Sidhi

**Table No. 39**

**Classification of Workers, 1981**

| S. No. | Categories | Total Workers | Percentage to total Workers | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Cultivators | 2,34,353 | 59.12 | 2,34,016 | 337 |
| 2. | Agricultural Labourers | 1,10,496 | 27.87 | 1,09,969 | 527 |
| 3. | Household, Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs(V(a) of Census 1971) | 7,712 | 2.45 | 9,148 | 564 |
| 4. | Other Workers (III, IV, Vb and VI to IX of Census 1971) | 41,840 | 10.55 | 37,595 | 4,245 |

Source :- Census of India, 1981, Series II, M.P. Part II-B

Note ( Description of Categories as per 1971 Census)

III - Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and allied activities.

IV - Mining and Quarrying.

V - Other than Household Industry.

VI to IX - Construction, Transport, Storage and Communication and other Services.

**Table No. 40**

**Classification of Workers, 1991**

| S. No. | Categories | Total Workers | Percentage to total Workers | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Cultivators | 2,97,428 | 59.98 | 2,95,328 | 2,100 |
| 2. | Agricultural Labourers | 1,19,395 | 24.08 | 1,17,733 | 1,662 |
| 3. | Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities | 5,950 | 1.20 | 4,933 | 1,017 |
| 4. | Mining and Quarrying | 10,974 | 2.21 | 6,425 | 4,549 |

(Contd.)



| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Manufacturing, Processing and Repairs. | | | | |
| | (a) Household Industry | 8,558 | 1.73 | 8,285 | 273 |
| | (b) Other than Household Industry | 7,360 | 1.48 | 5,251 | 2,109 |
| 6. | Construction | 5,585 | 1.13 | 3,326 | 2,259 |
| 7. | Trade and Commerce | 11,167 | 2.25 | 7,278 | 3,889 |
| 8. | Transport, Storage and Communication | 3,303 | 0.67 | 2,164 | 1,139 |
| 9. | In Other Services | 26,147 | 5.27 | 17,712 | 8,435 |

Source :- District Primary Census Abstract, 1991 (Provisional)

**Table No. 41**

**Production of Foodgrains**

(In '000 Tonnes)

| Year | Rice | Wheat | Jowar | Gram | Sesamum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1966-67 | 7.8 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 1.5 |
| 1970-71 | 21.5 | 17.8 | 7.3 | 20.9 | 2.8 |
| 1975-76 | 42.3 | 17.3 | 8.7 | 21.6 | 2.9 |
| 1982-83 | 27.5 | 23.3 | 3.7 | 18.7 | 1.1 |
| 1985-86 | 60.4 | 40.5 | 13.4 | 19.5 | 3.4 |
| 1986-87 | 43.7 | 40.6 | 9.8 | 20.8 | 1.7 |
| 1987-88 | 37.5 | 41.3 | 12.3 | 17.8 | 2.9 |
| 1988-89 | 36.6 | 34.7 | 10.8 | 19.7 | 3.6 |
| 1989-90 | 39.8 | 35.6 | 12.8 | 19.1 | 4.8 |
| 1990-91 | 55.4 | 56.1 | 12.3 | 25.1 | 3.9 |
| 1991-92 | 43.5 | 44.2 | 7.4 | 11.0 | 1.8 |

Source :- Basic Agricultural Statistics, M.P. 1975-76, 1986-87, 1989-90 and 1991-92

## Table No. 42
## Average yield of Principal Crops

(In kg. Per Hectare)

| Year | Rice | Jowar | Wheat | Gram | Sesamum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1966-67 | 134 | 214 | 65 | 144 | 58 |
| 1970-71 | 326 | 675 | 785 | 573 | 91 |
| 1975-76 | 565 | 558 | 640 | 544 | 105 |
| 1982-83 | 336 | 322 | 605 | 444 | 46 |
| 1985-86 | 706 | 985 | 865 | 469 | 138 |
| 1986-87 | 512 | 732 | 850 | 474 | 72 |
| 1987-88 | 476 | 879 | 802 | 407 | 129 |
| 1988-89 | 441 | 788 | 721 | 492 | 152 |
| 1989-90 | 471 | 887 | 723 | 474 | 186 |
| 1990-91 | 617 | 860 | 968 | 581 | 157 |
| 1991-92 | 490 | 541 | 836 | 316 | 83 |

Source:- Basic Agricultural Statistics, M.P. 1975-76, 1986-87 and 1989-90 1991-92

## Table No. 43
## Average of Farm Harvest Price of Principal Crops (Yearly)

(In Rs. Per Quintal)

| Year | Rice (Medium) | Wheat (Medium) | Jowar (Karif) | Gram | Sesamum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1975-76 | 200.75 | N.S. | N.S. | 109.67 | 245.50 |
| 1980-81 | 203.73 | -- | 134.00 | -- | -- |
| 1986-87 | 325.41 | 216.18 | 164.73 | 281.82 | 772.60 |
| 1989-90 | 367.83 | 264.00 | 199.50 | 525.90 | 792.00 |
| 1990-91 | 434.28 | 330.72 | 253.37 | 600.14 | 980.99 |
| 1991-92 | 578.61 | 459.50 | 408.00 | 550.85 | 1,119.44 |

Note :- NS : Not Selected for Price reporting.

Source : 1. Basic Agricultural Statistics, M.P. 1975-76, 1986-87, 1989-90 to 1991-92.

2. Season and Crops-Report of Madhya Pradesh 1980-81



## Table No. 44
## Average Daily Wages of Agricultural Labourers (Male)

(In Rs.)

| | Skilled Labourers | | | Un-skilled Labourers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Carpenter | Blacksmith | Cobblers | Ploughmen | Sowers and Transplaters | Repers and Harvesters | Other Agricultural Labourers |
| 1975-76 | 7.89 | 7.69 | 6.98 | 3.12 | 3.05 | 3.00 | 3.05 |
| 1980-81 (Dec.) | 11.75 | 9.75 | 9.7 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 |
| 1986-87 | 24.27 | 24.18 | 13.15 | 10.00 | 8.42 | 8.86 | 9.08 |
| 1989-90 | 33.50 | 34.71 | 23.00 | 11.81 | 11.33 | 11.00 | 12.33 |
| 1990-91 | 37.70 | 36.45 | 30.00 | 14.81 | 14.68 | 13.50 | 14.58 |
| 1991-92 | 33.33 | 33.33 | 33.83 | 16.67 | 15.00 | 16.25 | 15.83 |

Source :- 1. Basic Agricultural Statistics, M.P. 1975-76, 1986-87, 1989-90 to 1991-92

2. Season and Crop Report, 1980-81

## Table No. 45
## Employment Situation

| Year | Private Sector | | Public Sector | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Establishment | No. of Employees | No. of Establishment | No. of Employees |
| 1980 | 10 | 387 | 97 | 10,974 |
| 1985 | 10 | 514 | 126 | 14,463 |
| 1986 | 10 | 505 | 128 | 18,676 |
| 1987 | 10 | 534 | 135 | 11,478 |
| 1988 | 9 | 575 | 151 | 20,210 |
| 1989 | 9 | 613 | 152 | 21,714 |
| 1990 | 9 | 622 | 155 | 22,632 |
| 1991 | 9 | 643 | 155 | 30,850 |
| 1992 | 10 | 738 | 162 | 32,278 |
| 1993 | 10 | 716 | 158 | 32,436 |

Source :- District Employment Officer, Sidhi

**Table No. 46**

**Working of Employment Exchange**

| Year | Registration | Placings | On Live Register at the end of the year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 2,887 | 58 | 4,828 |
| 1985 | 3,019 | 260 | 9,818 |
| 1986 | 3,651 | 93 | 12,240 |
| 1987 | 3,278 | 12 | 15,596 |
| 1988 | 4,582 | 126 | 14,052 |
| 1989 | 5,517 | 65 | 16,619 |
| 1990 | 6,404 | 162 | 17,514 |
| 1991 | 4,462 | 74 | 15,854 |
| 1992 | 4,353 | 93 | 14,435 |

Source :- District Employment Officer, Sidhi

**Table No. 47**

**List of Government Offices**

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

1. Regional Publicity Officer, Directorate of Regional Publicity, Sidhi
2. General Manager, Northern Coal fields Ltd., Singrauli, District, Sidhi
3. General Manager, N.T.P.C., V.S.T.P.P., Sidhi
4. Chief Personal Manager, Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, P.O. Uppalwadi Nagpur (M.S.), Unit Sidhi
5. Manager, Indian Oil Corporation Limited Bombay, Jayant Depot, District Sidhi

STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

1. Collector, Sidhi
2. District and Session Judge, Sidhi
3. Superintendent, Police, Sidhi
4. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Sidhi
5. Manager, Govt. Milk Chilling Centre, Sidhi



6. Divisional Forest Officer, West Forest Division, Sidhi, East Forest Division, Sidhi
7. Assistant Director, Fisheries, Sidhi
8. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Sidhi
9. Executive Engineer, Public Work Department (B/R), Sidhi, Deosar
10. Superintending Engineer, Lower Son Water Resources Irrigation Division, Sidhi
11. Executive Engineer, Water Resources, No. 1 Sidhi, No. 2 Deosar
12. Executive Engineer, Mahan Mead Work, Sidhi
13. Executive Engineer, Mahan Canal Division, Sidhi
14. Executive Engineer, Barchar Project, Sidhi
15. Assistant Director, Public Relation, Sidhi
16. District Election Officer, Sidhi
17. Excise Officer, Sidhi
18. Treasury Officer, Sidhi
19. District Small Saving Officer, Sidhi
20. Food Officer, Sidhi
21. District Registrar, Sidhi
22. Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency, Sidhi
23. District Statistical Officer, Sidhi
24. District Planning Officer, Sidhi
25. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sidhi
26. Commandant, Home Guards, Sidhi
27. Superintendent, Land Records, Sidhi
28. Assistant Controlller, Weights and Measures, Sidhi
29. Assistant Director, Resham, Sidhi
30. Assistant Geologist, District Geological Survey Unit No. 26, Sidhi
31. General Manager, District Industries, Sidhi
32. Settlement Officer, Sidhi
33. Assistant Director, Town and Country Planning, Sidhi
34. District Sainik Welfare Officer, Sidhi
35. Deputy Director, Education, Sidhi
36. Project Officer, I.T.D.P., Kushmi, Deosar, Sidhi
37. District Adult Education Officer, Sidhi
38. Chief Medical and Health Officer, Sidhi

(Contd.)

39. District Ayurvedic Officer, Sidhi
40. District Malariya Officer, Sidhi
41. Deputy Director, Veterinary Services, Sidhi
42. Assistant Commissioner, Tribal Welfare Department, Sidhi
43. Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare, Sidhi
44. Divisional Employment Officer, Project Employment Exchange, Singruali, District Sidhi
45. District Employment Officer, Sidhi
46. District Women and Children Development Officer, Sidhi
47. Block Development Officer, Sidhi, Sihawal, Rampur Naikin, Majholi, Chitrangi, Deosar, Waidhan, Kushmi
48. Superintending Engineer, M.P.E.B. (circle), Sidhi
49. Executive Engineer, M.P.E.B., Construction Division, Sidhi
50. Executive Engineer, M.P. Housing Board, Sidhi

AUTONOMOUS BODIES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS)

1. Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Sidhi, Waidhan

AUTONOMOUS BODIES (STATE GOVERNMENTS)

1. Divisional Manager, M.P. State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Sidhi
2. General Manager, M.P. State Co-operative Oil Seed Crowers Federation Limited, Vanaspati Plant, Churhat
3. District Manager, M.P. State Co-operative Marking Fed. Ltd., Sidhi
4. Chief Executive Officer, Former's Fisheries Development Agency, Sidhi
5. Depot Manager, M.P.S.R.T.C., Sidhi

LOCAL BODIES

1. Chief Executive Officer, Special Area Development Corporation, Sidhi Waidhan
2. Chief Municipal Officer, Municipal Council, Sidhi

Source - District Employment Officer, Sidhi



**Table No. 48**

**Income from Different Sources of Revenue**

(In Lakh Rs.)

| Year | Land Revenue | Sales Tax | Excise | Registration | Stamps | Entertainment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 2.64 | 25.00 | 49.86 | 9.08 | 9.12 | 9.00 |
| 1985-86 | 19.91 | 593.70 | 78.68 | 4.30 | 32.32 | 4.14 |
| 1986-87 | 20.52 | N.A. | 116.46 | 8.41 | 23.73 | 4.04 |
| 1987-88 | 1001.19 | N.A. | 125.88 | 4.73 | 41.65 | 5.64 |
| 1988-89 | 9.78 | N.A. | 167.99 | 5.46 | 46.51 | 6.43 |
| 1989-90 | 6.48 | N.A. | 207.89 | 6.16 | 59.33 | 7.24 |
| 1990-91 | 18.18 | N.A. | 176.05 | 7.06 | 83.05 | 7.07 |

Source :- Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, Sidhi, 1989, 1991

## Table No. 49

### Present Organisation of Courts

| | Class of Courts | Head quarters | Jurisdiction | | | | Name of Appellate Court |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Original | | Appellate | | |
| | | | Civil | Criminal | Civil | Criminal | |
| 1 | District & Sessions Judge, Sidhi | Sidhi | Original Work | | Original Work | | High Court of M.P. Jabalpur |
| 2 | I Additional District & Sessions Judge, Sidhi | Sidhi | -"- | | -"- | | -"- |
| 3 | II Additional District & Sessions Judge, Sidhi | Sidhi | -"- | | -"- | | -"- |
| 4 | Chief Judicial Magistrate & Civil Judge, Class I, Sidhi | Sidhi | -"- | | -"- | | District & Sessions Judge, Sidhi |
| 5 | II Civil Judge Class I & Judicial Magistrate First Class, Sidhi | Sidhi | -"- | | -"- | | -"- |
| 6. | J.M.F.C. & C.J.C. II, Sidhi | Sidhi | -"- | | -"- | | -"- |
| 7. | J.M.F.C. & C.J.C. II, Sidhi | Sidhi | -"- | | -"- | | -"- |
| 8. | J.M.F.C. & C.J.C. II, Deosar | Deosar | -"- | | -"- | | -"- |
| 9. | J.M.F.C. & CJC II, Waidhan | Waidhan | -"- | | -"- | | |

Source - District and Sessions Judge, Sidhi





## Table No. 50

### Criminal Cases Under

| Year | I.P.C. | Cr. P.C. | Special and Local Laws |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 1440 | 291 | 1942 |
| 1985 | 2172 | 323 | 2903 |
| 1986 | 2123 | 288 | 2948 |
| 1987 | 2163 | 242 | 3441 |
| 1988 | 4087 | 298 | 3096 |
| 1989 | 3459 | 364 | 3686 |
| 1990 | 3800 | 423 | 3144 |
| 1991 | 3178 | 671 | 3232 |
| 1992 | 4091 | 584 | 1149 |

Source - District and Sessions Judge, Sidhi

## Table No. 51

### Disposal of Cases

| Year | No. of Cases | | No. of Persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Disposed | Pending | Disposed | Pending |
| 1985 | 3754 | 5523 | 7971 | 9424 |
| 1986 | 3721 | 7451 | 6467 | 11402 |
| 1987 | 4478 | 9221 | 9943 | 14305 |
| 1988 | 5202 | 9835 | 9644 | 14386 |
| 1989 | 6149 | 9749 | 9903 | 15507 |
| 1990 | 5288 | 8917 | 10510 | 15312 |
| 1991 | 4238 | 9822 | 9938 | 22814 |
| 1992 | 2755 | 6012 | 8720 | 12487 |

Source - District and Sessions Judge, Sidhi

**Table No. 52**

**No. of Persons Convicted**

| Year | Affecting Human Body | Affecting Public Health | Against Property | Relating to Religion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 300 | 604 | 23 | 165 |
| 1985 | 1058 | 1258 | 52 | 472 |
| 1986 | 1679 | 944 | 44 | 1291 |
| 1987 | 1729 | 727 | 24 | 740 |
| 1988 | 2021 | 823 | 36 | 674 |
| 1989 | 1548 | 932 | 35 | 920 |
| 1990 | 715 | 887 | 38 | 635 |
| 1991 | 659 | 574 | 48 | 490 |
| 1992 | 874 | 862 | 85 | 784 |

Source :- District and Sessions Judge, Sidhi

**Table No. 53**

**No. of Persons Punished**

| Year | Imprisonment | Fines Imposed | Security taken | Dealt with under Bor-stal Act | Death Sentence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 187 | 1011 | 8 | — | — |
| 1985 | 576 | 2442 | 13 | — | — |
| 1986 | 541 | 4005 | 56 | — | — |
| 1987 | 478 | 2899 | 52 | — | — |
| 1988 | 601 | 3685 | 67 | — | — |
| 1989 | 438 | 3241 | 363 | — | — |
| 1990 | 460 | 2349 | 72 | — | — |
| 1991 | 243 | 1739 | 145 | — | — |
| 1992 | 563 | 2336 | 148 | — | — |

Source :- District and Sessions Judge, Sidhi



**Table No. 54**

**Witnesses Examined**

| Year | No. of Witnesses Discharged on the | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First Day of Trial | Second Day of Trial | Third Day of Trial | Fourth Day of Trial |
| 1980 | 934 | 426 | 18 | — |
| 1985 | 2088 | 633 | 10 | — |
| 1986 | 3352 | 860 | 15 | 14 |
| 1987 | 3602 | 1196 | 120 | 10 |
| 1988 | 3113 | 1577 | 416 | — |
| 1989 | 4770 | 813 | — | — |
| 1990 | 4120 | 937 | 173 | — |
| 1991 | 2556 | 592 | 165 | — |
| 1992 | 2973 | 711 | 113 | — |

Source :- District and Sessions Judge, Sidhi

**Table No. 55**

**Amount of Fines**

In Rs.)

| Year | Imposed | Realised | Written off |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 59,569=00 | 63,034=00 | — |
| 1985 | 1,98,196=00 | 2,58,861=00 | — |
| 1986 | 4,09,709=00 | 5,42,803=00 | — |
| 1987 | 5,22,311=00 | 5,06,440=00 | — |
| 1988 | 3,01,183=00 | 4,76,357=00 | — |
| 1989 | 6,42,645=00 | 6,56,020=00 | — |
| 1990 | 6,19,507=00 | 5,50,822=00 | — |
| 1991 | 6,46,827=00 | 5,44,717=00 | — |
| 1992 | — | — | — |

Source :- District and Sessions Judge, Sidhi

**Table No. 56**

**No. of Civil Suits**

| Year | Suits for Money and Movable Property | Title and Other Suits |
|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 145 | 103 |
| 1985 | 137 | 185 |
| 1986 | 1193 | 165 |
| 1987 | 624 | 154 |
| 1988 | 1123 | 591 |
| 1989 | 1124 | 269 |
| 1990 | 1608 | 605 |
| 1991 | 678 | 405 |
| 1992 | 751 | 537 |

Source :- District and Sessions Judge, Sidhi

**Table No. 57**

**Home Guards Trained**

| Year | No. of Home Guards Trained | No. of Camps |
|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 25 | |
| 1980 | 23 = 48 | 2 |
| 1985 | 10 = 10<br>18 | 1 |
| 1986 | 10 = 28<br>44 | 2 |
| 1987 | 31 = 75<br>21 | 2 |
| 1988 | 20 = 41<br>62 | 2 |
| 1989 | 62 = 124<br>75 | 2 |
| 1990 | 75<br>53 = 203<br>60 | 3 |
| 1991 | 12 = 72<br>9 | 2 |
| 1992 | 25 = 34<br>18 = 18 | 2<br>1 |

Source :- District Commandant, Home Guards, Sidhi





**Table No. 58**

**Duration of Cases**

| Year | Without Trial | Exparte | Admission | Compromised | After Full Trial | Referred to Arbitration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 491 | 11590 | 3236 | 27942 | 4082 | 20985 |
| 1985 | 750 | 1207 | 7620 | 21480 | 4530 | 12359 |
| 1986 | 1206 | 2215 | 8415 | 16498 | 2218 | 19817 |
| 1987 | 5523 | 38820 | 2149 | 95910 | 3295 | 65650 |
| 1988 | 20646 | 27942 | 6622 | 25613 | 1783 | 81173 |
| 1989 | 21577 | 39721 | 4530 | 27942 | 5925 | 19940 |
| 1990 | 4380 | 5980 | 4380 | 1590 | 6722 | 24972 |
| 1991 | 10940 | 3972 | 2561 | 2267 | 6323 | 64502 |
| 1992 | 4880 | 8069 | 7751 | 2793 | 5573 | 27942 |

Source :- District and Sessions Judge, Sidhi

## Table No. 59

### Pending Suits and their Disposal

| Year | | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Pending at the Beginning | 1160 | 275 | 874 | 715 | 1548 | 2755 | 1548 | 6149 | 951 |
| 2. | Instituted | 4120 | 228 | 862 | 887 | 921 | 4238 | 1679 | 4979 | 252 |
| 3. | Revived | 2556 | 268 | 784 | 635 | 8720 | 9822 | 1729 | 8917 | 508 |
| 4. | Otherwise Received | 937 | 887 | 659 | 490 | 6012 | 2021 | 5288 | 1347 | 727 |
| 5. | Total | 8773 | 1658 | 3179 | 2727 | 1720( | 18836 | 10244 | 21392 | 2438 |
| 6. | Disposed By Transfer | 215 | 159 | 416 | 109 | 4082 | 4979 | 3775 | 3241 | 1196 |
| 7. | Otherwise Disposed | 43 | 25 | 159 | 19 | 1204 | 8473 | 7825 | 2899 | 2442 |
| 8. | Pending at the End | 105 | 127 | 1341 | 1206 | 4530 | 4125 | 3577 | 4770 | 2088 |

Source - District and Sessions Judge, Sidhi



## Table No. 60

### Appellate Cases

| Year | | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | | **Regular Appeals** | | | | | | |
| 1. | Pending at the Beginning | 454 | 513 | 910 | 1014 | 1363 | 1339 | 1852 | 3278 | 2103 |
| 2. | Instituted and Reinstituted | 502 | 195 | 757 | 1188 | 1644 | 1177 | 2182 | 5101 | 1853 |
| 3. | Otherwise Received | 553 | 418 | 502 | 1092 | 1661 | 1852 | 3637 | 1852 | 1263 |

(Contd.)

| | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **Miscellaneous Appeals** | | | | | | |
| 1. | Pending at the Beginning | 2458 | 1726 | 765 | 1237 | 3220 | 1872 | 1350 | 1566 | 1281 |
| 2. | Instituted and Reinstituted | 1539 | 1223 | 1912 | 1347 | 1331 | 1566 | 1171 | 2894 | 1839 |
| 3. | Otherwise Received | 1020 | 2842 | 1652 | 1533 | 1157 | 1157 | 1773 | 1645 | 1075 |

Source - District and Sessions Judge, Sidhi

## Table No. 61

### Disposal of Suits

| Year | Suits disposed off by | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | District Courts | Subordinate Civil Courts | Courts of Small Causes |
| 1975 | 10 | 84 | - |
| 1980 | 10 | 153 | 13 |
| 1985 | 8 | 94 | 18 |
| 1986 | 3 | 407 | 53 |
| 1987 | 1 | 86 | 81 |
| 1988 | 4 | 692 | 25 |
| 1989 | 39 | 342 | 14 |
| 1990 | 55 | 373 | 8 |
| 1991 | 70 | 522 | 9 |
| 1992 | 90 | 278 | 6 |

Source - District and Sessions Judge, Sidhi

**Table No. 62**

**Incidence of Crimes**

| Year | Dacoity | Robbery | Murder | Burglary | Cattle theft | Thefts Ordinary | Smuggling | Kidnapping. | Sex-Crimes | Miscellaneous IPC Crimes | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1975 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 336 | 43 | 293 | - | 9 | 3 | 319 | 1028 |
| 1980 | 10 | 8 | 27 | 395 | 43 | 339 | - | 7 | 5 | 537 | 1371 |
| 1985 | 8 | 17 | 38 | 287 | 37 | 323 | - | 2 | 17 | 1211 | 1940 |
| 1986 | 11 | 19 | 33 | 299 | 28 | 345 | - | 14 | 13 | 1060 | 1832 |
| 1987 | 7 | 24 | 35 | 277 | 31 | 254 | - | 16 | 15 | 1060 | 1719 |
| 1988 | 5 | 17 | 41 | 289 | 28 | 260 | - | 14 | 16 | 1104 | 1774 |
| 1989 | 4 | 10 | 38 | 271 | 23 | 262 | - | 12 | 13 | 1083 | 1716 |
| 1990 | 5 | 15 | 39 | 358 | 17 | 287 | - | 11 | 13 | 1176 | 1921 |
| 1991 | 9 | 19 | 49 | 391 | 26 | 291 | - | 7 | 7 | 1377 | 2176 |
| 1992 | 6 | 29 | 36 | 479 | 48 | 374 | - | 19 | 18 | 1529 | 2538 |

Source - Superintendent of Police, Sidhi



**Table No. 63**

**Strength and Cost of Civil Police**

| Year | Sanctioned Strenght of Police Force | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S.P ASP/ Dy S.P. | TI/SI/ ASI | Head Constables | Constables | Total | Cost (In Rs.) |
| 1975 | 2 | 29 | 61 | 251 | 343 | 1222813/- |
| 1980 | 3 | 33 | 72 | 286 | 394 | 2971144/- |
| 1985 | 4 | 59 | 109 | 398 | 570 | 7006508/- |
| 1986 | 4 | 60 | 111 | 404 | 579 | 8166805/- |
| 1987 | 4 | 60 | 111 | 404 | 579 | 10851959/- |
| 1988 | 5 | 74 | 119 | 425 | 623 | 13578398/- |
| 1989 | 7 | 73 | 121 | 426 | 627 | 16103650/- |
| 1990 | 7 | 74 | 120 | 426 | 627 | 18819869/- |
| 1991 | 7 | 74 | 120 | 426 | 627 | 19870564/- |
| 1992 | 7 | 72 | 113 | 427 | 619 | 19497244/- |

Source - Superintendent of Police, Sidhi

**Table No. 64**

**Cases Under Special and Local Laws**

| Year | No. of Cases Under | | | No. of Offenders | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Excise Act | Gambling Act | Prohibition Act | Excise Act | Gambling Act | Prohibition Act |
| 1975 | 11 | 13 | - | 12 | 88 | - |
| 1980 | 82 | 39 | - | 82 | 90 | - |
| 1985 | 267 | 58 | - | 268 | 244 | - |
| 1986 | 281 | 50 | - | 286 | 221 | - |
| 1987 | 310 | 61 | - | 316 | 276 | - |
| 1988 | 356 | 80 | - | 379 | 337 | - |
| 1989 | 467 | 107 | - | 472 | 498 | - |
| 1990 | 332 | 72 | - | 332 | 351 | - |
| 1991 | 202 | 59 | - | 204 | 264 | - |
| 1992 | 350 | 131 | - | 350 | 484 | - |

Source - Superintendent of Police, Sidhi

## Table No. 65
## Property Stolen

| Year | No. of Cases in which Property was | | Total Value of Property (In Rs.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stolen | Recovered | Stolen | Recoverd |
| 1975 | 655 | 212 | 265610/- | 82068/- |
| 1980 | 775 | 194 | 928791/- | 417382/- |
| 1985 | 657 | 225 | 1472161/- | 468165/- |
| 1986 | 694 | 274 | 1906320/- | 1041029/- |
| 1987 | 582 | 222 | 3468116/- | 1045216/- |
| 1988 | 588 | 243 | 1583260/- | 931658/- |
| 1989 | 565 | 202 | 2406085 | 1348073/- |
| 1990 | 687 | 218 | 2867311/- | 1019488/- |
| 1991 | 750 | 219 | 6242518/- | 4025785/- |
| 1992 | 957 | 288 | 5392152/- | 1857981/- |

Source - Superintendent of Police, Sidhi

## Table No. 66
## Ordinary Thefts

| Year | No. of Cases | | No. of Persons Convicted | Total Value of Property (In Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported | Investigated | | |
| 1975 | 293 | 257 | 4 | 97319/ |
| 1980 | 339 | 301 | 3 | 525163/- |
| 1985 | 323 | 308 | 2 | 658473/- |
| 1986 | 345 | 325 | 2 | 1093077/- |
| 1987 | 254 | 249 | - | 1088790/- |
| 1988 | 260 | 249 | 4 | 755277/- |
| 1989 | 262 | 259 | 5 | 1082369/- |
| 1990 | 287 | 277 | 3 | 1426201/ |
| 1991 | 291 | 290 | 2 | 1819353/ |
| 1992 | 374 | 371 | 4 | 1780419/ |

Source - Superintendent of Police, Sidhi



## Table No. 67
## Miscellaneous Thefts

| Year | Thefts | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Copper Wire | Cattle | Cycles | Motor Cycles and Accessories | Fire Arms |
| 1975 | 9 | 43 | 16 | 1 | 2 |
| 1980 | 1 | 43 | 16 | 2 | - |
| 1985 | - | 37 | 56 | - | - |
| 1986 | 1 | 38 | 21 | 3 | 2 |
| 1987 | 10 | 31 | 37 | 11 | - |
| 1988 | 10 | 28 | 18 | 12 | - |
| 1989 | 12 | 23 | 22 | 11 | - |
| 1990 | 17 | 17 | 25 | 10 | 2 |
| 1991 | - | 26 | 24 | 14 | - |
| 1992 | - | 48 | 35 | 12 | - |

Source - Superintendent of Police, S dhi

## Table No. 68
## Crime Situation

| Year | No. of Offences | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported | Investigated | Detected | In which conviction obtained |
| 1975 | 1028 | 992 | 467 | 89 |
| 1980 | 1371 | 1333 | 894 | 78 |
| 1985 | 1940 | 1925 | 1427 | 123 |
| 1986 | 1832 | 1812 | 1306 | 138 |
| 1987 | 1719 | 1713 | 1305 | 135 |
| 1988 | 1774 | 1763 | 1351 | 134 |
| 1989 | 1716 | 1712 | 1313 | 143 |
| 1990 | 1921 | 1909 | 1389 | 152 |
| 1991 | 2176 | 2174 | 1579 | 158 |
| 1992 | 2538 | 2534 | 1780 | 161 |

Source - Superintendent of Police, Sidhi

## Table No. 69

## Cognizable Crimes

| Year | No. of Cases | | | No. of Persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported | Investigated | Sent up for trial | Tried | Acquitted or discharged |
| 1975 | 1028 | 992 | 467 | 1075 | 37 |
| 1980 | 1371 | 1333 | 694 | 1621 | 32 |
| 1985 | 1940 | 1925 | 1427 | 3087 | 48 |
| 1986 | 1832 | 1812 | 1306 | 2903 | 37 |
| 1987 | 1719 | 1713 | 1305 | 2828 | 38 |
| 1988 | 1774 | 1763 | 1351 | 2788 | 58 |
| 1989 | 1716 | 1712 | 1313 | 2748 | 61 |
| 1990 | 1921 | 1909 | 1389 | 3117 | 49 |
| 1991 | 2176 | 2174 | 1579 | 3167 | 41 |
| 1992 | 2538 | 2534 | 1780 | 3987 | 63 |

Source - Superintendent of Police, Sidhi

## Table No. 70

## Population and Income of Sidhi Municipality

| Year | Population | Income (In Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 19,654 | 11,48,309 |
| 1985-86 | - | 59,02,653 |
| 1986-87 | - | 33,02,653 |
| 1987-88 | - | 50,88,485 |
| 1988-89 | - | 44,41,195 |
| 1989-90 | - | 38,51,104 |
| 1990-91 | 28,661 | 28,94,694 |

Source - Zila Shankhiyki Pustika, 1986,1991



## Table No. 71

## Gram Panchayats and Janpad Panchayats

| Year | Number of Gram Panchayats | No. of Villages of Grampanchayats | Number of Janpad Panchayats |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 311 | 1,774 | 8 |
| 1985-86 | 393 | 1,774 | 8 |
| 1986-87 | 393 | 1,910 | 8 |
| 1987-88 | 393 | 1,910 | 8 |
| 1988-89 | 501 | 1,910 | 8 |
| 1990-91 | 501 | 1,910 | 8 |

Source - Zila Shankhiyki Pustika 1986, 1991

## Table No. 72

## Growth of Literacy Percentage

| Population | 1981 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 14.96 | 22.54 |
| Male | 24.63 | 33.70 |
| Female | 4.79 | 10.43 |
| Rural (Total) | 14.19 | 20.50 |
| Rural (Male) | 23.68 | 31.48 |
| Rural (Female) | 4.26 | 8.74 |
| Urban (Total) | 53.11 | 51.97 |
| Urban (Male) | 66.47 | 63.01 |
| Urban (Female) | 35.01 | 37.57 |

Source :- 1. Census of India 1981 Part II B

2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991 (Provisional Computer Sheet)

**Table No. 73**

**Number of Schools upto Higher Secondary Level**

| Year | Primary Schools | Middle Schools | High Schools | High Higher Secondary Schools | Professional and Other Schools |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1975-76 | 935 | 124 | - | 124 | 1 |
| 1980-81 | 1,031 | 162 | - | 33 | 2 |
| 1985-86 | 1,168 | 170 | - | 60 | 3 |
| 1986-87 | 1,197 | 189 | 31 | 32 | 3 |
| 1987-88 | 1,213 | 231 | 31 | 38 | 3 |
| 1988-89 | 1,235 | 243 | 32 | 40 | 3 |
| 1989-90 | 1,250 | 263 | 48 | 44 | 3 |
| 1990-91 | 1,261 | 259 | 52 | 46 | 3 |

Source - District Statistical Handbook 1976, 1986 and 1991

**Table No. 74**

**Number of Teachers upto Higher Secondary Level**

| Year | Primary Schools | Middle Schools | High Schools | Higher Secondary Schools | Professional and Other Schools |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1975-76 | 1,489 | 772 | - | 397 | N.A. |
| 1980-81 | 1,834 | 780 | - | 404 | 36 |
| 1985-86 | 2,218 | 1,051 | - | 759 | 49 |
| 1986-87 | 2,073 | 1,155 | 286 | 544 | 49 |
| 1987-88 | 2,010 | 1,258 | 263 | 637 | 43 |
| 1988-89 | 2,200 | 1,137 | 288 | 665 | 43 |
| 1989-90 | 2,318 | 1,321 | 394 | 792 | 45 |
| 1990-91 | 2,321 | 1,369 | 392 | 800 | 42 |

Source - District Statistical Handbook 1976, 1989 and 1991



**Table No. 75**

**Number of Students upto Higher Secondary Level**

| Year | Primary Schools | | Middle Schools | | Higher Secondary Schools | | Professional and Other Institutions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 1980-81 | 44,023 | 13,045 | 14,650 | 2,923 | 11,082 | 971 | 457 | 17 |
| 1985-86 | 66,345 | 25,162 | 27,018 | 8,293 | 18,650 | 2,357 | 460 | 14 |
| 1986-87 | 68,632 | 28,641 | 28,308 | 9,447 | 13,023 | 1,260 | 534 | 10 |
| 1987-88 | 70,435 | 29,621 | 33,070 | 11,971 | 16,513 | 1,886 | 594 | 12 |
| 1988-89 | 63,998 | 30,422 | 37,975 | 14,181 | 19,716 | 2,478 | 60 | 10 |
| 1989-90 | 71,408 | 35,018 | 38,060 | N.A. | 21,026 | 3,235 | 372 | 17 |
| 1990-91 | 66,177 | 31,630 | 39,065 | 15,244 | 28,880 | 2,530 | 301 | 8 |

Source - District Statistical Handbook

**Table No. 76**

**Number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students upto Higher Secondary Level**

| Year | Primary | | Middle | | High/Higher Secondary | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S.C. | S.T. | S.C. | S.T. | S.C. | S.T. |
| 1975-76 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1980-81 | 3,921 | 11,598 | 806 | 1,710 | 504 | 971 |
| 1985-86 | 8,970 | 23,068 | 2,767 | 6,545 | 1,340 | 2,162 |
| 1986-87 | 9,468 | 25,094 | 2,716 | 6,590 | 1,282 | 1,642 |
| 1987-88 | 9,661 | 25,145 | 3,433 | 7,638 | 2,031 | 2,312 |
| 1988-89 | 10,326 | 28,335 | 3,398 | 9,048 | 1,636 | 3,612 |
| 1989-90 | 11,570 | 25,772 | 2,748 | 5,221 | 355 | 1,439 |
| 1990-91 | 10,799 | 28,976 | 3,560 | 7,316 | 2,138 | 3,345 |

Source - District Statistical Handbook 1976,1986 and 1991

**Table No. 77**

**Progress of Government College, Rampur, Sidhi**

| Year | No. of Students | No. of Teachers | Income (Including Govt. Grants) | Expenditure (In Rs.) | No. of Books in Library |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | | | | | |
| 1985-86 | 98 | 9 | 65,000.000 | 64,997.50 | - |
| 1986-87 | 100 | 10 | 70,000.00 | 68,619.10 | - |
| 1987-88 | 74 | 10 | 1,25,000.00 | 89,637.40 | - |
| 1988-89 | 58 | 10 | 90,000.00 | 72,678.00 | - |
| 1989-90 | 119 | 10 | 1,49,500.00 | 1,47,323.00 | - |
| 1990-91 | 102 | 10 | 1,40,000.00 | 1,35,462.00 | - |
| 1991-92 | 128 | 10 | 1,28,820.00 | 1,19,274.00 | - |
| 1992-93 | 139 | 11 | 1,00,000.00 | 87,987.00 | - |
| 1993-94 | 118 | 13 | 30,000.00 | 29,332.00 | 4,004 |

Source - Principal, Government Degree College, Rampur



**Table No. 78**

**Progress of Government Girls College, Sidhi**

| Year | No. of Students | | | Income | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arts | Commerce | Total | (In Rs.) | (In Rs.) |
| 1985-86 | 88 | 33 | 121 | 3,42,245 | 3,42,245 |
| 1986-87 | 110 | 34 | 144 | 5,66,902 | 5,66,902 |
| 1987-88 | 120 | 16 | 136 | 6,99,335 | 6,99,335 |
| 1988-89 | 58 | 17 | 75 | 7,64,540 | 7,64,590 |
| 1989-90 | 53 | 27 | 80 | 8,92,081 | 6,92,081 |
| 1990-91 | 30 | 44 | 74 | 10,26,400 | 10,26,400 |
| 1991-92 | 54 | 55 | 103 | 11,82,359 | 11,82,359 |
| 1992-93 | 59 | 67 | 126 | 13,02,959 | 18,02,959 |

Source - Principal Government Girls College, Sidhi

**Table No. 79**

**Progress of Government Girls College, Manjholi**

| Year | No. of Students | No. of Teachers | Income (Including Govt. Grant) (In Rs.) | Expenditure (In Rs.) | Govt. Grant (In Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1985-86 | 49 | 06 | 3,610 | 55,745 | 38,00 |
| 1986-87 | 95 | 07 | 5,771 | 1,54,154 | 52,000 |
| 1987-88 | 96 | 07 | 4,790 | 2,93,429 | 42,000 |
| 1988-89 | 29 | 04 | 2,234 | 3,33,926 | 87,000 |
| 1989-90 | 67 | 05 | 4,254 | 3,67,889 | 1,41,000 |
| 1990-91 | 70 | 05 | 5,336 | 4,33,850 | 1,33,000 |
| 1991-92 | 81 | 06 | 6,270 | 5,87,115 | 8,40,000 |
| 1992-93 | 95 | 07 | 7,151 | 65,04,338 | 7,60,000 |

Source - Principal Government Girls College, Manjholi

**Table No. 80**

**Progress of Government College, Churhat**

| Year | No. of Students | No. of Teachers | Income (Including Govt. Grant) (In. Rs.) | Expenditure (In. Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1989-90 | 104 | 04 | 1,00,000 | Nil |
| 1990-91 | 69 | 04 | 82,760 | 58,760 |
| 1991-92 | 85 | 04 | 77,000 | 38,863 |
| 1992-93 | 94 | 04 | 95,800 | 90,029 |

Source - Principal, Govt. College, Churhat

**Table No. 81**

**Births, Deaths and their Rates in Sidhi District**

| Year | Total No. of Births | Total No. of Deaths | Birth Rate Per Mille | Death Rate Per Mille |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 5,134 | 2,955 | 11.40 | 47.15 |
| 1985 | 4,868 | 3,055 | 40.25 | 27.7 |
| 1986 | 7,080 | 3,688 | 28.3 | 11.4 |
| 1987 | 7,341 | 3,725 | 28.34 | 13.26 |
| 1988 | 7,876 | 3,840 | 31.39 | 13.59 |
| 1989 | 6,595 | 3,434 | 33.11 | 14.73 |
| 1990 | 7,461 | 3,845 | 34.60 | 14.14 |
| 1991 | 6,092 | 3,670 | 30.33 | 13.91 |
| 1992 | 7,274 | 4,545 | 31.88 | 25.40 |

Source - District Statistical Officer, Sidhi



**Table No. 82**

**Deaths and their Causes in Sidhi District**

| Year | Cholera | Smallpox | Fever | Diarrhoea and Dysentery | Respi-ratory Causes (T.B.) | Injuries/ Accidents | All Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | - | - | 1,279 | 106 | - | 237 | 1,333 |
| 1985 | - | 20 | 974 | 131 | 26 | 230 | 1,674 |
| 1986 | - | 33 | 893 | 142 | 33 | 68 | 2,519 |
| 1987 | - | - | 838 | 153 | 30 | 54 | 2,650 |
| 1988 | 10 | 11 | 699 | 112 | 41 | 417 | 2,539 |
| 1989 | - | - | 666 | 65 | 34 | 538 | 2,131 |
| 1990 | - | 7 | 783 | 96 | 6 | 571 | 2,301 |
| 1991 | - | - | 840 | 86 | 58 | 341 | 2,345 |
| 1992 | - | 7 | 1,072 | 44 | 86 | 505 | 2,833 |

Source - District Statistical Officer, Sidhi

**Table No. 83**

**Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates in Sidhi District**

| Year | Infant Mortality Per 1000 Live Births | Maternal Mortality Per 1000 Total Births |
|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 112 | 12 |
| 1985 | 116 | 8 |
| 1986 | 173 | 2 |
| 1987 | 169 | 4 |
| 1988 | 192 | 5 |
| 1989 | 182 | 5 |
| 1990 | 157 | 7 |
| 1991 | 159 | 7 |
| 1992 | 201 | 10 |

Source - District Statistical Officer, Sidhi

**Table No. 84**

**Vaccination Work in Sidhi District**

| Year | Primary Vaccination | Revaccination |
|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 1,605 | 180 |
| 1985-86 | 2,670 | 972 |
| 1986-87 | 2,890 | 1,081 |
| 1987-88 | 3,409 | 1,780 |
| 1988-89 | 5,010 | 1,854 |
| 1989-90 | 26,663 | 2,677 |
| 1990-91 | 29,107 | 11,791 |
| 1991-92 | 11,981 | 12,179 |
| 1992-93 | 32,227 | 12,970 |

Primary Vaccination = Children given. Completed-Dose of Polio, DPT, BCG measles.

Source - Chief Medical and Health Officer, Sidhi

**Table No. 85**

**Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients Treated in Sidhi District**

| Year | Indoor | Outdoor |
|---|---|---|
| 1975 | 6,200 | 3,43,314 |
| 1980 | 8,019 | 3,68,729 |
| 1985 | 11,696 | 2,25,951 |
| 1986 | 13,245 | 2,75,300 |
| 1987 | 14,793 | 3,14,218 |
| 1988 | 19,932 | 1,40,895 |
| 1989 | 14,061 | 4,43,239 |
| 1990 | 15,538 | 4,80,291 |
| 1991 | 22,849 | 5,43,438 |
| 1992 | 24,312 | 5,78,312 |
| 1993 Upto 31st March | 1,650 | 22,737 |

Source - Chief Medical and Health Officer, Sidhi



**Table No. 86**

**Primary Health Centres in the District**

**(As On 31.3.1993)**

| S.No. | Name of P.H.C. | Location (Tahsil) | Year/Date of Opening | Sub-Centre |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Semariya | Gopad Banas | 1.4.52 | 35 |
| 2. | Waidhan | Singrauli | 1.4.57 | 67 |
| 3. | Sihawal | Sihawal | 1.4.56 | 32 |
| 4. | Deosar | Deosar | 2.10.62 | 39 |
| 5. | Majhauli | Maj hauli | 1.4.60 | 27 |
| 6. | Rampur Naikin | Rampur Naikin | 1.4.61 | 32 |
| 7. | Chitrangi | Chitrangi | 2.10.53 | 26 |
| 8. | Kusumi | Kusumi | 29.3.63 | 19 |
| 9. | Bairdah | Chitrangi | 26.10.87 | - |
| 10. | Karthua | Chitrangi | 12.6.87 | - |
| 11. | Barka | Deosar | 22.6.87 | - |
| 12. | Bhuimad | Kusumi | 31.3.87 | - |
| 13. | Supela | Sihawal | 26.10.87 | - |
| 14. | Tala | Majhauli | 26.10.87 | - |
| 15. | Pokhara | Sihawal | 30.3.88 | - |
| 16. | Pondi | Kusumi | 15.5.81 | - |
| 17. | Bagelara | Chitrangi | 23.12.81 | - |
| 18. | Tingudi | Deosar | 1.4.83 | - |
| 19. | Langhadol | Singrauli | 1.2.85 | - |
| 20. | Nakjhar | Sihawal | 1.11.81 | - |
| 21. | Amiliya | Sihawal | 30.3.79 | - |
| 22. | Khutar | Singrauli | 30.3.79 | - |
| 23. | Barigawan | Churhat | 12.12.89 | - |
| 24. | Amarpur | Sihawal | 7.2.90 | - |
| 25. | Korshar | Chitrangi | 7.2.90 | - |
| 26. | Pand | Majhauli | 7.2.90 | - |

Source - Chief Medical & Health Officer, Sidhi

**Table No. 87**

**List of Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Sidhi District (As On 31.3.1993)**

| S.No. | Name of Dispensaries | Tahsil | Year of Opening |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Amaruah | Gopad Banas | 1957 |
| 2. | Chauphal | " | 1962 |
| 3. | Hadbada Gandhigrama | " | 1964 |
| 4. | Pawdari | " | 1974 |
| 5. | Hadbado Upani | " | 1969 |
| 6. | Januniha Kalu | " | 1983 |
| 7. | Badrawara | " | 1982 |
| 8. | Upani | " | 1981 |
| 9. | Nabuha | " | 1986 |
| 10. | Baghawari | " | 1976 |
| 11. | Dougarh | " | 1971 |
| 12. | Hinauti | Sihawal | 1956 |
| 13. | Chitbariya | " | 1981 |
| 14. | Amarpur Jhumariya | " | 1968 |
| 15. | Bahari | " | 1956 |
| 16. | Khutali | " | 1987 |
| 17. | Khaira | " | 1983 |
| 18. | Sonbara | " | 1976 |
| 19. | Hatwa | " | 1967 |
| 20. | Pokhara | " | 1967 |
| 21. | Osdhiya Belha | " | 1909 |
| 22. | Tarka | " | 1986 |
| 23. | Jamuar | " | 1986 |
| 24. | Kuspari | Churhat | 1967 |
| 25. | Kamarji | " | 1956 |
| 26. | Radaypur | " | 1977 |
| 27. | Mabai | " | 1988 |
| 28. | Babhau | " | 1977 |
| 29. | Padkhuri | Churhat | 1967 |

(Contd.)



| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30. | Bharatpur | Rampur Naikin | 1962 |
| 31. | Baghad | " | 1985 |
| 32. | Amalai | " | 1985 |
| 33. | Chandrah | " | 1976 |
| 34. | Bhitari | " | 1956 |
| 35. | Chakrapur | " | 1967 |
| 36. | Kathar | " | 1977 |
| 37. | Lamsarai | Chitrangi | 1967 |
| 38. | Bichhi | " | 1956 |
| 39. | Kulkwar | " | 1956 |
| 40. | Gopala | " | 1977 |
| 41. | Dudhamaniya | " | 1956 |
| 42. | Dharauli | " | 1967 |
| 43. | Sarai | Deosar | 1956 |
| 44. | Jhara | " | 1984 |
| 45. | Rajaniya | " | 1977 |
| 46. | Gijwar | Majhauli | 1956 |
| 47. | Patharaula | " | 1980 |
| 48. | Gajari | " | 1968 |
| 49. | Bakoba | " | 1976 |
| 50. | Madra | " | 1984 |
| 51. | Kamachh | Kusumi | 1983 |
| 52. | Juri | Kusumi | 1956 |
| 53. | Shankar Pur Bhadaura | " | 1968 |
| 54. | Bhuimad | " | 1969 |
| 55. | Bastura (Hani) | " | 1986 |
| 56. | Kushalar | " | 1986 |
| 57. | Khutor | Singrauli | 1956 |
| 58. | Chargoda | " | 1964 |
| 59. | Karaunti | " | 1977 |
| 60. | Deori Banoha | Singrauli | 1969 |
| 61. | Handa | " | 1956 |

Source - Superintendent-cum-District Ayurveda Officer, Sidhi

**Table No. 88**

**Active and Passive Malaria Surveillance Operations**

| Year | No. of Fever Cases Detected | | No. of Cases in which Blood Smears collected | | M.C.C. | Result | | No. of Villages in which D.D.T Spraying done |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Active | Passive | Active | Passive | | | | |
| 1980 | 1,05,608 | 22,908 | 1,05,608 | 22,908 | 2,326 | 1378 PV + 928 PF | | 247 |
| 1985 | 40,259 | 6,787 | 40,259 | 6,783 | 486 | 393 " + 93 " | | 575 |
| 1986 | 67,401 | 9,332 | 67,401 | 9,332 | 297 | 229 " + 68 " | | 440 |
| 1987 | 60,746 | 7,496 | 60,747 | 7,496 | 483 | 384 " + 99 " | | 1,432 |
| 1988 | 67,195 | 10,230 | 67,195 | 10,230 | 694 | 449 " + 245 " | | 1,418 |
| 1989 | 66,200 | 15,877 | 66,200 | 15,877 | 805 | 500 " + 305 " | | 659 |
| 1990 | 68,320 | 14,564 | 68,320 | 14,564 | 688 | 594 " + 94 " | | 705 |
| 1991 | 73,246 | 17,122 | 73,246 | 17,122 | 1,097 | 849 " + 248 " | | 75 |
| 1992 | 89,808 | 16,292 | 89,808 | 16,292 | 1,162 | 746 " + 416 " | | 43 & 9 vill. |
| 1993 (Upto 31st March) | 10,294 | 1,981 | 10,294 | 1,981 | 55 | 29 " + 26 " | | Nil |

Source - District Malaria Officer, Sidhi



**Table No. 89**

**Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes helped by Employment Exchange**

| Year | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Registered | Provided Employment | Registered | Provided Employment |
| 1980 | 107 | 1 | 150 | - |
| 1985 | 145 | 31 | 242 | 92 |
| 1986 | 216 | 6 | 339 | 8 |
| 1987 | 182 | 1 | 284 | 1 |
| 1988 | 254 | 14 | 278 | 36 |
| 1989 | 453 | 8 | 653 | 5 |
| 1990 | 278 | 16 | 400 | 41 |
| 1991 | 314 | 9 | 456 | 9 |
| 1992 | 409 | 12 | 653 | 10 |

Source - District Employment Officer, Sidhi

**Table No. 90**

**M.P. Shops and Establishment Act, 1958**

| S.No. | Name of Town | Year of Application |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sidhi | 1972 |

**Table No. 91**

**No. of Shops and Establishments**

| Year | No. of Shops and Establishments | No. of Workers Covered |
|---|---|---|
| 1986 | 499 | 103 |
| 1987 | 527 | 93 |
| 1988 | 551 | 105 |
| 1989 | 547 | 105 |
| 1990 | 594 | 105 |
| 1991 | 596 | 105 |
| 1992 | 626 | 105 |

Source - Assistant Labour Commissioner, Satna (Rewa) Div. Satna

## Table No. 92

## Elections in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency, 1977 - 1989

| Year of Election | Total No. of | |
|---|---|---|
| | Votes | Valid Votes polled |
| 1977 | 5,90957 | 2,53,659 |
| 1980 | 6,68,510 | 2,63,861 |
| 1984 | 7,43,683 | 3, 61,219 |
| 1989 | 9,92,279 | 4,43,080 |

Source:- Lok Sabha Election, Report of the respective years

* Reserved for Scheduled Tribes from 1980



## Table No. 93

## Vidhan Sabha Elections in Sidhi District, 1977-1990

| Year of Election | Total No. of (a) Voters (b) Valid Votes Polled | Name and Class of Constituency | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Churhat | Sidhi | Gopadbanas | Dhauhani (ST) | Deosar (ST) | Singroli (SC) |
| 1977 | (a) | 75,336 | 69,572 | 69,553 | 66,277 | 69,194 | 72,298 |
| | (b) | 39,843 | 26,740 | 30,280 | 23,250 | 19,413 | 23,752 |
| 1980 | (a) | 82,366 | 79,708 | 78,862 | 25,012 | 79,216 | 86,402 |
| | (b) | 47,232 | 36,353 | 33,883 | 23,835 | 24,796 | 26,761 |
| 1985 | (a) | 93,511 | 89,705 | 86,197 | 81,984 | 92,176 | 1,01,789 |
| | (b) | 56,618 | 41.788 | 36,947 | 30,851 | 36,969 | 36,848 |
| 1990 | (a) | 1,21,817 | 1,22,811 | 1,17,913 | 1,09,530 | 1,24,496 | 1,39,580 |
| | (b) | 74,468 | 62,158 | 64,134 | 51,726 | 50,771 | 57,549 |

Source :- Vidhan Sabha Election Report of the respective Years.

**Table No. 94**

**Votes Polled by Political Parties in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency, 1977-1989**

| Year of Election | Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cong (I) | BLD | Cong (u) | Janta | BJP | Jp | DD | BSP |
| 1977 | 65,495 | 1,41,968 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1980 | 1,43,427 | - | 13,609 | 72,742 | - | - | - | - |
| 1984 | 2,23,248 | - | - | - | 1,03,279 | 5,569 | - | - |
| 1989 | 1,72,909 | - | - | - | 2,22,776 | | 16,369, | 10536 |

Source :- Lok Sabha Election Report of the respective years

* Reseerved for Schduled Tribes from 1980.

**Table No. 95**

**Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1977**

| | Name and class of Constituency | Total No. of Valid Votes Polled By | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cong (I) | J.P. |
| 1. | Churhat | 20,346 | 12,354 |
| 2. | Sidhi | 7,548 | 5,383 |
| 3. | Gopad banas | 6,324 | 10,396 |
| 4. | Dhauhani (ST) | 3,875 | 10,010 |
| 5. | Deosar (ST) | 3,188 | 12,560 |
| 6. | Singroli (SC) | 1,399 | 12,111 |

Seurce .- Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1977

**Table No. 96**

**Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1980**

| | Name and Class of Constituency | Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cong (I) | B.J.P. | C.P.I | J (JP) | J(S.R.) | J (S.C.) | CPI(M) |
| 1. | Churhat | 32,999 | 298 | 2,080 | 8,786 | 212 | 1,665 | - |
| 2. | Sidhi | 18,475 | 2,076 | - | 1,503 | - | 1,183 | 196 |
| 3. | Gopadbanas | 15,219 | 3,090 | 2,092 | 1,923 | 705 | 699 | - |
| 4. | Dhauhani (ST) | 12,245 | 2,475 | - | 2,630 | - | 1,991 | - |
| 5. | Deosar (ST) | 11,927 | 1,115 | - | 673 | - | - | - |
| 6. | Singroli (SC) | 8,817 | 7,355 | - | 8,398 | - | - | - |

Source :- Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1980.

**Tbble No. 97**

**Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1985**

| | Name and Class of Constituency | Total No.of Valid Votes Polled by | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cong (I) | BJP | Janta | Lokdal | Com. |
| 1. | Churhat | 41,048 | 5,433 | 5.188 | 628 | 960 |
| 2. | Sidhi | 19,879 | 7,233 | 783 | 217 | - |
| 3. | Gopadbanas | 17,578 | 11,468 | 219 | 206 | 854 |
| 4. | Dhauhani (ST) | 8,249 | 7,793 | 1,456 | 319 | - |
| 5. | Deosar (ST) | 12,088 | 21,676 | 1,144 | - | - |
| 6. | Singroli (SC) | 15,316 | 17,701 | 2,066 | - | 1,372 |

Source :- Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1985.

**Table No. 98**

**Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1990**

| | Name and Class of Constituency | Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cong (I) | BJP | B.S.P. | D.D. | J.P. | L.D.(B) | C.P.I |
| 1. | Churhat | 38,545 | 22,470 | 9,962 | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Sidhi | 28,807 | 19,347 | 1,122 | 919 | 7,588 | 113 | - |
| 3. | Gopadbanas | 17,061 | 6,771 | 1,517 | 234 | - | - | 1,772 |
| 4. | Dhauhani (ST) | 8,549 | 20,855 | 2,033 | 1,502 | 9,513 | 332 | - |
| 5. | Deosar (ST) | 14,163 | 20,831 | 1,851 | 1,563 | - | - | - |
| 6. | Singroli (SC) | 15,333 | 28,042 | - | 1,268 | - | - | - |

Source :- Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1990.







**Table No.99**

**List of Newspapers (1993)**

| Name of Newspaper | Language | Place Publication | Year of Starting Publication |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Dailies** | | |
| 1. Samaya | Hindi | Sidhi | 1985 |
| 2. Vindhya Tiger | " | " | 1988 |
| | **Weeklies** | | |
| 1. Sidhi Samwad | " | " | 1986 |
| 2. Sidhi Sandesh | " | " | 1970 |
| 3. Dab Chik | " | " | 1993 |
| 4. Jag Jagran | " | " | 1965 |

Source :- Dy. Director, Public Relations, Sidhi

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## A Latest Descriptive Note On Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project, Vindhya Nagar, Distt. Sidhi (M.P.)*

The Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project (VSTPP) is the 5th project in the series of pit-head Super Thermal Power Stations being set up by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). This gigantic power project is situated on the North-Western bank of Govind Vallabh Pant Sagar (Rihand Reservoir) adjacent to massive cold field on Singrauli (spread over a large area in North-Eastern M.P. and South-Western U.P. The ultimate capacity of this project is envisaged as 2260 MW consisting of six units of 210 MW each in first stage and two units of 500 MW each in the second stage. The beneficiary States from this station are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. For the Stage-I, the power evacuation is envisaged with 400 KV transmission system comprising of Vindhyachal-Korba and Vindhyachal-Jabalpur-Itarsi-Indore-Asoj transmission lines. At VSTPP, country's first High Voltage Direct Current Back to Back Station (HVDC) linking power transmission between Western and Northern grids has also been installed.

All the six units of 210 MW of 1st stage has been commissioned and are in commercial operation. The first stage has been implemented with the financial and technical assistance from ex-USSR. The latest approved cost of Stage-I is Rs.1460.37 crores. The assistance received from USSR is of the order of 315 million roubles.

### INPUTS

Coal supply for the project is linked with Nighai Coal Mines of Northern Coal Fields through Merry Go-Round transportation system. The requirement of coal for the first stage of the project is approximately 5.7 million tonnes per annum which will go up to 9.9 million tonnes per annum when the project is fully commissioned to its ultimate capacity of 2260 MW. Water requirement for the Project is tapped from the discharge canal of SSTPS and is having closed circuit cooling water system. The make up water requirement for stage-I is 100 cu.sec. approx. and for Stage-II, it will be aprox. 60 cu.sec. About 5205 acres of land has been acquired for both Stages of project including Main Plant, Township, Ash Dyke and MGR Railways.

### PROJECT

Foundation stone of this Project was laid by the Late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi on 12.11.1982. The first project activity i.e. site leveling was started on 18.3.83 and Boiler erection was started in August 1985. The first unit of Stage-I was synchronized on 10.10.87 and the last unit i.e. 6th unit was

* This information was received only in December 1994 while composing work of entire Gazetteer (upto Index) was already complete, much before this.



synchronized on 01.02.91. All the six units have been commissioned well within CEA norms. A major achievement for VSTPP as well as for NTPC during project implementation was the Synchronisation of Unit-V in a record time of 16 months and 24 days from the start of Boiler Erection and 11 months and 23 days from the start of TG erection against the CEA norms of 29 months for boiler erection and 17 months for Turbine erection.

### STATION PERFORMANCE

The first unit was declared commercial on 01.09.1988 and the last unit was declared commercial on 01.02.1992. In line with NTPC tradition, VSTPS has excelled its performance year after year. In the financial year 1993-94 Station has generated 8295.8 MUs against CEA target of 6400 MUs at an average PLF of 76.16%. The specific oil consumption and aux. power consumption for this financial year has been 0.85 ml/Kwhr and 9.17% respectively. The year-wise performance of various operation parameters is as below:

| | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 90-91 | 91-92 | 92-93 | 93-94 | 94-95* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Gen(MUs) (Comml) | 924.3 | 2496.82 | 4096.38 | 6626.9 | 6293.59 | 8295.8 | 4784.8 |
| 2. PLF(%) | 60.72 | 62.79 | 62.19 | 69.57 | 57.02 | 76.16 | 73.94 |
| 3. Av.(%) | 79.59 | 76.64 | 75.88 | 82.11 | 69.77 | 84.77 | 84.25 |
| 4. APC(%) | 11.66 | 10.78 | 10.33 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 9.17 | 8.99 |
| 5. Sp. Oil Con | 7.86 | 4.57 | 4.10 | 4.09 | 3.49 | 0.85 | 1.47 |
| 6. L.F.(%) | 76.36 | 81.93 | 81.95 | 84.72 | 81.72 | 88.65 | 87.76 |
| 7. DM water make up(%) | 5.11 | 5.24 | 4.75 | 4.59 | 3.71 | 2.67 | 2.58 |
| 8. Heat Rate (Kcal/Kg) | 2574 | 2655 | 2657 | 2642 | 2646 | 2559 | 2524 |

* Upto Oct. 1994.

### ACHIEVEMENTS

* Maximum Generation of station in a single day :
  - 30.59 MUs on 11.11.93 at a PLF of 101.15%
* Maximum Generation in a month :
  - 816.81 MUs at a PLF of 90.03% in November 1993
  - 827.2 MUs at a PLF of 88.24% in May 1994.
* Minimum Specific Oil Consumption in a month :
  - 0.44 Ml/Kwhr in March 1994

* Minimum Aux. Power Consumption in a month :
  - 8.6% in May 1994.
* Minimum DM Make Up Water Consumption in a month :
  - 2.25% in August 1994.
* Highest coal receipt in a day
  - 29,759 MT on 28.12.93.
* Highest coal receipt in a month :
  - 5,51,108 MT in November 1993.

## AWARDS

* RECOGNITION FOR DEDICATION TOWARDS WORK BY PRIME MINISTER (SHRAM BHUSHAN AWARD) :
  - TO FOUR EMPLOYEES IN 1991
  - TO ONE MORE EMPLOYEE IN 1994
* RECOGNITION FROM NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, USA TOWARDS SAFE ENRVIRONMENT DURING CONSTRUCTION :
  - SAFETY AWARDS IN 1987
* TO GENERATE MORE ELECTRICITY (PRODUCTIVITY AWARD ON GENERATION FROM CEA) :
  - 1989 and 1991
* TO GENERATE MORE AND EFFICIENTLY (PRODUCTIVITY AWARD ON SP. OIL CONSUMPTION FROM CEA) :
  - IN 1992 and 1993.
* QUALIFIED FOR PRODUCTIVITY AWARD AUX. POWER CONSUMPTION CONSTITUTED BY CEA FOR THE YEAR 1993.
* PEAK HOUR GENERATION :
  - ACHIEVED 77.2% PLF AS AGAINST CEA TARGET OF 69% IN 1993-94.
* NTPC AWARDS :
  - RAJBHASHA AWARD 1989-90
  - I.R. AWARD 1990-91
  - PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT 1990-91, 1991-92 & 1993-94
  - RAJBHASHA AWARD 1992-93.



**Spare Parts Development**: Lot of problems are being faced due to non-supply of mandatory and recommended spares by ex-USSR for main plant equipments. To overcome this problem, an action plan was drawn for developing spare parts indigeneously and accordingly 2074 nos. of items were identified for development. Till date, 1175 nos. of items have been developed, out of which, 998 nos. of items are of imported origin. The details of spares developed are as under :

| | Mech. items | Elect items | C & T items | Total No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spare parts identified | 1201 | 365 | 508 | 2074 |
| Spare parts developed : | | | | |
| - (indigenous + imported) | 755 | 70 | 181 | 1175 |
| - Imported | 614 | 62 | 181 | 998 |
| Estimated annual foreign exchange savings (Rs./lacs.). | 559.5 | 10.88 | 135.41 | 757.57 |

Vindhyachal has a beautiful township spread over an area of 678 acres is having centralised double road, full of greenery and is mainly divided into Four neighborhouds names as NH-1, NH-2 & NH-3 & T.T.S.

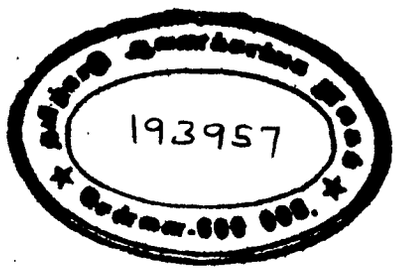
There are 2700 nos. of dwelling units of various types in our township and it is equipped with all modern amenities such as clubs, recreation centre, sports complex, shopping complex, bank, post office etc. There are four schools in township catering the wards of NTPC staff as well as other supporting population. The project is having its own 30 bed hospital equipped with all modern facilities.

**MEMORABLE EVENTS :**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October '81 | : | Formation of Vindhyachal Cell |
| 21.06.82 | : | Agreement between NTPC and TECHNO |
| | : | PROM EXPORT (TPE) of EX-USSR |
| 12.11.82 | : | Laying of foundation stone by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi |
| 18.01.83 | : | Start of site leveling works |
| 25.11.83 | : | Start of piling works for main plant |
| 15.12.84 | : | Receipt of 1st consignment of USSR supplies from USSR |
| 07.06.85 | : | Start of structural erection |
| 21.08.85 | : | Start of boiler erection(Unit-I) |
| 10.10.87 | : | Synchronisation of Unit-I |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May 1988 | | |
| 23.07.88 | : | Commissioning of 400 KV Vindhyachal-Korba Transmission line |
| 23.07.88 | : | Synchronisation of Unit-II |
| | : | Readiness of MGR (1st rake of coal unloaded in track hopper) |
| 03.02.89 | : | Synchronisation of Unit-III |
| 07.07.89 | : | Commissioning of 400 KV Vindhyachal-Jabalpur(I) transmission line |
| 26.12.89 | : | Synchronisation of Unit-IV |
| 07.02.90 | : | Commissioning of 400 KV Vindhyachal-Jabalpur(II) transmission line |
| 31.03.90 | : | Synchronisation of Unit-V |
| 01.02.91 | : | Synchronisation of Unit-VI |

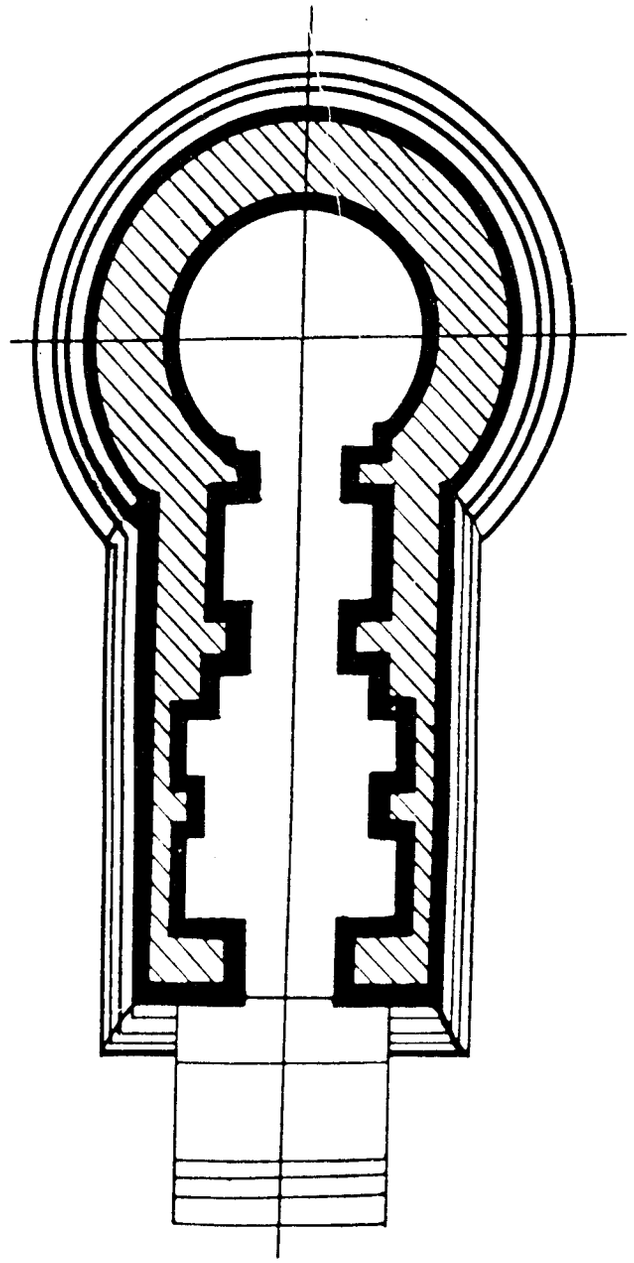
Source : Public Relations Officer, NTPC Ltd.



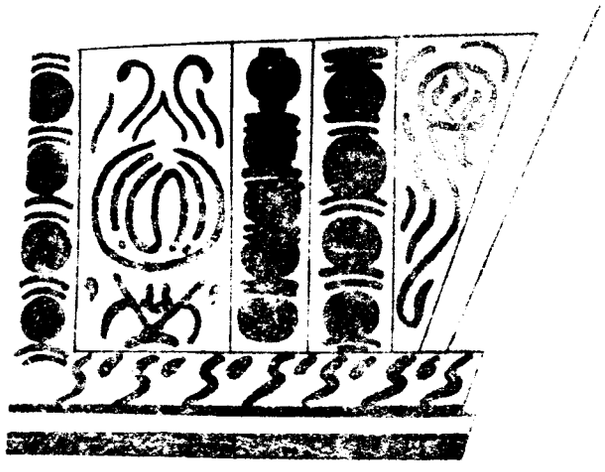

ज्ञा.से.मु.ग्वा.-745-सं.ग.सं.भो.-3-5-95-1000 प्रतियां

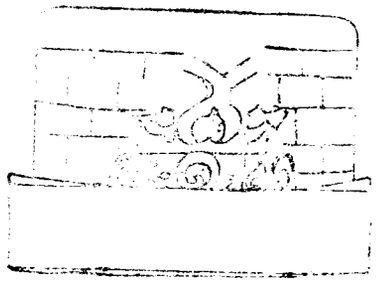
## ERRATA

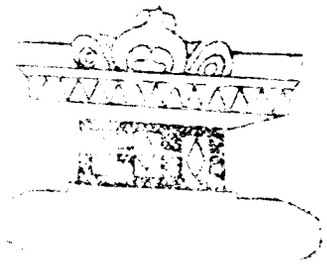
| Page | Para | Line | For | Read |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 3 | 9 | ara | era |
| 38 | 6 | 8 | reorded | recorded |
| 63 | 2 | 1 | Lions's | Lion's |
| 77 | 7 | 2 | desease | disease |
| 80 | 2 | 5 | area | era |
| 93 | 4 | 4 | decreased to | - - |
| 165 | 3 | 2 | hold | held |
| 176 | Heading | | Cooperative Departments | Cooperative Department |
| 176 | 5 | 1 | his by | his work by |
| 177 | 3 | 4 | Divisional Officer | Divisional Forest Officer |
| 178 | 2 | 3 | Asistant | Assistant |
| 178 | 8 | 7 | qurtered | quarters |
| 179 | 5 | 4 | Director | Joint Director |
| 179 | 7 | 2 | Servies | Services |
| 185 | 4 | 1 | Electricity ..... figures. | delete |
| 196 | - | 8 | perod | period |
| 239 | 5 | 3 | Bhramarshaila | Bhramarashaila |
| 239 | Foot Note 1 | 2 | Bargmah | Bargama |
| 239 | " | 2 | Beocheo | Beecheo |
| 239 | " | 2 | Hinati | Hinoti |
| 239 | " | 4 | nulals | nullahs |
| 239 | Foot Note 4 | 1 | Indicasum | Indicarum |
| 240 | 5 | 3 | Nevertheles | Nevertheless |
| 242 | 9 | 2 | $18^1$ | 181 |
| 244 | Heading | - | Kaceri | Kacheri |



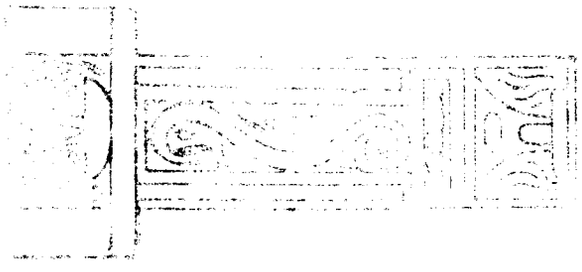
Plan of Shiva Temple, Chandrehe

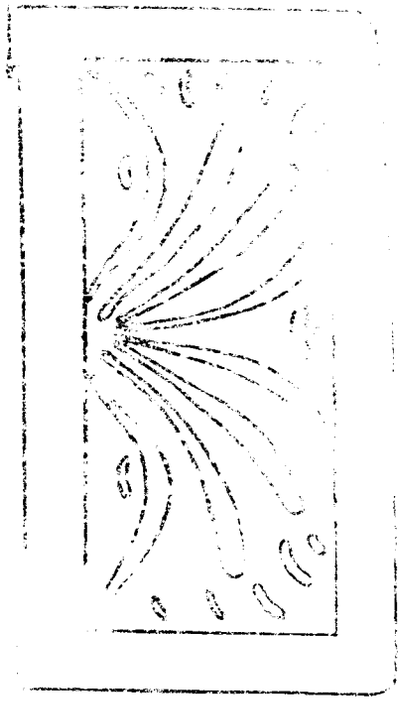


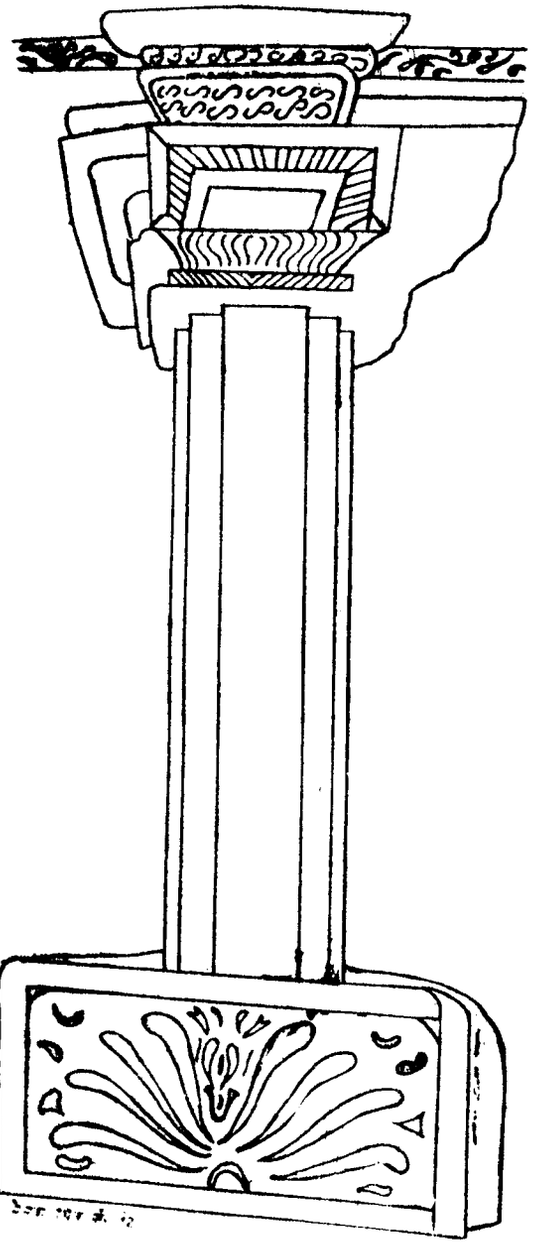




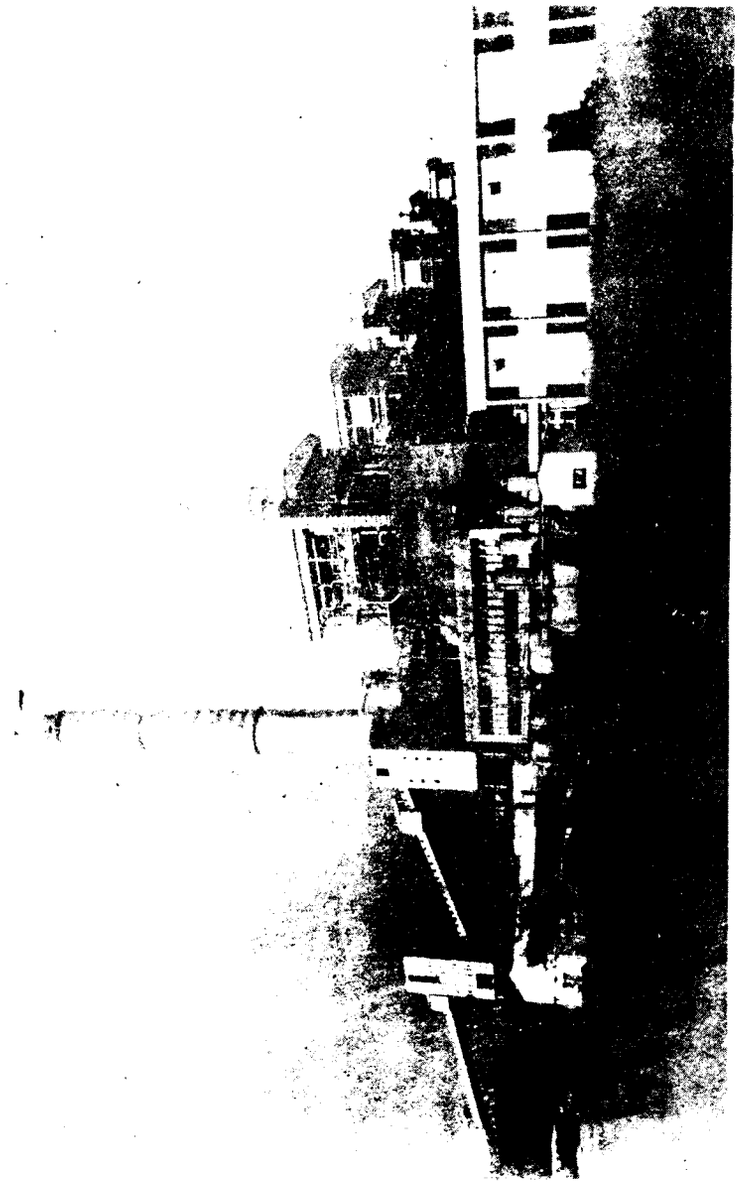
Amalkaran Shiva Temple, Chanare...







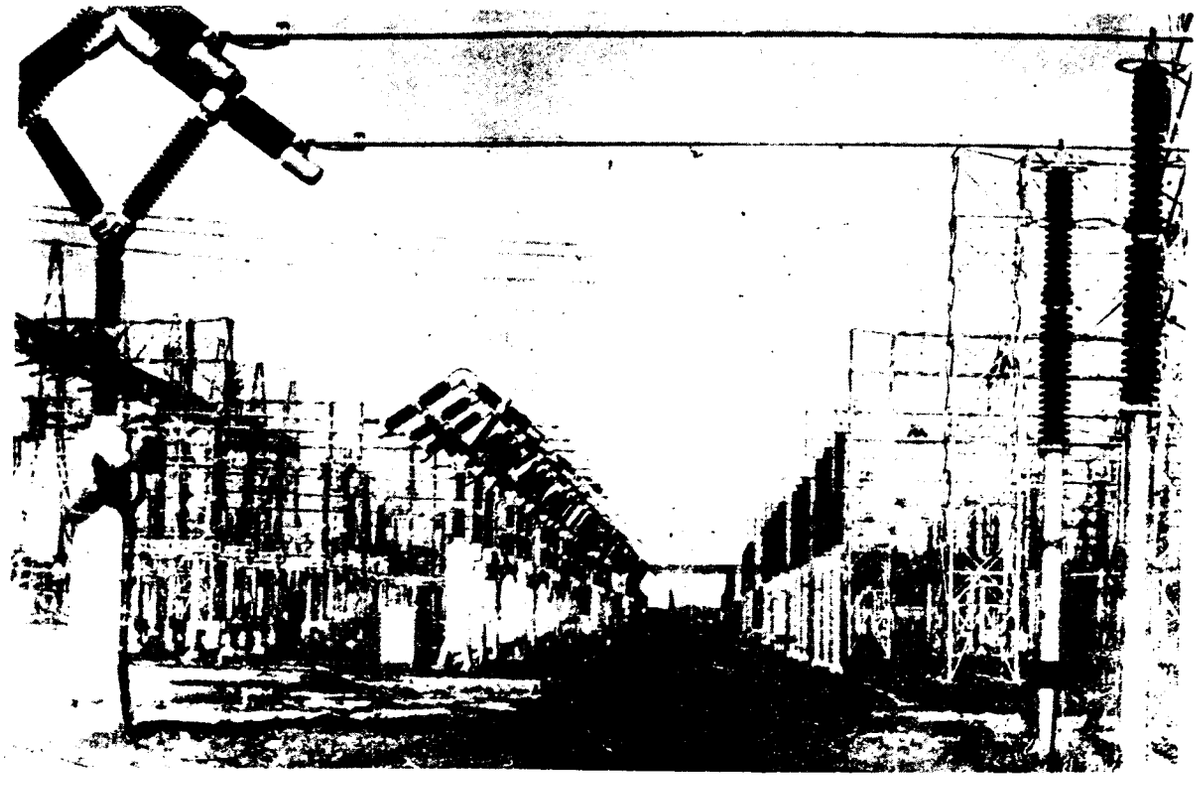
Alankrit Stambh, Shiva Temple, Chandrehe



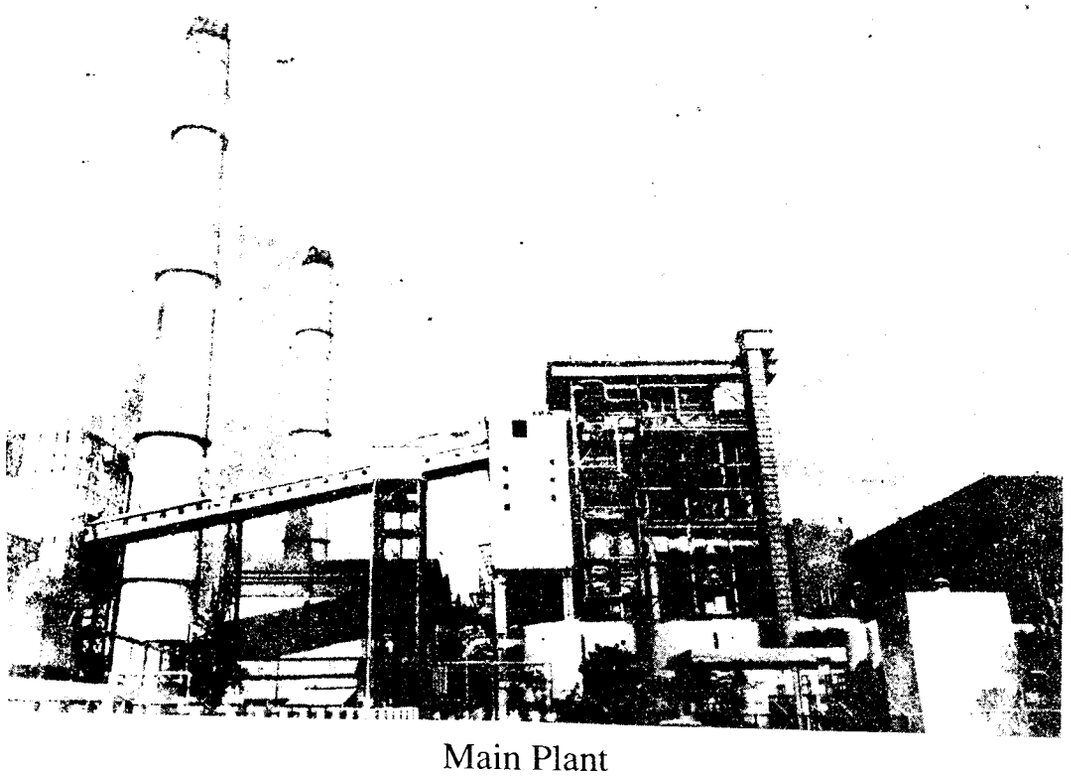
Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Plant.

Vindhyachal Control Room.

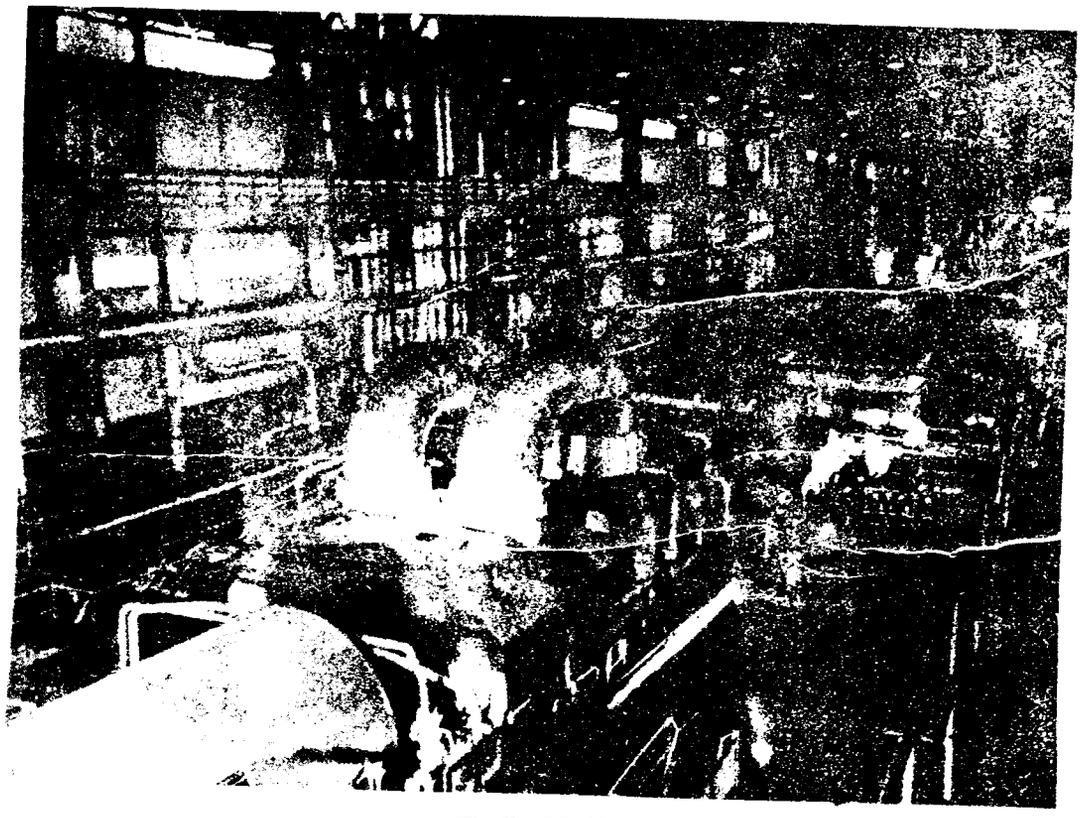
A View of Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Plant



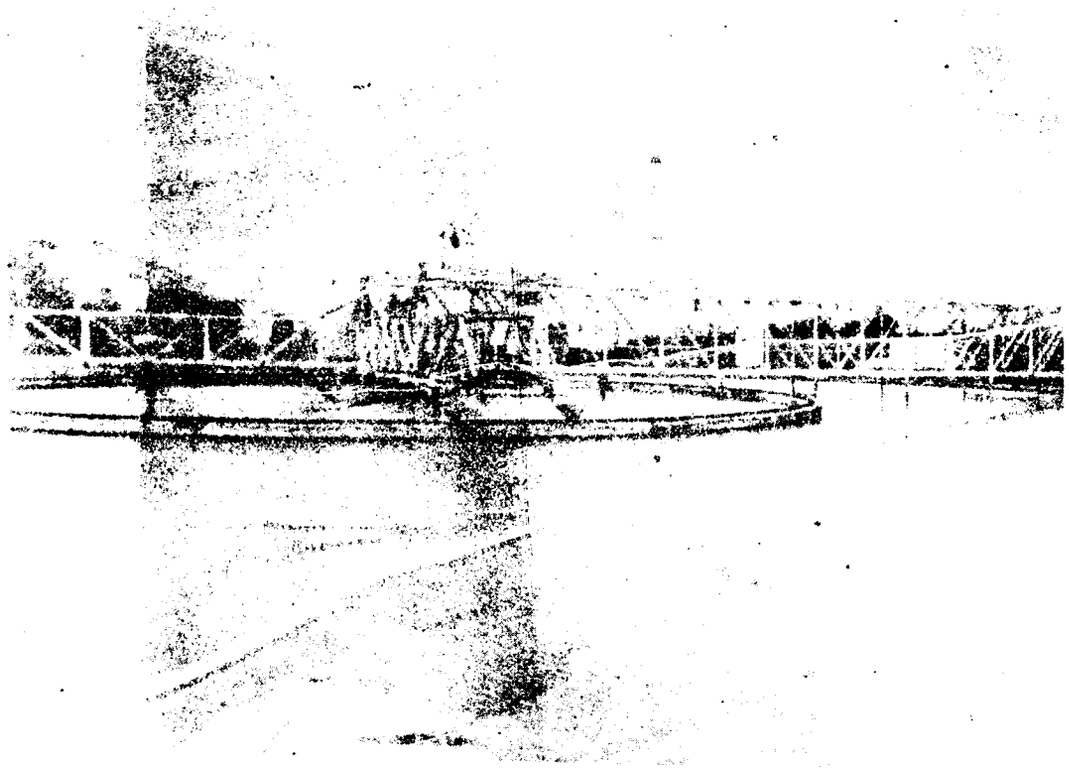
Main Switchyard



Main Plant

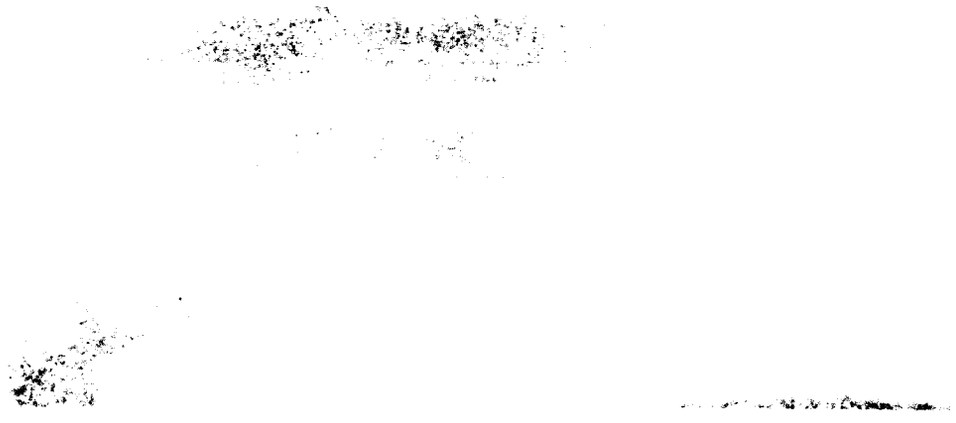


T. G. Hall

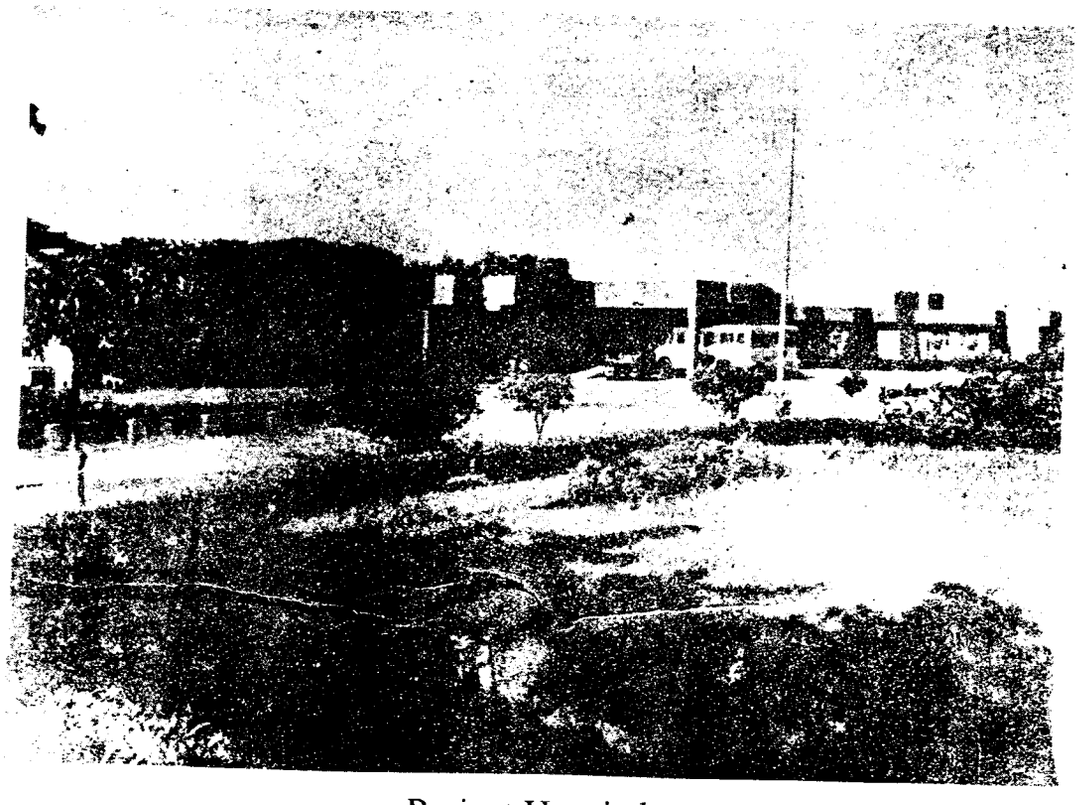


Carifloculater

Sweeming Pool

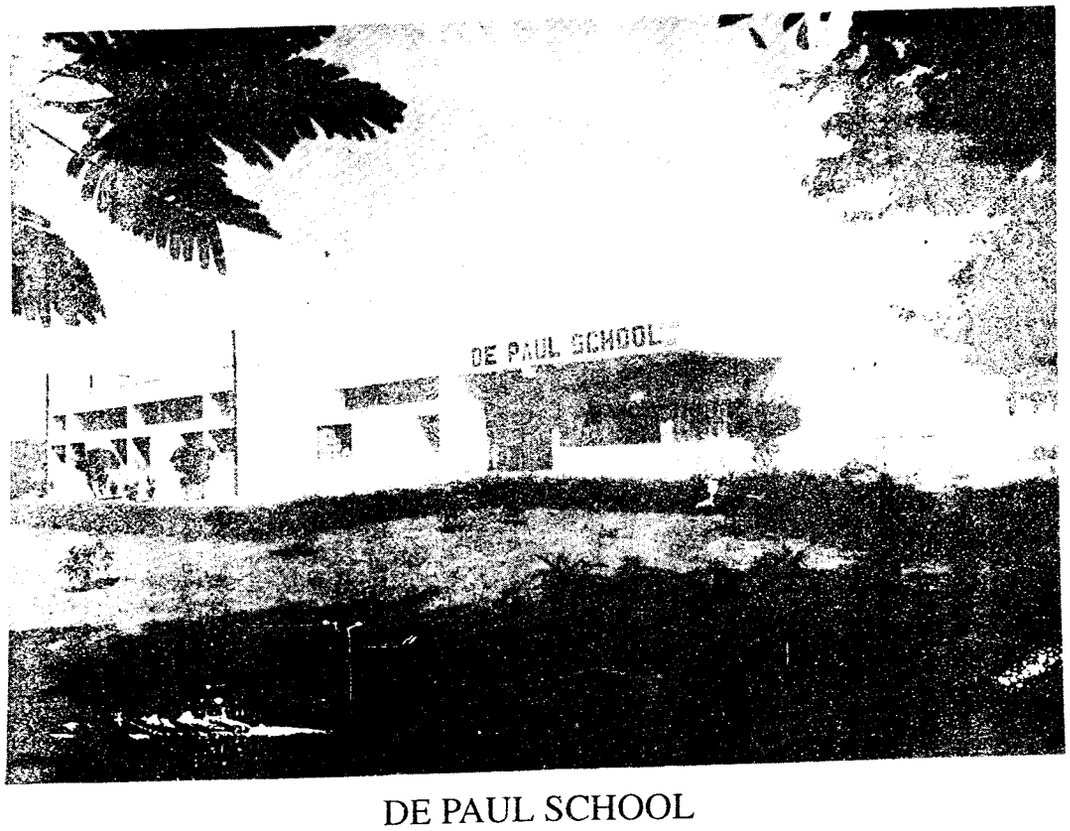


Lake Park

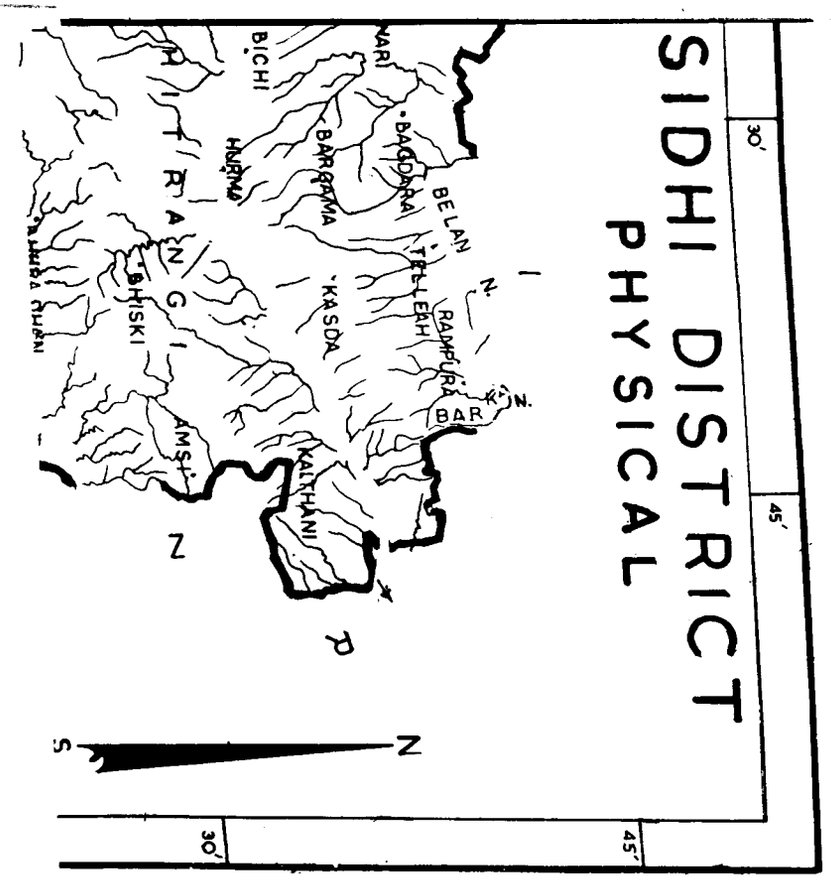


Projeet Hospital

VEWA Club




DE PAUL SCHOOL

Sarkeshwer Temple

Vindhya Club