

GAZETTEER OF INDIA



MADHYA PRADESH

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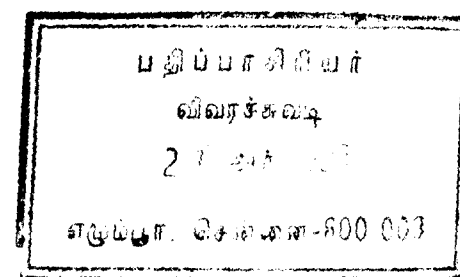
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DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
MADHYA PRADESH
BHOPAL
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GAZETTEER OF INDIA



G U N A

MADHYA PRADESH

**MADHYA PRADESH DISTRICT
GAZETTEERS**



G U N A

A. M. SINHA

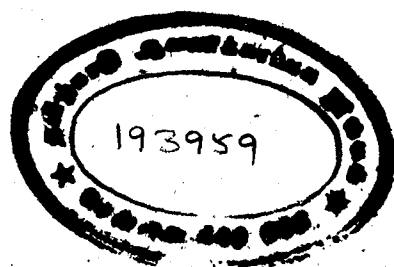
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P R E F A C E

Guna was a part of erstwhile Gwalior State during pre-independence period. It was not considered expedient to locate the district headquarters at Guna, because of its being the British Cantonment. The old name of the district was Isagarh. In 1909 some districts were reorganised. As a result of this the headquarters of Isagarh district were shifted from Isagarh to Bajranggarh then a tahsil place. However Guna was made the headquarters of the district on November 5, 1922, as it was more suited than Bajranggarh in respect of basic infra-structural facilities. The Agra-Bombay road passing through Guna had already been there and the Midland Railway constructed the railway line passing through Guna in 1897.

The early history of Guna District is wrapped in obscurity. However, there are some ancient sites like Kadwaha, Mahua, Chanderi, etc., which are highly rich in archaeological remains of prehistoric and historical periods. It formed a part of Avanti Kingdom. This region continued to be under the succeeding dynasties of Shaishungas, the Nandas, Mauryas, Shungas, Satvahanas, Guptas, Rastrakutas and the Paramaras. The town of Chanderi occupied an important place in the history of the District during medieval period. After the overthrow of the Paramaras, the history of the District, centres around the Chanderi region. In November, 1251, Balban led an expedition against Raja of Chanderi and Narwar. Although the Muslims failed to establish their authority over any part of Malwa, this laid hastened the downfall of the declining Paramara power. Alauddin Khalji marched on Chanderi in 1296 and captured it. Malwa, including the Chanderi region, subsequently passed into the hands of Tughluqs. At the end of the 13th Century the Sultans of Malwa, and after them the Mughals came to the scene. In the administrative system of Akbar, the present district of Guna approximately comprised 9 *mahals* of Chanderi Sarkar in Malwa Subah. In 1586, Chanderi was taken by the Bundelas. On the decline of the Mughal rule, the Province of Malwa became a hunting ground for the Marathas in the 18th Century. In 1857, Raja Mardan Singh of Banpur established his own rule in Chanderi. After the Great Revolt, an Assistant to the Resident of Gwalior was posted at Guna which remained an English Cantonment after the year 1860.

Chanderi has been very famous for its exquisite and delicate muslin industry. The weaving industry assumed a worldwide importance, and muslin found way to different parts of the world. Much of the gold and silver embroidery work on Saris was considered of great beauty and art and even now it has lived up to its reputation.

The most prestigious industrial establishment of the region, the National Fertilizers, Ltd. Vijaypur near Guna has made rapid strides in recent years. It has placed Guna prominently on the industrial map of the country. A broadcasting Station of All India Radio was opened at Guna on 10th April 1993.

The preliminary draft of Guna District Gazetteer, 29th in the series, was finalized by the then Director Shri A. M. Sinha and was approved by the Government of India in 1976. Yet for unavoidable reasons it had to wait for its turn to be published, till 1994. During this long period of seventeen 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 Officers. Besides the four former Directors, namely Sarvashri S. D. Guru, P. K. Bhatnagar, M. P. Dubey, and K. R. R. C. Nair, the following Officers contributed to its making at different stages of drafting, editing and printing. Shri Vishnu Sharan, former Joint Director; Sarvashri R. R. 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, 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, Gazetteer 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 did his best as Press Officer for printing the Gazetteer. Shri S. C. Chaturvedi prepared the Index. The entire office staff extended all cooperation for completing this work. The Deputy Controller, Government Central Press, Bhopal took special interest in seeing the printing work through. I am thankful to all of them.

5th August, 1994,
Bhopal

Dr. N. P. PANDEY
Director

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-



Koshak Mahal Gate, Chanderi-Frontispiece

CHAPTER I GENERAL

Origin of the Name

The District bears the name of its headquarters town, Guna. Prior to its selection for stationing the Gwalior state contingent force in 1844, the place was a small village, with obscure origin of its name. Local people believe that in old times convicts were kept here and thus it acquired the name *Gunah* (offence). It is also said that Khadaha Kshatriyas of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan settled here for some times who later migrated to Bhonra, Dungasra and Dongraphoot Villages of Ashoknagar tahsil. They considered the then inhabitants of this place, mostly Bergarhias, Abhirs and Laudhas as *Gunaeeena* (without virtues). The word later corrupted to Guna. Some people also derive its name from *Gunahia* grass growing in the area. However, the earliest reference of the name Guna is given by Abul-Fazl as a *mahal* in Chanderi *Sarkar*.

Location

The District is located on the north-eastern part of Malwa Plateau between the Parbati and the Betwa. As its eastern part has some cultural affinity with Jhansi and Sagar, it is also referred sometimes as Bundelkhand. Mathematically, the District is situated between the latitudes $23^{\circ}53'5''N.$ and $25^{\circ}6'55''N.$, and longitudes $76^{\circ}48'30''E.$ and $78^{\circ}16'40''E.$

Boundaries

The eastern and western boundaries of the District are well defined by the rivers. The Betwa flows along the eastern boundary of Guna, separating it from Sagar district, and Lalitpur and Jhansi districts of Uttar Pradesh. The Parbati is the main river flowing along the western boundary. This and the Ghorapachhar and the Andheri *nalas* define the western boundary, touching Rajgarh district, of Madhya Pradesh and Jhalawar and Kota districts of Rajasthan, Shivpuri district and Shahabad tahsil of Kota district are located in the north where as Vidisha, Bhopal and Rajgarh lie to the south. By and large the eastern and western boundaries are inter-Statal Boundaries.

Area and Population

The total area of the District is 11,017 sq. km. It is the second largest District of Gwalior Commissioner's Division, ranking eleventh in the State, after the separation of Rajnandgaon from Durg. The total population of the District is 783,748.¹

History of Administrative Units

Following the transfer of the British Cantonment of Guna to Gwalior, the *Subat* (Collectorate) of Isagarh district was shifted from Bajranggarh to Guna.

1. Census of India 1971, M.P. At A Glance, p.1 for 1991 figures, please see Appendix 'C'.

Al-Biruni (A.D. 1030) refers to Chanderi that it was 18 *parsang* distant from Suhan. Ibn-Batuta also refers to it in A.D. 1036. Abul Fazl refers to it as the seat of a *Sarkar* under the *Subha* of Malwa. Its limits extended beyond the present Guna District in the north, east and south. It included the *Mahals* of Chanderi, Ragah (Raghogarh), Guna, Mungaoli, Ranod, Miana, Aron, Badurwas and Ahak, Thanwara Lalatpur, Sironj, Korai (Kurwai), Eran, Itawa, and Bhorasa apart from those which remain unidentified². Sindhia acquired Chanderi from the Bundela Raja Mor Pahlad in 1811. On the formation of the Gwalior Contingent in 1844, the town was included in the territory assigned to the British Government for the maintenance of this force.

The Administration of the former Gwalior State was organised on modern lines by Sir Dinker Rao (1852-59). He divided it into 3 *Prants* of Gwalior, Isagarh and Malwa, 19 *Zilas* and 62 *Parganas*. In 1897-98 Isagarh *Prant* included the *Zilas* of Chanderi, Isagarh, Bajranggarh, Mungaoli and Bhilsa.³ Three years later the *Prant* included six *Zilas* viz., Narwar, Sheopur, Isagarh, Bajranggarh, Pichhore and Bhilsa.⁴ Of these Isagarh and Bajranggarh *Zilas* together roughly covered the present District. Isagarh, now a village and a sub-tahsil, was originally known as Ondila or Unda, held by Ahirs until 1808 when Durjan Lal, a Khichi Rajput, acquired it. Soon, in 1811, it was taken by one of Sindhiya Generals, Jean Baptiste Filose and renamed Isagarh, the fort of Jesus.

In 1903-04 the state was reorganised into a single *Prant*, with 13 districts and 45 tahsils. However, in the year 1906-07, in all 2 *prants* and 11 district have been shown in records. The District was included in northern *prant*; later called northern section. While the districts of Northern section were controlled directly by the Darbar, the four districts of Malwa were controlled by the Darbar through a *Sar Subah*, posted at Ujjain. The number of districts was reduced to 11 and those of *Parganas* to 42. The *Zilas* of Isagarh and Bajranggarh were integrated into one district of Isagarh with headquarters at Bajranggarh, about 9 km. south of Guna.

In 1922 the British cantonment was transferred from Guna to Gwalior. Guna was made the headquarters of Isagarh district, as it was more suited than Bajranggarh in respect of Transport facilities, water supply and accommodation. The *Subat* (or collectorate) was shifted on 5-November 1922. There were four tahsils, viz., Isagarh, Mungaoli, Bajranggarh and Kumbharaj, and a number of small *Jagirs* in the district. It was only in 1937 that the name of Isagarh district was officially changed as Guna district. The names of Bajranggarh and Kumbharaj tahsils were also changed as Guna and Chachaura, respectively.

The tahsil of Isagarh had already been renamed Ashoknagar (or Pachhar) and the tahsil office shifted to that place on 1st January, 1926.⁶ Yet earlier the name of Ashoknagar (or Pachhar) was Tokneri.⁷ It was after the formation of Madhya Bharat State that the fifth tahsil, Raghogarh was formed, mostly by merging various *Jagir*

villages of the former larger Chachaura tahsil. In addition to the four tahsils, there were two *Tappas*, viz., Fatehgarh in Bajranggarh tahsil and Chanderi in Mungaoli tahsil. After this only small areas by way of adjustments have been exchanged between the administrative divisions.¹

Sub Divisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The District continued to have five tahsils of Guna, Chachaura, Raghogarh, Mungaoli and Ashoknagar. They occupy the north-western, south-western, south-western (inner), eastern and inner eastern parts, respectively of the District. There are three sub-tahsils in the District. They are Bamori in Guna tahsil, Isagarh in Ashoknagar tahsil and Chanderi in Mungaoli tahsil. According to the M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959, each tahsil also forms a Sub-division under a Sub-Divisional Officer, barring Ashoknagar and Mungaoli which form one Sub-Division.²

The police stations in the District are located at Guna, Myana, Sirsi, Fatehgarh, Bamori, Bajranggarh, Raghogarh, Jamner, Aron, Chachaura, Kumbharaj, Ashoknagar, Isagarh, Naisarai, Kachnar, Mungaoli, Bahadurpur, Chanderi and Piprai.

TOPOGRAPHY

Most of the District lies in the north-eastern part of the great Malwa Plateau. It is largely covered by the Deccan trap rocks. The underlying Vindhyan Sandstones out crop in belts in the east and the north-west. The general elevation of the District is about 500 metre from the mean sea level. The whole area has an undulating topography in general but is interspersed by low rounded hills except those in the east and north-west which are flat topped. In the east we come to hills of sandstones, and further north-east to the low narrow ridges of Bundelkhand gneisses and gneises. Among the hill ranges of the District three prominent ranges are conspicuous which are aligned from south to north or south-east to north-west, one of them bounds the Malwa Plateau in the east, the second ranges across the western part between the valleys of the Sind and the Parbati and the third ranges goes staggering near the western boundary. The Betwa flows along the eastern boundary and its narrow valley crosses the sections of Traps, sandstones and granites in succession.

Thus, purely from a topographical point of view the District can be divided into the following six divisions, succeeding from east to west.

1. The Betwa Valley and the Bundelkhand Region
2. The Eastern Vindhyan (offshoot) Range
3. The Sind Valley and the wider Malwa Plateau
4. The Western Vindhyan (offshoot) Range
5. The Parbati Valley, and
6. The Binaganj-Chachaura Hills.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p.210.
 2. Ain-i-Akbari Ed. by Yadunath Sarkar, pp. 212-214.
 3. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1897-98, p. LXXXVIII.
 4. Ibid, 1900-01-pp. XIX, LXVII, LXIX.
 5. Gwalior Today, 1932.
 6. Ibid.
 7. Ibid, 1940, p.219.

1. District Census Handbook, 1951, pp.3-4.
 2. For latest position see Appendix 'C'-Table 1.

The Geology has its effect on the topography of the District. It is conspicuous on the hills plateau and valleys, equally. To understand the nature of these topographic regions more clearly, we may correlate the extent and nature of the two major geological formations which form the surface features of these physical divisions. They are the Vindhyan on the offshoot hill Ranges and the Deccan Trap on the Malwa Plateau and the river valleys.

The Betwa Valley and Bundelkhand Region

The Betwa flows along the south-eastern and eastern boundaries. In its course it crosses the eastern (offshoot) Vindhyan Hills and low scraps. Above the Hill Range it flows on the Deccan trap region near Mungaoli and has the fertile Black Cotton soil. The central course being rugged through the sand stone hills, the lower valley lies over the Bundelkhand granites on a small area below Bari and Chanderi. This region though flat or undulating is covered with a thin soil mantle and is marked by low narrow hills, sills and dykes, trending south-west to north-east.

Vindhyan Hill Ranges

The Vindhyan (off shoot) Range forms the border of the Malwa Plateau in the east. It runs south to north through Malthone in Sagar, Deogarh in Lalitpur, Chanderi and Isagarh in this District and Narwar in Shivpuri to Gwalior fort hill. A minor range of trap hills runs from Sironj to the vicinity of Mungaoli and from Patkhera to Amroud which nearly approach this range.

The Vindhyan formations also out crop in the north-west of the District and on the tops of hills of the western Vindhyan (off shoot) Range which runs from Amjhera to Kolars, through Guna proper. Hatiapahar (1785) near Isagarh is the highest point. Chanderi settles in a pass across this range. It is due to the presence of these two ranges that the Sind river carves its course towards the north, the Betwa towards the north-north-east and the Parwati with an inclination towards the north-west.

The Sindh Valley and the Wider Part of Malwa Plateau

The Malwa Plateau lies at a general elevation of about 450 metres above mean sea level. It is undulating in general but is inter-sected by the rivers the Parbati, the Sindh and the Betwa, and their tributaries. These rivers have carved out narrow valleys along their course. The widest among them in this District is the valley of the Sind. It occupies the central strip.

The valley and the open plateau together occupy eastern "and the valley on it" parts of Guna and Raghogarh (Aron area) tahsils, nearly whole of Pachhar tahsil and the south-western part of Mungaoli tahsil. If we sub-divide the District in to the valleys and hilly regions, it is only in the east of the Sind Valley that we come across a little wider plateau which bears the true features of the Malwa Plateau. This Plateau is marked by the Vindhyan (off shoot) Range with a steeper edge falling on the lower Bundelkhand Plateau in the east.

The Western Vindhyan offshoot Range

To the west of the Sind Valley there is another offshoot range of Vindhyan hills which are devoid of their trap cover and have rocks of Vindhyan series at higher reaches and in the north. The Range runs from Amjhera in Dhar District and passes north-east wards through Neemuch, Agar, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Narsinghgarh and Berasia tahsil of Bhopal. It enters Guna in the south and proceeds through Maksoodangarh, Rajgarh, Guna and Bamori. Further north this hill range runs up to Kolaras on Shivpuri Plateau where it meets the eastern offshoot of the Vindhychal Hill Range. However, the Plateau, is further divided into the hilly regions of Sheopur in the north-west and Ghatigaon in the central curve. The Kunu and the Kunwari rivers have their valleys in between them. The Narwar-Aron scrap is aligned on the margin of the plateau in the south-east.

The western offshoot range is the most prominent feature of the District. Though running in a narrow belt with its maximum width of 40 km. in the north, it is an unbroken chain of hills with prominent heights. The highest peak (1875) of the range is close to Guna and is visible from the Bajranggarh-Guna road. As a matter of coincidence the narrow gap across the western offshoot of the Vindhyan Range also lies near Guna town. It is crossed by the Guna-Fatehgarh road. Other important peaks are the Gadher (1837) and Hatni (1824) in Raghogarh tahsil and Sakatpur (1862), Riano (1835) and Rampur (1823) in Guna Tahsil.

The Parbati Valley

The Parbati valley extends longitudinally between the western offshoot of the Vindhyan Range and the shorter Western Range which extends in the western part of Chachaura tahsil. It is a part of the lower Parbati valley which extends north-east from Narsinghgarh to the south-western part of Morena District. The valley occupies the eastern part of Chachaura and the western parts of Raghogarh and Guna tahsils in this District.

The Shorter Western Range

The Shorter Western Range branches off from the Western Offshoot Vindhyan Range at Narsinghgarh and runs to the north-east. The Range is marked by the Malwar hills, Napaner hills, and the hills of Chachaura, Harnaoda, Shergarh and Dungarpur. From the source of the Andheri nala the main range of hills extends west of the nala into Jhalawar and Kota districts of Rajasthan. It is only the shorter east bank ridge that extends broken in Chachaura tahsil of this District. Kulambah hill (1747) is the highest point on this ridge. The ridge extends north-north-west through Tandhi hill (1718), Miragwas, Sehna and Khanpur to Duni near Chhabra in Kota District.

RIVER SYSTEM

The District lies in the Ganga Drainage system. It drains into the Yamuna through the Parbati and the Kunu, the tributaries of the Chambal in the western part. The Sind

and the Betwa are the major tributaries of the Yamuna. They drain the central and the eastern parts of the District, respectively. All these rivers flow to the north on low gradients of the Deccan Trap formation and the Bundelkhand granites. Due to the effect of the climate and shallow cover of soft rocks the rivers are seasonal.

The Betwa

The Betrawati or Vetravati of the ancient lore, is a river of great antiquity. It means the river containing canes on its banks. Kalidas describing it in his *Meghdoot* says, "Drink the sweet water of the Vetravati, in a drink made more delightful by the murmur sounds heard from its bank". Keshavdas, the great Hindi poet compared the river with the liquid moon light. It rises from Dhondi Dant (642.2 metre) hill on the northern foot of the Vindhya range. The source of the river ($23^{\circ} 2'N$, $77^{\circ} 20'E$), is just within 30 km. from the course of the Narmada. Although the Betwa is a tributary stream of the Yamuna, it appears as a consequent stream on the Mesozoic surface, superimposed on the scarps. It is the third largest river of Malwa-Bundelkhand Plateau. The river flows to the north in Raisen, Vidisha, Sagar, Tikamgarh, Guna and Shivpuri districts of Madhya Pradesh before entering Uttar Pradesh. There it flows towards the north-east in Lalitpur, Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur districts. The river nowhere enters Guna District but forms its eastern boundary common with Lalitpur. It is marked by islands near the railway crossing and the Chanderi-Lalitpur road, as also below Deogarh, Kanauta and Gora. The Matatila dam constructed in Uttar Pradesh is a joint venture of two states and the hydro electricity generated is also shared by this state. Bina, Jamni Narayan and Dhasan (Dasharn) are its right bank tributaries while the Kaliasot, Naren, Bes, Kethan and Orr are the left bank tributary streams. The river joins the Yamuna about 10 km. below Hamirpur. The total length of the river is over 500 km. Bhilsa and Kurwai towns are situated on its banks.

The Kethan

The Kethan is a small tributary of the Betwa flowing in Guna District. It rises from Sakhlon hill between Mard Nagar and Sironj and flows for about 35 km. to the north-east before entering the District. Here, from near Bahadurgarh it turns to the east and also forms the south-eastern boundary before meeting the Betwa. The total course of the river is about 59 km. of which 24 km. lie in Guna. The river is being equipped for a medium sized irrigation works near Sironj.

The Orr

It is another small tributary of the Betwa flowing in the District. It rises near Hamirpur and flows to the north-east through the tahsils of Pachhor and Mungaoli (and 1 km. in Raghogarh). Burhi Chanderi (old site) is located on its right bank beyond which it forms north eastern boundary of the District.

The Parbati

Rising near Ashta ($22^{\circ} 52'N$, $76^{\circ} 39'E$) in Sehore the river flows across Sehore, Rajgarh, Guna and Kota (Rajasthan) Districts. Below Narsinghgarh, the river attains a

larger size, the bed in parts of its course being nearly 3.2 km. broad. The volume is very great during the rains but the bed is dry rest of the year, except in deep reaches and pools. The falls at Gugor are extremely picturesque when in floods.

The Sip, Sarari and Parang from the east and Andheri from the west are the only tributaries of importance. Near the confluence of the Andheri a dam has been constructed at Atru, for irrigation. The Parwati joins the right banks of the Chambal at Polighat ($25^{\circ} 51'N$, $76^{\circ} 37'E$) after a course of (354 km.) of which 129 km. lie in Guna District. The river is a perennial one but is neither navigable nor it is utilised for irrigation.

The Sindh

One of the largest rivers in northern Madhya Pradesh it flows about 400 km. in the state. It enters Uttar Pradesh near Jagnanpur 16 km. further north and joins the Yamuna. A river, called the Sindhu, is mentioned in the Vishnu Puran together with Dhasan which is probably this river. Cunningham identifies it with the Sindhu, mentioned in Bhavbhuti's play *Malati Madhava* taking the Para, Lavana or Lun and Madhumati to be the Parbati, the Nun and the Mahuar which are tributaries of this stream. Its nominal source is a tank "1750" above m.s.l. at Nainwas ($24^{\circ} 00'N$, $77^{\circ} 31'E$) in Sironj Sub-Division.

Rising in Lateri tahsil of Vidisha it enters Guna, flows north-east and passes through Shivpuri, Gwalior, Datia and Bhind districts of Madhya Pradesh and soon joins the Yamuna in Jalaun District of Uttar Pradesh. It is a perennial river used for irrigation at places but is not navigable, the total length is about 322 km., of which about 77 km. lie in this District. The important tributaries are the Pahuj, the Kunwari, the Chhachhund, the Conch and the Son.

For the first 209 km. the Sindh is a river of very moderate dimension but at Narwar it commences to widen and rapidly develops into a large river. The Parvati and Mahuar join it on the left and right banks, respectively, near Parwai, and then 16 km. north of this place the Nun enters. The Saon and Besli join it 113 km. further north and Kunwari and Pahuj 35 km. above them. It is a perennial river but with high rocky banks unsuitable for irrigation. In rains it is apt to rise causing serious floods. Between Kolaras and Narwar the river flows through the most picturesque scenery winding in and out among hills covered with thick jungle down to the edge of the water.

The Kunu

One of the smaller tributaries of the Chambal, it rises in northern part of Guna District and flows through the Shivpuri, Kota and Morena districts. The river has steep banks, which are less helpful for irrigation purposes but safe from the floods. They have cut ravines along their courses.

Tanks and Reservoirs

Old tanks of small size are found at Ramnagar, Piranpur and Panchamnagar, all of which are old settlements around the historical township of Chanderi. So are the tanks at Isagarh, Raghogarh, Dhakoni, Mahadpur, Patan and Saretha. They were used mostly for *nistar* purposes. The tank of Naganpur is built up on three sides and is located in the forested area. It was created by Khichi rulers in about 1700 A.D. An interesting story goes with the tank of Dhakoni. It is said that it was in this tank that King Nala was fishing during his exile but due to *vardan* given by Gods the roasted fishes jumped again into the water as he touched them. The epic king and his queen Damayanti remained hungry. It is said that since then the fishes of this tank have turned black in colour.

By the year 1964 irrigation projects had created a few medium sized reservoirs. Rampur dam constructed across the *Nagri nala* 15 km. north-west of Guna is the largest among them. Dhanoria and Samar Singha dams are also noteworthy located to the west of Guna. Canals have been constructed below these reservoirs. Other works of note are Ambhi, Lakheri, and Dhakauli in Pachhar tahsil, apart from the small reservoirs of Sakarra, Kadwaha, Bharoli and Dhora. Small tanks and reservoirs in Guna tahsil are located at Banskhedhi, Mohori, Barodia, Lapchaura, Bisanwara, Salaiya and Rangpur.

Chachaura, Raghogarh and Pachhor tahsils do not have many tanks of any size. Small size dams are at Ramra in Chachaura tahsil and at Karatala, Tora-Bari, Kunwarpur, etc. in Mungaoli tahsil.

Springs

There is no spring of note in the District. The undulating topography underlain by hard rocks does not permit any large percolation of water and its appearance at cut outs.

Falls

The District has a good number of falls in the courses of up streams. However, they are only seasonal. Four of such falls are marked on the feeders of the Kuni north west and west of Miana, at distances from Miana about 12 km. West (80'), 13 km. north west (80'), 18 km. north-west (70') and 22 km. north-west (45'). The last two are located within the village boundaries of Bandha and Nanghera, respectively.

A waterfall each is marked on the feeders of the Orr (30' high) and the Kekai (12' high). An annual fair is held in January at Bharka near the Orr's fall.

Ground Water

Ground water in the patches of granites and gneisses in the north-east and in consolidated sediments of the Purana Group (Vindhya) in the eastern and north-western parts of the District is confined to the secondary openings. They are available in the

joins, fissures, fracture planes and in the weathered mantle in the absence of primary porosity. Groundwater occurs in these rocks usually in quartz reefs and basic dykes which facilitate storage in large quantities. It occurs under water table conditions recording fairly good yields, while tapping thick soidated weathered zone. Goundwater is met with at depths of about 8-12 m. in these formations. Seasonal fluctuation of water table is about 2 to 3 m. Yields from open wells are poor to moderate with discharges of about 20 to 45 klpd. depending upon the nature and thickness of these weathered mantle. Very poor yields are not uncommon when wells tap hard and compact unweathered consolidated rocks.

The trap rocks occur widely in the from of flows. Number of flows can be delineated with the thickness of individual flows varying from 15 to 25 m. each flow consisting of two sub-units, viz., massive, and vesicular or zeolitic basalt. The individual flows are recognised by the presence of marker horizon of red bed. Massive basalts are hard and compact in nature, while vesicular basalts have innumerable vesicles with often secondary material filling them.

Groundwater in Trap Zone occurs under both confined and water table conditions, especially in porous intertrappeans and fissure zones. Groundwater is usually met with at depths between 4.5 and 12 metre below ground level. Thickness of saturated trap horizon varies from 1.0 to 5.0 m. Seasonal fluctuation in these wells varies from 2 to 3 m. Yield tests conducted on various wells have revealed that the wells can yield upto 100 klpd. for moderate drawdowns.

Ground Water Survey

The geo-hydrological survey of Guna District was started by the Madhya Pradesh Tube Wells Department from 23 March, 1972. The block wise details of area surveyed upto 1974-75 are given in the table below :—

Table No. I-1
Block wise Area of Geohydrological Surveys Conducted

S. No.	Name of block	(Figures in sq. km.)	
		Total Geographical area	Total area surveyed
1.	Guna	1,378	1,015
2.	Bamori	1,777	1,139
3.	Ashoknagar	1,229	1,230
4.	Isagarh	1,190	1,029
5.	Mungaoli	1,140	914
6.	Chanderi	1,155	832
7.	Raghogarh	1,130	836
8.	Aron	830	600
9.	Chachora	1,193	1,015
Total		10,982.00	8,602

The purpose of this geo-hydrological study was to determine groundwater availability in the area, to demarcate zones suitable for exploitation of groundwater by means of the tube wells, dug-cum-bore wells or dug wells and the capacity of the various aquifers to yield water. This study was also aimed at indicating safe spacing of dug wells so that wells are not affected by the draw of water from adjacent wells. On the basis of the studies the block wise area recommended for tube wells, dug-cum-bore wells, dug wells and resistivity survey is given below :—

Table No. I-2
Block-wise Area Recommended for Execution and Surveys

S. No.	Name of block	Area recommended for (Figures in sq. km.)			Total
		Tube wells	Dug-cum tube wells	Dug wells	
1.	Guna	16	115	579	710
2.	Bamori	15	-	200	215
3.	Ashoknagar	150	43	636	829
4.	Isagarh	98	35	531	664
5.	Mungaoli	-	40	595	635
6.	Chanderi	74	-	298	372
7.	Raghogarh	105	110	350	565
8.	Aron	97	15	410	522
9.	Chachora	90	70	250	410

The utilisable inflow of groundwater in the surveyed area is estimated to be 39,600 hect.m. The present down of groundwater by pumps and *rehats* is calculated to be 739 hect. m. Thus, the net ground water balance available for exploitation is estimated as 38,861 hect.m.

GEOLOGY

The following geological formations arranged in orders of supper position, are represented in Guna District:—

Table No. I-3
Sequence of Geological Formations

Age	Formation	Area sq. km.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Pleistocene	6 Laterite	

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	
Eocene	5 Deccan trap (Malwa Trap) In Major part of the District.		8,029
Cambrian	4 Bhandar Series	Upper Vindhya	2,398.34
	3 Rewa Series		274.54
	2 Kaimur Series		
Archaeon	1 Bundelkhand Granite	6	
		Total	10701.9

Bundelkhand Granite

This formation mostly occupies the north-eastern part of the District. In this part of the District, these are Pre-Dharwarian granites and are exposed up to the river Betwa which flows in south to north direction on the eastern boundary. Along the western boundary granites are exposed irregularly and are overlain by Vindhya. The rock is most commonly a pink massive granite. They are intruded by numerous liner dykes of basic igneous rock, many of which are orientated obliquely or at right angles to the great quartz reefs.

Vindhya

These occupy about 2,398.7 sq.km. of area in the eastern and western parts of the District. In the eastern and, Kaimur series and Rewa series are represented while the western part is occupied by Bhandar series. The Kaimur sandstone is fine grained, greyish, yellowish, reddish, speckled brown, massive, stratified, some-times flagy and shaly but showing false bedding frequently. These rocks occupy an area of 543.9 sq.km. The Kaimur sandstones are succeeded by the Rewa series composed of somewhat coarser sandstones, and current bedded flagstones. The upper most division of the Vindhya is the Bhandar series. The Bhandar sandstone is softer than Kaimur and Rewa sandstones. It is very fine grained and usually of red streak.

Deccan Trap

More than two-third area of the District is covered by the Deccan trap, known as Malwa trap. These rocks occupy an area of about 8,029 sq.km. in the District.

Laterite

Laterite is confined to the northern portion of the trap country in this District. It is formed as a result of decomposition of traps.

ECONOMIC MINERALS

The following minerals occur in the District.

Bauxite

Primary laterite, in which abusite is usually segregated, covers large area in this District. The boulders and nodules of bauxite which are occasionally met with in the laterite cappings of the area appear to be the result of selective enrichment. Bauxite is also reported from Piparda, Belonia, Bajranggarh, etc.

Building Stones

A great thickness of upper Vindhyan sandstones covers the eastern and north-western parts of the District. These form excellent building material and are extensively quarried. The Kaimur sandstone is usually the strongest and most durable material. The Deccan trap basalts which occupy nearly more than two third areas of the District, are used for ordinary buildings. There are large cappings of laterite in the northern part of the District. The hard and compact varieties of this rock are sometimes used as building stones. The amount of building stones, sand, clay, murram roadmetal, kankar and others, excavated is given in the Appendix A.¹

Seismicity

Although Guna District lies in a region far away from the main earthquake zones of India, it is not free from the fringe effects of the earthquakes originating in the Great Himalayan Boundary fault zone. Of these special mention may be made of the earthquake of 1897 and 1934.

Table No. I-4
Particulars of Important Earthquakes

S. No.	Date	Mag.	Estimated intensity at Guna
1.	12th June 1897	8.7	Not more than V.M.M.
2.	15th Jan. 1934	8 1/4	Not more than V.M.M.

The area under review has also experienced fringe effects of earthquakes of the northern zone and Narmada-Tapti faulted zone. According to our records maximum seismic intensity V.M.M. (Modified Mercalliscale) was experienced at Guna during the Rann of Kutch earthquake of 16th June 1819. A list of earthquakes which have been

1. For latest figures See Appendix 'C' Table 2.

felt or could have been felt in the area under review is given below.

Table No. I-5
Particulars of other Earthquakes in the
Narmada-Tapti-Sone Faulted Zone

S. No.	Date	Epicentre °N °E		Magnitude	Description
1.	1803, Sep. 1	Mathura		6 1/2	A very violent shock which was felt upto Calcutta, caused intensive fissures in fields thro' which water rose with considerable violence near Mathura.
2.	1926, Dec. 31	25°0'	77°30'	—	—
3.	1927, Jan. 2	24°0'	82°5'	6 1/2	This earthquake is known as Rewa earthquake. It was felt in Madhya Pradesh and adjoining areas of Uttar Pradesh. The intensity experienced at Delhi, Jabalpur, and Ranchi VII M.M. It was also, felt at Allahabad, Nowgong, Rajnandgaon, Pendra, Kanpur, etc.
4.	1938, Mar. 14	21°5'	75°0'	—	The strongest earthquake in the Satpuras in recent times. The shock was felt over an area of 400,000 sq. miles which is usually larger for its magnitude.

In the earthquake zoning map of India prepared under the auspices of Indian Standards Institute, Guna has been placed in zone I wherein Maximum seismic intensity may reach V. Modified. Mercallidue to earthquakes in future.

Studies made in USA and other advanced countries show that seismic intensity V.M.M. corresponds to seismic ground acceleration range of 2.75 cm/Sec.² or an average acceleration of 13.3 cm/Sec.². The wide range of acceleration figures is due to the fact that acceleration is several times more on soft filled up ground and much less on

hard rock. Considering all these factors it is felt that for civil engineering structures built on hard rock foundations no special precautions for protections against earthquakes need be taken. For the structures found on soft filled up ground, a provision of seismic co-efficient of 2 percent of gravity may be considered.

FLORA

The major forests in the District cover 33.72 percent of the total area. Nearly one fourth of this is undemarcated and unsuitable for bringing upto reserved standards. This is to be transferred to Revenue Department. under the management classes they occupy the following area.

Table No. I-6
Forest Area Under Management Classes

Reserved Forests	1,325.862	Sq. km.
Protected Forests	1,755.403	Sq. km.
Undemarcated Forests	1,184.677	Sq. km.
Total Area Under Forest Department	4,265.942	Sq. km.

Source : Divisional Forest Officer, Guna. 1975

Forest Belts

A glance at the Forest map of the District comparing with the Topographic map establishes a correlation. Except a few blocks most of the forests lie on or along the hill ranges. The western Vindhyan (Offshoot) Range, between the Parbati and the Sindh Valleys bears the bulk of the forests. These are divided into four Ranges, viz., Maksoodangarh, Raghogarh, Guna and Bamori, from south to north. The forests block on the eastern offshoot of the Vindhya Range extend in a crescent along the south-eastern, eastern and north-eastern boundaries. They are covered under Chanderi Range. The forests on the Chachaura hills in the west, form the Binaganj Forest Range.

Apart from the above the village papers show about 14 percent of the area under Forest lands in villages. They are most extensive in Guna tahsil and meagre in Ashoknagar tahsil. Other details are given below.

Table No. I-7
Tahsil-wise Distribution of Village Forests (1973-74)*

Tahsil	Area by Village Papers	Forest	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Guna	3,15,463	73,760	23.4

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ashoknagar	237,873	10,071	2.4
Mungaoli	229,521	43,201	18.8
Raghogarh	195,985	13,239	6.7
Chachora	119,318	15,376	12.9
Guna District	1098,160	155,647	14.2

Source : District Statistical Hand book, 1974, pp. 38-39 & 52-53.
*For latest position see Appendix 'C'-Tables-3.

Botanical Divisions

According to the revised classification by H.G. Champion and V. K. Seth the forests of Guna District fall under Group 5A, Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous forests. They may be identified into the following Botanical and Ecological classes.

1. C1(b)—Southern Dry Deciduous Teak Forest
 - (a) With Bamboos
 - (b) Without Bamboos
2. C3— Southern Dry Deciduous Mixed Forests
 - (a) Dry Deciduous Salai Forests
 - (b) Low Density Tree Forests and Grassy Areas.
3. Khair Forests
4. Bamboo Forests mostly found in Southern Dry Deciduous Teak Forests with Bamboos

Character of Dry Teak Forests

This class denotes predominance of teak (20 to 90 percent) in the growing high tree stock. Teak under natural circumstances, grows best on the Deccan Trap, the resultant Black cotton soil on lower reaches and alluvial soil along the streams. Moist but well drained soil is a necessary condition. Naturally such conditions prevail in the southern parts of the District in all the three forests belts, as the Traps are limited there.

The difference in the teak forests with and without bamboos is two fold both in their proportion to other species and quality of the stock. In the higher reaches the soil cover and moisture conditions are difficult. It is for this, that other associates in the crop find their survival more difficult. Teak being a hardy species increases in proportion. The canopy of the forests remains open with the quality of the tree boles being slender. These provide better chances of growth to the undergrowth flora and bamboos. Teak forests with Bamboos are confined, therefore, to the hilly areas, steep slopes and folds of *nalas* starting from higher slopes in the southern parts of the District. These cover the Gader, Bajranggarh, Samar Singh and Sabra Pahad blocks of Guna range and nearly

all the Protected Forests of Raghogarh and Maksudangarh Ranges. However, the poor soil and moisture conditions which increase the proportion of teak vis-a-vis other species, does not leave *Tactona grandis* (teak) also without affecting its health, height and girth. Here the quality of these is poorer than those on flat or open valleys. The quality is mostly between IV b to V, the height growth being 8 to 12 metres. The canopy density varies from 0.3 to 0.7 per sq.mile. A list of common trees occurring in the forests of the District is given in the Appendix B. The only difference marked is that type (Teak with Bamboos) bears a higher proportion of drier species, like *khair*, *achar*, *ber*, *ashta*, *bhirra*, *khirni*, *kulu*, *kari*, *Kasai*, *Kekad*, etc. Apart from bamboos clumps on the slopes, the proportion of smaller trees in the lower canopy, shrubs like, *baikal*, *jharberi*, *karil*, etc., herbs like *adusa*, *thuar*, etc., and climbers grow below the top canopy in the open spaces.

Teak forests without bamboos grow, of course in the southern part side by side in the same blocks and ranges, but occupy the lower reaches, deeper soils and well drained moist areas. These are found generally on gently undulating hills or plains with shallow soil away from larger *nalas* where bamboos are not able to establish themselves. The quality of trees is better than those on hills with bamboos. Generally they are between IV b to V but IVa also occur at favourable sites in deep forests*. However, the shallow soil is not capable of growing vigorous and large sized trees. Most of trees grow from 45 to 75 cms. in girth at breast height. The canopy density of forest is also higher, i.e., 0.2 to 0.9. The tree species growing in association are *saj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *bel* (*Aegle marmelos*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *palas* (*Butea monosperma*), *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), and *reunjha* (*Acacia leucophloea*), on slightly clayey soil. Sandy loam soil harbours *dho* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *seja* (*lagerstroemia parviflora*), *tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), *jamrashi* (*Elaeodendron glaucum*), *kaim* (*Stephegene parvifolia*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), and *kakai* (*Flacourtia romantchi*).

Character and Distribution of Dry Deciduous Mixed Forests

Dry Deciduous Mixed Forests are the parent type of all the forests in the District. All other types including teak type forests are the ecological climaxes within the Dry Deciduous Mixed Forests. Mixed forests occupy about 87 percent of the Reserved Forests and nearly the whole of Protected Forests in the eastern, northern and western parts of the District, i.e. covered by Chanderi, Guna, Bamori and Binaganj Ranges. Mixed forests have been converted into Teak Forests south of Guna. In the whole of Maksudangarh and Raghogarh Ranges (All Protected Forests) and southern parts of Binaganj, Guna and Bamori Ranges where teak predominates we find the Mixed forests almost absent. *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) and bamboos (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) forests and low density forests with grassy blanks occurring within this type and in Teak Forests have been recognised as separate types occurring in small patches.

* M.P. Class III is from 15 to 21 metres, IVa between 12 to 15 metres, IV b between 9 to 12 metres and V from 7 to 9 metres in height growth of trees.

The composition of the Mixed Forests is diverse. It contains nearly all species of trees, undergrowth, shrubs, climbers and grasses given in Appendix B, their variations depending upon varying local conditions of soil, moisture and human interference. *Palas* and *saj* occur in pure patches on clayey loam soil while *kardhai* occurs on rocky areas. *Dho* is found on well drained sandy loam. The canopy density as well as the quality of Mixed Forests in general is poorer than Teak Forests. The canopy density varies, between 0.3 to 0.7 and the quality of the crop is mostly V on Madhya Pradesh standards.

A Botanical classification of the flora occurring in the forests of Guna District in general and in the Mixed Forests in particular shows the following diversities.

- (i) Tree types: Cleanbole, spreaded crown, tapermed crown,
- (ii) Shrubs: Perennial, and woody fibrous rooted, etc.
- (iii) Climbers: Thorny, spiny, woody, spicy, tendril, etc.
- (iv) Grasses: Fodder, Chaparbandi, Aromatic, etc.
- (v) Weeds: Perennial,
- (vi) Water Flora: Arjun, Jamun, Kush, Algi etc.
- (vii) Weedy Water Plants: *Florix ecloos*, etc.

Flowering Trees

As the District lies in the Monsoon area, most of the trees suck up their roots mostly in the rainy season and reach the stage of reproduction only after the winter season. A few species which flourish in dry climate, however, flower in the later part of the winter, e.g., *semal* (*Bombax malabaricum*) and *reunjha* (*Acacia leucophloea*), are seen in flowers from January to March. *Kachnar* (*Bauhinia variegata*) follows a month later.

Palas (*Butea frondosa*), *gurjan* (*Lannea gradia*), *tinsa* (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*), *kusum* (*Schleichera trijuga*), *mahua* (*Madhuca latifolia*), *asta* (*Bauhinia racemosa*), *bel* (*Aegle marmelos*), *sissoo* (*Dalbergia sisso*), *neem* (*Azadirachta Indica*) and *bakain* (*Melia azadirachta*) flush in March to April. *Jamuna* (*Eugenia Jambolana*), *amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*), *bija* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), *dhaman* (*Grewia tiliacifolia*), *kala siras* (*Albizia lebbek*), *ghont* (*Zizyphus mylopyr*) and *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) fill up the forests with their flowering beauty and odour in April which lasts up to May or early June. The last among the summer beauties are seen on the canopy of *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *kardhai* (*Anogeissus pendula*), *tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *dho* (*Anogeissus latifolia*) and *dudhi* (*Wrightia tinctoria*). They appear in May and last up to early July.

The trees with flowers peeping through the universal greenery of rainy season are hardy, although they grow in different ecological conditions. *Babool* (*Acacia arabica*) tree is full of small yellow flowers in the rains. *Sagon* (*Tactona grandis*) too flowers in mid-rainy season. *Ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*) attains the flowering very late in September and lasts upto November.

Fruit Trees and Useful Plants

Fruits appear two to three months later than the flowering seasons. *Jamun* is available for a very short period after the rains. *Sitaphal* (*Anona squamosa*) ripens in November. *Imli*, *achar*, *tendu* and *mango* (*Mangifera indica*) fruit in summer. *Ber* and *amla* come up in winter. *Khirmi* is a small fruit with sweet juicy substance. *mango*, *achar* and *tamarind* fruits enter into commerce. Myrabolans of *harra* and *bahera*, calyx of *mahua*, fruits of *amla* and gums of *kulu* and *babul* are other minor products of forests entering the market. *Babool*, *baikal*, *ber* and *karondi* are used for fencing the fields because of their thorns. Leaves of *dho*, *ghont* and *bahera* and bark of *babool* is used for tanning. Among the plants and herbs the following are used for medicinal purposes.

List of Medicinal Plants and Herbs

1. <i>Curculigo archioides</i>	Safed and Kalimusli	For health & Medicinal use
2. <i>Thespesia Populanea</i>	Paraspipal	Used in dysentery
3. <i>Asparagus</i>	Sitawar	"
4. <i>Sphoeranthus indicus</i>	Go mundi	"
5. <i>Rauwolfia Serpentina</i>	Nay	Used in Medicine
6. <i>Trianthema decandra</i>	Vishkhepra	"
7. <i>Cassia saphera</i>	Kisonala or Sarphoka	"
8. <i>Corylifolia proralia</i>	Warchi	"
9. <i>Orchis mascula</i>	Salam Mishri	"
10. <i>Gentipeda orbicularis</i>	Nak-Chikni	"
11. <i>Mucuna pruriens</i>	Konch	"
12. <i>Corum Niquorum</i>	Kali-Ziri	"
13. <i>Astercantha langifolia</i>	Talmakhana	"
14. <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Giliykhana	"
15. <i>Holarrhena antidysentrica</i>	Indrajao	Bark used for fever and dysentery.
16. <i>Comyilia communis</i>	Sahastramuli	Used in medicine
17. <i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Lajwanti	"
18. <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Amerbel	"
19. <i>Sapindus trifoliatus</i>	Areatha	"
20. <i>Citrus clocyrthis</i>	Indrayan	"
21. <i>Celastrus paniculata</i>	Matkangi	"
22. <i>Tumaria officinalis</i>	Pittapapra	"
23. <i>Amorpha pappus-companulatus</i>	Suretha	"
24. <i>Clerodendron seratum</i>	Bharangi	"
25. <i>Eublia robusta</i>	Baybirang	"
26. <i>Cubcha officinalis</i>	Kakal	"
27. <i>Plomea digitata</i>	Bilaikand	"
28. <i>Plantago amplexicanlis</i>	Gaipipal	Used in medicine
29. <i>Randia dumetorum</i>	Mainpal	"
30. <i>Urginea indica</i>	Kolikanda	"

GENERAL

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 31. <i>Cypris scaniorus</i> | Nagarmotha |
| 32. <i>Plumbago Zeylanica</i> | Chitawar |

Dry Deciduous Mixed Salai Forests

Areas of Mixed Forests with *salai* occurring above 40 percent in the tree stock are described as a separate sub-type. They occupy extensive areas in Chanderi and Bamori Ranges. Since *salai* is a species of dry localities, growing almost pure on some stoney areas, the quality is better than general Mixed Forests, i.e., IV(b) of Madhya Pradesh Standards. The density remains the same, i.e., 0.3. The trees are mostly middle aged to mature. Regeneration is unsatisfactory.

Low Density Forests with Grassy Areas

This subtype of the Dry Deciduous Mixed Forests is found scattered all over, intimately mixed with all the types and subtypes described above. This subtype occurs on stoney areas or on shallow soil. These have resulted from the maltreatment, i.e., hacking, fires, shifting cultivation, grazing, etc. and have reached an adaphic climax giving rise to the growth of grasses in the blanks.

Khair Forests

Khair occurs in Mixed Forests as well as in pure *Khair* areas, almost in all the blocks. *Khair* is one of the principal species. Its growth is generally stunted with height varying from 3 to 6 metres and diameter of boles from 10 to 15 cm. This is because of frequent fires and excessive grazing. Natural regeneration is satisfactory both from seedling and coppice origin.

Bamboo Forests

Bamboo occurs as undergrowth in the open areas of Teak and Mixed Forests. The species is *Dendrocalamus strictus*. It is found growing scattered and in patches in the valleys. The species also occurs in narrow belts along *nala* heads and hill slopes in Guna, Bamori and Chanderi Ranges.

Planted Species

Fruit trees like *mango*, *imli*, *jamun*, *khajur*, *khirmi*, *mahua*, etc., useful trees like *nim*, *akashnim*, *karanj*, etc.; sacred trees with shade like *pipal*, *bar*, *bel*, etc. are planted by the common people in and around settlements. Most of these species also form avenues. However, now *gulmohar*, *eucalyptus* and other ornamental trees are being introduced as avenues along the newly constructed roads. The Forest Department has nurseries of several species at Guna but *teak*, the most economic species, is preferred for its plantations, during the *Van Mahotsava* every July. The same species was planted in Chanderi Block also in 1961 when the Forest Conservation Centenary was celebrated.

Van Mahotsava

Every year in the month of July, *Van Mahotsava* is celebrated by the Forest Division at its headquarters and in the Ranges. Trees of ornamental and fruit value are planted and they are duly protected during the year. The plants of various species are sold from Guna Nursery to the Government offices and private persons.

Management of Game

There is very little to say about the past management of the game during the regime of *ex-jagirdars* and *ex-zamindars* in absence of any reliable records. Shooting was a Royal privilege in the Reserved forests. People could hardly indulge in poaching for fear of heavy punishment. This led to the existence of fauna in numbers possible in the nature.

Consequent to the declaration of *ex-proprietory* forests as Protected Forests in 1955 the management of these forests was taken up by the Forests Department. The game was managed under the shooting rules framed under Madhya Bharat Forest-Act, 73 of *Samvat* 2007 (A. D. 1950).

With the formation of Madhya Pradesh the measures adopted by the Government to preserve the wild life are contained in the following Acts and rules:

(i) Shooting rules made under the provisions of sections 26(i), 27(i) and 76(d) of the Indian Forest Act XVI of 1927 as detailed in Appendix VII of C.P. Forest Manual II.

(ii) The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912.

(iii) The Central Provinces Game Act of 1935 as amended in 1937 and 1939 and C.P. and Barar Game Rules 1942 framed under Act and executive instructions.

(iv) Madhya Pradesh Forest (Hunting, shooting fishing poisoning water and setting traps or snares in Reserved or Protected Forests) Rules, 1963 published in M. P. Rajpatra part IVC, dated, 15th February, 1963.

Shooting is controlled and regulated in accordance with the shooting rules framed by the Government under the Indian Forest Act, XVI of 1927, section 26(i) and 76(d) as detailed in Appendix VII of the C.P. Forest Manual, Volume II.

The Forest area is sub-divided into a number of shooting blocks, a list of which is annually published under the authority of the Conservator of Forests, specifying the blocks closed for shooting (i) under rule 2(a) Absolutely as Sanctuaries, but special permits may, however, be issued for the destruction of carnivora and (ii) under rule 2(b) conditionally subject to the issue of a permit or to the sportsmen being exempted by rule 5 from obtaining the permit.

The Divisional Forest Officer issues the shooting permits in the prescribed form vide M.P. Government, Forest Department notification no. 1133-X-163, dated 31st January, 1963, specifying the kind and number of the game which can be shot. The royalty rates are given below :—

Table No. I-8
Rate of Royalty For *Shikar*

Kind of Animal	Rates per head	
	Resident of India	Non-Resident of India
Wild Buffalo	Rs. 500	Rs. 1000
Bison	Rs. 250	Rs. 500
Baransingha	Rs. 250	Rs. 500
Black buck	Rs. 100	Rs. 500
Tiger	Rs. 25	Rs. 200
Sambhar	Rs. 25	Rs. 50
Cheetal	Rs. 15	Rs. 25
Panther	Rs. 10	Rs. 50
Bear	Rs. 10	Rs. 25
Other Dear	Rs. 5	Rs. 25

The above Acts and rules introduced in Madhya Pradesh from time to time provide adequate legal protection to Wild Life, but need effective implementation.

Game Sanctuary and National Park

There is no game sanctuary and national park in the area covered under this Working Scheme for Guna.

Total Prohibition of Game

In spite of adequate legal provisions the State Government felt that the poaching is rampant and the fauna is decreasing fast. To check the State Government issued an order prohibiting *shikar* of a large number of animal species except the *virminis* (pigs and bear) wild dogs, wolf, Jackal, *lomri*, rates and birds for two years with effect from 11th November, 1971 [Vide Order No. 6034/X(2)/71 published in Rajpatra Extraordinary No. 181 of 11 November, 1971] under the provisions of Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (No. VIII of 1912), sec. 2, sub-section 2. The Forest Department was instructed on 21. December, 1971 not to open any shooting block and issue shooting permits in the Reserved and Protected Forests. Entry of motor vehicles and of the gunman or persons with search light was also prohibited without the special permit obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer concerned.

The ban was further extended on 11th November, 1973 for three years, which enlarged the list of prohibited animals and birds. It included Pea-fowl, all species of birds under the groups fowls, grouses, quails and partridges, and wild animals like hare,

tortoises, spotted deer, *sambhar*, barking deer, four horned a tilope, bison, swamp deer, and mouse deer. Mean while the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, No. 53 of 1972 was passed and published in the M. P. Rajpatra, 23rd February, 1973. It was made applicable in 11 states and all the Union Territories with effect from 25 January, 1973 to 31 October, 1976. The Rules thereunder were published on 15 November, 1974. These Rules prohibit the shooting of scheduled mammals, amphibian, reptiles and birds anywhere in the state. The only animals declared vermins are common crow, common fox, fruit bat, jackal, mice, rats and vole, hare, boar and wild dogs. No license is required to shoot these animals outside the Government forests. For shooting within the Government forest, and for geese, ducks, snipes and demoiselle cranes in the open season in specific areas the Divisional Forest Officer, the Collector and the Chief Wild Life Warden, M.P., Bhopal issue permits on payment of small game licence fee of Rs. 20/- only.

The hunters are required to keep a record of their trophies and captures and submit the same to the Forest Department. People owning trophies or living animals are required to register the facts. Taxidermists, curing skins of wild animals, or dealers are also required to register them selves and submit regular reports. Illicit shooting of tiger, bison, black buck and other rare animals may attract punishment for six months to six years or and a fine of Rs. 2,000/- while offences against other animals may entail concretion up to 2 years or and fine upto Rs. 2,000/-. The Act also establishes a Wild Life Advisory Body with the Forest Minister in the Chair, and creation of National Park, Game Reserves, Sanctuaries, etc.

FAUNA

Fauna of the District is varied and rich as compared to Lalitpur and Jhansi in the east and Kota District in the west. But the forest cover being light, it can not be compared with the southern districts.

Mammals

Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), the best known of carnivora is found in large forest blocks with streams. Although no attempts were made to enumerate them, their number has reduced considerably during the 'forties and 'fifties. In summer tigers usually prefer lowlying cool places near the *Khos* (deep gorges) where they remain undisturbed by men. They are seldom found on ridges or plateaux within thick tree growth. The best known places for tigers are Umari, Bhadora, Thiana and Patna blocks, along the Nagri and the Kunu rivers in Guna range, Gedda barra *Ka Nala* and Beruder in south Raghogarh block, Kishangarh, North Raghogarh and Sarawsy blocks in Raghogarh range and Hantidant, Naginadant and Maksoodangarh blocks of Maksoodangarh range. They are also met with in Sirsi and Padon blocks in Bamori range and along the Betwa and the Orr. Leppard (*Panthera pardus*) are fairly plentiful throughout the forests but are seen generally at the dusk around the villages.

Wild dogs (*Cyon-dukhumensis*) are found in limited numbers. Hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena striata*) and jackal (*Canis aureus*) are found combing the forests and the river banks in search of small game, creatures and carrion. *Bhalu* or bear (*Melursus ursinus*)

are fairly common in the forests with rocky hideouts. They are common in Patna, Umri and Bhadora blocks and fairly common in Bamori and Chanderi Ranges. They are very fond of fruits of *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) and *achar* (*Buchanania latifolia*), etc. and calyx of *mahua* (*Madhuca latifolia*). In proper season they haunt the *jungles* which abound with these trees and are often confronted by the fruit collectors at dawn. When caught young the bear makes a good pet and is trained in funs by showmen. Among the primates *langur* (*Semnopithecus entellus*) is most common.

Cheetal or spotted deer (*Axis axis*) are found in herds of ten to twelve along the water courses in the interior of the forests. During the early 'sixties, they were seen in herds of about hundred heads. Since they are ruthlessly shot for meat and skin, their number has been reduced very greatly.

Blue bull or *nilgai* (*Bosellaphus tragocamelus*) is very common in the grassy blocks, e.g., in Sirsi and Padon blocks of Bamori range and in Burhi Chanderi block of Chanderi range. Where there are forests adjoining a cultivated zone, they very harmful to the crops. These and the wild boar have been declared vermins in many areas by the Forest Department but they are protected in the Bandogarh National Park. Normally the Blue bulls seem to be very cautious, rarely leaving the shelters, and are prolific breeders.

Sambhar (*Rusa unicolor*) is the other most common deer found in open forests and grassy patches. But they are dwellers of plateaux and rugged country. In spite of its large and bulky body, it can climb the gradients with fast speed. The males have multi-forked antlers which are shed off generally every year.

Chinkara (*Gazella bennett*) and *bherki* or *chousingha* (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) are seen occasionally, when they come for grazing on the outskirts of the forest or in grassy blanks. *Chinkaras* or *jungli bherki*, as commonly known, are found in small numbers. They look weary while grazing, constantly raising their heads and looking around.

Black buck (*Antelope cervicaprae*) is the most beautiful animal sought after for flesh, skin and horns. It is for this reason that it is so rare now, not only in the District but in The Subcontinent. It has dark glossy coat and white underparts. On account of this and the long whirling horns the male antelope is very graceful to look at.

Wild Pig (*Sus-cristatus*) is a sturdy animal living mostly on grass roots. It is a vermin, harmful to agricultural crops in the vicinity of forests. It enters the fields in the night and retires early morning. It may also attack a gun man with the fatal stroke of tusks. It forms the mainstay along with *sambhar*, of the large fellings in the forests. It breeds fast with the female dropping two to five litters at a time. A grown up wild pig proves to be a formidable match to the tiger before it is killed or sometimes spared for the same reasons.

Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjac*), locally called *heran* is the most common deer seen in the interior as well as outskirts of the forests.

Rabbits (*Lepus cuniculus*) are common through out the District. They are included in the small game, along with the birds. Not only the small carnivora feed on them, the bat, owl and other hunter birds also perch upon these. It is the easiest petty game for the villagers, other animals among the rodents are village rats, fields rats, shrews, musk shrews, squirrel, mongoose and *udbilao*.

Birds

The birds most commonly seen in and around human dwellings are common sparrows or *gauraiya* (*Passer domesticus*) myna (*Acridothera tristis*), and rawan or common crow (*Corvus splendens splendens*). Wild crow (*Corvus coronoides cevallanti*) lives in forest tracts. Parrots (*Psittacula eupatria*), due to their power of imitating human voice are most liked as cage birds. Other fanciers like to keep grey partridge or *safed titar* (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), black partridge or *kala titar* (*F. pictus*), spotted dove or *fakta*, *kabuter* or blue rock pigeon (*Columba livia*) intermedia, painted partridge or *bater* (*Francolinus pictus*) and in rare cases pea fowl or *mor* (*Pavo cristatus*). In fact most of the cage birds and pet birds are the birds of deep forests.

Pea birds lie along the riverine tracts and feed on lizards, frogs, snakes, insects, eggs of small birds, etc. In the nights they rest on low branches of trees. They have beautiful long feathers with multicoloured glassy eye marks. Since their feather is associated with Shri Krishna, they are held sacred. Pea fowl is the National Bird and is prohibited from *shikar*. Red jungle fowl or *jungli murgi* (*Gallus gallus*) sticks to bushy covers in light forest. Brown jungle fowl (*Gallus sonneratti*) is also found.

The male has a sickle shaped tail. *hariyal* (*Chloropsis jerdoni*) lives in large groups and haunts the tall trees with small figs, like *bar* (*Ficus benghalensis*), *pipal* (*F. religiosa*), *gasti* (*F. glomerata*), etc. Their green feathers provide them a perfect camouflage among the tree leaves. *Baya* or tailor bird (*Ploceus philippinus*) is a small bird living on grass seeds and twigs. Their nest are very beautifully woven and kept hanging on lean tips of tree branches. The entrance of the nest is a hole kept in a long bent channel separated from the main part. They flicker in the fields after the harvest. Wood pecker is seen hammering the decayed trees or barks in search of insects. *Koel* (*Eudynamis scolopac-eres*) is known for its sweet calls. It is a parasite species in the sense the female lays its eggs in the crows' nest and drops down some of their eggs. Naturally the ignorant crow couple hatch these eggs and bring up the young ones along with their own. The Java Cuckoo (*Graucalus javanensis*) is also seen in the shades of large trees.

Among the lovely birds with beautiful wings and agile habits found in grass lands and bushy or open country are *bulbul*, bush quail or *lowa* (*Partridge argoonda*), little green bee eater or *pairinga*, blue joy or *neelkantha*, black headed oriole on *peetale*, *iora* or *shoubeegs* and *shah bulbul* or paradise fly catcher.

Among the hunters and scavengers kites, eagles and hawks are generally seen high up on their wings, surveying for the food. A sight of their descent is a sure sign of their success in locating one. Flocks of vultures may be seen around an animal's corpse for several days. King vultures (*Sarcogyps calvus*) and white vulture (*Neophron per-*

onosterus) has also been identified. Owls and owlets are night hunters, generally hiding the dark caves or tree holes in day time. Bats hang on bamboo clumps, large trees and dark places. These haunt fruit trees and also eat away small birds, frogs, lizards, etc., in the night.

Due to the existence of a number of large tanks and reservoirs, the District is comparatively rich in resident water birds. The winter visitors also stay in large number but they have not been carefully studied. Small Indian ducks, little blue kingfishes or *chhota kinkila*, river tern (*Sterna aurantis*) are commonly found throughout the year. Many other species of resident and migratory ducks or *bathks* (*Sarkidiornis spp.*), snipes (*Callingo spp.*) and quails (*Perdica spp.*) are seen near the rivers and tanks.

Lizards (*Lacerta lacertilia*) are common. Chemilons are common trees. Tortoises (*Sphargis spp.*) and turtle (*Chelone spp.*) are found in the rivers and large tanks. Crocodile (*Crocodilus porosus*) are not common but are seen in the rivers during and after floods. The cobra (*Najatripudians*) is known as *nag*. Pythons of *Ophideang* species are found in the cracks of the ground and dark places.

Fishes

The fish species noted in the natural waters of the District are given below :—

Labeo rohita, *Catla catla*, *Mahaseer*, *Labeo calbasu*, *Mrigal* *Singhala*, *Wallago attu*, etc.

Among the Minor Carps are *Notopterus notopterus*, *Sanwal*, *Labeo bata*, *Bogat*, *Bagarius bagarius*, etc.

The Fisheries Department has taken up the tanks of Rampur, Jamakhedi, Sajana-mau and Mahori and the Mala dam for Departmental Pisciculture. It is cultures *Labeo rohita*, *Catla catla*, due to fast growing qualities and economic importance.

Mortality From Reptiles and Wild Animals

The mortality caused by reptiles in this District is small as compared to southern districts. The Police Records show only four deaths during the four years from 1970-73. This is probably due to accidental burning of light forest almost every year, which reduces the number of snakes and other poisonous insects considerably. The wild animals caused the loss of one human life during the period. Deaths due to *guhera* bite has also been recorded in the past years.

CLIMATE

The climate of this District is characterised by a hot summer and general dryness except during the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from December to February is followed by the summer from March to mid-June. The period from mid-June to about the end of September is the south-west monsoon season. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the District are available for 5 stations for the periods ranging from 33 to 83 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the District as a whole are given in Appendix A.¹ The average annual rainfall in the District is 983.4 mm. There is not much variation in the rainfall from place to place in the southern parts of the District but varies from west to east in the northern portions of the District. The rainfall in the District varies from 862.5 mm. at Pachhor to 1140.2 mm. at Chachaura. About 92 percent of the annual rainfall in the District is received in the monsoon month June to September, July being the rainiest month. The variation in the annual rainfall in the District, from year to year is appreciable. In the period 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 166 percent of the normal occurred in 1917 while the very next year was one with the lowest annual rainfall which was 61 percent of the normal. In the same 50 year period annual rainfall less than 80 percent of the normal occurred in 10 years, two of them being consecutive. At the individual station two or three consecutive years of such low rainfall have occurred once or twice at all the stations. Six consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 percent of the normal occurred in the period 1910 to 1915 at Mungaoli. It will be seen from the table in the Appendix A-2 that the annual rainfall in the District was between 700 and 1200 mm. in 36 years out of 49.

On an average there are 44 rainy days. (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. 10 cent or more) in a year in the District, there is not much variation in this number in the District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the District was 338.1 mm. at Guna on 23 June, 1890.

Temperature

There is a meteorological observatory in the District at Guna. The records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions prevailing in the District in general. Variations due to local factors of location, topography, etc., may also be expected. From March temperatures increase rapidly. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 41.5° C. and the mean daily minimum at 25.8° C. With the arrival of the monsoon over the District by about the middle of June there is appreciable drop in temperatures. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the last week of September, there is a slight increase in the day temperatures but the nights become progressively cooler. It is only after October that both the day and night temperatures decrease rapidly. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 24.7° C. and the mean daily minimum at 8.1° C. Nights are however slightly colder in December than in January. In the cold season, the District is some times affected by cold waves in the rear of passing western disturbances and the minimum temperature occasionally drops down to about a couple of degrees below the freezing point of water and frosts occur.

1. For latest figures See Appendix 'C'-Table 4 onwards.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Guna was 46.1° C. on June 14, 1945 and May 31, 1954. The lowest minimum temperature was 2.2° C. on January 22, 1934.

Humidity

Relative humidity during the monsoon season is high, generally exceeding 70 percent on the average. It is comparatively less during the rest of the year, the driest part of the year being the summer season with humidities below 20 percent in the afternoons.

Cloudiness

During the monsoon season the skies are mostly heavily clouded or overcast. In the rest of the year skies are mainly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds

Winds are generally light in the District with some strengthening in force during the late summer and monsoon. In May the south-west monsoon winds are generally from directions between south-west and north-west. Winds in the post-monsoon and cold seasons are variable in directions but winds from directions between south-west and west are rare. In March and April winds are variable in direction in the mornings and westerly to north-westerly in the afternoons.

Special Weather Phenomena

Heavy rain and strong winds are caused in the District by the depressions which come from the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon months. Dust-storms occasionally occur during the summer season.

Tables in Appendix-A also given the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena, for Guna.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Pre-History

Archaeological explorations carried on in certain parts of Guna District have led to the discovery of some early stone-age tools. Kadwaha and Mahua villages have given traces of handaxes, cleavers, choppers,¹ etc. This proves that the areas which yielded palaeolithic tools had 'handaxe culture' in early stages of human habitation there. The bed of the river Betwa near village Gonchi, about three and a half km. from Mungaoli railway station, of Guna District has yielded a large number of tools of series II. Here the river Betwa has cut a section in its left bank which resulted in exposure of a tool-containing gravel and about 3 m. thick silt deposit over it.² Another locality called Chachauda has yielded late stone age tools.³

There are some ancient sites like Kadwaha, Chanderi, etc. in Guna District which, when properly explored and excavated, are likely to throw a flood of light on the pre-history and ancient history of this District. This is more likely because District like Vidisha, Sagar and Shivpuri of Madhya Pradesh and Jhalawar and Kota of Rajasthan and Jhansi of Uttar Pradesh, which are highly rich in archaeological remains of pre-historic and historic periods, surround this District. The early history of Guna District is wrapped in obscurity. Towards the close of the seventh century B.C., when the Indian history assumed some definite shape, the country was divided into a number of states, mostly independent of each other. The Buddhist texts refer to the existence of sixteen *Mahajanapadas* or great states of considerable extent, shortly before the time of Gautam Buddha. Prominent among monarchies were those of Avanti, Vatsa, Kosala and Magadha, all aspiring for absolute sovereignty. Avanti, the powerful kingdom, is supposed to have then corresponded roughly to modern Malwa, Nimar and the adjoining parts of Madhya Pradesh.⁴ The name of Avanti kingdom was derived from that of the Avanti branch of the Haihaya class of the Yadu or Yadava clan. The rule of Avanti country with Ujjayini as its capital later passed to the Vitihothras who represented another branch of the Haihaya clan and are supposed to have been actually a subsection of the Avantis.⁵ Guna District thus appears to have formed a part of Avanti kingdom founded by Chanda Pradyota Mahasena. The Pradyota dynasty ruled the region for about 138 years.

In Magadha, a powerful kingdom of the period, was ruled by the Haryanka dynasty to which belonged the emperors like Bimbisara and Ajatasatru. Ajatasatru, the founder of supremacy of Magadha and his four successors were all parricides so the people got disgusted and elected as king Shishunaga, the minister of the last⁶ Haryanka king. Shishunaga founded a new dynasty and finally destroyed the power of the Pradyotas of Avanti, according to the Puranas.⁷ Thus Shishunaga added the kingdom of Avanti, which included Guna District, to the growing empire of Magadha.

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1961-62 p.99.

2. Ibid. 1959-60, p.22.

3. Ibid. 1964-65, p. 13.

4. The Age of Imperial Unity, p.13.

5. D. C. Sircar, Ancient Malwa and the Vikramaditya Tradition, 1969, pp. 23-24.

6. R. C. Majumdar, Ancient India, p. 96.

7. Ibid.

This region continued to be under the succeeding dynasties of the Shishunagas, the Nandas¹ and the Mauryas. The Mauryas probably put this part of the country in their important viceroyalty of Ujjain, mostly in charge of princes.² Recent excavations at village Tumain in Guna District have yielded many things of archaeological importance. The finds at Tumain belonged to the period ranging from fifth to second century B.C. They include Northern Black Polished, Black and Red, and White Polished earthen wares, remains of buildings which were constructed of burnt bricks and stones. Traces of iron implements and instruments, beads of semi-precious stones, rings of copper, small vessels of soft-stone, earrings of burnt earth and punch-marked copper coins were also found.³ In ancient times the place was known as 'Tumba Vana' 'Vana Savatthi' etc., which reveal that the site was surrounded by dense forests. It was called 'Tumba Vana' because of the many *Tumbas* or *stupas* erected here. The locality was situated on the ancient trade route connecting Vidisha with Mathura. It was also linked by a route with Kausambi, the capital of the Vatsa kingdom. The *stupas* at least one of the three, remains of which have now been found, belonged to the Mauryan age.⁴ It is 12 m. in height and has a circumference of 63m. The upper surface of this *stupa* is covered by burnt bricks; as was usual in the Mauryan age.⁴ The region probably remained under the Mauryas, till about 187 B.C. when king Brihadratha, the last of the Maurya kings, was murdered treacherously, by his General, Pushyamitra Sunga the founder of the Sunga dynasty. Pushyamitra was the defacto ruler of Avanti region, even in the time of Mauryas.⁵

The Sungas ruled over the remnant Magadhan Empire, which was in the rapid process of disintegration. Pushyamitra's rule is said to have extended as far as Vidisha if not further to the west.⁶ Intermittent fights with the Greeks continued prior to and throughout the reign of Pushyamitra and his successors. At this moment hosts of foreign invaders began to pour into India. This gave rise to a number of independent states, monarchical as well as republican, which gradually rose to some prominence in different parts of the country. The Sungas were followed by four Kanva Kings for a short duration and were overthrown by the Satavahanas.⁷ This brought the Satavahanas into conflict with the Western Kshatrapas, who ruled over part of Malwa. Evidently therefore overlordship over Malwa changed frequently. According to the Nasik Inscription of Rishabhadata (Ushavadatta), his father-in-law Nahapana ruled over a vast territory including probably Malwa. However in about A.D. 124-25, Nahapana, belonging to the Kshaharata line, was defeated and killed by the Satavahana King Gautamiputra Satakarni. He is not only said to have uprooted the Kshaharata dynasty and extirpated the Sakas, the Yavanas and the Pahlavas but is also described as the lord of many countries including Anupa (Nimar region), Akara (East Malwa) and Avanti (West Malwa).⁸

1. K.A. Nilkantha Sastri, The Age of the Nandas and Mauryas, p.18.

2. Ibid. P. 155, A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, p.18.

3. K.D. Bajpai, Op. cit, p. 5.

4. K.D. Bajpai, S.K. Pandey and V.D.Jha, Aitihāsik Nagar Tumain, pp. 4-5.

5. Indian Historical Quarterly I, pp. 92-93.

6. The Age of Imperial Unity, p. 98.

7. K. K. Mukherjee, The Gupta Empire, pp.2-3.

8. The Age of Imperial Unity, pp. 181-82 and 198. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XXI, pt. I, P.9, Vol. XIV, p.3 and Vol. XIII, Pt. I, p.50.

Gautamiputra kept Malwa under his sway for a long period.¹ Guna District, forming part of eastern Malwa, thus came under the Satavahana occupation.

An early Shaka coin found at Vidisha bears a name of a new Shaka King Humugam,² identified as possibly one of the predecessors of Bhumaka, belonging to the Kshaharata line. The legend of the coin is the Brahmi characters of the early Sunga period. Some other Shaka coins belonging to the first of second century B.C. were found at Vidisha and Ujjain. On some of these copper coins names like Valaka³ and Danu, possibly of Scythian origin, who ruled in the region, have been deciphered.

If the dates ascribed to the above mentioned chiefs are nearer to truth and the chief are identified as Shaka or Scythian rulers then we will have to place the association of the Shakas with this part of the country proper some considerable time before the beginning of the Christian era. It seems extremely likely that as has been stated earlier, these Scythians infiltrated in the western India when the Bactrian Greeks were ruling north western and western borders of India.⁴

This is corroborated by occasional references to Shakas, etc., in old epics, *Puranas*⁵ as well as Jain literature. In the story of Jain Saint Kalakacharya, who is said to have induced the Sakas of Shakakul to expell king Gardabhilla of Ujjain and in the story of Vikramaditya, the son of Gardabhilla, who is said to have driven away the Shakas in the first century B.C., some scholars find a reference to an early Scythic conquest of Kathiawar and Malwa. It is not certain as to how far these accounts should be treated as authentic in its entirety. However it is extremely likely that these accounts may contain a genuine tradition of early Shaka settlements in western and central India. The coins referred to above may probably corroborate the fact that the Shakas established their rule during the concluding years of the second or in the beginning of the first century B.C. These Shakas were probably the Kshatras of the Kushan kings of the north-western India. Here they came in conflict, which continued for about more than two centuries, with the Satavahanas who ruled this region from second century B.C.⁶

Gautamiputra Satakarni bequeathed his vast empire to his son Vasisthiputra Pulumavi, whose silver coin has been discovered at Vidisha. This is indicative of the Satavahana rule over this tract till they were ousted by the Shaka ruler Rudradaman of the Kardamaka family. In his Junagarh inscription Rudradaman is referred to as the lord of many countries including Akara and Avanti.⁷

Decline of Kardamakas

The Kushanas were getting weaker and weaker by this time and the Satavahanas could not recover their lost fortune due to the blows inflicted by Rudradaman. I. The

1. Ibid. Vol. XV, p. 97.

2. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1962-63, p.63.

3. Ibid. 1963-64, p.84.

4. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, p. 189.

5. Ibid. p. 190.

6. R. C. Majumdar, Ancient India, p.115; A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, p. 295.

7. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VII, pt. I, p.44; The Age of Imperial Unity, p. 183.

Shaka Kshatrapas of this Kardamaka line seems to have enjoyed supremacy in this region for about a century. The Sanchi inscription of Shridharvarman, a Shaka *Mahadanayaka*, dated either in A.D. 266 or in years ranging from A.D. 279 to 320. calls him Dharmavijayin.¹ Probably he declared independence. By this time Shakas had to face rough weather. Some internal trouble made them weaker. The ancient Malwa tribe occupying Ajmer-Udaipur region successfully revolted against the supremacy of the Kardamakas.²

Bharashiva Nagas

By this time we also find Nagas whose branches rose to eminence in regions round about Vidisha, Mathura, Kantipuri and Padam Paway (Ancient Padmavati)³. The Nagas of Padmavati are known as Bharashivas in history. Their dynasty ruled at Padmavati long before the Imperial Guptas, who rose to eminence in the fourth century A.D. Guna District was undoubtedly under their sphere of influence. Bharashiva Maharaja Bhavanaga was contemporary to Vakataka king Pravarasena I, who ruled after Vindhya Shakti A.D. (255-275). In their copper plate grants the Vakatakas mention Bhavanaga, suggesting friendly relations between the Vakatakas and the Bharashiva Nagas. This dynasty of Nagas, according to the *Puranas*, had nine kings. Bharashiva Nagas were one of the most important powers that flourished on the ruins of the Kushana empire. A number of coins bearing the name of Maharaja Ganendra or Ganapati have been discovered in the adjoining Vidisha district as well as Padmavati and Mathura. Copper coins of another Naga king named Bhima of Padmavati have also been discovered at Vidisha. This is indicative of the fact that the Naga kings of Padmavati extended their influence over other Naga centres.⁴ Skanda Gupta seemed to have maintained cordial relations with the Nagas for a Naga Chief, named Sarva Naga, was appointed a Vishayapati, of a district in the Ganga-Jamuna region.

Imperial Guptas

In the middle of the fourth century A.D. this territory was conquered by the celebrated Gupta emperor Samudra Gupta. According to the Allahabad Pillar Inscription, Samudra Gupta vanquished two Naga rulers Ganapatinaga and Nagasena along with others.⁵ Subsequently he seems to have established friendly relations with the Nagas as he accepted Kubernaga, a Naga Princess as his daughter-in-law, she having been married to his son Chandra Gupta II.

That the Malwa region was under the authority of Chandra Gupta II (A.D. 375-414) is attested to by two epigraphs at the caves of Udayagiri hills of Vidisha. The inscriptions record the gift made by Maharaja Sanakanika, a feudatory of the Guptas, during the reign of Chandra Gupta II in Gupta era 82 (A.D. 401), and the excavation of a cave by Virasena, Chandra Gupta's minister of peace and war, who came to the place

1. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II p. 328.

2. R. C. Majumdar, Op. Cit. p.129.

3. R. S. Tripathi, History of Ancient India, p. 235.

4. The Age of Imperial Unity, p. 169-71; Archaeological Survey of India (Annual Report), 1913-14, p. 213.

5. Fleet, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III, p. 113.

with the king himself. Inscriptions of his reign have also been found at Sanchi.¹ He seems to have made this region his base for organising campaigns against the Shaka rulers of Kathiawar and Gujarat. This region continued to be under the rule of the Guptas probably till the year A.D. 467-68, the last known date of Skanda Gupta, though the Mandsaur inscription dated in A. D. 472 would point to the decline of Gupta power in Western Malwa after the year A. D. 436 i.e. during the reign of Kumara Gupta I. Village Tumain, the ancient Tumba Vana, has yielded an inscription of the reign of this king. It is dated in the year A.D. 435. It records that Ghatotkacha (Gupta), probably younger brother or son of Kumara Gupta I was then the Governor of Tumba Vana. One coin incised with the name 'Ghato' has been placed in Saint Petersburg Museum of Leningrad in Soviet Union. It is attributed to Ghatotkacha Gupta of the Gupta line. Ancient Vaishali modern Basarh in Muzaffarpur District of Bihar has also yielded a clay seal, bearing the name² of Ghatotkacha.

It is possible that when Skanda Gupta was busy facing internal and external Huna threats soon after the death of his father Kumara Gupta I in A.D. 455, the Vakataka Narendrasena succeeded in gaining allegiance from local governors and feudatories of the Guptas in this region. It is worthy of note that another inscription of Mandsaur, dated in Malwa era corresponding to A.D. 467-68 mentions Chandra Gupta II and his son Maharaja Govinda Gupta. This probably indicates that Govinda Gupta either revolted during the reign of his brother Kumara Gupta I or soon after his death.³ But the question must be treated as of dubious certainly as we find divergent claims over this region. One thing is certain that the Gupta empire was facing the danger of total disintegration in this period. Their glory was then like the last flicker of an extinguishing lamp. After the death of Skanda Gupta in A. D. 467-68 internal rivalry eclipsed the fortune of the Guptas.⁴

Yashodharman

Soon we hear the exploits of Yashodharman of an unknown family, with Dasapur (Mandsaur) as his capital. This ambitious and enterprising son of Malwa made a bold bid aimed at gaining imperial power. He probably belonged to the ancient powerful Malwa tribe which earlier produced the so-called Varman dynasty of Mandsaur in the fifth century A.D. He appeared as a meteor in the political horizon, carried every thing before him and set up an empire within a decade (A.D. 530-540). He achieved brilliant successes against the Hunas and seems to have waged struggle against Mihirakula and defeated him.⁵

In the second half of the sixth century A.D. we find many powers all independent and struggling for sovereignty. Among them figured the Maitrakas of Valbhi, Gurjara, Pratihara, Maukharis, Kalachuris and the Later Guptas. The political history of this period is warped in obscurity. According to available information it seems that there

1. Fleet, *Op. Cit.* pp. 25-36.

2. K. D. Bajpai, and Other, *Op. Cit.* p.4.

3. R. C. Majumdar and A. S. Altekar, *The Vakataka-Gupta Age*, p.180.

4. *Ibid.* p. 184.

5. *Ibid.* pp. 203-04.

were constant struggles between various powers to gain supremacy in Malwa, as most of the powers claim supremacy over the region.

Both Western and Eastern Malwa passed to Kalachuris by 608 A.D. It appears that Harsa succeeded in subduing these Kalachuris who are found to have risen again to power in eastern M.P. a few centuries later.¹

Gurjara-Pratiharas

It has been presumed that during the later half of the seventh century A.D., in one of their waves of conquest, a branch of the Gurjara-Pratihara, who owed allegiance to their main branch ruling at Jodhpur, established a line of kings² in Malwa. Gurjara-Pratihara king Siluka, who ascended the Jodhpur throne by about A. D. 729, being powerful was the recognised head of a confederacy of the Gurjara-Pratihara principalities covering parts of Rajasthan, Malwa and Gujarat.

In the beginning of the eight century A.D. a powerful king, Yashovarman was on the throne of Kanauj till about the year A.D. 740. He is said to have conquered Malwa and ruled over a vast kingdom. His one time ally, king Lalitaditya of Kashmir, grew jealous of Yashovarman. He attacked, defeated and killed Yashovarman and thus obtained the vast kingdom, including Malwa, for him. But this supremacy was either nominal or short-lived, because the Gurjara-Pratihara king Nagabhata I was ruling over Malwa, and parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat till A. D. 756. He is said to have left a vast kingdom for his successors.³

The Tripartite Struggle

In the reign of the Pratihara king Vatsaraja (A.D. 778 onwards) the Tripartite struggle for an empire in Northern India commenced, between the Palas of Bengal, the Gurjara-Pratihara of the west and the Rashtrakutas of the south, and it continued for about a century or more. Trial of strength first occurred between Vatsaraja and Dharmapala in which the later was defeated. Henceforth began the prolonged hostility between their successors. At this juncture a new claimant for supremacy in the person of the Rashtrakuta king Dhruva (A.D. 793-799) appeared on the scene. Crossing Vindhya he inflicted a crushing defeat upon Vatsaraja⁴ who fled across the desert of Rajasthan never to return.

Rashtrakuta Supremacy

Then Rashtrakuta Dhruva (A.D. 777-810) defeated Dharmapala. Thus in this Tripartite struggle the Rashtrakuta lancers came out victorious. But the death of Dhruva before A.D. 793 deprived the Rashtrakutas of the great prize achieved. The next Rashtrakuta king Govinda III (A.D. 794-813) had to remain busy in south for consolidating his

1. D. C. Sircar, *Ancient Malwa and Vikramaditya Tradition*, 1969, p. 17.

2. *The Classical Age* pp. 60-76.

3. *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. 21.

4. *Ibid.* p. 23.

own position. He left northern possessions in the hands of his younger brother Indraraja who was viceroy of Gujarat and Malwa.¹

Govinda III

In such a situation Dharmapala of the Pala dynasty and Nagabhata II of the Pratihara dynasty made bold bid to regain their lost glory. But there is a great controversy among the scholars about the chronological order of events of this period.² One thing seems fairly certain that the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III who had settled his affairs in the south undertook military expeditions to the north. Dharmapala submitted himself before him. Nothing could resist the onslaught of the Rashtrakuta forces and Nagabhata II fled away in fear nobody knew whither. Thus the imperial dreams of the Palas and Pratiharas were again rudely shattered by the Rashtrakutas under Govinda III. He is said to have handed over Malwa to one Upendra, the Paramara vassal of the Rashtrakutas for administration. The Paramaras continued to look after the administration of Malwa as viceroys of Rashtrakutas under Amoghavarsha (A.D. 814-878).

Pratihara Bhoja I

In or before A.D. 836, the Pratihara throne was adorned by Bhoja I. The contemporary Pala king Devapala defeated Bhoja I. Dhruva II, the Rashtrakuta Chief of the Gujarat branch, also inflicted a defeat on Bhoja, when the latter had evil designs against the Rashtrakuta empire. This occurred some times between A.D. 848 and 860 with the help of Amoghavarsha and the vassal kings of Malwa.

Defeat of Bhoja I

During the reign of the Rashtrakuta king Krishna II (A.D. 880-915)³, Bhoja renewed his efforts to strike at the Rashtrakutas. He temporarily occupied, but the Rashtrakuta king soon recovered Malwa after inflicting a crushing defeat on Bhoja. This battle (A.D. 878 or 888) made a deep impression upon posterity. Old men remembered the great battle and talked of it as late as A. D. 914. Malwa continued to be under the Rashtrakutas during the reign of their next king Indra III (A.D. 915-927)⁴, who while on expedition against the Pratihara Mahipala halted at Ujjain as a sovereign host of his Malwa vassal king, probably Paramara Vakpati I.

The successors of Indra III were busy in their own affairs in the south. Their vassal king of Malwa was Vairisimha II also known as Vajrata, the son and successor of Vakpati I. Taking advantage of the absence of the Rashtrakutas in Malwa, Pratihara king Mahipala I who earlier suffered an ignominious defeat at the hands of Rashtrakuta Indra III, attacked and wrested Malwa from Vairisimha II and it was in Pratihara domain till at least A.D. 946.⁵

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

2. *Ibid.* p. 28.

3. K. A. N. Sastri, *History of South India*, 1947, p. 202.

4. *Ibid.*

5. R. S. Tripathi, *Op. Cit.*, p. 379.

Malwa Re-conquered

Shortly after this date, Vairisimha II with the help of his sovereign king, Krishna II (A.D. 939-966) reconquered Malwa from the Pratihara king Mahendrapala II, son of Mahipala I. Paramara Siyaka II succeeded Vairisimha II on the throne of Malwa and owed allegiance to the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III. Siyaka II made conquests of surrounding regions, but the Chandella king Yashovarman of Khajuraho defeated him. The Chandellas incorporated Malwa in their kingdom and it remained with them when the powerful Chandella king Dhanga (954-1002 A. D.) came on the throne.

The Paramaras

Siyaka II however subsequently not only driven away the Chandellas from Malwa but also threw away the yoke of the Rastrakutas. There upon the Rastrakuta king Krishna III in about A.D. 963 gave him a defeat into Malwa and occupied Ujjain. After the death of Krishna III, Siyaka II again declared his independence. He founded an independent Kingdom bounded by the Tapti on the south, Jhalawar on the north, Vidisha in the east and the Sabarmati on the west.¹ This naturally indicate that the present Guna District was part of Siyak's Kingdom.

Munja and Sindhuraja

Siyaka II was succeeded by his adopted son king Munja in A.D. 972 or 974. He is known as a great general, a great poet and a patron of art and literature. He carried on his expedition successfully in all directions. Chalukya king Taila I, who usurped the Rashtrakuta throne, in vain attacked Malwa six times. He was no match for Munja who turned offensive and invaded the country of Taila II. Munja was ontrapped and killed by Taila² II in between A.D. 993 and 998. He was succeeded by another powerful Paramara king Sindhuraja, the son of Siyaka II. Malwa was under him till A.D. 1000, when he died.

Sindhuraja was succeeded by the illustrious king Bhoja, who reigned for more than half a century. His kingdom included the whole of Malwa the eastern part of modern Rajasthan, Khandesh, Konkan and upper course of the Godavari.³ While engaged in conducting a war on the eastern and the western fronts, Bhoja breathed his last, and Malwa fell into the hands of the Kalachuris and the Chaulukyas in A. D. 1055. Bhoja was a great soldier and an erudite scholar. He was author of a large number of books on varied subjects.

He was succeeded by Jayasimha, who was probably his son. He drove out the Kalachuris and the Chaulukyas out of Malwa. Later Malwa again occupied by Karna of Gujarat, in association with Somesvara II after Jayasimha was slain in a battle. He was followed by Udayaditya, a brother or cousin of Bhoja. He recovered Malwa after inflicting a crushing defeat on the invaders. He is credited with the building of Nilkan-

R. C. Majumdar, *Ancient India*, p. 295.

Ibid. p. 380.

The Struggle for Empire, pp. 46-68.

thesvara temple at Udaipur in Vidisha District, which formed the eastern boundary of his kingdom.¹ Udayaditya was followed by a number of other Paramara rulers. Devapaladeva, who reigned between A.D. 1218-1232, ruled over a vast territory bounded by Broach on the west and Vidisha in the east. He was followed by a number of other Paramara kings. Thus Guna could be said to have been a part of the Paramara kingdom till the beginning of the 14th century.

The town of Chanderi (in Mungaoli tahsil of Guna District) occupies an important place in the history of the District during medieval period. Thus, after the overthrow of the Paramaras, the history of the present Guna District, centres around the Chanderi region.

The earliest reference to Chanderi (Jandra or Chandra) is given by Al-Biruni (A.D. 1030), who states that it is at a distance of 18 parganas (farsakh) from Suhanja (Sahanya).¹ Ibn Battuta (A.D. 1342) also refers to it during his journey from Parwan (Narwar) to Chanderi (Chandiri) via Khajurahō (Kajarra).² But neither of these two writers mentions anything about the fort of Chanderi. It is possible, therefore, that the old town has been referred to in their accounts.

Two years after the conquest of Gwalior fort by Iltutmish in A. D. 1232 (A.H. 630), the Sultan assigned the *iqta* (Governorship) of Sultankot and Bayana along with the charge of the Gwalior fort to Malik Nusratuddin Taisi. Taisi was required to live in the fort of Gwalior, but the contingents of Kanauj, Mehr and Mahaban were placed under his command so that he may plunder the territories of Kalinjar and Chanderi. Thus Chanderi region in Guna District was brought under the influence of Muslim attacks during Iltutmish's reign.³

Nasiruddin Mahmud also occupied a large part of Bundelkhand (excluding Kalinjar fort), Chanderi region and Malwa during his reign and brought the regions under his suzerainty.

In November, 1251, Balban led an expedition against Chahadadeva or Jahar-deva, Raja of Chanderi and Narwar, and the most powerful Hindu chieftain in Malwa. The Raja is said to have been able to place in the field 5,000 horse and 2,00,000 foot, but he was defeated and his capital was taken. The *Tabqat-i-Nasiri* records that during this expedition Balban reached near unto Malwa⁴ and Firishtha says that Nasiruddin marched upto Chanderi and Malwa and subdued them.⁵ The army of Balban, however, made no permanent settlement in Malwa and returned to Delhi on 24 April, 1252, with much booty and many captives.⁶ Although the Muslims failed to establish their authority over any part of Malwa, this said hastened the downfall of the declining Paramara power.

1. Alberuni's India, Ed. by E.C. Sachau, Vol. I, p. 202; Elliot and Dowson, History of India as Told by Its Own Historians, Vol. I, p. 58; Indian Antiquary, Vol. III, p. 116.
2. Ibn Battuta's Travels in Asia and Africa, Tr. by H.A.R. Gibb, p. 226.
3. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 220-21.
4. *Tabqat-i-Nasiri*, Vol. I, pp. 690-91.
5. *Tarikh-i-Firishtha*, Vol. I, p. 239.
6. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, p. 68. See also: Elliot and Dowson, Op. Cit., Vol. II, pp. 351, 690, 824; A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 261.

Chahada commenced his operations against Muslim garrison of Gwalior, and such was his pressure that Sultana Raziya was forced to send an expedition from Delhi under Tamur Khan in the early years of her reign.¹

The reinforcement proved ineffective and Raziya directed Malik Taj-ud-din Sanjara to evacuate the civil and military personnel.² Here after Gwalior became a centre of power and Jajapella's suzerainty was established over Chanderi, Malwa and neighbouring territories.

During Jalaluddin Firoz Shah Khalji's reign, Alauddin Khalji obtained the consent of the Sultan to attack Chanderi and its neighbourhood and bring countless booty from the region. Accordingly, Alauddin marched on Chanderi in 1296 and captured it. He then dashed on to Vidisha and secretly marched for Devgiri expedition.³

Alauddin Khalji, on assuming the power after assassinating Jalaluddin Khalji, sent Ain-ul-mulk, Governor of Multan, with a select body of 10,000 troops for the conquest of Malwa. After the fall of Mandu, Ain-ul Mulk reduced the cities of Ujjain, Dhar and Chanderi (A.D. 1305) and their chiefs were forced to recognize the suzerainty of the Sultanate.⁴

In order to strengthen his position, Alauddin appointed Malik Tamar, an efficient Governor, in the region of Chanderi and Iraj.⁵ Later the empire of Alauddin Khalji was parcelled out into number of provinces each of which was put under the charge of a Governor. According to Barani, the province of Chanderi and Iraj was placed under the Governorship of Malik Tamar as before.⁶

During the reign of Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah Khalji (1316-20), Malik Tamar displeased the Sultan by bringing certain charges against Khusrav Khan, later called Sultan Nasiruddin. Malik Tamar was, therefore, dismissed and prohibited from coming to the court, while his *iqta* of Chanderi was transferred to Khusrav Khan.⁷

Hamir (1326-64), after occupying Chittor, consolidated his power and extended the frontiers of his kingdom. His influence and leadership were recognised by the rulers of Marwar, Amber (Jaipur) and others as far as Gwalior, Raisen, Chanderi and Kalpi.⁸

Malwa, including the Chanderi region, subsequently passed into the hands of Tughluqs. During Muhammad Tughlaq's reign, Zulich Khan was the subahdar of Chanderi region.

1. Minhaj-ud-din, *Tabqat-i-Nasiri*, Tr. by H. G. Raverty, p. 639 and f.n.
2. Ibid. p. 643 and f.n.
3. K. S. Lal, History of the Khaljis, pp. 37 and 40; The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, pp. 95-96.
4. K. S. Lal, Op. Cit., p. 114; The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, pp. 110-111.
5. A Comprehensive History of India, ed. by Mohammad Habib and K.A. Nizami, Vol. V, p. 398. See also: Mahdi Husain, Tughluq Dynasty, p. 31.
6. K. S. Lal, Op. Cit., p. 168.
7. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 440.
8. G. S. Ojha, *Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas*, Vol. I, pp. 233-43.

Sultans of Malwa

After proclaiming himself an independent ruler (1401-02 A.D.) in Malwa, Dilawar Khan Ghuri divided his kingdom into *iqtas* (governorship) to be governed by his officers. With his base at Dhar, he extended his territories and established his suzerainty over Chanderi. Thus, Chanderi region became a part of an independent kingdom of Malwa under Dilawar Khan Ghuri.¹ Dilawar Khan died in 1406 and was succeeded by his son Alp Khan, with the title of Hoshang Shah.

Hoshang Shah divided his kingdom into divisions with headquarters at Sarangpur, Ujjain, Chanderi and Bhilsa, while he kept Mandu, Nalcha and Dhar under his direct control. Thus Chanderi region was a division of the kingdom of Malwa under the Sultan Hoshang Shah Ghuri.²

After the death of Qadir Shah, ruler of Kalpi, in A.D. 1432, the nobles ignored his eldest son, Zagher Khan, and placed his second son, Jalal Khan, on the throne. Thereupon, Zagher Khan turned to Ibrahim Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur for help. Ibrahim received him well and gave him the title of *Khan-i-Jahan*.

Jalal, however, alienated both the amirs and the people. He was, therefore, imprisoned and sent to Chanderi, which his uncle, Sultan Hoshang Shah of Malwa, had assigned to him as a Jagir. The nobles then placed Firuz Khan on the throne of Kalpi.

After the death of Hoshang Shah in A. D. 1435, Ahmad Shah, the Sultan of Gujarat, was called upon to intervene in the dynastic feud of Malwa. Within a year after the succession of Ghazni Khan, the son of Hoshang Shah, Mahmud Khalji, his Wazir, poisoned him and seized the throne and ruled Malwa. In order to escape persecution, Masud Khan and Umar Khan, the surviving sons of Hoshang Shah, fled to Gujarat. Umar Khan proceeded to the northern frontier of Malwa, while Masud stayed on in Gujarat. Ahmad Shah espoused his cause and marched against Mandu. Meanwhile Umar appeared in Chanderi and was proclaimed leader of the garrison by the nobles at that place. Thereupon Mahmud left Mandu and proceeded to Sarangpur. After capturing Sarangpur, Mahmud marched against Umar Khan. In the battle, Umar Khan defeated and slain.³

Mahmud Khalji I was proclaimed Sultan of Malwa on 13 May, 1436. As he had usurped the throne of Malwa, there was much disaffection among the nobles and they rebelled against him soon after his accession. When the operations against the rebel nobles were in progress, Ahmad Shah I of Gujarat invaded Malwa with the object of placing Masud Khan on his father's throne. Ahmad Shah was, however, compelled to retire to Gujarat, and died, in A.D. 1442, before he could fulfil his promise to Masud Khan. But Mahmud's troubles did not come to an end by Ahmad Shah's retreat to Gujarat. Umar Khan, the younger son of Muhammad Shah, fled from Gujarat to Chittor, whence

1. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 899.
2. Ibid. p. 905.
3. Ibid. p. 859.

he had crossed the frontier of Malwa and was welcomed by the garrison of Chanderi, who acknowledged him as king. Umar Khan had been slain during Ahmad Shah's invasion, but the garrison had proclaimed another pretender, Malik Sulaiman, under the title of Shihab-ud-din Shah. Mahmud besieged Chanderi for seven months, during which period the pretender died, and finally carried it by assault.¹

Mahmud Sharqi of Jaunpur, son and successor of Ibrahim Sharqi, after obtaining a permission from Mahmud Khalji of Malwa, marched to Kalpi in 1444 A.D. to punish Nasir Shah, governor of Kalpi. He attacked Nasir and expelled him from the town. Thereupon, Nasir, assuming the character of a vassal of Malwa, wrote to Mahmud Khalji and complained that the king of Jaunpur had expelled him from the fief of Kalpi and intended to annex not only Kalpi, but Chanderi too. Mahmud Khalji, therefore, sent a message to Mahmud Sharqi, suggesting that Nasir may be left in possession of the sub-district of Rath in the Kalpi district, but Mahmud Sharqi refused to stay his hand, and on 14 November 1444, Mahmud Khalji was obliged to march against him. An indecisive battle was fought between the two armies at Irij, and desultory operations continued for some months, until Mahmud Khalji and Nasir withdrew to Chanderi of the rainy season. While they were stationed at Chanderi, peace was concluded, Mahmud Sharqi agreeing to place Nasir at once in possession of Rath and to restore the rest of the Kalpi district within 4 months, provided that Mahmud Khalji had retired by that time to Mandu. Ultimately, these terms were accepted, and by the end of the year A.D. 1444, each monarch had returned to his own capital and the district of Kalpi had been restored to Nasir Shah.²

In A.D. 1468, Mahmud Khalji I marched to Chanderi, and thence sent Sher Khan and Path Khan to capture the town of Karahra, 160 miles distant from his camp. They invested the place and captured the town without difficulty. His son and successor Ghiyas-ud-din retained all the servants in their respective posts whom his father had appointed. When Bahlul Lodi raided Palampur, near Ranthambhor he did not take the field himself, but ordered Sher Khan, Governor of Chanderi, to obtain satisfaction from the invader.³

Bahlul Lodi, with the ambition of extending his authority further, turned to Malwa, where Ghiyasuddin Khalji (A.D. 1469-1501) was sunk in debauchery and pleasures. He ravaged Alhanpur in the territory of Malwa. Ghiyasuddin, therefore, ordered Sher Khan, the Governor of Chanderi, to march against Bahlul with the armies of Bhilsa and Sarangpur. Thereupon Bahlul hastily retreated towards Delhi. The army of Malwa chased him and obliged him to purchase peace by sending gifts, etc. Sher Khan then rebuilt the city of Alhanpur and returned to Chanderi.⁴

Nasir Shah ascended the throne of Malwa (A.D. 1500) as a result of a revolt against Sultan Ghiyath Shah. After his accession, Nasir Shah executed a number of

1. The Cambridge History of India, Vol III, pp. 353-54.
2. Ibid. Vol. III pp. 252-53, 355-56; A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 720-918.
3. Ibid. Vol. III, pp. 360-61.
4. Nizamuddin Ahmad, *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Tr. by B.De, Vol. III, pp. 546-47.

nobles, who had been loyal to the old regime during his rebellion. Alarmed at this, Sher Khan of Chanderi and Maqbul Khan of Mandsaur left for their respective territories without obtaining royal permission. In order to subjugate Sher Khan, Nasir Shah marched personally. He pursued Sher Khan upto Chanderi; but Sher managed to escape beyond the frontier of Malwa. Thereupon Nasir Shah persuaded the Shaikhzadas of Chanderi to entice Sher Khan to return to Malwa by giving him false information. The plan succeeded and Sher Khan was killed in a hotly contested battle. After punishing the associates of Sher Khan, and appointing Bahjat Khan as the Governor of Chanderi, Nasir Shah returned to Mandu on 18 February, 1502.¹

In the year 916 A.H. (A.D. 1510) Shihab-ud-din raised the standard of rebellion against his father, Sultan Nasir-ud-din of Malwa, at the instigation of some of the *amirs* and came out of the fort of Mandu. He was joined mostly by the *amirs* of the frontier districts. Shihab-ud-din then marched from the town of Nalcha to Dhar. Sultan Nasir-ud-din also arrived there with a body of troops and advanced towards Dhar. A battle ensued in which Shihab-ud-din was defeated and fled towards Chanderi. Nasir Shah's army pursued him. Thereupon Shihab-ud-din left Chanderi and arrived in the town of Sipri. Nasir-ud-din sent a number of persons to advise him but with no results. He then sent for Azam Humayun, his third son, from Ranthambhor. The latter came speedily and waited on his father near Chanderi. Nasir-ud-din soon after started from Chanderi and came to Sipri. There he deprived his son of his right to succeed and nominated his third son, Azam Humayun, as his heir. Shahzada, therefore, approached Sikandar Lodi for protection and support. The Lodi Sultan expressed his willingness to help him provided he ceded Chanderi to him. But before any concerted action could be planned by Sikandar Lodi and Shihabuddin, Sultan Nasiruddin of Malwa expired. The rebel prince, therefore, immediately altered his plan of action and marched straight to Mandu, the capital of Malwa. In the struggle with his brother he was, however, defeated and Azam Humayun ascended the throne of Malwa as Sultan Mahmud II.²

Mahmud II was, however, not destined to rule in peace. Soon after his brother, Sahid Khan, effected a *coup* and ascended the throne as Sultan Muhammad. Thereupon, Mahmud II reached Chanderi and sought the help of its Governor, Bihjat Khan. Bihjat, however, firmly replied that his loyalty was to the person who held Mandu. Mahmud II then turned to Sikandar Lodi for help. The latter demanded Chanderi in return for his assistance. Mahmud II, therefore, secured the help of Medini Rai and his Rajput followers, and ultimately occupied Mandu on 16 January, 1512. When Medini had come to the aid of Mahmud II, Bahjat Khan of Chanderi was induced to change his attitude, and he sent his son Shiddat Khan to the Sultan with offers of service.³

Sangram (Rana Sanga A.D. 1508-1528) was one of the greatest of the rulers of Chittor (Mewar). The princes of Marwar and Amber (Jaipur) did him homage, and the Rana of Gwalior, Ajmer, Sikri, Naisen, Kalpi, Chanderi, Bundel, Gagraun, Rampura and Abu served him as tributaries or held of him in chief.⁴

1. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 926-27.

2. Ibid. Vol. V, pp. 696-97, 927; The *Tahqiq-i-Albari*, Vol. III, pp. 570-72, 574-75.

3. U. N. Day, Op. Cit., pp. 273-77; A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 697, 928-29; The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, pp. 365-66.

4. James Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, pp. 348-49; Mahdi Husain, Op. Cit., pp. 116-117.

The outwitted nobles of Muhammad Ghuri were not prepared to accept the accession of Mahmud Khalji without resistance. They planned to assassinate him, but the conspiracy, however, failed. Ultimately Azam Humayun advised Mahmud to adopt a policy of appeasement by granting them *Jagirs* in different parts of the kingdom. Acting upon this advice, the Chanderi region was granted to Nusrat Khan, the *ariz* (officer-in-charge of the master, equipment of the soldiers and their horses) of the old regime.

This policy of appeasement, however, did not succeed. The recipients of the *Jagirs* soon after raised the standards of rebellion against Mahmud Khalji. Nusrat Khan of Chanderi also followed the policy of rebellion. Azam Humayun was sent by Mahmud Khalji to proceed to Chanderi, where the former conducted an enquiry. As the guilt of Nusrat Khan was proved, he removed him and placed Chanderi under Malikul Umara Haji Kamal. During the siege of Mandu by Ahmad Shah, Sultan of Gujarat, Umar Khan appeared in Malwa with a small force. He came to Chanderi and with the help of the people defeated and killed Malikul Umara Haji Kamal, who had been posted there by Azam Humayun. The revolt at Chanderi under Umar Khan complicated the situation of the kingdom. Ahmad Shah also ordered Prince Muhammad Khan Gujarati to march to the aid of Umar Khan with an army of 5,000 horse and 30 elephants. To avoid this union, Sultan Mahmud at once came out of the fort of Mandu and marched towards Sarangpur. The advance contingents of the Malwa army captured the Kambal out post of Sarangpur on their first attack; and Malik Haji Ali, the Gujarati Officer, fled to the court of Ahmad Shah at Ujjain, an informed him of this fact. Thereupon Ahmad Shah soon recalled Prince Muhammad Shah from Sarangpur and thus the plan of joining forces with Umar Khan fell through.

Sultan Mahmud now moved to Bhilsa (via Sarangpur) from where Umar Khan was advancing towards Sarangpur. Umar Khan was defeated and killed, and Sultan gave orders for circulating his head among the soldiers of Chanderi. Thereupon Officers at Chanderi submitted at first, but during the night they retired to Chanderi, where they set up Malik Sulaiman, son of Sherat Malik Ghuri, the *naib* of Umar Khan, as their leader and proclaimed him Sultan with the title of Shihabuddin. Without waiting for resolving the Chanderi affairs, Mahmud Khalji marched towards Sarangpur. But before his arrival at Sarangpur, Ahmad Shah had started for Gujarat, as plague was raging in his camp and the mortality was very heavy. Sultan Mahmud now returned to Mandu to reequip his army. After 17 days, he marched against Chanderi for its final subjugation. Chanderi offered a tough resistance, but Mahmud succeeded in capturing the fort after a siege of about four months. He then put Muzaffar Ibrahim Malikus Sharq in charge of the fort and the territory of Chanderi. Thus after completing the administrative arrangements of Chanderi, Sultan Mahmud marched on Gwalior to render assistance to Bahar Khan against Dungar Sen of Gwalior.¹

1. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, Op. Cit. pp. 908-11.

Alarmed at the growing strength of his minister Medini Rai, Mahmud Khalji fled to Gujarat to seek the help of Muzaffar Shah II. Muzaffar readily agreed to help him and escorted Mahmud back to Mandu in 1517. Meanwhile Medini Rai went to Chittor to secure the assistance of Rana Sanga. The Rana responded to his appeal, and took Gagraun, Bhilsa, Raisen, Sarangpur and Chanderi under his protection. He defeated the Malwa force near Gagraun in A.D. 1518. Mahmud was wounded in the battle and taken as a prisoner to Chittor. Later, the Rana, however, sent Mahmud back to Mandu but Kalpi, Bhilsa, Ranthambhor, Sarangpur and Chanderi were sliced off from Malwa and handed over to their old governors. Thus Chanderi came under the influence of the Rana and its Governor acknowledged him as his protector.¹

Medini Rai's ascendancy in Malwa led to the rebellions of Muslim *amirs* like Bahjat Khan (Chanderi), Sikandar Khan (Satwas and Hindia) and Mansur Khan in A.D. 1512. Medini Rai suppressed the rebellion of Sikandar Khan, but Bahjat Khan appealed to Sikandar Lodi for help. 'If you send an army,' he said, 'to place Sahib Khan on the throne, I will recite the *Khutba* and issue the coins in your name.' Sikandar Lodi was quick to respond and Sahib Khan was placed on the throne at Chanderi. But Bahjat went back on his promise and refused to recite the *Khutba* or issue the coins in the name of Lodi Sultan. Sikandar Lodi, however, avoided a conflict and his army returned to Delhi in A. D. 1513 (A.H. 919).² Thus Sikandar Lodi failed to bring Chanderi under his domination by giving military assistance to Sahib Khan and Bahjat Khan after the accession of Mahmud Khalji II.

The withdrawal of Delhi forces considerably weakened the position of Bahjat Khan and Sahib Khan. Sahib Khan's attempt to attack and capture Shadiabad (Mandu) also failed miserably. Ultimately, Bahjat Khan thought of negotiating with Mahmud Khalji II for a compromise and seeking pardon for his offences. Sahib Khan also agreed to the proposition of Bahjat Khan. Shaikh Aulia was, therefore, sent to Sultan's camp to negotiate for pardon for the offences, and for granting some place to Sahib Khan for his maintenance. Mahmud Khalji immediately accepted the offer and granted the fort of Raisen and towns of Bhilsa and Dhamoni to Sahib Khan and sent to him ten lakh *tankas* and twelve elephants. He also sent a *farman* promising favour to Bahjat Khan and his other associates. But Bahjat Khan kept the cash and the elephants with himself and sent the *farman* to Sahib Khan for occupying Raisen, Bhilsa and Dhamoni. A rumour was also circulated that Bahjat Khan had made the necessary preparations to seize Sahib Khan on the morning of *Id-ul-fitr*. Sahib Khan, therefore, lost his courage and fled from Malwa on the night of 8 November, 1513 and joined the army of Sikandar Lodi.

From the account of Nizam-ud-din and Ferishta, it appears that Sahib Khan again returned to Chanderi accompanied by the army of Sikandar Lodi and occupied it, where he was made a Sultan in name only. The ascendancy of Delhi group disheartened Bahjat Khan so much that he came to Mahmud's camp and sought his shelter. There

1. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 798-99; The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, pp. 367-69; *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 600-07.
2. U. N. Day, Op. Cit., pp. 279-82; A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 697, 929; The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, pp. 245, and 366.

upon Sultan Mahmud and Medini Rai attacked and defeated the Delhi forces and occupied Chanderi. Mahmud then entered Chanderi on 7 December, 1514 and granted a general pardon and also distributed some robes of honour and rewards to assure the people and the officers of Chanderi of his forgiveness. After making necessary administrative arrangements of Chanderi, Mahmud returned to Mandu.¹

The success of Mahmud in subjugating the rebellious nobles and driving out his rival was due to the support of Medini Rai. The Rajputs under him therefore became very powerful and Mahmud became almost a puppet in their hands. Muzaffar Shah II of Gujarat, in 1513, changed his intention of aiding Mahmud Khalji II by crushing the Rajputs, and had formed the design of conquering and annexing Malwa. Muzaffar, however, changed his mind when he learnt that Mahmud Khalji was at Chanderi, endeavouring to crush a rebellion of the Rajput troops under their leader, Medini Rai. Muzaffar, therefore, retired to his own dominions and relieved the anxiety which oppressed Mahmud, beset on all sides by difficulties.² After the departure of the Gujarati force from Malwa in A.D. 1518, the dismemberment of the territory of Malwa set in. The Chanderi region was then occupied by Medini Rai.³

When Jalal Khan, son of Sikandar Lodi and younger brother of Ibrahim Lodi, learnt that the division of the empire, which had been agreed to solemnly by the two brothers, was being opposed by Ibrahim Lodi, he revolted against him and himself assumed the title of Sultan Jalaluddin. Thereupon Ibrahim sent nobles against Jalal Khan. During the campaign against Jalal Khan, Shaikhzada Manjhu was appointed to the governorship of Chanderi for the protection of the region.⁴

Later Hussain Farmuli was appointed by the Sultan as the Governor of Chanderi. In 1524, he rose in rebellion against the Sultan along with the Governor of Bihar and the *amir-ul-umara* Khan-i-Jahan Lodi. But soon after Hussain Farmuli was assassinated at the instigation of the Sultan.⁵

Ibrahim Lodi sent Shaikhzada Manjhu to Chanderi to exercise control over Muhammad Shah, who had failed, since Sikandar's death, to acknowledge in an adequate manner the sovereignty of Delhi.⁶ Ibrahim Lodi was a tyrant and imprisoned a number of leading nobles of the Sultanate. He even procured the assassination in Chanderi of Shaikh Hasan Qurmali, Governor of that district and a relative of one of their member.⁷

Mughals

By the end of A.D. 1527, Babar's authority was established throughout the north-

1. Ferishta, History of the Rise of the Mahomadan Power in India Till the Year 1612, Tr. by John Briggs, Vol. IV, p. 256; U. N. Day, Op. Cit., pp. 283-84; Nizamuddin Ahmad, *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Tr. by B. De, Vol. III, pp. 594-596; A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 929-30; The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, pp. 366-67.
2. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, pp. 317-18.
3. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 932.
4. Ibid. pp. 702-06.
5. Ibid. p. 706.
6. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, p. 248.
7. Ibid. pp. 249-50.

ern India, except in Oudh. During the invasion of Hindustan by Babur, Medini Rai, the Rajput Chief, had established himself in Chanderi on the borders of Bundelkhand and Malwa. Babur admits in his Memoirs that in pursuance of a vow, on a holy war against Chanderi, he set out on 9 December, 1527 for launching an invasion against Chanderi.¹ He reached Chanderi via Kalpi on 21 January, 1528 and started preparations for its siege. Medini Rai had a force of five or six thousand with him. Babur sent out two of his officers to Medini Rai, offering him Shamsabad in exchange for Chanderi. But the brave Rajput Chief refused to accept the offer. What reasons drove Medini Rai to spurn the offer are difficult to know. Even Babur was not sure on this for in his Memoirs he writes, "I know not whether he did not place perfect reliance in my promises, or whether it was from confidence in the strength of his fort, but the treaty broke off without success."

Having thus determined to reduce the fort by force, Babur marched from Bahjat Khan's tank, where he was camping, and encamped on 28 January on the banks of the middle tank, near the fort. Medini Rai had garrisoned every part of the citadel strongly but had placed only a few men, in the outer fort, to defend it. The Rajput guards were heavily outnumbered by Babur's troops in the night and therefore they fled and took shelter in the citadel. The next morning Babur commanded his troops to arm themselves and prepare for an assault. The citadel was attacked on all sides. The Rajputs fought on bravely, hurling down stones from above and throwing over flaming substances on the Mughal soldiers. But the Rajputs had to yield before the mounting enemy pressure, and at length Shahem Nur Beg mounted the fort wall. The troops, about the same time scaled the walls in two or three other places. The Rajput soldiers therefore took to flight. The assailants climbed up and entered the upper fort by storm.² Realising that the battle was lost, the Rajputs put their women and children to the sword and rushed out of the fort to die fighting. They fought on with unrivalled courage, determination and desperation and drove the Mughal troops along the ramparts. Two or three hundred Rajputs entered Medini Rai's house where a member of them slew each other to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy. Babur has described his victory at Chanderi in these words, "... by the favour of God, in the space of two or three geris (about an hour), I gained this celebrated fort, without raising my standards, or beating my kettle-drum, and without using the whole strength of my arms. On the top of a hill, to the north-west of Chanderi, I erected a tower of the heads of the pagans. The words, *Fateh Dar-ul-Kherb* (the conquest of the City hostile to the faith), were found to contain the date of its conquest. I composed the following verses:

Long was the fort of Chanderi

Full of pagans, and styled the town of hostility and strife;

I stormed and conquered its castle,

And the date is the conquest of the castle hostile to the faith."

1. Memoirs of Babur, tr. by Leyden and Erskine, p. 374.

2. Ibid. pp. 376-77.

3. Ibid. pp. 377-78. The letters in *Fateh-Dar-ul-Kherb* make 934.

Rana Sanga, after being wounded in the battle of Khanua (Kanwaha) fought against Babur on 17 March, 1527, and was quickly removed from the battle field to Baswa. He later fixed his headquarters at Ranthambhor and began to prepare plans for further action. On learning that Babur was engaged in the siege of Chanderi, he even moved to its relief. But while encamping at Erich, he was poisoned by some cowardly conspirators and later died at Kalpi on 30 January, 1528.¹

Babur then made over the fort of Chanderi to Ahmad Khan, son of Sahib Khan, alias Mahmud III, a son of Mahmud Khalji II of Malwa. Sahib Khan had originally received it in Jagir from his father.² Sher Khan (later called Sher Shah) had temporarily entered Babur's service, really with the object of studying Babur's system and ascertaining how he could be expelled from India. He had accompanied Babur in his expedition to Chanderi.³

Puranmal of Raisen had, not long before this time, attacked and captured Chanderi, put its inhabitants to the sword, added to his territory the country around that town. In the meanwhile Sher Shah had occupied Malwa. He reorganised administration of Malwa and left for Bihar by way of Chanderi. Prince Jalal Khan was given leave on of Malwa and commanded to conquer Chanderi and other territories of Puranmal. It was the way and commanded to conquer Chanderi and other territories of Puranmal. It was an unprovoked and treacherous attack⁴ and has left the deepest blot on Sher Shah's memory. The campaign against Puranmal was opened by Jalal Khan in January, 1543 with the siege of Chanderi. The Afghans, it is said, were assisted by some pretender of the rival family of Medini Rai from whom Babur had wrested Chanderi in 1528. This prince might be a nephew of Medini Rai. However, even after the loss of Chanderi, the Rajputs of Raisen fought for every inch of ground against the Afghans. It took Jalal Khan's army three months to occupy 120 miles of territory between Chanderi and Bhilsa, where Sher Shah himself took over the command towards the beginning of April 1543.⁵ Sher Shah then appointed Shujaat Khan the governor of Malwa, and Chanderi region became a part of his governorship.⁶

Akbar's Conquest of Malwa

Early in 1561, Akbar's attention was drawn to Malwa. He despatched a large army to annex Malwa to the Mughal Empire, under the command of Adham Khan and Pir Muhammad Khan. The Mughal army defeated Baz Bahadur, then Sultan of Malwa, and he was obliged to save his life by flight.¹

After sometime Adham Khan was recalled from Malwa and Pir Muhammad succeeded him as the governor of the province. Soon after Pir Muhammad had to face a large force collected by Baz Bahadur, in conjunction with Tufal Khan of Berar and

1. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 802.

2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 211; Ferishta, Vol. II, pp. 59-60.

3. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. V, p. 47.

4. K. R. Qanungo, *Sher Shah and His Times*, pp. 382-83.

5. Ibid. pp. 385-86.

6. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, pp. 52-53 & 370.

7. Ibid. pp. 79.

Miran Mubarik Khan of Asirgarh. The confederates, however, distressed Pir Muhammad so much that he was obliged to retreat. The allied forces immediately pursued him and a battle was fought on the banks of the Narmada, in which the Mughal army was totally defeated. Pir Muhammad, while crossing the river, was drowned in the water. The confederates then marched to Mandu and reinstated Baz Bahadur on the throne.¹

Akbar soon despatched an army under Abdullah Khan Uzbek to reconquer Malwa in 1562. Baz Bahadur apparently offered no resistance and fled to Gondwana.² Ultimately, he submitted to Akbar in A.D. 1570 and was appointed a commander of 2,000 cavalry.³ The Kingdom of Malwa was now included among the Provinces of the Mughal Empire. In the administrative system of Akbar, Malwa was one of the most important *subahs* of the empire. The *Subah* that contained 12 *sarkars*, sub-divided into 301 *mahals* (*parganas*). The present district of Guna approximately comprised 9 *mahals* of Chanderi *Sarkar* in Malwa *Subah*. The *sarkar* of Chanderi contained in all 61 *mahals* and paid a revenue of 3,10,37,783 *dams*. The *sarkar* also contributed 5,970 horsemen, 66,085 foot and 90 elephants to the Imperial army.

The *mahals* of Aron (Raghogarh Tahsil), Bajhar (Pachhar), Tumun, Chanderi (two *mahals*), Ragah (Raghogarh), Guna, Mungaoli and Mianah (Guna Tahsil) were parts of present Guna District in Chanderi *Sarkar*. These nine *mahals* paid a revenue of 51,73,534 *dams* and contributed 335 horsemen and 5,910 infantry to the Mughal army.⁴

Chanderi was taken by the Bundelas in A.D. 1586. After the death of Madhukar Shah of Orchha in A.D. 1592, his son, Ram Shah, succeeded to the *gaddi*. He, however, proved to be a weak ruler. Jahangir, therefore, deposed him from the *gaddi* and Bir Singh Deo, younger brother of Ram Shah, was entrusted the administration of Orchha State. Moreover, Jahangir satisfied Ram Shah by the award of the Jagirs of Chanderi and Banpur. Thus, Chanderi region became a part of the Jagir of Ram Shah Bundela.⁵

Ram Shah was succeeded by Sangram Shah, Bharat Shah and Devi Singh, in succession, to the Jagir of Chanderi and Banpur. During the rebellion of Jujhar Singh of Orchha, the Mughal army ultimately captured Orchha, the capital of the State, and Devi Singh of Chanderi was declared the ruler of the State in October, 1635. Devi Singh continued to administer the Orchha State till 1637, when he was obliged to leave Orchha and return to Chanderi on account of the strong opposition of the masses and the followers of Jujhar Singh Bundela. Orchha State was now without a ruler and virtually ceased to exist. Mughal officers were soon after appointed to administer the Orchha region.⁶ In 1641 Shah Jahan, however, granted to Pahar Singh (1641-53), a son of Bir Singh Deo, the chiefship of Orchha, in the hope that it would put an end to the ravages of Champat Rai Bundela.⁷

1. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 278-79.

2. Elliot and Dowson, Op. Cit., Vol. V, pp. 275-76.

3. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 279.

4. Abul Fazl, *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by H. S. Jarrett (1949), Vol. III, pp. 209 & 212-14.

5. B. D. Gupta, *Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundela*, p. 20.

6. Ibid, pp. 22-23.

7. The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XIX, 1908, p. 244.

The rulers of Chanderi, Datia, etc., were subordinate to Orchha rulers during this period. Whenever an occasion of dispute (succession issue, etc.) arose in these States, the decision of Orchha ruler was final in the matter.¹ Aurangzeb, in 1661, appointed Devi Singh of Chanderi to crush the rebellion of Champat Rai Bundela, with the assistance of the rulers and jagirdars of Malwa and Buldelkhand.² Ultimately Champat Rai and his wife Lal Kunwar ended their own lives and the head of Champat Rai was sent to the Mughal Court where it was presented to Aurangzeb on 7th November, 1661.³

The repeated invasions of Chhatrasal Bundela compelled Aurangzeb to appoint Ruhella Khan, the faujdar of Dhamoni, in April, 1673, Ruhella Khan was accompanied by 22 sardars and the rulers of Orchha, Datia and Chanderi were ordered to give the Mughal army all possible assistance during the campaign against Chhatrasal.⁴ Later (1720-21), the rulers of Orchha, Datia and Chanderi, however, assisted Chhatrasal in his campaign against the Mughal army under Diler Khan, an assistant of Muhammad Khan Bangash. The rulers of Orchha, Chanderi and Datia (Udot Singh, Durjan Singh and Ramchandra), also concluded a treaty to this effect with Chhatrasal on 25 April, 1721.⁵ Ultimately a fierce battle ensued in which Diler Khan and most of his soldiers were killed in the battle between Alona and Modha.⁶

Chhatrasal, during his ravages, looted Chanderi and Narwar several times. Generally Chhatrasal avoided the attacks on the neighbouring Bundela rulers of Orchha, Datia and Chanderi, but on occasions when these rulers assisted the Mughal army against him, he did not spare them and punished them duly.⁷

The Rajas of Raghogarh are Khichi Rajputs who boast of a proud descent from Prithviraj of Delhi. They settled first at Gagraun in Malwa; but they appear to have had little power until Garib Das, one of their ancestors, distinguished himself in the service of Akbar, who appointed him to the government of Multan. Akbar, in reward for his good conduct, bestowed upon him Sironj and other lands in its vicinity, as a Jagir or hereditary estate. The son of this chief, Lal-jee, was the founder of Raghogarh, which later became their capital. His grandson, Balbhadr Singh, a man of reputation and influence, was the Raja of that Place when the Marathas first invaded Malwa.⁸

It is said that Lal Singh, the son of Garib Das, was honoured by a visit from Shah Jahan, by whom he was treated with singular favour and distinction.

Lal Singh died at the age of seventy, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Dhiraj Singh, who appears to have been successful in all the petty wars which he waged with

1. Goresal Tiwari, Op. Cit., pp. 154-55.

2. Mirza Muhammad Kasim, *Alamgirnama*, p. 632; Lal Kavi, *Chhatraprakash*, p. 52.

3. *Alamgirnama*, p. 633; *Chhatraprakash*, p. 65.

4. B. D. Gupta, Op. Cit., p. 45.

5. Ibid, pp. 149-50.

6. Ibid, pp. 78-79 & 147-48.

7. Ibid, pp. 129-30 & 139-41.

8. John Malcolm, *A Memoir of Central India*, Vol. I (1970), pp. 45-46 & 463-64; Report on the Survey and Land Revenue Settlement of the Raghogarh State, 1910, pp. i-iii.

his neighbours. The reputation of this prince was high. He held a high rank in the Court of Azam Shah, son of Aurangzeb. A *mansab* of 'Panj Hazari' (5,000) was conferred on him by the Mughal Emperor. The rulers of both Jaipur and Udaipur visited him, and each of them married one of his daughters. Dhiraj Singh was killed in a struggle with the *Ahirs*, whom he had been long engaged in reducing.

In the beginning of the 18th century, we find that Chanderi continued to be a *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Malwa. Chanderi which was ruled by Raja Durjan Singh,¹ had a fame for cotton cloth of extreme fineness, which were made and exported from Chanderi.² The remaining portion of Guna District formed part of the Raghogarh State which consisted of the following 12 parganas :— (1) Balabhaint, (2) Guna, (3) Bamori, (4) Aron, (5) Jhajhon, (6) Jhakron alias Bajrangarh, (7) Miana, (8) Sadora, (9) Gugore, (10) Chhibra, (11) Kumbhraj, and (12) Chanchaura.³

After the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal hold became progressively enfeebled as a result of the weakness and dissensions at Delhi and the increasing pressure of the Marathas from the Deccan. After the defeat and death of Girdhar Bahadur, the Governor of Malwa, at Amjhera (29 November, 1728), the administration of the *Subah* of Malwa began to crack. Chimaji, the Maratha General of Peshwa, besieged Ujjain and collected tributes from Dhar, Ratlam, Badnawar and Nolai States. Bhawani Ram the son of Girdhar Bahadur was appointed as Governor of Malwa and was asked by the Mughal Emperor to face the Marathas. The Maratha army, penetrated deep into Sarangpur and devastated the town (January 18, 1729) and thereafter moved towards Sironj. Upon this, the Emperor ordered Bhawani Ram to make friends with Raja Durjan Singh of Chanderi and take his help in putting down the Marathas.⁴ The latter, however, turned towards Bundi and Kota realizing tribute from the Umat Raja of Rajgarh too.

At the end of November, 1729, Sawai Jai Singh of Amber was appointed the Governor of Malwa and was ordered by the Emperor to drive the Marathas out of Malwa. Jai Singh left his capital Jaipur in October, 1729 on his way to Ujjain. About this time, Raja Gaj Singh was ruling over Raghogarh tract. Jai Singh desired to marry the sister of Gaj Singh. The offer was refused. Consequently, Jai Singh deposed Gaj Singh and installed his own step-brother Bikramajit at the *gaddi* of Raghogarh.⁵ Bikramajit died in A. D. 1744 and was succeeded by his son Balbhadra Singh.⁶ Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor, conferred the title of "*Shish Hazari*" on him.⁷

Meanwhile, the succeeding Governors (of Malwa) failed to maintain their authority over Malwa and the factual power passed into the hands of the various generals of the Peshwa. Of these Maratha generals, Ranoji Sindhia was granted on equal share with holkari in the dues realised in Malwa. On 2nd November, 1731, the Peshwa formally

entrusted the affairs of Malwa to Sindhia and Holkar, and gave them the seal of office. About this period, Balbhadra Singh came in conflict with the Marathas. However, Balbhadra Singh succeeded in ingratiating himself with the Maratha chieftains and became a favourite friend of Malhar Rao Holkar. After the holkar's death, Balbhadra Singh accompanied Jankoji Sindhia to Marwar, and he was present with this Maratha Chieftain when he was assassinated at Nagore. After this event Balbhadra Singh returned to Raghogarh, where he died at the age of 60 leaving behind his son Balwant Singh to succeed.¹

The eventful contest at Panipat in 1761 caused a great setback to the Maratha supremacy in the north. Mahadji Sindhia, helped by a fortunate accident escaped from the field of battle and he was able to persuade the Peshwa to recognise his succession in Malwa and to confirm him in his patrimony. This being done, Mahadji began to consolidate his position. In the process, Mahadji came into conflict with the British in course of the Second Anglo-Maratha War. A British force was directed by Warren Hastings to pass through the plains of Malwa, in the beginning of 1781. At the time Sindhia was at Ujjain.² As soon as Mahadji came to know that the British forces were moving towards the plains of Sironj, he took the command of the army in his own hands and proceeded by rapid marches to meet them. In his very first encounter with the British forces near Sironj, he defeated them.³ The British were finally forced to take the shelter inside that town, but the continued discharge of battery by Mahadji's forces forced them to retreat. The Marathas chased them as far as Gopalpur, sixteen miles north of Chanderi, and killed about three hundred English and Turk horsemen, and plundered their carts, camels, horses and ammunitions.⁴ Finding that the Chanderi-road was difficult to take, the British forces moved towards Ahirwada. After several other encounters, an armistice was finally signed, in October 1781, between the British and the Sindhia. According to the terms of the treaty, the war in Malwa was wound up, and the British withdrew from Malwa.⁵

Having secured proper footings in Malwa, Mahadji decided to humble the neighbouring tract. In the year 1785 Mahadji Sindhia declared war against Balwant Singh, the Ruler of Raghogarh, who had failed to become Sindhia's tributary.⁶ Balwant Singh and his son Jai Singh were treacherously imprisoned in the fort of Vidisha.⁷ Upon which Sher Singh, the Jagirdar of Chachuara, assembled the scattered adherents of Balwant Singh and commenced a desperate and systematic course of predatory warfare with the object to compell Mahadji Sindhia to release the prisoners. He befriended Chhote Khan, the Dewan of Bhopal and perpetrated immense cruelties over the Marathas who

1. Raghubar Singh, *Malwa in Transition*, pp. 38-168.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 333.

3. *Raghogarh State Settlement Report*, 1911, p. 10.

4. Raghubar Singh, *Op. Cit.*, p. 168.

5. *Raghogarh Settlement Report*, 1910, p. 5.

6. J. Malcolm, *Memoir of Central India and Malwa*, Vol. I, p. 465. (1970).

7. *Ibid.*

1. *Ibid.* p. 466.

2. S. P. Verma, *A Study in Maratha Diplomacy*, p. 235.

3. *Ibid.* p. 244.

4. *Historical Papers relating to Mahadji Sindhia*, No. 137-138; Mahadji's letters to Nana 7th March, 1781 No. 139, Sadashiva Dinkers letter to Nana, 8th March, 1781.

5. S. P. Verma, *Op. Cit.*, p. 332.

6. *Raghogarh Settlement Report* 1911, p. 6; Aitchison mentions 1780 A.D. as the year of event in *Treaties Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. IV, p. 161.

7. *Raghogarh Settlement Report*, 1911, p. 6, Aitchison, *Op. Cit.* p. 161.

fell in his hands, by cutting their noses and ears and murdering their infants.¹ He created so much terror into the camp of Sindhia that Mahadji's wife traveling from Poona to Mathura was reluctant to pass through Malwa with a force of four to five thousand men.² The protection assured by Chhote Khan enabled her to reach Mathura. Shet Singh at last succeeded through adventurous enterprise of some trained thieves and enabled Prince Jai Singh to escape over the walls of the fort of Vidisha.³

Later, Jai Singh was able to secure the help of Maharaja Bijai Singh of Jodhpur and Raja Balwant Singh was brought back to Raghogarh.⁴ But the feuds and animosities could not come to an end for a longtime. Raja Balwant Singh died in A.D. 1799 (*Samvat* 1856) and was succeeded by his son Jai Singh, who continued to be at war against the Sindhia. He was alleged to have gone and in the process.⁵ Out of suspicion of conspiracy against him Jai Singh murdered all his near relations. He also enwalled alive his four Ranis to death.⁶

In the meantime, Daulat Rao Sindhia who had succeeded Mahadji Sindhia in 1794 followed a policy of expansion chiefly with the help of Jean Baptiste, the Commander of his army. In about A.D. 1803, Baptiste attacked Ondila or Unda which was under Durjan Lal Khichhi, a relative of Balwant Singh. After conquering it, Jean Baptiste renamed it as Isagarh.⁷ Then he attacked and conquered Chachaura. Subsequently, he made an attack on Chanderi and captured it after defeating Raja Mor Prahla.⁸ The Raja fled to Jhansi and from there opened negotiations with Sindhia. In the year 1813, Mor Prahla was granted 31 villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 25,000 a year.⁹ Later his possessions were further divided.

In 1815 A. D. again, the Sindhia sent his army under Colonel Jean Baptiste to subdue Jai Singh. After hard fighting, the Colonel was able to establish his authority over Raghogarh. Raja Jai Singh repaired to Sheopur and captured the son of the Colonel whom he released when the Colonel had promised to restore the conquered territories back to Jai Singh. But the promise was not kept¹⁰ and Jai Singh continued to plunder the tract of Malwa.

Bairanggarh, which was also a part of Raghogarh State, was attacked by Jean Baptiste in the year 1816. It fell to him and was included in the Sindhia's dominion.¹¹ Thus, practically the whole Guna District came under the control of Daulat Rao Sindhia.

1. J. Malcolm, Op. Cit., p. 467.

2. Ibid.

3. The thieves were of Bangroes tribes, one of whom leaped the wall of the fort with Jai Singh on his shoulders, and escaped unhurt. For details see Malcolm, Op. Cit., p. 469.

4. Raghogarh Settlement Report, 1911, p. 6.

5. Ibid. p. 7.

6. Ibid.

7. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 244, J. Malcolm, Op. Cit., p. 472.

8. Gwalior State Gazetteer, pp. 209-211.

9. Ibid., K. L. Shrivastava, The Revolt of 1857 in Central India-Malwa, p. 35.

10. Raghogarh Settlement Report, p. 7.

11. Gwalior Gazetteer, p. 197.

Jai Singh tried to befriend the British against Sindhia. He addressed a letter to Colonel Macomrine to help the British in their campaign against the Pindaris and also wrote "If the country of Sindhia is made over to me I will agree to pay six or eight annas in the rupee on all the collections." Malcolm remarked, "Had Doulat Rao Sindhia not preserved neutrality, Jai Singh would have been an apt and popular instrument for his reduction."²

Jai Singh continued the hostilities against the Sindhia till 1818³, when he died of cholera leaving his title to be disputed by two claimants Dhokal Singh and Ajit Singh. With these claimants a settlement was made in 1819, through the mediation and under the guarantee of the British Government, by which Sindhia gave them the fort and town of Raghogarh and lands in their vicinity which were supposed to yield an annual revenue of Rs. 1,42,848 with a provision that any revenue derived from these lands which exceeded Rupees 55,000 should be paid to the Gwalior Government, who on their part were to make good any deficiency.⁴ One hundred of the dependants of Raghogarh family were enrolled in the Gwalior contingent in A. D. 1823. A dispute arose in the Raghogarh family in 1843 and the jagir was divided among its three claimants. With the consent and by the mediation of the British Government, it was arranged that the original agreement of 1819 should be replaced by a separate engagement with the three principal members of the family-Bijai Singh, Thakur Chhatrasal, and Ajit Singh. A *sanad* was accordingly granted to Bijai Singh, conferring upon him Garha tract including 52 villages selected from the Raghogarh State. Chhatrasal also received a similar *sanad* by which he was given Dharnavda tract, including 32 villages yielding Rs. 9,000.

A *sanad* similar to the above was offered to Ajit Singh conferring Raghogarh estate upon him on condition that he relinquished his turbulent habits, abstained from plundering, and paid up the arrears of debt which he owed to the Gwalior Darbar. Ajit Singh did not agree to the above conditions and the Gwalior Contingent was employed to bring him to submission.⁵ The Gwalior Contingent had been formed in 1844, on the formation of which Chanderi was included in the territory, assigned to the British Government for the maintenance of that force, and was put in the charge of a Deputy Superintendent.⁶

We may trace here the fate of Mor Prahla, the former ruler of Chanderi. In 1831 Colonel Baptiste, with the approval of the British Resident at Gwalior, divided the former Chanderi State into three shares and gave roughly two shares to the Sindhia and one share to Mor Prahla. He was thence styled as the Raja of Banpur, as Banpur was the name of the chief town in Mor Prahla's share. The share of Mor Prahla was further divided into three shares, giving two of them to Mor Prahla and one to local jagirdars. Mor Prahla died in A.D. 1843, leaving the remnant Kingdom to his son, Mardan Singh.⁷

1. J. Malcolm, Op. Cit., p. 483.

2. Ibid.

3. C. U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., p. 161.

4. Ibid.

5. Aitchison, Op. Cit., p. 163.

6. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 211.

7. K. L. Shrivastava, Op. Cit., p. 35.

In 1844, after the battle of Maharajpur, the Sindhia's portion of Chanderi State was ceded to the British, as a part of security for the payment to the Company's Government. The Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Contingent was also conferred criminal jurisdiction over the Banpur State. Thus, Mardan Singh's authority received a further set-back.¹ The Gwalior Contingent Force in 1844 was stationed at Guna. In 1850, a detachment of cavalry was posted at Guna and the Gwalior Contingent was shifted to Gwalior.

The Great Revolt

Thus, when the Great Revolt of 1857 broke out, the Gwalior Contingent was stationed at Gwalior, under Brigadier Ramsay, with outposts at Shivpuri and Agra. It consisted of 8318 men, 4 field batteries, 2 regiments of cavalry and of infantry. The sepoys rose in arms on the night of 14 June, as soon as they heard of stirring events at Jhansi. Consequently, the Maharaja of Gwalior sought refuge at Agra.

Raja Mardan Singh of Banpur, who was busy in preparations of war even before, took the opportunity to get hold of Chanderi. By the middle of June 1857, he established his own rule in Chanderi, raised revenue and established a cannon foundry on the European principle, with an excellent boring apparatus at Banpur.² In this situation the Deputy Commissioner of Chanderi asked succour for the relief of Lalitpur, and on the 13 June, a detachment was sent from Sagar, under Major Gaussen. When the relieving force reached Malthone, on Sagar-Jhansi road, they found northern part of Sagar district was held by the Bundela rebels, under the Command of Raja of Banpur. Finding the fort of Balabehat was in the hands of rebels, and that it was difficult to dislodge them, Maj-Gaussen requested for reinforcement from Sagar. Brigadier Sage sent 150 infantry and 50 cavalry. With the help of this force Maj. Gaussen stormed the fort of Balabehat and took sixteen of the garrison prisoner. Raja Mardan Singh of Banpur exchanged letter with the sepoys in Maj. Gaussen's detachment in which the Raja promised his support to the sepoys. The sepoys therefore broke out into open defiance, and surrounding Maj. Gaussen in a threatening manner, demanded the release of prisoners. He was forced to release the prisoners but was allowed to proceed unmolested to Sagar. The rebels went over to the Raja of Banpur, who had promised them a pay of twelve rupees per month provided they deserted with arms and ammunitions.³

The Rajas of Banpur and Shahgarh had sent letter to a large number of Jagirdars, exhorting them to join the rebellion against the British. On learning the activities of the rebel Raja of Banpur, Iraskine, Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, through his letter dated 10 July, 1857, withdrew the administration of Chanderi and Lalitpur from him.⁴ Mardan Singh continued his activities until the arrival of Hugh Rose at the Command of the Central Indian Field Force in the beginning of 1858. Later,

1. Ibid. pp. 35-36.

2. S. B. Chaudhury, *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies, 1857-59*, p. 206 (Banpur is 6 miles from Tikamgarh).

3. Kaye and Malletson, *History of the Indian Mutiny*, Vol. V, pp. 66-67; Erskine's *Narrative of Events*, paras 21-26 and 40-47.

4. Vasudeo Goswami, *Vidrohi Banpur*, pp. 35-37.

on being persuaded by his son Nirbhaya Singh, he ultimately surrendered to the British and was granted life pension at Mathura.

Mansingh the Raja of Narwar rebelled in July, 1857. He continued his rebellious activities till March 1858 and his troops closed the Bombay-Agra road between Sipri and Guna.¹ Meanwhile, the rebellion broke out at Indore and Mhow on the 1st July, 1857 and Colonel Durand, the Resident at Indore retreated towards Sehore and Hoshangabad from where he could return to Indore only in August. The Mhow and Indore rebels marching on the 3rd July through Dewas, Shajapur, reached Bioara on the 12th July and captured it. From there the rebels reached Guna on the 16th and halted there for two days. They plundered the cantonment of Guna.² The bungalows at Guna were reduced to ashes and the telegraph wires destroyed. The contingent cavalry at Guna, excepting only two fled to Bajrangarh. The rebels pursued them upto Bajrangarh but the *kamdar* of Bajrangarh who had kept 300 cavalry, 500 foot and some guns to face the rebels repulsed them. The rebels waited there till evening and then returned.³ The Raja of Raghogarh supplied them with provision but when they quarreled with him, the Raja forced them to pay for the provisions supplied. He had a strength of 40 men and 4 guns in his fort to oppose the rebels⁴ who subsequently proceeded towards Shivpuri.

Taking advantage of the disturbed situation Ajit Singh, the Raja of Raghogarh, wrote a letter to Col. Durand in 1857. The first part of the letter was full of taunts hurled on the British for having upheld the Sindhia and Holkar in their acquisition of their territories. He claimed territory worth twenty five lakhs, held by his ancestors. He threatened the British with dire consequences if they did not acknowledge his claims, but held out hopes of his cordial aid if they recognized the claim.⁵ However, death of Raja Ajit Singh in the same year prevented any further development in that regard. The whole of Central India and the Bombay-Agra Road from Guna to Gwalior remained in the most disturbed situation until the suppression of the Revolt in the first quarter of A. D. 1858. Colonel Durand, who had in the meanwhile returned to Indore from Hoshangabad via Aurangabad in August 1857, suppressed the uprising at Indore, Dhar, Amjhara etc.

On 16th December, 1857 Robert Hamilton received the charge of the Central India Agency, Indore from Col. Durand and Sir Hugh Rose took command of the Central India Forces on 18 December, 1857. Robert Hamilton at once directed Major Orr and Major Keating to proceed with a detachment of the Hyderabad Contingent on the Agra road up to Guna.⁶ They were to be followed by a Brigade under C. S. Stuart. We have a contemporary account of this march in the words of Malletson as follows,

1. K. L. Shrivastava, *Op. Cit.*, p. 119.

2. Translation of a statement by Laxman Maratha dated 10th Nov. 1857, Issue Vol. 93, Encl. to No. 935 dated 28th Nov. 1857, from Col. Durand, Offg. A.G.G.C.I. to Offg. Minister, Indore Darbar.

3. K. L. Shrivastava, *Op. Cit.*, p. 133.

4. Inward Vol. 30, translation of a letter from a spy of the Indore State, following the rebels, dated Bajrangarh, 18th July, 1857.

5. Old Record File No. 43, Letter Book No. 116, Issue Vol. Letter No. I.B., dated 7th July 1859 from R. Shakespeare, A.G.G. for C.I. to Secy. to Govt. of India.

6. Kaye and Malletson, *Op. Cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 103-04; K. L. Shrivastav, *Op. Cit.*, p. 178.

"Keatings and Orr were the first representatives of the British power who had been seen in that part of the country for many months. As they marched on the Agra road huge coils of telegraph wire were brought by night and placed on the roadside, by people who dreaded lest the wire should be found in their possession. From the centre of haystacks, likewise, postmasters recovered the mail-bags which had been left with them when the outbreak occurred at Indore. The little force, re-establishing the wires as it pushed on, proceeded as far as Gunah, there to await the arrival of the 1st Brigade, under Stuart on its way to Chanderi."¹

In pursuance of instruction of Sir Hugh Rose, Stuart left Mhow on the 10th January 1858 with a brigade of Central India Force and passed through Dewas, Biaora, Raghogarh and Guna. He was joined by Keatings and Orr at Guna, from where they marched to Chanderi situated about seventy miles to the east of Guna. On March, 1858, they reached Khakwasas, six miles from Chanderi.² Between Khakwasas and Chanderi, the road passed through dense jungle. Stuart therefore, sent two companies in advance and Stuart followed them. No opposition was offered to a distance of three miles, when the road was found barricaded. The British engineers began to clear away the barricades when the rebels climbed a hill and opened out a musketry-fire. This followed a heavy fire on the British force from the wall of an enclosure about a mile distant from the Chanderi fort.³ The Britishers forced the wall and occupied it for their advantage and fixed their guns around it aiming at the Chanderi fort. The British batteries could start firing on 13th March and, on the evening of 16th March, they were able to effect a breach in the fort. The fort was stormed on the 17th March and Chanderi was captured with all its guns; most of the rebels escaped.⁴

The Revolt continued even thereafter. On capture of the Chanderi fort on 17th March, 1858 a garrison of Gwalior State troops from Isagarh took over charge of the fort. On May 7th, 1858, however, Mardan Singh and the Raja of Sabalgarh recaptured it.⁵ Soonafter, they had to surrender it again and the rebels spread over in the vicinity of Chanderi with a hope of occupying Chanderi again. On 6 October, 1858 Tatya Tope with nearly eleven thousand men under the command of Rao Shaheb, entered Jhansai district and occupied Pachore and Tal behat, where he was joined by all the Bundelas of the northern part of the Chanderi district.⁶

Then, Tatya Tope marched upon Isagarh which he stormed and plundered, capturing five guns.⁷ Here his force was split up; Tatya Tope marched on Chanderi while Rao Sahab advanced towards Lalitpur. Tatya Tope came swooping down and attacked Chanderi on 7 October, 1858.⁸ He was hopeful that Sindhia's troops garrisoning the Chanderi fort would join him. But they did nothing of the kind. After trying in vain to

1. Kaye and Mallison, Op. Cit., p. 104.

2. Ibid., p. 105.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid., p. 106.

5. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 212.

6. S. B. Chaudhary, Op. Cit., p. 222.

7. Dr. Dharmpal, Tatya Tope, p. 200.

8. S. B. Chaudhary, Op. Cit., p. 222.

persuade them to come over to his side, Tatya Tope moved twenty miles southwards to Mungaoli, on the Bank of the Betwa, where he was overtaken and defeated by General Michael. Then Tatya Tope fled towards Lalitpur and joined Rao Shaheb. But on 10 October¹ they were again defeated and finally Tatya Tope fled towards the Narmada. With this episode, the events connected with the Great Revolt came to an end in the district.

Guna District thus passed under the control of Gwalior State, with Raghogarh as its mediatory chief. From here afterwards the history of the District mainly forms a part of the history of Gwalior State. Gwalior was retaken by the British on 18 June, 1858 and the Maharaja was reinstated.

Ajit Singh, the Raja of Raghogarh, on his death amidst the course of the Great Revolt was succeeded by his son, Jai Mandal Singh, in 1857. In his younger days Jai Mandal Singh bore the name of Lal Singh. Nothing worth mentioning happened in his tenure and after a rule of 43 years Jai Mandal Singh died in 1900 A.D.² He was succeeded by his son, Bikramjit Singh. But Bikramjit Singh was considered unfit to rule the Estate, so he was deposed. He was, however, allowed to adopt Madrup Singh, a near relative, as his son and successor to Jai Mandal Singh. Madrup Singh assumed the name of Bahadur Singh after the adoption and was installed as the Raja of Raghogarh on the 2nd December, 1904 at the age of 13 years.³ Bikramjit Singh died shortly after in August, 1905.

After the Great Revolt, an Assistant to the Resident of Gwalior was posted at Guna which remained an English Cantonment after the year 1860. Although Guna was *dejure* a part of Gwalior Estate, but because of its being the British Cantonment, it was not considered expedient to locate the district headquarters there. Bajrangarh, about 6 miles from Guna, enjoyed that privilege.⁴ In 1897 the Midland Railway constructed the rail road passing through Guna.

Meanwhile, Jayaji Rao the Ruler of Gwalior died in 1886, leaving behind his son Madhav Rao Sindhia, a minor of 10 years of age to succeed him. During the first eight years, till 1894, a Council of Regency was appointed to conduct the administration of the State. Madhav Rao Sindhia was invested with ruling powers on 15 December, 1894. The period of his rule is described as one of consolidation and steady progress. To assist in the administration two bodies, the *Majlis-i-Am* and the *Majlis-i-karoon* were constituted by him.

Endowed with dynamic energy as well as wide vision, Madhav Rao's constructive genius embraced every channel of State activity, economic, social, financial and educational. He built a railway system for his state and started industries, and gave incentive to private enterprise and commerce within his state.

1. Dr. Dharmpal, Op. Cit., p. 201.

2. Raghogarh State Settlement Report, 1911, p. 9.

3. Aitchison, Op. Cit., p. 163.

4. Guna Census Handbook, 1961, p. xxxvii.

A notable event in his life took place in the year 1922. In that year the Non-Cooperation Movement, was in full swing. Mahatma Gandhi decided to tour Central India during the course of which he intended visiting Gwalior State. He arrived at Jhansi, from where, he planned to move to Shivapuri (Via Guna). The Sindhia found on the horns of a dilemma; if the Mahatma passed through his state the ruler must receive him and show him due respect. That would have straightway made him suspect in the eyes of the British Government. Nor would his conscience and patriotism permitted him to ignore the Mahatma's visit through his state.

So he sent to Mahatma Gandhi, then in Jhansi, an oral message through his Home Minister, Sadashiva Rao Pawar, conveying his affectionate regards plus a box containing Rs. 25,00,000 as his donation to the Congress fund. The oral message from Madhav Rao frankly placed before the Mahatma the dilemma the Maharaja would have faced if Gandhiji carried out his intention to tour through Gwalior State. The Mahatma, therefore is reported to have given up plan of touring Gwalior State.¹

In April, 1925 the Maharaja sailed for England but he fell seriously ill at Paris, where he passed away on 5 June 1925. He was succeeded by Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Sindhia who was then nine years of age. A Council of Regency, presided over by the Maharani, was set-up to administer the State till the Maharaja came of age and was invested with full powers on 2nd November 1936.

The history of the district after the accession of Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Sindhia is mainly the history of the administrative changes and political awakening which flowed from the larger political movements that stirred the country and culminated in the establishment of Independence. The course of political awakening may be briefly traced here.

Growth of National Awakening

The Indian states on the whole were sedulously kept aloof from the current of political agitation that swept the British provinces. Therefore, the revolutionaries found an unnoticed shelter in such States. Gwalior also became a centre of activities of the famous revolutionaries like Chandra Shekhar Azad, Vishwanath Vaishampayan and their colleagues. Sagar Singh Sisodiya of Guna, while he was a student, was drawn into the revolutionary movement and had established contacts with Chandra Shekhar Azad at Lahore.² On completion of his education he got a Commission in the Army and was posted with the Gwalior Artillery wing. At Murar itself Sisodiya started secretly training the revolutionaries in preparation of Bombs.³ Besides, he also started supplying arms and ammunitions to revolutionaries and ex-military personnels at Agra. In course of this training he came in contact with famous revolutionary Deewan Shatrughan Singh of Bundelkhand. Jogesh Shukla, the famous revolutionary of Bihar, also used to visit him. The search of Jogesh Shukla gave a clue to the police regarding the active role that Sagar Singh Sisodia was playing in organising the revolutionary movement in the former Gwalior State, of which present Guna District was a part. The police searched the

1. D. R. Mankekar, *Accession to Extinction, the Story of Indian Princes*, p. 37.
2. *Madhya Pradesh Aur Gandhiji*, p. 90.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 92; File No. 11/56 Madhya Bharat Freedom Movement Committee, p. 4.

residence of Sisodia but got no incriminating material. However, Sagar Singh Sisodia thought it proper to resign from the Commission and tendered his resignation in 1930.¹

The tract could not remain aloof from the current of Civil Disobedience Movement sweeping the country. In September, 1930 Laxmi Bai Bhargava of Pacchore started propagating the *Swadeshi* Movement in Gwalior Tract. She with her followers reached Guna on 12 September, 1930 where she received a rousing reception from a large gathering, and were bands played in her honour. She delivered a lecture in front of the *Dharmshala* of Seth Gappulal Gunawale and advocated boycott and bonfire of foreign goods. A child of 7 years present in the meeting put-off his foreign clothes and started burning them with the solgan of "*Bharat Mata Ki Jai*". The police asked him to raise slogan of "*British India Ki Jai*". On his refusal the child was mercilessly beaten to death on the spot. The dead body was brought to the office of the Congress Committee, where 15 to 20 thousand persons gathered to give him a tearful farewell with the slogans of "*Bharat Mata Ki Jai*" and "*Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai*". Sagar Singh Sisodia could not restrain himself and he also took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and was jailed. On release, he settled at Guna.²

In 1935 the revolutionaries made the dense forests of Bhoodra village of Guna Tahsil a training centre of their activities. ManSingh, an ex-Military man of Rohtak was in the charge of training the people in the use of dynamite and grenades. Revolutionaries from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan used to receive the training here. It was planned to explode the Imperial Laboratory and the Railway tracks. However, the explosive assigned for the purpose, before it could reach Guna, was seized at Delhi. A warrant was issued in the name of Sisodiya, who went underground and escaped to Agra.³

Attempts were made to establish Praja Mandal at Gwalior in 1937 but in vain. Then it was decided to enlarge the scope of Sarvajanik Sabha, which was already functioning at Ujjain, under the able guidance of Shri Pushtake. Gopikrishna Vijaivargiya of Guna and T. S. Gokhale played an important role in strengthening the Sabha which was renamed as Gwalior Rajya Sarvajanik Sabha. At their instance the membership of the Sabha increased from 39 to 777 within 5 months of its inception.⁴

Meanwhile, the Indian National Congress began to take increasing interest in the unrest in the Princely States. At the Haripura Session of 1938, the Congress passed a resolution stressing that they stood for the same political and economic freedom in the States as in the rest of India, and that the States were an integral part of India. It was, however, left to the State's people themselves to work for their liberation. A District unit of the States Political Conference was set up at Guna in 1939. Its first Session was convened on 20 April, 1939 at Shadhora Village, 18 miles from Guna. The Session was presided over by Trimbak Damodar Pustake, an advocate and famous freedom fighter

1. *Madhya Pradesh Aur Gandhiji*, p. 92.
2. File No. 11/56. Op. Cit., p. 49.
3. *Madhya Pradesh Aur Gandhiji*, p. 92.
4. *Ibid.*
5. Dwivedi, *Madhya Bharat Ka Itihas*, Vol. IV, p. 32.

from Ujjain.¹ Seth Chhutilal Agarwal of Pachhore was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. In the Conference emphasis was laid on the establishment of full responsible government in Gwalior State. A *Kisan Sammelan* was also organised the following day, under the Chairmanship of Liladhar Joshi.²

The event moved swiftly. Subsequently the World War II broke out in the same year and the Congress refused to cooperate with the British Government. The Congress passed the "Quit India" resolution on 8 August, 1942. The Sarvajanik Shabha seconded the resolution on 23 August, 1942.

As a result of this resolution, the Satyagraha was started at Guna also. Sagar Singh Sisodia, who had gone underground, came to the forefront with Vishwanath Sakhan Tatke, Ram Dayal Singh Raghubansi and others.³ The students also did not lag behind. Raman Lal Premi took the lead in organising the students. At the end of 1942, Sisodia was caught at Hardoi in Uttar Pradesh. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju defended him in the trial and the court found him innocent. Even then, he was not released by the British Government until the attainment of Independence.⁴

On 15 August, 1947, India achieved Independence. Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel, shouldered the responsibility of effecting the integration of Indian States into the Indian Union. He deputed V. P. Menon, his Secretary, to meet the rulers in this regard. After initial hesitations by the rulers of Gwalior and Indore, the Covenant for a Union of Madhya Bharat was signed by its constituent rulers.

The United States of Madhya Bharat was formally inaugurated by Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India on 28 May, 1948 at Gwalior. Sindhia and Holkar were sworn in as the *Rajpramukh* and Senior *Up-Rajpramukh*, respectively. It was decided to divide the Union into 16 districts and Guna was one of them.

The first Ministry led by Liladhar Joshi, took office on 4 June, 1948. This Ministry held office for 11 months, till 4 May, 1949 when it resigned. A new Ministry was formed by Gopikrishna Vijaivargiya on 10 May, 1948. It remained in office for 17 months. On 1 October, 1960, a new ministry was constituted under the Chief Ministership of Takhatmal Jain.

Except for a gap of 3 years from February 1952 to February 1955, Takhatmal Jain held office of the Chief Minister, till the formation of new Madhya Pradesh on 1st November, 1956. Subsequently, as a result of Reorganisation of States, on the formation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956, Guna District became a part of it.

1. File No. 11/56, Op. Cit., p. 147.

2. Ibid. p. 149.

3. *Madhya Pradesh Aur Gandhiji*, p. 90.

4. Ibid. p. 92.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Area and Population

Guna District has a population of 7,83,748 spread over an area of 11,017 sq. km., according to Census 1971. The density of the District is 71 persons per sq. km. The population form 1.88 per cent and the area 2.49 per cent of the State's population and area respectively. On the basis of population it ranks twenty-sixth whereas it ranks twelfth in the State on the basis of area. The rural-urban component is in the ratio 87.2 : 12.8 and the number of females per 1000 males is 884. The table given below shows the tahsilwise area and population of the District.

Table No. III-1
Area and Population-1971

Tahsil	Area (Sq. km.)	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
Guna	3,154.6	1,78,154	94,528	83,626
Ashoknagar	2,378.7	1,94,314	1,03,078	91,236
Mungaoli	2,295.2	1,63,142	86,350	76,792
Raghogarh	1,959.9	1,43,151	76,227	66,924
Chachaura	1,193.1	1,04,987	55,812	49,175
District	10,981.5 (a)	7,83,748	4,15,995	3,67,753
Total	11,017.0 (b)			

Source : Census Report, 1971

N. B. (a) According to State Survey Department.
(b) According to Surveyor General of India.

From the above table it is obvious that the difference in the area figures of the District furnished by the two aforesaid agencies is of the order of 0.32 per cent only.

Growth of Population

In 1901 Guna District had a population of 3,32,963 persons. This had risen to 7,83,748 in seventy years, showing a total increase of 4,50,785 persons or 7,513 persons annually. This increase comes to 135.39 per cent of the 1901 population. The increase during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 were the highest so far, being 23.64 and 31.54 per cent respectively.

The growth during the seventy year period 1901-71 has been as follows :—

Table No. III-2
Increase in Population, 1901-71

Year	Population	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation
1901	332,963	-	-
1911	393,657	+ 60,694	+ 18.23
1921	382,082	- 11,575	- 2.94
1931	425,442	+ 43,360	+ 11.35
1941	476,792	+ 51,350	+ 12.07
1951	481,896	+ 5,104	+ 1.07
1961	595,825	+ 113,929	+ 23.64
1971	783,748	+ 187,923	+ 31.54

Source : Census Report, 1971

From the above table it can be seen that there is a loss of population during the decade 1911-21. This is obviously due to the outbreak of fulminating influenza epidemic which engulfed the entire country during the years 1918-19. About 75,000 to 80,000 persons were reported to have died. Similarly, a nominal increase of only 1.07 per cent during the decade 1941-51 may be attributed to (i) heavy exodus of Muslim population to Pakistan during 1947-48 and (ii) Cholera which struck the District thrice during the decade.

It will not be out of place here to study the rural-urban percentage decade variations during the period 1901-71. The table given below gives the requisite information since the inception of the current century.

Table No. III-3
Percentage Decade Variation, 1901-71

Year	Total	(+) Increase, (-) Decrease	
		Rural	Urban
1901-11	+ 18.23	+ 21.30	- 29.02
1911-21	- 2.94	- 3.41	+ 9.39
1921-31	+ 11.35	+ 7.58	+ 98.71
1931-41	+ 12.07	+ 10.59	+ 30.61
1941-51	+ 1.07	- 2.38	+ 37.72
1951-61	+ 23.64	+ 22.45	+ 32.62
1961-71	+ 31.54	+ 31.22	+ 33.79
1901-71	+ 135.39	+ 188.66	+ 392.43

Source : Census Report, 1971

The table distinctly shows that there was significant loss of urban population during the decade 1901-11. Also that the loss of population during the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 was more in rural areas. As a whole, the urban population grew a little (9.39 per cent) even in the decade 1911-21, though the increase was the lowest so far.

Migration

A study of the place of birth of the population indicates the extent of migration. In the year 1951, in all 12,738 persons were reported to have migrated from the other 15 districts of the erstwhile State of Madhya Bharat, a majority from Shivpuri (5,711) followed by Rajgarh (2,991), Bhilsa (Now Vidisha, 1,517) and Gird (962). The remaining 11 district contributed from a minimum of 3 (Jhabua) to a maximum of 382 (Morena). Bhind was in between this wide range with 228 emigrants.

The States adjacent to Madhya Pradesh were still bigger contributors with 17,528 migrants. More than half of this strength (10,573) was naturally from Rajasthan which has a long border link with the District. Uttar Pradesh was the next in order (3,980).

Other States in India sent 978 persons to the District, most of them (653) having their birth place in the Punjab. The then West Pakistan was the only major contributor among the countries in Asia beyond India including U.S.S.R. The number of persons who reported their birth place in this country was 1,367 showing that apart from the displaced persons (1,095), there were 272 others in the District then, who were born in West Pakistan.

In 1961, the number of persons reported born in other districts of the State was 39,584 out of which two-thirds (26,003) were born in contiguous districts. For example Shivpuri (10,415), Vidisha (8,146), Rajgarh (4,439) and Sagar (2,312) were among these which contributed the most. The rest (13,581) were born in the non-contiguous districts of the State. In all 22,308 persons migrated from the other States. The contiguous State of Rajasthan contributed the post (11,462) and the maximum number of them was from the Kota District in Rajasthan (3,563). Other non-contiguous District of this State sent the remaining (7,899) persons. Uttar Pradesh was once again next in order, with 7,955 emigrants. The District of Jhansi contributed the maximum number (2,440) and the remaining (5,515) came from the other districts of this province.

Other non-contiguous States, in all sent 2,891 persons, most of them, as in the earlier Census, from Punjab (1,346) followed by Maharashtra (855) and Gujarat (384). The contribution in this respect of the remaining States was insignificant.

The return of those showing their birth place in the then West Pakistan swelled a little in this Census (1,688) showing that 321 displaced persons were rehabilitated in the District during 1951-61.

Similarly, the nominal increase of population (1.07 per cent) in 1941-51, was actually on account of loss of population in rural areas (-2.38 per cent), although the urban population grew sufficiently (37.72 per cent).

Density

The number of persons per sq. km., for the District as a whole is 71. Chachaura tahsil which is in the ridge of the Malwa Plateau is comparatively more densely populated, with 88 persons per sq. km., as compared to the other tahsils. It is closely followed by Ashoknagar (82), Raghogarh (73) and Mungaoli (71). Tahsils are more or less equally populated and come next in order. Guna tahsil (56), however, is the least populated tahsil in the District, firstly on account of the maximum number of uninhabited villages (107) and secondly it has forest area around it and thus appears sparsely populated.

The rural density of the District is 62 and the urban density 1,786. They are less than the State as well as the Gwalior Commissioner's Division figures. The District in this respect thus stands last but one in this Division, the last one being Shivpuri.

Sex-ratio

Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males. According to Census 1971, the sex-ratio of the District is 884 being a little more in rural (886) and much less in urban (871) areas. Thus there are more males than females in the District. This reflects, as a matter of fact, the general characteristics of Gwalior Division or rather the north western districts of the State. It is interesting to study the changes in the proportion of sexes during the period 1901-71. The following table gives the rural-urban sex-ratio since the beginning of the Century.

Table No. III-4
Sex Ratio, 1901-71

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	N.A.	N.A.	858
1911	918	920	876
1921	908	906	950
1931	901	903	881
1941	905	903	928
1951	919	917	933
1961	899	901	882
1971	884	886	871

Source : Census Report, 1971

From the above table it is obvious that the sex ratio in rural areas was gradually falling except in the year 1951 when it suddenly rose. After 1951 a sudden fall in urban sex ratio is noticeable. This is mainly because persons who come in the hope of employment to the cities either leave behind their families or are unmarried.

Rural-Urban Composition

About half of the population of the District (49.83 per cent) resides in small villages (80.31 per cent) having population up to 500, a fact which indicates that Guna is essentially a district of small villages. It is, however, strange to find that in 1951 about 70 per cent of the population resided in about 92 per cent of villages in this range. This shows that there has been a trend of drift of population from small villages to big villages, making the latter still bigger and the former still smaller. The following table gives the percentage of villages and population according to the size (population) of villages since 1951 :—

Table No. III-5
Percentage of Villages and Population

Year	Less than 500		500-999		1000-1999		2000-4999	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1971	80.31	49.83	15.30	29.96	3.79	14.49	0.55	4.73
1961	87.62	61.67	9.78	23.61	2.13	9.72	0.47	5.00
1951	91.96	70.30	6.51	19.39	1.21	6.71	0.32	3.60

Source : Census Report, 1971

(a) Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages.
(b) Percentage of population in this class to total population.

The above table also shows that the percentage of population in the villages coming under the other three ranges namely 500-900, 1,000-1,999 and 2,000-4999 has been gradually increasing during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 and the percentage of such villages has also been increasing.

As against the Censuses 1951 and 1961, in the year 1971, one percent population of the District has been reported to be living in 0.05 per cent villages in the population range 5000-9999.

Thus with 2,006 inhabited and 264 uninhabited villages in the District according to Census 1971, Guna is essentially a rural district. The percentage of rural and urban population being 87.22:12.78. Though the number of uninhabited villages in the District has been going down, it being 384 in 1951 and 344 in 1961, Guna Tahsil, as in the east, still has the highest number of depopulated villages (107), partly due to the area being afforested.

All the tahsil headquarters are towns. Apart from these five towns, Chanderi in Mungaoli tahsil is the other town in the District. Thus there are six towns, and during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71, they continued as towns.

Among the towns Guna has shown continuous growth after 1931. Its situation coupled with location of the District headquarters is greatly responsible for it. Ashoknagar town also has registered consistent growth since 1931. The growth rates of Chanderi and Mungaoli have been higher as compared to Chachaura and Raghogarh, suggesting that towns with better communication facilities grow faster.

Drift towards towns

There has been some drift towards urbanisation, especially after Independence and this has been reflected in the sudden fall of sex-ratio from 933 in 1951 to 882 in 1961 and again to 871 in 1971, showing that the rural people are coming to the cities in the hope of employment leaving behind their families in the villages.

Displaced Persons

Evidently, the heavy rush of the displaced persons into the District was in the year 1947 in the wake of Partition. It is also obvious that almost all of them (except one) came from the then West Pakistan.

In all 1,095 persons (579 males and 516 females) entered the District during the five year period 1946-50. First batch of 22 persons (9 males and 13 females) came in 1946 just before partition and all of them settled in the rural areas. The year 1947 was the year of turmoil which saw the greatest influx when 928 persons (481 males and 447 females) came and only 125 of them settled in the rural areas, all the rest (803) decided to settle in urban areas. The flow slowed down in the year 1948 when only 106 persons came and settled in the towns (except 2). The years 1949 and 1950 witnessed the arrival of only 11 and 27 persons respectively.

As regards their livelihood pattern it may be observed that almost 40 per cent of them were engaged in trade and commerce in urban areas. Business, naturally attracted them the most as many of them were from merchant community. This, however, was not the case in rural areas where out of the 155 settlers, 144 were found engaged in agricultural sector.

The migration table of the Census 1961 reveals that a few hundred more displaced persons (321) were settled in the District during the decade 1951-61 by the rehabilitation authorities of the State.

Language

Hindi is the main language spoken in the District by more than 95 per cent of the population. The other major languages spoken are Urdu, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Marwari and Banjari in the descending order of the number of speakers. In all 33 mother-tongues were returned from the District in 1961.

Whereas Hindi is spoken in both rural and urban areas, Urdu is mostly spoken in urban areas. As many as two-thirds of the total Urdu speakers are concentrated in urban areas on the contrary, Punjabi is spoken by more persons in rural than in urban areas. It

is a novel feature of this District. This is mostly due to Punjabi settlers who are new cultivating lands or working in the forests. Only about two-fifths of the Punjabi speaking people are urban dwellers. Similarly, whereas Marathi has an urban concentration, Gujarati speakers are concentrated in rural areas.

The most important fact about the language return is the extra-ordinary rise in the number of Urdu speakers during the decade 1951-61. From 3,183 in 1951, they have shot up to 14,704 in 1961 showing an ever all increase of early 462 per cent. The following table shows the number of speakers of important languages in the District.

Table No. III-6
Languages, 1961

S. No.	Languages	No. of Speakers
1.	Hindi	5,72,863
2.	Urdu	14,704
3.	Punjabi	2,421
4.	Marathi	2,140
5.	Gujarati	1,491
6.	Marwari	883
7.	Banjari	430

Source : Census, 1961

Gurmukhi was returned by 272 and Sindhi by 233 persons in 1961. In that year 27 persons returned English as their mother-tongue (20 Males and 7 Females), 11 residing in rural and 16 in urban areas. Nepali, Bengali, Tamil and Malayalam were in mother-tongues of 41, 36, 35 and 21 immigrants respectively, Rajasthani (78), Namadi (45), Sanskrit (17) and Malwi (14) were also returned by a few persons.

Bilingualism

The extent of bilingualism practiced in the District may be adjudged from the figures of Census 1951. Of the 4,60,529 Hindi speakers, only 2,620 were found to be bilinguals (1,652 rural and 968 urban) showing that only a microscopic section of the population having Hindi as mother-tongue was bilingual and furthermore, urbanites were far behind ruralites in this respect. It is interesting to know their choice for second language. The maximum number of bilingual population (1,192), almost all rural (1,163), reported Rajasthani as their second language, because they had natural affinity and business terms with the bordering Rajasthan. Next in order were the speakers of Urdu (484) and Gujarati (444) as second language having almost equal number. In both these languages the urban component was higher, being 397 and 258 respectively. Punjabi with

377 speakers had only 97 speakers in rural areas using it as second language.¹

Almost half of the Urdu speakers (1,582 out of 3,183) were bilinguals practically all of them (1,576) using Hindi as their second language and most of them (1,359) resided in urban areas. Similarly 1,541 out of 1,651 Rajasthani bilinguals, 1,446 out of 1,544 Punjabi bilinguals and all the Gujarati (627) and Marathi (1,038) bilinguals chose to report Hindi as their second language, mainly on account of the Utility point of view.

Religion

The Hindus, as elsewhere in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh, form the bulk of the population. They are Vaishnavas and Shaivites and a host of minor sects and sub-sects. From 451,507 in 1951 their number increased to 560,924 in 1961 and shot up to 732,711 in 1971.

The Muslims, though comparatively small in number, were the second largest community. They were 17,467 in 1951 and increased to 22,188 in 1961 and shot up to 31,517 in 1971. Their growth rate in the decade 1961-71 was, however, higher (42 per cent).

The Jains are spread in greater number in Ashoknagar and Mungaoli tahsils apart from the urban areas and form the third largest religious community in the District. Their number at the time of Census 1951 was only 8,831 which grew moderately to 10,934 in 1961 and shot up to 15,904 in 1971. Their growth rate was still higher (45.32 per cent).

The fourth religious group of the District in terms of population is that of the Sikhs. They have a comparatively higher concentration in Ashoknagar where they work as cultivators and are engaged in the exploitation of forests. From a meagre 969 in 1951 they shot up to 1,506 in 1961 and once again to 3,283 in 1971. Their growth rate in the decade 1961-71 was 118 per cent.

In the decade 1951-61, the Christians showed an increase from 23 to 253, which in terms of percentage was the highest in that decade. In this connection it is interesting to note that the old name for the District was Isagari, which is a sub-tahsil in Ashoknagar now. In the year 1811, Jean Baptiste Prieux in the service of Scindia, conquered the village Ondila from Hindupur Khichol, and named it as Isagari in the honour of 'Isa-Masih' or Jesus Christ. Presently a Christian Mission has its headquarters at Guna. However, the number of Christians fell a little to 238 in the decade 1961-71, a 6 per cent fall.

There were no Buddhists in the District prior to Independence as is revealed by a nil return of Census 1951. However, after a decade, in 1961 their number was reported to be 5. They suddenly grew to 95 in the decade 1961-71, an exorbitant growth of

1. Guna District Census Handbook, 1951, p. 190-91

1800 per cent. This is, of course, due to the neo-Buddhist activities in the rural areas of the District during this decade, as a majority of them (90) have their residence in the rural areas. All of them seem to be married as is evident from the equal number of males and females.

Some Zooastrians had left the District during the decade 1951-61 when they were reduced to 5 from 13. In the decade 1961-71, all of them left the District. The religious composition of the District according to Census 1971 is tabulated below :—

Table No. III-7
Religion, 1971

S. No.	Religion	Total	Percentage to total population
1.	Hindus	7,32,711	93.49
2.	Muslims	31,517	4.02
3.	Jains	15,904	2.03
4.	Sikhs	3,283	0.42
5.	Christians	238	0.03
6.	Buddhists	95	0.01
District Total		7,83,748	100.00

Source : Census, 1971, Series I, India, paper 2 of 1972 Religion

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes were enumerated as per Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists Order 1956, and the subsequent amendments.

The Scheduled Castes

There were 143,629 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the District in 1971. They are mostly spread out in the rural areas (129,328) and are engaged mostly in cultivation, agricultural labour, "Other Services," followed by household industries and other manufacture. Including the urban areas there were only 860 persons in 1961 who were engaged in tanning and currying of hides and skins and another 939 persons in scavenging. In the urban area the pattern of occupation has undergone a radical change. Then were 4,407 workers out of which 1,185 persons were in "Other Services, followed by 1,091 in household industry, 553 in other manufacturing process; as many as 535 persons were engaged in construction. This is the main occupational pattern of the Scheduled Castes. The literacy figures among the Scheduled Castes was 4.29 per cent (7.98 per cent males and 0.39 percent females). In this respect they are much behind the general population in the District.

The main castes returned in 1961 were (1) Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar (79,954) (2) Koli or Kori (7,208) (3) Chidar (6,518) (4) Mehtar or Bhangi (5,681) and (5) Basod or Barnar (2,814).

The Scheduled Tribes

The number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in 1971 was 56,430. The Scheduled Tribes live almost entirely in the rural areas (53,790). They are spread out in Mungaoli, Guna and Ashoknagar tahsils. The remaining two tahsils viz., Raghogarh and Chachaura have much less tribal population. The decadal growth during 1951-61 and 1961-71 among the tribes has been rather high on account of some colonisation in the District but that does not completely account for the increased rate of growth of the tribes.

The main tribes of the District as enumerated in 1961 were (1) Seharis (40,931), (2) Gonds (635), (3) Korku (2) and unclassified (470). The following table shows the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes residing in the rural and urban areas of the various tahsils of the District according to Census 1971.

Table No. III-8
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1971

Tahsil	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Guna	30,062	24,402	5,660	17,179	17,044	135
Ashoknagar	42,530	40,353	2,177	14,012	13,819	193
Mungaoli	29,884	25,978	3,906	17,986	17,765	221
Raghogarh	27,142	25,943	1,199	6,339	3,330	9
Chachaura	14,011	12,652	1,359	914	832	82
District Total	1,43,629	1,29,328	14,301	56,430	55,790	640

Source : Census Report, 1971

From the above table it may be observed that Ashoknagar tahsil has the maximum number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in rural areas (40,353) whereas Raghogarh tahsil has got the minimum number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in urban areas (9).

General Structure, Religious Beliefs, Manners and Customs

The impact of western education and way of life, has affected dress, the daily life, food and even marriage customs. However, the social life among the people of the District, both urban and rural, taken as a whole, is largely traditional, although, as said earlier, the impact of modern life, specially during the post-Independence period and the economic stresses and strains tend to break down many long established social institutions, atleast outwardly.

The religious belief of the people seldom change except in the new generation which strives to eradicate superstitions from the caste-ridden and orthodox society. How-

ever, even well-to-do and well-read people may be seen observing superstitions like considering the crossing of road by act to be ominous.

In an orthodox society the manners and customs to be observed by the people are governed by the family traditions. Traditions are seldom broken. Though many youngsters do not believe in them, they are forced by the family circumstances to observe them just to please the elders, for example ointment and turmeric massage of the marrying couple before marriage rituals begin.

The Seharis, the biggest tribe of the District, worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses, of whom Goddess Durga is revered most. When they fall ill they take resort to occult practices and some forest herbs.

Inter-Caste Relations

With the advance of time, the age old distance between the various castes is bridging, though the inhibitions have not died out. In rural areas, people belonging to different castes are well aware of their place in the society and behave with their superiors in the pre-defined fashion. The tobacco or *bidi* is passed on to those who have a right to get it and not to every member of the *chaupal* assemblage. Similarly, the mode of greeting each other is well settled and there is no exception to it. However, old people of all castes, are given due respect by the young ones belonging to any community.

New Religious Leaders and Movements

Within the Hindu community itself, reformist organisations, such as the *Arya Samaj*, were established in the District which sought to break down some of the orthodox customs and institutions in the Community viz., sufferings of the widowhood, child marriage, dowry, etc.

Among Muslims, Sunnis and Shias predominate. A peculiar sect, that of Baba Kapur, also exists among them, or is rather supported by both Hindus and Muslims. According to *Muntakhab-ul-tawarikh*, Baba Kapur (or Shaikh Kapur) was a Hussaini Sayad. He was first a soldier in the erstwhile Gwalior State, but being seized with religious mania, left the army in order to minister to the wants of *parda* women, to whom he used to carry water. Later on, he became insane and retired from public life, passing much of his time in a cave in the hill on which the Gwalior fort stands. He is credited with many miracles. One night in A.D. 1571, he was startled by a snake, and in trying to escape from it fell off the roof of his house and was killed.¹

Though Guna has been the headquarters of a Christian Mission since long, it has restricted its activities to the welfare of the backward classes and the number of cases of conversions were much less as compared to the tribal districts of the State.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 45

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

Among the Hindus the normal custom is for the sons to divide uniformly among themselves the property of the father. When disputes arise in rural areas the elders of the village, generally belonging to the concerned caste, arbitrate in the dispute and the award made by them is mostly accepted by the disputing parties. The partitioning of the dwelling houses is done by forming separate tenements, with one common room known as *por*, which is shared by all. Division in the agricultural land are marked by putting up *Kachcha med* across the fields to demarcate each person's possession. The mutation of such cases of division is generally done at a very late stage, but a note is entered in the village papers immediately to show that the land of the deceased has been equally divided among the sons. The daughters to not claim any share in paternal property according to tradition, and a few who know of their right in it under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 also mostly surrender it. Similarly, the transfer of property through wills is not in vogue. It is resorted to in a very few cases in very rich families.

Joint Family

Though the impact of modern life and the fast changing economic circumstances gradually tend to break down the age old joint family system, it anyhow survives in rural areas and also to a considerable extent in urban areas. The loosening of this bond may be attributed mainly to economic and then to social causes. The struggle for existence makes the large joint families of the old type uneconomic units specially in non-agricultural sector of the society. Thus the inadequacy of the limited resources of the joint family to support growing number also results in the breaking up of large inviable units. This is reflected in the steep rise in the urban population specially during the post-Independence period. This congestion in the urban areas can be watched by the comparative figures of number of persons living per occupied Census House. As against 6.55 in rural areas, 7.11 persons are found to live there in each house. They include the owners as well as the tenants. In rural areas, as very few houses are let out, it may be presumed that the family there consists of husband, wife, sons and daughters together with their grand parents.

Marriage and Morals

As elsewhere in the entire region, monogamy is the rule and polygamy an exception e.g., bigamy is practised in Seharias. Polyandry, however, is out of question. Marriage between persons belonging to different castes, and even sub-castes, is not permitted by the society and those who do so are looked down upon and treated as outcasts. In Hindus, marriage between persons belonging to the same *gotra* is prohibited, because they are supposed to be brothers and sisters having the same common ancestry. The question of marrying a maternal uncle or his son is, therefore, entirely out of scope of a valid Hindu marriage. It is customary in all castes to match the horoscopes of the 'would be' couple and it is only after full satisfaction that the bride's father moves forward for marriage negotiations. After settlement, the marriage customs involve the

exchange of presents by the bride's parents to the bridegroom and by the bridegroom's parents to the bride, the latter usually taking the form of some ornaments and clothes.

The astrologer fixes the auspicious day for marriage and the ceremony commences with the arrival of the *barat*, consisting of relations and friends of the bridegroom, at the bride's house.

The party is received with great ceremony and courtesy by the bride's side with a brief ritual of welcome known as *dwarchar*. The sacred rite of marriage takes place at the appointed and auspicious moment. This is called *lagun*. It is performed with the lighting of the sacred fire, *hawan* in the presence of the entire assemblage. *Kanyadan* and *saptapadi* are the main ritualistic features of a Hindu marriage, which mark the completion of the proceedings.

Dowry System

The payment of a dowry by the parents of the bride to the bridegroom is still widely prevalent among all classes specially the upper and middle strata of society. The reformist movement to discontinue this system has not gathered social support till now. Thus, no case was registered by the Police so far (1974-75) under the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Perhaps, because the offence under this Act is not cognizable.

Civil Marriages

Only in rare cases, when there are some social difficulties in solemnising a sacramental marriage, the civil marriages are resorted to. They are not common in the District in any community. The inter-caste marriages are performed by the *Arya Samaj* after due verification and consent of both the parties. These are then registered in the Court of Registrar of Civil Marriages. The number of cases registered vary from 1 to 5 in a year. In all 17 cases were registered from 1961-62 to 1974-75, with no cases during 1967-68 and 1972-73. Out of them only 5 marriages could be solemnised and the rest of the cases were rejected as they were not found sound enough to grant sanction.

Marital Age

It is to be admitted that the marital age has increased a little in case of boys but not for the girls in the same proportion. This is because of the social outlook towards girls especially in rural areas. The Sharda Act of 1929 was a landmark in this respect providing for minimum age at marriage for boys and girls to be 18 and 14 years respectively. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provided for a minimum of 19 and 15 years respectively. But several cases may be seen in violation of these Acts and it seems they have not been able to have the impact on the society to the desired extent. For example, unlike in other tribes, in Seharias marriage is generally performed at an early age but there is no hard and fast rule among them about the marriageable age.

Marriage of Widows

The orthodox Hindu society is against widow remarriage. The *Arya Samaj* has been striving for it since long but with little success. Only in those castes which permit divorce, widow remarriage is also permissible. They mostly belong to the backward classes. Similarly in the most dominating tribe Seharia, remarriage of widows is permissible.¹

Divorce

The divorce is not common in the upper and middle class Hindus and looked down upon by them. However, in most of the lower castes of the Hindu fold, as well as Seharia tribe, divorces to occur customarily and they have a social sanction too. In almost all the cases the respective caste and tribal panchayat plays a prominent role.

As regards those cases of divorce which were referred to the court of District and Sessions Judge, Guna, it is to be stated that in all 7 cases of divorce were registered during the period 1962-75, out of which divorces were granted in 3 cases and an equal number of cases were rejected because they were based on flimsy grounds. One case was reported pending.

However, it will be of interest in this connection to know the number of cases for the restitution of conjugal rights or judicial separation. Since the inception of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, in all 96 cases were registered under these heads. In 32 cases the Court granted permission for the purpose and 55 cases were rejected. In all 9 cases were reported pending at the end of 1974-75. From these figures it may be concluded that those who have an easy access to the services of an advocate of confidence, specially in urban areas, do not hesitate to go to the Courts to obtain decree to redress their disturbed family life.

Economic Status of Women and their Place in Society

It is a fact that more women, of recently, have appeared to come out of their age old house keeping work and for economic independence from men. This has been mainly to augment the family income and to raise her status in the family and the society.

It is interesting to study the full time economic employment pattern of the working women in the District, both in the rural and urban areas. The ratio of the working women to working men is 1:6. However, the condition in the rural areas is a little better where this ratio is 1:5. The urban areas, as elsewhere, present a sad picture where the ratio is 1:8. Thus economically the plight of the women in urban areas is comparatively worse and they are more and more dependent upon men for livelihood.

In all 42,206 women have been reported to be working in the District, mostly in the rural areas (39,442). This has been possible on account of the agricultural economy

¹ Tribes of Madhya Pradesh, p. 71

of the villages. In all 22,731 women work as agricultural labourers and 14,508 as actual cultivators in the rural areas. Thus only 2,203 women are found to be working in the rural areas in non-agricultural occupations. The following table shows the number of working women in various occupations in rural and urban areas of the District.

Table No. III-9
Working Women, 1971

S. No.	Occupation	Number of working women		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Agricultural Labourers	23,012	22,731	281
2.	Cultivation	14,740	14,508	232
3.	Manufacturing, processing, Servicing and Repairs			
	(a) Household Industry	1,411	744	667
	(b) Other than Household Industry	345	33	312
4.	Trade and Commerce	373	189	184
5.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	345	260	85
6.	Construction	301	228	73
7.	Transport, Storage & Communications	96	20	76
8.	Mining and Quarrying	20	19	1
9.	Other Services	1,563	710	853
District Total		42,206	39,442	2,764

Source : Census Report, 1971

Prostitution and Traffic in Women

Under the provisions of the "Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956", no case was registered by the Police in the District since the inception of the Act to the year 1974-75. However, prostitution is practiced in the District to some extent as is evident from the existence of 18 prostitutes in the District, according to the information received from the Superintendent of Police. Out of them the maximum number is residing in Guna city (11), followed by Chachaura (5) and Kumbharaj (2).

Drinking

If the cases registered by the Police under the Prohibition Act is any indication of the degree of this social evil in the District, it can be said that in the year 1965, 1966 and 1972 the evil had assumed alarming proportions, when 79, 80 and 171 cases were reported to be registered respectively. The total number of cases registered during the 15 year period 1961-1974 was 770. The minimum number in a particular year was

4(1964) and up to July 1975, in all only 15 cases were reported. It appears that the lower strata of society is habituated to drinking, specially on festive occasions and strict vigilance of the Police and spread of education are conducive to minimising it to a tolerable extent.

Gambling

Gambling is another social evil which usually goes hand in hand with drinking. The minimum and maximum number of cases reported were 9 in 1961 and 234 in 1971. The total number of cases reported by the Superintendent of Police, during the 15 year period 1961-1974 was 1,334. Up to July 1975, in all 49 cases were registered. The number of cases of gambling are, therefore, more than double that of drinking showing the enormity of this evil and needs the attention of the concerned quarters.

HOME LIFE

Types of Dwellings

The rural houses, as elsewhere in the region, are built mainly out of the building material available locally. Most of them have mud walls and thatched roof and are constructed in general by the owners themselves. They are generally low-roofed, and are cool during summer. The well-to-do in the villages, however, use good quality bricks for walls and tiles for the roof, of course, made by local potters. Corrugated metal sheets are also popular as roofing material in big villages. In their architecture, the *pakka* houses in the District, both in the rural and urban areas, conform to the familiar type of Central India region.

In towns, the houses vary in appearance and design according to the period of their construction. Those built recently, though small generally, are flat-roofed and cement concrete structures. The older houses may be recognised by their elaborate stone carving. The sand stone of the region was, in the past, a popular building material.

The number of occupied residential houses in the District according to Census 1971 was 155,799 out of which only 14,003 are in urban areas.

Furniture and Decoration

In the houses of the well-to-do both in the rural and urban areas, some sort of furniture, mostly of jungle wood, is found in accordance with the minimum requirement, e.g., chair, table, stool etc. Rich people own big *takhat*, kept usually in the Verandah for general use. They have wooden sofa-sets with cane-work and in urban areas big steel almirahs and upholstery items may be seen in the houses of a few.

Poor people, in general, have no resources for costly items of furniture and are satisfied with their *charpai* as the only piece of decoration in their hutments, that too, often not in order.

Middle class families arrange for a table or a desk with one or two chairs for their school going children. *Modhas* may also be seen in their homes, being cheaper and light. Steel garden-chairs, arm chairs, round and rectangular centre tables, with or without sun-mica, are the proud possession of owners of big houses in towns, i.e. those who have money to spend on them and enough space to keep them in.

Dress

In rural areas and among the poor classes in towns, men wear the loin-cloth known as *dhoti*. A *bandi* made of coarse country cloth covers the upper part of the body. In the upper strata of society and *pagri* in the remaining, form the head gear. In the youngsters, *pyjamas*, shirts and caps were common, but caps are going out of use even from the rural areas. Elderly persons usually carry a *dupatta* or sheet hanging over their shoulders.

In towns modern dresses like pants, bell-bottoms, coats, ties along with socks and boots are worn by upper middle and upper class people and their sons.

The women wear a coloured *lehenga* (petticoat) and *Choli* (bodice), called a *Kanchli* on the upper part of the body, a piece of cloth called the *ornhi* being used to cover the head and shoulders. However, *sari* is replacing the *ornhi* in *kasbas* and specially in the middle and upper classes.

The *shalwar* and *kameez* of the Punjabi, the frock of the Christian and *pyjama* and *kurta* of the Sindhi women have become a common wear among the school and college going girls.

Ornaments

Rural women deck themselves with the traditional silver, bronze and other bangles and anklets. The *bichhiyas* are worn on the toes, while *lachha*, *payal*, *payleb* and *tale* are worn on ankles. Round the waist they occasionally wear *kardhani* and *tagri*, while round the arms they have *churi gunje*, *kangan*, *bajuband* and *beden*. The *pungani* adorns the nose, the *khajori* and neck and *bali*, *kamphul* and *turki* shine on their ears.

Many gold ornaments are new a days a fashionable and costly item and are, therefore, preserved with care and are worn only on festive occasions or made a show of on marriage functions especially in urban areas. However, it is customary to wear something on nose, ears, neck, arms, anklets and toes even in towns, except in educated girls.

Food

Bread (*roti*) prepared from *jowar*, wheat or maize forms the staple food of the people. Gram is also taken in the form of *dal* along with *moor*, *mung*, *urad* etc. In condiments and spices, onions, garlic, ginger, mint and coriander are popular. Groundnut and mustard oils are commonly used for frying purposes. A section of the population profusely consumes fish, eggs and dairy products, whereas the poor *Scheras* eat lower millets and inferior cereals.

Among the poor classes, bread (*roti*) made of gram, wheat and barley, and gram with onions, *dal* and vegetables, and sometimes with only salt and chillies are taken in summer and the rainy season. In winter, those who have cows and buffaloes, eat a kind of porridge made of *jowar* or *kodon* cooked in buttermilk, called by some *maheri* and by others *rabri*.

The special preparation of the rich and middle classes consists of *puri*, *kachori*, *halwa*, *khir*, *meat*, rice (plain and sweet), curries, *bar*, *phulori*, *dahi* (curds) with sugar or salt, and sweetmeats of various kinds. However, their daily food consists of *phulki* or cakes, *dal*, vegetable's and milk, Hydrogenated and vegetable oil is profusely used in place or *ghi* which is seldom used and that too mostly by the rich.

Well-to-do people take some light refreshment in the morning, with tea. Others take only tea which has become a common drink even in rural areas.

Amusements

The village *chaupal* is the usual place where the people assemble in the evening after the day's work. Local *kirtan* and *bhajan mandlis* entertain the assemblage. There is naturally an impact of the vicinity of Bundelkhand, Malwa and Rajasthan on such village programmes. Recital of *Ramayana*, *Alha*, *Tejaji ki Katha*, etc., occasionally, add glamour to the *chaupal*.

In the towns, there are other means of amusement. Various clubs and associations cater to the entertainment needs of their members and sometimes the public. Various types of variety entertainment shows, dramas, music and dance programmes on the festivities amuse the masses.

Guna being the District headquarters, has naturally the maximum facilities for the entertainment and amusement of the populace in and around the city. A number of cinema houses are located here and provide recreation to the people in the evenings. The other three towns which have this facility are Ashoknagar, Mungaoli and Chanderi. All of them have only one cinema house each.

Festivals

Dussehara, *Diwali*, *Holi* and *Raksha-Bandhan* are the main Hindu festivals, as elsewhere in the country. They are celebrated with the same religious zeal and customary rejoicings. On *Dussehara* new clothes and shoes are a must for the kids and they can be watched going with their parents to the *Dussehara Maidan* to see the killing of Demon king *Ravana* by *Rama* and thereafter, the fireworks. The *Ram lilas*, if any, also complete their ten days stage performance on this day. The festivals of light (*Diwali*) is really a series of five days festival beginning from *Dhan Teras* and culminating on *Bhai Dooj*. In the month of *Kartika*, it is an occasion of happiness and reunion of relatives.

The colourful festival of *Holi* marks the successful reaping of the *rabri* crop and the public, specially the peasantry, rejoice and dedicate to the *Holi* fire. They spray

coloured water and *gulal* on each other both in rural and urban areas the next morning which is an expression of this joy.

Raksha bandhan or *Rakhi* is the family festival of brothers and sisters. Sisters make it a point to reach to their brothers on this day as far as possible, personally. Otherwise they send *rakhis* through the services of the post office. These *rakhis* are then tied on the wrists of their brothers on behalf of them by some one present at the occasion in the family. This is a token of an oath taken by the brother to protect his sisters.

Ram Navmi, *Krishna Janmashtami*, *Hanuman Jayanti*, *Shivratri*, *Makar Sankranti* etc., are other festivals to be mentioned. *Id-ul-fitr* or *Ramzan* comes with the new moon and marks the end of *Ramzan*, a month of fasting and prayers for Muslims. *Id-uz-zaha* or *Baqr-Id*, *Muharram* etc., are their other important festivals.

The principal Jain festivals is *Paryushan*. Fasting is observed and pardon is sought for the sins. Lord Mahavira's 'birth day', *Siddhachakra Puja*, *Ashtanika*, etc., are some other festivals to mention.

The Sikhs and Christians, though small in number, observe their religious functions with the same zeal and enthusiasm. Guru Nanak's and Guru Govind Singh's birth days among the former and Easter, Good Friday and Christmas among the latter are the main festivals.

COMMUNAL LIFE

Pilgrim Centres and Jatras

Of the twenty fairs held in the District, nearly half have religious back-ground. The speciality of the fairs of the District is their long duration. Nine of them run for a fortnight each and one fair runs even longer (eighteen days).

The maximum number of fairs are held in Mungaoli tahsil (6) and the number of religious fairs in this tahsil (4) is more than the total number of fairs in any one of the other four tahsils. *Makar Sankranti* (Bausa Sudi 14, January) is the most revered festival in this tahsil, and also in the District, especially for purifying one's self, for three fairs and held at Baraghat, Rajghat (both at the banks of river Betwa) and Baarka in this tahsil. Though all these fairs are held for a day only but thousands of religious minded people congregate to have the holy dip. The local Gram Panchayats make the necessary arrangements for the pilgrims. Apart from these three fairs *Jageshwari Dewi Ka Mela* is held every year at Chanderi, the ancient capital of the legendary king Shishupal, in the month of March/April for a fortnight (*Chaitra Sudil to Purnima*). It is managed by the local Municipal Committee and is attended by 6,000 people. Trade in cattle, metal utensils and cloth is made here. The following myth is associated with the fair.

About 1000 years ago, one of the ruling chiefs of the Chanderi Kingdom contracted leprosy. He was a great devotee of the Goddess *Jageshwari*. One night the God-

dess appeared to him in a dream and asked him to take bath and take her *darshan* after 15 days. She also told him that she would appear before him that day. But the king became impatient and could not wait for the days. On the third day after the dream the took his bath in the Parmeshwari tank near here and went to get the *darshan* of the Goddess, where she had told him in the dream. The image of the Goddess was emerging out of the earth but it was out only up to the neck. Because the king violated the instructions of the Goddess, further emergence of the statue stopped and the image of the Jageshwari Devi is still seen in the fort on the hill in the same state.

The king as, however, cured of his leprosy because of this miracle. The people hold fair every year in honour of the Goddess.

Guna tahsil comes next with four fairs, out of which three are of religious origin and the fourth one is the famous *Jaihind Mela* which lasts for a fortnight and is held at Guna proper in the month of January.

The first religious fair, out of the three, mentioned above, is held on *Shivratri* (*Phalguna Badi 14*, February/March) for a day at Kedarnath and the local police makes the necessary arrangements. The second, one day fair, is held on the eve of *Hanuman Jayanti* (*Baisakh Sudi 15*, April/May) at *Hanuman Tekri*, Guna which is organised by the local *Mahabir Mandal*. However, the biggest religious fair in this tahsil which runs for 9 days is held on (*Chaitra Sudi 9* March/April) at Bajrangarh to honour *Bisbhuj Mata*. Arrangements for this fair are made by the local Gram Panchayat.

Ashoknagar tahsil has only one religious fair to be mentioned. It is *Kadawaya Mata Mela* held at the village Kadawaya in the month of April. It is the longest fair in the tahsil, as well as in the District running for not less than eighteen days. The other two fortnight long fairs managed in this tahsil are not of religious origin and all the three fairs are arranged by the concerning Gram Panchayats.

In Chachaura tahsil, at Bhamavad, a fair known as *Tejaji Ka Mela* is being held for about last 60 year or so. The fair falls on the birth anniversary of Tejajai on the *Bhadra sudi 10* (Aug./Sept.) each year.

The legend about Tejaji is widely believed in the bordering Rajasthan and the surrounding districts of the State. In Guna also Tejaji holds the minds of the people to a great extent. The Tejaji legend, as it occurs in Bhamavad, is a little different from that in Rajasthan, and is as follows:

Tejaji was the son of well-to-do father. He was a very truthful person and always carried out what he said. One day when, mounted on his horse, he was going to bring his wife from her father's place, he found that the forest was on fire and a snake was also being burnt. Seeing Tejaji the snake requested him to save it. Tejaji tied his horse to a tree, promptly took out the snake from fire and took it to safety. But then, the snake expressed a desire to bite him. Tejaji told about his mission and promised that he would allow the snake to bite when he returns.

True to his words, Tejaji searched the snake out, when he passed that way back with his wife. The snake said he would like to bite on his tongue and Tejaji offered him the tongue on which the snake buried his fangs. But after biting, the snake was so much pleased with the truthfulness of Tejaji that he took back his poison and gave Tejaji a boon that if any person, bitten by a snake, ties a piece of cloth round his neck, he would not be affected by the poison.

In Bhamavad there is a platform on which is installed a statue of Tejaji on his horse. Every year during the fair, many persons come here with pieces of cloth round their necks. This they untie near the platform and as soon as they untie it, they become unconscious only to regain it after water and milk are sprinkled on their faces. A similar fair is held at village Sagar of the same tahsil.¹

In Chachaura tahsil, no other religious fairs are held. Three general fairs at Chachaura, Binaganj and Kumbhraj for a fortnight each, however, are arranged by the local civic bodies. The Kumbhraj fair held in February is famous all around where the assemblage is of the highest order in the entire District. This fair is managed by the Kendra Panchayat.

Raghogarh tahsil, similarly, has no religious fairs, but two general fairs are held in it. One at Maksudangarh (7 days) and the other at Jamner (15 days) in Chaitra (March/April) and *Phalguna* (February/March) respectively.

Communal Dances, Festivities

Apart from the well known main festivals, there are many other festivities like, *Gan-Gour*, *Gaj-Beej*, *Karwa-Choutha*, *Halshasti*, etc., which are celebrated by the women-folk. Some of the worshipping women make it a point to dance for a while on such festivities and also on the marriage functions. Though no particular name is ascribed to their dance, it is performed in the accompaniment of a drum, and the women, of the neighbourhood take part in it one by one, mostly veiled.

The folk-dance are the prestigious part of the life of the lower rung of the society and *Holi*, *Bhujaria*, *Gowardhan-Pooja*, etc., are some of the festivities which attract them the most.

Among the Gujarati immigrant population, *Garba* dance is a popular festivity during the Nawratri. This rhythmic dance with devotional songs of *Amba Mata*, catches the eye of the passer by.

Public Games

The sports activities, as elsewhere, are confined to the *kesbas* and towns and that too among a particular sports loving section of the educated masses, more so in males. The educational institutions right from primary to the college, are flooded with indoor and out-door games activities throughout the year, especially the Indian games and drill

1. Fairs and Festivals of Madhya Pradesh, p. 52

etc; which need no monetary provisions except the services of a games teacher. *Kabad* and *Kho-kho* are popular Indian games. Volleyball and hockey are the popular western games among the youths of the District. They form several clubs of their own and engage themselves in these pursuits. Royal Club, Guna is one of such clubs which arranges volleyball tournament on a large scale.

Cricket, basket ball and foot ball in out-door and badminton, table tennis and carrom in in-door are the other games for which the youths have a preference over several others.

Small children and school boys engage themselves in *gilli-danda*, *ankh-micholi* and kite-flying. Occasionally a few grown-up ones also show a liking for kite-flying. Among the girls, only a few school going ones are found to show some attachment to the sports. Others simply prefer to watch their colleagues playing.

Impact of the Abolition of the Zamindari System

Apart from the economic results, the impact of the abolition of the *Zamindari* system had certain social consequences as well. The Abolition of *Zamindari* Act came into force on the 25th June, 1951 and with this the *Zamindari* rights in the villages in the Districts were abolished and the erstwhile Madhya Bharat Government became the sole proprietor of land. The *Jagirs* were also subsequently resumed by the Madhya Bharat Government on the 4th December, 1952. All this put an end to some long standing evil practices of *nazarana*, forced labour etc., among the cultivators in the District. The change created a direct relation between the State and the agriculturists and thus improved their social status. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959, later conferred upon them the *Bhoomi Swami* rights. They became the masters of their land. The recent pass-book distribution to each cultivator by the revenue authorities is a further step in this direction which marks the recognition of their sole proprietary right on the land under cultivation, and allow them to obtain financial assistance from the State's banking complex without any difficulty.

CHAPTER-IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

The greater part of the District towards the south is in accordance with the Malwa plateau while, in north, specially round Chanderi, the region surrounded by hills and covered by forest is typical of the Bundelkhand topography. The comparatively poor agricultural land than of the neighbouring rich Malwa grows both Kharif and Rabi crops to almost equal extent. Largely dependent on rainfall for its cultivation, the area had meagre irrigation resources in the past. However, the construction of Mola dam in the post-Independence period and the completion of Koncha dam project later has fulfilled this long felt need of the area in a big way and with new schemes coming, will boost further the agricultural and economic prospects for the District.

Agricultural Population

At the beginning of the century, about 57 per cent. of the population in the plains and hilly tracts of this former Gwalior State area followed agricultural pursuits. In the Malwa plateau area of the State, the dependence on agriculture was 47 per cent. In addition to these, the general state average for pastoral occupation was 26 per cent., with practically no significant industrial or other pursuits. In the former Isagarh district of this State which, now in greater part forms Guna District, the dependence on agriculture could be said to be still more prominent. In case of the former minor State of Raghogarh which also forms part of the present District limits, almost the entire population was supported by the agriculture. The cultivating classes of the whole region consisted mainly of Gujars, Malis, Kunbis, Kachhis, Lodhis, etc., while, the Brahmins and Rajputs in those days usually preferred to employ servants as farm-hands on their fields.

A more accurate statistical position of the present day Guna District is reflected in some later Census figures. According to 1951 Census all the agricultural classes claimed nearly 85 per cent. of the population including the dependents. Thus, the dependence on agriculture was almost as overwhelming as in the past. Subsequently, the 1961 Census showed 1,85,747 (59,605 females) cultivators and 37,383 (16,518 females) agricultural labourers out of a working population of 2,78,313 in the District. They both combined to make the agricultural sector and together claimed 79.17 per cent. of the workers. Though, the other sectors of the economy had been developing in the meanwhile, the change in the proportion of the agricultural sector seemed more due to classificational changes.

Later, 1971 Census enumerated 2,65,394 "workers" in the District on a different criteria and it showed a total of 2,21,620 persons in the agricultural sector, making its share to about 83.5 per cent. It could thus be asserted that there had not been any substantial change in the composition of the agricultural population in the District. Separately, the 1971 Census showed 1,66,194 cultivators and 55,426 agricultural labourers. Among tahsils, the largest number of both the cultivators and the agricultural

labourers belonged to Ashoknagar and Raghogarh followed by Mungaoli, Guna and Chachaura, in that order. The rural urban distribution showed only about 4,000 workers in this sector in the urban areas.

Land Utilization

The land use pattern of the District as existing in the year 1971-72 is given below in the table while, the changes occurring in the different uses since the 'fifties are reflected in a separate table in the Appendix.¹

Table No. IV-1
Land Utilization

Land-use	Area	(In '000 hectares)
		Percentage
District Area by Village Papers	1,098	14.2
Forest	156	
Not Available for Cultivation :		
Land under Non-Agricultural uses	53	14.7
Barren and Unculturable land	109	
Other Uncultivated Land excluding Fallow Land :		
Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land	88	
Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves	...	20.4
Culturable Waste Lands	136	
Fallow Lands :		
Current Fallows	8	
Old Fallows	9	1.5
Net Area Sown	539	49.1
Area Sown ^a More than Once	24	
Gross Cropped Area	563	

1. For later figures see Appendix 'C'

This shows about half the District area occupied together by forests; area not available for cultivation including barren lands and area put to non-agricultural uses and all other uncultivated area. This included land classified as permanent pastures, groves and culturable waste, etc. Thus, of the remaining half, which was naturally left for cultivation the net sown area, covering more than 49 per cent. did not leave much of the fallow lands in the District.

Net and Double Cropped Area

Separately, the net sown area with 539 thousand ha. in 1971-72 covered nearly half the District area. It covered only 273 thousand ha. (25 per cent) out of a total District area of 1,087 thousand ha. in 1950-51 which had increased to 384 thousand ha. by 1960-61 when the District area was 1,098 thousand ha., that is, equal to that of 1971-72. In the past in the year 1904-05, the former Isagarh Zila had about 20 per cent of its area under cultivation. In the present the rapid growth of cultivated area in the District seemed due to bringing under the plough largely the new and virgin lands classified under culturable wastes. It could also be attributed, though to a limited extent, to the fall in the area of fallow lands during the same period. The current fallows particularly showed a greater decline from 30.6 thousand ha. in 1950-51 to just 8 thousand ha. in 1971-72. The old fallows also declined significantly since 1960-61 when they covered about 17 thousand ha. Another aspect of cultivation is reflected in some valuable data available regarding per capita net cropped area which, despite population increases, showed an appreciation during the 'sixties going up from 0.63 ha. in 1965-66 to 0.71 ha. in 1968-69. However, the area again fell to 0.64 ha. by 1973-74. As against this the per capita culturable area stood at 0.96 ha. in 1973-74.

Besides the net sown area, the double cropped area also showed an overall increase though, the increase was not so constant or significant as in the case of the former. Thus, the area sown more than once which had occupied 13 thousand ha. in 1950-51 after several intermittent changes both ways stood at a higher 24 thousand ha. in 1971-72. This amounted to 4.3 per cent of the net sown area being about the highest in recent years.

Culturable Waste

Almost side by side with the substantial increases, during the 'fifties' and 'sixties', in the net sown area had come the decreases in the area under culturable waste. However, as is generally the case the area under permanent pastures and grazing lands, etc., also seems to have been interchangeably classified with the culturable waste. But even both of them taken together showed a definite and substantial decline between the period 1965-66 and 1971-72. Earlier also, while the permanent pastures, etc., showed an increase from 31 thousand ha. in 1955-56 to 100 thousand ha. in 1965-66 the culturable waste over the same period declined by a greater margin from 309 thousand to 219 thousand ha. Besides, the tree crops and groves, etc., which had figured with nearly 5 thousand ha. in 1955-56 were also shown without any area under them by 1971-72. Then, by this year (1971-72) not only the culturable wastes, showed a further decline to form 136 thousand ha. but the permanent pastures and other grazing lands also declined from 100 thousand

ha. (1965-66) to 88 thousand ha. Thus, individually the culturable waste lands in 1971-72 covered 12.3 per cent of the District area as against 8.1 per cent of the other. These two back in 1955-56 had together occupied 31 per cent of the District area. All this evidently indicated a large extension of cultivation over such lands. The increasing pressure of population on land as well as the Government schemes to rehabilitate the poor and landless on such areas evidently helped in this reclamation process.

Of the total area in 1971-72 such culturable waste as could immediately be brought under cultivation amounted to 62 thousand ha. while 27 thousand ha. was such which needed some improvement, the rest being uneconomical. Lack of proper means, including irrigation, came in the way of easy reclamation. However, lands had been settled under both the Central and State schemes of Resettlement of Landless Persons in the District. They were settled according to instructions preferring scheduled caste, tribe, army personnel and freedom-fighters.

Under the State scheme of settlement of wasteland 20 colonies, in Guna tahsil, were set up over an area of 236.85 acres in the year 1964-65. Between the period 1964-65 to 1972-73 a total of 1,081 persons were settled in the District on individual basis under the Central scheme. The land allotted to them amounted to 9,025.54 acres. Of these, the largest number 718 were settled in Guna tahsil over an area of 6,259 acres. In other tahsils, Ashoknagar had 146 persons settled over an area of 1,246 acres; Mungaoli 87 persons over an area of 596 acres, Chachaura 70 persons over 487 acres and Raghogarh had 60 persons settled over 487 acres of area.

IRRIGATION

The former Isagarh *Zila* at the beginning of the century had about 3 per cent of the cultivated area under irrigation. Wells were the primary source of irrigation and for a normal year at that time covered about 95 per cent of the irrigated area. Tanks irrigated most of the rest. Wells in the north, round Chanderi, were worked generally by the persian wheel while, in the Malwa section *Charas* was used.

Area Irrigated

The present District in 1960-61 had still under 3 per cent of the cultivated area only under irrigation. In actual terms, however, it could be assumed to have gone up as the cultivated area itself now occupied a much greater proportion of the total District area. The net irrigated area in 1960-61 with 10,257 ha. of land had already shown a good progress within the decade 1950-51 and 1960-61, going up by 36.78 per cent. At the end of the next decade by 1971-72 the area had increased almost two-fold to 20,138 ha. This amounted to 3.7 per cent of the net cultivated area of the District in the same year. In 1973-74, however, the area covered was still 19,778 ha. and as a proportion of cultivated area had also in this year, only amounted to 3.6 per cent as compared to 3.7 per cent of 1971-72.¹ Tahsilwise, in 1973-74 Chachaura had 5,203 ha. of net irrigated

1. For latest position See Appendix C.

area closely followed by 5,144 ha. of Guna. Mungaoli tahsil had 4,101 ha. of net irrigated area followed by 2,821 ha. in Ashoknagar and 2,509 ha. in Raghogarh. Among the tracts most in need of irrigation could be named Aron and Raghogarh block areas.

Sources of Irrigation

Among the various sources of irrigation though wells remained in the first place with the largest coverage of the irrigated area, canals had become the next most important source of irrigation. Many of these canal systems have, in fact been developed from the old time tanks, now repaired. In 1973-74, they irrigated as much as 6,785 ha. as against 10,805 ha. under well irrigation. The progress of canals, all of which were Government canals, had been almost an exclusive feature of the post-Independence era. Even back in 1960-61 with 3,395 ha. they already irrigated more than half the area irrigated by wells. Besides, the development of other sources of irrigation was another significant factor of the planning era. Thus, other sources which had covered only 267 ha. in 1960-61 went up manifold to 1,809 ha. by 1973-74. Tube-wells had also come up on the District irrigation scene and 100 ha. were irrigated by them in 1971-72.

Development of Irrigation¹

Many of the State time tanks are still in existence and now most have their canal systems remodelled. Besides, stop dams and pick-up weirs of these days are also still in use. Required repair etc., of the existing canals, restoration of the old tanks and other efforts for the development of irrigation are also undertaken by the Irrigation Department in cooperation with the agricultural authorities. The new schemes of development also include storage tanks, diversion works, step dams or pick-up weirs, lift irrigation works and tube-wells. Bunding of *nallas* for flow irrigation is also proposed.

Before the start of the Plan period the District had 53 reservoirs with a total designed irrigation capacity of 21,485 acres (8,594 ha.) However, the actual irrigation under them in the immediate post-Independence period amounted to only six thousand acres (about 2,400 ha.). This indicated that, the State of irrigation had deteriorated since the time these tanks were constructed and they needed renovation, or repairs, etc. Of these old works, the biggest was the Rampur reservoir constructed in 1917. It has a catchment area of 102 sq. miles. The work on raising of its capacity and remodelling of its main canal was taken up before the end of the Third Plan in 1965. With a designed capacity of about 6,000 acres, it irrigated 7,473 acres in 1972-73 and 5,596 acres (2,234 ha.) in 1973-74. Thus, restoration works also form an important part of the new schemes undertaken during the different Plan periods.

Mola Dam

Among the new works envisaged in the very First Plan was, the medium irrigation project of Mola Dam. The construction of this project was taken up in 1955 that is,

1. For a list of irrigation projects See Appendices.

before the end of the First Plan and the head works were completed in 1956 while the canal system was completed in 1962. With a catchment area of 18 sq. miles and a designed irrigation capacity of 5,600 acres (2,240 ha.), it irrigated 2,304 acres in 1972-73 and 3,172 acres (1,269 ha.) in 1973-74.

Subsequently numerous minor irrigation works were taken up which, numbered 12 during the Second Plan, 22 during the Third Plan and 14 works completed after that by the year 1974. All these 55 works also included schemes of restoration and remodelling. Besides these, three minor irrigation works namely, Gopalpura tank, Tulsikhedi pick-up weir and Ashoknagar tank were shown to be under construction. Then, there were 12 additional restoration works also started under a crash programme, five of which had been completed.

Koncha Dam

This ambitious medium irrigation project located, near Jessaiya village of Mungaoli tahsil and actually lying ten miles down stream, was to be taken up during the Third Plan. However, due to technical and other difficulties the work could be speeded up only by the end of 1971. The 92 feet high dam with a catchment area of 48 sq. miles and 76.1 crore cubic feet of water storage capacity was completed in 1973. The whole project complete with pick-up weir and canal systems was to be completed by 1975. The scheme which lies within the jurisdiction of Vidisha district had a designed irrigation capacity of 5,600 acres (2,265 ha.) in Guna District.¹ The total length of its canal system amounted to 33.70 miles, the main canal being over 11 miles long.

Canal Works

Out of all the canal works built during the Plans as a part of these irrigation schemes, the canal systems of Koncha Dam, Rampura Reservoir and Mola Dam were all more than 35 kms. in length. Koncha Dam had canals totalling over 50 kms. followed by Rampur reservoir canals (constructed in 1965) with 38.15 kms. and Mola dam canals with 36.65 kms. Other canals with about 10 kms. or a greater length in the District were Amahi, Samarsingha, Sajanmau, Khanpura, Jamakhedi, Kheriya and Bilakhedi. Among tahsils, Mungaoli had the longest canal works with both Mola and Koncha dam canals located within that tahsil while, Chachaura tahsil had only one, Khanpura canal works, of some considerable length.

All these Plan schemes as discussed above have a designed irrigable area of 37,596 acres in the District which is likely to go up considerably with many minor works still under hand and a couple of medium irrigation projects likely to come up soon. Details of various irrigation works appear in the Appendix.

In the new projects during the Fifth Plan period as many as three medium irrigation projects are envisaged. Among them is the scheme of Makroda Feeding Reservoir (or Gomukh Project) which is the costliest, costing Rs. 144.92 lakhs and the biggest with a

¹ Its designed irrigation in Vidisha Distt. amounted to 3,700 acres.

designed area of 24,000 acres (9,600 ha.) under irrigation. The second, Bandia nalla project is designed to have an irrigated area of 6,320 acres. Both of them are in Guna ahsil while, the third Mallhargarh lift irrigation scheme is in Mungaoli tahsil with a designed irrigation of 10,000 acres. These projects are, however, either in the survey stage or their estimates are under preparation. Besides, many more minor schemes have been taken up during the Fifth Plan. Those on which the work has already started include the restoration of Bunda tank and Dobra lift irrigation scheme.

Minor Irrigation

Minor or micro minor irrigation also includes the work of repairing the old and constructing new wells, and installing oil engine or electric pumps, etc., work done in the field is given in the table below.

Table No. IV-2
Minor Irrigation

	Ist Plan	IInd Plan	IIIrd Plan	1966-67 to 1968-69	IVth Plan
Repair of old and construction of new wells	803	12,337	1,921	2,204	3,418
Installation of oil engine pumps	169	227	395	187	1,012
Installation of electric pumps	...	...	...	126	630
Installation of Persian wheels	9	67	179	459	412

Contour Bunding

The soil conservation measures adopted in the District are reflected through the work completed on contour bunding. Thus, in 1967-68 an area of 2.67 Thousand ha. was covered under contour bunding. Between the years 1968-69 and 1972-73 the total area shown under contour bunding amounted to about 16 thousand ha.

S O I L

The soils of the District can broadly be described as black in the south and central regions while, towards the north and in the hilly areas it is brown, generally with gravel which prevents it from retaining moistures for any length of time. In detail these may be further classified into *kali-mar*, *dumat*, *bhuri* (brown), *murram* and *kankar*. According to the account of the old State Gazetteer, the soils found in the former Isagarh Zila, besides the typical Malwa black soil, were termed as *parua* and *kabar* in the northern and hilly sections.

Among the different soils, however, the *mar or kali matti* in greater part of the area is comparatively of an inferior quality and less general in distribution. This medium black soil is generally found with a proportion of clay varying between 30 and 35 per cent. The brown or greyish sandy soil also termed as *parua* is chiefly found in northern alluvial plains while, *dumat* is a similar type of soil but with greater clayey consistency. As to the more productive regions in the District, tahsilwise details are given as follows :

Chachaura Tahsil	Surrounding area of Kumbhraj, Sanai and Chachaura.
Raghogarh Tahsil	Area covered by Parwati from Dautpur Bhulai to Gondalpur.
Guna Tahsil	Area of A.B. Road towards Shivpuri (Myana).
Ashoknagar Tahsil	Nai Sarai area and area surrounding Isagarh in Isagarh block and Tumen circle in Ashoknagar block.
Mungaoli Tahsil	Surrounding area of Koncha Dam and Mola Dam.

The chemical properties of the soil in general, as obtained through sample tests carried out at the Soil Testing Laboratory, Gwalior, have disclosed a deficiency in macro-nutrients. However, there is no complaint regarding acidity and salinity. The soil P. H. ranges from 6 to 7.5.

CROPS

The two cropping seasons of *kharif* and *rabi* in the District locally known as *shialu* and *unhalu*, respectively, are almost equally important. In *kharif*, are grown the less expensive but a major food crop of jowar and other millets besides, rice and *til*, the important oilseed. The chief products of *rabi* include the other staple food crop of wheat besides the valuable gram, linseed and sugarcane, etc. Thus in the principal crops of the District come wheat, jowar, gram, maize, rice, sugarcane and oilseeds (which included, besides others, ramtil as well). Pulses like *moong moth*, *urad* and *tuar* and some smaller millets could be counted among the subsidiary food crops of the area.

Agricultural operations are carried out in relation to rainfall and the ascendancy of certain *Nakshatras* (solar astersim). in Malwa type soil fields are first broken up by a *bakhar* and weeds cleared. In other parts, soil is generally broken with the plough itself. Ploughing all over the region is ceremoniously begun on Akha-tij (the third of the

1. Later, Soyabean which came up by the eighties rapidly grew to occupy the largest area. See Appendix C.

bright half of *Vaisakh*). The *kharif* crops are sown in June during the ascendancy of *mrig nakshatra* after the moist breeze has set in with rains. However, in the hilly tracts no operations commence till the first rain has fallen, as the stony soil is incapable of bearing, till well moistened. Thus in north the sowing generally takes place a month later. In case of *rabi* (spring) crops the sowing is not done till October, the ground having been ploughed several times in order to enable the land absorb as much moisture as possible. The seed is sown through a drill. Broadcasting method, in Malwa type soil, is used only for small seeds like sesamum or linseed while, elsewhere, it is used somewhat more commonly. The subsequent processes are that of *Khurapuna* (weeding) *galni* (thinning the plants) and *kaini* (reaping). Thrashing, in some cases, like *tuar*, is done with a flail. Otherwise, besides the mechanical means which have also become prevalent, crops are trodden out by bullocks. Winnowing, by tradition, is not done in the east-wind which is supposed to bring blight with it.

There are several local proverbs, current in the area which give useful hints in relation to crops or other agricultural conditions. Some of them are quoted below :

"Magh mass pare na seet;
Mehanga naj janyo meet."

("माघ मास परे न सीत,
महंगा नाज जानियो मीत.")

("If there is no cold in the month of Magh, then the grain prices will surely rise", says the wife to the cultivator).

"Magh ujeri panchami, bahati uttar bai,
Jo jano ki bhadvin, bin jal kori jai."

("माघ उजेरी पंचमी, बहती उत्तर बाय,
जो जानो की भदवी, बिन जल कोरी जाय")

("If there is a northerly wind on the 5th of the bright half of the month of Magh, then the month of *Bhadon* will pass without rains).

Jowar

Grown in *kharif*, jowar had almost been the principal staple food in the area since long, though considered inferior to wheat the other major food crop. In respect of area, however, it showed an uncertain trend. Barring an overall rise during the decade 1951-61, it showed greater decreases than the increases in its area in the later years. In 1960-61, it showed greater decreases than the increases in its area in the later years. In 1960-61 jowar covered 1,40,022 ha. as against 1,39,767 ha. of 1965-66 and 1,04,663 ha. of 1971-72. In 1973-74 the area under jowar amounted to 1,28,640 ha. with its current yield at 449 kgs. per hectare. Its standard yield of an year ago was 392 kgs. per hectare. Jowar cultivation is likely to improve further, at least in respect of yield.

with the progress of saturation under the new improved varieties introduced in the District. By 1974-75, it already covered 16,332 ha. which was the second largest area for a single crop under improved seed in the District. The crop for its cultivation in general requires one or two ploughings followed by three or four times *bakharing*. In the beginning, the growth being slow, one or two weedings by manual labour is useful. Lesser quantity of fertilizer is required in case of hybrid or composite varieties.

Maize

Another important food crop of kharif season in the District, maize had increased in its coverage in the 'sixties'. It occupied 17,521 ha. in 1960-61 increasing to 20,836 ha. in 1965-66 and 25,981 ha. in 1971-72. In 1973-74, the area covered was 26,356 ha. with a current yield of 796 kg. per hectare. The introduction of improved seed varieties resulted in 1,765 ha. of saturated area by 1974-75 under the crop. The land preparation for the crop includes one or two ploughings followed by four to five *bakharing*s and soil treatment. In the case of hybrid varieties sowing can be under taken early by about a fortnight if irrigation is available.

Rice

Paddy, the foremost kharif crop does not occupy significant area in the District. It is generally sown under unirrigated conditions with the result that, Japanese method can hardly be popularised here. The area under the crop in 1973-74 was 3,517 ha. as against 2,809 ha. of 1960-61. The irrigated area under the crop had fallen from 19 ha. in 1960-61 to 7 ha. in 1973-74. The area saturated under new seed (Ratna) by 1974-75 was 21 ha.

Wheat

The staple food crop grown in *rabi*, its area has increased appreciably and almost continuously, signifying a steady change in the agricultural pattern. Besides reflecting the increased irrigation facilities in the District, it also shows a large share of enhanced cultivated area going to wheat and the preference given to it as a food crop. The area under wheat not only more than doubled during the 'fifties' but also surpassed that under *jowar*, by the end of the 'sixties'. As against 1,22,399 ha. in 1960-61 and 1,99,351 ha. in 1965-66, its coverage showed 1,78,177 ha. in 1969-70 and remained invariably higher than *jowar* since then. In respect of irrigation also, its share went up from 3,876 ha. in 1965-66 to 12,165 ha. in 1971-72. In 1973-74 the crop had 1,59,147 ha. under it with its current yield at 640 kgs. per hectare for the same year. Its standard yield (1972-73) showed 448 kg. per hectare. As to the area saturated under the improved seed varieties of wheat, it amounted to 12,140 ha. in 1974-75 which was the third largest after gram and *jowar*. Individual varieties popular in the area included Mexican wheat and Kalyan Sona.

Gram

Occupying the third largest area after wheat and *jowar*, it has also increased in its area significantly like that of wheat. Grown in *rabi*, this commercially important crop of the area was also formerly mostly unirrigated. Now, with greater irrigation possible

the increase in its cropped area has become yet more feasible. The area under gram after remaining, more or less, steady during the 'fifties' in general, increased during and after the 'sixties'. It had 60,381 ha. in 1960-61, 68,480 ha. in 1965-66, 58,893 ha. in 1968-69, 72,381 ha. in 1970-71 and 95,977 ha. in 1971-72. The area irrigated under the crop also increased particularly since the 'sixties' when from 661 ha. in 1960-61 it went up to 923 ha. in 1965-66 and 1,390 ha. in 1971-72. In the year 1973-74, the total cropped area under gram amounted to 87,457 ha. with the irrigated area, going further up to 2,088 ha. The current yield of the crop for the same year was 444 kg. per hectare against a standard yield of 448 kg. an year ago. In the field of the propagation of new seed varieties gram had to its credit the largest saturated area under a single crop covering 26,770 ha. by 1974-75.

Besides gram, the other pulses formed the subsidiary food crops and are grown mostly in kharif. *Moong-moth* among them occupied the largest area in the District followed by *tuar*, *masur* and *urad*. The area under *moong* much exceeded all others with 17.8 thousand ha. in 1970-71 and 12.4 thousand in 1971-72. Area under *tur* in 1971-72 amounted to 2.5 thousand ha. as against 1.8 and 0.9 under *masur* and *urad*, respectively. The yield of *tur* and *masur* in 1971-72 was 591 and 407 kgs. per hectare, respectively, as against 307 and 306 kg. for *moong moth* and *urad* respectively.

Sugarcane

This is an important cash crop but does not occupy a large area. The area, however, was comparatively greater between the period 1955-56 to 1965-66. It declined from 2,277 ha. of 1965-66 to 966 ha. the next year and to 685 ha. in 1967-68. The area later steadied around the one thousand figure and covered 1,249 ha. in 1973-74. The crop, being almost wholly irrigated, had 1,192 ha. under irrigation in that year. The standard and current yields of the crop for 1972-73 were 1,793 kg. and 1,901 kg. per hectare, respectively. The Agriculture Department also makes various efforts to boost its cultivation and yield in the area which include the distribution of seeds and fertilizers. Many new varieties of sugarcane seed have been introduced since 1972-73 and by 1974-75 the saturation achieved was 125 ha. The seed is supplied to the cultivator through sugarcane research centre, Sehore and improved varieties like CO-678, 419, 421, etc., are among those distributed. Cultivators are trained by the extension staff to use inorganised chemical fertilizers like urea, sugar-phosphate and potash. Thus, the area is in receipt of fertilizers as recommended by the department and a rise in production has been achieved.

Sesamum and Ramtil

Til was the main oilseed of the area in the past and had covered 24,500 acres (9,800 ha.) in 1904-05 in the then smaller Isagarh Zila of the erstwhile Gwalior State. In the present District, the area under sesamum was shown at 16,011 ha. in 1950-51 but just 2,991 in 1960-61, rising again to 9,412 ha. by 1965-66. In comparison *ramtil* covered 3,927 ha. in 1960-61 but had increased to as much as 18,287 ha. by 1965-66. The area covered by *til* later, in the year 1973-74 was again only 2,132 ha. while that under *ramtil*

had also wavered but ultimately went further up to 21,856 ha. Thus, though even the combined area under the crops changed considerably, it was clear that ramtil had grown considerably in popularity with the cultivator.

Linseed

The most significant non-edible oilseed and area-wise the largest, linseed covered 27,834 ha. in 1973-74. It was lesser than the highest 32,308 ha. of 1971-72 but the crop, in general, had much improved in its area which was 19,447 ha. in 1965-66 and 16,480 ha. in 1950-51. It is evident that linseed cultivation had made considerable progress in this area. The District, in fact had become the foremost linseed grower of the Madhya Bharat region of the State. The crop in 1971-72 gave an yield of 387 kgs. per hectare.

Rape and Mustard

Area-wise it was the third important oilseed and occupied 7,392 ha. in 1973-74. It had shown greater fluctuations in the past two decades, being higher in general in the 'fifties' and early 'sixties' (7,800 ha. in 1955-56) and much lower later (1,542 ha. in 1965-66).

Groundnut

Area-wise groundnut comes after almost all other important oilseeds grown in the District. However, it occupied an important place among the oilseeds the cultivation of which had increased in respect of area in the District. Thus, the total oilseeds' area occupied 60,330 ha. in 1973-74 as against 50,147 ha. in 1965-66 and about 39,000 ha. in 1950-51. The area under groundnut showed an increase in general, in these years, going up from 362 ha. in 1950-51 and 674 ha. in 1971-72 to 1,091 ha. in 1973-74. Earlier, in the 'sixties' also it had occupied as large or even greater area which was 1,849 ha. in 1967-68. The progress shown in its cultivation owed much to the extent of saturation achieved under the new varieties of the crop which were introduced in the year 1966-67. By 1974-75, as much as 650 ha. of land had been saturated under the crop. In proportion, this was second only to newly introduced crops like sunflower and soyabean which naturally had complete saturation¹. The per hectare current yield of the crop stood at 975 kg. as against the standard yield of 897 kg. in 1972-73.

Cotton

Cotton, a commercial crop grown in kharif has dwindled continuously in cultivation. In 1973-74 with just 42 ha. under it, cotton occupied a negligible area and compared poorly with 646 ha. of 1950-51 and 1,116 ha. of 1955-56. Back in the year 1904-05, even in the smaller former Isagarh Zilla it had covered 7,500 acres (3,000 ha. but had also almost ceased to be cultivated later in the 'twenties'.

1. Soyabean later became the foremost and the single largest oil seed crop. See Appendix C.

In other commercial crops, mesta is another fibre presently being cultivated in the District. It occupied a significant area of 3,000 ha. in 1971-72, with the production amounting to 7,000 bales.

Fruits and Vegetables

The common vegetables grown in the area are different kinds of gourd, potatoes, cabbages and cauliflowers, etc., while, the fruits include guava, plaintain and papaya besides mango. There were a few gardens developed in the State days also the development of which has received greater attention now. The two nurseries situated at Guna and Piprod produce plants of improved varieties and undertake supplying fruit plants to the cultivators on no profit and no loss basis. In addition, plants are also made available from Indore and Gwalior. The Agriculture Department through its extension agencies propagates improved methods of growing fruits and vegetables among the cultivators. The total area of fruits and vegetable crops in the District in 1973-74 covered 1,104 ha. Separately, area under fruits had shown significant increase being 533 ha. (1973-74) as against 319 ha. in 1965-66 and 137 ha. in 1960-61.

Condiments and Spices

They are grown in a much greater area in the District now than in the immediate post-Independence period. As compared with 447 ha. in 1950-51 the total area of condiments and spices grown in the District was 2,603 ha. in 1955-56 and 4,190 ha. in 1965-66. In 1971-72 the area covered was 8,606 ha. which further increased to 10,595 ha. by 1973-74. This in itself was an indication of the scale of progress in the cultivation of these crops. They included garlic, onions, ginger and coriander. The last among these covered by far the largest area with 9,630 ha. in 1973-74.¹ Chillies occupied the next largest area.

Soyabean and sunflower were the newly adopted *Kharif* crops in the District. Sunflower had 430 ha. under it by 1974 while, soyabean was cultivated over 56 ha. with both of them having cent per cent saturation under the varieties introduced in the District.

To conclude, there has been a vast increase in the food grains area and the area covered under the high yielding varieties programme by 1974-75 amounted to 31,697 hectares. Of this, most was under wheat and jowar with the mexican varieties in the former yielding 12 quintals per acre as against 3 quintals of the local wheat. In case of jowar, Vidisha-60-1 has given very good results.

1. The District later covered the second largest area under condiments and spices in the State and the largest under coriander. See Appendix C.

PROGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Implements

The traditional agricultural implements used for centuries are still used by the cultivator while, side by side, their improved forms are also getting popular. The most important of them are the *hal* or plough, the *bakhar* or harrow, *dora* or wedding harrow and *nai* or seed drill made of a hollow bamboo surmounted by a cup which is attached to the plough. *Phaora* or spade, *khurpa* or hoe and *daranta* or scikle may also be mentioned among some additional tools.

In the former days a few attempts made by the erstwhile state administration to introduce new implements or modernise agriculture were met with little success due to generally non receptive attitude of the peasant. In the post-Independence period after the implementation of plans a tangible improvement in the technique of cultivation has occurred and newer implements and improved methods are finding their way into the villages. The improved forms of the old tools or new machines which have come into use in the District include *Punjabi* plough, bullock drawn seed drill or seed-cum-fertilizer drill, *Damoh duffan* and *tiffan*, tractor drawn cultivators, disc harrow and disc plough. Sprayers and thusters etc., for plant protection work are also used.

From the table below showing the number of some agricultural implements over a period of years, it can be seen that those operated by power have gained much in use. Use of tractors also has increased by more than five times in less than 15 years. The number of tractors in the District was comparatively greater in Ashoknagar, Mungaoli and Guna tahsils, where they are quite popular.

Table No. IV-3
Agricultural Implements and Machinery

Year	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers	
	Wooden	Iron		Power Driven	Bullock Driven
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1960-61	109,198	385	36,877	18	339
1965-66	181,911	643	44,093	55	342
1971-72	112,854	757	54,589	41	285
1972-73	122,499	1,173	53,726	61	287
1973-74	101,027	1,015	53,055	75	356

Year	Oil Engine Pumps	Electric Pumps	Tractors	Ghanis	
				5 seers or more	Less than 5 seers
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1960-61	107	3	89	39	143
1965-66	138	11	111	16	111
1971-72	507	233	278	10	33
1972-73	669	395	370	16	30
1973-74	847	431	504	25	33

Seeds and Manure

In the past, the few attempts made to introduce foreign seeds by the erstwhile state administration had met with little success in the area, the cultivator being generally averse to change. In the present, however, the development schemes, sustained with regular campaigns have led to increasing and successful use of improved seed varieties. The chemical fertilizers were also, till recently, not popular among the cultivators and took even more time to get popular attention. Now, their usefulness in terms of returns is well understood by the cultivator. The seeds, are normally stored in earthen vessels called *kothis*. The various improved seed varieties introduced from time to time in case of different crops are described below.

Wheat had the largest number of seed varieties, the earliest being some hybrid and improved varieties like N.P. 404 introduced in 1962 which were followed by Mexican wheat, Hy-65 and Hy-662 introduced, respectively, in the years 1966, 1967 and 1968. Kalyan Sona and Hy-1467 were introduced in 1970 and the rest like Shera, 5307, etc., in 1973 while, all of these were rust and smut resistant the hybrid varieties were suited for unirrigated conditions and took longer for maturation.

New improved varieties in case of gram had been introduced since 1965. These included T-1, Ujjain-21 and G-2 of which the first is suited most for the District, and had a very extensively saturated area. All of them take around 125 days in maturing and seeds in each case vary from whitish to light white and pale white.

In jowar, Vidisha-60-1, introduced in the year 1967 also had an extensively saturated area for a single seed. The seed which is shining white gives longer plant growth and takes 135 to 140 days for maturity. The other variety is 604.

Maize had its earlier varieties like Deccan hybrid and Ganga-5 introduced in 1965 while, Chandam-3 and Vijaya came later. Among these, the hybrid varieties have a high plant but take some more time in maturing.

Among the oilseeds, groundnut varieties of Gangapuri, Ak-12-24 and Chanderi were introduced since 1966-67 and like, sunflower and *kushum* which had 100 per cent of their small cultivated area under saturation, also saturated almost all of the cropped area.

of groundnut. They have about 50 per cent oil content, with the last having the highest. In sunflower the Bulgaria and Australian varieties had been adopted in the District while, in Soyabean, a newly cultivated crop, cultivation of the Bragg Variety in 1965 was followed by Black Soyabean in 1974. The last one is best suited for Indian conditions, has a high percentage of germination and is moderately resistant to dry conditions. It requires early harvest. New varieties had also been introduced in *til*, the main oilseed.

Sugarcane, had a number of varieties introduced but had only a little over ten per cent of its area (1974-75) under saturation. However, the new varieties in the District were introduced only in 1972. These included (0-419) CO-678, CO-1307 and CO-421. All these, except the first are medium varieties while, CO-419 and Hybrid 61 and 678 are the late varieties.

Pulses other than gram had also been brought under the improved varieties as early as in 1962 when kopargaon in *moong* and G-2 and T-9 in *urad* were introduced. In *tur* or *arhar* G-3 was introduced in 1970-71. Other varieties of *moong* in the District were Baisakhi and Krishna. It had 900 ha. under saturation followed by 250 ha. under *tur* and 150 ha. under *urad* varieties. In vegetables, potato had 67 ha. under saturation with improved varieties of which, the earliest growing, Kuphri Alankar, takes 60 days.

Fertilizers

Fertilizers were introduced in the District right since the beginning of the First Plan but they have become popular only recently. First, ammonium sulphate for jowar, maize and wheat and murate of potash for vegetables and sugarcane in addition to the foodgrains were used since the beginning of the 'fifties'. A number of chemical fertilizers like urea, nitrates, super phosphate, etc., have been introduced in the following years. Among the latest are the compounds like sulphur and growmore introduced in 1972-73. The D.A.P. for pulses came into use in 1973. The quantity of the total fertilizers as well as seeds distributed since the beginning of the development plans is tabulated below.

Table No. IV-4
Distribution of Seeds and Fertilizers

Year	Improved Seeds Distributed	Fertilizers Distributed (In tons)		
		Ammonical	Super Phosphatic	Potassic
Total				
Ist Plan	1,020	314	81	...
IInd Plan	1,620	388	118	...
IIIrd Plan	2,665	1,325	689	...
1966-67 to 1968-69	148	785	528	39
IVth Plan	1,406	4,101	1,916	123

Rotation

In the other prevalent and traditional systems of increasing the fertility of the soil come rotation, manuring and use of compost, etc. As for rotation, as practised in the area according to the old state Gazetteer, the Malwa type black soil was usually first sown with gram followed by wheat, jowar and finally cotton. However, in north where *til* was grown first, it was followed by kodon, kutki, jowar and rabi. Mixed sowings were common in case of jowar and *tuar*, maize and *urad* and wheat and linseed. The system of rotation of crops and mixed cropping presently¹ being followed in the District is given below.

For Un-irrigated Area

Jowar-Groundnut
Maize-Wheat
Moong-Wheat
Groundnut-Wheat
Jowar-Gram

For Irrigated Area

Jowar-Wheat
Maize-Potato, Wheat, Moong
Moong-Wheat, Moong
Groundnut-Wheat

As manure, the cultivators generally use only cowdung which they prepare by making dung heap and adding the waste, cow-urine and other sweepings. But a substantial quantity is used up as fuel also. For compost, the pits are prepared in the dimension of 3' depth 5' width and 15' length, filled in layers and covered with mud, they are used after three months.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

Besides all the common diseases of the various crops and vegetables, etc., field rats particularly, in an year of deficient rainfall form a great danger to the crops and locusts called *tiddi* or *poptia*, many also occasionally appear. Among weeds obstructing the cultivation may be included the *gokhru* and *kans*.

Of the various crop diseases, rust, smut and foot rot affect wheat which, among insects, etc., is generally attacked by cutworms. Smut is also the disease of the jowar which, in addition, is attacked by aphids and stemborer. Sugarcane is affected by red rot and smut besides being attacked by various borers. Sesamum and linseed are respectively affected by leaf spot and rust. Gram is damaged by pod borers and rice by Gundhy bug. In case of smut, roller heat treatment to the seed before sowing is recommended. Fungicides, such as organo-mercurial, are used in some diseases while, invariably the use of the seed of resistant varieties is beneficial. Several other pesticides are in use. Thus, dusting of B. H. C. is carried on to protect some crops against various insects and pests.

The cultivators in addition to the conventional means have now largely adopted the use of scientific remedies and methods. The current consumption (1971-72) of various pesticides in the District shows the use of Endrine, 20 per cent Dimearon, Malathion, Ed/Ct mixture, B.H.C. 10 and 50 per cent D.D.T., 5 per cent Zinc phosphide and Organo mercurial, etc.

1. In the 'seventies'.

Plant Protection

The implementation of plant protection measures through departmental efforts help countering the various danger, to the crop in a multi-pronged manner. The achievements of plant protection programme in the District is reflected in the table below.

Table No. IV-5
Plant Protection

	(In '000 hectares)		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Seed Control	...	16.7	25.9
Crop Protection	5.8	11.5	33.1
Rat Control	26.9	20.0	13.3
Weed Control	1.2	...	5.6
Safe Storage	0.6	9.3	76.2

Activities of the Agriculture Department and other Agencies

Many development programmes and actions of the Agricultural Department as well as those of others have also been included in the relevant sections. Still others include such steps as development of co-operative effort in agriculture, setting up of agricultural demonstrations, horticulture and manurial resource development, etc. Besides extension agencies connected with the community development programme also work in laying out demonstrations and carrying on personal contact and propoganda among the cultivators for adoption of new and improved methods. Mungaoli and Chachaura blocks in the District were covered under the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme. Figures for some of the achievements as available since the First Five Year Plan are tabulated below.

Table No. IV-6
Plan Achievements

	Ist Plan	IInd Plan	IIIrd Plan	1966-67 to 1968-69	IVth Plan
Demonstration on : Cultivators' fields (Nos.)	1,120	950	1,250	792	1,253
Development of local Manurial resources :					
Green manuring (in acres)	1,506	3,170	36,627	7,333	5,753
Compost (in tons)	50,833	90,714	196,084	139,453	1,173,692
Development of silvenda (in Acres)	...	...	...	...	5,053
Development of Horticulture (in Acres)	15	80	87	108	254
Development of Vegetables (in Acres)	...	...	...	...	1,305

Co-operation

In the field of co-operation a conspicuous progress was made during the Fourth Plan period, 1969-70 to 1973-74. Till then the number of co-operative farming societies in the District had remained below twenty five. From 24 such societies in 1968-69 the number increased, in just one year, to 82 in 1969-70. However, the increase in the area covered was much less, going up from 2,201 ha. to 3,360 ha. in the same period. Still, the formation of these societies reflects the measure of success of the governmental effort in this direction. In the year 1973-74 the co-operative farming societies totalled 128 in the District with a membership of 2,049 and covered an area of 4,462 ha. They had a total working and share capital of Rs. 5,78,671 and Rs. 1,77,607, respectively, and in addition were provided with the facility of loan and subsidy.

Agricultural Farms, etc.

There had been some stray efforts made by the erstwhile state administration to improve the condition of agriculture in the area. They, however, attained little success. Thus, Mirkabad in the state days had been a demonstration village and a power boring machine had also been installed there.¹

In the present, there are two seed multiplication and demonstration farms in the District. One is located at Guna and the other at Raghogarh. Both of the farms were established after Independence in the 'fifties', the Guna farm preceding the other. The Guna farm covered an area of 109 acres as against 101 acres of the Raghogarh farm. Both of them constitute the main stage for departmental field work.

The position of agricultural mandis (1971), which totalled to nine showed all but one of them namely, Raghogarh, being regulated under the Act. These were Aron, Ashoknagar, Binaganj, Guna, Isagarh, Kumbhraj, Mungaoli and Piparai.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Area under Fodder

The area under cultivable wastes and permanent pastures, etc., can give an idea of the availability of the grazing area in the District. The average of such area for the five years period, 1960-61 to 1965-66, was 801,688 acres (320,000 ha.) covering 29 per cent of the District area. This area per head of cattle and buffalo for the same period amounted to 1.05 acres as against 0.92 acre per head of livestock in the District.

The indigenous varieties of grass grown in the District were ponnia, lampi and gunhar while, the cultivation of improved varieties like napier and para grass was started since the Second Plan period. Besides, fodder crops like burseem and lucerne are also grown. The Department has under taken a programme to develop the feed and fodder

1. Report on the Administration of Gwalior State, 1924-25, Lashkar, 1928, p. 97.

resources and supplies seed for improved varieties in addition to steps like demonstration of silopits and supply of chaff cutter on subsidised rates. Animals are commonly fed in the area on grasses, wheat-bhoosa and jowar and maize karabi besides, burseem and lucerne. The area under the cultivation of fodder crops in the District by the end of 1974 was 812 acres (328 ha.). Stall feeding is generally limited.

At the beginning of the twentieth century the livestock census in the former Isagarh Zila showed 56,006 bullocks, 91,127 cows, 2,368 he-buffaloes, 38,245 she-buffaloes, 2,925 horses, 85,548 colts and fillies, 845 asses and 15,512 goats and sheep. This, it would be noticed included a significant number of horses specially colts. It needs mentioning because there had been an attempt in the past, by the British Government to encourage horse and mule breeding in this area. In those days Guna Was one of the two places selected to maintain stallions for the purpose. The attempt, however, turned out to be unsuccessful.

In the present District, the total livestock in 1960-61 and 1965-66 was counted at 894,733 and 878,687, respectively. Later, in 1971-72 it was estimated at 1,017,639 and in 1973-74 at 968,939. The break-up in 1973-74, of other livestock besides cattle, buffaloes, goat and sheep included 3,140 horses and ponies, 1,676 asses, 110 camels, 3,487 pigs and just 20 mules. Details about the cattle, etc., appear on the following pages.

Cattle and Buffaloes and Dairy Farming

Among the local cattle the only significant breed found is the Malwi. It is medium sized and generally of grey, silver-grey or white colour. The recognised characteristics of the breed include slightly drooping hind quarters, well developed dewlap and loose skin about the neck, prominent hump, broad black muzzle and also the hair round the eye sockets and the eye membranes. Here it would not be out of place to quote a local proverb denoting the qualities of an excellent bullock.

*Seeng muda matha utha, moonh ka hove gol
Bal narām chanchal karan, chapal bail anmol.*

(सींग मुदा माथा उठा मुंह का होवे गोल,
बाल नरम, चंचल करन, चपल बैल अनमोल)

(With twisted horns and high temples, and a mouth that is round and full with soft hair and agile ears, will come a priceless active bull)

The total cattle in the District in 1973-74 were estimated at 643,556 and of this the largest number with 155,493 were in Ashoknagar tahsil. The total bullocks in the District numbered 255,154 and those kept for breeding purpose among these came to 2,393 with Guna, the headquarters' tahsil taking the largest share with 1,081 of them. In 1960-61 the bullocks kept purely for breeding purposes numbered 601. Then, of the cows estimated at 181,639 in the District in that year (73-74) those in milk were numbered at 75,186, the largest being in Guna (17,583) closely followed by Mungaoli (17,444). Calves totalled 206,763 in the District.

The buffaloes in the District (1974) totalled 202,465 with the largest number of them (47,020) in Guna tahsil. Of the she-buffaloes which came to 95,838 those in milk numbered 37,372 with their largest number (10,561) also in Guna. Male buffaloes numbered 6,119 of which as many as 5,014 were kept for improving the breed. Their number which showed vast increase in comparison to 800 of 1960-61, was also an indication of the extent of measures to improve the buffalo breed in the District.

The local *gwala* community by tradition carries on the business of cattle rearing in the villages besides most of the farmers having their own cattle. Though there are sufficiently large number of milk cattle, the position of milk supply is still not quite satisfactory. In Guna, the District headquarters, a small town milk supply scheme was started in the year 1971-72 with the aim of providing pasteurised milk and with a view to encourage formation of co-operative milk societies in the area for bulk supply of milk. The scheme, however, could not attain the desired success and ran into financial losses.

The department also tries to encourage dairy farm on more scientific lines in the interior and holds annual milk yield competition in one or more of the cattle fairs of the District. The response here as yet had not been big and the average production of milk in such competitions came to 3 kg. for a cow and 4 1/2 kg. for a buffalo. However, the recent formation of the State Milk Corporation with the World Bank aid and its schemes to boost the milk production all over the State are expected to bring significant results in the field in this area as well.

Sheep and Goats

Among the goat and sheep of the District, both are of non-descript type but those of the former coming from the Bhind area have had a local reputation. The number of sheep in fact showed a decline during the 'sixties' when as against 18,414 of 1960-61 they were 16,901 in 1965-66 and estimated at 15,721 in 1971-72. In 1973-74 estimates, they totalled 17,155. In the same year goats were estimated at 97,330 in the District as against 66,984 of 1960-61 and 85,887 in 1965-66. Tahsil-wise goats were the largest in Mungaoli while, sheep numbered most in Ashoknagar. The number of female goats in milk according to 1965-66 quinquennial census was 34,084 in the District. These local breeds of the area are reared both for mutton and milk. The wool produce is insignificant. Besides the local sheep and goat, a large number of them also come from Rajasthan for grazing in the District.

Poultry Farming

The total poultry population of the District in 1960-61 and 1965-66, livestock census was numbered at 27,061 and 26,064, respectively. In 1973-74 it was estimated at 30,551 with about half of them in Guna and Ashoknagar tahsils. Almost all of them consisted of fowls. The details as available for 1965-66 figures showed that of the 25,910 fowls in that year, 2,108 were of improved breed.

During the last few Five Year Plans, the District Poultry Unit has undertaken a number of steps to improve the extent and quality of poultry farming in the District. These include supply of chicks, birds and hatching eggs of white leg-horn breed. Balanced

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poultry feed is also supplied on cash basis. Units opened by gram panchayats under Applied Nutrition Programme also exist. There is still further scope for making poultry farming popular in the District.

Among the improved birds, white leg-horn have been adopted in the District. They were introduced in the year 1957-58 and had an egg laying capacity of 150 to 180 eggs per year, as against about 100 eggs per year for the Deshi bird. Besides, other breeds like Rhode island red, black minarea etc., have also a potential for development in the area. The common diseases of the poultry include *ranikhet*, fowl-pox, worm infestation, etc. These are sought to be controlled by prophylactic vaccinations undertaken by the Department while the ailing cases are taken to the hospitals or dispensaries.

Measures to Improve the Breed

The various steps taken on the departmental level to improve the local cattle and buffalo breeds are included under the Key-Village Scheme in the District. There was one Artificial Insemination Centre at Guna besides 9 A.I. Units and 9 Cattle Breeding Extension Units. Bulls are kept there for natural service as well as artificial insemination of cows and buffaloes. The Department aims to improve these by crossing them with Haryana bulls and Murha buffaloes. Besides being kept at these centres, the bulls are also supplied to gram panchayats on subsidy basis to give a wider base to such measures. Another step carried on in this direction is that of cattle segregation which is performed by the *Go-sadan* at Guna.

Cattle Fairs

Though no important cattle fairs were held in this area in the past, sale of cattle used to take place at almost all the bigger weekly markets. In the present, cattle exhibitions by the Department are also held from time to time. Thus now *Bajrang ka Mela* (Jamner), *Maruti Mela* (Shadora), *Narsimha Mela* (Maksudangarh), *Mahavir Mela* (Chachaura), *Jai Hind Mela* (Guna), *Isagarh Balaji Mela* (Ashoknagar), *Jageshwar Mela* (Mungaoli), *Dattatreya Mela* (Mungaoli), *Jamraj Mela* (Kumbhraj) and the towns of Pushparaj, Isagarh and Gwali also hold Cattle fairs or exhibitions in the District.

Animal Diseases

The main cattle diseases of the area are rinderpest and haemorrhagic septicaemia locally known as *mata* and *gal ghot* while, others include foot and mouth disease and anthrax. The out breaks of both the diseases occurred in the past as well as in more recent years. More intensified efforts have, however, been made under the Rinderpest Eradication Programme. The District has an R.E.S. Unit having one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and eight Veterinary Field Assistants. Besides, one check-post having one Assistant Surgeon and two Field Assistants has also been established. The units undertake large scale vaccination of animals against rinderpest. All the veterinary institutions also vaccinate animals in their respective area. Treatment facilities for protozoan and other parasitic diseases also exist at the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

Veterinary Hospitals, etc.

Guna veterinary hospital is the oldest veterinary institution of the District started as early as 1919. It was followed by the veterinary hospitals at Ashoknagar and Mungaoli and during the State period were also established the three veterinary dispensaries at Raghogarh, Chachaura and Chanderi. Thus at the time of Independence six institutions already existed which have since been added by a large number. The District at present (1973-74) has as many as 12 veterinary hospitals, 29 dispensaries, one mobile unit, one quarantine station, 9 C.B.E. Units, one A.I. Centre, 9 A.I. Units, one R.E. Scheme and one Check-post. A list of hospitals and dispensaries is given in the Appendix.

Fisheries

There is a wide scope existing for the fisheries development in the District. The three main rivers, Betwa, Sindh and Parwati and the tanks, particularly the four or five bigger ones form the major fish sources of the area. Already in the early sixties Guna District had two fish breeding centres at Sajanmau and Samarsinha. Recently a survey of the Betwa has been completed and has opened up further possibilities of breeding grounds and eventual exports.

The fish varieties being cultured in the District include *labio rohita*, *catla*, *mrigal*, *calbasu*, and *mahaseer*. Among the traditional equipment are cast-net and hooks. The fishermen have currently been adopting the gil-net and drag-net method in catching the fish. This improved means of catching the fish is specially found suitable for the tanks of the District. Though no exact figures of the annual fish catch may be obtained, a fish extraction season lasting from 1st September to 15th June normally yielded about 30 M.T. of fish in the District. In the year 1974-75 nearly three lakh fingerlings were reared in the departmental tanks. Private tanks were also supplied with fish and fingerlings. A special feature of Guna District in this field was the interest exhibited in fisheries by the surrendered dacoits kept in the District. They were accordingly supplied with one lakh fish seed and assisted in the techniques of pisciculture.

The department has also organised a Fishermen Co-operative Society in the District aiming to improve their economic conditions with assistance in cash or kind. Then, as a measure of further development a Plan scheme provided for the establishment of a well managed fish market in the District.

FORESTRY

The important forest produce of the District are teak wood, bamboo and tendu leaves. The teak forest is the most valued but is found only in Chachaura and Raghogarh and to some limited extent in Guna tahsil. *Khair* which is the source of *katha*, however, is found all over the District. Besides, products like bamboo grasses, leaves, *mahua*, *achar*, and fuel wood also play an important role in the local economy. Tribes like *soharia*, *bhil* and others living in the interior collect *mahua* flowers and fruit, fuel, grasses, honey, gums and *achar*, etc., and earn most of their livelihood from them.

The forest, besides their part in the agro-industrial development also provide material for various useful purposes like house construction, agricultural implements and thatched roofing. Manufacturing of *bidis*, which is carried on in Guna, Chachaura and Mungaoli tahsils, is also an established industry depending on the forest produce. Bamboo, in addition, has become the most valuable raw material for the production of rayon staple fibre and there is scope for further development of *kattha* making and honey collecting industries in the District. Thus, from the cultivators grazing their cattle to the well off contractors working in the forest, many depend heavily on the forest resources.

Among the steps taken towards the development of forestry in the District could be cited efforts made at afforestation particularly from mid-'fifties' to mid-'sixties' in areas of Guna, Binaganj, Bamori and Chanderi, but these were not quite successful. The table given below shows the difference in the production and value of the forest wealth between the years 1950-51 and 1965-66 covering the three plans, and some later figures. Though not covering all the items it is clear from the table that vast increase in the exploitation of forest resources in general has taken place. The only exceptions being gum, honey and some other minor forest produce.

Table No. IV-7
Volume and Value of Forest Produce

Year	Timber		Fire Wood		Bamboos	
	Out-turn	Value (Rs.)	Out-turn	Value	Out-turn	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51	(In Nos.)		(In Maunds)		(In Nos.)	
1965-66	7,714	4,886	36,357	9,442	68,202	3,414
	154,439	...	525,733	...	268,990	12,694
	(In Qubic Meters)		(In Qubic Meters)			
1971-72	7,082	1,457,577	...	512,300	292,360	14,928
1972-73	7,580	...	25,112	...	79,420	4,086
1973-74	13,942	2,353,485	36,797	496,847	117,360	8,668
Year	Gum & Resins		Honey (Value)	Grass (Value)	Leaves (Value)	Others (Value)
	Out-turn	Value				
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1950-51	(In Maunds)					
1965-66	1,405	4,229	3,411	1,747	...	90,042
	1,247	...	...	35,074	1,291,942	1,617
	(In Quintals)					
1971-72	168	99,383	...	94,423	2,423,356	3,748
1972-73	222	...	...	...	2,773,319	19,131
1973-74	197	194,642	...	159,215	2,994,142	26,440

State Assistance to Agriculture

The chronic indebtedness of the local farmer to the local bankers who also supplied seed and foodgrain on loan called *khad-bij*, often continued generation after generation in past. This was, however, sought to be remedied to some extent even by the old State Administration which, since the very beginning of the 20th century introduced a system of advancing *taccavi* loans to cultivators through agricultural banks established for the purpose in every *pargana* of the erstwhile State. The loans made by the *kamsadar* of a *pargana* on adequate security included those for seed, plough oxen, manure and the construction of wells. The loans for seed and manure carried 4 per cent interest and were repayable at the harvest while, the others with a higher interest were repayable in 3 to 5 years time. Normally, a *kamsadar* was authorised to advance Rs. 200 for each village on seed and manure *taccavi*.

In the post-Independence period *taccavi* loans, the scope and content of which has increased much, are now distributed on a uniform basis under the two Acts, the Land Improvement Loans Act, and Agriculturists Loans Act. The loans are granted to the poor and needy cultivators for purchase of bullocks, seeds, *rahais*, tractors and for other purposes of making improvements on the cultivated land. The total of such loans granted in the District since the First Five Year Plan under the two Acts, referred above, are stated in the following table. Besides revenue officials, community development authorities also gave these loans.

Table No. IV-8
Taccavi Distribution

	Non-Plan		Plan		C.D.P.
	Agr. Loans Act	Land Imp. Loans Act	A.L.A.	L.I.L.A.	L.I.L.A.
1950-51 and Ist Plan	286,409	...	911,568	1,413,692	20,000
IInd Plan	791,324	316,160	558,919	516,665	2,778,884
IIInd Plan	435,654	81,490	685,533	398,031	238,500
1966-67 to 1968-69	133,094	55,000	81,836	439,150	78,646
IVth Plan	1,811,987	...	131,743	300,896	...

Famine

Severest of drought conditions in the present are usually well countered with speedy foodgrains imports and effective remedial measures so as not to let them turn into famine conditions even in the regions which are not quite so fertile. Although the former

Isagarh Zila in the northern provinces of the erstwhile Gwalior State comprised, at least, in part, of the Malwa plateau, it was not quite as free from famine (or the more common scarcity) occurring in those days in the region.

Earliest recorded famine in these parts seem to be that of 1785 when, a Mr. Malet travelling from Bombay to Agra to join Sindhia's camp there, noted in his diary of inhabitants who, struck by the all round destruction of life, were reduced to a stage of stupid inaction.¹ In 1813-14 again a major calamity affected the area in the form of drought followed by an year of excessive rains. Since 1830s, in the latter part of almost every decade scarcity or famine seemed to have made a regular appearance culminating, in perhaps the most severe of them by the end of the 19th century. In this famine, known as the Chhappan ka sal referring to Vikram Samvat 1956, even the Malwa region was affected and widespread diseases followed. In many parts, it had led to serious short falls in the supply of agricultural labour. The year 1905 was again a year of drought and wide distress. In both these famines large relief works were opened and measures like gratuitous relief and suspensions of land revenue were taken by the then State Administration.

Famines as of the old are almost unheard of. Scarcities sometimes occur and as in 1967 they may take a severe form but are well countered with appropriate measures. Floods also cause some damage from time to time. Apart from excessive rains, an added cause may also be the release of excess water from the Bhopal tank which makes Betwa swell suddenly. This can lead to floods in Mungaoli and through Parwati river in some area of Raghogarh, Chachaura and Guna tahsils. The cultivators generally raise rabi crops on the *khari* area damaged by floods.

CHAPTER V INDUSTRIES

Endowed with rich black cotton soil, Guna is the granary of region, and thus has received agricultural predominance in heritage from the past. In occupational structure too, it is reflected in sample measure which is clear from the Census returns. But having shaken off the heavy yoke of princely rule in 1949, Guna has lately awakened to the need of industrial and commercial expansion too. Lying mid-way between Gwalior in the north and Indore in the south, the two big industrial and commercial centres, its situation on the main National Highway adds to its potentialities in the sphere of industrialization too. This is borne out from the fact that a number of important units of unconventional items have been established, or are underway in the District. Oxygen and Acetylene Gas Plant, Paper Plant, Steel Re-rolling Mills, Kansal Engineering Works, Cycle Industries, Manjula Chemicals, Bone Mills, and a host of others may be mentioned in this regard.

Old Time Industry

Chanderi in Mungaoli Tahsil of the District has been famous for its most exquisite and delicate muslin industry during the past. Established perhaps many centuries ago; the weaving industry during the 17th century assumed a worldwide importance, and its muslin found way to different parts of the world. Much of the gold and silver embroidery work on cotton *saris* was considered of great beauty and art, and even now it has lived up to its reputation. Because of disappearance of smaller ruling houses by the close of the 19th century, and appearance of European and mill-made cloth in the market there was a considerable fall in demand of delicate gold and silver embroidered cloth with magnificent borders.¹ However, it survived because of the efforts of the then Princely States, which granted patronage to it, and took steps to stimulate this industry.²

Apart from this, the usual village industries associated with the occupational structure of the society functioned here also. These included weaving of coarse cloth, with home-spun yarn, known as *khadi*, lac bangles, bamboo work, leather work, goldsmithy, blacksmithy, pottery and mining and quarrying, which were carried on household and cottage basis. A special mention of the lacquer work on wood, carried on at Khachrod may be made. *Paye* (cot-legs) toys, playing cards with lacquer work were made here.³

Although no minerals of importance were found in Guna, quarrying of lime-kankar, sand and sand-stone; shale and slate, building stone, pottery clay were carried on a

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, pp. 74-75

2. Gwalior Today, 1940, p. 59

3. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 75

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 86.

limited scale. Till now, the known minerals of Guna are few and except building stone, no other minerals is of any great commercial value.¹ Laterite, used for road construction and bauxite were worked during the past.

The most vital prerequisite of industrial development is the availability of energy to turn its wheels. Coal, Petroleum and Electric power whether thermal or hydro-electric are the principal sources of energy. During the early years of industrial development in Guna, it appears that power was not available, and Chanderi sari industry flourished without it. But gradually after the installation of power generation plant. The industries increasing resorted to it. In fact a real beginning of factory industry was made after the area was fed through hydel power from Chambal Grid Supply System.

History

The history of power generation in Guna appears to have started with the installation of generation sets by the Malwa Electric Supply Co., under its Managing Agents M/s Patel Ltd., Guna. In the year 1950, two sets of 35 kw each and one of 67 kw capacity were in operation. In that year, the power house generated 0.260 m.k.wh. of energy and sold 0.183 k.wh. for all purposes. The principal consumption of energy was for domestic light and fan. Demand for energy from industries was very nominal and amounted to 0.046 m.kwh. in that year. The power house was ultimately taken over by the former Madhya Bharat State in 1956, and soon after the formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh a separate Guna Sub-Division was created for the development of power in the area. Diesel engines were installed at Guna to meet the dire need of energy in the District. But real progress in the field of electric generation and expansion could only be made after the arrival of Chambal Hydel Power in Sixties which was considerably cheaper.

Chambal Hydel Scheme

Under the Chambal Hydel Project, a number of distribution centres were opened in Guna District. By the year 1969, 6 distribution centres were erected in the District of which Guna Urban and Ashoknagar (Urban) already existed during the Madhya Bharat State times. Since then, three centres Mungaoli in 1960, Chachouda in 1965 and Raghogarh in 1966, were erected. Three more centres were further added largely to cope up the demand of Guna and Ashoknagar (Rural) parts. These centres were thus erected in October, 1973 and June, 1973 respectively. One more centre, i.e., at Kumbharaj was also started in November, 1973, bringing to the total 8 centres. These centres met the local demand for energy for all purposes including low, medium and high voltage demand from industries and irrigation.

Appendix-I and Appendix-C shows the segregation of demand met through these centres since 1970-71. It may be seen that demand from industries for low, medium and high voltage energy assumed for unidable proportion and 1974-75 amounted

1. Gwalior Today, 1940, pp. 50-52.

to 23.96 lakh kh. Although there was not much steadily breaking new grounds for the expansion of electricity. A number of schemes were under taken since the arrival of Chambal Power under different plan periods. By the end of 1967-68, the Electricity Board laid 183.938 km. of 33 KV line, 36.16 km. of 11 KV line and 121.38 km. of L.T. lines. The position further improved in 1971, when the respective length increased to 188.35 km., 127.01 km. and 301.921 km. Under Guna Rural Electrification Scheme against a target of 180 km. of H.T. lines and 342 kms. of L.T. lines a total 86 km. and 66.6 km. of lines respectively, were completed by the end of March, 1975. Under Chachoura Rural Electrification Scheme, against a target of 130 km. of H.T. lines and 370 km. of L.T. Lines; a total 45 km. of H.T. and 36 km. of L.T. lines were laid during this period. Anandpur, a flourishing agricultural tract was connected with 11 KV. lines.

Consumption of electricity per person is an important index of economic advancement of the region, and Guna with 7.3 units per person in 1971 stood ahead of Shivpuri and Rajgarh Districts of this Division.

Rural Electrification

In order to extend the benefit of electricity to rural areas, and to achieve the objectives of integrated development, the State Electricity Board stepped up its efforts during the different Plan periods, and more vigorously during the fourth and fifth Plan periods. The Rural Electrification Corporation at the Centre was established in 1969, which made additional finances available to the State for the purpose. Aid from the World Bank is also available for the twin purpose of rural electrification and energisation of pumps.

Till the year 1966, i.e., upto the end of the Third Plan period, the progress in this behalf was rather tardy. During the subsequent period of Annual Plans and Fourth Plan, nearly 105 villages were electrified. In the year 1974-75, 32 more villages were electrified bringing the total to 137 in March, 1975. Against a target of 82 villages under Guna and similar number in Chachaura Rural electrification Scheme, 16 in the former and 14 in the latter area were covered by the end of 1975. The largest number of villages were electrified in Ashoknagar Tahsil (32) followed by 20 in Guna Tahsil, 19 in Raghogarh, 18 in Chachaura and 15 in Mungaoli Tahsils by the end of 1973-74.

Energisation of Pumps

Scheme for the energisation of pumps in the State has been in operation since the year 1955, and continued in subsequent Plan periods. But to meet the aims of Green Revolution, much greater emphasis was laid on energisation of pumps during the Fourth Plan period. In fact the electricity reached the villages mainly through the programme of energisation of pumps for irrigation purposes, for which financial assistance under the World Bank Project was also made available to the Electricity Board.

The progress of this scheme has been rather not encouraging in Guna District when compared with the other districts of Gwalior Division. Whereas there were only 65 energised pumps in the year 1968, against the completed number of 103, the number in

1974-75 increased to 942 against the completed number of 1,564. Guna District in this behalf has lagged far behind the other districts of Gwalior Division. As in March, 1972 the proportion of energised pumps in the District, which was only 116 per one lakh of population, lagged behind Datia (262), Bhind (148), Morena (179), Shivpuri (149) and Gwalior (161). This proportion has further declined to 98 energised pumps per one lakh of population in 1974.

INDUSTRIES, ART AND MANUFACTURES

Mines and Minerals

The District continues to be poor in respect of mines and minerals. Lying mainly on the Deccan trap, Bauxite, building stone, sand, clay and *murram* are presently quarried, which are of no industrial consequence. Bauxite is reported from Piparda, Belonia, Bajrangarh, etc. Building stone is largely found in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the District. This is extensively quarried and is of excellent building material.

The number of quarries worked since 1961 has increased manifolds. From 7 in 1961-62, their number increased to 49 in 1966-67 and to 101 in 1974-75. Of these 17 were of sand, 76 of stone, 3 of clay and 4 of *murram*. The production of different minerals is given hereunder :

Table No. V-1
Production and Value of Minor Minerals

Year	(Quantity in '000 Tonnes) (Value in '000 Rs.)							
	Building Stone		Sand		Clay		Murram	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1965-66	22.4	224.3	15.0	105.0	0.6	6.0	0.7	3.4
1971-72	39.6	395.7	4.4	22.0	0.4	2.2	0.5	2.4
1973-74	5.0	50.0	8.4	16.8	0.9	6.2	40.8	81.5

Population

A very small proportion of the workers are engaged in mining and quarrying, etc. In 1961, 4,891 workers constituting 1.76 percent of the working force were recorded in this industry. They were mostly engaged in production and rearing of livestock. There was a decline in the number of persons engaged in livestock, forestry and mining and quarrying in 1971. Recording a population of 4,173, they constituted about 1.6 percent of the total working force.

Industrial Development during Princely Rule

It seems that the District, which was formerly known as Esagarh District, remained neglected as far as Industrial development was concerned. Except for handloom weaving industry of Chanderi, which came to be reputed for its quality fabrics, particularly *sari*

and *blouse* pieces, no other factory industry flourished here during the early decades of the century. The Technical Institute, Chanderi, which was a production cum-training centre, was established in 1910-11. As a branch of Central Polytechnic, Gwalior it did not work well in the initial stages, but gradually it made a mark in the production of quality fabrics. Later cotton ginning factories and oil mills were also established at Isagarh in 1935-36. A flour mill in the name of Pratap Chandra Mishrilal also came into being at Guna in 1945-46.¹

It is interesting to note here that Chanderi Textile Institute, where highly artistic and quality fabrics were produced was commenced for its quality products. The Textile Enquiry Committee of Government of India, which visited Gwalior State in December, 1953, highly commended the programmes of this industry at Chanderi. It was recorded that the quality of the *saris* even attracted the attention of first grade fashion stores of United States of America, which placed bulk orders amounting to Rs. 17,000 to Chanderi Institute.²

Development during Post-Independence Period

It is evident from the above that no significant efforts were made to develop factory industries in the District, during the Princely Rule. Even after the emergence of Madhya Bharat Union after Independence, the efforts were not speeded up. Neither the private nor the public sector projects appeared on the industrial horizon, Guna's locational and infrastructural advantages only gave encouragement to the traditional small scale and house-hold industries. Except for a cycle manufacturing establishment in the public sector. No important unit was set up till the mid-sixties.

Though there is no large or medium scale unit in Guna, but the prospects, as shown in a latter section, has not been denied. Thus whatever development has taken place during all these years, was in the small scale and household sector, which also played an important role in the development of its industrial economy. During the mid-'sixties', there existed in all 11 units of *bidi*, with about 2,000 workers; one unit of cycle manufacturing employing 50 workers; 39 co-operative units of leather industry, with approximately 533 workers; 11 engineering workshops in which 169 workers were employed; 19 units of oil-manufacturing employing 39 workers; 12 units of sewing with 68 workers and 8 units of *dal* mills, with 35 workers. Besides these, a host of smaller establishments were also reported working which numbered 192, employing about 552 persons. These included 163 flour mills, 4 presses, 7 blacksmithy units, 5 agricultural implement manufacturing units, 5 electrical goods manufacturing units and the like.³ Of these, 13 units were registered under the Factories Act, 1948 in 1965, which number increased to 26 in 1970. But by the year 1974, their number declined to 13, besides 2 factories registered under Section 85 (declared by notification).

1. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1935-36 and 1948-49.
2. Madhya Bharat General Administration Reports, 7-3-54, p. 60.
3. *Audhyogik Vikas ki Sambhavanayan*, Guna District, 1965, p. 9.

During the early seventies of the century, much diversification was witnessed and a number of new industries were set up for manufacturing cycle parts aluminium utensils, iron rods, angles, flates, cement products, ice, seed drills, rolling shutters, paints and varnish, agro-industrial goods, metal products, etc. An exhaustive list of important small scale units alongwith the invested capital and employment is given in Appendix II. A few of the important industries are discussed below :

Spinning, Weaving and Finishing : Textiles (Handloom)

As stated earlier, Chanderi has been famous for its *sari* industry during the past. All along these years, it has survived the onslaught of competition from mill-made *saris*. Emerging stronger in recent years, Chanderi *Sari* industry has assumed the pride of place among the foreign exchange earning industries. It is estimated that about Rs. 20 lakhs worth of *saris* are annually exported to foreign countries. Based on Special Survey Operations, conducted by the Directorate of Industries, M.P. in 1968-69, 19 handloom weaving centres were running on small scale in that year. All of them were manufacturing *sari*. The earliest established of these proprietary units, were that of M/s. Shankarlal Gaya Prashad, established in the year 1919 and Ramjani Baudin, established an year later, in 1920. The largest unit engaging 17 persons was that of Kamruddin Qureshi *Sari* House, established in 1965. The unit also manufactured *saris* of *Batik* prints. One of these units, was an Ambar Charkha Kendra, established in 1952, engaged 13 persons on an average. Situated at Mungaoli, a power loom unit of Anand Kumar Paliwal Textile Industry was established in 1968 and employed 6 workers.

Training-cum-Production Centre, Chanderi

The most important and the oldest unit, engaged in the production of famous Chanderi *saris*, is this Production Centre. It was established in 1909 during the times of Madhav Rao Sindia Managed by the State Education Department till the year 1943, the reins of this Centre were taken over by the Industries Department during the year 1944. The Centres used to impart training in the production of artistic and richly embroidered *sari*, bearing gold and silver thread work. Modern and current designs were made available to the cooperative or proprietary units engaged in *Sari* Production. The master weavers were also supplied with Japanese silk improved looms, looms and other facilities.

The Centre is now being managed by the Cooperative Department, and is a registered unit under the Indian Factories Act, 1948. Production *Saris*, blouse piece, etc. with exquisite *zari* work, most of its products are marketed through a network of emporiums, run by the Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam. It is estimated that *saris* worth Rs. 20 lakhs approximately are exported to different countries. The following table shows the progress of the centre since 1960-61.

Table No. V-2
Progress of Training-cum-Production Centre, Chanderi

Year	Capital (in Rs.)	Average Daily Employment	Production (Value in Rs.)
1950-51	95,176	60	13,100
1955-56	2,14,265	60	59,014
1960-61	3,98,727	48	60,555
1965-66	4,74,520	40	15,932
1970-71	4,64,512	35	29,250
1971-72	4,76,572	35	24,293
1972-73	4,74,528	35	36,836
1973-74	5,99,928	35	37,306

The Centre seems to have had its peak production during the late years of the 'fifties' when *saris* worth about Rs. 60,555 were produced. After a brief set-back during the Third Plan Period, the production again picked up and by the year 1973-74, the Centre produced goods worth Rs. 37,306. The invested capital during this year amounted to Rs. 6 lakhs and employed on an average about 35 master weavers.

Cycle Industry

The Cycle industry was established during the year 1956, as training centre under Madhya Pradesh Industries Department. Later in the year 1964, this factory was transferred to Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam as a production centre. It again changed hands in 1971 when the Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation was entrusted with the responsibility of running the factory. Situated on Agra-Bombay Road, the factory is a registered unit under the Factories Act, 1948, and produces bicycle parts and other miscellaneous items, sheet metal fabrication etc. The products are chiefly marketed in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The following table shows the progress of the Industry since 1969-70.

Table No. V-3
Progress of Cycle Industry, Guna
(1969 to 1975)

Year	Working Capital (in lakhs Rs.)	Fixed Capital (in lakhs Rs.)	Average Daily Employ- ment	Daily/ Monthly Wages paid	Finished Products (in '000 Rs.)	Sales (In lakh Rs.)
1969-70	6.80	3.30	43	6,700	52.00	2.99
1970-71	7.92	3.20	40	6,900	70.00	2.66
1971-72	6.66	3.13	43	7,600	75.00	1.34
1972-73	9.63	3.13	44	7,500	327.00	3.47
1973-74	8.62	3.13	45	8,800	451.00	5.32
1974-75	8.62	3.13	45	9,000	480.00	5.10

Apart from this one more unit namely Ambika Industries Manufacturing cycle parts is also running in Guna. With an invested capital of about Rs. 20 lakhs the factory employs about 24 workers on an average. Its annual capacity is about 96,000 cycle stands carriers, etc.

Guna Bone Mill, Guna

Prospects for a bone mill were visualized in the Industries Departmental Survey Report, 1965. In the same Year a Bone Mill was started in private sector. Situated on Agra-Bombay Road, the Mill is registered under the Factories Act, 1948. In 1972-73, the Mill had a fixed capital of about Rs. 31,000 and a working capital of Rs. 24,000 employing on an average about 15 workers, it produced 190 tonnes of bone powder annually, worth about Rs. 95,430.

Guna Steel Re-Rolling Mill, Guna

It is an important unit, established with an invested capital of about Rs. 18,18,260 and an average employment of 44 persons daily. The Mill has a capacity of producing 3,600 tonnes of rods, angles, M. S. Plates, flats, etc. in 1975-76.

Aluminium Utensils

Established in the Industrial Estate, M/s. Radha Krishnan Metal Industries with a capital investment of Rs. 3,36,122 has an installed capacity of producing approximately 45 tonnes of aluminium utensils annually. The factory employees on an average 20 workers.

Other Industries

During the year 1974-75 other industries are also reported working in the District, which includes 7 units of paints and varnish, with an invested capital of Rs. 7.37 lakhs and employing 45 workers, 39 units producing agricultural implements with an estimated capital of Rs. 29.90 lakhs and employing 187 persons; 16 printing presses with an investment of Rs. 4.03 lakhs and employing 75 workers; 15 units manufacturing iron boxes, almirah and furniture with an investment of Rs. 5.75 lakhs, and employing 95 persons; 20 oil mills with an employment of 130 persons; 41 sawing units employing 265 persons. Situated on the main National Highway, a number of engineering and repairing workshops also flourished here. Nearly 7 workshops with an invested capital of Rs. 10.26 lakhs, employing 126 workers, were also reported working.

Among others, 6 units of ice and ice-candy, 7 units of cement products with an a capital investment of Rs. 3.03 lakhs employing 47 workers, 13 units of readymade garment makers; 31 units manufacturing leather goods, one unit of textile, with an invested capital of Rs. 3.30 lakhs, employing 9 workers, and one unit of cement colour and distemper manufacturing with an investment of Rs. 1.22 lakhs, employing 7 workers may be mentioned.

After the establishment of Industrial State at Guna, 5 units of the following Industries have been established in the Estate. These include, Radha Krishna Metal Industries, Guna M/s. Ambika Industries, Guna, producing cycle parts; M/s Bhaiya Casing and Casing and Wood-works, Guna; M/s M. P. Agro-Industries, Guna manufacturing agricultural engineering items; and M/s Santosh Agro-Engineering Works, Guna, undertaking engineering and repairing works.

The unit engaged in casing and casing manufacturing has an invested capital of Rs. 36,866 and an installed capacity of manufacturing 52,500 eft. goods. The other few units namely, M/s Madhya Pradesh Agro-Industries and Santosh Agro-Engineering Works has an invested capital of Rs. 33,625 and Rs. 31,790 respectively, and an installed capacity of manufacturing 395 and 50 items annually. Respectively, they employed 11 and 7 workers on an average.

Two more important industries were reported to be in the process of establishment of Guna. Writing and Printing Paper unit and an Oxygen and Acetylene Gas Plant are being set-up by M/s Industrial Development Enterprises, New Delhi and M/s B. B. Bhargava, Gwalior.

Cottage and Household Industries

As elsewhere, cottage and household sector in this District also accounts for the majority of industrial activity. Traditional caste structure still largely determines the occupation, and thus subscribes to the continuance of age-old village industrial activities. A break through however, is noticed in urban areas, where unconventional items of manufacturing, based on upcoming demand are taken up, irrespective of caste or classes. The Government through its various agencies such as Khadi and Gramodyog, Laghu Udyog Nigam, etc., Cooperation and Industries Department have taken up schemes for the encouragement of occupational and vocational skill, reorientation of their production technology, organising them on cooperative lines, etc., soft loans, subsidy and grants-in-aid are advanced to these units through these agencies.

Based on Census 1961, about 15,533 persons, constituting 5.50 percent of the total number workers were engaged in household industries in the District. With changed definition and classification of workers, the number declined to 8,425 workers in 1971. They constituted about 3.17 percent of the total number of workers in 1971. Their proportion to total industrial workers was almost half, i.e. 49.05 percent. The main household industries are production and rearing of livestock, mainly for milk and milk products, manufacture of *bidis*, bamboo and cane works, handloom and textiles readymade garments, structural wooden goods, manufacture of shoes, etc. Other household industries were earthen pottery, jewellery silver-ware, etc. Most important of these is handloom weaving and manufacturing of *Chanderi-saris*. Government have been extending all possible facilities and training through Madhya Pradesh Khadi and Gramodyog Parishad for the development of this foreign exchange earning industry. Inducing the household industrial sector to organise themselves on cooperative lines, a number of cooperative societies of workers were formed in *tel-ghani*, leather goods, pottery, *neera*, *tad-gur*, *gur* and *Khandsari* handloom weaving, *bee-keeping* apart from a host of service cooperative societies. Cultivators are also being facilitated to establishing *Gobar* Gas Plants for which proposals from 35 persons were considered and recommended to Nationalized Banks for advancing soft loans.

Industrial Training

In order to impart training in improved methods of production, training centres were established by the Government from time to time particularly for the benefit Schedule Caste and weaker section of the society. The earliest to start was the Textile Institute at Chanderi, which was a branch of Central Polytechnic, Gwalior in the year 1909-10. It was a training-cum-production Centre, the details of which have already been mentioned earlier. The Government through its different departments trained approximately 785 persons till the end of the Third Five-Year Plan in various handicrafts. The details of which are given in the following table.

Table No. V-4
Number of Trainees in Household Industry

Name of the Household Industry	No. of Trainees trained during		
	I Plan	II Plan	III Plan
Lac	18	...	...
Stitching	...	40	104
Cycle parts	...	13	41
Brick	...	20	140
Handloom	...	39	80
General Mechanic Workshop	...	63	67
Sutari	...	17	106
Cycle seat	...	13	16
Leather goods	...	...	31
Shoes	...	...	8
Total	18	205	593

The Industries Department established a workshop, where training in fitting, turning and moulding was given to the trainees. A Polytechnic was also established at Ashoknagar, where courses in various branches of engineering, were offered. The details of the Polytechnic can be seen in Chapter on Education and Culture. Industrial Training Institutes were also started by the Government for training artisan.

Financial Assistance

In order to encourage the scheduled castes and tribes and other weaker section of the society to start cottage and household industries, the Government through its various agencies have been extending facilities of loans, etc. Under the State-Aid to Industries Act, the State Government advanced loan to 4 units amounting to Rs. 33,500 during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. Commensurate with increased emphasis on industrialization during the subsequent Second and Third Plan periods, 214 and 290 units, respectively, were advanced loan amounting to Rs. 1,74,695 and Rs. 2,09,663.

It appears that the tempo of industrialization moved fast during the period of Annual Plans. During 1966-67 to 1969-70 only 59 units were advanced loan amounting to Rs. 80,305. Thus during the period of twenty years since 1950-51, a total sum of Rs. 4,98,163 to 567 units was advanced in this District. As said earlier, the weavers of famous *Chanderi saris* were organised into a cooperative society and in 1956-57 a sum of Rs. 35,000 was given to it as capital subsidy. Similar amount was again given in 1960-61 also. For these master weavers, a colony was also constructed at Chanderi, for which the Government granted aid and loan worth Rs. 9,000.

Since 1971-72, the following 6 units of small scale industry have been advanced sums varying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,000 under the State Aid to Industries act, 1958.

Table No. V-5
Loans Advanced Under State-Aid to Industries Act

Year	Name of the Unit	Amount Advanced (In Rs.)	Products	Employment
1971-72	M/s. Ashok Dresses, Guna	3,000	Readymade Garments	5
	M/s. Gajendra Kumar Shrivastava, Guna	1,000	Watch-repairing	4
	M/s. Abdul Sattar, Guna	1,000	Soap Industry	5
	M/s. Nemichand Narwaria, Guna	1,000	Ferro-printing	2
1974-75	M/s. Agarwal Industries, Guna	4,000	Cotton ginning	...
	M/s. Mathur Industries, Bhadaura	4,000	Kutti Udyog	...

Other Facilities and Assistance

For attracting new industries and for the sustainance of existing industries, the State Government under its various schemes are extending a number of facilities concession such as grants-in-aid, exemption or in octroi, sales-tax, electricity duty, allotment of scarce raw material and permits for imports, machinery on easy instalments and the like. Except for oil mills, sawing of wood, cotton ginning and flour mills, other small industries are given electricity grants since 1962. In Guna 14 units have availed of this facility and a sum of Rs. 10,535, approximately have been distributed during the three years ending 1970. Similarly, 11 units awaited of the Octroi Free Certificate facility amounting to Rs. 2,89,896 approximately, for bringing raw material etc. during the period from 1967 to 1970. Controlled articles, such as chemicals totalling to 19.05 tonnes and

iron-sheets totalling to 91.660 tonnes were allotted to about 28 small scale units during the period 1965 to 1970. Machinery was also made available to different units after 1955-56. By the year 1970, of the 52 cases recommended, 32 were approved involving a sum of Rs. 3,15,160. In 29 cases of small scale units the Department was successful in procuring bank loan amounting to Rs. 1.25 lakh to 3 units in 1967-68, to Rs. 2.40 lakh to 5 units in 1968-69 and to Rs. 4.07 lakhs and to 21 units in 1969-70.

Industrial Cooperatives

In order to reutilize the decaying industrial arts and crafts, the Government have been extending facility of training and financial assistance, described earlier. Particularly, it has been made available to industrial cooperative societies. During all these years, much encouragement was given to indigenous small and cottage units to organise themselves on cooperative lines.

The recent history of industrial cooperative appears to have started with the registration of a leather workers society in 1946. The movement gained strength particularly with the beginning of the Planning era, and in first three Plans, the number of registered industrial cooperatives reached a record figure of 72 with 1,061 members in 1965-66. It was estimated that the societies had a fixed capital of Rs. 48,160 and a working capital of Rs. 2,99,667 in that year. But gradually, these societies could not sustain the competition and therefore many of them became defunct or liquidated. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan period (1969-70), there only remained 39 working societies, with a membership of about 728. The estimated fixed capital and working capital of these societies also declined to Rs. 43,600 and 2,60,429 respectively in 1969-70. During this year, loan amounting to Rs. 43,277 and subsidy amounting to Rs. 1,852 was granted by the Government. The number of societies further declined to 30 in 1973-74 and membership to 627. The fixed and working capital was recorded to be Rs. 38,961 and 2,98,753, respectively. Khadi Gramodyog Parishad have been extending considerable help to these societies, and in the year 1974-75, 18 societies of which 8 were of *tel-ghani*, 4 of leather, 2 of *Kumhari*, 1 of *Neera* and *Palm-gur*, 2 of *Gur* and *Khandsari* and 1 of *Bee-keeping* industry were benefited. The service societies alongwith these industrial cooperative were also advanced loan and subsidy amounting to Rs. 26,306 in 1970-71, Rs. 41,677 in 1971-72 and Rs. 1,33,216 in 1972-73, for various purposes.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

In pursuance of the industrial policy of the Government, Industrial Estates and Rural Worksheds were started in different areas. A number of facilities such as allotment of land, water, electricity, machinery on concessational rates, rebate in taxes, loans and allotment of controlled raw material etc. were offered to the new entrepreneurs, who established their industries in the Industrial Estates.

Small Urban Industrial Estate, Guna

Commensurate with the above policy, way back in 1956-57, 40 bigha of land was acquired for the development of this Estate and was made over by the Government to Industries Department for the establishment of Cycle Parts Factory in Guna.

The development and construction work in this Estate was completed by the year 1964-65. Five sheds of 65' x 33' each, consisting of 14 rooms, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,02,200. The following industries are running in this Estate :—

1. M/s. Radhakrishnan Metal Industries
2. M/s. Ambika Industries
3. M/s. Santosh Agro-Engineering Works
4. M/s. Bhaiya Casing, Capping and Wood-Works
5. M/s. Roop Sadhna Paints and Varnish, and Chemical Works
6. M/s. M. P. Agro-Industries.

The rest of the area has been divided into 23 plots of varying sizes. Of these, 7 plots have already been allotted to two small scale units, of which M/s. Re-rolling Mills has already started functioning. Two plots have also been allotted under the scheme for educated unemployed, on which four sheds were being constructed in 1975.

Additional land in Guna and Kushmauda, measuring 97.509 hectare is also proposed to be acquired for the establishment of another industrial estate.

Industrial Arts

As has been described earlier, Chanderi in Guna District has been famous for its exquisite *saris* richly embroidered with gold and silver work. Except for this artistic *sari* industry which, really transcends purely commercial considerations, no other industry could be mentioned for its artistic excellence in this District. Early in 20th Century, while referring to the muslin *saris* produced in Chanderi, C. E. Luard paid rich tribute to their delicacy and unusual fineness.¹ Inheriting the artistic skill, the master weavers of this place are still nourishing the same under Government patronage. Not only the richly embroidered *saris* have been endeared within the country it has become a craze in foreign fashion world also.

Industrial Potential

Except for limestone no minerals of importance are found in Guna District. But it offers all the basic infrastructural and economic facilities to the prospective entrepreneurs for planning and phasing of new industries in this area. Categorized in "B" as the industrially backward district, the State Government have approved Chachaura, Raghogarh and Guna Development Blocks of the District for 10 per cent capital subsidy to the new Industries proposed to be set up here. At Guna, developed plots and constructed sheds are made available to them in the Industrial Estates of Guna. Additional land is also being acquired in Guna and Kasmauda to establish and Industrial Area.

With its black cotton soil and moderate climate, Guna is predominantly an agricultural district. Primarily a wheat producing area, the other crops raised here are *jowar*, gram, maize, *alsi*, sugarcane, *rai*, *sarsoon* and *til*. Drained by the Parvati, Sindh and Betwa rivers, the principal sources of irrigation are, however, wells, (11,030 ha.) and canals (8,115 ha.).

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 212.

Livestock resources are also not lagging behind. With its 59.58 lakh cattle wealth, averaging 50 cattle per 100 persons, Guna District is still deficient in milk supply. Animal bones, which were exported till recently, have found local market after the establishment of a bone mill.

Of its 1,56,000 hectares area under forest, the main forest wealth of Guna constitutes of teak *salar*, and fire-wood, bamboo, *tendu-patta* and honey. In 1962-63, the production of teak was 30,000 cft., bamboo 500 tons, 1.68 lakh tons of fire-wood, 34 tonnes of gum and 1,130 tons of *tendu-patta*.

Adequate and regular power supply and transport and communication facilities are other vital prerequisites for the establishment of new industries. With the availability of Chambal Hydel Power, supplied through 8 distributing centres, the District is no more deficient in respects of power supply. The power has now reached to its 137 villages, facilitating the decentralization of industrial units.

Guna is also well served by different means of communications. Bina-Kota branch of the Western Railways connects Guna with important centres. Situated on Agra-Bombay National Highway, Guna is also well connected with flourishing towns, business and industrial centres like Indore, Ujjain, Gwalior, etc.

In view of the availability of resources as described above, the Survey Committee of the Industries Department in their Report in 1981 recommended the establishment of the following industries at Guna in different sectors.¹

LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

Card and Hard Board Factory

As said earlier, Guna being primarily an agricultural area, wheat, gram, maize, jowar, *til*, sugarcane and pulses etc., are the principal crops of the District. Chaff obtained from these crops, forms the principal raw material for the production of hard or card boards. The prospects of establishing a unit producing 6 to 10 tonnes of card and hard mill-board are rated high.

Roller-Flour Mill

A sizable quality of wheat which constitutes a major product of the District is presently transported to other areas for industrial or non-industrial purposes. It is estimated that about 12 to 15 thousand tonnes of wheat is exported. Considering the availability of surplus wheat as raw material, a unit with an estimated installed capacity of producing 20 to 25 tonnes of flour per day can be established at Guna.

1. Andyogik Avin Vikas Ki Sambhavanayen, Guna District, 1969-70 (Industries Department).

Paper Pulp or Rayon Staple Fiber Factory

As stated earlier 1.56 lakh hectares of the District area is under forest. Soft wood, grass and bamboo, which forms the principal raw material for such an industrial unit, are adequately available from the local forest. Much of the bamboo from Bajrangarh bamboo forest is presently exported from Guna. Considering the availability of raw material for such a unit at Guna, it is estimated that a factory with an installed, capacity of producing 15 to 20 thousand tonnes of paper pulps or rayon staple fibre can be started.

Solvent Extraction Plant

Sizeable area of the District is under oilseeds production, and in 1972-73, about 25.8 thousand hectares was under these crops. Producing about 12.00 thousand tonnes of oil-seed per year, a number of smaller oil manufacturing units are already running in the small scale and household sector. However, prospects for establishing a large or a medium scale unit producing 10 to 20 tonnes of oil can per day, and a sister unit for manufacturing cattle-feed exists at Guna.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

A few industrial manufacturing traditional items. Such as *bidi*, handloom cloth, leather goods particularly shoes, oil, *dal*, furniture, electrical workshops, utensils, etc., were already running in the District on small scale when the Industries Department of the state conducted the Industrial Potentiality Survey during the early sixties of the Century. In their Report, a number of items were recommended for manufacture which included *chuna*, bricks, *bidi catchu*, honey bonemill, tannery, milk-products, cycle parts, utensils, nuts, tools and nails, plastic goods, confectionery goods and biscuits, agricultural implements, ice factory hardwares, tiles etc.

In the following years of the decade, a number of industrial units were consequently started of which cycle industry, utensil manufacturing units, ice and ice candy, bone mill, agricultural implements, paints and varnish industry may be mentioned. A reference to the same has already been made earlier. At the close of this decade, again as assessment was made by the Industries Department of the State and the prospects of the following small scale industries were visualized.

Agricultural Implements and Tools

With the growing modernization of agriculture the traditional and old style implements are gradually being replaced with modern implements. In the year 1969-70, there were 180 tractors, 229 diesel pumps and 12 electric pumps were in operation. Side by side it was estimated that 1.04 lakh o.l ploughs and 0.46 lakhs bullock carts were there. Considering a spurt in the demand for improved agricultural implements in the District, units for manufacturing these items could be started at Ashoknagar, Guna and Mungaoli.

Fertilizers and Insecticide Production

A bone mill is already running in the District which is producing bone powder. Based on bone-powder a mixed fertilizer and insecticide manufacturing plant could be started at Guna.

Plastic Goods and Pipe

Plastic goods are fast replacing the traditional articles in all the walks of life. Not only in agriculture, its goods are making inroads in the field of industries, transport and communications and the like, P.V.C. pipes are fast replacing cement spun and G.I. pipes for being cheaper and useful. For catering to local demand of these goods, units for manufacturing plastic goods, pipes, etc., could be started here.

Sheet Metal Products

Cycle parts manufacturing units are already functioning in the District. But scope still lay open for the establishment of a unit manufacturing paddles, brakes, spokes, axles and other parts.

Automobile Parts

Similarly, unit for manufacturing conduit pipe, steel furniture, nails, nuts and bolts, etc. could also be started in Guna. Situated on Agra-Bombay Road, Guna is an important centre for road traffic-both heavy and light and offers good prospects for automobile parts manufacturing units.

Chemicals and Paints

Till the year 1970, except for a few units manufacturing paints which cater for a small fraction of the local demand, the greater part of it as also of colours and chemicals is met through imports. Therefore, the report indicated the prospects of establishing units for producing ~~steel~~ polishing items, cosmetic products, detergents, etc., which are of common use.

Other Industries

Besides, prospects of starting new units or expansion of the existing over of forest-based industries such as *bidi* catchu, honey, sawing of wood, livestock based industries such as tannery, milk and milk products, cattle feed; agriculture based units of *dal*-mill, oil-mill, bakery and biscuits, hard ware products, and repairing workshops, ice manufacturing, cold storage, handloom, hosiery goods, etc., are also there.

Labour and Employees Organisations

No reference to the existence of any association during the past is found in the District. The earliest to establish was perhaps the Madhya Pradesh Motor Karmachari

Sangh, Guna in 1962. It is a representative union of public motor transport workers under the Industrial Relations Act, 1960. It is affiliated to Indian National Trade Union Congress. The other approved Union was Madhya Pradesh Vidyut Karmachari Sangh (Federation), Jabalpur, which covered the electricity generation, transmission and distribution worker's of Guna. It was approved in the year 1971.¹

Yet another registered union was of workers in Madhya Pradesh Rajya Udyog Nigam Karmachari Sangh, Cycle Industry, Guna. It was registered in 1972 and has a membership of 35 workers, approximately.

Welfare of Industrial Labour

Devoid of any major industrial activity during the past and to a great extent even now, no voluntary efforts on the part of employers are noticed in the District. However, reference to the construction of an Industrial Colony of weavers at Chanderi is found for which a grant of Rs. 9,000 was given by the Government. The three public sector unions, referred to above have hardly anything commendable at their credit. However, a host of statutory labour legislation adopted or enacted during the past when the area was under Princely Rule or Madhya Bharat Union were also applicable to the class of industrial labour in Guna. After the emergence of new State in 1956, the District came into the regular stream of welfare legislations enacted or extended from time to time in the State.

Statutory Welfare Legislations**The Indian Factories Act, 1948**

The Factories Act was made applicable in Madhya Pradesh in 1949. The Act seeks to cover all factories employing 10 or more workers with power and 20 or more workers without power. In 1972, there were 13 registered factories, besides 2 units, registered under Section 85 (declared by notification). The provisions of the Act covers an estimated number of 591 workers engaged in these factories. The Act seeks to regulate the working conditions in the factories and guarantee a few basic facilities such as provision of dining sheds, rest sheds, drinking water facilities, proper covering of machines, etc.

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

The provisions of the Act were not extended to this District.

Shops and Establishment Act, 1958

The Act seeks to regulate the working conditions, etc., of the employees engaged in the unorganised industrial sector such as shops and establishments in towns. In Guna District, the Act extends to two towns, namely, Guna and Ashoknagar. Of the 1,573

1. Labour Statistics, 1972, p. 318.

working units in both the towns in December, 1971, 873 were in Guna and 700 in Ashoknagar.¹ Benefitting 703 employees of these shops, of which 380 were enumerated in the former and 323 in the latter town, the Act protected the employees against exploitation of any sort.

Beedi and Cigar Workers' (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

Beedi workers were generally left out from the purview of the various labour legislations owing to certain limitations and special employment conditions. A separate Act, therefore, was enacted by the centre in the year 1966, which came into force in Madhya Pradesh in April, 1968. It guarantees to the workers, the benefit of paid holidays, right to appeal against termination from services, maternity benefits etc. The wages in the industry are already covered under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act. Since 1970, the number of establishments covered under this Act increased from 75 to 105 in 1974. With a total employment of 1,425 in 1970.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

With a view to protect the wages of unorganised section of manual workers, the Act seeks to fix up wages of these workers and revise them from time to time. The hours of work, over-time, weekly off, etc., are also covered under the provisions of the Act. The number of establishments covered under the provisions of this Act increased from 4,005 in 1970 to 4,384 in 1972 and 5,075 in 1974.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

All factories covered under the Factories Act 1948 and all establishments employing 20 or more workers are covered under the provisions of this Act. This Act has been an important legislation, which at times becomes the bone of contention among the workers and the management. A minimum of 4 percent and maximum of 20 percent of bonus has been fixed under the regulation of the Act. Since 1969-70, the bonus paying establishments had increased from 10 to 14 in 1972-73. But their number declined to 7 in 1973-74. Benefitting 809 workers to the extent of Rs. 86,411 in 1969-70, their number and amount respectively increased to 1,224 and Rs. 83,871 in 1970-71; 1,312 and Rs. 2,15,319 in 1971-72 and the maximum 1,321 and Rs. 23,82,237 in 1972-73. The year 1973-74, however, witnessed a decline in the number of bonus receiving workers to 551 to whom a sum of Rs. 1,14,341 was distributed.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Adoption of this Central Act, seeks to amicably settle and avoid the disputes arising between the workers and managements. The Act is only applicable to the establishments which are not covered under the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, 1960. During the year 1972-73 and 1973-74, a day's stoppage of work each was reported which involved 253 workers in both the years. The number of man-days lost in 1972-73 was 253 and in 1973-74, 7,590. Besides, two cases were also reported under Industrial Relations Act, 1960 in 1969-70 and 1971-72 in Guna District.

1. M. P. Labour Statistics, 1972, pp. 48-49.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

History of Indigenous Banking

Banking history of the District is not available, apart from the general trade practices prevailing in the erstwhile Gwalior State, of which Guna was a district. Due to paucity of records it is difficult to trace precisely the emergence, growth or decline of various financial institutions in the District. In former days banking business was generally carried on by the local moneylenders. The bankers and money lenders in the area were mostly Marwari merchants. Petty money lenders were found in all villages of any size, which were the main source of finance to cultivators. The interest charged whether in kind or cash was usually very high and often exorbitant. As for transactions in kind, the *sawai* system was prevalent. In cash transactions, rate of interest generally charged was 2 to 4 per cent per mensem and in bad years or when security is poor 6 to 12 per cent interest was charged.¹ Thus, the age-old institution of money lenders was the main agency meeting the credit requirements of the district's economy in the past.

Indebtedness

Account of indebtedness in the rural and urban areas of Guna District is not available in old records. No estimates can be made of the volume of indebtedness in the District, but some thing can be gathered from the report of the Economic and Industrial Survey Commission appointed by the former Gwalior State.

The commission in its Report, published in 1932 has made some significant observations on the economic condition of the people—"Drought of scanty and capricious rain fall, loans on heavy rate of interest, ruinous litigation and extravagant ceremonial rites and traditional customs, communal squabbles, conservatism, illiteracy and high land assessment are the chief causes of the poverty of agriculturists. A former or tenant is steeped in debt. He can shake off his burden only when his crops are bumper and fetch good prices. These factors are dependent upon nature and trade."² Thus the indebtedness among cultivators was mainly due to exorbitant rates of interest charged by money lenders, highly expensive ceremonies, litigations and poor rains.

No economic survey or investigation of indebtedness in the District has been conducted in recent years also. But the Reserve Bank of India under took a survey of rural credit in Shivpuri District in 1951, which is adjoining to Guna District. The result of this survey can, with certain reservations, be treated as representative of prevailing conditions in Guna District also. The survey revealed that the proportion of indebted families in Shivpuri district, in the case of cultivating, non-cultivating and all families was 65.3, 36.6 and 60.6 per cent, respectively, and the average debt per indebted family in each of the above mentioned categories was Rs. 387, Rs. 261 and Rs. 375, respectively. They calculated the total debt per cultivating family as Rs. 253, out of

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 98.

2. Report of the Economic and Industrial Survey Commission, 1932, p. 87.

which Rs. 209 was borrowed from professional moneylenders, and the rest, Rs. 26 came from Government sources, Rs. 11 from landlords, while Rs. 3 were borrowed from cooperative and commercial banks and the remaining Rs. 3 from relatives. The total debt in the case of non-cultivating family was Rs. 96. Out of this Rs. 88 were borrowed from the professional moneylenders, Rs. 4 from relatives and Rs. 3 from land-lords. This analysis brings out clearly the immense importance of the money lenders as a credit agency in the field of rural indebtedness in this area.

General Credit Facilities Available

The credit needs of the district's economy are met now, by both the organised and un-organised sectors of money market. The organised sector consists of the joint stock banks, cooperative banks and credit societies, and other specialised financial institutions. The un-organised sector is largely made-up of registered and un-registered money-lenders.

Money-lenders

In Guna District, the money-lenders have a prominent position as elsewhere in India. The agricultural base of the district's economy, non-availability of institutional credit and extravagant habits of cultivators were the main factors which helped the money lenders to dominate the credit economy of the District, and compelled the small traders, cultivators and other needy persons to approach them. Exorbitant rates of interest were charged in the past by the money lenders.

In order to make better provision for the regulation and control of the transactions of money-lending, the money lenders Act was passed in 1934. Under this Act registration of every person who carried on or intends to carry on the money lending business was made compulsory. According to provision of the Act, regular maintenance of accounts, supply of statement and receipts for repayment of loan to debtor by money-lender was also made essential. It was also provided that in the absence of agreement, the money-lender shall not include the interest or any portion of it in the principal sum, and there shall be shown separately in the opening balance of each new annual account. Further, no court shall, in respect of any loan made after this Act came into force, decree on account of arrears of interest a sum greater than the principal of the loan. In 1950 the Moneylenders Act (Act No. 62 of 1950) came into force. Initially, the Act was applicable only to those moneylenders who advanced loans to agriculturists. The Act provided for the registration of every moneylender by an application to the sub-registrar of any pargana of the district in which the principal place of his business was located. Any moneylender who failed to register himself as provided under the Act was prohibited from bringing any suit against a client for the recovery of his loans.¹

It cannot, however, be said with certainty that all persons doing the business of money lending got themselves registered. The number of un-registered money lenders

¹ Ranvir Saxena, Tribal Economy in Central India, 1964, pp. 225-226.

in the District is not available, but estimated to be large. Tahsil-wise number of registered money-lenders in Guna District is given below.

Table No. VI-1
Registered Money Lenders in the District

Year	Guna	Ashoknagar	Mungaoli	Raghogarh	Chachoda
1970-71	39	24	45	20	20
1971-72	35	29	40	12	6
1972-73	38	35	59	11	14
1973-74	49	45	51	18	8
1974-75	41	47	72	31	20

Source.—District Registrar, Guna

Joint Stock Banks

Commercial banks in the District transact all type of banking business, lend money to traders, cultivators, industrial units, professionals and to other depositors. These were generally located at places of agricultural marketing and trade which are mainly the characteristics of urban or semi-urban centres. But after nationalisation these banks are keen to serve the backward and weaker sections of the society in unbanked rural areas of the District.

History of Commercial Banking

Modern banking institution came into existence in Guna District in 1938, when the Imperial Bank of India opened a branch at Ashoknagar. By the end of 1944 two branches of the Imperial Bank of India were functioning at Guna and Ashoknagar. The Imperial Bank of India was nationalised and named as State Bank of India in 1955. Punjab National Bank opened its branches at Guna and Ashoknagar in 1948 and 1959, respectively. State Bank of Indore started its branches at Guna in 1960 and at Ashoknagar and Mungaoli in 1961. After a gap of a decade it opened branches at Raghogarh, Chanderi and Chachoda in 1970, at Kumbhraj and Aron in 1971, at Ruthiai and Isagarh in 1972 and an agriculture branch at Mungaoli in 1974.

Branch Expansion

There were 5 branch offices of commercial banks in Guna District in 1967. The

banking activities in Guna District spread after the nationalisation of banks in 1969. By the end of 1970, the number of banking offices increased to 8, which further increased to 13 till 1972 and 14 in 1974. Apart from these, Central Cooperative Bank, Guna is also transacting banking business in the District.

Spread of Banking

By the end of December, 1971, average population per banking office in Guna District was 1,36,000 while the State average was 1,31,000. With the spread of banking, the average population per banking office in the District was reduced to 85,000 persons per banking office at the end of June, 1969. With the expansion of banking facilities the district average again decreased to 78,000 persons per banking office at the end of June, 1972.

At the end of September, 1970, Guna District was ranked 216 in average population per banking office in district-wise data arranged in ascending order of population served in the Country.

Volume of Business

The working of the commercial banks in the District, during the past few years has shown progress in all the important fields of their activities, viz. branch expansion, deposits and advances, and finances to weaker and priority sectors etc. The number of banking offices and their deposits and advances in Guna District are given in the Table below—

Table No. VI—2
Deposits and Advances of Banks in the District

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year (End of June)	Functioning Offices	Deposits		Advances	
		Reporting Offices	Amount	Reporting Offices	Amount
1970	7	4	36	5	49
1971	8	8	1.08	5	48
1972	10	9	1.21	9	97
1973	-	-	1.72	-	98

Source—Reserve Bank of India Bulletin

Out of 10 banking offices in the District, 4 were in rural areas and 6 were in semi-urban areas. Bank deposits and advances in semi-urban areas were Rs. 1.16 lakh and Rs. 96 lakh, respectively. In rural areas 3 banking offices reported their deposits and advances to be Rs. 5 lakh and Rs. 1 lakh, respectively.

Outstanding Credit

As at the end of June, 1972, out-standing credit of 8 reporting bank offices in Guna District amounted to be Rs. 97.46 lakh of which Rs. 9.68 lakh were reported to be in agriculture and allied activities, Rs. 63.47 lakh in trade, Rs. 6.76 lakh in personal accounts, Rs. 9.80 lakh in other occupations and Rs. 7.75 lakh in industries (including Rs. 0.59 lakh in small scale industries). Total out-standing credit in industries included Rs. 7.17 lakh in manufacturing industries, Rs. 0.42 lakh in transport and storage, and Rs. 0.16 lakh in other industries.

Finances to Priority Sectors

The banks are now trying to meet the genuine needs of the cultivators, medium and small industrial units and also those of small traders. Special efforts are being made to meet the credit needs of the neglected sectors of the District's economy. By the end of November, 1973, outstanding loans of State Bank of Indore in Guna District amounted to be Rs. 37.72 lakh in agriculture, Rs. 10.48 lakh in small scale industries and Rs. 21.18 lakh in other priority sectors. By the end of December, 1974, Punjab National Bank, Guna advanced loans of Rs. 3.17 to agriculture, Rs. 2.83 lakh to small scale industries, Rs. 0.28 lakh to retail trade and Rs. 0.05 lakh to professionals and self employed persons. Out-standing credit of Ashoknagar branch of Punjab National Bank amounted to be Rs. 9.24 lakh in agriculture, Rs. 2.79 lakh in small scale industries and Rs. 0.10 lakh in retail trade by the end of December, 1974.

Finances to Surrendered Debtors

Finances were provided by the State Bank of India, Bina to surrendered debtors of Navjeevan Shivir (Open Jail), Mungaoli for various trade activities. In 1974, the Bank advanced 10 loans of Rs. 2,000 each for purchasing of buffalos, 2 loans of Rs. 300 each for black smithy, one loan of Rs. 500 for tailoring and one loan of Rs. 1,000 for carpentry in 1974. These loans were fully repaid by the end of March, 1975. In 1975, the Bank again financed 6 loans of Rs. 3,000 each for purchasing buffalos and 12 loans of Rs. 1,000 each for purchasing of she-goats.

Lead Bank Scheme

Under this scheme State Bank of Indore was designated as the "lead bank" in Guna District, with the responsibility for taking the leading role in surveying the credit needs in development of branch banking and extension of credit facilities in the District. Bank is expected to act as a consortium leader for opening of new branches, as well as for meeting the credit requirements. It will also invoke the cooperation of other banks operating in the District.

Co-operative Credit

History of Cooperative Credit

The co-operative credit movement in this area was started during the first decade of the present century, to save the agriculturists from the clutches of money lenders. The former Gwalior State thought it desirable to finance them directly out of its own funds and definite beginning in this direction was made in the year 1903, when rules embodying the terms and conditions on which such loans would be granted were adopted. These rules were later amended and consolidated in an enactment known as the Agricultural Banks Act, 1909. This Act provided for the establishment of Agricultural Bank at the tahsil headquarters. These banks were concerned only with lending State funds to needy cultivators and recovering it in due course. By the year 1916 many defects were noticed in the working of agricultural banks. Therefore the State authorities decided to start cooperative societies, and to close the agricultural banks in due course. In pursuance of this decision, cooperative societies were gradually organised and new banking institutions were started at district and *pargana* headquarters to replace the agricultural banks. In January, 1918, the State passed an Act known as the Co-operative Societies Act, Gwalior, on the lines of the British India Cooperative Societies Act II of 1912. In the preamble of the Act it was stated that the object of the Act is "the promotion of thrift, self help and mutual assistance among persons of common economic needs, whose means of income are limited, such as agriculturists, artisans, small traders etc." In 1922, the Esagarh District Cooperative Bank was established to provide credit facilities to needy cultivators in all the four *parganas* of the District. The Bank had its branches at Guna, Mungaoli and Chachoda. In October, 1925, an Act known as the Banks Act was passed. By this Act, the Agricultural Banks Act, 1909 was repealed and the district and *pargana* banks which were governed by the Co-operative Societies Act, were brought under the operation of the new Banks Act. In 1925, the number of agricultural co-operative credit societies in Guna District was 136 of which 38 were in Esagarh *pargana*, 36 in Mungaoli, 59 in Bajrangarh and 3 in Kumbharaj *pargana*. In 1930, their number increased to 381, of these 98 were in Esagarh *pargana*, 144 in Mungaoli, 89 in Bajrangarh and 50 in Kumbharaj *pargana*. The District Co-operative Bank suffered a loss up to 1940 but thereafter it was reorganised and progressed well.

Presently, the cooperative credit structure for short and medium term credit in Guna District includes a central cooperative bank at district level and primary credit societies at base. For long term credit there is a land development bank in the district. Thus, the cooperative credit sector in Guna District consists of the District Central Cooperative Bank, the District Land Development Bank, 186 agricultural credit societies and 11 non-agricultural credit societies.

The Guna Central Cooperative Bank, Guna

The Esagarh District Cooperative Bank was established at Guna on 24th July, 1922. At the time of inception it had an authorised capital of Rs. One lakh divided into two thousand shares of Rs. 50 each. Area of operation of the Bank was in Pachhar

(Ashoknagar), Mungaoli, Bajrangarh and Kumbharaj *parganas* of the District. In 1923, it opened its branches at Ashoknagar, Chachoda and Mungaoli. In August, 1941 its name was changed as the Guna Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Guna. The Bank progressed well and it opened branches at Raghogarh in 1954, Aaron in 1957 and Chanderi in 1958. Kumbharaj and Maksodangarh branches were opened in 1964 and 1965, and Guna, Banori and Myana branches in 1966. In 1968 Esagarh branch of the Bank was started. Shadora and Piparai branches were started in 1970 and 1971, and Mragwas and city branch Guna in 1973 and 1974, respectively. Thus, at present 16 branch offices of the Bank are functioning in the District. The Bank deals in all type of banking business, but its main function continues to be to finance agricultural operations through its affiliated cooperative societies. The Table given below depicts the progress made by the Bank.

Table No. VI-3
Progress of the Guna Central Cooperative Bank, Guna

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Member-ship	Share Capital	Working Capital	Deposits	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding
1956-57	711	2.56	31.17	18.19	-	17.44
1960-61	711	6.58	64.16	31.05	47.06	44.65
1965-66	1050	12.97	130.61	55.05	-	95.01
1970-71	581	24.71	207.07	69.76	90.63	186.78
1971-72	627	26.41	241.77	60.70	102.98	200.28
1972-73	629	27.85	255.42	79.18	122.10	211.60
1973-74	728	28.12	262.76	110.31	158.46	199.05

Source:—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Guna

The Bank provides short-term and mid-term loans to cultivators and member societies. The bulk of the advances goes to agricultural sector through the affiliated primary credit societies. Non-agricultural sector financed by the Bank consists of marketing, industrial and consumer's cooperative societies. The progress made by the Bank is quite impressive which is indicated by the increase in the volume of working capital, the volume of deposits and the amount of loans advanced. However, in respect of loans out-standing the position does not appear to be very satisfactory. The Bank earned profits of Rs. 1.76 lakh in 1972-73 and Rs. 2.52 lakh in 1973-74.

Guna District Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd., Guna

The Guna District Cooperative Land Development Bank was established in September, 1963, with headquarters at Guna. The area of the Bank is whole of the Guna District. The Bank has five branches at Ashoknagar (1968), Chachoda (1970), Mungaoli (1971), Raghogarh (1972) and Guna (1973). It is catering to the long-term and mid-term needs of the cultivators in the District. The main statistics regarding progress and working of the Bank are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-4
District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Guna

(Amount in lakh Rs.)					
Year	Member-ship	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding
1969-70	6010	1.71	24.45	11.49	22.74
1970-71	7365	2.29	29.46	7.52	28.36
1971-72	9317	3.24	39.20	11.38	37.15
1972-73	13484	6.53	83.20	33.51	68.03
1973-74	17014	9.74	124.70	29.77	118.93

Source :— District Land Development Bank, Guna

The figures in the above table are self explanatory. Progress of the Bank is satisfactory in all the fields of its activities. Membership of the Bank increased from 6,010 in 1969-70 to 17,014 in 1973-74. Share capital and working capital increased from Rs. 1.71 lakh and Rs. 24.45 lakh in 1969-70 to Rs. 9.74 lakh and Rs. 124.70 lakh in 1973-74, respectively.

The Bank provided loans of Rs. 29.77 lakhs to cultivators for capital expenditure of a permanent nature to be incurred on agricultural operations during the year 1973-74. Of these Rs. 11.83 lakh were given for construction of wells, Rs. 3.59 lakh for purchasing of diesel pumps, Rs. 0.36 lakh for electric pumps and Rs. 13.99 lakh for tractors. Apart from these, Rs. 7.12 lakh and Rs. 1.45 lakh were advanced under the Agriculture Refinance Corporation's scheme in 1972-73 and 1973-74, and Rs. 22.52 lakhs under the World Bank Project in 1973-74 for agricultural improvements.

Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies

The main purpose of agricultural co-operative credit societies is to borrow funds from the members and other sources to be utilised for advancing loans to member cultivators and promotion of thrift. Some of these societies are also working as agents for the joint sale of agricultural and domestic requirements of their members, and for hiring of implements and machinery. Their progress in Guna District for the past few years is given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI-5
Agricultural Credit Societies in Guna District

(Amount in lakh Rs.)			
Year	Number of Societies	Membership	Working Capital
1960-61	615	20,006	55.36
1965-66	502	34,839	121.50
1971-72	184	42,495	230.62
1972-73	184	42,709	323.76
1973-74	186	60,786	720.39

Source :— Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Guna

The facts given above indicate that agricultural credit societies have made considerable progress in the District. To make them more effective in operation efforts were made to reorganise these societies in a more sizeable and better organised shape. This has resulted in decreasing the number of these societies from 502 in 1965-66 to 186 in 1973-74, but the membership and working capital increased from 34,839 and Rs. 121.50 lakh to 60,786 and Rs. 720.39, respectively. In 1973-74 out of 186 societies, 40 were functioning in Guna Tahsil, 42 in Ashoknagar Tahsil, 37 in Mungaoli Tahsil, 35 in Raghogarh Tahsil and 32 in Chachoda Tahsil.

Non-agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

Non-agricultural cooperative credit societies in general may be divided into banking societies of large and small size, which aim at doing banking business for providing finance to small traders, entrepreneurs, individual, and the other societies of wage

earners. The main statistics regarding these societies in Guna District are given below:—

Table No. VI-6
Non-agricultural Credit Societies in the District

(Amount in lakh Rs.)			
Year	Number of Societies	Membership	Working Capital
1960-61	6	136	0.11
1965-66	9	153	0.41
1971-72	10	309	1.23
1972-73	10	324	2.47
1973-74	11	305	1.88

Source:— Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Guna

Total number and membership of these societies in the District increased from 6 and 136 in 1960-61 to 11 and 305 in 1973-74, respectively, and working capital also increased from Rs. 0.11 lakh to Rs. 1.88 lakh during the same period. The non-agricultural credit societies in respect of their membership and numbers stand no comparison with the agricultural societies.

In 1973-74, of the 11 functioning societies, 5 were in Guna Tahsil, 3 in Ashoknagar 2 in Chachoda and one in Mungaoli Tahsil.

OTHER FINANCIAL ORGANISATIONS

Small Saving Schemes

The organisations attracting and mobilising the savings in the District are, Post Office Saving Schemes and Life Insurance. The small saving schemes which continued their operations in Guna District are (1) Post Office Saving Bank Account, (2) 12 years National plan Certificates (3) 15 years Annuity Certificates (4) 10 years Treasury

Saving Deposits and, (5) Cumulative Time Deposit Schemes. The gross and net deposits in these schemes in Guna District are given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI-7
Post Office Saving Schemes in the District
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Progressive Total		Yearly Net Target
	Gross	Net	
1967-68	12.67	1.81	5
1968-69	11.99	2.59	6
1969-70	15.52	3.76	6
1970-71	22.18	8.12	6
1971-72	24.66	9.12	7

Source:— Regional Director, National Savings, Indore

The small saving per capita at the 1971 population was approximately Rs. 1.16 in 1971-72. The achievements of the Saving Schemes in the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are impressive as the yearly target has been exceeded by more than Rs. 2 lakhs.

Life Insurance

Insurance business is the best source of attracting savings of the people with risk covering. The business of life insurance has registered rapid progress after Nationalisation in 1956. A branch office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India was started at Guna in 1959. Area of operation of the Guna Branch is whole of the Guna and Shivpuri Districts. In 1975, total number of agents in Guna District was 87. The business figures of the Guna branch (which includes Shivpuri District also) are given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI-8
Life Insurance Business of Guna Branch
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Number of Policies	Total Sum Assured	Total First Premium
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1970-71	1284	77.11	-
1971-72	1243	84.19	3.19

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1972-73	1493	140.39	2.59
1973-74	1224	114.15	-
1974-75	1172	118.21	3.18

Source :— Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation, Guna

Government Finance

Under the Agriculturist's Loans Act and the Land Improvement Act the Government advances loans to agriculturists for agricultural purposes in the form of taccavi. The industries department of the State also extends financial assistance to small scale and cottage industries under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1958. Details regarding these have been given in the preceding chapters. Apart from these the Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation is also financing the small scale industries in the District.

Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation

The District is being served by the Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation (Indore). As on 31st March, 1975, the Corporation sanctioned and disbursed loans of Rs. 0.76 lakh to 2 small scale industries in the District.

Warehousing

In Guna District four centres of the Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation were opened at Ashoknagar in 1958, Guna in 1961, Mungaoli in 1966 and Pipariagaon in 1967. Pipariagaon centre was closed in 1969. The agriculturists and business men, on production of their warehouse receipts, are entitled to take loan from commercial banks. The year-wise deposits in warehouse centres in Guna District are given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI—9
Deposits in Warehousing Centres in Guna District

Year	Guna	Ashoknagar	Mungaoli
1969-70	46,372	16,763	17,499
1970-71	31,137	2,921	12,059
1971-72	25,516	13,844	5,811
1972-73	84,769	21,056	15,446
1973-74	60,672	19,719	32,763

Source :— Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation, Indore

Stock Exchange

There is no stock exchange in the District.

Currency and Coinage

As Guna (Isagarh) was a district in the former Gwalior State, coins of the former State were prevalent in this district also. In 1819 two mints at Isagarh and Chanderi were opened in Guna District. Chanderi rupee of 173.00 grain in weight was minted in Chanderi mint and Isagarh rupee of 170.15 grain in weight was minted in Isagarh mint. These mints were closed in 1893. Up to 1899 issues of coins from several local mints were current in the former Gwalior State, which included Chandori¹ of Isagarh. In 1899 Chandori coins were called in.² In 1898-99 local currency was replaced by the British rupee.³

The decimal system of currency is in operation since 1957 and all transactions are being carried on the new currency.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Old Time Trade

In early days trade was little developed in this area. Figures are not available by which to trace the course of trade in the former days. But by the end of 19th century, chief articles of imports in the area were salt, sugar, rice, metalware, paper, wool, hardware, piece goods, machinery and kerosine oil. These were principally imported from Bombay, Kanpur, Ahamadabad, Indore and Bhilwara. The principle exports from the area were food grains, seeds, cotton, country cloth and ghee. The most important trading class was of the Marwari Banias. They dealt mainly in grains and piece-goods. Muhammadan Bohoras dealt in metal, hard-ware, machinery, arms, kerosine-oil and European stores. Guna, Mungaoli, Pachhar (Ashoknagar) and Chanderi were the important trading centres in the District.³

Present Day Trade

Persons Engaged in Trade and Commerce

According to 1951 Census Survey, 22,463 persons were engaged in 'Commerce' in Guna District, of these 6,477 were in Guna Tahsil, 3,055 in Raghogarh Tahsil, 5,964 in Pachhar (Ashoknagar) Tahsil, 2,242 in Chachoda Tahsil and 4,725 in Mungaoli Tahsil. Rural and urban break up of persons engaged in 'Commerce' in the District was, 10,145 and 12,318, respectively. The number of persons engaged in trade and commerce was 7,304 in 1961. Of the total 7,304 persons engaged in trade and

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 96.

2. Central India Agency Report, 1898-99, p. 23.

3. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 76-77.

commerce in the District, 2,158 were in Guna Tahsil, 2,071 in Ashoknagar Tahsil, 1,317 in Mungaoli Tahsil, 984 in Raghogarh Tahsil and 774 in Chachoda Tahsil. Number of persons in rural and urban areas of the District was 3,214 and 4,090, respectively. The figures given in the 1961 census is much less compared to 1951 census because perhaps the criteria for enumerating persons engaged in 'trade and commerce' has been changed.

Course of Trade

Guna District is mainly a wheat producing agricultural district, with wheat, juar, grain, maize, linseed, sugar cane, rice and ground-nut as principal produce. The structure of the economy being based on agriculture, the trading activities of the district almost follow the same pattern and direction. Since the economic entity of a district and places is disappearing fast with the increase of transport and communication facilities, it is not possible to mention in absolute terms the volume and value of export and imports of the commodities from and to the District. Inward figures of some important mandies and municipalities may however be dealt with.

Regulated Markets

The main object of the market regulation is to regulate the sale and purchase of agricultural produce and to ensure a fair deal to the producer in mandies. Regulated markets have come up to solve many problems of agricultural marketing by making it more orderly at assembling points. By the year 1974, Guna, Ashoknagar, Mungaoli, Aron, Binaganj, Esagarh, Pipra, Kumbhraj and Raghogarh mandies were regulated in the District.

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Ashoknagar

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Ashoknagar was established in 1922. Wheat, gram, juar, als, tilli and masoor are the main commodities traded in this mandi. Generally, of the total arrivals about 90 per cent. are sent out from Ashoknagar mandi. Inward figures of some important commodities in this mandi are given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI—10
Arrivals in Ashoknagar Mandi

(Amount in lakh Rs.)				
Commodities	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Wheat	13.13	9.20	42.35	85.34
2. Gram	48.48	45.52	101.92	221.61
3. Juar	35.06	22.27	56.30	71.40

(Contd...)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Als	10.20	23.48	34.21	55.65
5. Maize	2.31	3.31	4.18	3.19
6. Ramtilli	1.58	7.44	25.72	57.06
7. Sarson	7.23	0.80	15.18	28.67
8. Masoor	0.33	1.35	2.13	5.26

Source:— Krashi Upaj Mandi, Ashoknagar

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Guna

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Guna was established in 1923. Main commodities transacted in this mandi are Gram, Dhan, Als, Juar, Ramtilli, etc. Arrival of wheat in the mandi is not very prominent. Some important arrivals in Guna mandi are given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI—11
Arrivals in Guna Mandi
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Commodities	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74
1. Wheat	15.93	13.23	11.93
2. Gram	33.61	53.96	73.96
3. Juar	35.81	0.78	36.00
4. Moong	1.34	3.03	6.02
5. Masoor	2.09	2.14	4.82
6. Als	25.47	24.30	43.36
7. Ramtilli	3.48	6.91	31.78
8. Sarson	6.83	8.66	16.24
9. Dhan	35.24	22.21	50.50

Source:— Krashi Upaj Mandi, Guna

During the year 1973-74, total 13,095 qnts. commodities worth of Rs. 281 lakh were traded in this mandi. Generally, 90 per cent. of these commodities were sent out from this mandi.

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Binaganj

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Binaganj was started in 1962-63. Arrivals of some important commodities in this mandi are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI—12
Arrivals in Binaganj Mandi

Commodities	(Amount in lakh Rs.)			
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Juar	1.81	0.18	4.86	0.83
2. Wheat	1.59	1.18	1.13	1.99
3. Tuar	1.73	0.73	0.69	0.38
4. Sarson	0.11	0.23	0.12	0.58
5. Gram	3.19	5.04	4.83	9.11
6. Alsi	0.82	1.06	0.81	3.08
7. Masoor	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.23
8. Dhania	31.70	16.51	18.86	15.10

Source :—Krashi Upaj Mandi, Binaganj

This appears to be a comparatively small mandi where the more important commodity dealt with is Dhania.

Imports in Municipal Limits

The imports in limits of municipalities in Guna District mainly consist of consumer goods like, cloth, sugar, kerosine oil, edible oils, general merchandise, drugs and medicines, metals and metal-wares, building materials etc. Inward transmission

of some important commodities in Guna, Raghogarh and Mungaoli municipalities for the year 1973-74 is given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI—13
Inward of Commodities in Municipal Limits
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Commodities	Guna	Mungaoli	Raghogarh
1. Food and beverages	2,59,670 qnts.	0.73	9,027 qnts. 2.79 Rs.
2. Light, fuel and perfumes	24.65	0.02	885 qnts. 0.60 Rs.
3. Building materials	37.09	..	2.31
4. Drugs and medicines	20.70	0.25	318 qnts. 0.42 Rs.
5. Cut-piece and silk cloth	83.77	1.56	6.51
6. Metals and metal-ware	36.64	0.60	0.62
7. Miscellaneous	..	0.08	1.12

Source :— Municipalities, Guna, Mungaoli, Raghogarh

Centres of Whole-sale and Retail Trade

All the Tahsil headquarters, banking and mandi centres in the District have whole-sale and retail trade facilities. The important business centres in District are Guna, Ashoknagar, Mungaoli, Raghogarh, Chachoda, Chanderi, Aron, Kumbhraj, Ruthai, Esagarh, Binaganj and Piparia. Apart from these, bulk of the retail trading and commercial activities takes place in periodical village markets and fairs and melas.

Fairs and Melas

In early days melas have been an inevitable part of the district's religious life. Later, they assumed commercial character also. In all 18 fairs and melas were

held in Guna District according to 1961 census. Of these 6 were held in Mungaoli Tahsil, 4 in Guna Tahsil, 3 each in Aron and Chachoda Tahsils and 2 in Raghogarh Tahsil. A list of fairs and melas held in the District is given in Appendix.

Rural Marketing Centres

Weekly or fortnightly markets are a regular feature of our rural economy. Bulk of the trade and commercial activities in the rural areas of the District takes place on the bazar days. In Guna District 46 periodical markets were held in rural areas in 1961, of these 12 were held in Raghogarh Tahsil, 10 in Mungaoli Tahsil, 9 each in Guna and Chachoda Tahsils and 6 in Ashoknagar Tahsil.

Cooperative Marketing

The idea of cooperation in the field of marketing was primarily introduced with the hope that it would bring prosperity to the cultivators and consumers for improving the system of agricultural marketing and distribution of essential commodities on a reasonable price. The cooperative marketing sector in the District consists of 5 cooperative marketing societies, 7 primary consumer's cooperative stores, 1 whole sale consumer's cooperative store and one branch office of the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation.

Cooperative Marketing Societies

The District has 5 cooperative marketing societies at Ashoknagar (1957), Guna and Mungaoli (1959), Aaron (1960) and Binaganj (1963). These marketing societies are engaged in distribution of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers pesticides and agricultural implements, and also in purchase and sale of agricultural produce. Besides, they deal in general merchandise. The progress of cooperative marketing societies in Guna District for the past few years is given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI—14
Cooperative Marketing Societies in Guna District

(Amount in lakh Rs.)					
Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchase	Sales
1969-70	628	2.58	13.01	3.03	27.54
1970-71	661	3.48	12.00	27.03	27.83
1971-72	728	3.49	15.75	36.03	40.75
1972-73	743	3.70	19.30	21.24	41.91
1973-74	831	3.92	25.84	55.02	51.55

Source :—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Guna

These societies provided many facilities to agriculturists by reducing the rate of commission, providing immediate payment after sale, attempting to sell their produce at maximum rate and by providing godown facilities. During the year 1973-74, consumer goods worth Rs. 16.94 lakh and agricultural commodities worth of Rs. 9.35 lakh were distributed by these societies.

Primary Consumer's Cooperative Stores

In all 7 primary consumers cooperative stores were opened in Guna District, one each at Kumbhraj and Mungaoli, two at Ashoknagar, and three stores at Guna. These stores are responsible for proper distribution of consumer goods at a fair price and for controlling the highly increasing prices of essential commodities. Detailed figures regarding working of these stores in the District for the last five years are given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI—15
Consumer's Cooperative Stores in the District

(Amount in Rs.)					
Year	Number of Stores	Membership	Share Capital	Purchase	Sales
1969-70	5	770	12,150	1,08,385	1,09,952
1970-71	5	913	12,201	14,715	15,196
1971-72	5	890	10,829	-	1,09,040
1972-73	7	1,341	27,549	1,93,438	1,90,705
1973-74	7	1,535	30,010	9,05,609	9,11,361

Source :—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Guna

Whole-sale Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd., Guna

Guna District Whole-Sale Consumers Cooperative Store, Guna was registered in October, 1966. It started functioning in March, 1967. The area of operation of the Store is whole of the Guna District. It opened four branches at Aaron, Ashoknagar, Chanderi and Guna cant. Later on Aaron, Ashoknagar and Guna cant branches were closed due to commercial reasons. Presently the Store is trading in goods of common

use like sugar, cloth, tyres and tubes, hosiery, stationery, food grains and kirana goods etc. Business figures of the store are given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI—16
Progress of the Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store, Guna
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Purchase	Sales
1969-70	948	1.48	4.61	4.47
1970-71	973	1.49	2.74	2.91
1971-72	980	1.49	2.97	3.07
1972-73	980	1.49	4.70	4.49
1973-74	1012	2.01	4.57	5.71

Source :—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Guna

The Store earned a profit of Rs. 18,632 in 1972-73, but suffered a loss of Rs. 74,132 in 1973-74.

Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation, Guna

The Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation opened a branch office at Guna in 1965. The area of operation of this branch is whole of the Guna District. The district branch of the Federation is trading in food grains, pulses, consumer goods and providing fertilisers, seeds and agricultural implements to cultivators at reasonable price. Purchase and sales of the Federation in Guna District are given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI—17
M. P. State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Guna Branch
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Purchase	Sales
1969-70	18.08	17.27
1970-71	4.57	9.25
1971-72	8.40	17.53
1972-73	12.97	12.79
1973-74	19.03	15.59

Source :—M. P. State Cooperative Marketing Federation, Guna

State Trading

The main object of state trading is the procurement and distribution of essential commodities viz., wheat, Juar, rice and sugar etc. at a reasonable price. Food Corporation of India, Madhya Pradesh State Commodity Trading Corporation and Apex Marketing Federation are the agencies for purchasing of levy grains. In the year 1974-75, 82,539 qnts. of levy wheat and 1,14,410 qnts. of levy juar were purchased in the District. Distribution of food grains and sugar is done through 41 fair price shops in the District, of these 20 were in Guna Tahsil, 5 each in Ashoknagar and Mungaoli Tahsils, 4 each in Raghogarh and Chanderi Tahsils and 3 in Chachoda Tahsil.

Merchants Association

Trade and commerce being an important activity of modern times, the associations of traders play a vital role in the economic life of the community. Khadyanna Vyapari Sangh, Guna is the important organisation of food grain dealers in the District.

Weights and Measures

Weights and measures used in the former Gwalior State were prevalent in Guna District also. Concerning the weights and measures used in the former Gwalior State Capt. Luard gives the following account in the Gwalior State Gazetteer :—

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

8 Khaskhas	—	1 Chanwal
8 Chanwals	—	1 Ratti
12 Mashas	—	1 Tola
5 Tolas	—	1 Chhatak

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

4 Chhataks	—	1 Paus
2 Paus	—	1 Adhasera (i lb.).
2 Adhseras or 4 pausas	—	1 Seer
5 Seers	—	1 Panseri
20 Seers	—	1 Kham, Maund or Adhaun,
40 Seers or Panseries	—	1 Maund (Pakka Md.)
8 Panseries	—	1 Mani
6 Maunds	—	

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

2	Chhataks	—	1	Adhapai
4	Adhapais	—	1	Adha or semi bottle
2	Adhas	—	1	bottle
20	Bottles	—	1	Canister

"Apothecaries use the following :—

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

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

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

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

8	Jau	—	1	Ungal
4	Ungals	—	1	Girah
4	Girahs	—	1	Balishta
2	Balishtas	—	1	Hath
2	Haths	—	1	Yard
3	Jau	—	1	Inch
12	Inches	—	1	Foot
3	Feet	—	1	Yard

"Silken and cotton thread are often sold by weight. Lachias (bundles) of woollen thread are sold by number. The dozen and kori or score are the units in ordinary use¹. The following surface measures are chiefly used in measuring land, stone, timber and lime are similarly measured.²

* Taken from a post 10-paisa long cloth of 500.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, pp. 78-79.

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

2	Gaz	—	1	Gattha
20	Gaz or			
60	Yards	—	1	Jarib (chain)

"In measuring timber, the following table is used :—

4	Sut	—	1	Pan
4	Pans	—	1	Tassu
12	Tassus	—	1	Yard

"In measuring surface, the following measures are used

20	Anwansi	—	1	Kachwansi
20	Kachwansi	—	1	Biswansi
20	Biswansi	—	1	Biswa
20	Biswas	—	1	Bigha
1.936	Bighas	—	1	Acre ¹

Adoption of All India Standard

With a view to introducing uniform system of weights and measures in the country the Government of India enacted the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 and the State Government enacted the Madhya Pradesh Weights and Measures Act, 1959. According to the provisions of the Act, the metric weights and measures were introduced from the 1st April, 1962.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, pp. 79-80.

CHAPTER-VII

COMMUNICATIONS

The history of routes dates back to the dawn of recorded history and beyond. Their construction began with man's first quest in search of food, water and plunder. With the advancement of the knowledge followed by the invention of energy and power different means of conveyance came into existence. No precise accounts of ancient period regarding roads and other means of communication in the District are available. But because of the fact that this region had a long and eventful history, it may be assumed that some major roads must have existed to serve the needs of the area. It is in the 16th century that we have evidence of systematic road construction.

Old time Trade Routes

In earlier days the routes were unpaved and rivers mostly unbridged. The road system remained badly neglected for long. The initiative to construct roads was taken by Sher-Shah-Suri in the 16th Century. Following the foot-steps of the ancient Indian Kings, he constructed many roads some of which are reported in 'Tarikh-i-sher Shahi'. Agra, the capital town was well connected with various parts of the kingdom and became a virtual centre of military roads running in all directions. Sher Shah (1540-54) opened the Agra-Burhanpur route named as the Great Deccan road which passed through this District. The enthusiasm for road construction continued under the Mughals. The existence of this route has also been mentioned by well known travellers like Tavernier, Terry, Mandelslo, Thomas Roe, Peter Mundy, etc. In view of the high strategic importance of this trunk road, the construction of the Agra-Bombay road was started in 1840 by the East India Company. The company received considerable financial contribution from Gwalior State also for completion. In 1866 after 26 years of construction, this road was handed over to erstwhile Gwalior State, who under took its proper maintenance within the State territory. About 108.8 kilometres of the Agra-Bombay road runs through Guna District. It enters the District at the 184 mile near Taknera village and leaves the District at mile 252 near Penchi village.

Means of Conveyance and Traffic

The roads which were used for communication in the earlier days were mostly narrow, unmetalled and also uneven. The wheeled transport was not much favoured by the people. Generally, man travelled on a horse back or on a Camel. Otherwise an elephant was used by nobles and wealthy people for riding and poor people use to ride on donkey, mule, pony or even on a buffalo. Shorter distances by the wealthier people were travelled in a 'Palkee'. The other forms of transport were Tongas, Bullock Cart and Chariots, etc., which were common vehicles used for both carrying passengers and goods. Bullock Carts, Camels and Packoxen were chiefly used for carrying goods over long distances. The *banjaras* specialised in conveying goods in bulk, such as food grains, sugar and salt on their pack oxen.

History of Road Development

The road system developed by the Mughals served the country for a considerably long time. The necessity of developing the roads in a systematic way was realised by the administration in the middle of the nineteenth century. The development of the railway system was necessarily followed by a change in the scheme of road construction. The old trunk roads lost their value and the policy was adopted of constructing feeder roads to the railway and also roads useful for administrative purposes, bringing large towns, villages and grain centres in touch with the central markets. Gradually the network of roads in the District was expanded and improved. In the years of scarcity road works constituted a major relief operation. During the period between two world wars road construction activities were taken as famine programme and a considerable amount was spent on construction of roads.

During the period of British occupation, Guna was *de-jure* a part of Gwalior State, but the District was known as Isagarh up to 1937, when the name was officially changed to Guna. In 1920-21, this District was traversed with 159 km. roads and Rs. 20,137 were spent on maintenance. The important roads were Isagarh-Pichhoar, Mungaoli-Chanderi, Guna-Bajranggarh, Bina-Chachora, Awan-Maksudangarh and Mungaoli-Bahadurpur. Gwalior State contributed liberally towards road construction as well as on their maintenance. By the year 1930-31, the total kilometrage increased to about 342. In 1945-46, the State maintained about 23 roads with a total length of 584 km. Agra-Bombay road was classified as Second Class Road while other roads were grouped in Third Class. The expenditure on road construction and maintenance was Rs. 2,78,547.¹

The road construction programme made considerable headway on account of the impetus given to it by the Nagpur plan. The post war Road Development Programme prepared for the Gwalior State and the high priority given in the consecutive plans of economic development further impetus in road construction activity in the Guna District.

The famous Nagpur Plan of roads evolved in December, 1943, for the first time in the history of roads in India, gave a systematic classification of roads in the National Highways, State Highways, District roads and Village roads. The objective of this plan was that no village in a well developed agricultural area should remain at a distance of more than 8 kilometres from the main road, while in agricultural area no village should remain more than 32 kilometres from the main road. The Government of India accepted, with effect from April 1, 1947, complete financial liability for the development and maintenance of certain roads provisionally approved by them as suitable for inclusion in a system of 'National Highways'. In the constitution, the subject 'Highways' declared by or under law made by Parliament to be National Highways is a central subject.

¹ Administration Report of Gwalior State 1945-46, p. 310-11.

Road Development after Independence

In the Post-Independence it has been recognised that the transport is the focus of all economic development and without enlarging the system it is futile to think of expansion of trade and promotion of export, or marketing of goods. In this context there was imperative need to 'Open up' this area by a network of rail and road, where there were inaccessible areas, unbridged river cross way, weak bridges and culverts. In recent years, therefore, there has been a remarkable growth and development of transport and communication facilities in the District. By 1st April 1948, the District had 88 miles National Highways and 236 miles State Roads.

The District has been moving fast on the road to prosperity during the plan periods. The State Public Work Department (P. W. D.), Building and Roads Branch is mainly responsible for the construction of roads, bridges and buildings of the State Government and for their maintenance. In 1956, the District was served with 362 miles of road, of which 88 miles were National Highways and 274 miles State Roads. In May, 1957, the Government of India prepared 20 year Road Development Plan (1961-81) which was to commence from the Third Five Year Plan. The achievements of the targets envised in the New Plan was to raise the average road mileage to 52 miles per 100 square miles of area. The objective of the plan was to bring every village (i) in a developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of metalled road and 1.5 miles of any road, (ii) in a semi-developed area, within 8 miles of metalled road and 3 miles of any road, (iii) in an underdeveloped and uncultivable area within 12 miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any road. Since the beginning of Third Five Year Plan efforts have been made to implement the commitments. The total length of roads in the District in 1961 increased to 462 miles, out of this 88 miles were National Highways, 108 miles State Highway, 117 miles District roads, 126 miles Forest Roads and 23 miles Block roads. In recent years, there has been a remarkable growth and development of transport and communication facilities in the District. The table below depicts the progress of road development.

Table No. VII—1
Length of Roads

S. No. Roads		(In km.)		
(1)	(2)	1965-66	1971-72	1973-74
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	National Highways	108.8	108.8	108.8
(2)	Other State Roads	462.4	587.2	664.7
a.	First Class Roads	462.4	510.4	558.8
b.	Second Class Roads	-	-	13.6
c.	Third Class Roads	-	76.8	92.3
Total National and Other State Road		603.2	728.0	773.5

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	Metalled Roads	603.2	651.2	667.6
a.	Bituminous	201.6	388.8	408.2
b.	Water Bound Macadam	401.6	262.4	259.4
(2)	Unmetalled Roads	-	76.8	105.9
a.	Murrum Boulder	-	-	26.0
b.	Motorable	-	35.2	45.8
c.	Unmotorable	-	41.6	34.1

From the above table it is clear that the total length of roads increased from 603.2 km. in 1965-66 to 728 km. in 1971-72 and 773.5 km. in 1973-74. The bituminous surface covers the highest road length of the total kilometrage under Public Works Department. The water bound macadam comes next in order of total road length. This has been made possible largely, because of improvement and new construction under the Five Year Plans. There can be no doubt that, with the clearer appreciation of local needs as a result of economic planning and better estimation of the demands of new industries and increased agricultural production, plans for road on improvement and construction have received more detailed and critical appraisal as part of the over all programme of road development. Special attention is also being paid to the roads for development projects in rural areas as well as backward regions.

Present Position of Roads

The present road system of the District comprised National Highways, State Highways and District roads. The automobile penetrating areas in the interior have brought them closer to the towns and centres of trade. However, even today many villages are not served by any road except pathways and cart-tracks which are open only during the dry season. In 1973-74 the total road kilometrage under P. W. D. was 773.5 km. which shows the density of 5.87 km. per 100 square km. of the area, against the State average of 6.84 km. The ratio between the road kilometrage and population also indicates the backwardness. The pressure of population is 98 kilometre road per 10,000 persons, against 103 km. for Madhya Pradesh 234 km. for India. The details of the existing roads are given below :

National Highways

The Agra-Bombay Road constructed in 1840 passes through the district and once was "the only road worthy of the name in Central India was Agra and Bombay Road which passes through Gwalior, Guna and Bioara to Indore, thence by Mhow and Manpur down the southern slopes of Vindhya, with a ferry across the Nerbudda and so on by Sendhwa and Khargone into Khandesh. The road bore the traffic which passed through Mhow between Northern and Southern India and was then as it always will be an important Military road." This road is now classified as a National Highway and covers 108.8 km. through the district. The road has been maintained throughout in fair order. The most important places situated on it are Miana, Bhadora, Patai, Guna, Ruthia, Aovan and Binaganj. The State P. W. D. undertakes the maintenance and improvement and construction of missing links and bridges thereon at the expense of the Central Government.

State Highways

The State Highways are all-weather roads in the District which connect important towns. The total length of the State Highways in the District is about 248.30 kilometres. All these roads are in good condition and maintained by the P. W. D. of the State. The State Highways No. 10 i. e. Ranchi (Bihar) to Deharda (M. P.), No. 19 Jaitpur (U. P.) to Susner (Maharashtra) and State Highways No. 23, Sabalgarh (M. P.) to Nagpur (Maharashtra) pass through the District. The district is thus well connected by roads to the neighbouring areas and the States of Bihar, U. P. and Maharashtra. The following table shows the details of these roads.

Table No. VII—2
State Highways

Name of Road	Total Distance in the Distt.	Type	Class	Important places on road Side
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Mungaoli-Rajghat Road S. H. 19	52.40 km.	All-weather	I Class	Sahrai, Singhpur, Biranpur.
2. Ishagarh-Deharda Road S. H. 10	15.00 km.	—do—	—do—	Parsol.

1. Central India Agency Report, 1878-79, p. 2.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3. Chanderi-Pichhore Road S. H. 19	14.50 km.	—do—	—do—	
4. Isagarh-Chanderi Road S. H. 10	21.10 km.	All-weather	—do—	Dhakoni, Piprod Anandpur and Sankarpur.
5. Mungaoli-Onder Road S. H. 10	21.10 km.	—do—	—do—	Bahadurpur.
6. Guna-Aron Road S. H. 23	35.20 km.	—do—	—do—	Bajrangarh, Beesbhuj Devi
7. Aron-Sironj Road S. H. 23	16.80 km.	—do—	—do—	Rampur, Rajoda, Hinotia.
8. Guna-Fatehgarh Road S. H. 23	41.60 km.	—do—	—do—	Garaha, Banah, Inagar.
9. Fatehgarh-Pason Road S. H. 23	22.80 km.	—do—	—do—	Bindra, Kapasi
10. Maksudangarh-Suthalia Road S. H. 14	7.80 km.	—do—	—do—	Narkheda.

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

Major District Roads

These roads connect principal market and business places of the District and have been provided with a number of bridges, which are sufficient to keep the traffic going in rainy season. Total length of these roads in the year 1975, was 178.70 kilometres. The following six roads of the District come in this category. All these roads are maintained by the State Public Works Department.

Table No. VII-3
Major District Roads

Name of Road	Total Distance in the Distt.	Type	Class	Important places on road Side
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Ashoknagar-Vidisha Road	33.40 km.	All-weather	I Class	Bhadon, Athaikheda.
2. Ashoknagar-Isagarh Road	36.80 km.	—do—	—do—	Raonsar, Saraskhedi.
3. Awan-Maksudangarh Road	39.40 km.	—do—	—do—	Berkheda, Jamner.
4. Mungaoli-Malhargarh Road	16.70 km.	—do—	—do—	Bilhera, Tighri.
5. Chachora-Manoharthana Road	8.40 km.	—do—	—do—	Piparia, Ramamati, Umarthana.
6. Guna-Ashoknagar Road	44.00 km.	—do—	—do—	Mawan, Pagara, Shadora, Ratikheda.

Source :— Executive Engineer P. W. D. B & R Guna

Other District Roads

They connect the villages with tahsil headquarters and mostly meet the requirement of the rural population of the District. All these roads are maintained by the State P. W. D. . The total length of these roads is 173.90 km. and their details are as follows :—

Table No. VII-4
Other District Roads

Name of Road	Total Distance in District	Type	Class
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Chachora Feeder Road (Binaganj to Chanchoda)	3.20 km.	All Weather	Class I
2. Khatkiya Kumbhraj Road	7.20 km.	—do—	—do—
3. Binaganj Dak Bunglow Road	0.40 km.	—do—	—do—
4. Raghogarh Approach Road	3.40 km.	—do—	—do—
5. Dak Bunglow Ruthai approach Road	0.80 km.	—do—	—do—
6. Guna Headquarter Loop Road	6.20 km.	—do—	—do—
7. Bhonra-Rampur Road	13.70 km.	—do—	—do—
8. Minapur-Bamori Road	10.00 km.	—do—	—do—
9. Miyana approach Road	1.80 km.	All Weather	Class I
10. Maksudangarh-Nazirabad Road	20.80 km.	—do—	—do—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11. Chanderi-Budi Chanderi Road	7.80 km.	—do—	—do—
12. Mungaoli Loop Roads	5.60 km.	—do—	—do—
13. Chanderi Palace Road	7.20 km.	—do—	—do—
14. Dhakoni Saraskhedi Road	7.00 km.	—do—	—do—
15. Miyana Naisarai Road	13.60 km.	Fair Weather	Class II
16. Bajrangarh-Beesbhui Road	2.40 km.	All Weather	Class I
17. Aron-Raghogarh Road	29.00 km.	Fair Weather	Class II
18. Umri Patai Road	4.00 km.	—do—	—do—
19. Shadara Nai Sarai Road	27.10 km.	—do—	—do—
20. Guna-Maxi Railway approach Road	2.70 km.	All Weather	Class I

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

Village and Community Development Roads

The roads built by the Community Development Blocks are the only important roads falling under this category. There are 16 Village roads with a length of about 34.50 km. which serve as good approach roads for villages, and help to link to the main roads. The important roads are given below :—

Table No. VII-5

Village Roads

Name of Road	From	To	Distance in District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Ashoknagar Kolua Road	Ashoknagar	Kolua	4.20 km.
2. Parsol approach Road	Isagarh	Parsol	1.00 km.

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. Rajtala approach Road			1.00 km.
4. Sagar approach Road	Sagar village		2.80 km.
5. Kansal approach Road	Kansal village		0.40 km.
6. Dunai Dhamnar Road	Dhamnar village		2.30 km.
7. Singhpur Chalda Road	Singhpur Chalda		1.20 km.
8. Raonsar approach Road	Raonsar village		1.65 km.
9. Pandri Shivpuri Road	Pandri village		1.30 km.
10. Athaikheda-approach Road	Athaikheda		0.80 km.
11. Bana Parwah Road	Parwah		3.65 km.
12. Raonsar Jagir Road	Raonsar	Jagir	1.45 km.
13. Berkheda Lohpal Road	Aron	Lohpal	2.75 km.
14. Aron Rijoda Road	Aron	Rijoda	4.00 km.
15. Bharsula Chainpur Road	Bharsula	Chainpur	2.40 km.
16. Barsat approach Road	Barsal		3.60 km.

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

Municipal Roads

These roads are maintained by the Municipal Committees within Municipal limits. Ashoknagar Municipal Committee maintained 16.30 miles road in 1950-51, which increased to 16.90 miles in 1973-74. Of which 1.90 miles road are bituminous, 2.60 miles Water-bound Macadam and 12.40 miles unmetalled.

Forest Roads

These are meant to give access to the forests and are mostly cart tracks and all unmetalled *kaccha* roads and motorable only during the open season. There are about 18 forest roads totalling about 462 kilometres. They are only fairweather roads mostly used during the working season by the departmental contractors. These are maintained by the Forest Department.

VEHICLES AND CONVEYANCES

With the advancement of the knowledge followed by the invention of energy and power, different means of transport came into existence. The principal means of conveyance and transport in Guna District are automobiles, Bicycles, horse driven tongas, and Bullock carts. The motor bus has a leading role in the sphere of mechanical road transport. The bullock cart continues to be even now the basic means of transport in rural areas of the District.

Automobiles

Passenger and freight are the two main heads of traffic handled by any form of transport. The automobiles play an important role in the transportation system of the District. The table below shows the details of various types of vehicles.

Table No. VII-6
Numbers of Automobiles in Guna District

Year	Cars	Taxis	Buses	Trucks (Lorries)	Others	Total
1960-61	41	1	54	132	58	293
1965-66	53	1	62	187	109	434
1970-71	198	4	129	279	109	990
1971-72	199	-	129	285	120	1026
1972-73	202	-	130	289	184	1115
1973-74	205	1	130	289	228	1176

Source: Regional Transport Authority, Gwalior.

The number of automobiles in Guna District registered a steady rise. In the year 1960-61, the number of cars, Buses and Trucks were 41, 54 and 132, which increased to 53, 62 and 109 in 1965-66 respectively. With the improvement in roads in the District motor vehicles showed further increasing trend. Thus in the years 1970-71 and 1973-74 the total number of vehicles increased to 990 and 1176 respectively. All the automobiles mentioned above are subject to taxation under Motor Vehicles Act. The Regional Transport Officer, Gwalior, who is the registering authority under the Act, exercises jurisdiction over this District.

Other Vehicles

The adequate, cheap and efficient passenger service is essential for the busy urban life. The most common vehicles now for the purpose are Tongas, Bicycles and Cycle rickshaws.

Horse Driven Tongas

These vehicles are used for the transport of goods as well as passengers for local distances. Their main advantage is flexibility of service because they take passengers right up to their house doors. These vehicles are locally manufactured and their maintenance is not costly. The total number of horse driven tongas registered by the different municipal committees of the District are shown below:—

Table No. VII-7
Number of Horse Driven Tongas

Year	Guna Municipality	Mungaoli Municipality	Ashoknagar Municipality	Raghogarh Municipality
1960-61	N. A.	6	..	N. A.
1965-66	..	10	..	..
1971-72	..	7	2	..
1972-73	..	14	2	..
1973-74	..	14	2	..

Source: — Municipal Committees

There were 6 horse driven tongas in Mungaoli town in 1960-61 which increased to 10 in 1965-66 and 14 in 1973-74. Tonga conveyance does not appear to be necessary or popular at Ashoknagar as only two Tongas were registered by the Municipality in 73-74.

Bicycles

The bicycles are much popular in rural and urban areas of the District due to their multifarious uses and cheapness. It is also a means of conveyance for individual passengers for short distances. The following table shows the number of bicycles registered by different municipalities of the District. The registration of bicycles has been stopped by municipalities from the year 1968-69.

Table No. VII-8
Number of Bicycles

Year	Guna Municipality	Mungaoli Municipality	Ashoknagar Municipality	Raghogarh Municipality
1960-61	N. A.	86	100	N. A.
1965-66	..	58	124	..
1966-67	..	95	130	..
1967-68	..	83	140	..

Cycle Rickshaws

For short distances it is very cheap means of transport carrying two passengers. The cycle rickshaws are mostly used in Guna, Ashoknagar, and Mungaoli towns of the District.

Bullock Carts

The rural areas not connected by the roads are still dependent on bullock carts for transport of men and materials. Much of the internal goods traffic of the District is still carried by bullock carts as many villages are away from the roads and inaccessible by other means of transport. The carts in common use are of two types, one having solid and the other spoked wheels, the frame consisting in each case of bamboo and wood. There were 36,877 bullock carts in 1960-61 which increased to 54,589 in 1971-72 in the District.¹ The bullock Carts are also registered by local bodies in the District and their total number is given below :—

Table No. VII-9
Number of Bullock Carts

Year	Mungaoli Municipality	Ashoknagar Municipality	Raghogarh Municipality
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1960-61	46	110	330
1965-66	52	111	330

1. Agricultural Statistics of Madhya Pradesh, 1972, p. 69

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1970-71	12	137	495
1971-72	4	150	220
1972-73	22	180	125
1973-74	6	178	385

Source :—Municipal Committees

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Since the railways run for a short length, the economy of the District is more or less dependent on motor transport. The Bombay-Agra national highway is the main artery of the District. Before the formation of Madhya Bharat State, there was no separate department in existence which dealt with transport problems. The Police Department was mainly dealing with these matters. For running passenger buses on specific routes monopolies of contracts were sanctioned. After the formation of Madhya Bharat in June 1948, the system of monopoly on routes was discontinued. Uniform rules for registering and plying of motor vehicles were formulated. Towards the end of 1948, the Transport Department was established in Madhya Bharat on a small scale. Later on the Department was separated from Police Department and was put under the administrative charge of Transport Commissioner. Before the passing of Madhya Bharat Motor Vehicles Act of 1949, the Indian Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 was being followed in spirit. But from 18th October, 1949, the rules and by-laws contained in the Act of 1949, were put into force. The Regional Transport Authority, with headquarters at Gwalior was empowered to issue permits for plying of motor vehicles within the region. After the re-organisation of states in 1956 the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act 1939, were applied to in new State of Madhya Pradesh with some amendments. The transport operators were required to form registered companies and operate under the control of the Regional Transport Authorities. This resulted in effective control over the operators and consequent better performance of the service.

Transport Services

In Guna District both private and the State owned public transport services ply side by side. The main routes are operated by the state owned service while the rural routes are mostly run by private operators.

Private Bus Service

The privately owned transport services are transporting larger load of the goods and passenger traffic of the District. They operate on all weather roads as well as fair weather roads. There are about 24 private bus operators in Guna District. The main

routes operated by these buses are Guna-Sironj, Guna-Shamshabad, Guna-Ashoknagar, Guna-Padon, Guna-Bhopal, Guna-Mungaoli, Shivpuri-Ashoknagar, Chanderi-Ashoknagar and Ishagarh-Ashoknagar. Important Private Bus operators of this District are M/s. Kamla Bus Service, Guna, Satyendra Bus Service, Guna, Guru Nank Bus Service, Guna; Anandpur Bus Service, Ashoknagar; and Dewanchad-Karamchand Bus Service, Mun-gaoli. These private companies have been extending good travelling facilities to the people residing in the interior. There is great demand even now from most of the villages in the interior for introduction of bus services. Progressive construction of roads will help the expansion of bus services in the interior villages of the District.

State Owned Bus Services

The State owned road transport service in the District is the 'Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation', (M.P.S.R.T.C.) with depot headquarters at Guna. The M.P.S.R.T.C. depot was created in the year 1962. The transport corporation does not have a monopoly of passenger traffic on all routes and on certain routes the frequency of private vehicles exceeds the frequency of state owned transport corporation. The corporation has been operating its services in all directions in the District. The long route buses emanating from other Depots but passing through the District are Indore-Gwalior, Gwalior-Bhopal, Shivpuri-Bhopal, Gwalior-Ujjain and Agra-Indore. The details of total distance covered number of passengers and total receipts from M.P.S.R.T.C. of Guna Depot are given below:—

Table No. VII-10
Operation of M. P. S. R. T. C.

Year	Route Mileage	Number of Passengers	Total Receipt in Rs.
1965-66	28,19,000	16,03,000	18,04,000
1966-67	31,21,000	17,13,000	22,90,000
1967-68	33,13,000	18,78,000	25,21,000
1968-69	33,56,000	19,98,000	29,26,000
1969-70	32,70,000	20,66,000	30,36,000
1970-71	31,54,000	20,70,000	32,49,000
1971-72	30,64,000	18,95,000	29,43,000
1972-73	32,95,000	22,80,000	33,72,000
1973-74	33,62,000	21,78,000	36,94,000
1974-75	31,02,000	20,67,000	38,96,000

Source: Depot Manager, Guna

There has been rapid increase in the total receipts of M.P.S.R.T.C. from Rs. 18,04,000 to 32,49,000 in 1970-71 and 38,96,000 in 1974-75. In the same way the total route mileage increased from 28,19,000 in 1965-66 to 31,02,000 in 1974-75.

Amenities to Passengers

The M.P.S.R.T.C. is a well managed concern and is trying to provide all possible comfort and convenience to the public. Basic amenities like passenger-sheds, waiting rooms with sanitary fittings and arrangements for supply of drinking water are provided. Passenger sheds of a temporary nature have already been provided at almost all stations. Arrangements have been made to provide refreshment rooms and tea stalls at important stations on contract basis so that the passengers may get good refreshments at reasonable rates. All services operated by the corporation are run punctually according to the scheduled timings. The following table shows the stoppage of different routes operated by M.P.S.R.T.C.

Table No. VII-11
Bus Stations

Name of route	Bus Stoppage of M.P.S.R.T.C.
1. Guna-Ujjain	Ruthiai, Parbati, Binaganj, Beoara, Shajapur and Maksi.
2. Guna-Indore	Ruthiai, Raghogarh, Parbati, Binaganj, Beoara, Pachore, Sarangpur, Shajapur, Makshi and Dewas.
3. Guna-Bhopal	Ruthiai, Parbati, Binaganj, Chachoda, Bioara, and Narsingarh.
4. Guna-Gwalior	Badarwas, Shivpuri and Mohba.
5. Guna-Basoda	Ruthiai, Raghogarh, Janjali, Maksudangarh and Sironj.
6. Biora-Sironj	Binaganj, Parbati, Kumbhraj, Janjali, Maksudangarh and Hateri.
7. Guna-Chanderi	Bhadora, Badarwas, Lukwasa, Parshol and Ishagarh.

Source:— M. P. S. R. T. C. Guna

Railways

Guna is situated on the Western Railway's broad gauge line of the Kota-Bina Section. Another rail link, viz., Guna-Maksi is under construction. When completed this would open up Shajapur-Rajgarh and Guna districts connecting them to Ujjain and Indore. The total rail length in the District is about 141 kilometres and

the route kilometre per 100 square kilometre is 1.27.¹ The day to day administration of the railway and the supervision on movement of trains are done by the Divisional Superintendent, Kota, whereas the overall supervision and policy making are done at Headquarters level under the general guidance of the Railway Board. The Bina-Kota rail section was transferred from Central Railway to Western Railway in 1957.²

Bina-Kota Line

This line passes through the Central part of the District for about 141 kilometres. This branch line was constructed from the funds supplied by the Gwalior and Kotah Durbars,³ by Indian Midland Railway Company which later merged in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Bina to Guna Section (115.25 km.) was opened for traffic on 23-9-1895 and from Guna to Baran on 15-5-1899.⁴ It traverses the most fertile and thickly populated part of the District. The railway stations within the District being Mungaoli, Pipraigaon, Orr, Ashoknagar, Shadhoragaon, Pagara, Guna, Ruthai and Dharnoda. The best railway station in the District is of Guna. It has got a good building and the usual amenities like waiting room, canteen and drinking water facilities are provided. Two up and down passenger trains pass daily through this line.

Guna-Maksi Line

A broad gauge line of 192 km. in length linking Guna on Bina-Kota section with Maksi on Ujjain-Bhopal section is nearing completion. When completed this would open up Shajapur, Rajgarh and Guna districts connecting them with Ujjain and Indore directly. This will provide an alternate route for the movement of coal from Central India and Bengal-Bihar coal fields and also open up potentially rich regions.

Rail Borne Traffic

The railways are the main carriers of both goods and passenger traffic in this District. The following table shows the number of passengers and goods traffic carried by the railways in the District.

Table No. VII-12
Intensity of Passenger and Goods Traffic

Year	Number of Passengers	Goods Traffic	
		Number of Wagons	Weight in Tonnes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1936	1,68,255	2122	35,690
1960	2,42,346	1995	33,616

1. Report on the Regional Transport Survey of M.P. p. 262.
2. Ibid., p. 58.

3. Gwalior State Gazetteer p. 83.

4. History of Indian Railways, 1964, p. 147.

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1965	2,72,141	2181	36,150
1970	3,67,908	2668	41,621
1971	3,62,882	3105	49,304
1972	3,67,937	2379	38,450
1973	4,17,182	2869	45,853
1974	3,83,694	2486	40,244

Source :—Divisional Superintendent W. R. Kota

From the above table it is clear that the highest number of passengers carried by the railways in this District was 4,17,182 in 1973 followed by 3,83,694 in 1974. Similarly the highest number of wagons carried by railways were 3105 weighing 49,304 tonnes in 1971.

Rail-Road Competition

The rail-road competition in Guna District is almost absent except in a distance of about 20 km. between Guna and Ruthai. The goods to and from Guna are transported by trucks. The goods transport business on roads has been carried by the private sector. The goods are delivered by trucks earlier than by the railways. However, the railways continued to hold the traffic by careful adjustment of train timings and speeding up of trains.

Water Transport

The important rivers of the district are the Parbati, Sindh, Betwa and Kuno. None of these rivers is fit for navigation purposes.

Bridges

As the road system in the District crosses and recrosses the streams and rivers at several places, there are, in all 439 bridges and culverts spanning them. These bridges are repaired and maintained by the Public Works Department.

Air Transport

There is no facility for air transport in the District. The nearest airport is at Gwalior (at distance of about 195 km.) is linked by air with important places such as Delhi, Bhopal, Indor and Bombay.

Travel and Tourist Facilities

With the advent of motor vehicles and improvement and development of roads, road traffic began to increase. At present there are *Dharamshalas*, Hotels, Lodges and Rest Houses at important places of the District for the use of travellers and tourist.

Serais and Dharamshalas

No account is traceable of ancient *Serais* and *Dharamshalas* in the District. However, in recent time, many *Dharamshalas* have been constructed by charitable trust and philanthropic persons at Guna, Ashoknagar and Mungaoli towns. Some important *Dharamshalas* of Guna town are Kundan Niwas *Dharamshala*, Hanuman *Dharamshala* and Jain *Dharamshala*. All these *Dharamshalas* afford accommodation to travellers free of charge.

Hotels and Lodges

The increase in passenger traffic has been mainly responsible for the establishment of hotels and eating houses. There are a good number of hotels and lodges in Guna and Ashoknagar towns, which offer lodging and boarding facilities to travellers and tourists. A list of important Hotels and Lodges is given below.

1. Metro Hotel, Guna.
2. Rajput Hotel, Guna.
3. Punjab Hotel, Guna.
4. Marwadi Hotel, Guna.
5. Satkar Lodge, Guna.
6. Adarsh Lodge, Guna.
7. Manjit Lodge, Guna.
8. Sanjay Hotel, Ashoknagar.
9. Maharashtra Hotel, Ashoknagar.
10. Jain Hotel, Ashoknagar.
11. Milan Hotel, Ashoknagar.
12. Agrawal Lodge, Ashoknagar and,
13. Mahabir Lodge, Ashoknagar.

These hotels and eating houses are, however, a feature associated mainly with urban life. The rural areas too have few such hotels and eating houses. The villages on the road side have, however, small tea shops, which offer the passengers light refreshments and tea. During hot season some philanthropic persons voluntarily arrange for the supply of drinking water for the convenience of the travelling public.

Rest Houses and Circuit Houses

Ever since the time of Sher Shah Suri (1540-54) who opened the Agra-Burhanpur route and built rest houses or pavilions on the road side for the comfort of the travellers, the district has made some provision for the convenience of visitors and tourists. Dak bungalows and Rest Houses are maintained by various departments such as the Forest Department, Public Works Department, etc. The primary purpose of maintaining the Rest House is to provide facilities regarding boarding and lodging to touring Government officials coming to the District on duty. These are open to the members of the public as well, on payment of prescribed rents. The Circuit House is intended for the very important persons, Secretaries, Heads of Departments and other officers of the higher category. The collector of the District is the controlling authority for allotting accommodation in the Circuit Houses, while Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (B & R) is the controlling authority for allotting accommodation in the Rest Houses. There are two Circuit Houses and 16 Rest Houses in Guna District. The following table shows the situation and category of accommodation available in the Rest Houses of the District.

Table No. VII-12
Situation of Rest Houses and Circuit Houses

Situation	Tahsil	Category of Accomodation	Situation on Road
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Circuit House			
1. Guna	Guna	6 Suits	Agra-Bombay Road
2. Chanderi (Kilakothi)	Mungaoli	4 Suits	Mungaoli-Rajghat Road
Rest House			
1. Guna	Guna	5 Suits	Agra-Bombay Road.
2. Ruthai	Raghogarh	5 Suits	—do—
3. Khatka	Chachoda	2 —do—	—do—
4. Binaganj	Chachoda	2 —do—	—do—
5. Maksudangarh	Raghogarh	2 —do—	—do—
6. Jhagar	Guna	1 —do—	Guna-Fatehgarh Road
7. Fatehgarh	Guna	1 —do—	—do—

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8. Isagarh	Ashoknagar	2 Suits	Guna-Fatehgarh Road
9. Chanderi	Mungaoli	4 Suits	Mungaoli-Rajghat Road.
10. Panchamnagar	Mungaoli	4 Suits	—do—
11. Ramnagar	Mungaoli	2 Suits	—do—
12. Singhpur	Mungaoli	4 Suits	Chanderi-Pichhore Road.
13. Mungaoli	Mungaoli	2 Suits	Mungaoli-Rajghat Road.
14. Ashoknagar	Ashoknagar	4 Suits	Ashoknagar-Vidisha Road
15. Aron	Raghogarh	4 Suits	Guna-Aron Road.
16. Bamori	Guna	1 Suits	Minapur-Bamori Road.

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

Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones

The history of postal communication in Guna District is, as in most other districts a process of gradual evolution from the rudimentary system of couriers employed by the Kings and Emperors to keep in touch with their far flung territories into the present immense net-work and organisation. Before 1948, Guna District was the part of erst-while Gwalior State. Hence, the history of postal system of this district is associated with that of Gwalior State. The first regular postal system appears to have been introduced by Sher Shah Suri in 1540. The post offices were built at stages of about 16 kilometres and relay of good Turkish breed horses were placed at each stage to carry official correspondence, parcels etc. Under the Maratha rule these runners were utilized also for carrying private letters on payment fixed rate charged according to distance, though their main purpose was to keep up communication between the advancing Maratha armies and their followers and the seat of their Government.

This system continued during the period of the Maratha supremacy in this area, and was later substituted in the Central India States by the system known as 'Brahamani-Dak.' It was purely a private enterprise organized and conducted by certain Brahamins of Jaipur who had established their stations in most of the local states for the purpose. Some of the states paid them a regular contribution for conveying their official communications but the system was mainly supported by the trading community. This sort of postal system, continued in these parts in the first half of the 19th Century.

The benefits of a regular Postal System became available to the area constituting Guna District when the Gwalior State signed a Postal Condition with the British Government in 1885 (modified in 1888), under which the 'Brahamani Dak' came to an end. The System prevailing in British India was adopted and post offices were established. Post cards, postage Stamps, envelopes embossed with the Gwalior State were introduced and facility of sending parcels, money orders, registered and insured letters was provided. The number of offices opened in the area of this District is not available but in the whole of Gwalior States 65 post offices were opened.

The expansion of the Postal services was accelerated by the First World War, and their steady growth has continued since then. More post offices were opened both in rural and urban areas. In 1945, the Government of India initiated a scheme under which every village having a population of 2,000 and more should have a post office. There were 236 post offices in 1946 in the erstwhile State.

Progress of Postal Services after Independence

There has been an acceleration in the development and expansion of postal services since independence. As a result of the Five Year Plans, the progress has been systematic and continuous. The objective in the First Plan, was to serve, besides all administrative headquarters such as tahsils and Thanas, every group of villages located within a distance of 3.22 km. and having a population of 2,000 provided the annual loss did not exceed Rs. 750 and there was no post office within a distance of about 5 kilometres. The conditions for opening post office were relaxed during the Second Five Year Plan and the programme aimed at providing post offices to each group of villages within a radius of two miles and having a population of 2,000. In addition to these, post offices were also sought to be provided at every headquarters of National Extension and Community Development Blocks, subject to the conditions relating to the permissible limits of annual loss and distance. The condition for opening post offices were further liberalized by including also places where schools were run by district boards or schools run were approved by the State Government. As a result of these steps, the number of sub-post offices and branch offices increased and there member was 13 and 82 in 1960-61. The needs of the rural areas received special attention and as result of this, the number of sub-post offices increased to 14 in 1965-66, 15 in 1971-72 and 16 in 1973-74. The following table shows the details regarding the growth of post offices in the District.

Table No. VII-13

Year	No. of Post, Telegraph Offices and Telephones					
	Post Offices			Telegraph	Telephone	Public
	Head Post Office	Sub-Office	Branch Office	Offices	Exchange	call offices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	1	13	82	3	1	1

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1965-66	1	14	81	8	2	4
1971-72	1	15	76	12	3	9
1972-73	1	14	76	10	5	12
1973-74	1	16	77	12	5	12
Tahsil						
1. Guna	1	4	21	2	1	3
2. Ashoknagar	-	3	22	2	1	2
3. Mungaoli	-	3	13	3	1	3
4. Chachoda	-	3	12	2	1	2
5. Raghogarh	-	3	9	3	1	2

Source:— (1) Superintendent Post Office, Guna
(2) Sub-Divisional Officer Telephones, Guna

There has been a growing demand for communication facilities represented by the postal, telegraph and telephone services in the District. Guna has been created a Postal Division with effect from 15-5-72 and the working of post-offices have been improved. Bank transaction are carried out at the sub-post offices and Branch post offices of the District. In such post offices the following facilities for small savings were provided.

1. Sale of gift coupons.
2. Sale of 12 year National Plan Savings Certificate.
3. Post office savings Bank.
4. Sale of Government Securities.
5. Sale of Premium Prize Bonds and
6. Sale of 12 year National Defence Certificates.

In 1974-75, there was one Head Post Office at Guna 20 sub-post offices, 75 Branch Post Office (44 Permanent and 31 Experimental) and 14 Combined Post and Telegraph offices in this District. Detailed list of post offices of Guna District is given in the Appendix.

Telegraph Offices

The District is now served with wide-spread system of telegraph offices. In 1903, there was only one Combined Post and Telegraph Office in this District. After Independence the policy of expanding telegraph facilities, particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas, has been vigorously pursued by the Department. Until, 1951, no scheme for opening a telegraph office could be taken up unless it was profitable. From the beginning of First Five year Plan, onwards the policy was gradually liberalized. At first, special consideration was given to places where the loss in working would not exceed Rs. 500, and this was later raised to Rs. 1,000. In September 1953, it was decided to open telegraph offices at all district towns without any limit of loss and, subject to a loss not exceeding Rs. 1,000 at Sub-Divisional and Tahsil towns. During the Second Five Year Plan, the programme of extension of telegraph facilities to rural areas with a population more than 5,000 was taken up. Thus in 1960-61, there were 3 Telegraph offices, which increased to 8 in 1965-66, 12 in 1971-72 and 14 in 1974-75.

Telephones

All important places of the District are linked by telephones. There was one telephone exchange at Guna in 1960-61, which increased to 2 in 1965-66 and 3 in 1971-72 and 5 in 1974-75. At present all the Tahsil Headquarters have telephone exchange with the facility of Public Call Offices. There are 3 Public Call Offices in Guna, 2 in Ashoknagar, 3 in Mungaoli, 2 each in Chhachoda and Raghogarh Tahsils. At present the number of working telephone connection in Guna District is 406.

Radio Stations

A broadcasting station of All India Radio covering the entire revenue district was opened at Guna on 10th April, 1993. Its staff includes 6 officers and 25 others. There is also onelow power TV relay centre at Guna.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The scope of miscellaneous occupations is quite varied and wide in its range. They cover administrative and executive professions under the Government besides a number of learned professions like doctors, engineers, teachers and judges etc., on the one hand and numerous domestic and personal services on the other. Technically, there are two classifications, Industrial and Occupational, describing these professions from different angles. Of these, the occupational classification though pertaining to 1961 Census, deals more specifically with the occupational distribution pattern in the District and thus has been relied upon in this chapter. As for the latter statistics some broad categories of the industrial classification covering these occupations from a different view point, have been tabulated in the end.

To give a broad idea of the position in this field, in the days gone by, the 1921 census figures of former Ishagarh zila in the erstwhile Gwalior State which roughly covered the present District area, could serve the purpose. Thus, the field of public administration in 1921, in Ishagarh, claimed a total of 1,612 actual workers including 40 females. Among learned professions, the fields of medicine and instruction that is, education, respectively, claimed 195 (32 females) and 145 (14 females) personnel while, religion claimed 1,286 persons, including 991 females among them. In law, the number of actual workers totalled 26 and in letters and arts and science which included surveyors, engineers, musicians, etc., were engaged a total of 405 persons with 54 females among them. The field of domestic services claimed 4,071 actual workers which included 1,081 females, as well.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

To come back to the present era the 1961 occupational distribution showed a total of 799 government administrators and executive officials in the District which, besides the officials, included small village level executives as well who were categorised as village officials. The number of administrators and executive officials serving under the Central Government came to 28 of whom 5 were placed in the urban areas of the District. The number of such officials serving under the State Government was 132 and these having been largely placed in the headquarter towns, as many as 119 of them were located in the urban areas. The local bodies and quasi-government organisations of the District, respectively, had 15 and 1 such administrators or executive officials of whom all but two from the former, were working in the urban area towns. The village officials which comprised the main executive body working in the villages totalled 620, including 13 females in the District with only 186 (2 females) of them located in the urban areas.

Besides these administrative personnel, clerks and other related workers' category who largely served the public offices in the District, could also be deemed to be an essential corollary in the functioning of public administration. Of the total 2, 131

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clerical and related workers of various types in the District, the more exclusive class of stenographers and typists, claimed 42 workers all but two of whom worked in the urban sector. The more numerous, miscellaneous clerical workers, among others, claimed 880 workers of whom 22 were females and 768 (2 females) worked in the urban sector. They, besides the clerks and general and other ministerial assistants, also included record-keepers, moharrers etc.

Among other workers, of this field, could also be enumerated unskilled office workers doing daily chores about the offices who, in the District, totalled 831 (32 females) with 671 (23 females) of them working in the urban area offices.

All the Government employees though belonging to different class or cadre of service belonged to the fixed income group of people and to that extent were limited in their resources. Though among themselves the Central Government employees were comparatively better paid, they all got some common advantages like dearness or travelling allowances, etc. Among the benefits accruing to all the employees alike could be counted the dearness or other allowances which were revised from time to time in the wake of rising prices though not always to the same extent, facilities of medical reimbursement, educational concessions to the children of certain categories of employees, general provident fund, various loan facilities, old age and family pension and gratuity, etc. Besides, the various District branches of many state and employees' organisations or associations also functioned actively to look after their member's welfare or remove their grievances.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Teachers

Teachers of all categories everywhere formed a significant constituent of the learned professions. Belonging in general to the middle class, the lot of the primary school teachers was decidedly among the lowest in the financial matters who, however, still seemed to occupy a respectable position in the village society. The higher paid college teachers were exclusively located in the urban sector. Of the total 1,796 teachers of all types in the District, the college or university level teachers totalled 123 (21 female teachers) of whom as many as 107 along with all the female teachers were placed in the urban areas. Of the 1,373 (151 females) middle and primary school teachers, however, only about one third, that is, 425 including 91 female teachers belonged to the urban sector. All other type of teachers not classified in the above categories numbered 269 (23 female) in the District, of whom 147 including 8 female teachers were in the urban areas.

Physicians

Physicians, surgeons and dentists' category claimed a total of 121 personnel in the District and included besides the allopathic, those practising in the aurvedic, homoeopathic and other systems of medicine also. Of these, the allopathic system though generally flourishing and well equipped, was largely confined to the urban areas, whereas, the aurvedic system has served the local population from ages past and is more diffused

over the rural areas. Separately, the number of allopathic Physicians and surgeons in the district came to 27 (including one lady doctor) of whom 21 including the lady doctor were claimed by the urban sector. In the class of dentists, also related to allopathic system, were numbered 3 doctors, all in the urban sector. As against these, of the total 82 aurvedic physicians of the District 54 belonged to the rural sector. Among others could be counted 2 homoeopathic and 6 other physicians also, of whom all but one were placed in the urban areas.

Nurses, Pharmacists, etc.

Other occupations related to the field of medicine particularly allopathic, included nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians totalling 334 in the District. Of these, the nurses numbered 32 including a male nurse as well, and like doctors most of them, that is 25 were located in the urban areas. In respect of maternity services, however, the rural sector was somewhat better looked after than in case of the doctors as of the 91 midwives and health visitors only 21 belonged to the urban sector. Among the rest, pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians in the district numbered 89 (5 females) while, sanitation technicians totalled 74 and from each category 48 worked in the urban areas.

Veterinarians

The occupation of veterinarians could also be mentioned side by side with these medical professions though this was covered in the occupational category of biologists, veterinarians and agronomists, who totalled 63 with 38 of them in the urban sector. Of them the veterinarians separately numbered 49 of whom 24 were placed in the urban areas.

Engineers, Chemists etc.

Technical and engineering professions have a special significance in the modern developing economy and the industrial sector in this District has also come up as an important phenomenon in the present. Some of the occupations chiefly concerned with the building or engineering activity were covered in the architects, engineers and surveyors' category which, as per occupational classification, numbered 65 in the District of whom 61 were working in the urban areas. This category included 49 civil engineers 46 of whom were in the urban areas.

Another technical occupation that of chemists, physicists, geologists, etc. claimed 20 persons in the District with the urban sector claiming 18 of them. All these professions were, however, yet an all male domain.

Judges

The number of jurists who, covered judges, lawyers and some other connected professions as well, in the District, was 86 which did not include any female among them, and were all placed in the urban area towns. This was quite in conformity with

the location of the courts which also were exclusively within the urban sector. The lawyers as a class as every where else, played crucial social and political role in the District, society and had been active since the pre-independence days. The judges and magistrates who presided over the various courts in the District, at the census under study, numbered 8, in all, while the class of legal practitioners and advisors numbered 55, in all. Among the rest, besides legal assistants, other jurists and legal technicians including the petition writers numbered 21 in the District.

Artists, Writers etc.

The artists, writers and related workers category, within its scope, included a large number classed as musicians in the District which, presumably was a class not only of confirmed and established musicians but also of groups of persons who pursue the profession of singing moving about in villages. Of the artists, writers and related workers who totalled 640 in the District the musicians and related workers' class claimed 563 (19 females) of whom only 131 (13 females) were living in the urban areas. The dancers and related workers numbered 34 including 24 females and 21 of them including 18 females were in the urban areas.

Among the rest were included 4 in the authors and 12 in editors, journalists and related workers' category who represented the literateurs of the District. Besides these, there were 3 in the sculptors and modellers' class and 10 including 2 females in the actors and related workers' class.

Social Scientists

In the occupational category of social scientists and related workers totalling 65 in the District, the largest section was made up of the 53 accountants and auditors followed by 10 labour and social welfare workers including one female in each of them. All of them, excepting one male worker from each, were shown to be located in the urban sector.

Sales Workers

Some of the sales workers, particularly those engaged in the retail or smaller sections of business can as well be discussed here. Of the 5,378 working proprietors in both the whole sale and retail business in the District as many as 5,004 including 453 women were engaged in the retail trade. They formed the bulk of the business community and though not as prosperous as the whole salers were generally better off financially. However, comparatively not so well were those counted in a separate class of salesmen, shop assistants and related workers, who numbered 1,085 including 290 women, in the District. In a further break-up of this class the shop assistants, sales men, etc., working both with the whole salers and retailers numbered 369 including 86 women while, the hawkers, pedlars and street vendors numbered 716 including 204 women.

As to the rural urban distribution they were all almost evenly divided between the two sectors. Thus, of the working proprietors in retail trade 2,396 (245 women) were in the urban sector while, of the salesmen, shop assistants and related workers the urban

sector claimed 549 including 83 women. In the break-up of hawkers, pedlars and street vendors, the urban sector claimed 386 persons including 65 women.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Personal and domestic services covered in their ambit, besides the common servants, diverse occupations like those of washermen, barbers, tailors, hotel workers and cobblers. Most of them were by tradition followed by a single community although, the present era had seen many dents caused in the hard nut of custom and behavioural pattern of the people and as such persons from other walks of life have also adopted some of these professions. The old system of going from door to door providing many of these services has largely changed in the urban areas and the number of shop establishments for services like laundry, tailoring and hair cutting has increased vastly.

Tailors

The occupational class of tailors, cutters and furreirs etc., totalling 1,417 in the District was, in most part, made up of tailors, dress and garment makers who numbered 1,387 including 174 female workers of whom 652 (43 females) worked in the urban areas. Among the rest could be mentioned 15 upholsterers and related workers (8 females) of whom 6 including one female were in the urban sector.

Barbers

Barbers and hair dressers category in the district claimed 653 persons with 221 of them working in the urban sector and in conformity with the peculiar nature of the profession there was no female worker. However, the women of the particular community traditionally following the profession, customarily served on many important occasions or ceremonies within a household along with their menfolk.

Washermen

These were included in the launderers, dry cleaners and dressers category of the occupational classification which showed 610 workers in the District including 297 female workers among them. Of them 212 including 84 females worked in the urban areas.

Shoe-makers

Leather cutters and lasters etc., totalling 1,680 in the District were largely made up of the shoe-makers and shoe repairers who numbered 1,661 including 275 female workers. With the urban sector claiming 321 (10 female) a substantial number of them was distributed over the rural areas.

Waiters in Hotels

Although, the hotel business is generally a flourishing industry of the day, the larger number of them consist in small owner run units often worked by family members themselves. The bigger units are limited to towns and even among them, those

run on a scale engaging full time and regular waiters, etc., are fewer still. Thus, the occupational category of waiters and bartenders could not reflect the large number of hotels or restaurants existing in the present and was indicative only of the big town establishments in this business. As such of the 22 waiters and bartenders shown in the District including two female workers 21 were claimed by the urban sector.

Domestic Servants

Domestic servants of various types were included in the housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers' category which totalled 400 including 135 female workers in the District. Although, engaging whole time servants has become rarer now a days still exigencies of urban life lead more to the demand of house servants and as such 280 persons in this category (110 females) worked in the urban area towns.

Cleaners and Sweepers

Cleaners and sweepers provided a yet another essential service of the society and these were counted in the category of building caretakers, cleaners and related workers which totalled 1,512 in the District. Cleaners and sweepers claimed almost whole of it with 1,509 including 793 female workers among them. Of these, 591 with 274 female workers worked in the urban areas.

The details discussed above are based on Occupational classification of 1961 Census which is not available for 1971 Census. Hence, for later data, some relevant categories based on Industrial Classification as available through employment market reports are tabulated below. However, these figures are not comparable with the occupational classification.

Table No. VIII-1

Category wise strength of employees

	At the end of 31st March		
	1970	1973	1974
1	2	3	4
PUBLIC SERVICE IN ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES OF Central Govt.	14	15	15
Of Quasi-Govt. Organisations and Local Self Govt.	710	723	—
Of State Government	1,934	4,495	4,613
Educational Services (Technical)	38	42	43

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Educational Services (Non-technical)	2,629	530	569
Public Health and Medical Services	755	883	864
Veterinary Services	-	138	139
Welfare Services (by Organisations operating on non-profit basis)	25	55	58

This table as above gives an idea of the overall strength of services in many of the administrative and learned professions. The seemingly sudden fall in the numbers of non-technical educational services could apparently be attributed to some classification shift as it was accompanied by a simultaneous and an equally substantial rise in State Government services.¹

¹ For still later position See Appendix 'C'

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Agriculture and allied activities have always been the major source of livelihood of the inhabitants of the District. This fact is clearly borne out from the results of the censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971, though the statistics are not strictly comparable for measuring the change that may have taken place in the livelihood pattern over the decades. It can be safely asserted that in spite of the growing urbanisation, expansion of industries and development of trade, transport and services, the District is not likely to shed its basically rural character in the years to come.

Census of 1951

In 1951, as the census figures reveal, more than three-fourths, i. e., 76.5 per cent of the people inhabiting the District derived their livelihood from agricultural occupations, viz., as cultivators of land, agricultural labourers and agricultural rentiers. As such, a little less than a fourth, viz., 23.5 per cent. persons were dependent on non-agricultural means of livelihood, 8.3 per cent on production other than cultivation, and the rest 15.2 per cent on tertiary occupations comprising commerce, transport and other services and miscellaneous sources.

Census of 1961

This Census introduced the concept of workers. Thus all the people who worked, i. e., were economically active were treated as workers. These workers were subdivided into nine sub-classes or working categories. Out of the total population of 5.96 lakhs 2.78 lakhs were counted as workers which came to 46.7 per cent. of the total population. Proportion of workers as can be expected was more amongst males in comparison to females. While 60.2 per cent of the male population of the District was counted as workers, among females the percentage was only 31.7. In the following paragraphs a brief description of the participation of workers amongst the nine categories is given.

Cultivation (Categories I and II) : Out of the total workers, (2.78 lakhs) 66.74 per cent were engaged in cultivation. Another big proportion of the workers, i. e., 13.43 per cent was engaged as agricultural labourers. Thus taken together these two categories were responsible for 80.17 per cent of the workers and ranked as first and second amongst the nine categories. Thus a little more than eight-tenths of the workers were engaged in agricultural pursuits for their livelihood.

Mining and Quarrying, etc. (Category III) : Besides mining and quarrying this category had in its fold occupations like livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities. This category claimed only a small portion of workers, i. e., only 1.76 per cent and had the sixth ranking. They were mostly engaged in production and rearing of livestock, forestry, and logging, cutting of trees and production of fuel, including charcoal.

Household Industry (Category IV) : This category gave employment to 5.58 per cent workers and had the fourth rank. The main household industries were, production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power spread out mostly in rural areas; manufacture of *bidis* and articles from cork, bamboos and cane leaves, making of textile garments, manufacture of structural wooden goods and shoes. Other household industries included manufacture of earthenware, jewellery and silverware. The handloom industry producing silk garments and the famous *Chanderi saris* provided sizeable employment in this category.

Manufacturing other than Household Industry (Category V) : It covers factories and other manufacturing establishments. This category embraced only 1.22 per cent workers and had the seventh rank, as Guna has no major industry.

Construction (Category VI) : The activities provided employment to the least number of workers only 0.62 per cent of the workers and its rank came at the bottom, i. e., ninth. It shows that construction activities were at a very low ebb in the District. The workers were mostly engaged in the maintenance and construction of buildings, railways and roads.

Trade and Commerce (Category VII) : Absorbed 2.63 per cent of the workers and occupied fifth position as a provider of employment. Largest number of workers of the category were engaged in the Major Group retail trade in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs and poultry, etc., which constitute almost all the articles of daily consumption of the people.

Transport, Storage and Communications (Category VIII) : Like Construction this category was also a poor provider of employment, only 0.71 per cent of the total worker being attributed to it and its rank preceded that of construction. The workers were mostly engaged in rail and road transport.

Other Services (Category IX) : Though the residual category, it is an important one giving employment to 7.32 per cent of the workers. It occupied a rank next only to the two agricultural categories I and II. This category comprises persons working in Government and non-Government services such as education, medical, health services, etc.

Census of 1971

The 1971 Census made a significant departure with regard to the definition of workers. The liberal concept of the worker as adopted at the Census of 1961 was made more realistic, a person being categorised as a worker with reference to his principal activity. Similarly categorywise occupational classification was made more realistic by sub-dividing category V, though the number of categories remained the same.

At the Census, 265,394 persons were categories as workers, 33.9 per cent or about a third of the total population. At the previous census this percentage was 40.6. The reduction in percentage can be attributed to the changed definition of workers. At the

Census of 1971 female workers constituted 15.9 per cent of all the workers against 32.1 per cent at 1961 Census. Women are coming forward in larger numbers than ever before as earners. Despite this fact, a reduction in women's participation in work as shown from the percentage figures is evidently due to exclusion of housewives from the category of workers. Distribution of workers at this Census is given in the following Table:—

Table No. IX-1

Distribution of Workers According to Categories—1971

Total Workers	265,394
Category I Cultivators	166,194
Category II Agricultural Labourers	55,426
Category III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities.	4,072
Category IV Mining and Quarrying	103
Category V Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs	
(a) Household Industry	8,425
(b) Other than household industry	4,371
Category VI Construction	2,399
Category VII Trade and Commerce	8,619
Category VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	2,904
Category IX Other Services	12,881

Like the previous Census, agricultural occupations comprising cultivators and agricultural labourers retain their pre-eminent position. These occupations together accounted for 83.5 per cent of the total workers as against 80.17 per cent of the previous Census. As regards ranking of the different categories *inter se* there is no significant difference in comparison to the position of 1961 or in the livelihood pattern of the working populations.

Prices

An account of the prices prevailing in the District in early times is not available. A reference to the prevailing prices is found in the Gwalior State Gazetteer but it pertains to the State. However, it does provide an insight into the average level of prices current in those good old days. They are presented in the Table below¹:

Table No. IX-2
Prices of Staples, Gwalior State
(Seers Per Rupee)

Staples	1880	1905
Jowar	34	15
Maize	57	21
Bajra	28	15
Wheat	24	13
Gram	49	14

An idea of prices prevailing in early 'fifties in the District is obtained from the Report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry 1950-51, but only a general idea is possible. The Committee for purposes of its enquiry divided Madhya Bharat State into four zones and Zone-II which included Guna District as well consisted of nine districts. According to the data collected by the Committee rice was selling at 14 annas a seer and jowar and maize each at four annas a seer. Prices of pulses were, gram-five annas a seer, and moong and urad both at eight annas a seer. A seer of sugar could be purchased for fourteen annas and a seer of edible-oil for Rupees two.

For the subsequent period, farm harvest prices released by the Directorate of Land Record, Madhya Pradesh help us to grasp the prevailing trend of prices of the

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer (1907), P. 68.

principal agricultural produce of the District. These prices are given in the following table:

Table No. IX-3
Farm Harvest Prices

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Sesamum	Linseed
(Rs. per Maund)						
1953-54	14.00	7.0	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	4.25	..	..	..	..
1955-56	17.00	10.50	..	..	..	..
1957-58	11.94	9.75	..	9.40	29.00	..
1958-59	14.86	..	13.34	15.93	20.00	19.65
1959-60	12.37	11.02	8.66	10.70	27.35	18.57
1960-61	12.10	10.06	9.08	14.05	32.36	..
1961-62	13.90	..	10.91	11.13	..	22.50
(Rs. per Quintal.)						
1962-63	..	35.16	26.80	31.25	85.54	..
1963-64	50.00	27.07	22.00	48.00	81.25	56.00
1964-65	51.47	36.12	39.75	45.47	119.11	78.67
1965-66	53.91	41.14	44.04	49.93	154.83	117.97
1966-67	70.09	44.85	52.32	60.31	178.52	165.12
1967-68	81.36	46.75	53.36	68.05	152.92	96.61
1968-69	77.92	50.48	47.29	74.23	152.56	120.00
1969-70	81.93	65.01	56.17	84.99	173.44	150.63
1970-71	71.69	61.09	40.98	68.02	201.03	136.19
1971-72	75.66	72.54	49.85	78.02	190.91	129.05
1972-73	80.84	62.54	62.97	123.93	258.86	175.28

The price of wheat which was Rs. 14.00 per *maund* in 1953-54 had risen to Rs. 17.00 per *maund* in 1955-56 and of *jowar* from Rs. Seven to Rs. 10.50 during the same years. This shooting up of prices was attributed to the general increase in demand resulting from increase in development expenditure in public and private sectors accompanied by deficit financing and credit expansion, stock building by traders, big and medium producers, stock holding at farm level and low arrivals in the market within two-three months of the harvest.¹

It was reported that there was a general fall in prices in 1962-63 but subsequent years saw an unabated rising spiral of prices. The War with Pakistan in 1965 and armed intervention by India for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1970 generated stresses and strains on the economy of the country and dislocation of normal channels of supply whipped up the prices. Wheat from Rs. 50 per quintal in 1963-64 rose to Rs. 70.09 in 1966-67 and Rs. 81.93 in 1969-70. *Jowar* starting from Rs. 35.16 per quintal in 1962-63 came to Rs. 44.85 in 1966-67 and Rs. 65.01 in 1969-70. Prices of maize rose from Rs. 26.80 per quintal in 1962-63 to Rs. 52.32 in 1966-67 and Rs. 56.17 in 1969-70. Gram in sympathy with other agricultural produce did not lag behind and hopped from Rs. 31.25 per quintal in 1962-63 to Rs. 60.31 in 1966-67 and Rs. 84.99 in 1969-70. The year 1970-71 was a year of comparative relief when wheat came down to Rs. 71.69 per quintal, *jowar* to Rs. 61.09, maize to 40.98 and gram to Rs. 68.02.

A notable feature of the prices of last 25 years is that the disparity in prices of superior grains like rice and wheat with the so called inferior grains like *jowar*, maize and gram has been narrowed down to a great extent. These inferior grains have vied to come to the level of superior grain, sometimes they were even more precious a commodity, viz., in 1969-70 gram was Rs. 84.99 per quintal against Rs. 81.93 of wheat. In 1972-73 gram was sold at Rs. 123.93 per quintal against wheat at Rs. 80.84. A prominent reason that has been observed is marked preference for superior grains and comparatively lesser area under cultivation in case of these grains.

Wages

There is hardly any information available on the wage rates prevailing in this area prior to the formation of Madhya Bharat. The Gwalior State Gazetteer (1907) deals with this subject but for the whole State. However, some of the observations made there may be equally applicable to Guna District. According to the Gazetteer, during the last 20 years wages had risen from 25 to 50 per cent. In Malwa the carpenter and blacksmith who used to be content with four *annas* a day then, demanded eight *annas* or ten *annas* and agricultural labourer six *annas* instead of three. The system of payment in kind was in general use for the payment of agricultural labour. In cases where labourer was more or less permanent, payment was usually made both in cash and kind.

¹ Season and Crop Report of Madhya Pradesh, 1956-57, p. 20.

As regards the wages prevailing in the fifties, we have to fall back upon the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee Report. However, as already noted the information available in the Report is not specific with regard to the District for it covers Zone II consisting of nine districts, including Guna.

In the II World War and Post-War years there was a shift from kind to cash method of payment of wages presumably due to high cost of foodgrains and the reluctance of the employer to part with grains which could fetch higher prices in the market. Cash wages without perquisites were by far the most prevalent mode of wage payment but the average daily wage according to this mode was the least both for men and women. The wage rates varied not only according to mode of wage payment but according to different agricultural operations as well. This brought out in the following statement. Men were generally employed in harvesting, preparatory operations, weeding, ploughing and threshing and women mostly in weeding, harvesting and preparatory operations.

Table No. IX-4
Daily Wage Rates For Men and Women Casual Workers
(Zone-II)

Operation	Zone II		
	Men		
	Women		
Preparatory	0	11	7
Ploughing	0	13	7
Sowing	0	13	7
Transplanting	0	8	2
Weeding	0	8	0
Irrigating	0	12	2
Harvesting	1	14	0
Threshing	0	13	7
All operations	0	12	2
Non-agricultural Labour	0	13	1

It will be seen that the overall daily wage rate for the Zone for all agricultural operations was Rs. 0-12-2 for men and Rs. 0-9-3 for women, the corresponding figures for non-agricultural labour were Rs. 0-13-1 and Rs. 0-7-9, respectively.

The highest wages were paid in harvesting presumably because of the rush nature of the job resulting in a high demand for labour. The comparatively higher wages for ploughing, sowing, and threshing can be attributed to the skill and training involved in these operations. The wage rates for men were higher than those for women in all the agricultural operations and for non-agricultural labour.

The wage rates prevalent in the District since the year 1956-57, the details of which are given in the relevant table in Appendix show a constantly rising trend and have more than doubled by the year 1972-73. Wages have increased during the period as have prices but have not kept pace with the rise in prices which is perhaps inevitable. Wages of a carpenter in May 1957 were Rs. 2.50 per day. They increased to Rs. 3.50 in June 1959, Rs. four in May 1961 and Rs. 5.50 in July, 1966. A blacksmith who was demanding Rs. 3.50 per day in May 1957, demanded Rs. four in May 1960, Rs. five in May 1961 and Rs. 5.50 in July 1966. Wages of a cobbler did not rise to the same extent. His wages increased to Rs. 3.25 per day in July 1966 from Rs. two in May 1957. Unskilled agricultural labourers are paid at much lower rates. In their case the years 1961 and 1966 are important for an upward trend in their wages. A ploughman who was receiving Rs. 1.25 in May 1959 was receiving Rs. 2.66 in 1972-73. The wages of a herdsman had almost trebled during the same period from Rs. 1.00 to Rs. 2.75.

Standard of Living

The following excerpts from the Gwalior State Gazetteer (1907), make interesting reading as they throw some light on the condition of the peasantry in the opening years of the present Century:—

"Although his possessions are not many, and he is usually burdened with debts, some hereditary and others due to extravagant expenditure on ceremonials, the cultivator now dresses better than he used to, and is able to indulge in small luxuries unheard of by his forefathers. Until however, he learns to save, and can break from extravagant expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies which custom makes imperative, little hope exists of his permanently bettering his lot.

"The condition of the landless day-labourer has improved lately owing to the diminution in the population caused by plague and famine. Rates for rural labour now rule high, and during the harvest season he can demand almost any wage. But, as in the case of the cultivator, an increase in pay only goes to the local banker in payment for ancient debts or is squandered at a feast."

Then some information about the condition of the agricultural labour class is available in the Report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee already referred to.

In Zone II, the average size of the family worked out to 4.8 out of whom 2.4 were earners. The total earning of the family amounted to Rs. 357 per annum.

The average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family was Rs. 331. Thus the per capita income was Rs. 74 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 69. It was found that food accounted for the largest (81.4 per cent) proportion of expenditure. Next came clothing and footwear with 8.8 per cent. Fuel and lighting accounted for 1.5 per cent and a very small fraction 0.2 per cent was spent on house rent and repairs.

Generally agricultural worker's took *rabadi* in the morning and *jowar* bread at night. *Rabadi* is a local preparation of *jowar* or maize powder and mixed with *chhachh* (butter-milk), to which salt and chillies are added. The agricultural workers had usually three meals a day during the busy operations. Their diet changed according to seasons. Their staple diet included *jowar*, maize, and *bajra*. The consumption of pulses was not regular feature. Pulses like *arhar* and *masur* were included in the diet for about seven to ten days in a month. Wheat, rice or vegetables were used only on festive occasion. An analysis of food expenditure shown that about 68 per cent of the total expenditure on food was expended on cereals alone. Coarse grains, such as, *sami*, *badhi* and *kodra* were also taken by workers whenever maize or *jowar* was not available. Pulses accounted for 9.2 per cent of the total expenditure on food. Expenditure on protection foods was extremely small. Families with land had company high level of expenditure on different items of food.

Important items of clothing were *dhotis* and shirt for men and *sarees* and blouses for women.

As regards expenditure on house rent and repairs, agricultural workers usually lived in huts mostly self-own. These huts were made of *khus* (straw), *tati* (bamboo strips) and straw of *tur*. The floors and walls were plastered with mud and smeared with cow-dung. A few houses had doors made of tin-sheets and bamboos but almost all houses were illventilated. As compared to other agricultural families (owners and tenants), the houses of workers were more congested. According to the General Family Survey, there were 3.20 persons per room in an agricultural labourer's family as against 2.90 persons on an average for all agricultural families.

Agricultural labourers seldom bought any fuel and spent very little on lighting. Fuel was generally collected from jungle. The question of kerosene lamp or lantern did not arise at all. In their houses, lighting from the hearth was considered sufficient and only a few of them possessed chimneys which were rarely used. Expenditure on miscellaneous items like washerman, barber and Brahmins's services, soap, *pan-suparee*, etc., was almost equal to that on clothing and footwear. Use of tobacco and intoxicants was common amongst the workers.

Some indirect evidence of the standard of living of the peasantry can be obtained from the size of agricultural holdings. Agricultural holdings upto two hectares were 35.9 (1970-71) per cent of the total number of holdings. Holdings of this size are unable to provide even subsistence living to their holders. Holdings between two to three hectares could provide subsistence living depending upon a number of factors, viz., quality of soil, availability of irrigation facilities. Such holdings constituted 15.1 per cent of the total holdings. Thus a little over half of the holdings were uneconomic and could with difficulty provide the minimum needs of living.

Level of Employment

Guna is a predominantly agricultural District where little industrial development has taken place and agriculture continues to provide employment to the majority of the population. The main sources of non-agricultural employment are Government and semi-Government offices and commercial establishments. The employment situation in the District in the Public and Private Sector establishments employing 10 or more persons, based on the data collected by the District Employment Office, is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Employment In Public Sector

A table given below shows the volume of employment in Government establishments :

Table No. IX-5
Employment in Public Sector

Year	Central Government	State Government	Semi Government	Local Self Government
1965-66	123	6,204	803	517
1971-72	70	6,837	614	747
1972-73	15	7,161	635	758
1973-74	15	5,909	155	314

Note:— 1973-74 figures are incomplete

Amongst the public sector institutions, State Government is the biggest employer. Semi-Government and Local-self Government institutions are almost at par. It may also be seen that employment has failed to develop to any considerable extent over the years. The number of State Government employees which was 6,204 in 1965-66 increased to 7,161 in 1972-73. In Local-self Government offices employment increased from 517 to 758 during the same period. There has been decrease in case of Semi-Government institutions. However, the employment figures of 1973-74 are misleading as lesser number of institutions submitted their returns.

Employment In Private Sector

It may be difficult to have an idea of the total quantum of employment in private sector as information about establishments employing less than 10 persons is not

available and their number may be sizable. However, employment provided by fairly big shops, commercial establishments and cinemas are dealt with in the following table:—

Table No. IX-6
Employment In Private Sector

Year	Shops	Commercial Establishments	Cinema Houses
1965-66	2,265	12	44
1971-72	1,863	402	47
1972-73	1,882	413	39
1973-74	1,874	220	39

Note:— The 1973-74 figures are incomplete

The Private sector, as the above figures reveal has not been in a position to expand the employment potential. This would be possible only when new industries are established in the District.

Employment Exchange

The Employment Exchange was established at Guna on 10th December, 1960, as a clearing house for persons seeking employment and for employers in search of suitable candidates to man their establishments. The services rendered by the Exchange during certain selected years are borne out from the figures given below:—

Table No. IX-7
Working Of Employment Exchange

Year	Registrations	Placing	Live-Register
1961	2,194	148	699
1965	2,601	443	1,813
1970	3,012	372	2,133
1971	3,549	424	2,432
1972	4,593	822	3,668
1973	3,674	610	3,034
1974	3,111	351	3,099
1975 (Upto Aug.)	2,204	170	3,344

The statistics make it clear that services of the Exchange have grown continuously. During the decade 1961-71, the number of registrations increased from 2,194 to 3,549 and that of placings from 148 to 424. The year 1972, gave the highest figures : 4,593 registrations and 822 placings. Thereafter there has been a decline under both the heads. However, these figures give only a rough idea for not all the unemployed persons flock to the Exchange for registration, many employed persons get registrations for improving their prospects of employment and lastly many get a job outside the Exchange.

It was found that most of the persons registered at the Exchange are unskilled and raw educated persons lacking in technical qualifications and training. Unless they get some kind of technical training it would be difficult for them to get suitable jobs inside or outside the District. Shortage of Hindi Stenotypists, draftsmen (Civil) overseers (Civil), electroplaters and Montessori trained teachers has been felt. But qualified persons are not available. Moreover, the preference amongst the unemployed is for Government jobs and only a limited number get absorbed in Government service. It was also noticed that ban on further recruitment in Government service and lack of buoyancy in the industrial sector have acted as dampers in expanding employment opportunities.

Community Development Programme

Schemes for the development of the District had been taken up in the past also but they were isolated and sporadic efforts with limited objective. Efforts for the all-round development of the District embracing all aspects-economic, educational, social and cultural, of the life of the people, in a coordinated integrated manner, commenced with the inauguration of the First Five Year Plan. A nation wide Community Development Programme was launched on 2nd October, 1952 with the object of establishing in every State, organisations which would intensify rural work and assist in cooperative development of rural life as a whole.

The first Community Development Block was started on October, 2, 1954 at Raghogarh. The second Block was formed on 1st April, 1956, at Guna and every subsequent year witnessed the opening of a Block till by 1962, Blocks were functioning in all the 5 Tahsils of the District and the entire District came under the ambit of this Programme. The table showing the progress of Community Development coverage is given in the Appendix.

The Community Development Programme covers the different aspects of the socio-economic developments of the village communities and has significant achievements to its credit in the sphere of agriculture, public health, cooperation, education, etc. In the field of agriculture the emphasis has been on the provision of inputs like improved seed chemical fertilisers, irrigation facilities, etc. and demonstrations in improved methods of farming.

For achieving higher yields of agricultural production agricultural inputs have been distributed on a large scale. During the Third Plan period 26,650 qtls. of improved

seeds of cereals and 1,840 qtls. of non-cereal crops were distributed. During the Fourth Plan period the quantity of cereal seeds distributed decreased to 5,730 qtls. but that of non-cereal seeds to 730 qtls. Quantity of these seeds distributed amounted to 1,092 qtls. and 285 qtls., respectively, during the three years 1972-73 to 1974-75. Distribution of Chemical fertilizers, another input amounted to 20,140; 29,400 and 33,210 qtls. during the aforesaid three periods. Efforts were made to bring additional area under irrigation and new wells were constructed on a large scale.

Number of such wells dug was 1,991 during Third Plan, 2,837 during Fourth Plan and 4,400 during the three years 1972-73 to 1974-75. Agricultural demonstrations were organised in larger numbers to acquaint the farmers with better methods of farming the number having increased from 1,250 in Third Plan to 1,800 in Fourth Plan. However, during the next three years only 448 demonstrations were held.

To promote social welfare activities and develop the qualities of leadership in the villagers, associate organisations like Farmers Unions, Youth Clubs, Bal Mandals and Mahila Mandals were also started.

CHAPTER-X GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

In earlier days Guna was a part of Isagarh District of Gwalior State.¹ Isagarh District was then divided into four parganas of Bajranggarh, Isagarh, Khumbhraj and Mungaoli. A *Subah* was incharge of Isagarh district with *kamasdars* in the charge of each pargana.² The *Kamasdars* were assisted by *Naib-Kamasdars*, a sub-Inspector of Police, Kanungos and Patwaris.³ In 1909 some districts in the Gwalior State were reorganised. As a result of this, the headquarters of Isagarh was shifted to Bajranggarh, 6 miles south of Guna. And in 1922 the district headquarters was re-transferred from Bajranggarh to Guna. The name of the district was, however, continued to be known as Isagarh district upto 1937, when the name was officially changed to Gunda.⁴

After India became Independent (1947) the Princely States were merged with the union territories. A new province, named Madhya Bharat, comprising the State of Gwalior, Indore, Ratlam, Dewas, etc. was formed in 1948 with Guna as one of its constituent district. Madhya Bharat, in 1956 became a part of new Madhya Pradesh.

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. The Collector as head of the district administration is the key functionary of the Government, having wide powers and great responsibilities. He is the link between the State Government and the people of the District, the custodian of law and authority, the pivot on which the local administration turns. Being the Chief Executive Officer of the District he exercises general supervision over the district-level officers of various departments in their non-technical work. Co-ordination of the activities of various departments at district level, central over local self Government bodies, if necessary, contact with the public in committees or during interviews with visitors, execution of Government schemes and miscellaneous functions such as Panchayats, Census, Elections and relief measures in times of emergencies like floods, epidemics, etc. also come within his purviews. The powers and duties of the Collector have assumed much greater importance after Independence. His work of collection of land revenue and maintenance of law and order are considered not so important as his role in the economic, social and cultural development of the District.

Collectorate

The Collector, Guna is assisted by one Assistant Collector and 10 Deputy Collectors as in 1975. The District is divided into 5 sub-divisions of Ashoknagar, Mungaoli, Guna Raghogarh and Chachaura. Each Sub-Division is headed by a Sub-Divisional Officer of the rank of a Deputy Collector, excepting at the Ashoknagar

Sub-Division, which is headed by the Assistant Collector. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Raghogarh holds the charge of Chachaura Sub-Division also. The remaining 7 Deputy Collectors assist the Collector in the work relating to law and order, planning and development, land revenue and land records, food and civil supplies, elections etc. The narrative on the organisational set-up of the Collectorate may be divided into three main groups viz., (I) Land revenue, land records and allied matters, (II) Law and order and (III) Development.

Land Revenue and Land Records

For the administration of the first group of subjects Guna District is divided into 5 tahsils and 4 tappas, namely Guna, Raghogarh, Chachaura, Ashoknagar and Mungaoli and the tappas are Isagarh, Bamori, Aron and Chanderi. Each tahsil constitutes a sub-division also. There is one Tahsildar posted in each tahsil besides an Additional Tahsildar posted at Guna. To assist the Tahsildars, there are 19 Naib-Tahsildars. Of these five are posted at Guna, one at Raghogarh, three at Chachaura, four at Ashoknagar, three at Mungaoli and one each at the tappa of Isagarh, Bamori and Aron, whereas the tappa of Chanderi is placed in the charge of an Additional Tahsildar. At the village-level, the Land Records and Land Revenue work is carried on by Patwaris whose office in the past was hereditary. The work of patwaris is supervised by Revenue Inspectors. There are 17 Revenue Inspectors Circles and 376 Patwari Circles embracing 2279 villages. Each Patwari Circle includes about 6 villages on an average. the following table gives details of the distribution of work.

S. No.	Tahsil	No. of R. I. Circles	No. of Patwari Circles	No. of villages
1.	Guna	4	90	561
2.	Ashoknagar	4	54	485
3.	Mungaoli	3	81	419
4.	Raghogarh	3	57	511
5.	Chachaura	3	64	303
Total : 5		17	376	2279

At the District Level a Superintendent of Land Records, assisted by two Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, supervises the work of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 123.

2. Ibid. p. 157.

3. Ibid. p. 91.

4. District Census Hand Book, Guna District, p. XXX, VIII.

Law and Order

In the maintenance of law and order the Collector Functions as District Magistrate, assisted by the district Magistracy and the Police. The Police Force of the District is headed by a Superintendent of Police. All the Sub-Divisional Officers act as Sub-Divisional Magistrates to assist the Collector in this regard. Besides, the Tahsildars and Nab-Tahsildars also enjoy such Magisterial powers under the Criminal Procedure Code as are necessary for the effective maintenance of law and order and the prevention and suppression of crimes.

Development

The Collector is assisted by a Deputy Collector in this regard. There are 9 Development Blocks in the District, namely, Ashoknagar, Isagarh, Guna, Bamori, Chachaura, Mungaoli, Chanderi, Raghogarh and Aron. Each Block is headed by a Block Development Assistant and it is provided with a team of Extension Officers drawn from various departments, including Agriculture, Cooperation, Panchayat and Veterinary Department. Further down, as a whole 127 Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas are provided for the blocks who are drawn from the Agriculture Department.

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 setup of the committee is as shown below.

1. President.— A non-official member is elected President in every meeting only for conducting the proceedings of the meeting.
2. Members.—
 - (a) All M. L. A's elected from constituencies in the District.
 - (b) All members of Parliament elected from the constituency the major part of which lies in the District.
 - (c) Presidents of Janapada Panchayats.
 - (d) Presidents of Municipal Committees in the District.
 - (e) President of the District Cooperative Bank.
3. Secretary.— Collector functions as Secretary of the Committee and he prepares the agenda of the Meeting.
4. District Officials.— The District Officials are also invited by the Collector to attend the meeting as and when problems affecting their particular departments are under consideration.

The functions of the Committee are of an advisory nature. Problems of general public interest and local importance only are discussed by the Committee.

District Planning Board

For the economic development of the district a District Planning Board has also been constituted in every District. The constitution of the Planning Board is as under:

1. President :— A Minister nominated by the Chief Minister.
2. Vice President :— Divisional Commissioner.
3. Member-Secretary :— Collector.
4. Members :—
 - (a) President of District Panchayat,
 - (b) President of the biggest Municipal Committee in the District.
 - (c) President of District Cooperative Bank.
 - (d) President of the District Land Mortgage Bank.
 - (e) District Manager of Lead Bank.
 - (f) All M. L. A's and M. P's of the District.
 - (g) Two Social Workers nominated by the Government.
 - (h) A Lady Member (if there is no such member in the list).

Statutory Powers of Collector**Excise**

The Collector is also vested with statutory powers under Excise Act, as to enable him to implement the excise and prohibition policy of the Government. In this regard the Collector is assisted by an Excise Officer, who has been provided a team of excise staff which includes two Excise Inspectors, nine Excise Sub-Inspectors, one Excise Head-constable and ten Excise Constables.

Treasury

The power of control of the District Treasury and sub-treasuries is vested in the Collector. An officer of the Madhya Pradesh Accounts services functions as Treasury Officer, looking after the work of District Treasury at Guna.

There are four sub-treasuries located at Mungaoli, Ashoknagar, Raghogarh and Chachaura, each under the charge of a Tahsildar who functions as Sub-Treasury Officer.

Registration

Yet another responsibility of the Collector is the execution of the Registration Act. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Guna functions as ex-officio District Registrar of

Guna District, with headquarters at Guna. There are five Sub-Registration Offices located at Guna, Ashoknagar, Mungaoli, Raghogarh and Chachaura, each under the charge of a Sub-Registrar excepting at Chachaura, where the Tahsildar functions as ex-officio Sub-Registrar.

The Collector has also to look-after, Food and Civil Supplies, Nazul works, Land Consolidation, Elections, etc. The Deputy Collectors incharge of these branches assist the Collector in the discharge of his duties.

Food and Civil Supplies

To look-after the work relating to food and civil supplies in the District, a Food Officer is posted to assist the Collector in this regard. The Food Officer is assisted by an Assistant Food Officer, 13 Food and Civil Supplies Inspectors and usual staff.

Land Consolidation

In the work relating to the consolidation of holding of agricultural land, the Collector is assisted by a Consolidation Officer. He is assisted by 2 Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, 30 Revenue Inspectors and usual staff.

Nazul Office

For preparing permanent records of *abadi* land in the municipal areas of the District and to assess the nazul tax of such lands, a Nazul Enquiry Officer is posted at Guna since 1972. He is assisted by 2 Tahsildars of Nazul Enquiry, 2 Nazul Surveyors and usual staff.

The Collector represents the State Government in the District and is the Chief Co-ordinating authority at the district level. In order to strengthen his position as the Chief Administrator of the District the State Government has conferred upon him various powers.

The Collector has been authorised to issue instructions of a mandatory nature to any District Officer, excepting to officers of Judiciary, Labour and Sales Tax, and has been empowered to inspect any district-level office.

Other District Level Offices

The Divisional and District Offices located in the District which are under the control of their own heads of departments are listed below.

1. District and Sessions Judge, Guna.
2. Superintendent of Police, Guna.
3. Civil Surgeon, Guna.

4. District Family Planning cum-Health Officer, Guna
5. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Guna
6. Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., (B & R), Guna
7. Executive Engineer, P. W. D., National Highway, No. 1, Guna
8. Executive Engineer, P. W. D., National Highway, No. 2, Guna
9. Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Guna
10. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Guna
11. Executive Engineer, Survey and Investigation, Guna
12. Divisional Forest Officer, Guna
13. Divisional Forest Officer, Ashoknagar
14. Deputy Director, Health Services (Malaria), Guna
15. Superintendent, Open Jail, Mungaoli
16. Sales Tax Officer, Guna
17. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Guna
18. District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Guna
19. District Education Officer, Guna
20. District Statistical Officer, Guna
21. District Malaria Unit Officer, Guna
22. District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Guna
23. District Employment Officer, Guna
24. Soil Conservation Officer, Guna
25. Assistant Director, Fisheries, Guna
26. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, River Valley Project, Matatila, Ashoknagar
27. District Publicity Officer, Guna
28. Company Commandant, Home Guards, Guna
29. Assistant Director, Industries, Guna

Union Government Offices

The Organisational set-up of the Central Government Offices located in the District is described below:—

Income Tax Department

The Income Tax Officer, Guna is responsible for assessment and collection of Income Tax, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax in Guna District. His office functions under the administrative control of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Bhopal Range, Bhopal. The Income Tax Officer is assisted by two Income Tax Inspectors and usual staff.

Postal Department

The Superintendent of Post Offices, Guna Division, Guna is responsible for the supervision and control of all the post offices in Guna, Shivpuri and Morena districts. His office was established at Guna on 15 May, 1972 and it functions under the control of the Post Master General, Madhya Pradesh Circle, Bhopal. In his work the Superintendent of Post Offices, Guna is assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices and a post of executive, clerical and other subordinate staff. The staff provided for Guna includes, 2 Inspectors of Post Offices, 1 Head Post Master, 57 Clerks, 21 postman and 20 class IV staff.

Railways

Guna is also a Railway Station under the charge of a Station Master. The Railway Station Master's Office, Guna functions under the administrative control of the Divisional Superintendent, Western Railways, Kota. The Station Master, Guna is assisted by 8 Assistant Station Masters and other subordinate staff.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Land Revenue Assessment During Mughal Period

The earliest authentic reference about the revenue assessment in the area now covered in Guna District is for the 16th century. According to the *Ain-i-Akbari*, this area was under the Sarkar of Chanderi containing 61 *Mahals*, eight of which practically cover the present Guna District, and the remaining area of the Sarkar now forms part of the present Uttar Pradesh.¹ The revenue demand of these 8 *Mahals*, according to *Ain-i-Akbari*, was 60,81,850 dams in money for an area of 1,08,645 bighas *biswas*. This suggests that during the reign of Akbar (1542-1605) Todar Mal's system of land revenue settlement had been extended to this region.² Under this system, all the land was first measured by a uniform standard and the average produce of a *bigha* of land was ascertained. The land was classified into four categories according to soil and fertility and the gross produce was calculated on the basis of the produce grown during the preceding ten years. The average gross produce thus obtained for any particular piece of land was then commuted into cash on the basis of prices prevailing in the previous 19 years and one-third of this amount was fixed as the king's share or rent. The assessment so made was intended to be continued for a period of 10 years, but actually it continued indefinitely in the absence of regular revision. The annual fixed rent had to be paid directly by the cultivators to the revenue collectors, but if the village headman was required to assist the authorities in collecting the full rental, he was allowed a certain commission for his services. The important revenue officer was the *Amil* or *Karori* who supervised the village collections of his district.³ The other revenue officers were the *Kanungo*, *Chaudhri*, *Patwari*, etc.

As elsewhere, under the Mughals, in this area also the land was apportioned into *khalsa* and *jagir* lands. The former was directly administered by the State officials like *Amils*, etc. The *jagir* lands were divided into blocks, or estates and were given as for life (the grants became hereditary at a later stage) to certain military commanders, ministers and courtiers, who utilised the revenue for their own needs and for the upkeep of a military force which they were required to maintain.⁴

Todar Mal's revenue system fell into decay after the dissolution of the Mughal central power during the early part of the eighteenth century. By the time, the Maratha invasion of the Malwa province took place, the *khalsa* lands, were no longer managed by the *Amils* but were held on *ijaredari* or farm system.⁵ Under this system, each village, *pargana* or an entire district was farmed out and for the collection of its revenue (including cesses) a person of status known as *ijaredar* was assigned the whole area or a part of it, for a period ranging between three to ten years. He was left

1. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by Jarrett, Vol. II, 1949 pp. 212-214.

2. Gwalior State Gazetteer (1907), p. 98.

3. Baden Powell, Land System of British India, Vol. I, pp. 256-257.

4. *Ibid.* p. 257.

5. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 98.

free to make arrangements for the cultivation, etc., of the land and for the recovery of the revenue, provided he paid the Government dues according to the terms of the lease. Generally, he managed the land leased to him as he liked and lent money on exorbitant rates of interest. He often acted as a moneylender who stood surety for the payment of Government demand and made occasional advances of grain or money to the cultivators. Thus, a *ijaredar* could squeeze as much money out of the cultivators as possible. This was the natural consequence of the breaking down of Mughal administration and the growing independence of subas. The assessment of land under the *ijaredari* system was not high, the proportion assigned to the State being as a rule ranging from one-half to two-fifths of the produce or in some cases as low as one-fourth. But the cesses and dues levied both ordinary and extraordinary, in those disturbed times, more than offset this moderate assessment.¹

Gradually the administration system under the Sindhias was organised and consolidated during the latter half of the 19th century. The *ijaredari* system which had gone into disuse was finally abolished in 1853 and a settlement was affected, known as *patta-bandi* system, for 12 years. This settlement which was based on soil clarification, situation and possibility of irrigation corresponded to the ryotwari system where the cultivator deals directly with the State. In course of time the system in the territories of the Sindhias developed with a zamindari system, under which the management of big villages was given to land holders on contract.

Though specific details about Guna District are not available, it is known that settlements were made in 1860, 1880 and 1883. These attempts appear rather crude by later standards, as the settlements were not based on regular surveys, nature of soil, etc. The fifth settlement of 1883 was better in as much as it was based on a regular survey and upto date field maps, but there were no soil classification, assessment circles or registers of proprietors' holdings (*khewat*).²

However, the Government was conscious about the need of proper and perfect survey and settlement. A Land Records Department was established in November 1890 and two Settlement Commissioners were appointed.³ Meanwhile, the first enactment relating to land revenue was passed in 1904, known as *Qanoon Samva* 1961. The revision of settlement was to be undertaken in 1904, but on account of famine of 1899-1900 and successive indifferent years and famine in 1905, the work was postponed from time to time until 1908 when settlement operations were commenced in the State on scientific principles. The general principles of settlement were later laid down in the Settlement Manual which was brought into force from 1911. The resettlement work of 358 villages of Isagarh *pargana* was taken up only in 1917-18 while of Mungaoli, Khumbraj and Bajrangarh *parganas* in 1919-20. This work (1257 villages) was completed in whole of the District by the year 1921-22. Theodolite survey was made before the settlement. Excepting for jagir villages assessment was made. The term of the settlement was fixed at 20 years.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, Op. Cit. p. 99.

2. Gwalior Today, pp. 89-90.

3. Central India Agency Reports, 1886-87, p. 119; 1892-93, pp. 2 and 13.

After this no fresh settlement has been done. the prevalent rates continue to exist.

Land Tenures

In the former Gwalior State the land tenures were classified under three heads, viz., (1) Guaranteed estates or *jagirs*, (2) State *jagirs* which were sub-divided into *istimrari*, *Tankedari*, *Ubari*, *Muafidari*, etc. and (3) *Zamindari*. The first category of estates were those which were held mostly by Rajput chiefs, under guarantee by British Government and which were continued as such under the rule of the Sindhias.¹ The State *jagirs* were held directly from the Sindhia Government. Their holders were either members or relations of the ruling family or officials of standing and men whose families had served the State with distinction. They were classed as Sardars of the first and second grade.²

An *istamrari* meant a grant in consideration of the grantee paying to the Government a fixed amount or a fixed proportion of his income from the grant. A *tankedar* meant a person who in consideration of his holding a village or piece of land, paid to the Government a fixed proportion of the income arising from the grant as tribute. Likewise, an *ubaridar* paid to the Government a fixed amount or a fixed proportion of the income from his holding and was entitled to enjoy the balance. The *muafidars* paid no revenue, *tanka* or other dues on their holdings. *Muafis* were classified as *dewasthan* or *dharamada* for the upkeep of temples and other religious institutions and *padarakh* for the support of Brahmins and religious teachers.

The *jagir* areas were administered by the *jagirdars*, some of whom were even granted revenue, judicial and police powers. In order to bring about an improvement in the administration of the *jagirs* managed by the *jagirdars*, a separate department was set up in 1908 headed by an officer known as *Muntazim Jagirdaran*. He had two sub-offices, one at Ujjain and the other at Shivpuri. The *jagirs* in this District came under the Shivpuri Sub-Office. Subsequently in 1937-38, the office of Court of Wards, was amalgamated with the office of *Muntazim Jagirdaran*, with the latter as the head of the department for both the *jagirs* and court of wards branches. This set-up continued until the State's merger in Madhya Bharat.

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

1. Gwalior Today, p. 16.

2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, pp. 102-03.

The *jagirdars* often granted *pattas* on short term and not according to the settlement. However, the jagir Department impressed upon them the necessity of complying with the provisions of the revenue laws in this behalf. But soon after the introduction of responsible Government, in May, 1948, their revenue powers along with judicial powers were withdrawn. After the formation of Madhya Bharat, the Jagir Courts and Revenue Powers and Police Ordinance (No. 19 of 1948) was promulgated which was later replaced by an Act of the legislature. With the promulgation of the Jagir Land Records Management Ordinance (No. 21 of 1948), the maintenance of record of rights in *jagir* areas was taken over by the State and arrangements were made for the appointment of *patwaris* and preparation of records through the Tahsils. In accordance with the recommendations of the Rajasthan-Madhya Bharat Jagir Enquiry Committee, the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act 1951 (Act No. 28 of 1951), was enacted and brought into force from 7th December, 1951. The implementation of this measure was delayed because *jagirdars* filed a writ petition in the High Court and got an injunction order. The High Court rejected the petition on 4th December, 1952, and the State Government issued a notification on the same day resuming the *jagir* lands. They again appealed in Supreme Court, which dismissed the appeal and the implementation of the Act by the Government was taken in hand in 1954. The consequences or resumption were that all rights of *jagirdars* in *jagir* lands, etc., vested in the State free from all encumbrances. They were, however, allowed to remain in possession of lands cultivated personally by them enjoying the same rights as an occupant has in *ryotwari* land. The cultivators were made liable for the payment of land revenue or rent directly to the State that they were paying to the *jagirdars*. The *jagirdars* were paid compensation for the loss of their rights.

The Zamindari System

The *khalsa* villages were held in proprietary rights by *zamindars* for a term of years agreed up-on at the time of settlement. *Zamindari* tenures were sub-divided into *zamindari* single and *zamindari-pattidari*. In the tenure of the *zamindari* single class, a village was held by one person and in *zamindari-pattidari* jointly by two or more persons. The *nambardars* in single *zamindari* villages and in *pattidari* villages, the *pattidars* collected the land revenue. The *zamindars* were classed as ordinary and occupancy. Those possessing occupancy rights had no right to alienate the holding and the land passed to their heirs. When no occupancy rights existed, the land could be given to any person, but in practice land very seldom failed to pass from father to son; whether actual occupancy rights were conceded or not.

The *zamindars* enjoyed several rights and privileges and were bound by certain obligations which were embodied in the *Qanoon Mal* (Land Revenue Code) and the *Zamindari Manual*, brought into force from 1904.¹ Nearly one-third of the total average annual proceeds of a village went as the *zamindar's* share of profit. Moreover any increase in income accruing in a village during the currency of a settlement, from the extension of cultivation or from enhancements of rents permissible under the law, went

1. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1904-05, p. 11.

wholly into the pockets of the *zamindar* with a rebate of 10 per cent on the net increase of cultivation during the next settlement.

The *zamindari* system was, however, abolished after the formation of the Madhya Bharat State by the Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act (No. 13 of 1951) which was brought into force from the 25th June, 1951. The Act provided among other things for the abolition of the *zamindari* system which implied acquisition by the State from the 2nd October, 1951 of the rights of the proprietors in villages, settled on the *zamindari* system free from all encumbrances. A notification was issued on the 3rd September 1951, where by all proprietary rights in all villages other than *jagir*, *muafi* and *ryotwari* villages passed to and vested in the State. The ex-proprietors were, however, allowed to retain possession of lands under their personal cultivation (*Khad kash*) under plot proprietary rights and land revenue was assessed thereon. Under the Act, the Government was also required to pay to every proprietor, who was divested of proprietary rights, compensation in accordance with certain principles.

For the implementation of the Zamindari Abolition Act, a separate department known as the Land Reforms Department was organised in 1951 with the land Reforms Commissioner as the Head of the Department.¹ In addition, a Jagir Commissioner was appointed for the implementation of the Abolition of Jagir Act, 1951. In each district, Compensation Officers were appointed to determine the amount of compensation payable to the ex-*jagirdars* and *zamindars*. They worked under the supervision of the Collector.

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

The Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950 was made applicable in the Jagir and Zamindari villages and a Patel was appointed in each village to collect and pay land revenue in the Government treasury.

As per available information, Raghogarh Tahsil was constituted wholly from *jagirdaris* and *zamindaris* vesting in the State, i. e., an area of 1.96 lakhs ha., out of which 1.20 lakhs ha. was cultivable. A compensation of Rs. 30.51 lakhs was paid to the ex-proprietors in this tahsil.

Present System of Land Revenue

The last settlement is still in force and no fresh survey operations have been undertaken in the District. The cultivators continue to pay land revenue at the rates determined at the last settlement.

1. Madhya Bharat Administration Report, 1953-54, p. 20.

Income from Land Revenue and Special Cesses

The revenue from land has always been an important source of income of the State. The receipts from land revenue amount to Rs. 10.93 lakhs in 1951-52, Rs. 23.65 lakhs in 1960-61, Rs. 18.54 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 25.00 lakhs in 1973-74.

The land revenue is recovered in two instalments, first on 15th January and the second on 15th May in each year. The collection of land revenue is done through Patels who are appointed by the Collector. In a few villages of the district, Gram Panchayats have also been authorised to collect land revenue, as an experimental measure. The Patels and Panchayats are given a Commission for their labours. The commission amounted to Rs. 95,645 in 1971-72, Rs. 95,000 in each of the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 and Rs. 1.07 lakhs in 1974-75.

However, as a measure of relief to the poor cultivators, the Madhya Pradesh Government exempted from the payment of land revenue on all uneconomic holdings, consisting of holdings whose area did not exceed 7.5 acres and also whose land revenue did not exceed five rupees, by Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance 1966, promulgated on the 23rd December, 1966 and replaced by an Act, No. 6 of 1967. Further, by the M. P. Act, No. 20 of 1968, the land revenue was abolished in respect of holdings 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 these were taxed at the rate at which such holdings were assessed to land revenue under the Code immediately before the 1st July, 1968. The entire receipts from the Bhumi Vikas Kar were to be spent on the development of agriculture. But in 1969 by an Act, No. 5 of 1969, the Land Development Tax was abolished and the land revenue under Section 58-A of the Code was again imposed, the exemption limit and the rates remaining the same. Thus, it amounted practically to a 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 holdings were re-defined. Instead of ten acres, the limit of exemption from land revenue was fixed as five acres.

Land under other uses where commercial crops were grown was beyond the scope of exemption. Land under commercial crops was taxed by an Act called Vanijya Fasal Kar Adhiniyam, 1966 (No. 27 of 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 in respect of 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 individual holdings of more than 10 acres but holdings of less than 10 acres if irrigated by any Government source are not exempted.

This act of 1972 was superseded by another Act [Gramin Vikas Kar Adhiniyam, 1974 (No. 42 of 1974)] in 1974 by which a Gramin Vikas Kar was imposed at different rates as per classification of land according to whether it was irrigated, unirrigated,

cultivated, uncultivated, etc. Income from this tax, it was stipulated, will be earmarked for schemes of rural development.

The receipts under the Bhoomi Vikas Kar, Adhibhar and Vanijya Fasal Kar are given in Appendix-A.

Besides, a *Sinchai Adhibhar* is also imposed under the Act, No. 24 of 1972. The receipts are transferred to the Irrigation Department though collected by the revenue officials.

Cesses and Siwai Income

Until the beginning of the present century, a certain levy on the actual assessed revenue was made in case of each village. This was known as *gaonti kharch* and was utilised to cover the cost of *nazars* paid to the State officials, charitable grants to temples, expenses at festivals and the like. Later Government abolished this levy. It also stopped the payment of *bhets* which used to be levied as a percentage on the collected revenue varying from one to four percent per annum. Formerly, the land revenue covered all cesses and under the terms of the lease, the State could not make any extra levy. But after the State's merger in Madhya Bharat, a Panchayat Cess at the rate of half an anna in the rupee of land revenue began to be realised along with the land revenue, under the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act, 1949. It was subsequently paid to the Panchayats in the District. This is continuing in Madhya Pradesh also at the rate of 10 paise per rupee of land revenue under the M. P. Panchayat Act, 1962.

As regards the *siwai* (miscellaneous) income, it is derived, from the auction of Government land, water spreads or forest trees, i. e., the sources are *jal kar* (Water Tax) *phal kar* (taxes on fruit trees) and *ban kar* (taxes on forest trees). The *siwai* receipts were Rs. 2.18 lakhs in 1970-71, Rs. 2.18 in 1971-72, Rs. 3.47 lakhs in 1972-73, Rs. 8.06 lakhs in 1973-74 and Rs. 4.85 lakhs in 1974-75.

Relations Between Landlord and Tenants

In the former Gwalior State, there were two classes of tenants in *zamindari* areas, viz., (i) *maurusi* or occupancy tenants, and (2) *gair maurusi* or tenants-at-will.¹ Although State had no direct financial relationship with the tenants they were not entirely left to the tender mercies of the *zamindars*. A codified law *Qanoon Mal* brought into force from 1904 regulated the relations between the *zamindars* and tenants. Besides conferring valuable rights on tenants it also protected them from arbitrary ejectments, rack-renting and other harassment.² The rent payable by an occupancy tenant was fixed by the Settlement Department at each settlement and a single lease for the whole term of settlement was given to each tenant. The rent could not be enhanced except by an order of a competent revenue court on specific grounds and no occupancy tenant could be ejected, except for default in payment of rent

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

2. Gwalior Today, pp. 86-94.

without the court's order. The occupancy right was made heritable. The rent, if unpaid could be recovered by the *zamindar* only by prosecuting the defaulter in a revenue court and obtaining and enforcing its decree. In the case of a tenant-at-will, *patta* and *kabooliyat* were compulsory as without them the *zamindar* could not sue him for arrears of rent or ejectment. When the *patta* and *kabooliyat* were executed, each party was bound to conform to their terms. A tenant-at-will could acquire an occupancy right on continuous occupancy of 12 years, or by constructing well or bund in his field or breaking virgin land or land lying fallow for more than three years. The *Qanoon Mal* was revised in 1927 which conferred the full proprietary rights on occupancy tenants in respect of their holdings.¹ The process regarding revenue collection in normal years and suspension and remission of revenue demand in lean years was simplified and liberalized so as to render ejectment for default a rare occurrence.

Land Reforms after 1948

After the formation of Madhya Bharat *Qanoon Mal* was again amended in 1948 which prohibited the eviction of non-occupancy and sub-tenants except in the circumstances in which an occupancy tenant could be evicted. It was noticed by the Government, that the relations between the *zamindars* and tenants were not cordial in the District, though ejectments of tenants were not common feature.² The *zamindars* were demanding large sums of money from the tenants by way of *nazarana*, while leasing for cultivation. In their dealings with *zamindars*, the tenants too showed no spirit of compromise. To meet such sort of circumstances, the Government enacted the Zamindari Management Act which was brought into effect from the 30th July, 1949. It provided for the taking over by the Government of a *zamindari* about which there were large-scale complaints of illegal ejectment and other acts of high-handedness.

The Madhya Bharat Government passed three important Acts were the Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950, the Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act, 1951 and the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1951. The latter two Acts were a land mark in the land tenure system of the State since it put an end to an archaic system. The former Act provided greater protection to the tenants. The Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950 consolidated the position of the tenants in the *ryotwari* areas and conferred occupancy tenancy rights on all those tenants whose own or whose predecessor's interest had been lawfully recorded as up as *pattedars*. It further abolished the *pukhta maurusi* tenure and all tenants were levelled

The other Acts of historical importance were the Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act of 1951 and Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act of 1951 which not only abolished the *zamindaris* and *jagirs*, but also provided greater security and

1. Greater State Administration Report, 1926-27, pp. 1 and 2.
2. Madhya Bharat Administration Report, 1930-31, p. 21 and 1933-34, pp. 14-15.

additional rights to the tenants. Even a tenant or tenant of a sub-tenant could acquire occupancy rights under specified conditions.

Land Reforms after 1956

After the formation of Madhya Pradesh, the whole position regarding the land tenures and tenancy reforms was reviewed and as a result, a unified Land Revenue Code was brought into force from the 2nd October, 1959. This Code is a landmark in the history of land reforms, which has incorporated all the important features of land reforms, such as, uniformity of tenures, protection of tenants against arbitrary ejectment, rack-renting and conferring *bhoomiswami* rights on them. In place of the prevailing multiplicity of tenures, the code provides only one class of tenure holders of land known as *bhumiswami* with full rights over his holdings, e. g., right of mortgage and sale under certain restrictions. The table below shows the extent of area occupied by *bhumiswamis* and other class of tenure holder in 1973-74 for Guna, Raghogarh and Chachaura Tahsils for which the information is available.

Table No. XI-1

Tahsils	Bhumiswami	Government Lessees	Bhoodan Dharak	Service Land
Guna	1,03,743	8,450	7,130	449
Raghogarh	1,03,378	2,534	60	640
Chachaura	19,856	605	775	75

Source:—Collector, Guna

Under the Code, no sub-letting or leasing of land is permitted except in emergent cases once in three years or by certain classes of persons, such as, widows, unmarried women, minors, etc.

Limit on Agricultural Holdings

The above land reforms affect more the type of tenure than the size of property. Some restrictions have been imposed in this respect too with the enactment of Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961. According to the Act, no person shall acquire more than 25 standard acres for each family consisting of husband and wife and, for dependents at the rate of 5 standard acres with a maximum of 25 acres as the limit.

The ceiling was again lowered with retrospective effect from January 1, 1972. According to the amendment, a family with a maximum of 5 members may acquire upto 18 standard acres. For an individual, the ceiling is 10 standard acres. The additional 8 standard acres have been allowed for dependants at the rate of 2 standard acres for every dependent member limited to 18 acres in all. For the purposes of this Act, a standard acre means one acre of irrigated land from Government source available for more than one crop in a year or two acres or seasonally irrigated land from Government source available for at least one crop or three acres of dry land.

Provisions of the Act were enforced vigorously only after the declaration of the Emergency when Collectors were instructed to settle all cases regarding agricultural holdings before 31st December, 1975. After reviewing all the cases, the surplus land will be distributed as per Government policy. It is reported that more than 80 per cent cases have been reviewed (till December, 1975).

Agricultural Holdings

The following table shows the agricultural holdings of the District according to the size. It gives some indications of the surplus land that may be available for distribution as a result of the implementation of the said Agricultural Holdings Act.

Table No. XI-2
Number of Operational Holdings, (Provisional) 1970-71

Size (Hectare)	Number (000)	Percentage to total
Less than 0.5	11.8	
0.5 to 1	10.6	10.0
1 to 2	19.9	9.0
2 to 3	17.8	16.9
3 to 4	13.0	15.1
4 to 5	11.0	11.0
5 to 10	21.5	9.3
10 to 20	9.1	18.3
20 to 30	2.0	7.7
30 to 40	0.6	1.7
40 to 50	0.2	0.5
50 and above	0.3	0.2
		0.3

Source : Agricultural Statistics, 1972, pp. 7-8 (Agriculture Department)

It appears from the above table that about 51.0 per cent holdings were not bigger than three hectares which number about sixty thousands. The number of big holdings (20 to 50 hectares and above) was about three thousands, i. e., 2.7 per cent of the total holdings.

Bhoodan Movement

The *bhoodan yagna* or land gift movement was initiated in the country in the year 1951 by Acharya Vinoba Bhave with the aim of solving the problem of landless labourers. The impact of this movement has also been felt in this District as in the rest of the country. For facilitating this movement in Madhya Bharat, the Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955 (No. 3 of 1955) was passed. It was followed by the establishment of Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Board with headquarters at Gwalior and was made responsible for the administration of land received as *bhoodan*. Its office has since been shifted to Bhopal. It receives an annual grant from the Government. Since the inception of this movement in the District in 1952, till March 31, 1974, 34,784 ha. of land were received as *bhoodan* from 584 donors out of which 14,317 ha. of land was distributed among 7,330 landless families, and 10,275 ha. of land was found unsuitable for distribution. Only 10,192 ha. of land remained to be distributed.

Consolidation of Holdings

Besides the problem of smallness at holdings, the other serious impediments to land development and agricultural production is the fragmentation of holdings in the country. Guna District is no exception to this general observation. Tenants have sub-divided and fragmented their holdings even below five acres in size. This has resulted in scatteredness of holdings also. The *Qanoon Mal* of the former Gwalior State provided against fragmentation of holdings in that a tenant's holding could not be transferred if it was less than 25 *bighas*. The question of introducing measures for the consolidation of holdings in the State was considered by the Gwalior State Government for the first time in 1924 when an officer was deputed to the Punjab to study the working of such a programme there. The officer submitted his report in due time. However, it was decided in 1929 to drop the matter on the plea that the procedure of consolidation of holding obtaining in the Punjab was impracticable in Gwalior State.¹ The question was re-examined during 1940 and 1946. However, the decision was deferred. The Government of Madhya Bharat too did not undertake any specific legislative or other measures in this direction except making certain provisions against the fragmentation of holdings in the M. B. Revenue Administration and Ryotwari Land Revenue and Tenancy Act of 1950. After the formation of the reorganised state of Madhya Pradesh, the provisions of the Land Revenue Code of 1959 were made applicable throughout the State.

The work for consolidation was started as late as in 1972-73 in the District. The scheme has covered 30 villages and consolidated an area of 26,007 ha. of land upto

1. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1940-41, p. 80.

March, 1975. The progress of the scheme has been shown in the following table:—

Table No. XI-3
Progress Of Consolidation Of Work

Year	Villages for which schemes were prepared	Area consolidated (Acres)	Khasra No. before Chak-bandī	Khasra No. after Chak-bandī	Reduction of Col. (5) on Col. (4) (in percentage)
1972-72	10	17,924	5,041	4,215	17%
1973-74	5	5,972	1,871	1,521	19%
1974-75	15	40,368	20,137	11,806	41%

Source : Consolidation Officer, Guna

Other Sources of Revenue-Central and State

Till the formation of the Madhya Bharat State, there were no sources of revenue which could be called 'Central'. The Gwalior State was an independent entity in financial matters, all its sources of revenue, were "State" subjects. The Gwalior Government, however, received from the Central Government its share on account of earnings from railways (other than the Scindia State Railways) which passed through the State's territories. It also received annually from the Government of India a sum of Rs. 3.12 lakhs as compensation for the relinquishment of duties on imported salt, the annual production of which was limited in the State to 54,000 *maunds* by an agreement made with the Government of India in 1878.

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

The revenues of the District are divided into two categories (i) Central and (2) State. Central Excise, Income Tax and Estate Duty are the Central sources of revenue, while State Excise, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Sales Tax, Taxes on Motor Vehicles, Entertainment Tax, etc., are the State sources of revenue. A brief account of these items of taxation and income from them is given in the following paragraphs:—

Union Excise

The main excisable commodities are cloth, sugar, tobacco, cement, vegetable non-essential oils, copper, yarn wireless receiving sets, air-conditioning machinery, patent and proprietary medicines, matches, electric fans, etc. Excise duty on cloth,

tobacco and sugar was levied under the Madhya Bharat Excise Act until the 1st April, 1950 when these items of revenue were transferred to the Central Government. The income which under this head was Rs. 7.88 lakhs in 1969-70, increased by about one and a half times, i. e., to Rs. 12.65 lakhs in 1974-75.

Income Tax and Estate Duty

The Indian Income Tax Act is administered in the District by the staff of the Income Tax Department. The collection of estate duty is also entrusted to this staff. The receipts under the head Income Tax are increasing year by year. They were Rs. 14.27 lakhs in 1969-70 and increased to Rs. 30.80 lakhs in 1974-75. The receipts from Estate Duty are not substantial and they are fluctuating. They were Rs. 2,898 in 1969-70, and increased to Rs. 17,291 in 1972-73 but declined to Rs. 5,496 in 1973-74, and Rs. 9,252 in 1974-75.

State Excise

The income under this head was from the sale of liquor, opium, (until 1st March, 1958) and hemp drugs. The Madhya Bharat Excise Act, 1949 was enacted during 1949-50 when the Central Opium Act, 1857, and 1898 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920; were also brought into force. The Madhya Bharat Excise Act of 1949 was replaced by an amendment Act in 1952. At present, the Madhya Pradesh Excise Act, 1915 (II of 1915) as amended in 1962 is applicable to the District. The income under this head has increased more than ten-fold during the last fifteen years. It was Rs. 3.64 lakhs in 1951-52, Rs. 7.78 lakhs in 1960-61, Rs. 4.83 lakhs in 1970-71, and Rs. 41.04 lakhs in 1974-75.

Stamps

The receipts under this head are subject to Indian Stamps Act (II of 1879) and the Court Fee Act, 1870, as applicable to Madhya Pradesh. The annual income derived from the sale of stamps of various denominations both judicial and non-judicial was Rs. 1.51 lakhs in 1951-52 and Rs. 1.73 lakhs in 1960-61. It increased to Rs. 12.72 lakhs in 1974-75.

Forests

The contribution of forests to the State exchequer has been considerable and at present it is highest in comparison to other sources of revenue, in this District. This is derived from the sale of timber and other forest produce and from other miscellaneous sources like cattle grazing, etc. The Indian Forest Act, 1927, has been in force which regulates the management of forests and collection of forest revenues. The receipt under this head have increased from Rs. 4.60 lakhs in 1951-52 and Rs. 15.9 lakhs in 1958-59 to Rs. 35.34 lakhs in 1969-70 and Rs. 104.03 lakhs in 1974-75.

Registration

The income under this head is derived from the registration fee chargeable on sale, donation and mortgage deeds of immovable property, etc., which are levied under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. The Act has been enforced in this District since 1952. The receipts under this head were Rs. 0.92 lakhs in 1969-70 which increased to Rs. 1.74 lakhs in 1974-75.

Taxes on Motor Vehicles

The income under this head is derived from the registration of motor vehicles, issue of licences to drivers and conductors, etc., which are levied under (i) the Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and Rules 1940 as amended on 17th January, 1970, (2) Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passenger) Act, 1959, as amended in September, 1962 and November, 1971, (3) Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Goods) Act, 1962, amended in April, 1970 and (4) Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1947 and amended in December, 1966, January, 1968 and November, 1971. The annual receipts under this head which were Rs. 2.44 lakhs in 1969-70, increased to Rs. 3.57 lakhs in 1974-75.

Sales Tax

The Madhya Bharat Sales Tax Act, *Samvat* 2007 was first introduced in this District in 1950. Afterwards, it was replaced by the Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1959 from 1st April, 1959. Besides, the Central Sales Tax has also been introduced from 1st July, 1957 under the Central Sales Tax Act of 1956. Two more Acts, viz., Motor Spirit and Lubrication Act, 1957 and Professional and Employment Tax Act, 1966, came into force from September, 1957 and 1st April, 1966, respectively. The former has been abolished from 1st August, 1972. The schedule of Sales Tax has been revised from time to time and foodgrains have also come within its purview. The receipts under this head were Rs. 1.35 lakhs in 1951-52, Rs. 3.39 lakhs in 1960-61, Rs. 22.45 lakhs in 1969-70, and Rs. 55.30 lakhs in 1974-75. Thus Sales Tax has emerged as a major source of revenue.

Entertainment Tax

This tax is managed by the District Excise Office, Guna. It is charged at the prescribed rates on the value of tickets sold for entertainment. The tax is confined to entertainments like cinema shows, dramatic performances, etc., to which admission is by tickets, sold for money. With the emergence of cinema as a popular and cheap source of recreation and entertainment, the receipts under this head are increasing. The receipts which were merely Rs. 0.12 lakhs in 1951-52, Rs. 0.38 lakhs in 1960-61 increased to Rs. 1.45 lakhs in 1969-70 and Rs. 4.33 lakhs in 1974-75.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

The origin of modern system of legislation and justice has been rather recent in this area though a well organized system of rendering justice to the aggrieved and administering law and order existed from very early times. At the base of this system was the ancient rural institution of the Panchayat with the Ruler as the final *arbiter* and dispenser of Justice. During the reign of Muslims a system was evolved in which the *Qazi* was the main authority for the administration of justice. This system continued till the advent of Maratha rule in this area.

During the early days of Maratha rule there were no written codes of law or uniformity of procedure though in its general character the law followed in these parts conformed to the system obtaining under the Peshwas. In the absence of the regular courts, the *Jagirdars* and *Ijaredars* exercised judicial powers within their estates. All the ordinary cases were investigated and decided by them verbally. In cases involving religious question, the opinion of Hindu and Muslim religious experts was taken. Most of the civil suits were referred to the panchayats whose decisions were usually final. The Ruler was the highest authority and administered justice in person in cases where the value of the suits was very high.

The history of systematic administration of justice in the erstwhile Gwalior State dates back to 1844 when a regular court known as the *Huzur Adalat* or Chief Court was established for the first time at Lashkar. But the *Jagirdars* and *Ijaredars* continued to exercise judicial powers and as such the *Shastri* who presided over the *Huzur Adalat* as *Mukhtar Nyayadhis* or Chief Justice, only heard cases and suits of Lashkar, Gwalior and a few surrounding villages. Appeals from the *Mukhtar Nyayadhis* were heard by the minister to Maharaja.

The judicial system in Gwalior State underwent the first serious examination and reform in 1853 when the judicial powers of the *Ijaredars* were withdrawn. The State was divided into three *Prants* or divisions namely, Gwalior, Isagarh and Malwa. A *Prant Adalat* was established for each of the Prant. It was presided over by the *Sar Suba* (Commissioner). The *Zillas* and *Parganas* were placed under the charge of *Suba* and *Kamavisdars*, respectively. The *Suba* exercised judicial powers in the district and was assisted in the *pargana* by *Kamavisdars*. As an apex to the judicial system, a *Sadar Nizamat* or Chief court presided over by the Chief Justice was established at Lashkar. Thus under the new set-up, the lowest courts were those of the *Kamavisdars* in the *parganas* who, in their areas, exercised original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases being a magistrate of 2nd class and a civil judge of 2nd grade. The district court held by the *Suba* also exercised original jurisdiction and heard appeals from *Kamavisdars*. Appeals from *Suba* court went to *Prant Adalat* and thence to the *Sadar Nizamat*. Besides the reorganization of judiciary a series of regulations known as *Dastur-ul-Amal* were also issued regulating the procedure of courts.

In 1862 the *Sadar Nizamat* and the *Prant Adalat* were replaced by *Sarishata Faujdari huzur* for criminal work and *Sarishata Diwani Huzur* for civil work. In order to provide relief to the *Suba*, two assistants were given for conducting civil and criminal judicial work. Two years later, a final court of appeal called the *Mahakma-Apil-Khas-ul-khas* was established. During 1853 to 1874 several circulars regarding the constitution and powers of courts were issued. In 1874 these were collected in the form of a code known as the *Kanun Faujdari* (criminal law), *Kanun Diwani* (civil law), *Kanun Mal* (revenue law) and *Kanun-Am* (miscellaneous regulations).

Another reorganization of judiciary was affected in 1886. The main feature of the reorganization was that the *Suba* was divested of his civil powers and new courts of *Sadar Amin* and *Munsifs* were created in the district and *parganas*, respectively. The *Prant Adalat* and the *Sadar Adalat* abolished in 1862 were revived. Thus the highest court at the State level was the *Sadar Adalat*. It had original civil jurisdiction in suits exceeding Rs. 50,000 and heard civil as well as criminal appeals from the decisions of *Prant* judges. In civil suits a final reference was allowed to be made to the Judicial Department and the Ruler while in criminal cases all sentences of death passed by the *Sadar Adalat* required the confirmation of the Ruler.

Below the Chief Court was the court of the *Prant* judge. It had both civil and criminal powers. On the civil side it had jurisdiction in suits not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in value. In criminal cases it was a sessions court and also exercised a general supervision and control over the subordinate courts. In its appellate jurisdiction it heard appeals from the *Sadar Amin* and the *Suba* or District Magistrate.

The courts at the district level were those of the *Sadar Amin* and the District Magistrate (*Suba*). The *Sadar Amin* was a *Munsif* and Magistrate, first class. In his civil jurisdiction he entertained suits not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value and appeals from the decisions of *Munsifs* of second and third class. As Magistrate first class he had the powers to award imprisonment upto two years, a fine upto Rs. 1,000 and 20 strips. The *Suba* exercised the powers similar to those of a District Magistrate in British India. Appeals from subordinate magistrates were also heard by him.

The *parganas* were under the charge of *Kamavisdars* who were *Munsifs* and Magistrates of second class as heretofore. They were assisted by *Nailb Kamavisdars* having powers of a *Munsif* and Magistrate of third class. The *Munsifs* had powers to deal with suits upto Rs. 500 in value. The second class magistrates had powers to award imprisonment upto six months, a fine upto Rs. 200 and 15 strips, while a third class magistrate had powers to award imprisonment upto one month and a fine upto Rs. 50.

Many circulars containing rules and regulations on various topics pertaining to the administration of justice and maintenance of law and order were issued from time to time. Gradually these became so numerous that it was decided to prepare fresh codes. Thus the Civil and Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes were framed in 1896. Though the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes were identical to those in force in British

India, the British Civil Procedure Code was adopted with modification to suit the local conditions.

A most important measure of reform in the administration of justice was adopted in 1907 when a scheme was prepared to affect a complete separation of judicial and executive functions. A circular was issued in 1909 defining the extent of magisterial powers to be exercised by the revenue officers under the scheme. The powers and functions of the District Magistrate under the Gwalior Code of Criminal Procedure were split up. The *Suba* was, however, conferred with preventive magisterial powers exercisable by a District Magistrate under the said Code in order to enable him to maintain law and order within his jurisdiction. Similarly, the *Tahsildars* were also invested with second class magisterial powers to try certain specified offences only. For exclusive judicial work a separate cadre of judicial officers was created for the *zila* and *parganas*.

Consequent upon the introduction of the new scheme, the *Sadar Adalat* at Gwalior was converted into a High Court of Judicature with the same powers and jurisdiction. The *Prant* Court also continued to function. The *Sadar Amin's* court at the district level was abolished and a District Judge was appointed in his place. His pecuniary jurisdiction in civil suits was raised to Rs. 5,000 from Rs. 3,000. Apart from civil appeals from *pargana* courts, criminal appeals which formerly went to the *Suba* court were also heard by him. In each *pargana* a court of Judicial Officer was established with second class magisterial powers and civil powers upto Rs. 500.

In Isagarh (present Guna) District, were situated the courts of the *Prant* (Divisional) and Sessions Judge, Isagarh, District Judge, Isagarh, and Judicial Officers at Isagarh, Mungaoli, Kumbhraj and Bajrangarh *Parganas*.

The headquarters of the *Prant* Court Isagarh were shifted to Mungaoli in 1910 and to Guna in 1916. Similarly, the court of the Judicial Officer, Isagarh was shifted to Pachhar in 1925.

A new Civil Procedure Code was introduced in 1911. The Gwalior Small Cause Courts Act was passed in 1915. It provided for vesting of powers to try small cause cases for any amount upto Rs. 200 in the District and *pargana* judges with provision of appeal to the *Prant* Judge.

Before 1912 all appeals and revisions preferred to the Ruler against the decisions of the High Court were dealt with Departmentally by the Judicial Department where the parties had no right to be heard. In 1912 a Judicial Committee was appointed for such appeals and revisions which was to hear such cases like a court of justice and submit its conclusions to the Darbar for final orders. The Judicial Committee consisted of the Minister of Law and Justice and two others nominated by the Ruler. Another reform introduced in the field of administration of justice was the establishment of the Board of Panchayats. Details of these bodies have been given under the heading "Nyaya Panchayats."

In order to provide relief to the litigants and to ensure speedy disposal of cases by means of decentralization, the then existing system of judiciary was reorganized in 1923. The courts of the Divisional (*Prant*) and Sessions judge were constituted in each district. It had the powers similar to those exercised so far by the *Prant* Judges. The designation of District Judge and Magistrate was changed to District Sub Judge with less civil powers. The constitution of *pargana* courts remained unchanged but their civil powers to entertain suits were raised to Rs. 1000 from Rs. 500.

In 1932 the Naib Tahsildar of *tappa* (an area smaller than *pargana*), Isagarh was invested with third class magisterial powers and civil powers upto Rs. 100.

In pursuance of the policy of complete separation of judiciary from the executive the Judicial Committee was reconstituted in 1942. Instead of three, it now consisted of two members who were designated as senior and junior members and formed a separate establishment independent of the Law Department.

Besides the paid judiciary, there were benches of honorary magistrates also at several places throughout the State of Gwalior. The courts which existed in the District before the dawn of Independence were those of the District and Sessions Judge, Guna, District Sub Judge, Guna; Honorary Magistrate, Guna; Judicial Officers at Pachhar, Mungaoli, Chachoda, *Tappas* of Isagarh, Chanderi and Bamori. There was also a court of Sub Judge in Raghogarh *Jagir*. Besides these, courts of Judicial Officers having first class magisterial powers existed in the *Jagirs* and *Thikanas* of Maksudangarh, Aron, Myna, Bahadurpur, Garha-Jamner, Umri, Dharnoda and Dhakoni.

A marked feature of the State Constitution was the separation of judiciary from executive. The State had 10 codes, 31 manuals and a large body of circulars and rules having the force of law. From the evolution and gradual reforms emerged a system of judicial administration which stood comparison with the system found in British India.

In Madhya Bharat

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 the judiciary was reorganized. A High Court of Judicature was constituted with two Benches one at Gwalior and the other at Indore. It was vested with the jurisdiction to entertain and dispose of all appeals, revisions and original cases above a certain limit in accordance with the provision of law. With the creation of the High Court the Judicial Committee of the former Gwalior State no longer existed. A number of appeals and review applications were, however, pending with the Judicial Committee at this time. A new body called the Nyaya Sabha was, therefore, formed on an *ad hoc* basis to dispose of these pending cases.

The whole of the State of Madhya Bharat was divided into 14 divisions for the purpose of administration of justice. The District and Sessions Judges were now appointed to head the Judiciary of each division instead of district. Guna was one of

these divisions and included Shivpuri District also. The courts located in Guna District were as follows :—

1. District and Sessions Judge, Guna.
2. Civil Judge, Ist Class, Additional District Magistrate and Magistrate, Ist class, Guna.
3. Munsif and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, 2nd class, Guna.
4. Civil Judge, 2nd class and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ist class, Chachora.
5. Civil Judge, 2nd class and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ist class, Raghogarh.
6. Civil Judge, 2nd class and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ist class, Pachhar.
7. Civil Judge, 2nd class and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ist class, Mungaoli.
8. Munsif and Magistrate 2nd class, Tappa Chanderi.
9. Munsif and Magistrate, 2nd class, Tappa Bamori.

In 1952 the number of sessions divisions was reduced to 8 from 14. The Rajgarh District was merged in Guna Sessions Division instead of Shivpuri district.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

It has already been described how the judiciary was separated from the executive in the former Gwalior State under the scheme of 1907-10. The scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions continued to be in force. The Collector is the District Magistrate and the Sub Divisional Officers are Sub Divisional Magistrates. They exercise judicial powers for the purpose of maintaining law and order and prevention of crimes within their areas of jurisdiction. For exclusive judicial work there are, besides the District and Sessions Judge, other categories of civil judges who are vested with first class magisterial powers and are designated as Judicial Magistrates.

Incidence of Crime

All the crimes of serious nature, such as, dacoity, robbery, murder, riots, burglary, thefts, kidnapping and other miscellaneous crimes under the Indian Penal

Code are common in Guna District. The following table shows their yearwise number for some selected years:—

Table No. XII-1
Incidence of Crime

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle thefts	Ordinary thefts	Kidnaping	Misc. I. P. C. Crimes
1956	15	19	21	32	298	103	234	8	272
1960	14	34	32	40	337	117	311	16	376
1965	4	36	24	34	203	90	273	9	451
1970	16	31	36	122	256	177	272	14	641
1971	28	30	33	78	267	193	306	11	639
1972	4	28	29	106	308	209	373	20	706
1973	11	22	31	106	323	163	325	12	1074

Source :— Superintendent of Police, Guna

The details of important crimes mentioned above make it clear that the crimes in general are on the increase in the District. The total number of all kinds of aforesaid crimes was 1002 in the year 1956 which went on increasing every year and reached to 2071 in 1973. The crimes relating to the category of miscellaneous crimes under the Indian Penal Code were highest while the incidence of kidnapping was lowest during the period from 1956 to 1973. The other crimes in order of their frequency are ordinary theft, burglary or house breaking, cattle theft, riot, murder, robbery and dacoity. It is significant to note that crimes under all the heads show an upward trend. It is particularly so in the case of crimes relating to cattle thefts, ordinary theft, and burglary and miscellaneous I. P. C. crimes.

Organisation of Police Force

In the former Gwalior State no distinction existed between the military and the police as the same body of men served in both capacities. A section of the army was set apart for police duties. When the Gwalior Police Manual was compiled and published in 1853, powers and functions of the police force were defined. No distinction was, however, made between the cognizable and non-cognizable offences. The police was empowered to arrest suspects in all cases. Moreover, the police also exercised certain judicial powers. The staff consisted of *Chowkidars*, constables,

Inamdars and *Kotwals* for the city and *zilas* who were all responsible to the district officials.

A distinction between the cognizable and non-cognizable offence was drawn in 1874 when the police force was re-organised. However, police and magisterial powers remained united and the district officers continued to control the police in their charges.

In 1889, the Police Department was again reorganized. The judicial powers of the police were withdrawn and the force was placed under a *Naib Diwan* as Inspector General of Police. Deputy Inspector General, Superintendent, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were also appointed with clearly defined duties. A Police Manual was issued in 1889.

The posts of the Inspector General and the Deputy Inspector General were abolished in 1896. The *Prant* police was placed under the charge of *Sar Suba* and the District Superintendent was made Assistant *Suba* in charge of police with limited powers of making arrest. The post of the Inspector General of Police was, however, again revived in 1903 and the Police Department was taken out of the hands of the district officials.

The Police Department was again reorganized in 1906. The Inspector General continued to be in charge of the department. Superintendents of Police were posted in each district who were assisted by an Inspector. The District Superintendent was immediately under the *Suba* who was styled as Assistant Inspector General and was responsible for the administration and working of the Police in the district. A new Police Manual was also issued at this time. A revised Police Manual was enforced in 1933 also which set forth the powers, duties, responsibilities and privileges of the police in a systematic way.

The Police Department underwent another reorganization in 1937. Besides other measures of reforms, a regular system of watch and ward was introduced in towns and cities. Big districts were divided into circles and placed in charge of Circle Inspectors. In each district a small intelligence staff was also set up.

With the formation of the Union of Madhya Bharat a Police Ordinance of *Samvat* 2005 (1948 A. D.) providing for the unification and organization of police force of the State was promulgated and was later replaced by an Act in 1949. The head of the police force of the entire State was the Inspector General of Police. The State was divided into three ranges each under the charge of a Deputy Inspector General of Police. The Superintendent continued to be in charge of the Police organization in the District.

Present Organization

No change in the set-up of the Police Department was made after the reorganization of State and formation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956 except that the headquarters of the Inspector General of Police for Madhya Pradesh was established at

Bhopal. In 1974 District Superintendent of Police was assisted by two Deputy Superintendents, 35 Inspectors and Sub Inspectors, 113 Head Constables and 560 Constables. Upto 1959 the District was divided into 16 Police Stations. The number of Police Stations was raised to 18 from 1960. In the year 1975, there were 19 Police Stations in the District at (1) Guna (2) Myana (3) Sirsi (4) Fatehgarh (5) Bamori (6) Bajranggarh (7) Raghogarh (8) Jamner (9) Aron (10) Chachoda (11) Kumbhraj (12) Ashoknagar (13) Isagarh (14) Nai Sarai (15) Kachnar (16) Mungaoli (17) Bahadurpur (18) Chanderi and (19) Piparia. The strength of the District Police for some selected years is shown in the following table :—

Table No. XII-2
Strength of District Police

Year	Supdt. Dy. S. P.	Inspectors and S. Is.	Head Constables	Constables	Total
1950	2	31	40	458	531
1955	3	31	34	444	512
1960	3	31	70	425	521
1965	3	32	94	533	662
1970	3	33	111	565	712
1971	3	33	111	565	712
1972	3	35	113	560	711
1973	3	35	113	560	711
1974	3	35	113	560	711

Source:— Superintendent of Police, Guna

The police force of the District has increased over the years, according to the table given above. The increase in the strength of Head Constables from 40 in 1950 to 113 in 1974 is striking. The number of constables has gone up by about 100 in 24 years. The cadre of officers has benefited marginally in this respect.

Home Guards

The scheme of the Home Guards came into being in Guna District from September, 1961. It is a voluntary force on a quasi-military footing and is intended to supplement the civil authorities and generally to assist the police in times of emergency. The administration of the force throughout the State of Madhya Pradesh vests in the Inspector General of Home Guards. The District Commandant is the head of Home Guards organization at the district level. He is assisted by Company Commanders, Platoon Commanders and other ministerial staff. The Collector and District Magistrate is empowered to detail the force for duty within the district for a period of 15 days. The Divisional Commissioner can also detailed the force for 60 days. Permission of the State Government is necessary if the services of the force are required for a further period. The strength of Home Guards has been fixed for each district. Whenever the number of Home Guards on roll decreases than the fixed strength, new Home Guards are recruited and trained. Since the inception of the scheme upto the end of 1974, 12 Training Camps have been held in which 871 Home Guards were trained.

JAILS AND LOCKUPS

In the erstwhile Gwalior State, the jails were managed by the judicial authorities and controlled by the Chief Justice till 1893 when they were placed under an Inspector General of Prisons who was assisted by a Superintendent of Jails. As far as possible, the juvenile prisoners were kept separately from other prisoners and arrangements were made for their education. In order to regularise the management of jails and for the welfare of prisoners, a Prisons and Jail Manual was prepared and enforced in 1917. Besides others, it contained provisions for the establishment of reformatory schools and appointment of official and non official visitors for the jails. Gardens were attached to every jail in which vegetables required for the daily consumption of prisoners were produced.

In Guna District a Central Jail existed at Mungaoli which was converted into a District Jail from 1912. It had an accommodation for 125 prisoners which was increased to 200 in 1921. Weaving, wool spinning and *dari* making were the main industries at this Jail. The Mungaoli District Jail was, however, closed in 1921.

Sub Jail, Guna

A Sub Jail was established at Guna in 1963. It has an accommodation for 40 male and nine female convicts. It is under the charge of an Ex-officio Superintendent (Civil Surgeon) assisted by one Jailor, one part time Assistant Surgeon, one part time Compounder, Head Warders and Warders whose number changes according to requirements.

Board of Visitors

A Board of Visitors consisting of two official and two non-official members has

been constituted in the District. The members visit the Jail periodically to ensure that the rules and regulations for the management of prisons are duly observed.

Prison Discipline

There is strict watch over the activities of the prisoners confined in the Jail. The discipline of the convicts is generally satisfactory.

Welfare of Prisoners

Neither any industry nor educational facilities exist in the Sub Jail. The Medical staff attached to the Jail, however, attends to the health of the prisoners. Besides, all other facilities admissible under the Jail Manual are provided to the prisoners.

Treatment of Special Class of Prisoners

The prisoners are mainly divided into four classes, namely, the casuals, the habituals, the adolescent and the juveniles. The adolescent prisoners are transferred to the Borstal Institute, Narsimhapur and Juveniles to the Reformatory School, Seoni. However, as stated later, no person was dealt with under the Borstal Act from 1969 to 1974. The female and other special class of prisoners are kept separately from other prisoners.

Number of Prisoners

The figures regarding number of prisoners in Sub Jail, Guna from 1965 to 1967 and from 1970 to 1973, can be seen in the table given in Appendix A. A perusal of these figures reveals that the highest number of prisoners at the beginning was 154 in 1972 and lowest 45 in 1967. The highest in number of prisoners received was 1305 in 1973 and lowest 638 in 1965. Thus the highest number of prisoners in Sub Jail, Guna was 1432 in 1973 of whom eight were females. The lowest number was 714 in 1965 of which two were females. The highest and lowest number of prisoners were discharged in these very years with 1333 and 629 prisoners, respectively.

The number of prisoners undergoing life imprisonment was nine in 1966 and 14 in 1974. There was no such prisoner in other years from 1965 to 1973. The yearwise number of prisoners according to length of sentence is also shown in Appendix-A.

Navjeevan Shivir (Open Jail), Mungaoli

An open air Jail for the dacoits of the Chambal ravines and the former Vindhya Pradesh region who surrendered voluntarily before the law in 1972, has been established at Mirkabad, Mungaoli, in Guna District on 10th November 1973. The idea behind the establishment of the open jail is to make the dacoits useful members of the society. The jail is called Navjeevan Shivir and the prisoners are known as *Baghis*. It has an area of about 64 hectares. No walls have been put up. Only a barbed wire

fencing demarcates the area. Barracks have been constructed for 150 prisoners. The Shivir is under the charge of a Superintendent who is assisted by one Jailor, one Welfare Officer, two Assistant Jailors, one Doctor, one Male Nurse, one clerk, Head Warders and Warders. The expenditure incurred since its establishment upto 1975 amounted to Rs. 6.36 lakhs.

The number of prisoners in the Shivir in 1975 was 107. Of these 37 were undergoing imprisonment from 5 to 10 years while the remaining 70 were awarded transportation for life. Two non-officials have been appointed as Visitors for 'his Jail.'

Welfare of Prisoners

Necessary facilities to look after the welfare of the inmates of the open Jail have been provided and have been entrusted to a Welfare Officer. The health of the prisoners is taken care of by the medical staff. There are arrangement for imparting instruction in basic education. A teacher is employed for this purpose. Facilities exist for indoor and outdoor games for the prisoners. They are also provided with books, magazines and newspapers. The prisoners are engaged in various trades and occupations such as grocery shop, canteen, blacksmithy, carpentry, tailoring, poultry farming and dairy farming. The State Bank of India gave a loan of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of buffaloes in 1974. An amount of Rs. 30,000 was again given for this purpose in 1975 to 10 prisoners. The earnings from these occupations and trades are retained by the prisoners themselves. The prisoners are also allowed to visit their homes twice in a year. With a view to associate the prisoners with the proper management of the Shivir, they have been encouraged to form a Panchayat.

ORGANIZATION OF COURTS

Consequent upon the reorganization of States in 1956, a new High Court for Madhya Pradesh was established at Jabalpur. The Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts Act was passed in 1958 with a view to bringing about uniformity in the judiciary of all the constituent parts. The State was divided into 21 Civil Districts and Sessions Divisions under the said Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Guna was one of these divisions and included Rajgarh and Shajapur Districts also. Besides the court of the District and Sessions Judge, Guna, the courts of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Guna, Civil Judge, Class I, Guna and Civil Judges, Class II Guna, Pachhar, Ashoknagar (linked with Kurwai provisionally), Mungaoli (linked with Chanderi) and Chachoda (linked with Raghogarh) were also established in the District.

There was a reshuffling of Civil Districts and Sessions Divisions in 1969. Consequently Shajapur District was excluded from Guna Sessions Division. The following judicial set-up has been in force in the District since then.

1. District and Sessions Judge, Guna

* All Prisoners were released in 1980.

2. Additional District and Sessions Judge, Guna
3. Additional Judge to the court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Guna
4. Civil Judge Class I and Chief Judicial Magistrate, Guna
5. Civil Judge Class II and Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, Guna
6. Additional Judge to the Court of the civil Judge Class II and Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, Guna
7. Civil Judge, Class II and Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, Mungaoli
8. Civil Judge Class II and Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, Ashoknagar
9. Civil Judge Class II and Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, Raghogarh

Jurisdiction of Courts

The territorial jurisdiction of the first three courts mentioned above covered the whole of the Guna Sessions Division comprising Guna and Rajgarh District. The court of the Civil Judges Class I and Chief Judicial Magistrate exercised jurisdiction over Guna District only while the jurisdiction of the courts of the Civil Judges, Class II and Judicial Magistrates, Class-I is confined to the Tahsils in which they are located. The Chachoda Tahsil, however, falls under the jurisdiction of the Additional Judge to the court of the Civil Judge, Class II, Guna.

All these courts have both civil and criminal powers. Generally speaking, the first three courts try sessions cases. The civil suits above the value of Rs. 50,000 fall under the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge and additional District and Sessions Judge. Apart from trying criminal cases of Guna District the Civil Judge, Class I and Chief Judicial Magistrate also hears suits upto Rs. 10,000 in value. The other Civil Judges, Class II and Judicial Magistrates, Class I deal with criminal cases of their respective tahsils and hear civil suits upto Rs. 5,000 in value.

Cases Handled by Courts

As mentioned earlier, the courts of the District deal with all the civil and criminal judicial work. Since the Sessions Division comprises of Guna and Rajgarh District, separate figures for Guna District only are not available. Hence the figures given here-under pertain to the entire Sessions Division.

Civil Suits

The civil suits instituted in different civil courts include suits for money and

movable property, title and other suits. The yearwise number of these suits is given in the table below.

Table No. XII-3
No. of Civil Suits

Year	For Money and Moveable Property	Title and Other Suits
1969	1102	750
1970	1199	753
1971	1305	792
1972	1300	904
1973	1142	902
1974	918	1300

Source :— District and Sessions Judge, Guna

During the entire period (from 1969 to 1974) the highest number of suits for money and moveable property were instituted in 1971 (1305) and lowest in 1974 (918). The total number of title and other suits was highest in 1974 (1300) and lowest in 1969 (750). Except for the year 1974, other suits have always been less than the suits for money and moveable property.

Cases Disposed Of

A table given below shows the statistics regarding disposal of suits by various civil courts :—

Table No. XII-4
Disposal of Suits

Year	No. of Suits Disposed of By		
	District Courts	Subordinate Civil Courts	Courts of Small Causes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1969	13	963	960

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1970	19	987	998
1971	23	1453	713
1972	19	2144	537
1973	25	1949	465
1974	46	1930	384

Source :— District and Sessions Judge, Guna

It will be seen that most of the civil suits fall under the jurisdiction of subordinate civil courts. The number of cases filed is lesser in courts of Small Causes and still lesser in the District Courts.

The figures relating to number of pending civil suits show an upward trend. The number of pending suits at the beginning of 1969 was 2,212 which rose to 2,817 in 1974. But this rise is due to the fact that more and more suits were instituted in the courts. As against 1944 in 1969, the number of suits that came up before the courts for decision (comprising suits instituted, revived and other-wise received) rose to 2911 in 1972. It fell to 2550 in 1973 only to rise again to 2775 suits in 1974. Although the number of disposal by all means has also increased from 1936 suits in 1969 to 2700 suits in 1972, the number of pending suits is increasing as the institution is more than the disposal. The following table shows the number of civil suits instituted, revived, received and disposed of during a year as also those which remained pending:—

Table No. XII-5
Pending Civil Suits

Year	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1. Pending at the Beginning	2212	2220	2263	2495	2706	2817
2. Instituted	1852	1958	2097	2204	2052	2240
3. Revived	88	49	61	101	211	12
4. Otherwise Received	4	40	263	606	287	523
5. Total for Disposal	4156	4267	4684	5406	5256	5592

(Contd.)

Year	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
6. Disposed by Transfer	31	31	263	660	469	378
7. Otherwise Disposed	1905	1973	1926	2040	1970	1982
8. Pending at the end.	2220	2263	2495	2706	2817	3232

Source:— District and Sessions Judge, Guna

The details regarding duration of cases and regular and miscellaneous appeals are shown in the tables given in Appendix-A.

Criminal Cases

The criminal cases handled by the courts include various offences under the Indian Penal Code, Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code. The number of such cases has also increased from year to year. The total number of the criminal cases handled by the court was 7,350 in 1969 which gradually rose in each of the succeeding years and reached 10,280 in 1974. The number of these cases in other years was 7706 in 1970, 8624 in 1971, 9562 in 1972 and 9964 in 1973.

Cases Disposed Of

The number of criminal cases disposed of by magistrates in a year as also those which remained pending alongwith the number of persons disposed and pending is shown in the following table :—

Table No. XII-6
Disposal of Cases by Magistrates

Year	No. of cases		No. of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1969	4,993	2,357	8,931	6,772
1970	4,820	2,886	9,499	7,258
1971	5,080	3,744	8,894	8,727
1972	5,399	4,163	9,159	10,736
1973	5,527	4,437	10,004	11,636
1974	4,939	5,341	9,570	13,424

Source:— District and Sessions Judge, Guna

As is clear, the number of cases disposed of was highest in 1973 with 5527 cases and lowest in 1970 with 4820 cases. The number of pending cases kept constantly increasing. The number of such cases which was 2357 in 1969 steadily rose to 5,341.

Persons Convicted

Coming to the number of persons convicted under various offences, it will be found from the table given below that highest number of persons was convicted for offences affecting human body. The number of persons convicted for offences against property is comparatively less and very small in cases affecting public health.

Table No. XII-7

Persons Convicted

year	No. of Persons Convicted for Offences Relating to		
	Human Body	Property	Public Health
1969	419	298	2
1970	547	384	26
1971	348	292	15
1972	420	326	31
1973	356	379	25
1974	476	391	26

Source :— District and Sessions Judge, Guna

The number of persons convicted for offences relating to religion was very small—one in 1971 as against 5 in 1970 and 3 in each year of 1969 and 1972. No person was convicted for such offence in 1973 and 1974. The number of persons punished according to kind of punishment from 1969 to 1974 is shown below

Table No. XII-8

Persons Punished

Year	Imprisoned	Fines Imposed	Security Taken
1969	346	3551	98
1970	738	3737	145
1971	644	2541	95
1972	713	3422	213
1973	677	3576	194
1974	836	2872	243

Source :— District and Sessions Judge, Guna

Persons Punished- Type of Punishment

The statistics show that punishments of whipping and death sentence were not awarded during this period. Similarly, no person was dealt with under Borstal Act. The number of persons found liable for imposition of fines was highest. Then came persons who were awarded imprisonment and then from whom security was taken.

Fines Imposed

As seen from the above table imposition of fines was the common mode of punishment. The following table exhibits the amount of fines imposed, realized and written off.

Table No. XII-9

Amount of Fines

(In Rs.)

Year	Amount of Fines		
	Imposed	Realized	Written Off
1969	645	45	-
1970	192,661	76,069	1565
1971	166,567	135,857	1550
1972	201,077	152,057	7005
1973	164,363	159,410	3906
1974	91,965	95,150	2490

Source :— District and Sessions Judge, Guna

The amount of fines imposed was lowest and highest in 1969 and 1972, i. e. Rs. 645 and Rs. 2.0 lakhs, respectively while the realization was highest in 1973 and lowest in 1969 i. e., Rs. 1.59 lakhs and Rs. 45, respectively. The highest amount of fines written off amounted to Rs. 7,005 in 1972. No fine was written off in 1969.

Witnesses Examined

The number of witnesses who appeared before the courts in connection with trial of criminal cases was 954 in 1969. Their number has kept on swelling, a natural corollary of the increasing number of cases brought before the courts. In 1970 the number of witnesses was 9185 as against 8476 in 1971. Their number in 1972, 1973 and 1974 was 9,807, 10,724 and 11,095, respectively.

Nyaya Panchayats

In former Gwalior State the system of Panchayat Boards was introduced in 1912 with a view to provide for a more expeditious and less expensive machinery to settle petty disputes by the members of the public themselves. These Boards were given both civil and criminal powers. Their pecuniary jurisdiction ordinarily extended to Rs. 25 in civil suits and Rs. 50 in *Sarsarimal* cases. On the criminal side they were empowered to try cases relating to the offences of simple hurt, criminal assault, wrongful restraint, mischief, and criminal trespass.

In the year 1921 the civil jurisdiction of the Panchayat Boards of three or more years standing was further extended. Now they were invested with powers to determine civil suits upto Rs. 50 and *Sarsarimal* cases upto Rs. 75. Besides, the parties to a case could, at their own free will and choice, refer to the Boards cases irrespective of their money value. The judgements of these Boards were final and no appeal or revision lay to the ordinary courts. These Panchayat Boards continued to function upto 1949.

With the formation of Madhya Bharat a Panchayats Act, 1949 was passed under which Panchayats were effectively organized. In 1951 the Madhya Bharat Panchayats Act was passed. Under this Act the Panchayats were deprived of their judicial powers and new bodies called Nyaya Panchayats were constituted and their civil and criminal powers were defined.

After reorganization of State, the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 was passed. The Nyaya Panchayats are organized under this new Act. For the purpose of constitution of Nyaya Panchayats the area of the District is divided into circles and a Nyaya Panchayat is established in each circle. The total number of the *Panchas* is equal to the total number of *Gram Sabhas* included in the circle. The *Panchas* are elected by every Gram Panchayat from amongst the members of *Gram Sabha*. The *Panchas*, in turn, elect the *Pradhan* and *Up Pradhan* of the Nyaya Panchayat from amongst themselves. As nearly as possible, one-third of the *Panchas* retire on the expiry of every second year and new elections are held to fill up the vacancies.

The Nyaya Panchayats have both civil and criminal powers. On the civil side the Nyaya Panchayat can entertain cases not exceeding Rs. 100 in value. In criminal cases the Nyaya Panchayat can impose fines only upto Rs. 100 for an offence under the Indian Penal Code as well as other specified Acts subject to the maximum limit of fines permissible under such Acts. The judgements, decrees and orders of the Nyaya Panchayats are final though the District Judge in civil cases and the Sessions Judge in criminal cases have been empowered to call for and examine the records of such cases and pass such orders as they deemed fit.

The number of Nyaya Panchayats in the District from 1951 to 1968 was 18 which increased to 35 from 1969. The highest number of 11 Nyaya Panchayats was in Mungaoli Tahsil and lowest in Ashoknagar Tahsil with four only. There were seven Nyaya Panchayats in each of the Tahsils of Guna and Raghogarh while the Chachoda

Tahsil had six. The available record shows that the number of criminal cases coming before these Nyaya Panchayats for adjudication is more than civil cases. Thus the Nyaya Panchayats decided 118 criminal cases as against 55 civil cases in 1973.

Legal Profession and Bar Associations

The legal profession came into existence almost simultaneously with the judiciary since cases could be instituted only through legal practitioners. In the erstwhile Gwalior State the first step to regularize the legal practice was taken in 1911 when it was decided to hold an examination for Pleadors and Mukhtars. *Sanads* were granted to successful candidates entitling them to practise in the courts. The Pleadors and Mukhtars were divided according to the courts where they were qualified to practice, viz., the High Court or the *Prant Court*, the main distinction between these two classes being the disability of the *Prant Court* Pleadors and Mukhtars to practise in the High Court. Besides, the Law graduates from Indian and foreign universities and advocates of British Indian High Courts were also granted *Sanads* without any pre-condition of passing a test of proficiency. In 1923 the duties and responsibilities of the legal profession were clearly defined and a form of oath was prescribed in order to bind the members of the Bar for the faithful discharge of their duties.

After the merger of the State in Indian Union, the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 was extended. Certain sections of this Act have been repealed by the Advocates Act, 1961 which has been enacted to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of Bar councils. Under these enactments *Sanads* are generally granted to the Law graduates of Indian universities to function as lawyers in the courts. In 1961 the number of registered advocates and pleaders was 47 in Guna District.

Bar Associations

There are Bar Associations at Guna, Mungaoli, Raghogarh and Chachoda. The Guna Bar Association was formed in 1945 with eight members. The number of its members in 1975 was 59. The Mungaoli Bar Association, had 19 members in the same year. The Bar Association, Raghogarh is said to have been established some time before the formation of Madhya Bharat. Then it had five members. The number has since increased to 15 by 1975. The Bar Association, Chachoda was constituted in 1931 with four members. Its membership has gradually increased to 10 upto 1975.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Some of the State Government departments having office establishments in the District have been narrated in the relevant chapters. The set-up and functions of most of the remaining departments are described below:—

Agriculture Department

The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Guna is responsible for the general agricultural development of the District. Administratively, the Deputy Director, Agriculture is responsible for his work to the Joint Director of Agriculture, Gwalior.

The Deputy Director, as in 1975, has been provided with a team of officers and staff which includes: 1 Assistant Director of Agriculture, 2 Assistant Soil Conservation Officers, 33 Agriculture Assistants, 2 Draftsman, 2 Tracers, 35 Surveyors, 127 Village level Workers, 8 Agriculture Demonstrators and a host of ministerial and Class IV staff.

Co-operative Department

The work of Co-operative Department in the District is in the charge of an Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Guna, whose office was set-up in 1958 at Guna. The Assistant Registrar has jurisdiction over the whole Guna District. His office functions under the administrative control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

In his work the Assistant Registrar is assisted by 7 Senior Co-operative Inspectors, 18 Co-operative Inspectors and Extension Officers, 21 Sub-Auditors and a Junior-Supervisor of Handloom together with the usual ministerial staff.

Education Department

The District Education Officer, Guna is responsible for the education upto Primary and Middle Schools standard in the District. His office was established in 1949 at Guna with jurisdiction over the whole of Guna District. The Divisional Superintendent of Education, Gwalior is the immediate controlling officer of the District Education Officer, Guna. In his work the District Education Officer is assisted by 17 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools and the usual staff.

Employment Exchange

The District Employment Officer, Guna is responsible for collection of employment market information, guidance to employment seekers and their registration

1. For latest Set-up of Offices, See Appendix "C"

and placement. The Employment Exchange was set-up at Guna in December, 1960 with jurisdiction over the whole of Guna District. The Employment Officer works under the administrative control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur.

The Employment Officer is assisted by two Junior Employment Officers, one of them posted at Guna and the other posted at Chanderi together with the usual staff.

Forest Department

Soil Conservation : The Divisional Forest Officer, Soil Conservation Forest Division, Ashoknagar is responsible for soil conservation works in the forest areas fallings under Mata-Tila Dam catchment area to reduce the silt run-off to the main reservoir. The catchment-area covers the parts of forests of Guna, Shivpuri and Vidisha Districts. The Divisional Forest Officer works under the administrative control of the Conservator of Forests, Gwalior.

The Forest Officer is assisted by 5 Range Officers, 20 Forestors, 30 Forest Guards and the usual staff.

Divisional Forest Officer, Guna

The Divisional Forest Officer, Guna is responsible for the protection, exploitation and utilisation of forest under his charge. He works under the administrative control of the Conservator of Forests, Gwalior.

In his work the Forest Officer is assisted by a team of officers and staff which includes Assistant Conservator of Forests, Forest Range Officers, Forestors, Forest Guards and usual staff.

Fisheries Department

The Assistant Fishery Officer, Guna is responsible for the pisciculture activities in the District. His office functions under the administrative control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Shivpuri. The Assistant Fishery Officer is assisted by 2 Fishery Inspectors, 3 Fishery Jamadars and usual staff.

Home Guards

The District Commandant, Home Guards, Guna is responsible for the recruitment, training and control of Home Guards in the District. He has jurisdiction over the whole of Guna District and he works under the over-all administrative control of the Commandant General, Home Guards, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur. The District Commandant, Home Guards, Guna is assisted by 4 Platoon Commanders and usual staff. The District had the strength of 3 Companies of Home Guards in May, 1975.

Irrigation Department

The Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Guna was set-up in

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1959. It has jurisdiction over the districts of Guna and Shivpuri. The Executive Engineer is responsible for his work to the Superintending Engineer, Kunwari Sindh Irrigation Circle, Gwalior. He is assisted by 4 Sub-Divisional Officers (Assistant Engineers), 2 Junior Engineers, 25 Sub-Engineers, 1 Irrigation Inspector, 1 Divisional Accountant, 1 Draftsman, 6 Assistant Draftsman, 2 Tracers and the usual ministerial staff.

Executive Engineer, Survey and Investigation

The Executive Engineer, Survey and Investigation Division, Irrigation Department, Guna is responsible for survey and investigation of different major projects in Guna, Morena and Shivpuri Districts. He works under the immediate administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Survey and Project Circle, Irrigation Department, Bhopal and under the over-all control of the Chief Engineer (Investigation), Irrigation Department, Bhopal.

The Executive Engineer is assisted by 5 Assistant Engineers, 6 Junior Engineers, 29 Sub-Engineers, a Draftsman, a Tracer and usual ministerial staff.

Industries Department

The Assistant Director of Industries, Guna is responsible for the around development of industrial activities in Guna District. The District Industries Office was opened in 1952. It functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Industries, Gwalior.

The Assistant director in his work is assisted by 2 Industries Extension Officers, a Junior Inspector (Sericulture), a Farm Manager (Silk Farm), Mungaoli and the usual staff.

Open Jail

An unique feature of the District is the *Nav Jeevan Shivir* (Open Jail) Mungaoli. This special jail for surrendered decoits only, was established at Mungaoli on 10th November, 1973 under a Superintendent of Jails. The Superintendent is responsible for his work to the Inspector General of Prisons, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Superintendent, *Nav Jeevan Shivir* (Open Jail) is assisted by 3 Jailors and Assistant Jailors, 3 Head wardens, 24 Wardens, a Teacher, a Welfare Officer and the usual ministerial staff.

Public Works Department

The Superintending Engineer : An Office of the Superintending Engineer P. W. D., Guna Circle, was established in July, 1971 at Guna. It has jurisdiction over Guna, Shivpuri and Rajgarh districts. The Superintending Engineer is responsible for his work to the Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works Department, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

In his work the Superintending Engineer is assisted by 3 Executive Engineers posted at Guna, Shivpuri and Rajgarh districts, respectively with their independent offices.

Besides the Executive Engineers, he is assisted by 13 Assistant Engineers, 10 Junior Engineers, 82 Sub-Engineers, 22 Work Assistants, a Head Draftsman, 5 Draftsman, 17 Assistant Draftsman and the usual ministerial staff.

The Executive Engineer

The Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (B & R), Division No. 1, Guna is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Government buildings, roads and bridges in Guna District. He is responsible for his work to the Superintending Engineer, Guna Circle, Guna.

The Executive Engineer has been provided with 4 Sub-Divisional Officers (Assistant Engineers), 2 Junior Engineers, 25 Sub-Engineers, 4 Work Assistants, 1 Draftsman, 4 Assistant Draftsman and the usual ministerial staff to assist him.

Executive Engineer, National Highway, Division No. II

An Office of the Executive Engineer, National Highway, Division No. II was set-up in 1971, at Guna. The office is responsible for widening, strengthening and maintenance of National Highway No. 3 passing through Guna District. The Executive Engineer is responsible for his work to the Superintending Engineer, National Highway Circle, Shivpuri.

The Executive Engineer is assisted by 3 Sub-Divisional Officers (Assistant Engineers), one Junior Engineer, 15 Sub-Engineers, 1 Work Assistant, one Draftsman, 3 Assistant Draftsman, 4 Tracers and usual staff.

Executive Engineer, National Highway, Division No. III

There is yet another office of the Executive Engineer, National Highway, Division No. III that was established at Guna in 1975 for widening, strengthening and maintenance of the same National Highway No. 3 passing through Guna District and functioning under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, National Highway Circle, Shivpuri.

The Executive Engineer is assisted by one Assistant Engineer, 2 Junior Engineers, 15 Sub-Engineers, one Work Assistant, Draftsman, 3 Assistant Draftsman and the usual staff.

Electrical and Mechanical Division

An Assistant Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Division, P. W. D. (B & R), with his headquarters at Guna, looks after the original electrification work and

maintenance of electric-fittings in Government buildings in Guna District. He works under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Division, Gwalior. In his work the Assistant Engineer is assisted by 6 Sub-Engineers, 5 Works Assistants, an Assistant Draftsman, a Tracer and usual staff.

Public Health Engineering Department

The Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Guna is responsible for the survey, preparation, execution and maintenance of water supply and drainage schemes for Guna and Shivpuri districts. His office functions under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Gwalior Division, Gwalior. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 2 Sub-Divisional Officers, one of them posted at Guna and other at Shivpuri, besides a Draftsman, a surveyor, a Divisional Accountant and the usual ministerial staff.

Public Health Department

The Civil Surgeon, Guna is in-charge of District Hospital, Guna and Civil Dispensaries in the District. The office was set-up in 1935 at Guna, in the former Gwalior State when Civil Surgeon was known as Superintendent of Dispensaries and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Guna Circle.

The Civil Surgeon is responsible for his work to the Joint Director of Health Services, Gwalior Division, Gwalior. The Civil Surgeon has been provided with 3 Medical Officers e. g., one Residential Medical Officer, Guna, one Medical Officer, Guna Cantonment, one Medical Officer, Ashoknagar and a team of subordinate technical and executive staff which includes 5 laboratory Technicians, as Statistical Assistant, 2 Radiographers, 2 X-Ray Assistants, 5 Health Visitors and a host of Compounders and Nursing staff besides the usual ministerial staff.

Family Planning

The District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer, Guna is responsible for execution, supervision and control of the Primary Health Centres and Family Planning activities in the District. The office was opened at Guna in 1968-69 with jurisdiction over the whole district. The office functions under the administrative control of the Joint Director of Health Services, Gwalior.

In his work the District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer is assisted by an Administrative Officer, a Mass Education and Information Officer, 2 District Extension Educators, 14 Medical Officers, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 10 Block Extension Educators, 5 Sanitary Inspectors, 3 Vaccination Supervisors, 20 Lady Health Visitors, 31 Family Planning Health Assistants and host of other subordinate staff.

Malaria Department

The Deputy Director of Health Services, Malaria, Guna Region, Guna is

responsible for the Malaria Eradication Programme in Guna and Rajgarh districts. His office was set-up at Guna in 1966. The Deputy Director works under the administrative control of the Joint Director of Health Services, Malaria, Indore and under the overall control of the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Deputy Director is assisted by 2 Malaria Unit Officers one of them posted at Guna and the other at Rajgarh, besides 3 Assistant Malaria Unit Officers with the usual staff.

Publicity Department

Publicise Government activities through press, exhibition, film-shows etc., a District Publicity office was started at Guna in 1957. The office, headed by a Public Relations Officer, has jurisdiction over whole of Guna District and it works under the overall administrative control of the Director of Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Social Welfare Department

The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Guna is responsible for the supervision of activities of Gram Panchayats, Nyaya Panchayats and other welfare institutions operating in the District, besides organising cultural and literary programmes. The office has jurisdiction over the whole of Guna District. The Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Guna, is responsible for his work to the Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare, Gwalior Division, Gwalior. He is assisted by a District Auditor, 9 Panchayat and Social Education Organisers, 2 Lady Social Education Organisers and usual staff.

Statistical Department

The Office of the District Statistical Officer, Guna was started in 1956 with jurisdiction over whole of Guna District. The office is responsible for collection, compilation and interpretation of statistical data received from various Government and other agencies. The office works under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Economics and Statistics, Gwalior Division, Gwalior. The Statistical Officer is assisted by 3 Statistical Assistants and usual staff.

Sales Tax Department

The office of the Sales Tax Officer, Guna with jurisdiction over Guna and Shivpuri Districts has been started with headquarters at Guna from 1975. The office functions under the over-all control of the Sales Tax Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.

The Sales Tax Officer, Guna is assisted by Assistant Sales Tax Officers (one of them posted at Shivpuri), 5 Sales Tax Inspectors and usual ministerial staff.

Tribal Welfare Department

The District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Guna is responsible for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Guna District. The office was started in 1951 at Guna. It works under the overall control of the Director of Tribal Welfare, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Guna is assisted by a host of staff which includes, 2 Circle Organisers, 2 Debt Relief Inspectors, 1 Supervisor Leather Works, a Sub-Engineer, a Social Worker and other subordinate staff.

Veterinary Department

The Assistant Director of Veterinary Services (District Live Stock), Guna is responsible for the working of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the District. Besides, he is also responsible for controlling epidemics of cattles, cattle breedings, and implementation of other animal husbandry activities in the District. The office was established in 1951 with jurisdiction over whole Guna District. The Assistant Director is responsible for his work to the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Gwalior.

The Assistant Director has been provided with a team of staff including, 18 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 4 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 58 Veterinary Field Assistants, 2 Stock Supervisors, a Dresser and the usual ministerial staff.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

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At present the local self-government vests in the various statutory bodies such as the Municipal Committees and Municipal Corporation in the urban areas and the Panchayats in the rural areas.

In the urban areas the first municipal committee in the District was established at Guna town in the year 1906. This step was followed by the establishment of three more municipalities in the District within next 20 years, i. e., Mungaoli (1913), Ashoknagar (1923) and Chanderi (1926). Later on, two more municipal committees were established in the District at Chachaura-Binaganj (1932) and Raghogarh (1954). At present their working is regulated by the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961.

In the rural areas the foundations of the modern panchayat system were laid in the district as early as 1919 when Gwalior Darbar introduced the system of local boards on district and pargana levels. These institutions underwent various changes in their constitution and working, etc. from time to time, as a result of various statutory enactments and amendments. But a major change was introduced in 1951 by the introduction of a three-tier panchayat system, according to which the *kendra* panchayats and *Mandal* Panchayats were organised in the District. Their nomenclature underwent a further change according to the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 which re-named *Kendra Panchayats* as *Janapada Panchayats* and *Mandal Panchayats* as *Zila Panchayats*.

Municipalities

A beginning was made in setting up a civic body for urban areas in the District in 1906 when a Municipality was established at Guna by the orders of Gwalior Darbar. The working and administration of the Municipalities at that time were regulated by many orders of the Darbar, passed from time to time. In order to regulate the working of the Municipality, a Municipal Act was passed in 1912 which enlarged the scope and powers of Municipal Committees and introduced the elective principal. In 1920-21 a Commission was appointed by the Darbar to study the administration of municipalities and suggest measures for improvement of their income. It was also aimed to make them more useful in improving the sanitation, street lighting and maintenance of roads, etc. In 1924-25 the State Government liberalised municipal administration by introducing non-official members' majority in the municipalities. The Municipal Act of 1912 was revised in 1936 by a new legislation called the Qanoon Municipalities of 1936 which was brought into force in June, 1937.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 the legislation governing the working of municipal committees was reviewed. In various princely states, constituting Madhya Bharat, different municipalities were governed by different Acts. In order to

bring about uniformity, give real autonomy and better powers to urban bodies, the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act was passed by the legislature which came into force in January, 1954. By this Act all the Municipalities in the covenanting states were brought under a uniform system and they were entrusted with well defined powers and functions. An important feature of the Act was that it did away with the system of nomination of members and provided for election of elderman not exceeding one-fourth of the total elected members, by a single transferable vote. Also, the Act provided special representation for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their population. The urban bodies were authorised to sanction their own budget and impose certain taxes. The Act also abolished municipalities with less than 5,000 persons and meagre resources, excepting those at Tahsil headquarters.

After the Re-organisation of States in 1956 the urban Local Self-Government Committee (1957-59) recommended a uniform Municipal Act which was enacted in 1961 and came in force from middle of 1962. This Act provided for the constitution of Municipalities by elected members only who also elected their own President and Vice-President. Seats were reserved for at least one woman candidate in addition to representatives from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Act has fixed the term of a Municipality as four years which can be extended by one more year by the State Government. Under the Act, when a Municipality is not superseded by Government, every committee has to be presided over by a President, elected by Councillors from among themselves. When a municipality is superseded its affairs are generally entrusted to an Administrator, appointed by State Government.

The President as the head, performs various duties important among them being : (1) to preside over the meetings of the Committee; (2) to keep a watch over the financial and administrative affairs of the Committee; (3) to exercise control and supervision over the officers and sub-ordinate staff of the Municipality.

The Act provides for the constitution of Standing Committees on (1) Education, (2) Finance, (3) Public Health, (4) Public Works, and (5) Miscellaneous subjects.

Functions of Municipalities

The Act divides municipal functions into two categories, namely, obligatory and discretionary. The obligatory functions include all matters essential to the health, safety convenience and well-being of the town's population and include lighting of public streets, cleaning of the town, safe and sufficient water supply, construction of public roads, culverts, markets, etc. The discretionary functions under the purview of municipal functions are not considered absolutely essential.

Financial Resources

The Municipalities derive their income by imposition of various taxes. But generally these revenues do not enable them to meet all their expenditure. So very often their income has to be supplemented by various grants, both recurring and non-recurring, made by State Government. For instance, grants are made by the

Government to municipalities towards maintenance of municipal dispensaries and hospitals, water-supply and drainage schemes, expenditure on epidemics, payments of dearness allowances to municipal staff, etc. These grants and substantially to the municipal income.

Present Working of Municipalities

In 1975, there were six municipalities in the District as indicated in the following table. They are functioning under the regulations of the M. P. Municipalities Act, 1961.

Table No. XIV-1
Details of Municipalities in Guna District

S. No.	Municipality	1971 Census		Date Of Establishment
		Area sq. km.	Population	
1.	Guna	22.76	40,006	15-10-1906
2.	Mungaoli	12.51	10,009	1913
3.	Ashoknagar	10.28	18,107	1923
4.	Chanderi	3.00	10,294	26-10-1926
5.	Chachaura Binaganj	0.26	8,206	1932
6.	Raghogarh	6.40	7,721	20-3-1954

Source : 1. Guna District Census Hand Book, 1971
2. Progress Report of the Urban Local Self Governing Bodies in M. P., 1969-70

Municipal Committee, Guna

The Committee had a total population of 40,006 persons and an area of 22.76 sq. km. in 1971. The Committee was established in 1906 under the Gwalior Darbar's orders. It was governed by Gwalior State Municipal Act, upto 1948. After the formation of Madhya Bharat, it worked according to Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954 and in new M. P. it was governed since 1962 by Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961. In 1974-75 the strength of the councillors is 30 out of whom 24 are elected and 6 are selected. The town is divided into 24 wards. There are 3 seats reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and a seat is reserved for a Woman member.

Usual sources of revenue of the Municipality are items like octroi, property tax, cattle tax, market and shop tax, etc. The table below shows the details of total receipts and total expenditure of the Committee from 1923-24 to 1974-75.

Table No. XIV-2
Receipts and Expenditure

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
	(In Rs.)	
1923-24	17,036	5,351
1939-40	25,814	25,363
1951-52	80,772	87,749
1960-61	3,72,210	3,58,749
1970-71	10,38,894	10,39,085
1971-72	11,41,085	11,16,017
1972-73	14,62,833	15,85,517
1973-74	14,46,238	13,42,031
1974-75	19,14,596	20,79,864

Source : 1. Gwalior State Administration Reports
2. Municipal Committee, Guna

A glance through the above table reveals the fact that income of the Committee has registered a constant rise since 1923-24 excepting the year 1973-74. Similarly the expenditure has also risen constantly in all the years except 1973-74 when there was a slight fall. The table below shows the details of expenditure by the Committee on selected items like Public Health, Public Works and Street-lighting during the period 1951-52 to 1974-75.

Table No. XIV-3

Expenditure

Year	(In Rs.)			
	Public Health	Public Works	Street-Lighting	No. of Street Lights
1951-52	17,125	12,829	7,945	-
1960-61	78,943	1,40,795	33,487	-
1971-72	2,38,655	3,58,876	63,888	1,150
1972-73	2,53,737	6,07,772	49,541	1,187
1973-74	3,35,398	2,76,889	1,12,169	1,209
1974-75	4,07,494	4,59,697	2,53,910	1,240

Sources : 1. Guna District Census Hand Book, 1961
2. Guna Municipal Committee

The above given table shows there has been a constant rise in expenditure under all the heads during the period 1951-52 to 1974-75. The only exception was that there was a decline under public works during the year 1973-74. The possible reason for the decline might be that the activities under public works had declined during the year. The overall general increase in the expenditure shows that the Committee has been devoting its attention to the various welfare activities for the people.

Street-Lighting and Water Supply

Electric street lighting has been switched over in the town since 1956 with 250 poles in the beginning. The number increased to 1,240 poles in 1974. There is no underground drainage system in the town. The Committee is maintaining 7 public latrines and 8 urinals in the town. The water works is run and maintained by the Public Health Engineering Department of State Government. The system of water supply by pipes is also under the management of the State Government.

Municipal Committee, Raghogarh

This Committee started functioning from 20th March, 1954 under the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954. In 1971 the town had a population of 7,721 persons and an area of 6.40 sq. km.

The town was divided into 6 wards in 1955 but, subsequently, in 1967, the number of wards was increased to 7. Out of these one ward was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. In 1972, the town was divided into 10 wards out of which two wards are reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes. There is a provision for the co-option of a woman member if she has not already been elected by the voters. The President and Vice-President are elected by the members as laid down in article 43 of the constitution.

The Committee derives its income from the usual sources like octroi, the conservancy tax, house and property tax, etc. The table below shows the income and expenditure of the Committee from the year 1955-56 to 1973-74.

Table No. XIV-4
Income and Expenditure

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(In Rs.)	
1955-56	10,936	10,281
1960-61	24,403	24,410
1961-62	26,115	33,025
1970-71	94,335	94,195
1971-72	2,62,390	2,74,165
1972-73	1,61,730	1,30,420
1973-74	4,47,540	4,31,575

Sources : 1. Guna District Census Hand Book, 1961
2. Municipal Committee, Raghogarh

The figures given above show that the income as well expenditure have been rising constantly since 1955-56 to 1973-74 but the figures were abnormally high in 1971-72 and 1973-74 due to adhoc grants by Government and loans from the Life Insurance Corporation for implementation of water supply scheme. The increasing amounts show that the Committee has been making alround efforts for the provision of various welfare schemes beneficial to the public.

Expenditure

The following table shows the amount of expenditure by the Council on different important welfare activities during the period 1955-56 to 1973-74.

Table No. XIV-5
Expenditure

Year	Expenditure On		
	Public Health	Public Works	Street-Lighting
1955-56	748	3,289	313
1960-61	3,607	4,604	2,102
1970-71	-	17,115	7,245
1971-72	-	5,635	10,445
1972-73	70	50	13,175
1973-74	255	4,620	16,365

Sources : 1. Guna District Census Hand Book, 1961
2. Municipal Committee, Raghogarh

Street Lighting and Conservancy

The town was provided with electric street lighting in 1966 when 85 street lights were installed in that year. Before that year street lighting was done by kerosene lamps. This number increased to 265 in 1973-74, out of which 75 were tube-lights. The Municipal Committee maintains 4 public latrines and 5 public urinals.

Water Supply

The Committee has been trying to provide the town with a supply of pure and safe drinking water. The scheme was initiated in the year 1972 and was estimated to cost Rs. 12,82,000. The State Government advanced a loan of Rs. 4,75,000 and Rs. 3,60,000 were loaned by Life Insurance Corporation. The execution of the water works scheme was entrusted to the Public Health Engineering Department. The scheme

consists of construction of a dam over the Badargarha River and also an overhead tank. The construction work commenced in 1972. The total amount of Rs. 9,82,000 has so far been spent over it. Most of the work regarding laying of pipe-line has also been completed.

Municipal Committee, Chachaura-Binaganj

This Municipal Committee was established in 1932. As already indicated in the statement earlier, the town had a population of 8,206 persons and an area of 0.26 sq. km. in 1971.

Till 1968-69 the town was divided into 7 wards from which 7 members were elected and one was co-opted but in 1975-76 the number of wards increased to 10 from which 10 councillors are elected and 2 co-opted. A seat is reserved for Scheduled Castes members. The usual sources of income of the Municipality are already indicated previously. The table below shows the income and expenditure of the committee since 1951-52 to 1974-75.

Table No. XIV-6

Income And Expenditure

Year	(In Rs.)	
	Income	Expenditure
1951-52	4,471	6,932
1960-61	26,441	24,347
1970-71	50,971	44,560
1971-72	1,77,955	1,17,252
1972-73	2,17,314	2,10,379
1973-74	1,41,375	1,43,060
1974-75	1,47,146	1,39,212

Sources : 1. Guna District Census Hand Book, 1961
2. Municipal Committee, Chachaura-Binaganj

From the above table it is seen that the Council's income as well as expenditure have been rising constantly since the year 1950-51 though the figures show unaccountable fluctuations in different years under review. The figures are slightly higher in period 1971-72 to 1974-75 because of enhanced grants and widening of various welfare activities by the Committee.

Expenditure

The table below shows the details of expenditure carried out by the Committee on important items like Public Health, Public Works and Street-lighting during the period 1951-52 to 1974-75.

Table No. XIV-7
Expenditure

Year	Expenditure On		
	Public Health	Public Works	Street-Lighting
1951-52	3,009	100	1,551
1960-61	5,098	475	6,718
1970-71	7,858	1,462	8,803
1971-72	47,760	1,615	12,530
1972-73	32,820	34,755	17,965

Sources : 1. Guna District Census Hand Book, 1961
2. Municipal Committee, Chachaura-Binaganj

The trend of expenditure under various heads shows that the expenditure has gone up constantly. There is steep rise in expenditure under Public Health from the year 1971-72 onwards.

Street-Lighting

The town was provided with electric street lighting on 26 January, 1965 and 59 street poles were installed in that year. In 1972-73 the number of street lights has gone upto 323.

The Municipality has constructed one public latrine and urinal in Binaganj and two public urinals in Chachaura.

Water Supply

The scheme of construction of water works was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,27,500 but the scheme has exceeded the estimated cost and Rs. 12,42,231 have already been spent over it so far. The Committee has constructed two buildings for primary schools and it is shortly constructing a park near the motor-stand.

Municipal Committee, Mungaoli

This Committee was established in the year 1913. According to the Census 1971 the town had a population of 10,009 persons and an area of 12.51 sq. km.

In 1974-75 the Municipality had a total strength of 11 members out of whom 9 were elected from 9 wards of the town and 2 were co-opted. One seat is reserved for Scheduled Castes. The President and Vice-President are elected.

The Municipality derives its income mainly from taxes like octroi, house and property tax, conservancy tax, etc. The table below shows the income and expenditure of the Committee since 1923-24 to 1974-75.

Table No. XIV-8
Income and Expenditure

Year	(In Rs.)	
	Income	Expenditure
1923-24	1,527	2,043
1939-40	6,138	4,123
1951-52	34,765	16,456
1961-62	1,15,622	1,58,185
1970-71	1,96,745	1,74,690
1971-72	1,88,660	1,92,729
1972-73	2,24,429	2,47,527
1973-74	2,83,434	2,64,640
1974-75	3,52,000	3,43,151

Sources : 1. Gwalior State Administration Reports
2. Guna District Census Hand Book, 1961
3. Municipal Committee, Mungaoli

The above table indicates a steady and constant rising trend since the year 1923-24. This makes it evident that income as well as expenditure of the Municipality have grown enormously during the last half a century.

Expenditure

The main items of expenditure of the Municipal Committee are Public Health, Public Works, Street-lighting, Veterinary Services, Education, Water Supply, etc.

The table below shows the details of the expenditure during the period 1951-52 to 1974-75.

Table No. XIV-9
Expenditure

Year	(In Rs.)			
	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	Water Supply
1951-52	6,071	230	452	..
1960-61	3,844	4,500	6,744	..
1970-71	19,982	9,526	18,219	8,527
1971-72	20,310	34,903	25,101	13,100
1972-73	22,614	74,250	17,180	9,025
1973-74	33,105	43,996	17,561	11,858
1974-75	1,10,431	27,667	20,416	18,859

Source : 1. Guna District Census Hand Book, 1961

2. Municipal Committee, Mungaoli

An analysis of the expenditure figures given in the above table shows the expenditure on public health has been rising constantly throughout the period under review except in the year 1960-61 giving an indication that the Committee has been paying increasing attention towards the extension and maintenance of various public health services. The trend of expenditure under public works also shows a general rising trend except for the year 1973-74. The expenditure on lighting also recorded a constant rise except a very steep jump in 1971-72 the reason being the extra expenditure involved in erecting more street poles in the town during the year. The expenditure under Water Supply is also showing a fluctuation from year to year.

Achievements

Electricity was switched on in the town on 16 January, 1961. There is no water works scheme maintained by the Committee and the demand of drinking water is met by a number of wells. A scheme of water supply by wells was completed at a cost of Rs. 34,000 in the year 1962-63. The daily supply of water is 3,000 gallons. The Committee is maintaining three public latrines and two public urinals in the town. The main roads of the town have been paved with stones by the Committee.

Local Boards & Pargana Board

The local boards at district and pargana levels were introduced by Gwalior Darbar in the year 1919 with the aim of ensuring the participation of representative local non-officials and enlisting their co-operation in matters of local administration. Though these Boards were functioned as local self-Government institutions, they were not really the representative bodies in the real sense of the term as they were wholly managed and controlled by Government officials who constituted the majority. In addition, a few non-official members from the public like Zamindars, Sahukars (money-lenders) etc. were nominated as members of these bodies. Normally the boards were required to hold at least three meetings during the year and to consider various proposals.

In order to meet the expenditure of the Boards, the Darbar placed a fixed amount at their disposal for discharging various essential duties like provision of pure drinking water by sinking, constructing or repairing wells, maintenance of various minor irrigation projects, improvement of agriculture by distribution of good and improved seeds, popularising improved agricultural implements, etc.

Guna District had a District Board with its headquarters at Guna. The Subah or Collector was its President. In addition, each pargana of the District had its pargana Board which was located at the headquarters of the concerned pargana with the Tahsildar as its President. But it was usually experienced that the members of the Boards, whether officials or non-officials, did not show enough interest in the functioning of the Boards and the attendance in their meetings was poor. They were, therefore, transferred under the Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government Department under the Darbar order dated 10th October, 1940. But the District and pargana Boards were also abolished after the implementation of the M. B. Panchayat Act, 1952.

Panchayats

For the purpose of extending representations to the rural areas, Village Panchayats were established by an order of Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindhia in 1912. This order introduced the elective elements in the Panchayats and the strength of the elected members exceeded the nominated members by two. The Village Panchayat Act of 1928 extended the financial and judicial powers of the Panchayats. By this Act they were authorised to levy certain taxes and utilize them on activities like sanitation and welfare of the community. Their judicial decisions in respect of criminal cases were made subject to revision.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 a newly constituted Development Department regulated the District Panchayats. The State Government gave considerable attention for the development of Panchayats. The Panchayats of the District continued their work under the old Acts until the new Act called the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act of 1949 was introduced. Under this Act the Panchayats were effectively organised. This Act also established a broad-based structure of local self-governing institutions in the District. In addition, one woman member and one representative from the Scheduled Castes was also co-opted a member of the Mandal Panchayat.

The various Acts existing in different Princely States continued to regulate the working of the rural local bodies in Madhya Bharat but there was a great diversity in the relevant laws. Therefore, a new Act called the Madhya Bharat Panchayats Act, 1951 was passed. This Act laid provisions for a three tier structure for the panchayats. The three tier structure consisted of a Gram Panchayat at village-level (for a group of villages), a Kendra Panchayat at Block-level and a Mandal Panchayat at District-level. Thus a Gram Panchayat formed the base of the edifice while the Mandal Panchayat was the apex of the structure.

A Gram Panchayat had a membership ranging between 5 and 15, depending upon the population. The Panchas were elected directly on adult franchise basis and there was reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. A woman member was also selected by the elected panchas if there was no woman among the elected members. The Sarpanch and Up-sarpanch were elected by the panchas from among themselves. The Panchayats had a term of three years.

The Kendra Panchayats were formed by indirect elections. (The panchas of Gram Panchayats under the jurisdiction of the Block elected the Panchas of Kendra Panchayats. From each Gram Panchayat one representative was sent to the Kendra Panchayat). The Mandal Panchayat consisted of the Sarpanchas of all Kendra Panchayats of the District. Thus the Sarpanchas of the Kendra Panchayats were the ex-officio members of the Mandal Panchayats.

Functions of Gram Panchayats

Functions of the panchayats were of two-fold nature viz., (i) obligatory, and (ii) optional. Obligatory functions of Gram Panchayats were construction, maintenance and repairs of roads, drains, lanes, wells, tanks burial or cremation grounds, etc., sanitation, conservancy, prevention and cure of epidemics and contagious diseases, killing of mad-dogs and man or animal eaters, fire-fighting, etc. Discretionary functions of Gram Panchayat included street-lighting, construction and maintenance of slaughter house, public latrines, urinals, reading-room, library, club, gymnasium, community hall, rest-house, dharmashalas, etc.

Functions of Kendra Panchayats

Kendra Panchayats and Mandal Panchayats were also entrusted with obligatory and discretionary functions. Obligatory functions of Kendra Panchayats were registration of births and deaths, adult education, agriculture and cattle improvement, spread of co-operative movement, development of local industries, removal of encroachment of their land, bringing co-ordination and co-operation among the Gram Panchayats of their areas, etc. Discretionary functions expected from the Kendra Panchayats were related to the help to be given to the poor and sick persons, control or prevention of professions detrimental to the welfare of the area, development of public health facilities, etc.

Functions of Mandal Panchayat

Mandal Panchayat looked after management of primary education, dispensaries, veterinary dispensaries, public ghats, ferries, fairs, dharamshalas, rest houses, market places, vaccination, planting of the trees on road-sides, road repairs, prevention and cure of epidemics and contagious diseases, relief works and activities of all-round development of the District. Discretionary functions included establishment of maternity homes and child welfare centres, centres of relief for the orphans, disabled and deaf, dumb and blind persons and leprosy clinic centres.

Sources of Income

The main sources of income of the Panchayats were taxes on land, buildings, etc. Besides Panchayats were all-owed to levy optional taxes on pack-animals, carts, water-supply, street-lighting, etc., and licence and other fees realised for sanitary and conservancy measures and providing facilities of dharmashalas, rest-house, slaughter house, and registration fees for the sale and purchase of animals.

Every Gram Panchayat had to prepare its budget and put it before all the voters for debate on it. If their suggestions were not approved, no change was made in the original budget. The budget was then sent to the concerned Kendra Panchayat which was to forward it with its own opinion to the authorised officer who could revise, amend and pass it.

Budgets of Kendra and Mandal Panchayats

Kendra panchayats was required to place its budget in the meeting of all the panchas of Kendra Panchayats under its jurisdiction. After incorporating the suggestions received in the meeting, it was then sent to the Mandal Panchayat which, with its opinion on it, used to forward it to the concerned authority for final approval. The Mandal Panchayat had to send its budget to the concerned authority for its sanction. The Government had the right to amend it.

The Act of 1951 also separated the administrative and judicial functions of the Gram Panchayats by setting up two separate and independent bodies-the Gram Panchayats to discharge administrative functions and Nyaya Panchayats for discharge of judicial functions.

Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh

Following the formation of the new Madhya Pradesh, due to the merger of four different units, a great diversity was noticed in the relevant laws. It was, therefore, felt necessary to regulate the working of the various rural bodies. The Government, therefore, appointed a Rural Local Self Government Committee in 1957 to examine the whole problem and to suggest methods for future working of these bodies. As per this Committee's recommendations, the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 was passed.

This proposed a set-up of three-tier system of Panchayats and total decentralisation of powers. This new system was called the Panchayati Raj System.

Panchayati Raj

The basic principles of the Panchayati Raj System are (a) The Panchayati Raj should be a three-tier structure of the local bodies from the village to the District being organically linked up, (b) there should be genuine transfer of power and responsibility, with adequate resources transferred to them, (c) all development programmes at these three levels should be channeled through these bodies.

Gram Panchayats

The new Act envisaged introduction of a three-tier system of Panchayats—Gram Panchayats at the village level; the Janapada Panchayats at the Development Block level and the Zila Panchayats at the District level. Under this Act the Gram Sabha, consisting of all the adults of the village, has been recognised as a statutory body, which shall meet at least twice a year to consider programme of work and the panchayat budget at the village level. Gram Sabhas are also to elect the members of the Gram Panchayat at the ratio of 10 panchas for a population of 1,000 and one extra panch for each additional 200 persons. Reserved seats have been provided for two co-opted women members, one representative of Co-operative society and one from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Gram Panchayats have the following resources for their finances.

(1) Government grant-in-aid, (2) Local Taxes and Fees, (3) People's Participation through cash and labour contribution.

Janapada Panchayats and Zila Panchayats

The Janapada Panchayat consists of, in addition to the elected Panchas varying from 15 to 30, one member from the Co-operative Marketing Societies, one from each Municipal body, one from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, two women and the local members of Vidhan Sabha. The Zila Panchayat, extending its jurisdiction over the whole District, shall include Sarpanchas of all Janapada Panchayats, members of Vidhan Sabha from the District and all the District Officers, representing Public Health, Education, Agriculture and other Development departments, one woman, one member of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes and one member representing the Co-operative Societies. The Official Members, however, have no right of voting. Every Gram Panchayat, having an annual income of at least Rs. 5,000 can have a full time Secretary and the Janapada Panchayat a Chief Executive Officer, while the Zila Panchayat is empowered to have the service of the District Panchayat Officer.

Functions

Functions assigned to the Gram Panchayats mainly are promotion of agriculture, co-operation, cottage industries, sanitation, conservancy, minor irrigation works, water supply and organizing collective farming and credit societies. The Janapada Panchayats are to execute Community Development Programme in association with Gram Panchayats, co-operative societies, voluntary organisations and the public. This would include improvement of agriculture, animal husbandary and fisheries, education, communication and public work, social welfare, collection of statistics, self-help programmes etc. The Zila Panchayat's main duty is to supervise and guide the Gram Panchayat, co-ordinate their activities and distribute Government funds among Janapada Panchayats. For efficient functioning the Gram Panchayats have been empowered to form seven functional sub-committees, Janapada Panchayats, seven Standing Committees and the Zila Panchayat-five Standing Committees.

Financial Resources

The Panchayats derived their income from State Government grants as well as taxes levied by them under Section 332 of the Act. Under Section 80 of the Act, they get a share from land revenue to the limit of one paise per rupee. In addition they can impose voluntary and compulsory taxes on different items.

Functions of Janapada Panchayats

The main functions of the Janapada Panchayats as defined in the M. P. Panchayat Act of 1962 are (1) Promotion of community development programmes, (2) improvement in the field of agriculture, animal husbandary and fisheries, (3) maintenance and public health services, (4) education (5) small scale and cottage industries, and (6) communication and public works. The list given above is only illustrative and not exhaustive. The State Government is empowered to call upon the Janapada Panchayat to take up any other function which is not mentioned in the list.

Nyaya Panchayats

With a view to providing the village with cheaper, speedier and simpler justice as well as imparting them essential training in the administration of justice, Nyaya Panchayats were established in 1949 in every District of former Madhya Bharat. Their jurisdiction extended to an area of Revenue Inspectors' Circle in the District. The number of members of these Nyaya Panchayats ranged from 5 to 11. The members were elected by the panchas of the Gram Panchayats of the area from amongst themselves. The Madhya Bharat Act had fixed the term of Nyaya Panchayat as one year but it could be extended till a new Panchayat was duly constituted. They were authorised to entertain civil suits whose monetary value did not exceed Rs. 100. In addition, they were empowered to these certain criminal cases. They elect their own Chairman from amongst the members and the term of office is co-extensive with that of the Panchayat. The powers and duties enjoyed by Nyaya Panchayats have continued more or less, unchanged according to the M. P. Panchayats Act of 1962. The District had 18 Nyaya Panchayats before implementation of this Act. But their number rose to 49 in 1970-71.

Formation of New Panchayats

In this District, various steps for the establishment of the Panchayati Raj institutions, according to the M. P. Panchayats Act of 1962 were taken in the year 1970-71.

Gram and Janapada Panchayats

Under the new Act, 276 Gram Panchayats were established in the District. The Janapada Panchayats had their headquarters at Guna, Isagarh, Ashoknagar, Mungaoli, Chanderi, Raghogarh, Bamori and Chachaura. Tracing the yearwise progress of the establishment of Janapada Panchayats it is found that one Janapada Panchayat (at Chachaura) was established in 1969-70, two Janapada Panchayats (Raghogarh and Bamori) in 1971-72, two (Mungaoli and Chanderi) in 1972-73, two (Ashoknagar and Isagarh) in 1973-74 and one (Guna) in 1974-75. One Janapada Panchayat has yet to be established.

Co-options

Elections were followed by co-option for 276 Gram Panchayats of the District. Consequently, 542 women 6 members belonging to Scheduled Castes, 49 members of the Scheduled Tribes and 111 persons from various co-operative societies in the District, were co-opted in these bodies.

Similarly, for the Janapada Panchayats of the District, co-option was done after completion of elections and consequently 16 women, 28 persons from the Scheduled Castes, 14 from the Scheduled Tribes, 8 persons representing co-operative societies and 5 from municipal committees were co-opted.

Achievements of Gram and Janapada Panchayats

Since their formation in 1951-52, the Panchayats in the District have been concentrating their attention on the provision of basic amenities like drinking water, roads, buildings for housing schools and panchayats, etc. From the year 1951-52 to 1974-75 they constructed 930 wells, 150 buildings for Panchayats, 143 buildings for schools, 14 tanks and 168.00 km. of roads. The table below shows the plan-wise progress of the field.

Table No. XIV-10
Development Work

Plan Period	Wells	Panchayat Buildings	School Buildings	Tanks	Roads (In km.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I Plan (1951-56)	461	62	37	6	116.80

(Contd.)

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
II Plan (1956-61)		469	20	106	8	51.20
III Plan (1961-66)		-	8	-	-	-
IV Plan (1966-71)		-	8	-	-	-
V Plan (1971-75)		-	52	-	-	-
Total		930	150	143	14	168.00

Electrification

Till now, 22 villages have been provided with electricity. Out of these, 2 were from Chanderi Block, one each from Mungaoli, Isagarh, Aron and Ashoknagar Blocks, five from Guna Block, three from Bamori Block, four from Raghogarh Block and four from Chachaura Block.

Income and Expenditure

The various Village Panchayats derived their income from sources already outlined in the previous pages. The table below shows the income and expenditure of the Panchayats for the period 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Table No. XIV-11
Income and Expenditure
(In Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	48,600	37,700
1971-72	1,79,806	1,78,303
1972-73	3,28,500	3,00,000
1973-74	2,97,600	2,80,200
1974-75	2,72,600	2,61,600

Source: District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Guna

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background

The region, now comprising the District of Guna, had been under the rule of a number of prominent dynasties of India. The advent of education in the tract, therefore, had an ancient origin. Hence contemporary and later historical works provide us evidence about the spread of education in the region. Tumain, now in Ashoknagar Tahsil, was the capital of rulers like Mordhwaj and Tamrdhwaj in ancient times. It was also a centre of Buddhism and was then called Tumbhavan. It, therefore, became a centre of culture and education during those days. Champawati, now called Chachaura, was an important place during Puranic age. It was later held by the Khichi Rajputs, and flourished as an educational and cultural centre during the period.

Chanderi, a place of great historical importance, in ancient times and an important seat of administration even during the Muslim rule, had been a centre of culture, education and handicrafts for centuries. So was Idrarasi later called Mungaoli, founded by the Chandel rulers a seat of culture and education during their regime.

During Mughal rule, the present Guna District formed a part of Chanderi Sarkar in the Subah of Malwa. A number *maqtabs* and *madrasas* flourished at all the important places of the District. Religious education, however, formed an important part of the curriculum. Islampur, now known as Khutayavad, seems to have flourished as an educational centre.

Thus, Chanderi, Bajrangarh, Pachhar (Ashoknagar), Chachaura, Mungaoli, Tumain, Kadawaya (in Ashoknagar Tahsil) Isagarh, Kumbhraj and Raghogarh had been centres of learning in ancient, mediæval and early modern times.

Beginning of Western Education

Prior to 1846, there were no State schools in existence. In 1853, during the reign of Jayaji Rao Sindhia (1843-56 A.D.), some schools were established in the districts of the State, undoubtedly including the district of Isagarh, later called Guna. Jayaji Rao paid great attention to the subject of education and spent more money on it. A regular Education Department was formed in the State under Michael Filose, a grandson of Jean Baptiste, in 1863.

The Central India Horse School was established at Guna Cantonment some time in 1864-65 for the men and children of the Regiment stationed there. Isagarh and Bajrangarh tracts had in all 6 schools during the year 1871-72, with an enrolment of 223 students. A new school was established at Guna in January, 1879, with the contributions of the Sindhia and the neighbouring chiefs. The Vernacular Middle School at Mungaoli was opened some time in 1888-89. The students of the schools at Guna and Mungaoli appeared at the Central India Schools Examinations during these years. The primary school of Bajrangarh was raised to the Status of a Vernacular Middle School in 1900 A.D. The school was also equipped with a gymnastic apparatus for the physical welfare of the students. The Vernacular Middle School of Pachhar (Ashoknagar)

also came into existence during the year. Besides these schools, a number of schools and classes were started at the capital of the State during the first two decades of the present century. These include Service School, Engineering class, Typewriting class, Clay-modelling class, Clerical School, Military School, Law class, Work-shops, Central Technical and Industrial Institute, Police Training class, Postal class, Custom class, Finger- Impression class, Qanungo class, Patwari class, Shorthand class, etc., which functioned during varying periods and catered for the needs of the Government employees.

Madhav Rao Sindhia (1886-1925 A. D.) showed a special interest in the spread of education of girls as well as boys and the number of schools increased considerably during his regime. During his minority, the Council of Regency reorganised the Education Department and great improvement was made in it. In 1895, J.W.D. Johnstone was appointed Inspector General of Education and more schools were established in the State. By 1906, the District had 28 schools, including one for girls. The important places where schools were located in the District, in 1906, were-Chachaura, Chanderi, Guna, Kumbhraj, Mungaoli and Pachhar (Ashoknagar). Mungaoli then had a school with a boarding house, and another special school for *Moghias*.

A beginning towards technical education was made when the Central Technical and Industrial Institute was opened at Lashkar in March, 1905. It was followed by its branches at Ujjain (1913), Chanderi (1915), Mandsaur and Narwar. An attempt was made to provide instruction and training in agriculture also. Agriculture Primer was introduced as a text book in almost all the primary schools of the State in 1904-05. Later (1924) agricultural farms were attached to some of the middle schools of the District to impart the students practical training in agriculture. Besides the State Schools, there were a number of aided, self-supporting, private and indigenous schools in the State. The Vernacular Education in the schools was free, but a nominal fee was charged where English was taught. In all the secondary schools for boys, a nominal fee was charged for sports and refreshments. Training in some of the handicrafts was introduced in a few schools (1925). Except Isagarh and Chachaura Vernacular Middle Schools, all such schools were provided with English teachers.

A girls' school, opened at Guna in January, 1884, was not very successful. It was, therefore, closed in August 1886 owing to the lack of pupils in it. The first regular girls' school in the District was started on an experimental basis in 1900-01 at Mungaoli by the Kanya Dharma Vardhini Sabha, an educational and cultural organisation engaged in promoting the cause of female education in the erstwhile Gwalior State. Next year (1901-02) it was taken over by the State Government and had 33 girls on rolls during the year. In 1908, two more girls' schools were started at Guna and Chachaura which had 29 and 20 girls on rolls, respectively during the year 1908-09. There were also some boys' schools then at which the girls attended the classes. English teaching was also started in four important girls' Vernacular middle schools of the State (1926). Physical, moral and religious education, was introduced in all State Schools and Scouting movement made considerable progress since its start in 1925. Daily prayers and the recitation of *Ramayan* was a part of moral education.

In 1919, a Normal School was opened at Mungaoli to impart training to the primary school teachers of the region. Next year, the middle school of the place was attached to it for the purpose of practice teaching. The Normal School also started a Teachers' Training Class for the teachers working in the primary schools of the neighbouring

villages. Later the period of training was reduced to 2 from 3 years and the stipend increased from Rs. 10 to 15 (1921-22). But later the strength in Mungaoli Normal School reduced considerably and as a result of it the trainees were transferred to the Normal School at Lashkar. The Teachers' Training Class, however, continued functioning at Normal School of Mungaoli.

The School at Guna Cantonment was taken over by the State Education Department in 1922, when the Cantonment was handed over to the State Government. It was, however, soon after amalgamated with the town school.

The first High School in the District was established in 1935 by upgrading the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School of Guna. It was granted provisional recognition by the Board of High School and Intermediate Examinations, Ajmer for the coming examination. The High School was, however, granted permanent recognition in 1938-39. Later a middle school was opened in Guna Cantonment area during the year 1939-40.

Medical Inspectors used to visit State schools for the medical check up of the students from time to time. Facilities for Games and Sports were also provided in the Schools and Games. Inspectors visited the schools to encourage the students.

The schools in the State comprised of Government schools, aided and unaided private institutions and the girls' schools run by the Kanya Dharma Vardhini Sabha.

Literacy and Educational Standards

Literacy.

According to 1951 Census, the literacy percentage in Guna District was as low as 6.1. However, it was higher among the males, i.e., per cent, while among the females it was 2.0 per cent only. The succeeding 20 years was a period of rapid expansion, both in respect of provision of educational facilities and turnover. Comprehensive schemes of educational development and adult literacy were formulated, which began to bear fruit later when we see it mirrored in the large increase of literates in the District population. The general literacy in 1961 stood at 13.80 per cent, while male and female literacy was 22.03 per cent and 4.61 per cent, respectively. Thus, low level of literacy among the female population was responsible for bringing down the general literacy ratio to a comparatively lower. The literacy in rural and urban areas of the District was 10.26 per cent and 38.48 per cent respectively. The low literacy percentage in rural areas of the District also led to a decrease in the general literacy percentage of the District.

The progress of literacy was more marked and significant during the last decade (1961-71). The general literacy in 1961 was 13.80 per cent which increased to 17.73 in 1971. The female literacy percentage showed a marked rise from 4.61 in 1961 to 2.33 in 1971. The urban literacy percentage rose from 38.48 in 1961, to 45.00 in 1971. The rural literacy percentage also showed an increase from 10.26 to 13.74 during the decade (1961-71).

In 1971 Census, the literacy percentage among the males in the District (26.92) is lower than the State percentage of 32.70. Among females also, the literacy percentage in the District (7.33) is lower than the State percentage of 10.92.

Among the tahsils, Guna Tahsil has the highest literacy percentage of 21.11, while Raghogarh Tahsil has the lowest percentage of 13.37. The same pattern is seen in male and female literacy in the tahsils of the District. Among males, Guna Tahsil is at the top (30.48 per cent), while Raghogarh Tahsil with about 21.10 per cent comes last. Among females, Guna Tahsil leads in literacy (10.41 percent), While Raghogarh Tahsil with 4.55 per cent comes last.

As far as the literacy in rural areas of the tahsils is concerned, Ashoknagar Tahsil has the highest literacy percentage of 15.57, while Chachaura Tahsil has the lowest literacy percentage (11.73). In urban areas too, the Ashoknagar Tahsil is at the top (48.56 per cent), while Raghogarh Tahsil with about 35.49 per cent comes last. Figures showing the growth of literacy in the District from 1951 to 1971 are given in the below table :—

Table No. XV-1
Growth of Literacy (1951, 1961 and 1971)

Census Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1951	6.1	11.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	13.80	22.03	4.61	10.26	-	-	38.48	-	-
1971	17.73	26.92	7.33	13.74	22.59	3.73	45.00	56.60	31.91
Guna Tahsil	21.11	30.48	10.41	12.61	21.11	2.95	45.40	60.16	34.71
Ashoknagar Tahsil	17.48	29.16	7.31	15.57	25.66	4.18	48.56	59.57	35.56
Mungaoli Tahsil	17.59	27.57	6.38	14.22	23.79	3.46	40.17	52.64	26.39
Chachaura Tahsil	14.04	22.25	4.69	11.73	19.54	2.84	38.08	50.39	23.98
Raghogarh Tahsil	13.37	21.10	4.55	12.09	19.60	3.53	35.49	47.47	22.14

Source:— Guna District Statistical Handbook, 1974

Educational Standards

Of the 32,206 literates and educated persons in 1951, 28,730 persons were found to be literate without any educational level. The number of persons possessing Primary or Junior Basic level was 2,345. Only 1,131 persons in the District were then educated upto matriculation or above, which comes to only 3.5 per cent of the total literate population.

By 1961 Census literacy had made considerable progress when, 82,245 persons were found to be literate and educated in the District. Of these, 3,735 persons were educated upto Matriculation or above, while 43,293 and 35,217 persons were without any educational level and Primary or Junior basic level, respectively.

As far as the urban areas were concerned, only 28,810 persons were found literate and educated in the District. Out of these, 16,534 persons (10,825 males and 5,709 females) possessed no educational level, while 9,539 persons (7,402 males and 2,137 females) were educated upto Primary or Junior Basic standard. The number of persons passing Matriculation or Higher Secondary Examination was 2,227 (1,944 males and 283 females), while those who possessed degrees or diplomas (techniccal and non technical) numbered 510 (476 males and 34 females) only. The literacy by educational standards among the total population, according to 1951 and 1961 Censuses, is shown in the following table :—

Table No. XV-2
Educational Standards (1951 and 1961)

Category	1951*			1961		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Literate (Without any educational level)	24,473	4,257	28,730	35,287	8,006	43,293
Primary or Junior Basic	2,093	252	2,345	30,477	4,740	35,217
Matriculation and above	1,043	88	1,131	3,366	369	3,735
Total ..	27,609	4,597	32,206	69,130	13,115	82,245

(* The figures of 1951 are based on livelihood classes by educational standard and are not comparable with those of 1961.)

Spread of Education Among Women

An account of educational facilities provided for the education of girls, establishment of separate schools for them etc., before independence has been given earlier. It was only after independence that the female education received impetus and a number of schools were started in the District for them. Till 1950-51, there were only 9 primary and 3 middle schools for them in the District which increased to 15 primary and 5 middle schools in 1955-56. During the Second Five Year Plan period, 2 girls' high/secondary schools were opened in the District which increased to 5 by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period (1973-74). At present (1974-75) there are 48 primary, 18 middle, 5 higher secondary schools and a girls' college (Guna) in the District. The following table shows the progress of girls' education (excluding colleges) during Years 1950-51 to 1974-75.

Table No. XV-3
Progress of Girls' Education

Year	No. Of Primary Schools	No. of Students	No. Of Middle Schools	No. Of Students	No. Of H.S./H.S.S.	No. Of Students
1950-51	9	1,567	3	522	-	-
1955-56	15	2,128	5	718	-	-
1960-61	42	2,655	7	1,042	2	697
1965-66	51	5,458	12	1,643	2	1,225
1966-67	51	5,806	12	2,733	2	-
1967-68	50	5,638	16	4,418	2	-
1968-69	50	6,098	16	4,647	2	-
1969-70	47	6,179	16	4,952	2	-
1970-71	49	5,999	16	5,027	2	970
1971-72	48	6,385	18	5,467	2	945
1972-73	48	14,427	18	7,790	4	1,063
1973-74	48	12,210	18	7,073	5	1,086
1974-75	48	9,767	18	6,700	5	1,135

Spread of Education Among Backward Classes and Tribes

Efforts were made as early as 1913-14 to start some schools in the erstwhile Gwalior State for the children of the depressed classes and tribes, and 4 such schools were established at Mirkabad, Lashkar, Ujjain and Mau. Later sums were also set apart in the educational budgets for helping and encouraging the spread of education among these classes by means of paying monthly stipends and scholarships to poor and deserving students. Night schools were also being run for the students during the years 1927-28 to 1946-47. Hostels were started for the students of Backward Classes and Tribes from the year 1937-38 onwards. Thus the education of the children of the depressed classes and of the aboriginal tribes had been receiving special attention of the State Government prior to Independence (1947). There were 27 departmental and aided Hirijan Schools in the State with 2,755 students on the rolls in 1945-46. Twenty schools and three hostels were also being managed by the Government for the Bhil and Bhilala children during the year.

After Independence (1947) and the formation of Madhya Bharat (1948) and Madhya Pradesh (1956), special efforts have been made for the social, economic and educational

uplift of the people belonging to these classes. In the field of education, the children of the Backward Classes and Tribes were exempted from the payment of tuition fees in the schools and colleges of the District. They were also provided with stipends, scholarships, books, examination fees and other facilities. Special schools were also opened in the tribal areas for them. These children were provided with hostel facilities where free lodging and boarding was made available to them. Free supply of clothes, slates, books, exercise books, etc., was made to them in the hostels and schools of the District.

As regards scholarships, the Tribal Welfare Department of the District distributed a sum of Rs. 8,230 among 25 students (3 Adivasi and 22 Harijan) of the colleges during the year 1966-67. In 1968-69, amounts distributed for pre-matric and post-matric scholarships among the students amounted to Rs. 41,066 and Rs. 21,860 respectively. The total number of students benefited by the scholarships was 661 (582 pre-matric and 79 post-matric) during the year. The amount spent on pre-matric and post-matric scholarships was Rs. 82,667 in 1971-72 which rose to Rs. 1,17,702 in 1974-75. The following table depicts the progress made in the sphere during the last Years 1960-63 to 1974-75:—

Table No. XV-4

Scholarships Awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students
(1966-67 to 1974-75)

(1966-67 to 1974-75)

Year	Pre-Matric			Amount Distributed (Rs.)	Post-Matric			Amount Distributed (Rs.)
	No. Of Scholarship Holders				No. Of Scholarship Holders			
	Adivasi	Scheduled Caste	Total		Adivasi	Scheduled Caste	Total	
1966-67	-	-	-	-	3	22	25	8,230
1967-68	-	-	-	-	1	14	15	7,855
1968-69	13	569	582	41,066	-	79	79	21,860
1969-70	14	672	686	50,684	-	52	52	19,346
1970-71	21	778	799	59,232	1	49	50	16,624
1971-72	17	791	808	64,989	2	50	52	17,678
1972-73	20	872	892	96,042	-	36	36	17,811
1973-74	22	789	811	1,04,402	-	22	22	8,297
1974-75	25	999	1,024	1,07,882	2	22	24	9,820

The number of hostels run by the Tribal Welfare Department in the District was 2 in 1957-58 which increased to 8 in 1971-72 and further rose to 8 in the following year. All these hostels were meant for the boys of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The number of seats available in these hostels was 40 in 1957-58 which increased to 120 and 180 in the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, respectively. The expenditure incurred on the hostels was Rs. 32,211 in the year 1957-58 which increased to Rs. 56,705 in

1971-72. The following table shows the progress of hostels run by the Tribal Welfare Department during the Years 1957-58 to 1975-76:—

Table No. XV-5

Hostels For Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

Year	No. Of Hostels for S. C. and S.T. Students (Boys)	No. Of Seats Available	No. Of inmates (Boys)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1957-58	2	40	59	32,211
1968-69	4	80	100	-
1971-72	6	120	140	56,705
1972-73	8	180	180	-
1973-74	8	180	180	-
1974-75	8	180	180	-
1975-76	8	180	180	-

During the Fourth Five Year Plan period, an amount of Rs. 1,67,700 was spent in the District on the hostels, Scholarships, etc., for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. In the same manner a sum of Rs. 2,085 was spent for the hostels and scholarships of the Vimukta Jati (like Bairagi, Bhat Moghia, etc.) students during the period. Recently (1975) Co-operative stores have also been opened in the hostels of the District for selling necessary articles and food stuffs at moderate rates.

In 1974-75, the Education Department of the District received 17,297 books worth Rs. 23,640 for free distribution among the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The District Officer, Tribal Welfare Department, also distributed 3,322 books, free of cost, to the students of classes from I to V, belonging to Scheduled Tribes during the year 1975-76.

With the keen interest taken by the Government and the increasing facilities available, education among these classes has spread considerably. The following table shows the figures of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in all the educational institutions of the District during the last three years, with a tahsil-wise break-up for the year 1973-74:—

Table No. XV-6

No. of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in the Educational Institutions

Year	Primary/Jr. Basic		Middle/Sr. Basic		High/Higher Secondary		Colleges	
	S. C	S. T.	S. C	S. T.	S. C	S. T.	S. C	S. T.
1971-72	3,836	810	1,592	186	192	18	57	-
1972-73	8,293	3,134	2,691	436	205	32	30	3
1973-74	7,278	2,512	2,426	364	292	37	31	4
Guna Tahsil	1,914	685	483	65	124	13	27	-
Ashoknagar Tahsil	1,593	399	365	32	91	9	2	4
Mungaoli Tahsil	2,202	605	864	36	36	6	2	-
Chachaura Tahsil	815	544	285	47	26	9	-	-
Raghogarh Tahsil	754	279	429	84	15	-	-	-

GENERAL EDUCATION

Pre-Primary

It was only after Independence that the Pre-Primary education for infants, between 3-6 years of age, was thought of and schools were opened for them. By 1960-61, there existed only one pre-primary school with an enrolment of 110 children (62 boys and 48 girls), and 3 teachers. By 1965-66, their number increased to 2 and to 3 in 1967-68 but again declined to 2 in 1969-70. Similarly, the number of students also decreased from 157, in 1967-68, to 141 in 1969-70. In 1974-75 there were only 2 pre-primary schools in the District with an enrolment of 74 children (42 boys and 32 girls) and taught by 3 teachers.

The expenditure on pre-primary education was Rs. 3,400 in 1960-61, which increased to Rs. 8,253 in 1967-68 and further mounted to Rs. 9,049 in 1974-75. The table given in Appendix I depicts the progress of pre-primary education in the District during the last 15 years.

Primary

An account of the spread of primary education when the District formed part of Sindhia State the before 1947, has been given earlier in the Chapter. There were 296 primary schools in the District before the merger. The post-Independence era saw the

opening of many primary schools in the District. In 1950-51, there existed 321 primary schools (312 boys' and 9 girls) in the District which number increased to 432 (417 boy's and 15 girl's) by the end of the First Five Year Plan period (1955-56).

During the Second and Third Five Year Plans, the number of Primary schools increased and these were 484 and 654 by the end of the two plan periods, respectively. During the three Annual Plans of 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, there was practically no change. We, however, find rapid increase in the number of primary schools during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. In the first year of the Fourth Five Plan (1969-70), there were 651 primary schools which increased to 303 at the end of the Plan (1973-74). By 1974-75 the number increased to 868. The number of students and teachers also increased proportionately with the number of schools in the District. In 1950-51, there were 10,938 students and 432 teachers in these schools which increased to 28,216 and 875, respectively, by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period (1965-66). The number further rose to 49,862 and 1,374 by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1973-74). At present (1974-75), there are 44,226 students and 1,363 teachers in 868 primary schools of the District.

The expenditure on primary education naturally also increased. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan (1960-61), the expenditure incurred was Rs. 8,29,512 which increased to Rs. 17,19,418 and Rs. 48,88,656 at the end of the Third and the Fourth Five Year Plan periods, respectively.

With a view to increase the efficiency of teachers in the teaching of Science and Mathematics, special training classes have been arranged. Nearly 1,250 teachers were trained in the Science teaching during the last two years (1973-74 and 1974-75). In 1975-76 nearly 70 teachers are engaged in the training of Mathematics teaching. The following table shows the progress of primary education in the District during the Years 1950-51 to 1975-75 :—

Table No. XV-7

Progress of Primary Schools

(1950-51 to 1974-75)

Year	No. Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1950-51	312	9	9,371	1,567	405	27	N. A.
1955-56	417	15	12,687	2,128	527	41	N. A.
1960-61	442	42	10,692	2,655	755	69	8,29,512
1965-66	600	51	22,758	5,458	781	94	17,19,418
1966-67	603	51	24,010	5,806	957	121	17,44,632

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1967-68	601	50	24,051	5638	1019	98	20,71,460
1968-69	604	50	26,166	6,098	1,066	92	28,37,063
1969-70	604	47	25,463	6,179	1,051	97	29,71,864
1970-71	610	49	24,305	5,999	1,024	96	30,00,032
1971-72	614	49	26,509	6,385	1,071	109	31,56,003
1972-73	674	49	30,153	14,427	1,185	129	39,69,668
1973-74	755	48	37,652	12,210	1,254	120	48,88,656
1974-75	820	48	34,459	9,767	1,245	118	57,49,713

Compulsory Primary Education

The Scheme of compulsory primary education was in operation in the District during the years 1955-56 to 1960-61. It was then limited to the area within a radius of 5 miles in Mungaoli Tahsil. In 1955-56, the number of such institutions, students and teachers was 70,2528 and 83, which increased to 111,4797 and 147 in 1960-61, respectively.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Middle Schools

The first middle schools were started at Mungaoli, Bajrangarh, Guna and Pachhar (Ashoknagar) in the last decade of the 19th century. The middle schools at Mungaoli and Bajrangarh were Anglo-Vernacular, while the schools at Pachhar and Guna were Vernacular Middle Schools. One more middle school was opened at Guna Cantonment in 1939-40. It was after Independence that the number of middle schools increased and these were 15 in 1950-51. At the end of two successive Five Year Plan periods (1955-56 and 1960-61), the number of middle schools in the District was 23 and 33 respectively. This number further rose to 67 in 1965-66 and to 118 in 1973-74. The number of middle schools further increased to 127 in 1974-75. The number of students and teachers in the middle schools was 3,647 and 143 in 1950-51, which increased to 8,980 and 481, in 1965-66, respectively. The number further rose to 19,771 and 722 in 1970-71 and to 25,399 and 892 in 1974-75 respectively. Similarly, the expenditure incurred on middle schools was Rs. 3,48,462 in 1960-61 which mounted to Rs. 21,16,897 in 1970-71 and to Rs. 40,27,850 in 1974-75. Thus, the expenditure on middle school since 1960-61, increased more than six times in 1970-71 and more than 11 times in 1974-75. The following table depicts the progress of education in this field during the years 1950-51 to 1974-75:

Table No. XV-8
Progress of Middle Schools
(1950-51 to 1974-75)

Year	No. Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Males	Females	
1950-51	12	3	3,125	522	121	22	N. A.
1955-56	18	5	3,957	718	206	51	N. A.
1960-61	26	7	4,945	1,042	297	77	3,48,462
1965-66	55	12	7,337	1,643	402	79	8,53,972
1966-67	57	12	9,625	2,733	425	87	8,93,736
1967-68	74	16	14,516	4,418	647	139	12,01,169
1968-69	74	16	14,230	4,647	607	128	14,29,627
1969-70	76	16	14,676	4,952	605	128	21,00,830
1970-71	78	16	14,734	5,027	593	129	21,16,898
1971-72	89	18	16,065	5,467	694	145	23,60,923
1972-73	98	18	20,472	7,790	742	164	30,46,591
1973-74	100	18	19,112	7,073	739	173	35,47,602
1974-75	109	18	18,699	6,700	746	146	40,27,850

Basic Education

The concept of basic education, in its strictest sense, is of recent origin. The erstwhile Gwalior State had, however, introduced certain handicrafts in a few schools of the State as early as 1926-27. To almost all the primary schools of the State, an Agricultural Primer was introduced as a text-book in 1904-05, with the hope that it may prove useful to boys of the cultivating class. Agricultural farms were also attached to some schools with the aim of giving them practical training in agriculture during the twenties of the present century.

Basic education, however, received an impetus after the formation of Madhya Bharat Union in May, 1948. In 1949 and 1950, two batches of eight teachers each were deputed by the State to Wardha for receiving training in Basic Education. On their return their services were utilised for conducting short training courses in Basic Education and a number of teachers were trained. With the help of the teachers thus trained, two Basic Classes were opened in each district, as an experimental measure. Later some primary and middle schools of the State were converted into basic ones.

In 1960-61, there existed 51 junior basic schools in the District with an enrolment of 3,231 students and 53 teachers. The number of junior basic schools, however,

decreased to 36 in 1966-67 with an enrolment of 1,979 students. This number further decreased to 33 in 1971-72, but the students on rolls increased to 2,170. In 1974-75, there are 33 junior basic schools in the District with an enrolment of 1,883 students. The expenditure on junior basic schools, however, increased from Rs. 60,125, in 1960-61, to Rs. 2,35,820 in 1974-75.

As far as the Senior Basic Schools are concerned, there is only one school in the District since 1955-56, with an enrolment of 214 students in 1955-56, and 435 in 1973-74. The number decreased to 335 in the following year. The expenditure on the school, however, increased from Rs. 15,012 in 1960-61 to Rs. 56,158 in 1974-75. The Tables in the Appendices II and III shows the details of progress in Basic Education during the last 15 years.

Higher Secondary Schools

The first High School in the District, described earlier, came into being by upgrading the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Guna to the status of a High School in 1935. Till 1950-51, this was the only school conducting High School classes and preparing them for examination. It was during the first two Five Year Plan periods that the number of High schools increased and separate Schools for girls were also started. By the year 1960-61, there were 9 (7 boys' and 2 girls') High Schools in the District. This number rose to 16 (14 boys' and 2 girls') in 1965-66 and to 24 (19 boys' and 5 girls') in 1974-75. The number of students and teachers in the high schools/higher secondary schools of the District was 2,368 (1671 boys and 697 girls) and 156 (62 male and 94 female) in 1960-61, which increased to 6,065 (4,840 boys and 1,225 girls) and 284 (199 male and 85 female) in 1965-66, and to 5,157 (4,025 boys and 1,135 girls) and 303 (227 male and 76 female) in 1974-75, respectively. The expenditure incurred on high schools/higher secondary schools also increased from Rs. 64,636 in 1960-61 to Rs. 8,96,023 in 1965-66, and to Rs. 23,11,317 in 1974-75. The following Table shows the progress of education in this field during the years 1960-61 to 1974-75 :—

Table No. XV-9
Progress of Higher Secondary Schools
(1960-61 to 1974-75)

Year	No. Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61	7	2	1,671	697	62	94	64,636
1965-66	14	2	4,840	1,225	199	85	8,96,023
1970-71	18	2	4,128	970	171	62	14,48,556
1971-72	18	2	4,143	945	180	68	15,38,802

(Contd)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1972-73	17	4	4,364	1,063	185	73	16,91,988
1973-74	18	5	4,215	1,086	197	75	18,83,886
1974-75	19	5	4,025	1,135	227	76	23,11,317

Most of the schools in the District are being run by the Government. We have, however, some schools which are being managed by the private organisations. In 1974-75, there are 1 pre-primary, 18 primary, 6 middle and 4 higher secondary schools in the District which are being managed by private agencies. The number of Government schools, in 1974-75, was, pre primary-1, primary/junior basic-850, middle/senior basic-121 and higher secondary-21. Details of schools by management, yearwise, is given in the Appendix.

Collegiate Education

Prior to 1957, there were no arrangements for University education in the District. The first college was started in 1957 at Guna by upgrading the Intermediate College to a Degree College. It was followed by a private college at Chanderi in 1965. Later Government Nehru College, Ashoknagar and Shri Kasturba Girls' College (Private), Guna were started in 1966 and 1970, respectively. A brief description of each of the colleges of the District is being given in the following pages.

Government College, Guna

The Intermediate College of the town which was upgraded to a degree college in 1957 is now a post-graduate institution. In 1961, the construction of the college building was started with the help of public donations and State Government grant. The college was shifted to its new building in 1963. It is affiliated to Jiwaji University, Gwalior. The college imparts instructions upto degree level in various subjects under Arts, Science, Commerce and Law faculties of the University. It also runs post-graduate classes in the following subjects:—

- Arts Faculty-Hindi, English, History, Economics and Political Science.
- Science Faculty-Chemistry, Physics and Botany.
- Commerce Faculty-M. Com.
- Law Faculty-LL.B.

It had 1024 students on its rolls in 1974-75. It has a library having nearly 22,000 books, and a reading-room where dailies and periodicals are available to students. The

newly established 'Book Bank' provides text-books to the poor and deserving students for the whole session. Under this Scheme, the college received a sum of Rs. 20,000 from University Grants Commission during the year 1974-75. The College has a Hostel for students with 40 seats. A co-operative stores has also been started in the college to provide text-books, stationery articles and other commodities at fair prices. The following table shows the progress of the College during the Years 1972-73 to 1974-75.

Table No. XV-10
Progress of Government College, Guna
(1972-73 to 1974-75)

Year	No. of Students					No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
	Arts	Science	Comm- erce	Law	Total			
1972-73	479	389	145	165	1,178	42	4,51,000	4,81,087
1973-74	489	395	145	163	1,192	43	5,96,909	5,45,000
1974-75	422	254	127	221	1,024	47	6,50,600	5,70,000

Madhav Mahavidyalaya, Chanderi

A private college was established at Chanderi in July, 1965 with the financial assistance of the Janpad and Gram Panchayats. It is affiliated to Jiwaji University, Gwalior. The college imparts instructions upto degree level under Arts Faculty of the University. It has a library but possesses no hostel facilities. Its reading room subscribes for certain dailies and periodicals every year. The number of students in the college was 58 in 1965-66, which increased to 107 in 1970, but declined to 35 in 1974-75. It also received grants-in-aid from the State Government. The College incurred an expenditure of Rs. 15,906 in 1965-66 which increased to Rs. 63,602 in 1974-75. The following table shows the progress of the college during the Years 1965-66 to 1974-75.

Table No. XV-11
Progress of Madhav Mahavidyalaya, Chanderi
(1965-66 to 1974-75)

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Grant-in-aid from State Government (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1965-66	58	4	4,062	15,906	Nil

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1966-67	74	4	4,619	26,010	11,843
1967-68	64	4	6,399	35,230	19,300
1968-69	59	4	5,547	40,764	27,649
1970-71	52	5	4,699	38,813	27,526
1971-72	58	4	2,489	44,116	34,397
1972-73	41	4	4,288	47,820	30,308
1973-73	43	4	1,687	57,448	14,273
1974-75	35	4	1,333	63,602	28,574

Government Nehru College, Ashoknagar

A private college was started at Ashoknagar in 1966. It was later taken over by the Government in 1973. It now imparts instructions in Science and Arts subjects upto degree level. The College is affiliated to Jiwaji University, Gwalior. It has a library but possesses no hostel facilities. It had five teachers in 1970-71, which increased to 10 in 1974-75. The following table shows the progress of the College during the Years 1968-69 to 1974-75 :—

Table No. XV-12
Progress of Government Nehru College, Ashoknagar

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)	Grant from U.G.C (Rs.)
1968-69	167	-	45,930	-
1969-70	234	-	76,106	17,023
1970-71	192	5	85,484	23,179
1971-72	166	10	19,333	-
1972-73	122	10	1,73,714	-
1973-74	206	10	-	-
1974-75	227	10	-	-

Shri Kantarba Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Guna

The Municipal Committee of Guna town established a girls' college in 1970 with the object of providing higher education to the girls of the District. Prior to it, there existed no separate college for girls' in the region. The College is affiliated to Jiwaji University, Gwalior. It imparts instructions in Arts subjects upto degree level only and in 1975-76 had 210 students and 7 teachers. It has a library containing books worth

Rs. 15,000. It has no building of its own. The college building is, however, under construction and is nearing completion. It receives no grants-in-aid from the State Government. The deficit is met by the Municipality of the town. The following table shows the progress of the College since its inception :—

Table No. XV-13

Progress of Kasturba Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Guna

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)	Grant from (Rs.)
1970-71	30	4	1,164	8,612
1971-72	98	4	2,733	16,340
1972-73	155	6	8,557	39,453
1973-74	205	6	16,020	37,994
1974-75	185	6	34,069	44,634
1975-76	210	7	-	-

Professional and Technical Schools and Colleges

The Technical Institute at Chanderi was a branch of the Central Technical Institute, which was started at Lashkar in March, 1905. Later its branches were opened at other places in the State and one at Chanderi in 1915.

The Institute at Chanderi, in the beginning, was under the control of the Commerce and Industries Department of the Gwalior State. It was, however, transferred to the Education Department next year. It was again brought under the administrative control of the Commerce and Industries Department in 1973-74.

The Institute provides special facilities for training in the manufacture of the fine fabrics and execution of intricate work connected with the textile art. In (1974-75), nearly 20 weavers are imparted training in handloom industry every year. They are also given stipends during the training period. It is a training cum production centre which produces cloth worth Rs. 25 to 30 lakhs every year.

Ashoknagar is an important centre for technical education in the District and has a Polytechnic Institute which is described below. It imparts instructions for a three years diploma course in Civil Engineering only.

Polytechnic Institute, Ashoknagar

A Polytechnic Institute was started at Ashoknagar in July, 1964 by the efforts of the Shiksha Parishad, Ashoknagar, which rose to contribute the desired amount of three lakhs rupees and a land of six acres. The foundation stone of the building was laid by late Shri Lala Bahadur Shastri, the then Union Home Minister, on 3rd August, 1963.

The institute receives grant-in-aid from the Government of India and the State Government and is managed by a Governing Body headed by the Commissioner of Gwalior Division as its Chairman. It imparts instructions only in Civil Engineering for a three years diploma course. It is affiliated to the Board of Technical Education, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Institute has a library containing nearly 4,000 books (1975). It has also hostel facilities with an accommodation for 56 students. Its reading room provides dailies and periodicals to the students and staff members of the Institute.

The number of students and teachers, in 1964-65, was 71 and 14 which increased to 132 and 21 in 1974-75, respectively. The recurring expenditure also rose from Rs. 55,364 to Rs. 2,42,326 during the period. The following table shows the progress of the Institute since its inception.

Table No. XV-14

Progress of Polytechnic Institute, Ashoknagar

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income From Fees, etc. (Rs.)	Recurring Government Grants (Rs.)	Recurring Expenditure (Rs.)
1964-65	71	14	8,723	55,815	55,364
1965-66	124	16	22,303	1,87,800	67,268
1966-67	123	22	22,961	75,000	1,15,948
1967-68	71	23	14,355	54,000	1,42,486
1968-69	60	23	6,194	27,000	1,60,312
1969-70	51	22	6,515	1,23,500	1,55,854
1970-71	32	23	3,750	22,000	1,42,632
1971-72	28	23	3,974	1,34,300	1,63,089
1972-73	54	20	6,474	1,65,350	1,97,391
1973-74	98	21	11,228	1,99,841	2,17,288
1974-75	132	21	16,403	2,09,900	2,42,326

There are no arrangements for the education or vocational training of the handicapped-deaf, dumb and blind-persons in the District.

Adult Literacy and Social Education

Adult Literacy Classes were started as early as 1928 in the erstwhile Gwalior State of which the present Guna District formed a part. At the same time some libraries were also started to encourage the spread of literacy among the adults. Thus, the night schools (for adults) and the libraries in the rural areas were then doing some thing in this field of education. It was, however, in the post-Independence era, that adult education received great impetus and more so during the First Five Year Plan period. In 1949-50, ten adult education centres were started in the District. By 1955-56, there were 24 adult literacy classes in the District with an enrolment of 334 adults (278 men and 56 women). Of these, 278 adults were made literate during the year. The number of these classes increased to 56 in 1965-66, with an enrolment of 665 adults (452 men and 213 women), and the scheme incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,700. In the following years, the adult education scheme received a set-back and the number of classes decreased to 16 in 1972-73, with an enrolment of 216 adults.

In 1973-74, the number of classes, however, rose to 28 but again declined to 24 in the following year. The number of adults enrolled also decreased from 310 (in 1973-74) to 284 in 1974-75. The expenditure incurred on these classes also decreased from Rs. 5,100 to Rs. 3,585 in the said years. Since the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan (1961), the activities of the adult education scheme are being carried on by the Panchayat and Social Welfare Department of the State.

The following table shows the progress of Adult Education Scheme in the District.

Table No. XV-15
Progress of Adult Education Scheme
(1955-56 to 1974-75)

Year	No. of Centres or classes working	Adults Enrolled		Adults Made Literate		Expenditure (Rs.)
		Men	Women	Men	Women	
1955-56	24	278	56	240	38	-
1960-61	49	316	115	310	115	2,400
1965-66	56	452	213	432	196	2,700
1966-67	10	148	-	148	-	-
1967-68	12	219	-	219	-	-
1972-73	16	198	18	150	15	4,000
1973-74	28	288	22	260	15	5,100
1974-75	24	256	28	246	20	3,585

The social education activities of the District include measures adopted for the diffusion of culture among the masses. These activities provide entertainment programmes which enrich the knowledge of the people alongwith their recreation. The Panchayat

and Social Welfare Department, therefore, organises cinema shows, Kala Pathak programmes, drama shows and other audio-visual programmes in the District to achieve this end. Reading rooms and circulating libraries are also being run in the District to keep the literates in constant touch with the latest available information. Village Kala Mandalies, Yuvak Mandals, Mahila Mandals, Akhadas, Vyayam Shalas and Balwadis are given grants-in-aid by the Department to encourage social, cultural and physical welfare in the rural areas. In 1974-75, the number of Balwadis, Mahila Mandals and Yuvak Mandals in the District was 15 each. The District also had 5 physical welfare centres during the year. In the Fourth Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 3,91,000 was spent for social education classes, libraries, reading-rooms, kalapathak programmes, adult education centres, akhadas, games, sports and other activities of the Department in the District. The number of Kalapathak programmes, drama shows and other audio-visual programmes, in 1971-72, was 120; 120 and 95, which decreased to 90; 90, and 60, in 1974-75, respectively. The following table depicts some of the activities of the Department during the Years 1950-51 to 1974-75.

Table No. XV-16
Progress of Social Education Activities

Year	No. of Film Shows Organised	No. of kala pathak Programmes	No. of Drama Shows Organised	No. of Other Audio-visual Programmes Organised	No. of Circulating Library Centres
1950-51 to 1960-61	660	660	660	648	271
1965-66 to 1970-71	750	620	620	457	271
1971-72	120	120	120	95	276
1972-73	120	120	120	75	276
1973-74	120	120	120	75	276
1974-75	120	90	90	60	276

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Societies

The literary societies of note in the District are Swar Sangam, and Zila Sahitya Parishad. Both of these are located in Guna town and are literacy societies. They aim at creating love for literature and encouraging the talents in the field, and organise kavi goshtis and other literary programmes often and on to achieve this end.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Periodicals

The *Jayaji Pratap* was a non-official English-Hindi weekly which was started in commemoration of the late Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia. Though it was published from Gwalior. It was then in common circulation within the District. It contained all kinds of articles, news (local and general), essays and reviews of general interest. Tarun Jain, a monthly magazine, started its publication at Malhargarh from 1952. It, however, ceased its publication in later years.

These days, *Nai Kalam*, a Hindi monthly, is being published from Guna town. It is a literary magazine which started its publication since 15th August, 1975. It encourages and inspires the new literateurs of the District to produce creative literature. Another monthly magazine is *Anand Sandesh*. It is a religious magazine which is being published from Anandpur by a trust since 1953. It is published in Hindi, Urdu, Sindhi and English languages from Anandpur, a village in Ashoknagar Tahsil of the District.

Libraries

Shri Samartha Vachanmaya, Ashoknagar

The reading-room was established in the town nearly fifty years ago. It has a membership of 25 persons and nearly 75 readers attend it daily. It is managed by an executive committee consisting of 18 members. The expenditure of the reading room, during 1973-74, was Rs. 1200. It also runs a primary school in the town. The main source of its income is the rent received from a building and a plot of land.

Shri Jiwaji Pustakalaya, Guna

The library was established at Guna in 1951 with the donations from the people of the town and the grant-in-aid from the Government. Its building was constructed during 1956-58 with the financial assistance of the Government and the ruler of erstwhile Gwalior State. The plot for the same was provided by the Municipality, free of cost. It had a membership of 274 in 1965-66, which increased to 571 in 1974-75. The income and expenditure figures also increased from Rs. 8,324 and Rs. 6,113, in 1966-67, to Rs. 12,476 and Rs. 14,583 in 1974-75, respectively. The library contained 4,820 books in 1966-67 which increased to 7,290 in 1974-75.

Its reading room was attended by nearly 60 persons daily, in 1958, which rose to about 300 in 1974-75. The library arranges cultural and literary programmes every year. These programmes include *Kavi Sammelan*, debates, recitations, essay competitions and lectures. At its annual functions, some famous literatures of the District are being honoured occasionally. The following table shows the progress of the library during the Years 1965-66 to 1974-75.

Table No. XV-17
Progress of Shri Jiwaji Pustakalaya, Guna

Year	No. of Members		No. of Books in The Library	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
	Adults	Children			
1965-66	151	123	4,820	8,324	6,113
1966-67	203	162	5,087	7,795	8,095
1967-68	248	157	4,778	8,644	7,139
1968-69	283	138	5,138	6,789	6,189
1969-70	275	155	5,390	8,283	6,503
1970-71	302	171	5,740	9,346	7,504
1971-72	276	221	6,154	9,952	7,917
1972-73	294	236	6,658	9,859	8,757
1973-74	312	242	6,449	10,902	9,204
1974-75	306	265	7,290	12,476	14,583

The Janata Pustakalaya is located at Guna Cantonment area, and contains books on various subjects. A number of news papers and periodicals are also being subscribed by it for its readers.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

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Medical Facilities in Early Times

Authentic references regarding the early medical facilities existed in the District are too-scarce. However, as elsewhere in the State, it can be presumed that *ayurvedic* system of medicine must have been in vogue in this area as well. The fact that the Rulers of erstwhile Gwalior state of which the present Guna District was a part, patronised *vaidyas* and *hakims* also subscribes to this presumption. The former were supposed to be good physicians while the latter handled surgical cases also.

The posting of a detachment of cavalry by the British in 1850 at Guna perhaps marks the advent of western medicines in the District which was then known as Isagarh. In 1860 Guna became an English cantonment. But the rest of the District as also other parts of the State had yet to know of western medicines. The Gwalior State Gazetteer of 1907 reports that "Western methods of surgery and medicine were practically unknown until introduced by the Council of Regency in 1887, when Col. A.M. Crofts, I.M.S., who had been appointed guardian and medical officer to the present Maharaja organised a medical department".¹ What followed was the opening of several charitable hospitals and dispensaries at a district headquarters and important towns in the State, Guna in Isagarh also getting its share. The civil hospital of Guna which had facilities also for indoor treatment was placed under the supervision and control of the Agency Surgeon till 1907, in which year it was handed over to the medical department of the State. In the meantime a new dispensary was opened at Isagarh in the first week of July 1904. It attracted not only the local inhabitants but also people from the adjoining villages. In the very first year of its opening i.e. 1904, treatment was offered to 4476 outdoor patients, while the Civil Hospital at Guna treated 12,076 outdoor and 325, indoor patients. Near about this time a dispensary was also opened at Mungaoli. This was followed by the opening of a dispensary at Bajranggarh which was subsequently closed in 1914-15 for want of hands "as some of them were sent on active service and it was found very difficult to obtain substitutes to fill up the vacancies".² This was, however, reopened in 1919-20. Dispensaries were also opened at Chachaura and Chanderi near about this time. Thus in the early 1920's the District which was then also known as Isagarh,³ had 6 medical institutions-one civil hospital at Guna and civil dispensaries at Chachaura, Mungaoli, Bajranggarh, Isagarh and Chanderi which together treated 52412 outdoor and 237 indoor patients in 1922-23. Of these the Civil Hospital at Guna and the dispensaries at Mungaoli and Isagarh only offered indoor treatment.

The Department was under a Chief Medical Officer who was also the Sanitary Commissioner since 1911-12. There were six Medical Superintendents under him, each in charge of a Medical Circle to inspect and exercise control over the hospitals and dispensaries in their respective jurisdictions. There was also a Lady Superintendent to inspect the maternity homes and child welfare centres. Guna was the headquarters of one of the six medical circles. The hospital at Guna was under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 121.

2. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1914-15, p. 101.

3. This name was changed to Guna in 1937.

In order to afford medical relief on a wide scale to the people of the state a detailed scheme for extensions and improvements was sanctioned in 1936, which included grant for the purchase of X-ray apparatus for Guna hospital. The number and position of the dispensaries remained more or less the same till 1948 when the new State of Madhya Bharat came into being with Guna as one of its 16 districts. The medical department in the District was placed under a District Medical Officer. The Director of Medical and Health Services was the head of the department at State level with his headquarters at Gwalior. This designation was, however, changed into Director of Health Services in 1951. During the First Plan period that followed, new medical institutions were either established or the existing ones were upgraded and medical facilities were extended to the interior of the District. The following table will show the progress of medical activities in the District during 1951-60.

Table No. XVI-1

Medical and Public Health Activities 1951-60

Description	Year		
	1951	1956	1960
1. Primary Health Centres			
(a) Number	-	-	4
(b) No. of Beds	-	-	N.A.
2. Hospitals including Nursing Homes			
(a) Number	5	9	11
(b) No. of beds	58	90	90
3. Dispensaries, MCW Centres			
(a) Number	3	10	11
(b) No. of beds	32	62	62
4. Special Medical Institutions			
(a) Leprosy	-	1	1
(b) T.B. Clinics	-	1	1
5. Registered Medical Practitioners			
(a) Allopathic	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(b) Homoeopathic	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(c) Ayurvedic	12	20	24
6. Registered Nurses	15	18	18
7. Registered Midwives	4	8	8
8. Registered Vaccinators	9	12	12
9. Family Planning Clinics			
(a) Government	N.A.	1	5
(b) Non-government	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source:- Guna District Census Handbook, 1961, p. 381.

It is clear from the above table that medical facilities in respect of number of hospitals and beds increased. However there were no Primary Health Centres till 1956 and there was only one family planning clinic in 1956. In both these respects the position improved after the formation of new Madhya Pradesh.

VITAL STATISTICS

In the absence of any statutory obligation the registration of vital statistics in the erstwhile Gwalior State was incomplete till 1913. In that year instructions for the collection and maintenance of vital statistics were issued on January 18 by a Government Gazette notification and were incorporated in the Police Manual. Thus the figures relating to births and deaths began to be collected at Police Stations. Even this arrangement was not flawless.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat State, legislative measures were undertaken making the gram panchayats responsible for the collection of vital statistics in respect of rural areas and the municipalities in the urban areas.

In Madhya Pradesh also the arrangement till 1970 was that the municipal committees and similar bodies recorded births and deaths in respect of urban areas, while these figures were collected and reported by the Kotwars in respect of the rural areas. The Kotwars' figures were passed on to the Civil Surgeon through the Police Station Houses. The municipalities also sent the figures to the Civil Surgeon who compiled separate figures for rural and urban areas and transmitted the same to the Director of Health Services, Bhopal.

Present set-up

On the 1st of April 1970 the Registration of Births and Deaths Act XVIII of 1969, promulgated by the Government of India, came into force in Madhya Pradesh. Under this Act the Station Officers in rural areas were declared Registrars of Births and Deaths. In the urban areas the Chief Municipal Officers, Health Officers of corporations and Town Administrators of Public Sector undertakings began to function as Registrars of Births and Deaths. In respect of forest villages the Range Officers function as Registrars. They send monthly returns of vital occurrences to the District Registrar (District Statistical Officer). The District Registrar compiles figures and sends them to the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths (Director of Economics and Statistics) Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The District Registrar-cum-District Statistical Officer is responsible for imparting training to the primary agency in the urban and rural areas as regards improvement in the collection of vital statistics. He is also responsible for the general supervision and inspection of the work done by the Registrars at the municipalities and at the Police Stations.

It is reported that since the enforcement of the Act there has been marked improvement in the quality and coverage of registration of births and deaths, and in the maintenance of vital statistics.

Absence of separate authentic figures for the revenue district of Guna for the period upto 1965 renders an analytical study of the birth and death rates impossible. The following Table will show the number of births and deaths and their rates during 1966-73*.

Table No. XVI-2

Births, Deaths and their Rates

Year	Total No. of Births	Total No. of Deaths	Birth rate per mille	Death rate per mille
1966	2860	926	4.25	1.37
1967	9360	3341	13.58	4.85
1968	11344	3834	15.92	5.38
1969	12981	5029	17.80	6.90
1970	10887	3960	14.55	5.29
1971	11753	3630	14.90	4.60
1972	9621	4714	11.88	5.82
1973	11136	6226	13.43	7.51

Source:- Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, Madhya Pradesh

The lowest birth rate and death rate were recorded in 1966 and the highest birth rate in 1969 and the highest death rate in 1973. The figures, on the whole do not show significant fluctuations. The diseases which have mainly been responsible for high mortality during this period were fever which includes malaria and typhoid, respiratory causes and bowel complaints. The highest number of deaths on account of fever was (2696) in 1973 followed by 2359 in 1969 and 2047 in 1970. In other years it bordered on 2000 except in 1966 when it was the lowest (659). Similarly diarrhoea and dysentery, though not considered to be as dreadful as Cholera or Smallpox, have been taking a heavy toll of lives every year. The number of deaths from those diseases mostly varied from 200 to 600 during 1966-1973. In 1973 it exceeded this limit recording 634 deaths. The number of deaths from respiratory causes also has been quite high during this period, the chief cause being T.B. In 1973 there were 1145 deaths on account of these diseases, followed by 842 in 1972 and 655 in 1969. In other years it never exceeded 500, the lowest being 27 in 1966. Deaths caused by other diseases during the period are tabulated ahead.

1. Available figures for 1957 to 1960 appear to be faulty and hence can not be used.
* For latest statistical figures, See Appendix 'C'.

Infant Mortality

In 1920 the Chief Medical Officer of Gwalior State observed that the heavy infant mortality that was recorded in the State was to a great extent due to defective and unclean ways of conducting labours and subsequent lack in the care of children. However, the regular training programme for *dais* that was being conducted by the State ensured in subsequent years that those who handled maternity cases at the medical institutions located at tahsil and district headquarters were sufficiently trained for this work. Malnutrition, premature birth, unhygienic housing conditions, epidemics, bowel complaints, etc., are some of the common causes of infant mortality. However, it can reasonably be hoped that arrangements for the pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers through the primary health centres and their sub-centres even in the interior of the District and provision for the supply of milk powder to the underfed infants and their nursing mothers under the nutrition programme may help reduce infant mortality. To supplement these activities the health department also undertakes health education and health publicity through the maternity and child welfare centres, besides organising Baby Shows, Baby Weeks, small scale exhibitions, cinema shows, etc. The following Table will show the annual rate of infant mortality per 1000 live births and maternal mortality per 1000 total births during 1966-73.

Table No. XVI-3
Infant Mortality

Year	Infant mortality per 100 live births	Maternal mortality per 100 total births
1966	36.00	N.A.
1967	55.02	N.A.
1968	70.67	N.A.
1969	87.28	4.24
1970	76.70	5.05
1971	66.62	3.49
1972	83.36	N.A.
1973	73.90	5.66

Source:- Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, M.P.

It will be observed that there has been a sizable increase in the infant mortality rate from 1966 to 1969 when it shot up from 36 to 87.28 per thousand live births. From 1970 onwards however, there has been an appreciable decline with the exception in 1972 when the rate was again comparatively high, i.e., 83.36.

Diseases Common to the District

Fever which includes malaria, typhoid, influenza, etc., diseases of the digestive organs such as diarrhoea, dysentery, etc., disease of the eye and skin and T.B are some of the common diseases met with in the District. Serious diseases like cholera, smallpox and plague also broke out occasionally, sometimes in an epidemic form. Heart diseases and cancer are also common these days, though their figures are not maintained separately. The mortality caused by some of these diseases during 1966-73 is tabulated below.

Table No. XVI-4
Deaths and their Causes

Year	Cholera	Small pox	Fever	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	Respiratory Causes (also T.B.)	Injuries accident	All others	Total
1966	-	-	659	-	27	17	223	926
1967	7	91	1997	205	162	19	861	3341
1968	18	31	2161	253	352	85	934	3834
1969	-	6	2359	396	655	104	1509	5029
1970	-	4	2047	280	471	28	1130	3960
1971	-	46	1984	263	430	63	844	3630
1972	-	13	2171	422	842	28	1234	4714
1973	1	153	2696	634	1145	19	1578	6226

Source:- Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, M.P.

Cholera

For want of particular references supported by figures it is difficult to assess the intensity of its incidence in the revenue district of Guna in the past. However, general references about the occurrence of this disease in the erstwhile Gwalior State of which Guna was a part is sufficient proof for the fact that cholera had visited the District in epidemic form several times. In 1906 there was an outbreak of this disease in epidemic form in the State. There were 35 seizures and 11 deaths in Mungaoli tahsil. It visited and revisited after every two or three years, each time causing considerable mortality. The entire District was in the grip of a virulent attack in 1929-30, but figures of mortality are not available. In recent years also cholera appeared in 1967, 1968 and 1973 taking a toll of 7, 18 and 1 life, respectively.

Anti-cholera Measures

Whenever there is an outbreak of this disease, preventive and curative measures are resorted to. The preventive measures include the disinfection of the source of water supply by Potassium Permanganate and mass inoculation campaign. At the time of serious outbreaks the medical and public health staff carry on mass inoculation, impart health education and distribute anti-cholera medicines. Infectious cases are also treated in the isolation wards of hospitals and in the hutments specially erected for the purpose. Emergency Cholera regulations are also enforced under the Epidemic Diseases Act whenever the disease broke out in an epidemic form. The compounders and *Vaidyas* also help the public health staff for carrying out the inoculation work in times of emergency.

Smallpox

The administration reports of erstwhile Gwalior State do not mention about the incidence of smallpox particularly in Guna District. The references being of a general nature, it is difficult to discuss about the severity of its incidence at any time. Smallpox visited the District in 1954, 1955, 1957 and 1958, causing 6, 9, 15 and 32 deaths, respectively. From 1967 to 1973 smallpox was an annual visitor to the District, taking a toll of 91,31,6,4,46,13 and 153 lives, respectively. The District appears to have been free from the onslaught of this disease for the past two years, thanks to the effective preventive measures undertaken by the National Smallpox Eradication Programme.

Vaccination

So far the only known preventive measure against smallpox is vaccination. With the organisation of a regular medical department in the erstwhile Gwalior State in 1887, steps were taken to implement vaccination. But the result was far from satisfactory as the people were prejudiced against it. It 1910-11 Vaccination Manual was compiled. This was followed by the establishment of a lymph depot at Shivpuri in 1920-21. This was, however, shifted from Shivpuri subsequently. Steps were also taken in 1923-24 for the training of vaccinators. In order to popularise vaccination, legislative measures had to be undertaken and consequently, the Gwalior Vaccination Bill was introduced in 1940-41. It became an Act with effect from 30th August 1942. Under this enactment vaccination of children and revaccination of grownups became obligatory as a measure of personal protection.

In 1962 the National Smallpox Eradication Programme was launched in the District to stamp out this disease. Mass vaccination campaigns were conducted under this programme regularly with a great measure of success. The National Smallpox Eradication Programme (NSEP) has a separate staff consisting of one Para-medical Assistant, 3 Sanitary Inspectors, 3 Vaccination Supervisors, 25 Vaccinators and one driver. The following Table shows the work done by the NSEP Unit in the District.

Table No. XVI-5

Vaccination

Year	Primary Vaccination	Re-vaccination
1968	40,647	60,884
1969	43,738	60,312
1970	46,380	42,505
1971	39,620	76,116
1972	37,978	64,384
1973	30,949	30,420
1974	28,351	29,889

Source:- District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer, Guna

In 1973 under the guidance of World Health Organisation an Active Search Programme was launched in the District with a view to detect hidden smallpox cases through a house to house search. Upto July 1975 as many as 15 active search programmes were conducted. Guna was found to be the only District in Gwalior Division, completely free from smallpox.

Malaria

From the administration reports of Gwalior State it appears that malaria was widely prevalent in the District of Guna. The report of 1919-20 further says that malaria was responsible for the largest number of deaths in the State. However, details in this regard are not available. To combat this disease quinine packets at nominal prices were sold through the State Post offices and the Panchayat boards were supplied with tablets at nominal cost for distribution in the villages.¹

It was only after the formation of Madhya Bharat State that anti-malarial measures were undertaken in an organised manner. In 1953, DDT spraying was started in the District under the National Malaria Control Programme. Anti-malaria drugs such as mepacrine paludrine, resochin, etc., were distributed in the controlled area by Malaria Inspectors. The public health staff also helped for their distribution in the interior of the District.

The Government of India subsequently decided to switch over from control to Eradication Programme with effect from 1st April 1958. This was, however, effected in the District in 1959. The National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) envisages the reduction of parasite reservoir in human population to such a negligible proportion that once it has been achieved, there is no danger of resumption of local transmission. In 1960, in addition to spraying of DDT, surveillance operation was also introduced.

1. Gwalior Today, p. 33.

Surveillance Operation

Surveillance operations are of two kinds-Active and Passive. Under the Active surveillance the specially appointed staff of the Malaria Eradication Programme Was expected do house to house visit at periodical intervals, enquire about cases of fever, take blood smears and get them thoroughly examined under the microscope. If the results are found positive (for malaria), a complete course of anti-malaria drugs would be supplied by the staff to cure the disease. Under the latter (passive) type the government and private agencies connected with medical and public health services and the voluntary social welfare organisations would report suspected cases of malaria that come to their notice to the authorities. Here also blood smears are collected and examined and treatment prescribed. The active surveillance is chiefly meant for the rural areas, whereas passive surveillance is best suited to the urban areas.

The NMEP unit has its headquarters at Guna. It has a staff consisting of one Malaria Unit Officer, Senior Malaria Inspectors, Junior Malaria Inspectors, Surveillance and field workers.

The spraying operation remained suspended from 1962 to 1965. But due to further rise in malaria cases it was resumed in 1966 and was continued till 1974. In the meantime surveillance work was being done regularly. The following Table will show the anti-malaria work done in the District by the NMEP Unit-surveillance and spraying.

Table No. XVI-6
Anti-Malaria Work done by NMEP Unit

Description	(1) ACTIVE & PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE									
	Year									
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a) Number of Fever cases Detected	96695	89263	76566	76503	73097	73069	82109	88957	46624	483
(B) Number of Cases in which blood smears collected	75780	97153	66388	57955	67253	60330	72625	76035	75374	56
(C) Cases found positive	591	2712	1009	1144	892	1152	1732	2173	4708	6502

(Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(2) D.D.T. Spraying											
1st Round											
T	-	-	34	4	6	-	6	6	6	6	6
V	-	-	117	2564	1139	1567	1736	611	1714	1922	1922
H	-	-	-	19	334	335	428	131	459	587	587
2nd Round											
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	6	6
V	-	-	-	-	-	1567	84	254	1124	1815	1815
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	48	280	515	553

T=Town, V=Village, H=House

Source: Malaria Officer, NMEP Unit, Guna

Plague

This dreadful disease seems to have made its first appearance in the District in 1904-05 when most of the villages of former Isagarh district became infected. It started raging in September 1904, reached its height about the middle of March 1905, and began to decline in May. Statistics regarding the mortality caused by this disease are however not available. After two years it broke out again in 1907-08 throughout the State of Gwalior, the number of attacks and deaths being 373 and 315 respectively. In 1910-11 and 1917-18 also there were virulent attacks of plague throughout the State, each time causing a sizable number of deaths. These periodical attacks in spite of precautionary measures necessitated the adoption of stricter preventive measures in an organised manner. The result was a Plague Conference at Indore at the invitation of the Maharaja of Indore on 2nd April 1918 which was attended by the Chief Medical Officer of Gwalior State. The conference considered measures to ensure better control of the epidemic and more efficient cooperation amongst the various Central India States in this regard. Sporadic incidence of plague has been recorded in the District thereafter also though statistics in this regard are not available. In still recent years, apart from one or two sporadic cases of imported plague reported in 1949-50, the District can be said to have been completely free from this deadly disease.

The Anti-plague measures include inoculation, evacuation, isolation, disinfection and rat destruction by cynogassing of rat-burrows. Plague regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act are also enforced temporarily at the time of serious outbreaks.

Tuberculosis

There has been considerable mortality from T.B. in the District in the immediate past. There were 2266 deaths from TB in the District in 1959 as against 1561 and 1552 in 1957 and 1958, respectively. Thanks to the BCG campaigns and other effective preventive and curative measures undertaken by the Government, this growing number was reduced to a negligible 3 in 1960. In the subsequent years also TB certainly caused

deaths, but the figures never caused such great concern. The highest number of deaths recorded was 119 in 1972 during a period of 8 years from 1967 to 1974.

To combat this disease, on the preventive side, BCG teams have been visiting the District and administering BCG vaccine on a mass scale since 1951. In that year as many as 12,343 persons were tested and 3,028 vaccinated. In 1953, 1954, 1959 and 1960 the corresponding figures were 76984 and 16272; 68915 and 17184; 71169 and 26978; and 135542 and 42953; respectively. The work was, however, not done earlier continuously at one place or district every year as the team moved from district to district. In 1975, a BCG team was stationed at Guna having a staff of one trained BCG team leader, six technicians, one peon and one driver. The figures of BCG vaccination relating to some years are given below.

Table No. XVI-7

BCG Campaign

Year	Total Registered	Total Vaccinated
1970	3350	867
1971	130378	19346
1972	96585	22569
1973	92541	20502
1974	96897	19980
1975	133702	23644

Source:- BCG Supervising Officer, M.P.

On the curative side, for the treatment of TB there is a TB Clinic at Guna with all modern medical facilities. In April 1967 the National TB Control Programme was launched in the District. Under this Programme there is a District TB centre at the TB clinic of Guna with a specially trained staff known as Key Personnel consisting of a District TB Officer, Statistical Assistant, Laboratory technician, X-ray technician, Treatment Organiser and BCG team leader each. All these six members of the Key Personnel have had their training at the National Tuberculosis Institute (NTI) Bangalore. The other staff of the TB clinic also assist them in implementing the Control Programme which covers diagnostic, treatment and preventive measures. The various medical institutions in the District, such as civil hospitals and dispensaries, primary health centres and their sub-centres known as Peripheral Health Institutions (PHIs), act as sub-centres of the District TB centre in so far as they do diagnosis with the help of X-ray machines and microscopes or refer for specialised treatment after preliminaries. There are 27 such peripheral health institutions in the District out of which 2 act as X-ray and microscopic centres, 12 as microscopic centres and 13 as referral or treatment centres. X-ray facilities are provided by District Tuberculosis Centre, Guna and Civil Hospital,

Ashoknagar, while sputum examination facilities are available at the centres of Guna, Ashoknagar, Isagarh, Shadora, Binaganj, Chachora, Bamori, Bhadera, Guna cantonment, Chanderi, Mungaoli, Aron, Maksudangarh and Raghogarh.

Leprosy

There is a Survey Education and Treatment (SET) centre for leprosy at the District headquarters since 1971 for the prevention and treatment of leprosy cases, though the incidence of leprosy is not high in the District. This SET centre covers a population of 28208. Only six leprosy patients are under treatment at the centre. The centre is under the charge of a trained non-medical assistant. Besides this the primary health centres and other medical institutions in the District offer outdoor treatment to leprosy patients. In the beginning of 1975 there were 58 such cases receiving treatment.

Eye Diseases

The administration report of erstwhile Gwalior State for 1921-22 says that eye complaints topped the list of diseases prevalent throughout the State 'as usual'. The most common among these diseases were trachoma and cataract. In order to assess the incidence of trachoma in the State, a pilot survey project was conducted in 1950 under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research. The percentage of trachoma in Guna District was as high as 51.4. The hospitals at the District and tahsil headquarter and the primary health centres offer treatment for these diseases. Government and private agencies also organise eye camps for the treatment of eye diseases, especially cataract on a mass scale. One such eye camp was organised by the Lions Club at Guna from 30th January to 8th February 1974, in which 1146 patients were examined and 224 operations performed. Another eye camp was conducted by the Rotary Club of Guna from 8th March to 18th March 1975. The number of patients examined and operated was 722 and 179, respectively.

Bowel Complaints

Dysentery and diarrhoea are the two major bowel complaints which cause a considerable number of deaths every year. In 1957, 1958 and 1959 dysentery alone was responsible for 1385, 901 and 980 deaths, respectively. From 1966 to 1973 these two diseases took a toll of 205, 253, 396, 280, 263, 422 and 634 respectively. Water being the main source of infection in the case of these diseases, adequate measures have been taken to close or repair old wells and sink new wells wherever possible. The extension of medical facilities to the interior of the District through primary health centres and their sub-centres also has considerably checked these diseases.

Influenza

The Gwalior State Administration Report of 1918-19 says that "influenza raged throughout the State during the month of September, October and November, 1918 and was at its worst during the later half of October. The attack was extremely virulent, sudden and widespread and swept away nearly 95,866 of the population". The precautionary measures could not check the mortality caused by this disease. In 1957 again the District was under the grip of a countrywide influenza epidemic, but the timely precautionary measures proved successful and curbed its virulence considerably.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

There are in all (as in 1975) 2 hospitals-the District headquarters hospital at Guna and the Civil Hospital at Ashoknagar, one Civil Dispensary at Guna Cantonment, 9 primary health centres, one TB clinic and 29 Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the District managed by the Government. These medical institutions together afforded medical relief to the following, annually.

Table No. XVI-8

Total Number of Patients Treated in the District

Year	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1960-61	3,188	2,47,617	2,50,805
1965-66	6,032	2,75,249	2,81,281
1971-72	8,520	2,79,771	2,88,291
1972-73	10,974	5,30,943	5,41,917
1973-74	11,364	5,43,715	5,55,079
Tahsilwise break-up (1973-74)			
Guna	9,378	1,76,681	1,86,059
Ashoknagar	1,309	1,34,921	1,36,230
Mungaoli	176	82,079	82,255
Chachaura	145	73,954	74,099
Raghogarh	356	76,080	76,436

Source:- Guna District Statistical Handbook, 1974, p. 29

District Hospital, Guna

Established in 1890 as a charitable dispensary as mentioned earlier, the Guna District Hospital is now a 128 bedded (70 male and 58 female) medical institution at the District headquarters. It is staffed by 11 doctors including a specialist in Ophthalmology, 2 Woman Assistant Surgeons, one matron, 12 staff nurses, 4 nursing sisters and 43 other para-medical personnel. All modern medical and surgical facilities are available here including X-ray machines, electrocardiogram, dental equipments and those meant for conducting labour cases. Ambulance facility was provided here in 1956. A blood bank was started here in 1971-72. A public health laboratory is also attached to this hospital since 1951-52. It is staffed by one Biochemist and 4 laboratory technicians. For maternity cases 28 beds have been provided. An Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwife Training Centre is also attached to this hospital. Since 1954-55 it has 20 seats of two years duration. The number of candidates qualified in their course annually from 1968 to 1974 was 6,19,4,13,4,7,13 and 12 respectively. Antirabic treatment

facilities are also available here since 1949-50. The following table will show the number of patients treated here during 1968-75

Table No. XVI-9

Number of Patients Treated at District Hospital

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1968	6300	95208
1969	8874	92813
1970	9203	99359
1971	52596	169521
1972	60227	171716
1973	63740	170117
1974	60955	158053
1975	6835	224233

(Upto 30th June)

Source:- Civil Surgeon, Guna

Branch Dispensary, Guna Cantonment

Established in 1927, this is known even now as a branch dispensary. There is no facility for indoor treatment. It is staffed by one doctor, one compounder, one ANM, one sweeper, one *aya* and one *dai*. The number of patients annually treated here from 1968 to 1974 was 29,374, 27,197, 62,738, 50,726, 49,251, 38,857 and 37716, respectively.

District TB Centre

Started originally as a TB Clinic in 1954 the District TB centre is located in the premises of the District Hospital. It was upgraded into a District TB Centre in 1965. It has 10 beds (6 male and 4 female) in two wards. The district TB centre has a separate trained staff as mentioned earlier. There are also 6 Key personnel, together with the staff of the BCG and the clinic personnel for the implementation of National TB Control Programme in the District. The latter include 6 BCG technicians, one TB health visitor grade II, one auxiliary nurse-cum-midwife, one compounder, two drivers, two wardboys and one sweeper. The TB centre has all modern sophisticated instruments to carry out the control programme. The UNICEF has also extended its help by providing laboratory equipments and chest X-ray machine for the centre. The District TB Officer is the head of the Control Programme. The following Table gives the number of patients treated at the centre during 1967-74

Table No. XVI-10

Number of Patients treated at TB Centre

Year	Indoor	Outdoor	Total Number of Deaths
1967	231	4,625	12
1968	338	3,626	19
1969	N.A.	2,997	36
1970	458	3,143	61
1971	297	1,426	63
1972	376	1,732	119
1973	261	956	80
1974	210	1,383	69

Source:- District TB Officer, Guna

Primary Health Centres

For providing medical facilities to the rural population, a number of primary health centres and their sub-centres were opened in the District during the Plan periods. They are located in the Community Development and National Extension Service areas. A primary health centre can be defined as an organisation providing or making accessible, under the direct supervision of at least one physician, the basic health services for a community. The primary health centres which were established during the intensive phase of the Blocks were taken over by the public health department as and when they entered their post-intensive phase. In some cases the existing dispensaries were upgraded into primary health centres. Each primary health centre has three or more sub-centres to extend medical facilities to the interior. Each centre is usually staffed with at least one medical officer, one compounder, one lady health visitor, four midwives, one driver, one wardboy, one sweeper, one *dhobi* and one waterman. The medical officer in charge of the centre visits each sub-centre once in a week. The staff position varies according to the number of sub-centres and other requirements. The Table in the Appendices will show the number of primary health centres and their sub-centres along with their year of opening, staff pattern, etc.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

There are three maternity and child welfare centres in the District attached to the PHCs at Chandori, Isargarh and Raghogarh. The first two were opened in 1960 while the one at Raghogarh was opened in 1959. The purpose of their being attached to the primary health centres is that the services of the doctor and other personnel of the PHCs would be available to the welfare centres as and when required. Each MCW centre, however, has separate staff consisting of one nurse and one *dai*. No beds are separately provided for the MCW centres.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

There are 29 ayurvedic dispensaries in the District, most of them having been opened before 1st November, 1956. They have a uniform staff pattern which includes one *vaidya*, one compounder, one *dai*, one attendant and one part-time sweeper. The *vaidyas* of 'A' class dispensaries belong to the State Gazetted Class II Service. The following Table will show the names, location, class, etc. of the dispensaries.

Table No. XVI-11

Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries

No.	Name	Tahsil	Class
1.	Parvah	Guna	B
2.	Fatchgarh	Guna	B
3.	Magroda (1960-61)	Guna	B
4.	Sirsi	Guna	B
5.	Padhon	Guna	A
6.	Myana	Guna	A
7.	Sanai	Chachaura	A
8.	Baraud	Chachaura	B
9.	Teligaon	Chachaura	A
10.	Mrigwas	Chachaura	B
11.	Naisarai	Ashoknagar	A
12.	Thakoni	Ashoknagar	B
13.	Kadavaya	Ashoknagar	A
14.	Kachanar	Ashoknagar	B
15.	Mahidpur (1957-58)	Ashoknagar	A
16.	Rajpur	Ashoknagar	A
17.	Semarahat (1966-67)	Ashoknagar	B
18.	Saharai	Mungaoli	B
19.	Piparai	Mungaoli	B
20.	Malhargarh	Mungaoli	B
21.	Tarai	Mungaoli	B
22.	Barhi	Mungaoli	B
23.	Ruthayai	Raghogarh	A
24.	Badiukawad	Raghogarh	B
25.	Panwadihat (1960-61)	Raghogarh	B
26.	Ramnagar	Raghogarh	B
27.	Mudaramata	Raghogarh	B
28.	Barasad	Raghogarh	A
29.	Hamiapur	Raghogarh	

Source:- Joint Director, Health Services (Ayurveda) M.P.

There are neither homoeopathic and Unani dispensaries nor private hospitals and nursing homes in the District.

Family Welfare

In order to provide adequate medical advice to parents, especially mothers, in bringing up healthy children and in planning their families, a revised and modified family welfare programme was chalked out in 1957 in the light of Government of India's proposals and the requirements of the State. Accordingly a number of family welfare centres were opened all over the State in subsequent years. Most of these centres and sub-centres were opened between 1954 and 1970. It was also decided that the various primary health centres in Block areas should serve as the nuclei for family welfare programme in rural areas. For the speedy implementation of family welfare programme and to coordinate the working of the various family planning units in the District, a District Family welfare cum Health Officer has been posted at Guna in 1968. He is assisted by a team of Extension Educators, Social Workers and Health Visitors.

There is one Family Welfare Urban centre at the District headquarters, staffed by two doctors, one nurse, one Block Extension Educator, one Health Assistant, one accountant and one compounder. Similarly there are 9 Rural Family Welfare Centres located at the 9 primary health centres in the District.

However, the family welfare programme has separate staff for each centre which consists of one Doctor, 5 Nurses, one Block Extension Educator, one Lady Health Visitor, one computer, one compounder, one Health Assistant, one Accountant and one Driver. Two centres, namely, Chanderi and Isagarh are also provided with a *dai* each. The number of nurses will increase according to the number of sub-centres. One of the nurses in each centre will be attached to the headquarters while others will be posted to the sub-centres at the rate of one for each sub-centre. Each Family Welfare Rural centre is provided with a vehicle also. Each sub-centre is expected to cover a population of 10,000 under the family welfare programme. Some of the rural centres have more than the usual number of 3 Sub-centres since the population exceeded the rate of 1 per 10,000. The Table in the Appendixes will show the names and location of rural centres, their staff position, dates of opening etc. The work done by these family welfare centres during 1960-74 are shown in the Table below.

Table No. XVI-12

Work Done under the Family Welfare Programme

Year	Number of F.W. Centres and sub-centres	Population served by each centre	Vasectomy Done	Tubectomy Done	IUCD (Loop insertion)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960-61	1	5,95,825	6	10	-
1965-66	9	66,203	456	21	739

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1971-72	17	46,090	1,102	223	1,168
1972-73	18	43,530	2,985	498	833
1973-74	21	37,321	60	300	727
Tahsilwise breakup (1973-74)					
Guna	6	29,692	31	148	256
Ashoknagar	3	64,738	6	55	100
Mungaoli	4	40,785	9	28	71
Chachaura	3	34,979	5	14	93
Raghogarh	5	28,630	9	55	207

Source:- Guna District Statistical Handbook, p. 30

SANITATION

Cleanliness and Sanitation of villages, and provision of drinking water at State expense were the responsibilities of the pargana revenue officers even in the early years of the present century. In 1908-09 the circle superintendents of dispensaries were made *ex-officio* Sanitary or Health Officers in their respective circles. With the introduction of the Medical Manual in 1911-12 sanitation formed one of the additional duties of the Chief Medical Officer. The Chief Medical Officer was subsequently appointed an *ex-officio* member of the Revenue Board for co-ordinating the work of pargana revenue officers in the matter of rural sanitation. In respect of urban areas the municipal committees of the towns were responsible for sanitation, conservancy and provision of water.

Subsequently, a new scheme was sanctioned in 1926 for the establishment of a separate department since such an organisation was expected to carry out necessary measures 'systematically and on scientific principles'. A Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was appointed to assist the Chief Medical Officer in discharging his duties as Sanitary Commissioner. Operations planned out under the new scheme included construction of wells to provide drinking water and "an extensive propaganda to awaken in village people a liking for clean and healthy surroundings and give them lessons on scientific and practical ways of prevention of epidemics and preservation of health."¹

After about eight years, i.e., in 1934 the scheme was revised by a specially appointed committee. In view of the findings of the committee, greater stress was laid on the question of procuring fresh water for drinking. The work of sinking new wells and repairing old ones was entrusted to the District Boards. The District Engineers of the Irrigation Department were to supervise the work. The Superintendent of Dispensaries was made responsible to see that they were done on right lines from the sanitary point of view. Sanitation and conservancy received further attention when a

1. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1934-35, p. 61.

separate Public Health Department with a Director of Public Health under the Chief Medical Officer was established on 1st April 1947. This Department looked after village sanitation, maternity and child welfare, health education and propaganda, control of epidemics, etc.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 a District Medical Officer looked after all matters connected with public health and sanitation. He was assisted in his work by a team of Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators.

Under the present set-up, arrangements for sanitation in rural areas are looked after by the Gram Panchayats. But the Blocks undertake this responsibility in respect of the areas under their jurisdiction. The primary health centres established in the Block areas are the chief centres of these activities. The Medical Officer of the primary health centre acts as Health Officer for that area assisted by Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors. The District Health Officer (District Family Planning cum Health Officer) supervises, controls and coordinates these activities in all primary health centres in his jurisdiction. He is responsible for his working to the Divisional Joint Director of Health Services at Gwalior, and he in turn to the Director of Public Health and Family Welfare Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The DHO is provided with sufficient technical and non-technical staff to carry out this work. In the urban areas, sanitation, public health and conservancy are the responsibility of the respective municipalities. In Guna District there are six municipalities at Guna, Ashoknagar, Mungaoli, Chachaura Raghogarh and Chanderi to look after the work.

Water Supply

In the urban areas, provision of adequate supply of drinking water is the responsibility of the municipalities. The Public Health Engineering Department maintains a water works and supplies protected water in the municipal area of Guna Municipality. In the Mungaoli municipality area, drinking water is supplied from a well after purifying it with the help of the Public Health Engineering Department. The Raghogarh municipality has made arrangement of the supply of drinking water through tankers. No special arrangements seem to exist in the other two municipalities, namely, Ashoknagar and Chanderi. In rural areas, the village panchayats and Blocks arrange for the provision of drinking water by sinking new well and repairing old ones.

Drainage and Slum Clearance

No arrangements exist in any of the municipalities for underground drainage. The Guna Municipality has 'V' shaped surface drains. No slum clearance activity has been undertaken so far.

* Also See Chapter XIV.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

This chapter deals with prohibition, advancement of backward classes and organisation for the control of public trusts and endowments. Labour Welfare in the District has already been discussed in Chapter V-Industries and Crafts.

Prohibition

Prohibition has not been introduced in the District so far. It continues to be a wet area. There is no restriction on the consumption or sale of *ganja* and *bhang* also. But, there is a ban on opium and *charas* throughout the State. There is no licence holder for consumption of opium in the District with an essentiality certificate from a physician. However, under the Prohibition policy of the Government some steps have been taken to discourage and minimise the use of intoxicants. Evils of drinking and intoxication have been highlighted through the Government agencies during the *Madya Nisedh Saptah* or Prohibition week. The Government have declared 16 dry days in a year in addition to the declaration of 4 dry days under the powers of the Collector and 3 days during the elections. Under the Excise Act illicit distillation is a criminal offence.

Even possession of *mahua* (*Madhuca Indica*) calyx or its sale is regulated through licenses. It is the policy of the Government to tax liquor and other intoxicants heavily in order to reduce to this consumption.

Population

According to the census of 1971 the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population of the District constituted over a quarter of the total population of the District. At that time 1,43,629 and 56,430 persons were enumerated as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, respectively. In the census of 1961 also Guna District had returned 1,08,398 and 42,657 persons as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Comparative study of these figures of 1961 and 1971 shows a sizeable growth in their population in this District, in this decade. On both the occasions they were mostly found residing in the rural areas of the District.

These Castes and Tribes are backward in all respects and the root cause of their backwardness lies in their weak economy, which has been predominantly agricultural. This becomes clear when we study their occupational classification. Since 1971 data regarding this is not available we have to depend on the data provided by the Census of 1961. In 1961 the total Scheduled Castes population was 1,08,398, of which a little above 50 per cent i.e. 55,067 persons were workers. This working population included a population of 43,188 which completely depended on agricultural pursuits for its maintenance. Of the remaining 9,424 workers 4,407 and 5,017 persons were attracted by the household industries and other occupations, respectively.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

The economic backwardness together with social disabilities imposed on them especially on the *Harijans* by the so-called higher strata of the caste *Hindus* from ancient times isolated them from the general society. These factors worked to keep them weak

and backward. It is therefore after the Independence the Government decided to take vigorous steps to improve their condition.

The Indian Constitution has made provision for the protection and upliftment of the weaker sections of the society, particularly of such castes and tribes as are included in the Schedule of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists revised under (Modification) Order, 1956. With a view of removing their backwardness the Government and voluntary social service organisations have been active. Efforts in the field of their education have been described in Chapter XV-Education and Culture. The efforts of their upliftment in the social and economic spheres are described in this chapter.

Removal of Social Isolation

As has been made clear earlier from ancient times the Scheduled Castes lived in isolation and were considered untouchables among the *Hindus* and they suffered from various social disabilities. These disabilities were socially imposed by the high caste *Hindus* who denied them the right of using even public places like wells, *dharamshalas*, schools and temples. The Tribes, however, did not suffer from such social stigma. With political and social awaking and growth of education, public leaders and social service organisations and finally the Government came forward to remove the curse of untouchability. The Madhya Bharat Government enacted the Harijan Disabilities Removal Act by which observance of untouchability at public places was declared an offence. The *Harijans* (Scheduled Castes) no longer remained untouchables and they enjoyed all civil rights and a social status equal to other *Hindus* at public places. This Act was replaced by the Untouchability Offences (Removal) Act, 1955 passed by the Centre. All hotels, wells and temples were declared open for the *Harijans* and Discrimination against members of Scheduled Castes was prohibited. Observation of untouchability at public places was made an offence and the offenders were Challaned and prosecuted and punished. From 1957 to 1974, all 66 cases involving 131 persons were registered and prosecution proceeding in all but two cases were started and 24 cases involving 80 accused, were pending with the courts in August, 1975. In nine of the decided cases 20 persons were convicted, 43 persons in 14 cases were acquitted and 17 cases involving 48 accused were compounded. The remaining cases (24) involving 80 persons were pending in the courts in August, 1975. The Tribal Welfare Department provided a grant of Rs. 100 to a *Harijan* to fight his case.

The highest number of cases were registered in the year 1974, followed by 1973, 1969 and 1966. No cases were registered in the years 1961, 1962, 1963, 1965 and 1967.

Economic Advancement

Thus we have seen that the *Harijans* and *Adivasis* not only suffered from many social handicaps and because of it remained backward and isolated but their economic condition also has been extremely bad. Agriculture has been the mainstay of their economy in which they could not prosper because of this backwardness and poverty and they were exploited by others. The State Government started taking keen interest in their welfare after the formation of Madhya Bharat. The Directorate of Tribal Welfare is the Department which has been entrusted with the implementation of the Schemes o

conomic, social and educational development. In addition, other departments of the State Government and the Social Welfare Department of the Central Government also work after the removal of disparities of the Castes and Tribes.

Land and Protection

To check the sale of Agricultural property of Tribals, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has added a section in Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code 1959, providing security of land tenure to tribals and prohibiting its purchase by non-tribals.

Subsidy for Soil Conservation and Tubewells

For the improvement in agriculture the State Government advanced an amount of Rs. 316,100 to Scheduled Castes and Rs. 91,600 to Scheduled Tribes during the period 1971-72 to 1974-75. This was advanced through the Tribal Welfare Department for Soil Conservation and 220 persons of Scheduled Castes and 82 Tribals were benefitted. The Department also advanced an amount of Rs. 30,000 to 16 Tribals and Rs. 65,516 to 2 Scheduled Castes during the four years ending 1974. In all 88 tubewells were bored in the District for these backward classes.

Land Distribution

Under the policies of the State Government the Tribal Welfare, Revenue and Forest Departments co-operated in the allotment of fallow and forest lands to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in a big way. In Guna Tahsil alone over 1,343 persons of these classes were in receipt of 60,623 acres of land exclusive of the area distributed among them during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72. The largest allotment in any individual year took place in 1960-61 when 12,666 acres were allotted to 3,003 persons. Planwise details of land allotted to the above three classes are given in the following table.

Table No. XVII-1

Planwise Allotment of Fallow Land in Guna Tahsil

Period	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Othere Backward Classes		Total	
	Persons	Acres	Persons	Acres	Persons	Acres	Persons	Acres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1956-57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,792
to								
1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
to								
1959-60	1,226	4,863.35	2,286	12,840.66	1,056	7,838.25	4,568	20,842.26
to								
1960-61								37,634.26
to								
1961-62	300	1,487	350	1,884	237	977	887	4,348
to								
1963-66								

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1966-67 to 1969-70	338	1,875	687	4,589	633	3,279	1,658	9,743
1972-73 to 1974-75	275	739	1,009	4,381	944	3,778	2,228	8,889
Total (Provisional)	2,139	8,964.35	4,332	23,694.66	2,870	15,872.25	9,343	60,623.26

Source:- Tahsildar, Guna

In Raghogarh Tahsil a total area of 49,888 acres of fallow land was allotted to Harijans, Adivasis and other backward classes including 26 acres allotted to 5 families of Ex-military persons in 1972-73. Out of this, 161 acres were allotted in 1955-56, 29,302 acres during the second plan period, 17,574 acres in the third plan period and the rest 3,012 acres in the interim yearly plans and fourth plan periods up to 1973-74. The details of communitywise allotment of fallow lands from the Third plan onwards, and lands obtained from Forest Department, Surplus on land Sealing and Bhoodan are given in the following table.

Table No. XVII-2

Communitywise Allotment of Fallow Lands in Raghogarh Tahsil

Type of Land and Period	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Persons	Acres	Persons	Acres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bhoodan Land 1954-55	15	27.798	11	22.061
Forest Land 1969-70	41	127		
Sealing Land 1967-68 to 1973-74	14	90.820	3	25.132
Fallow Lands 1955-56 II plan III plan	2,047	10,157	910	5,427

(Contd.)

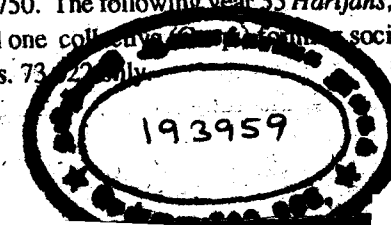
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Yearly And IV Plan	352	1,453	142	467
Total Fallow	2,399	11,610	1,052	5,894
Grand Total	2,469	11,855.618	1,066	5914.193

Type of Land and Period	Other Backward Classes Persons	Acres	Total Persons	Acres
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bhoodan Land 1954	16	21.830	42	71.689
Forest Land 1969-70	2	10	45+	691
	3 Soliders 2 Societies	508 564	-	-
Sealing Land 1967-68 to 1973-74	26	75.682	43	191.634
Fallow Lands 1955-56 II plan III plan	-	-	-	161 29,302 17,574
Yearly & IV Plan	814	1,092	1,308	3,012
Total Fallow	1,049	2,682	4,500	50,049
Grand Total	1,096	3,343.512	4,630	51,003.323

Source:- Tahsildar, Raghogarh

It is obvious that the fallow lands form the bulk of the distributed lands. In this tahsil the Harijans (Scheduled Castes) were the largest among the benefited groups.

In Ashoknagar Tahsil in all 79 persons only were distributed 390 acres of fallow land in 1963-64, of which the bulk (343 acres) was distributed among other Backward Classes. In addition 21 Harijans, 13 Adivasis, 4 other Backward class persons and 4 others were given a taccavi of Rs. 5,250 and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,750. The following year 55 Harijans, 24 adivasis, 16 other backward classes, 21 others and one collective society were given taccavi of Rs. 24,628 and a grant of Rs. 73,222 only.

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N941

Allotment of Bhoodan Land

Bhoodan movement was started under the philosophy of voluntary transfer of surplus land by the owners. Acharya Vinoba Bhave pleaded that the society should come forward and precede the Government efforts in propagating the philosophy, persuading the owners and distributing the land equitably among those who actually need it.

From the year 1956-57 to 1961-62 an area of 6610 acres of cultivated land obtained in Bhoodan was distributed among the persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes in Guna Tahsil. Subsequently additional area of 5,683.67 acres was distributed among 885 persons belonging to Scheduled castes, tribes and others upto 1970-71. The breakup of the distribution community wise was : 867 acres among 127 Harijans, 4,223.13 acres among 635 tribals and 593 acres among 123 persons of other backward classes.

In Raghogarh Tahsil, in all 71.7 acres only were distributed among 42 persons in 1954-55. Their breakups have already been given in the previous table.

The records of allotment of Bhoodan land in Ashoknagar Tahsil reveal that the work of distribution of Land was started in 1959-60 and continued in subsequent years. The Scheduled Castes were given 15,456 acres of land upto 1973-74. The Scheduled Tribes received 8817.47 acres. In addition, two Agricultural Cooperative Societies with a membership of 31 persons belonging to other backward classes were allotted 381 acres of land in 1970-71. Thus the other backward classes also benefitted from the Bhoodan movement. The plan wise breakup of land allotment is given below.

Table No. XVII-3
Community and Planwise Allotment of Bhoodan Lands in Ashoknagar Tahsil

Period	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Acres	Persons	Acres	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II Plan (Last 2 years)	9,323	2,379	6,488	2,428
III Plan	2,117	652	576	138
Annual Plans (3 years)	1,042	223	705	170
IV Plan	2,974	353	10,48.47	190
Totals	15,456	3,607	8817.48	2,926
	Other Backward Classes		Total	
	Acres	Persons	Acres	Persons
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
13,327	5834	29,138	10,641	
6,725	1679	9,418	2,469	
62	22	2,409	415	
(Contd.)				



	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	2,708.2 + 381	223	6,230.7 + 381	766
Total	22,822.2	7758 + 381	47,095.7 + 381	14,291
	to Societies			

It is seen in the above table that the largest area of Bhoodan land was allotted during the two years of Second plan period. Distribution of Bhoodan lands was negligible during the years 1964-65, 1969-70 and 1973-74 in this tahsil.

Industrial Loans

For the persons interested in starting their own industries the Government provides loans. This facility has been liberally made available to the Harijans and Adivasis of this District. Scheduled Caste persons interested in starting their own industry were granted loans for *cham udyog* under the State Aid to Industries Act to the tune of Rs. 49,105 in the First Plan, Rs. 28,635 in the Second Plan and Rs. 18,405 in the Third Plan. Loans to these communities for bamboo based crafts and trades were also given; Rs. 2,750 in the Second Plan, Rs. 3,330 in the Third Plan and Rs. 1,945 from 1964 to 1970. Weavers were given a loan of Rs. 25,000 during the Second Plan and Rs. 800 for handloom industry under the Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69), Fourth Plan and the first year (1974-75) of the Fifth Plan. Cement Jali industry of these classes was assisted by sanctioning Rs. 500 only.

Co-operation

Besides the Government encourages the persons of weaker sections of the society to form their own co-operative societies and through mutual help achieve economic welfare. Co-operation if properly implemented can save the poverty-stricken and mostly indebted Harijans and Adivasis from the clutches of the unscrupulous money lenders and other anti-social elements. The Co-operative Department helped the Harijans and Adivasis to form their own Co-operative societies. As a result, till 1973-74 fifteen such co-operative societies were formed in the District. Of these as many as ten were collective farming societies. Of the remaining five, three were multipurpose and two of forest labourers.

Farming Societies

All the co-operative farming societies except one established in 1959-60, were formed during the years from 1970 to 1973. Financial condition of five of them was poor as the amount of share capital of each of them was below Rs. 500 till 1973-74. Working capital of four of them was below Rs. 1,000. The share capital of the remaining five co-operative farming societies varied from about Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,778. Similarly they had substantial working capital ranging from about Rs. 2,600 to about Rs. 19,700 in 1973-74. One of these received subsidy of Rs. 3,008 and grant-in-aid of Rs. 8,992 from the Government in 1966-67.

Multipurpose Societies

Of the three multipurpose co-operative societies one established for Adivasis at K₁ in 1962-63 had 171 members, Rs. 1,710 share capital and Rs. 21,796 working capital in 1974. Government advanced loans of Rs. 1500 and Rs. 20,000 to it in 1962-63 and 1966. Besides, it was in receipt of Rs. 45,000 as grant-in-aid (1962-63) and Rs. 20,000 as sub (1964-65). The other two societies were much smaller and their share capital as well as working capital was less than Rs. 2,00 in 1973-74.

Forest Labourers Societies

Forest Labourers co-operative society of *Harijans* of Nanakpur established in 1964 has 47 members, Rs. 245 share capital and Rs. 12,185 working capital. It received 10,000 as subsidy and Rs. 7,500 as grant-in-aid from the Government in 1968-69. Another forest labourers co-operative society of Adivasis busy in catchu collection industry was established at Berkhedhi in 1956-57 with 30 members and a share capital of Rs. 13. Subsequently, its membership, share capital and working capital increased from 30 to 135 from Rs. 1,350 to Rs. 1,680 and from Rs. 40,980 to Rs. 91,901, respectively till the year 1974. It received Government subsidy to the tune of Rs. 27,891 in 1963-64.

Debt Relief

With a view to removing indebtedness of *Harijans* and Adivasis the Government brought into force the Debt Relief Regulation in Guna District from 15th August, 1974. Accordingly, Debt Relief Courts were established at Ashoknagar, Guna, Raghogarh Chachora and Mungaoli. Until August 1, 1975 when a separate court was established at Mungaoli the tahsil was under the jurisdiction of the Debt Relief Court, Ashoknagar for this purpose. A total of 3,281 cases for debt relief were registered in the courts up to 31 December 1975. These courts provided relief to 1638 persons and declared them free from debt involving a total amount of Rs. 6,41,016 and 22 Bighas of land. The highest number of persons benefitted and amount involved were from the decisions of Debt Relief Court, Guna. The two figures concerned were slightly lesser in the case of Ashoknagar, which court registered the highest number of cases. The comparative figures of the courts are given below:—

Table No. XVII-4

Number of Persons Benefitted and Amount of Debt Involved				
Name of Court	Period upto	No. of Cases	Persons Benefitted	Amount of Debt Involved
1	2	3	4	5
Ashoknagar	31-3-75	2,235	607	269,000

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Mungaoli	1-8-75 to 31-12-75	165	169	31,092
Raghogarh	31-12-75	100	100	33,864
Guna	31-12-75	738	738	298,225
Chachora	31-3-76	43	24	8,835
				and 22.25 Bighas of land
Total		3,281	1,638	641,016

Source: Respective Presiding Officers

Reservation In Government Service

For the economic welfare of the educated unemployed persons of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes the Government of the State have fixed percentage of their employment. These posts are strictly reserved for them. At the State Level 15 and 18 per cent posts of class I and II, and 16 and 20 per cent posts of Class III and IV are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, respectively. At the District level in Guna the Government has fixed the reservation quota of 18 per cent in services for each group.

Employment

Besides, the office of the Employment Exchange, Guna established in December, 1960 has so far provided jobs to 628 *Harijans* and 57 Tribals. The Planwise figures of total registered candidates and other details are given in following table:—

Table No. XVII-5

Planwise Employment Statistics of *Harijans* and Adivasis

Period	<i>Harijans</i>			Adivasis		
	No. Reg.	No. Employed Through Exchange	No. in Live Register at the end	No. Registered	No. Employed	No. in live register
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II Plan From Dec. 1960	50	-	50	-	-	-
III Plan	958	117	198	71	10	9
3 rd Annual Plans	415	121	403	25	3	15
IV Plan	1567	335	351	86	29	9
V Plan upto June 1960	289	55	238	44	15	19
Total	3,279	628	1,240	226	57	42

Source: District Employment Officer, Guna

Housing

The Tribal Welfare Department during the years from 1964-65 to 1974-75 has constructed 91 houses at a cost of Rs. 75,750 for the home-less *Harijan* families of this District. Besides the Municipal Council, Guna constructed eight quarters in 1954 for its *Harijan* employees. The Council has also constructed 40 houses for *Harijans* of Guna at a cost of Rs. 48,000. The Tribal Welfare Department has granted Rs. 36,000 for this while the rest of the expenditure of Rs. 12,000 was made by the Council. The Government grant of Rs. 30,644 was received by the Municipal Council, Ashoknagar for constructing houses for *Harijans*. The Council has provided supply of drinking water through tapes to *Harijan* colony. The Raghogarh Municipal Council recommended the case of 4 *Harijan* employees to Tribal Welfare Department for grant-in-aid for construction of their houses. Accordingly each of them received Rs. 900 and they constructed their houses.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

Public Trusts

Under the Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act the Collector is the Registrar of Public Trusts in the District. These registration powers are also invested with the Sub Divisional Officers in the capacity of Sub-Registrars in the Sub-Divisions. All trusts of the District are required to be registered under the Act. The Registrar is to look after the proper working of all the trusts in the District. Annual accounts are to be maintained and submitted by the trustees to the Registrar for proper audit.

According to the available information there are 43 registered public trusts in Ashoknagar, Mungaoli and Chachaora tahsils of the District. Of these 30 are in Ashoknagar Tahsil. The object of all but one is purely religious. One is running *Goshala* for the protection of cows. Of the 12 trusts of Mungaoli tahsil seven are for the maintenance of temples and conducting rituals. The remaining five are for providing social service of one kind or the others. Most of them have movable as well as immovable properties of some value, and a few have considerable properties and income.

Shri Virnath Digambar Jain Aushadhalaya Trust of Mungaoli is running a dispensary. It was established and registered in 1970. It possessed an immovable property of the value of Rs. 42,500.

Shri Taran Taran Jain Tirthakshetra Nisaiji Trust of Malhargarh provides facilities to the pilgrims visiting the place. Its movable and immovable properties are of the values of Rs. 52,000 and Rs. 4,000,000. It was created and registered in 1971.

Shrimati Kasturi Bai Singhai Digambar Jain Parmarthika Trust Mungaoli was registered in 1969 by the donor Phulchand Singhai with the initial donation of Rs. 10,000. The interest on the amount is utilised for the spread of education. The date of its establishment is 1967.

Shri Jugal Niwas Dharmashala Trust Chanderi was established and registered in 1966 and runs a *Dharmashala*.

Shri Sachchidanand Trust of Mungaoli was established in 1964 and registered in 1966. It is created for the welfare of Jain community. Its initial capital was Rs. 5,000.

Anandpur Trust of Anandpur or Isagarh was established with the object of publishing *Ananda Sandesh* in Hindi, Sindhi, Urdu and English.

Wakfs

Wakfs of the Muslims are governed by the *Wakf* Act of 1954. Under this Act *Wakf* Board for Madhya Pradesh has now been created for Registration and proper management of *Wakfs*. The *Wakf* Commissioner appointed by the State Government has not as yet completed his proper survey of *Wakfs* and therefore detailed information on *Wakfs* is not available.

There are 16 Registered *Waqfs* in the District as on 1 May, 1975, of which 14 are purely religious and 2 are partly religious and partly charitable in their motto and functions.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The history of representation of Guna District in Union Legislature commences from the year 1951-52 when the First General Elections to the Lok Sabha were held. Prior to it, till 28 May, 1948 it was one of the Districts of princely State of Gwalior and as such had no representation in the Union Legislature established only for the British India.

In Lok Sabha 1951-52

The Indian Constitution created two Union Legislatures known as the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1951 delimited the country into Lok Sabha Constituencies. The areas of Guna District were then covered by Guna and two-member Shajapur-Rajgarh Lok Sabha constituencies. The latter constituency included Chachaura Assembly Constituency of this District in addition to parts of Ujjain, Dewas, Rajgarh and Shajapur Districts. Guna Lok Sabha Constituency covered major part of the District in addition to Vidisha. In Guna Constituency the total number of votes was 3,78,353. The number of valid votes cast in the constituency was 1,38,858. In two member Shajapur-Rajgarh Lok Sabha Constituency the total number of electors was 7,34,582 while the number of valid votes polled was 4,82,562. Three members elected by these two Lok Sabha Constituencies represented the District in First Lok Sabha from 1952.

In Lok Sabha 1957

The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956 made certain changes in the name, extent, etc. of constituencies for the Second General Elections to Lok Sabha held in 1957. The District was then included in two-member Sagar and Guna Lok Sabha Constituencies. Mungaoli Vidhan Sabha Constituency of Guna District was associated with the former while the rest of the Vidhan Sabha constituencies of the District together with parts of Vidisha District were included in Guna Constituency. The total number of electors in two-member Sagar Constituency was 7,52,447 at the time of Lok Sabha elections in 1957. The number of valid votes cast there was 5,64,508. One seat of this constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. In Guna constituency the number of voters and valid votes polled in the same elections were 4,41,820 and 1,77,099, respectively. Thus three members elected by these two constituencies represented the interests of Guna District in Lok Sabha commenced in 1957.

In Lok Sabha 1962

Consequent upon the passing of the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, the Election Commission amended and revised the above mentioned Delimitation Order of 1956. The amended and revised Order was called the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961. Two-member constituencies were replaced by single-member constituencies by this Order. This new Delimitation Order made no change in respect of the Division of this District. Mungaoli Vidhan Sabha Constituency remained a part of Sagar Constituency, which was declared a single-member constituency. The extent of Guna Constituency remained undisturbed. Two member elected by these constituencies

represented the district in the Lok Sabha after the elections of 1962. During the elections Sagar and Guna Constituencies had 4,28,923 and 4,81,461 voters, respectively. The number of valid votes cast in the former constituency was 1,89,214 as against 2,13,679 cast in the latter.

In Lok Sabha 1967 and 1971

The Delimitation Order of 1964 included the entire Guna District in Guna Constituency for Lok Sabha elections of 1967. The same position remained valid in 1971 when mid-term polls for Lok Sabha were held. The table below gives the total number of votes and the number of valid votes cast in these two elections and also in the bye-election held in the constituency on 30 April 1967.

Table No. XVIII-1

Lok Sabha Elections, 1967 and 1971

Year of Elections	No. of Votes	
	Total	Valid
1967	5,19,546	2,93,407
Bye Election (1967)	5,26,708	2,26,692
1971	5,70,743	3,04,152

Representation In State Legislature

Early History (1906 to 1946)

As has been made clear earlier, Guna District formed a part of the former State of Gwalior till 28 May 1948. In Gwalior State the history of representative legislature dates back to the year 1946. Prior to it the rulers of the State had introduced certain measures, from time to time in order to associate certain people of the State in framing the laws and running the administration. The first important step in this direction was taken in 1906 when the ruler created one so-called legislature called *majlis-i-khas*. It was a nominated body composed of ten members appointed by the ruler. Its main function or object was to give advice to the ruler in legislative matters.

Later, in 1912, one more nominated body called the *Majlis-i-Kanoon* was constituted by the ruler in addition to *Majlis-i-Khas*. It included all the nominated members of the *Majlis-i-Khas* and also any number of additional members-officials and unofficials-representing various sections of the society and interests like *Jagirdars*, land-lords, bankers, mill-owners, etc. This was also to advise the ruler in matters of legislation.

The year 1921 witnessed one more constitutional change. The ruler constituted another body called *Majlis-i-Aam*. It included all the members of the *Majlis-i-Kanoon* and 63 non-official members. Officials were reduced to minority and had no voting right. All the non-official members except those representing graduates, were indirectly elected by various local bodies like District Boards and Municipalities and associations and institutions like those of *jagirdars*, money-lenders, Chamber of Commerce, Aukaf Committees, etc. The *Majlis-i-Aam* could pass resolutions expressing its view on the bills sent to it by the Government. The resolutions, however, had to be submitted to the Ruler who was free to reject or accept them. His word was final.

According to the constitutional reforms declared by the Ruler in 1939 *Majlis-i-Kanoon* and *Majlis-i-Aam* were to be replaced by Samant Sabha (later renamed as Rajya Sabha) and Praja Sabha. These two chambers in addition to their legislative functions were given powers to ask questions and supplementaries and discuss the budget. This declaration was followed by setting up of a Franchise Committee in the same year. The Committee was entrusted with the work of delimitation of constituencies. Directions were issued that no section of the people should be left unrepresented and that the franchise should cover 20 per cent of the adult population of the State. As per recommendations of this committee, the State was delimited into special and territorial constituencies of which latter again were sub-divided into rural and urban. The special constituencies represented the interests of trade, commerce, industries, jagirdars, etc.

These constitutional reforms could be implemented only in the year 1945 partly because of the out-break of the Second World War in 1939 and partly because of decision of the Sarvajanik Sabha, then the primer political party of the State, to boycott the reforms. Elections to Raj Sabha and Praja Sabha were held in 1946 and this system of bicameral legislature continued to function till April 1948 when Raj Sabha was abolished as a result of formation of an interim responsible Government in January of that year. With some change in its composition Praja Sabha continued. Under the new arrangements it consisted of 90 members of whom 75 were elected members of former two houses and the others were co-opted to represent backward classes, labour, women and Muslims.

Subsequently, integration of the State with the Indian Union and the formation of Madhya Bharat as a result of merger of various States of Central India were achieved. New Legislative Assembly was re-organised. It consisted of 75 members among whom 40 members were elected by the Praja Sabha of the Gwalior State. This position continued up to the year 1951-52 when the First General Elections were held to the newly formed Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly.

For these elections, Delimitation Order of 1951 divided Guna District into four Vidhan Sabha Constituencies of which Pachhar was a Two-member constituency. Guna, Chachaura, and Raghogarh were single-member constituencies. Election details of these constituencies including those of bye-election in Guna are shown below:—

Table No. XVIII-2
Vidhan Sabha Elections 1951-52

Name of Constituency	No. of Votes	
	Total	Valid
1. Guna	45,169	15,549
Bye-Election	45,169	12,208
2. Chachaura	39,574	12,615
3. Raghogarh	43,195	24,298
4. Pachhar	1,73,924	51,547

Thus the District was represented in Madhya Bharat Vidhan Sabha by five members elected from the above mentioned constituencies.

The Delimitation Order of 1956 reduced the number of Vidhan Sabha constituencies of Guna District from 4 to 3, one of which continued to be a Two-member constituency. These constituencies elected four members at the time of elections of 1957 held for reorganised Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha. One seat of Two-member Ashoknagar Constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. These four members represented the interests of the District in Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha composed in 1957. The table below shows election details of the constituencies of Guna District.

Table No. XVIII-3
Vidhan Sabha Elections 1957

Name of Constituency	No. of Votes	
	Total	Valid
1. Guna	64,338	25,161
2. Chachaura	56,387	21,178
3. Ashoknagar	2,14,280	71,337

Consequent upon the passing of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act of 1961 the Delimitation Order of 1961, abolishing former two-member constituency of the District, divided the District into five Vidhan Sabha constituencies for the elections of Vidhan Sabha held in 1962. These constituencies continued till the elections of 1972. Election details of these constituencies for the years 1962-1967 and 1972 are shown in the following table:—

Table No. XVIII-4
Vidhan Sabha Elections 1962, 1967 and 1972

Name of Constituency	Election Year	No. of Votes	
		Total	Valid
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Guna	1962	66,307	24,408
	1967	75,190	37,811
	1972	94,197	48,007
2. Chachaura	1962	54,765	24,887
	1967	64,542	31,159
	1972	74,511	41,823
3. Raghogarh	1962	55,372	17,716

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	1967	61,336	30,018
	1972	72,022	36,383
4. Ashoknagar	1962	58,684	27,512
	1967	65,954	44,069
	1972	74,423	42,832
5. Mungaoli	1962	60,337	29,400
	1967	71,134	49,926
	1972	84,409	52,069

In all the three elections Raghogarh continued to be a constituency reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Thus after the election held from 1962 to 1972 Guna District elected and sent its five representatives to Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Early History

The former Gwalior State of which Guna was one of the Districts, banned the organisation or establishment of political parties as early as 1930. Political workers of the State applied to the Darbar for permission to organise Gwalior State Praja Mandal in 1937 but the request was turned down. Then the workers taking inspiration from Ujjain Sarvajanik Sabha, which was functioning there from 1917, organised Gwalior State Sarvajanik Sabha with the permission of the Darbar. This Sabha slowly but steadily gained strength by the service it rendered to the public of the State. Soon it became the premier political party. Some times in 1945-46 it was affiliated to the All India State Peoples Conference. In Praja Sabha elections of 1946, the Sarvajanik Sabha won 43 of the 55 Praja Sabha seats. After the integration of the State with India and its merger in Madhya Bharat the Sarvajanik Sabha was transformed into Congress, an unit of Indian National Congress. Its district branches henceforth continued their functions in the form of District Congress Committees. Guna since then has District Congress Committee and its branches at various levels like Tahsil, Town, etc. Its influence over the public of the District is reflected through election results declared from time to time.

Indian National Congress

In 1951-52 and 1957

As has been stated earlier Guna District was divided into Guna and two-member Shajapur-Rajgarh Lok Sabha Constituencies at the time of First General Elections to Lok Sabha held in 1951-52. The Congress party contested all these three seats and won two of the latter constituency. In Guna constituency it suffered a defeat. In 1957 Lok Sabha elections the Congress Party won all the three seats two of Two-Member Sagar and one of Guna constituencies which included the parts of the District.

In 1962 to 1971

For the General Elections to Lok Sabha held in 1962 Guna District was delimited into Guna and Sagar both Single-Member Constituencies. The Congress party came out successful in both these constituencies. In General Elections of 1967 Guna Lok Sabha constituency alone covered the District. The Congress contested and lost the seat. In subsequent bye-election held on the 30 April, 1967 the Congress again suffered a defeat. In 1971 General Election too Congress could not regain Guna Constituency seat.

In Vidhan Sabha Elections 1951-52

For the elections to Madhya Bharat Vidhan Sabha, first held in 1951-52 the District was allotted five seats. The Congress Party contested all the five seats in four constituencies and won three seats, two of Two-Member Pachhar and one of Guna constituency. It lost the seats of Chachaura and Raghogarh constituencies. In subsequent bye-election, held in Guna Constituency, the Congress could not retain the seat.

In 1957

In 1957 elections to Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha the Congress Party contested and won all the four seats in the three constituencies of the District. Thus, the Congress improved its position to a great extent as far as District was concerned. Guna District continued to have four seats in Vidhan Sabha. The Congress party contested all the five Vidhan Sabha seats of five constituencies in 1962. It lost the elections in Mungaoli, Guna and Chachaura constituencies and succeeded in winning seats of Raghogarh and Ashoknagar constituencies. Though the Congress contested all the five Vidhan Sabha seats from five constituencies of Guna District in 1967 elections, it could not win a single seat. The Congress suffered similar reverses in all the five constituencies of the District during the Vidhan Sabha elections of 1972.

Hindu Maha Sabha

In Lok Sabha

This Party assumed the political form after 1937, and created a strong position for itself in the District. In the First General Election to the Lok Sabha held in 1951-52, it contested and won Guna Lok Sabha constituency seat. In Lok Sabha elections of 1957, it could not retain the seat. In 1962 the Party contested and lost both the Lok Sabha seats related to the District. The Party did not set up its candidates for Lok Sabha elections of 1967 in Guna constituency. In 1971 it contested and lost Guna constituency seat for the Lok Sabha.

In Vidhan Sabha

Hindu Mahasabha contested four of the five Vidhan Sabha seats of three constituencies of this District during the First General Elections to Madhya Bharat Vidhan Sabha held in 1951-52. It was, however, defeated in Two-Member Pachhar and Guna constituencies. It won the seat of Chachaura constituency. In subsequent bye-election held in Guna constituency, the Sabha succeeded in wresting the seat from the Congress. At the time of General Elections of 1957 the Sabha contested three of the four Vidhan Sabha seats of two constituency of the District and lost all the three seats. In 1962 the party contested the

candidates in five constituencies of the District. It won only one seat in Guan Constituency. It received reverses in Chachaura, Raghogarh, Ashoknagar and Mungaoli constituencies. The Sabha did not contest elections in 1967 while in 1972 it contested and lost seat of Guna constituency alone.

Bharatiya Jana Sangh

In Lok Sabha

Bharatiya Jana Sangha, established in 1952, contested and lost two seats of Shajapur-Rajgarh a Two-Member Lok Sabha constituency in 1951-52 General Elections. The Sangh contested two seats of Sagar Lok Sabha constituency in 1957. But it was not successful. Jana Sangh contested Sagar and Guna Lok Sabha seats in 1962 but it could not win any of them. The Sangh did not put up any candidate for the Lok Sabha seat either in the general election of 1967 or in the bye-election held in April, 1967. In 1971 it set up its candidate in Guna Lok Sabha constituency and succeeded in capturing the seat.

In Vidhan Sabha

The Sangh unsuccessfully contested only one of the five seats (Guna) of the four Vidhan Sabha constituencies of the District during the election of 1951-52. The Sangh did not participate in the bye-election held subsequently in Guna Constituency. In 1957 elections too the Sangh contested only Guna Vidhan Sabha constituency seat and lost it. During the Vidhan Sabha elections of 1962 the Sangh set up its five candidates in five constituencies of the District but none of them succeeded in winning the election. The Sangh did not participate in the Vidhan Sabha election from the constituencies of this District in the year 1967. The Sangh successfully contested all the five Vidhan Sabha seats of this District during the election held in 1972.

Bharat Bhumi Sewak Sangha

This local party contested only once in 1951-52, one seat of Two-Member Pachhar Vidhan Sabha constituency and lost it.

Socialist Party

The Socialist Party unsuccessfully contested Guna Lok Sabha seat and two Vidhan Sabha seats of Two-Member Pachhar constituency in 1951-52 only. In subsequent elections held from 1957 to 1972 it did not participate in the election from this District.

Ramarajya Parishad

The Parishad contested only one seat of Two-Member Shajapur-Rajgarh Lok Sabha constituency of this District in 1951-52 but lost it. In all subsequent election the Parishad did not participate.

Praja Socialist Party

The Party entered in the election field from this District in 1957 when it unsuccessfully contested one seat of Two-Member Sagar Lok Sabha constituency. It again contested, with no gain, a seat of Sagar Lok Sabha constituency in 1962. It did not participate in subsequent Lok Sabha elections of 1967 and 1971.

In respect of Vidhan Sabha elections it may be stated that the Praja Socialist candidates contested Chachaura and Mungaoli seats in 1962 and its candidate won Mungaoli seat. In 1967 the Party again set up its candidates to contest Vidhan Sabha election in Chachaura and Ashoknagar constituencies. Both of them failed to win. It did not put up candidates in election in 1972.

Communist Party of India

This Party never participated in any Lok Sabha election from Guna District. First it contested a seat of Chachaura and two seats of Two-Member Ashoknagar Vidhan Sabha constituencies, without any gain in the year 1957. In the year 1962 it again set up its candidate in Ashoknagar Vidhan Sabha constituency, but it could not get success. The party did not contest any seat for the Vidhan Sabha either in 1967 or in 1972.

Swatantra Party

Guna Lok Sabha seat was captured by this party first in 1967. The party retained the seat in subsequent bye-election held in the constituency on the 30th April 1967. It did not participate in 1971 Lok Sabha election in Guna District. In Vidhan Sabha election of 1967 alone the party won all the five seats of the District. It did not contest any seat in 1972.

NEWS PAPERS

According to the available sources *Taran Jain Patrika*, a Hindi monthly published from Malhargarh appears to be the first journal of this District. It started publication from the year 1952 and lasted for a number of years. It was devoted to religious and philosophical matters. *Anand Sandesh*, a monthly, started publication in 1953 from Anandpur. It is regularly published in Hindi, Sindhi and Urdu languages. Of late it has started its English edition also. *Nawa Sandesh* appears to be the first Hindi weekly published from Guna District. Its first reference is available in a report of the year 1958.¹ Given to news and current affairs this weekly appears to have continued till 1960. Another weekly in Hindi which was published in the District was *Dharati ke Lal*. It was started in 1964 first at Guna and subsequently its edition began to appear from Chanderi, Guna, Ashoknagar and Vidisha from the year 1968 and 1969. It dealt with the news, views and current affairs. The year 1965 witnessed the publication of a Hindi weekly named *Veer Abhimanyu* from Guna. It is devoted to news, views and current affairs. *Yuwa Bharati*, an Hindi weekly, started publication from Chanderi in 1971. *Yuwa Bharati*, *Veer Abhimanyu* and *Anand Sandesh* are in circulation in the District.

Outside Papers In Circulation

The papers published in the District command a limited circulation and are unable to quench the thirst of reading of the public in the District. For this the public subscribed to news papers dailies, weeklies etc. published outside the District. The following paragraphs give the names of such papers which command wider circulation. The place names in brackets against the names of papers indicate their publication centres.

¹ Annual Report of Registrar of News Papers of India, 1958 Vol. II, p. 241.

Hindi Dailies

Nava Bharat Times (Delhi), *Hindustan* (Delhi), *Nava Bharat*, *Bhaskar*, *Deshabandhu* (all from Bhopal), *Nai Dunia*, *Jagaran*, *Indore Samachar* (all from Indore), *Bhaskar*, *Niranjit*, *Lok Patha*, *Shram Sadhana*, *Swadesh*, *Acharana* (all from Gwalior), *Madhya Desh* and *Jagaran* (both from Jhansi), are the Hindi dailies which command a comparatively good circulation in the District.

Hindi Weeklies

Dharmayug (Bombay), *Dinaman* (Delhi) and *Saptahik Hindustan* (Delhi) are the prominent Hindi weeklies which are in circulation. Among the Hindi fortnightlies in circulation figure *Madhya Pradesh Sandesh* (Bhopal) *Yojna* and *Aajkal* (both from Delhi). Monthlies having demand include *Bal Bharati*, *Niharika*, *Navaneet* and *Mukta* all Hindi and from Delhi.

English Newspapers

Of the English dailies of the country *Times of India* (Delhi, Bombay) *Indian Express* (Delhi, Bombay), *Madhya Pradesh Chronicle* and *Hitavada*, (both from Bhopal) have a good circulation in the English reading public. *Illustrated Weekly* (Bombay) an English weekly and *Yojana* (Delhi) an English fortnightly, have also a good circulation in the District.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS**Indian Red Cross Society, District Branch, Guna**

Guna District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was first organised at Guna in the year 1952. Since then it is functioning in the District as a sub-branch of the Madhya Pradesh State Branch of the Red Cross Society of India. Its main object is to help and serve the suffering humanity at the time of war, peace and calamities like floods, famine, scarcity, earth-quake, epidemics etc.

In the beginning its activities in the District were limited because of paucity of fund. Its councillors started giving training to the people in first-aid and in matters related to maternity and child welfare. It annually organised baby-show and distributed prizes to healthy babies and healthy women. These attracted liberal donations from the people of the District and this helped the branch to widen the sphere of its work in quality and quantity. On account of its good work it won the Madhya Pradesh Red Cross Trophy in 1960-61 and retained it in the following year. Again it ranked first in Madhya Pradesh by its works during the years from 1970 to 1972. The Society again ranked first in Madhya Pradesh.

In 1962, this branch got prepared and sent 50 woolen pullovers at the cost of Rs. 1,200 for the Indian soldiers fighting against the Chinese invaders on the front. In 1968-69 this branch organised at Guna a Training camp on divisional level for the Junior Red-cross Councillors. About 100 male and women teachers took advantage of this camp by taking training in first aid and home-nursing. Training camp facilities have now been extended at District, tahsil and primary health centre levels. It distributed spectacles to 216 needy persons and 24 cradles for babies, made blood provision for 112 patients at a cost of Rs. 3,500. It also

spent Rs. 5,000 in distributing life saving drugs. In 1969-70 this branch donated to the District Hospital an apparatus of value of Rs. 9,000 for giving anaesthesia to the patients. In the following year it purchased E.C.G. machine at a cost of Rs. 10,000. This has helped in treating 804 patients suffering from heart disease.

It supplied four oxygen cylinders to Ashoknagar dispensary. On this the society spent Rs. 1,000. For public welfare, Rs. 500 were spent through the agency of Superintendent of Police. In the Centenary year of Mahatma Gandhi, two tube wells at the cost of Rs. 2,500 were provided to two villages, one each in Mungaoli and Raghogarh Tahsils. It has donated Rs. 5,000 to the State Branch Building Fund.

Besides, the society purchased 50 woolen Blankets, 100 bed-sheet covers, worth Rs. 2,600, polio vaccine of the value of Rs. 1,200 and artificial limb of Rs. 1,100 for a handicapped boy of village Tamasha.

In short, Guna District Red Cross Society has so far received Rs. 1,40,000 out of which it spent Rs. 90,000 on public health work and for this it functions as an auxiliary to the State Health Services. It has so far registered 30,000 Annual Associates, 100 life Members, 175 Life Associates and 15 Annual members.

Bharatiya Mahila Mandal, Guna

With the object of achieving child and women welfare the women workers of Guna organised this Mandal in the year 1972. The Mandal runs a *Balwadi* for children. About 30 to 40 children attend the *Balwadi*. For the welfare of women the Mandal conduct sewing and weaving classes, which are attended by about 30 women. Its income and expenditure was about Rs. 1,700 in 1973-74.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amanchar (24°31' N and 78°12' E)

A village of Mungaoli tahsil, formerly it was a village of the Mungawali *pargana* of the Isagarh *zila*. It lies on the bank of a perennial stream, called the Baraha nala. Amanchar is about 11 km. north of Mungaoli. It is an old village with a small ruined fort and some ruined statues. According to the Census of 1971 the population of this place was 589.

Aron (24°23' N and 77°28' E)

A small village of Raghogarh tahsil, Aron was formerly a *jagir* village in the Bajranggarh *pargana* of the Isagarh *zila*. It lies at a distance of about 35 km. from Guna. It is connected with Sironj Town in (Vidisha District) with a first class road, the Aron-Sironj road. From Sironj Aron's distance is about 16.5 km. Bus is available to reach the place.

The village possesses a small fort and a few temples. An annual *mela* starts in the village on 11 April and continues for a month. The weekly market meets on Mondays. An electricity generating centre is located at Aron, which is also a centre of a Community Development Block. It has a post office, a veterinary hospital, a primary health centre, gram and nyaya panchayats, bank, higher secondary school, etc. According to the Census of 1971 the population of this place was 6,764.

Bajranggarh (24°35' N and 77°20' E)

It is a village of Guna tahsil. The old name of Bajranggarh was Jharkon. It lies on the Guna-Aron road, at a distance of about 8 km. south-west of Guna. It is an important bus stop of the tahsil.

Jharkon was a stronghold of the Khichi Rajputs and remained with the chief of Raghogarh till it fell to the Sindhia in the year 1816. The Khichis had their original home at Gagrion near Jhalrapatan of Rajasthan. They were driven from their home by the Maratha inroads and some of them came to settle at Jharkon. The village was renamed Bajranggarh in honour of the tutelary deity of their clan.

In Akbar's time it was the headquarters of a *mahal* of the Chanderi *Sarkar* of the *Subah* of Malwa. Jai Singh came to the Gaddi of Raghogarh in 1790 and in spite of his clashes with the Marathas, continued on the throne for many years. In 1816 Jean Filose defeated the Khichis with his overwhelming force and the fort, with the newly founded city of Jainagar at its base, fell to the Sindhia. Since then no chief of Raghogarh ever passed through this place. Till 1922, Bajranggarh was the headquarters of the District, when it was shifted to Guna.

The most imposing object of interest of this place is its ruined but picturesque fort, standing at an altitude of about 92.3 metres. It was built by the Marathas, probably in 1775, and contained Moti Mahal, Rang Mahal and the gunnery. Near about was a big step-well.

were horses used to drink water. Some other wells were also there, including one whose depth was said to be 61.5 metres feet and from where a tunnel ran upto Moti-Mahal. Within the fort is situated a temple of Bajrang, whom the local people worship even today. Temples of Ram, Vishnu, Shiva, etc., are lying in ruins.

The next important object is the *Bishbhuj* temple, enshrining goddess Durga with her twenty hands. The shrine stands on a small hill and looks very graceful with its lamp pillar (*Deepa-sthambh*). On the occasions of *Durgasthami* annual fairs are held in March/April and October/November. The *mela* in March/April lasts for 9 days and draws about 2,000 devotees. It is managed by the local gram panchayat. There is a good road to reach the temple.

There is also a Jain temple, lying in ruinous condition. The local Jains say, that the temple was erected by a Jain saint, named, Pada-Shah in A.D. 1236 and a few red stone idols of Jain *Tirthankars* were enshrined in it. Some of these graceful statues are still there. By local belief Padashah got a touch-stone near this spot and thus could construct and complete the entire shrine. Bajranggarh possesses yet another old temple, known as Hanuman-mandir. The temple of *Gopal Krishna* is also archaeologically important.

There are schools, public library and public reading room at Bajranggarh for its inhabitants. The population of Bajranggarh is 1,477 as per census of 1971.

Ashoknagar (24°34' N and 77°46' E)

The headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, Ashoknagar is a railway station on the Bina-Kota branch of the Western Railway. It is situated on the Ashoknagar-Vidisha and the Ashoknagar-Isagarh road, on which regular buses ply. The distance between Ashoknagar to Guna Town is about 145 km. Mungaoli is situated about 41.5 km. north of this town.

The old name of Ashoknagar was Pachhar, which was fallen into disuse. During Akbar's time it was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Chanderi *Sarkar* of the *Subah* of Agra.

The town is an important trading centre of the District and has a big grain market of wheat, gram, linseed, etc. For the convenience of the traders branches of a number of banks are functioning here. Usual tahsil offices, the Community Development Block Centre with its allied institutions, the Janapada Panchayat office and a polytechnic are located at Ashoknagar. Electricity is available. The weekly market meets on Saturdays. Ashoknagar had a population of 9,648 in 1971.

Bahadurpur (24°20' N and 78°1' E)

A village of Mungaoli tahsil, formerly it was the headquarters of a *jagir* of the same name. It stands on the bank of the Kethan river, at a distance of about 32 km. to the west of the tahsil headquarters and is connected with it by a good road.

The village contains the tomb of Bhulan Shah and the Gaddi of Mansur Shah Sahib in a half ruined fort. The population of the place was 1,349 in 1971.

Chachaura (Chanchora) (24°10' N, and 77°2'E)

The headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, Chachaura lies near the Agra-Bombay main road, at a distance of about 67 km. from the District headquarters. About 3 km. away from this place there is a place, named Binaganj, on the Agra-Bombay road, together with which it forms a municipality. Regular buses ply through this town.

Chachaura originally belonged to the Khichi Rajputs from whom it was taken by Jean Baptiste Filose in 1805. There is an old fort in the town and two old temples, including one of Rama, held in high esteem by the people.

There are schools, public reading room and library, hospital, post office, police station, rest house, etc. at Chachaura. Four weekly markets meet at four places of the town, but all on Mondays. The population of this town is 9,186.

Chanderi (24°43' N, and 78°11'E)

An important town of Mungaoli tahsil Chanderi is situated picturesquely in a great bay of sandstone hills, entered by narrow passes, that gave the place a strategic position in former days. At present it lies on the Chanderi-Isagarh road and the Mungaoli-Rajgaht road, at a distance of about 50 km. from Mungaoli towards north Chanderi is an important bus stop of the District. It attracts attention for its scenic beauty.

The whole area of the plain-land, enclosed by the hills is extremely fertile and contains five tanks and a few other smaller sheets of water. The hills are thickly wooded. The town is an walled one. The old town extended to a considerable area beyond the town walls, that contains ruins of a picturesque mosque, dwelling houses and other buildings in large number. These buildings are made of local sandstone and the tombs are often ornamented with fine pierced stone screens. A few Jain figures of the 16th century were cut in the face of the rock, near the fort of Chanderi.

The earliest reference to Chanderi comes from Al-Biruni (A.D. 1030), who said that it existed at a distance of 18 *parasang* from Suhania. Ibn Batuta too referred to this place, but neither of them mentioned about its fort.

The movements of Chanderi may be divided into 5 convenient groups, viz., (i) the fort, (ii) the town proper, (iii) the monuments in the outskirts of the town, (iv) the Koshak Mahal at Fatehabad, and (v) the palaces at Panchamnagar and Singpur. The fort: the hill on which the fort starts is about 71 metre above the town and is 3.3 km. long and 87 km. wide. The fortification walls, now in ruins were constructed mainly by the Muslim rulers of Chanderi. The older fort, named, Kirtidurga, built, by the Pratihara kings, does not exist in any form. The main approach to the present fort is through a series of three gates, the uppermost of which is known as Hawa Paur, and the lowermost is called the *Khuni-darwaja* or the gate of blood. The peculiar name is derived from the fact that criminals were executed at this point, by hurling them from the battlements above and thus dashing their body into pieces at its foot. Within the fort there are only two ruined buildings, the Hawa and the Nau-Khanda Mahals, built by the Bundela chiefs.

The most beautiful spot of the fort is a rest house on the northern ridge, from where a charming view of the town below and the country-side may be obtained. Near about is a spot where the Rajput ladies committed Johar (consigned themselves to flames), to protect their chastity, when the Rajput chief Medini Rai was defeated by the Mughal Emperor Babar. A small pavilion, with a beautifully carved *sati* pillar has been constructed there to honour the event. The fort was badly supplied to the top, from the Kirat Sagar tank at the base through, a covered way. It formed the weak point of its defence and assisted Babar in his assault upon it.

To the south west of the fort there is a curious gateway, called the *Katti-ghati*, made through the hill side. It is 59 Metre long 12 Metre broad and 24.6 Metre high and in the middle of it a portion of the rock has been view into the shape of a gate, with a pointed arch, flanked by sloping towers. According to a tablet the gate was constructed by Zaman Khan, son of Sher-Khan, who was Governor of the fort under Ghais-ud-din of Mlawa in A.D. 1490.

Monuments in the Town and its Out-skirts

The Sultans of Malwa constructed a fortification wall around Chanderi in A.D. 1411. It was 3 to 4 metre wide and provided with 5 gates and two other narrow entrances, called the *Khidkis* (windows.). No table historical buildings within the wall are the Tombs of Nizamuddin's family, the *Jama Masjid* and the Badal Mahal gateway. The tombs are of special interest, for some of these contain finely executed stone-screens and some beautiful paintings of the 15th century A. D. The *Jama Masjid* is quite large and is built in the uauasl Mandu style of the 15th-16th centuries A.D. In 1957-58 the leaky roof of its prayer hall was made water-tight by grouting cracks of the domes and renewal of bands at their spring-line. The mortar in the floor-slabs were toned and recessed.

The Badal Mahal gateway was erected probably to commemorate some great event. It is about 15.4 metre in height and has a double arched entrance, with circular and tapering bastions at sides. Architecturally it is an imposing structure against the background of the hill fort. The ruined structries in the town and its out-skirts are mostly Muslim tombs, consisti of open domed chambers with carved grave stones underneath. Towards the north is the old, the Parameshwari Tal, with a few cenotaphs on its eastern bank and a well-built temple dedicated to Rama on its western bank, all built by the Bundela chiefs of Chanderi. Further north in the woods, are traceable other Muslim tombs, known as the Shahazadika-Roza and the Madrasah as well as a step-well, called the *Battisi*. Shahazadika-Roza is believed to be the tomb of a daughter of an Emperor, whose identity is not known. It is a beautiful square chamber, once surmounted by a dome, with a carved *mehrab* (place for prayer) outside. Originally it must have been a small but beautiful structure as is evident from its wavy brackets, supporting the eaves outside, and its bands of geometrical designs, inlaid with blue enamels. The Madrasah was originally a tomb, later converted into a school. The step wel is known as *Bittisi* for its 32 ghats or landings in the interior, to reach the water level.

The Koshak Mahal of Chanderi is referred to in *Tawarikh-i-Ferishia*. It is recorded in it that, in A.H. 849 (C.A.D. 1445) when Mahmud Shah Khilji I of Malwa was passing through Chanderi he ordered a seven-storeied palace to be built there. Koshak Mahal is the out come of that order. It is an imposing building of some grandeur though standing in a half-ruined condition.

To the south, east and north of the town are situated the well maintained palaces of *Ramnagar*, *Panchamnagar* and *Singhpur*, respectively. All are built by the Bundela chiefs of Chanderi in the 18th century, in the late Rajput style of architecture in Madhya Bharata.

About 14.4 km. away from the town there is a place called Budhi Chanderi. It contains extensive ruins, covered in jungles. During 1969-70, nearly 2,500 Brahmanical and Jain sculptures of the 10/11th centuries were picked up from there. No table among these are the images of Surya, Ganesh, Nataraj, Saraswati, Brahma, Agni, Ardhanarishwar, Ambika, bands of musicians and dancers and a *nayika*.¹ A few Jain remains and rock-cut Jain images were traced there. Some ruined Jain statues were collected from there and kept in a museum at Chanderi. In the town itself there is a Jain shrine, called the *Chaubisi*, wherein statues of the 24 Jain *Tirthankars* are kept in their original form. about 13 km. away from Chanderi, there is a place, known as Thuban where a Jain temple was constructed by Badshah in the 12th century A.D. Some beautiful Jain images, measuring about 4.6 to 6 metres in height are installed there.

Chanderi has long been very famous for the manufactures of delicate muslins. The cloth is of unusual fineness, made of silk and cotton thread of 200 counts. Its colour, gold borders and inlaid work are of great beauty. Formerly, the expert spinners used to spin the silk and cotton thread with the help of their long nails. Now machine-made thread is used for the production of Chanderi textile. A common saying, given below, at Chanderi refers to this industry thus:—

*Shahdar Chanderi mominwara
Tirla raj khasam panihara*

(In Chanderi town, a city of weavers, The wives rule, while husbands carry water)

The saying gives a hint that the women-folk, who spun the fine thread, required to keep their hands soft. Formerly all Chanderi muslims were stamped with the crest of the former Bundela chiefs, a lion rampant.

Chanderi has its own municipality that looks after the civic amenities of its inhabitants and manages the annual Jogeshwarimata-ka-mela, near the temple of the goddess within the fort. It runs for 15 attracts about 2,000 visitors. The weekly market meets on Saturdays. Two houses are located in the town.

Guna (24°39' N and 77°21' E)

The headquarters of the District, Guna is situated on the Agra-Bombay road, at a distance of about 213 km. from Bhopal, 214 km. from Gwalior and about 283 km. from Indore. Two other major district roads are Guna-Aron road and Guna-Fatehgarh road. Guna is also a railway station on the Bina-Kotah branch of the Western Railway.

Originally Guna was a small village in the Bajranggarh *pargana* of Isagarh *zila*. It rose in to prominence in 1844, when it became a military station for a regiment of the Gwalior contingent Cavalry. The opening of the railway from Guna to Baran in 1897 increased its

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1969, p. 69.

importance as a trading centre. In 1922 the British returned Guna to the Sindhia and in November of that year the district headquarters was established there. It continued to grow steadily after 1931.

The presiding deity of the town is Hanuman, whose temples are situated on its two sides, east and west. The western shrine stands on a 307.7 metre high hillock, where devotees assemble in large number, specially on Tuesdays and Saturdays. A small annual fair meets at the spot. The area around the eastern temple is known as Hanuman Colony. Near it is situated a small shrine of goddess Kali. Apart from these there are four Jain temples in the town, three of the *Digambar* and one of the *Swetambar* sects. Most of the houses of Guna are two-storeyed and made of stone. Two gardens of the town, laid out by the local municipality are known as Lal Bahadur Shastri Udyan and the Nehru Park. The Lal Bahadur Shastri Udyan contains a full size statue of Lal Bahadur Shastri, while a half size bust of Jawaharlal Nehru is kept in the Nehru Park. There is a private garden also, known as, Heera Bag, in the town.

There are two public libraries and attached reading rooms, one of these is run by the Arya-Samaj. The other library is known as the Sivaji Granthalaya, which contains a good collection of books. It is the centre of cultural activities in Guna. Among clubs, mention may be made of the branches of the Rotary and Lions Clubs, the Officer's Club and the Tennis Club. Hockey matches are arranged on all-India basis in the main play ground of the town, every year.

One post-graduate college for arts, science, commerce and law and girls' college, known as the Kasturba Girl's College are functioning at Guna. A students' hostel is attached to the post-graduate college.

There is a 35 bedded hospital at Guna a new house has just been constructed to open a T.B. hospital in it. Four cinemas and branches of five banks, viz., the Punjab National Bank, the Bank of Indore, the State Bank of India, the Guna Co-operative Central Bank, and the Land Development Bank are functioning there.

An annual *mela* meets in the town in January for 15 days and attracts a crowd of 15,000 visitors. It is known as the *Jai-Hind mela* and managed by the municipal committee. The weekly market is held on Sundays.

Bidi making is the main industry of the town. There is bicycle factory also. Water is supplied to the people from the water works of Guna town. According to the Census of 1971, the town had a population of 42,335 persons.

Ishagarh (24°50' N and 77°55' E)

A large village of Ashoknagar tahsil, Ishagarh was formerly a *pargana* and *zila* of the same name. It is situated on the Deharda-Rajghat, road, at a distance of about 36 km. from the tahsil headquarters. It is connected with Ashoknagar by the Ashoknagar-Ishagarh District Highway. There is another road, connecting this place with Chanderi. It is thus an important bus stop.

The original name of Ishagarh was Ondila or Unda, and at that time it belonged to the Ahirs. About the year 1808 the place was taken from them by Durjan Lal Khichi, who renamed it as Bahadurgarh and made it his capital. The fort which exists in this village was built by him. In 1811 Bahadurgarh was captured by Jean Baptiste Filcose by defeating the clan with his overwhelming army. He named the place with the Christian appellation of Ishagarh "the fort of Jesus". He is said to have built the Moti-Mahal and Sagar Mahal palaces at Ishagarh.

Ishagarh is a sub-tahsil now and has gram and nyaya panchayats and a Community Development Block Centre with its usual public health and development centres. There is also a hostel for tribal students. An annual fair, known as the *Hanuman mela* is held in May for 15 days. It is managed by the gram panchayat and visited by about 3000 persons. Animals are bought and sold in the *mela* in large number. The weekly market meets on Saturdays. The population of Ishagarh is 1,566 as per Census of 1971.

Kachnar (24°26' N and 77°40' E)

An old village of Ashoknagar tahsil, it lies on a *Kutchha* road that originates from the Ashoknagar-Vidisha road. Its distance from the tahsil headquarters is about 22 km. towards south.

Kachnar is supposed to be very old. It was one of the regular stages on the route from the Deccan to Agra. Many travellers of the 16th and 17th centuries have mentioned this place. An old fort, built in Muslim architectural plan, a mosque an *idgah* and several temples are some of the spots of tourists interest here.

The village contains a middle school and a health centre for its inhabitants, numbering 801 in 1971.

Kadwaha (24°58' N and 77°57' E)

A small but old village of Ashoknagar tahsil, it is about 54 km. from the tahsil headquarters. A *Kutchha* road connects it with Ishagarh, laying at a distance of about 13 km. north. The old name of this place was probably, Kadambaguha.

The village contains a number of temples. Some of these are old, but none is laying in actual ruins. One of these is believed to have been constructed in the 10th century in Kachhapaghata style of architecture. It has its *garbha-griha* (sanctum), *antarat* (ante-chamber) and *mandapa* (hall) still distinguishable. The temples contain short pilgrims' records of A.D. 1067 and 1105. Another interesting but old temple of Kadwaha is known as Chandal math. The village possesses a ruined monastery, from where a very old record was picked up, in which it is stated that the monastery was built to house some members of the Shaiva sect, known as *Matta mayura* (mad peacock)

There is a small fort also in this place. People come to see these edifices. There is a *dharamshala* for the visitors. During Akbar's reign Kadwaha was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Gwalior sarkar of the Subah of Agra. The ruined walls of this old village are still standing on two sides.

A small annual fair meets in the place in honour of Bijaseni Devi during *Navaratri*, while the market meets once in a fortnight. There is a gram panchayat *bhawan* and a middle school. The population figure, as per the Census of 1971 was 1733.

Kumbhraj (24°22' N, and 77°7' E)

A village of the Chanchaura tahsil, Kumbhraj stands on the Khatkuja-Kumbhraj road, at a distance of about 28 km. from the tahsil headquarters. The Agra-Bombay road runs about 8 km. to the west of the village. The place can be reached by regular bus service. Its position is just on the confluence of the Sukh and the latohoti rivers. The main object of interest of this place is its very big annual fair, that continues for fifteen days in February. It is managed by the Chanchaura Kendra Panchayat and visited by about 20,000 persons. The weekly market meets on Tuesday. The village had a population of 4,439 in 1971.

Malhargarh (24°17' N, and 78°6' E)

A village of Mungaoli tahsil, Malhargarh stands on the river Betwa and is 18 km. from the tahsil headquarters. The Mungaoli-Rajghat road is its nearest main road.

The original name of this place was Hasangarh, derived from the location of a fort built by the Muslims. It fell to the Khichis in the 17th century. In the 18th century Malhar Rao Holkar captured this village and renamed it after him, as Malhargarh. The weekly market of this place is held on Fridays. The population, as per the census of 1971 was 1,584.

Mungaoli (24°25' N, and 78°8' E)

The headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, Mungaoli is situated on the left bank of the Betwa, and on the Mungaoli-Rajghat road. Its distance from the District headquarters is about 188 km. via Deharda. Mungaoli is also a railway station on the Western Railway.

The old name of this town, which was founded by the Chandel Rajputs, was Idrasi or Indrasi. Subsequently the present name Munga-Vali, or Mungaoli was derived from its association with the local Muslim saint Munga-shah. In near proximity there is a settlement of the Moghia criminal tribe. Apart from the usual tahsil offices there is a municipality at Mungaoli, established in 1904. The population of the town is 10,880 according to the census of 1971. Five weekly markets meet at five different places of this town, but all on Thursdays.

Miana (24°51' N, and 77°31' E)

An old village of Guna tahsil, Miana is situated on Agra-Bombay road at a distance of about 30 km. north of Guna town. There is an old brick fort in the village, that has four round towers at the corners, intercepted by four square towers in between. A very finely carved temple of Miana was destroyed and its stones went to build a step-well, called the *Sena-baori*. According to an inscription it was built in *Shaka* 1416 or A. D. 1494 by Raja Lakshmana during the time of Ghias-ud-din Khilji of Malwa, when Sher Khan was the Governor of Chanderi. In this inscription the place is called both Miana and Mayapura. It is proved from the remains of the temple that it was a *Vaisnava* one. An old pilgrim record in it is dated V.S. 1297 or A.D. 1240. Miana contains *Sati* pillars, all dated in the time of the Malwa Sultans.

ranging between A.D. 1472-1506. In one of these it is recorded that the sway of Ghias-ud-din spread from Mandogrh to Chanderi.

About 11 km. away from Miana there is a village named Mahodara on a *kuichha* road. A natural cave is there with a natural spring. A *linga* of Kedarnath Mahadeva is installed there. A small annual fair is held on the spot on the occasion of Shivaratri, it is managed by the gram panchayat of village Rai.

Narod (Ranod) (25°5' N, and 77°55' E)

A village of Ashoknagar tahsil, Narod lies on the Abhiranala or Ahirpat-nala (a tributary of the Sind), at a distance of about 40 km. to the north of Ishagarh. Formerly it was in the Kolaras *pargana* of the Narwar *zila*. The village is covered with Hindu and Muslim remains, surrounded by fine groves of mango and tamarind. The most outstanding of these ruins is a monastery, built in Hindu style of massive sandstone blocks without mortar. The roof is similarly made of huge sandstone slabs. The building is called the Kokai-Mahal. In one of its walls there is a Sanskrit inscription, referring to King Avantivarman, whose preceptor Vyomashiva is said to be the original builder of the monastery. He is further stated to have excavated the Chopda tank, that is still existing in front of the Kokai Mahal. According to the inscription the name of this village was Ranipadra. Other place names, occurring in the epigraph, are Upendrapura, Mattamayura, Kadambaguha and Terambhi (identified with Kadwaha and Terahi of the District). The line of Shaiva ascetics, to which the builders of this monastery belonged, were very well-known and influential. Similar monasteries exist in Terahi, Kadwaha, Kundalpur, etc.

At on palaeolithic grounds the monastery may be assigned to the 11th century A.D. The Muslim buildings are of much later dates. One of these is variously called the *Janjiri Masjid*. *Jhinijhira* or chain mosque, due to its chain-like railing. It was constructed during Aurangzeb's reign. Earlier, Jahangir, the Mughal Emperor granted this village to Chandhari Chaintaman Bakka, whose descendants held the *sanad* till merger. But during the Maratha incursions it lost importance and decayed rapidly after it fell in the hand of the Sindhia. Narod, however, is still surrounded by a high wall, pierced by four gates. At a short distance to the south of Narod there is a *Naga-deva* or serpent-god, represented by a pair of well carved large cobras coiled round each other and standing on the bank of the Ahirpat Nala.

A grave stone at the southern outskirts of the village belongs to a tomb, known as *Chandharun-Bibi-ka-Roza*. Its design resembles a bedstead. The village is large, but now decaying.

Raghogarh (24°20' N, and 77°10' E)

The headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, Raghogarh is situated about 3 km. to the east of the Agra-Bombay road. From Guna Town its distance is about 35 km. Regular bus service is available to reach this place.

Some objects of interest of the town are the *panchakuian* (five wells), the *go-mukh* (cow's mouth) and the grave of Raja Dhiraj Singh.

Raghogarh contains usual tahsil offices, a Development Block Centre with its public utility services, a Higher Secondary School, and branches of State Bank of India and Land Development Bank. It has a good grain *mandi*. Electricity is available and an water works scheme is in the process of implementation.

Though a small town now, Raghogarh was formerly the headquarters of a small State. It was a well planned town with good roads and lanes, lined with good houses and shops. A few two storeyed buildings had shrines on the first floor and shops, offices and even the local municipal and post and telegraph offices in the ground floors. A beautifully laid out garden is known as Nazar bagh. A beautiful Jain temple with exquisite ornamental work is standing in the town. The rest house of this place is located on a hillock.

The fort, crowning a hillock of evergreen trees and shrub, catches the eyes of the tourists for its ornamental decorations, structural beauty, strong fortification and its commanding site. The population of this place is 7,792 as per census, 1971.

Dynastic History of Raghogarh

The Rajas of Raghogarh claim their descent from the famous Maharaja Prithviraj Chauhan of Delhi. An ancestor of them was Raja Garib Das, the Raja of Gagrion, who held the title of *Haft Hazari* from Akbar's Court. Due to his rare administrative capabilities he was entrusted with the charge of overall administration of Multan and other *subahs*. As a reward for this service he was made the Raja of Sironj (now a tahsil in Vidisha District). His son Raja Lal Singh built the fort of Raghogarh in *Samvat* 1734, after founding the present town as his capital. A city wall of a circumference of about 3 km. was also constructed. The Rajas of Raghogarh built forts at Bajranggarh Chhabra, Guagore, etc. Lal Singh's son Raja Dhiraj Singh held a high rank at the Court of Aurangzeb and received the title of *Panj Hazari* from the Imperial Court. Next came the Rajas, Gaj Singh, Vikramjit Singh, Balbhadra Singh, and Balwant Singh, the last to were given titles of *Shaish Hazari* and *Chahar Hazari* respectively by the Court of Shah Alam. During the ruling period of Balwant Singh, Madhoji Sindhia captured the fort of Raghogarh and imprisoned the Raja and his son Jai Singh, for being an ally of the British. With great difficulty they were later released. After the death of Raja Jai Singh in 1817 a succession feud started between Ajit Singh and Dhonkai Singh, Jai Singh was taken into British protection and installed on the *gaddi* of Raghogarh. The Maharaja of Gwalior too was made to return 204 villages to the Raja of Raghogarh. After Ajit Singh's death in the year 1857, Jaimandal Singh succeeded him. He was followed by Vikramajit and then by Bahadur Singh, the last chief of the erstwhile State.¹

Terahi (25°3' N, and 78°1' E)

A village of Ashoknagar tahsil, Terahi is situated about 8 km. south-east of Narod. Formerly it was included in the *pargana* and *zila* Ishagarh.

Terahi is a place of considerable archaeological importance as an inscription of this place throws light on the ancient history of Guna District. According to an inscription at Narod, its old name was Terambhi.

Two very old temples stand in this village, one of which, belonging to goddess *Manajmata*, has a richly carved *toran* or gateway. Though somewhat heavy at the top it is still

¹ Report on the Survey and Land Revenue Settlement of the Raghogarh State for 1910 A.D.

regarded as beautiful specimen of decorative gateways of mediaeval Hindu tempels. The temples is of the 11th century A.D.¹ Some records have been found, cut on some prostrate pillars. On one record it is written that a fight took place between the ruler of Guna and *Manasamantadhipati* Undabhata, on the bank of the Madhuveni (the Mahuar river), in which the illustrious Chandiyana was killed on *Shanichara Bhadrapada Badi* 4th 960 (16 July 903). This record is interesting as Undabhata is referred to in the Siyadoni record of 964. He was a feudatory of the ruler of Kanauj. In the second record the death of a warrior, in the same fight is mentioned. Rajapur, near this village contains the remain of a *stupa*, probably of a late data.

A monastery of about the 11th century A.D. is enclosed in the ruins of a small fort of the village. There is also a Shiva temple of the same age, fairly well-preserved but partially concealed under the ground level. Other objects of interest are an old Shiva *linga*, with eight faces carved on it, a large image of Ganesha and a Jain Chaumukha lying loose in Jungle to the south of Terahi. The population of this place is 772 as per census 1971.

Tumen (24°20' N, and 77°50' E)

An ancient village of Ashoknagar tahsil, Tumen lies on the Ashoknagar Vidisha road, at a distance of about 11 km. to the south-east of the tahsil headquarters.

According to local belief the old name of Tumen is Tumva-van. The place abounds with ancient relics, notable among these are a few caves with epigraphs of 5th-12th centuries, some old doors and paintings. Other items include huge statue of the Jain *tirthankar*. In the Kushan period the village is said to have been a centre of *Vaishnava* religion. During the Gupta period, specially when Kumargupta I was reigning, Tumen was the headquarters of the Malwa Governor Govindagupta. Many temples of Vishnu, Rama, etc., were built here during the Gupta era. Many architectural remains of the Gurjara Pratihara period are also traceable in the area. Excavation conducted by team of Saugor University has revealed the existence of two big *stupas* at Tumen. In the same excavation potteris were found belonging to the period from 5th century B.C. to 5th century A.D. It was also revealed that the inhabitants of this area knew the art of making bricks from stone to build their residence. Other items excavated, are Brahmanical and Jain statues, utensils, walls, stone well, pillars, decorated door frames etc. Among the statues mention may be made of Revanta, Sun, Ganesh Vidhyadhara, *Satpa Matrika*, Bularama and Sarvatee-Bhadra. The population of the place is 1,630.

APPENDICES

1. R.D. Patil, *The Cultural Heritage of Madhya Bharat*, p. 93.

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Table No. 1
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Station No.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rain-fall as % of normal and year**	Lowest annual rain-fall as % of normal and year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Guna	42 a	16.8	9.1	5.8	2.5	9.4	120.9	368.3	345.7	172.0	17.8	17.5	12.7	1098.5	193	51	338.1	1890
	b	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	5.7	14.7	13.7	6.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	47.5	(1917)	(1029)		Jun. 23
Pachhar	25 a	9.9	6.9	2.8	1.3	3.3	95.8	287.8	255.3	151.4	19.3	21.1	9.6	863.5	173	56	203.2	1928
	b	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.4	4.8	13.6	10.6	6.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	41.3	(1947)	(1943)		Jul. 27
Mungaoli	47 a	13.2	7.1	4.8	1.5	6.1	100.6	320.3	261.9	146.3	15.7	18.8	9.7	906.0	160	57	294.6	1923
	b	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.6	5.9	13.2	11.7	6.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	43.9	(1917)	(1930)		Jul. 30
Chachaura	45 a	12.7	6.9	4.3	2.8	6.3	131.3	409.2	357.6	161.0	16.8	21.1	10.2	1140.2	194	43	269.7	1952
	b	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	5.7	14.0	12.6	6.5	0.9	1.0	0.7	44.5	(1946)	(1918)		Jul. 7
Isagarh	23 a	15.7	10.9	4.1	4.1	11.7	74.2	337.8	284.7	140.5	9.1	8.6	7.1	908.5	135	54	305.6	1899
	b	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.0	4.5	13.4	12.5	7.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	43.7	(1916)	(1920)		Jun. 25
Guna	a	13.7	8.2	4.4	2.4	7.4	104.6	344.7	301.0	154.2	15.7	17.4	9.7	983.4	166	61		
(District)	b	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	5.3	13.8	12.2	6.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	44.3	(1917)	(1918)		

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

* Based on all available data upto 1961. ** Years given in brackets

Table No. 2
Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
(Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
601 — 700	2	1,201 — 1,300	4
701 — 800	12	1,301 — 1,400	3
901 — 900	9	1,401 — 1,500	2
901 — 1000	2	1,501 — 1,600	1
1,001 — 1,100	7	1,601 — 1,700	1
1,101 — 1,200	6		

* Data available for 49 years only

Table No. 3
Mean Wind Speed in km/hr.
(GUNA)

Jan	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
4.2	5.0	5.6	6.9	10.3	12.7	11.1	10.3	7.2	3.4	2.7	3.1	6.9

Table No. 4
Special Weather Phenomena
(GUNA)

Mean No. Of Days With	Jan	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Thunder	2.3	1.5	0.9	1.8	2.2	7.4	7.6	5.2	4.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	35.0
Hail	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Dust-storm	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
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	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.7

Table No. 5
Land Utilisation Statistics

(In thousand Hectares)

Land Utilisation Statistics

Year	Area by Village Papers	Forests	Not Available for Cultivation		Other Uncultivated land excluding Fallow Land			Fallow Lands		Net Area Sown more than once	Gross Cropped Area	
			Land under Non-Agricultural Uses	Barren and unculturable lands	Permanent pastures & other Grazing Lands	Misc. Tree Crops and Groves not included in net area sown	Land under Culturable Waste Lands	Current Fallow	Old Fallow			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1950-51	1,087	115	-	-	-	-	-	30.6	-	273	13	287
1955-56	1,094	127	55	199	31	4.9	309	15.5	17	335	17	351
1960-61	1,098	136	42	164	84	2.5	255	10	21	384	13	397
1965-66	1,098	160	49	118	100	5	219	13	17	424	8	432
1971-72	1,098	156	53	109	88	-	136	8	9	539	24	563

Table No. 6
Area Sown Under Principal Crops

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(In thousand hectares.)													
Year	Rice	Jowar	Wheat	Maize	Barley	All Pulses	Gram	Sugar cane and spices	Condiments and	All Fruits and Vegetables	Sesamum	Rape and Mustard	Linseed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1950-51	4	95	62	15	1.2	60	48	.8	.4	2.9	16	6	16
1955-56	2	114	97	17	1.0	80	67	1.0	2.6	.3	8.4	7.8	13
1960-61	3	141	122	17	.7	77	61	1.3	4.1	.6	2.9	6.0	13
1965-66	3	140	119	21	.4	87	69	2.2	4.1	.9	9.4	1.5	19
1970-71	2.5	147	167	26	-	96	72	1.2	-	-	4.5	5.8	22
1971-72	3	105	192	26	.4	114	86	.9	8.6	.9	2.9	6.7	32
1972-73	3	154	159	28	.6	-	73	-	-	-	2.6	5.8	17

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Table No. 7
Out-Turn Of Crops

(In thousand metric tons)

Year	Rice	Jowar	Wheat	Maize	Barley	Gram	Tur	Sugar-cane (Gur)	Sesamum	Rape and Mustard	Linseed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1950-51	.6	37.9	22.3	7.1	.9	12.2	.8	1.2	3.4	1.5	3.7
1955-56	1	17.8	70.4	3.4	.7	36.1	.4	2.8	2.6	4.2	7.0
1960-61	2.2	92.3	79.9	20.5	.6	29	1	1.8	.6	3.2	6.2
1965-66	.8	100.8	63.1	15.6	.4	28.9	1.1	3.8	2.0	.2	5.9
1970-71	1.4	74.4	108	28.9	-	274.6	2.2	2.1	.8	1.8	8.3
1971-72	1.5	36.1	126.9	14.1	.5	42.3	1.1	2.1	.6	2.5	9.1
1972-73	2.0	116.3	112.1	27.7	.7	46.6	3.2	-	.8	3.2	7.2

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Table No. 8
Source-wise Area Irrigated

(In Hectares)

Year	Canals	Wells	Tanks	Other Sources	Net Irrigated Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1950-51	978	5,827	159	278	7,242
1955-56	2,010	5,003	509	166	7,688
1960-61	3,395	6,134	461	267	10,258
1965-66	3,607	6,867	641	434	11,549
1970-71	7,200	9,000	600	800	17,600
1971-72	8,700	10,000	900	800	20,450
1972-73	8,115	11,030	831	1,862	21,838

} Approx.

Table No. 9
Segregation of Total Kilowatt Hours Sold

(In Lakh KWH)

Year	Total No. of consumers	Domestic light & Fan	Industrial Power Low & Medium Voltage	Industrial Power High Voltage	Public light & Fan	Irrigation	Public Water Works & Sewage Pumping	Domestic Small Power	Commercial Power	Commercial Light and Fan
1970-71	6,632	11.03	--	14.58	4.05	2.29	1.80	0.31	0.32	6.75
1971-72	7,808	13.43	-	15.49	4.55	3.47	2.14	0.42	0.58	6.49
1972-73	8,544	12.88	17.62	3.75	4.83	6.64	4.19	0.46	0.70	9.38
1973-74	9,763	14.23	18.46	4.15	4.88	8.10	1.26	0.46	0.61	11.12
1974-75	10,871	17.04	18.25	5.71	5.16	9.96	1.11	0.66	0.72	11.91

Table No. 10
Key-Statistics Of Industries, 1974-75

S. No.	Name Of Industry	No. Of Units (Rs.)	Invested Capital	Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Flour Mill	33	50,120	86
2.	Paint and Varnish	7	7,36,550	45
3.	Ice Manufacturing	6	5,98,675	40
4.	Agricultural Implements	39	29,80,086	187
5.	Bidi Rolling	8	3,42,855	814
6.	Masala Industry	6	1,50,717	32
7.	Printing Press	16	4,03,334	75
8.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	7	7,88,885	68
9.	Stationery Articles	1	46,743	5
10.	Boxes, Almirah, Furniture	15	5,75,940	95
11.	Oil Mills	20	1,03,93,150	130
12.	Re-rolling Mills	1	18,18,260	44
13.	Sawing and Furniture	41	14,65,966	265
14.	Book Binding	2	40,579	30
15.	Toy Making	1	15,900	5
16.	Soap Industry	3	54,750	12
17.	Dal Mill	6	22,04,200	36
18.	Khas Parda	1	28,000	8
19.	Hair Oils	3	2,19,000	17
20.	Engineering Automobiles Workshop	7	10,26,037	126
21.	Cotton Ginning	2	19,100	4
22.	Dairy Products	2	85,150	14
23.	Cement Industry	7	3,03,122	47
24.	Brick Manufacturing	4	1,41,651	90
25.	Lime Industry	1	42,534	20
26.	Rapad and Bari Making	1	6,700	5
27.	Candle Making	4	84,026	16
28.	Readymade Garments	13	1,23,587	60

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
29.	Cycle Parts Industry	2	2,49,424	70
30.	<i>Dari Chader</i> Industry	1	69,423	15
31.	Leather Goods	32	1,87,960	86
32.	Aluminium Goods	1	32,000	25
33.	Bamboo and Cane Works	11	8,750	18
34.	Bakery Products	1	22,200	3
35.	Textiles	1	3,20,750	9
36.	Ink, Chalk & Dental Powder	1	10,200	3
37.	Harmonium Repairing	1	7,000	5
38.	Cement Colour and Distemper	1	1,21,600	7

Source.—Assistant Director of Industries, Guna

Table No. 11
Community Development Coverage

No.	Name Of Block	Name Of Tahsil	Date Of inception	Area In Sq. Kms.	Peren- tage Of The total Area of The District - Covered	No. of Villages covered	Peren- tage of the District Covered	Population Covered (1961)	Peren- tage To Total Population Of the District Covered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Raghogarh	Raghogarh	2-10-54	2,005	16.00	511	20.56	83,324	17.46
2.	Guna	Guna	1-4-56	1,684	13.23	255	10.26	83,700	17.54
3.	Aron	Raghogarh	2-10-57	979	7.81	171	6.88	33,059	6.93
4.	Isagarh	Ashoknagar	1-4-58	1,036	8.27	221	9.89	55,001	11.52
5.	Chandéri	Mungaoli	1-4-59	1,352	10.78	184	7.40	42,283	8.86
6.	Chachoda	Chachoda	2-10-60	1,194	9.52	300	12.07	12,789	2.68
7.	Bamori	Guna	1-4-61	1,787	14.26	319	12.83	38,844	8.14
8.	Ashoknagar	Ashoknagar	1-4-62	1,191	9.53	290	11.66	67,791	14.20
9.	Mungaoli	Mungaoli	2-10-62	1,329	10.60	235	9.45	60,520	12.67

Table No. 12
Receipts From Different Sources Of Revenue

		(In Rupees)									
Source Of Revenue		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Central											
1.	Income Tax			14,26,585	12,09,667	9,88,553	18,59,398	25,24,103	30,79,622		
2.	Union Excise			7,88,420	9,12,837	9,43,839	11,03,890	12,22,322	12,65,612		
3.	Estate Duty			2,898	4,645	12,861	17,291	5,496	9,252		
State											
1.	Excise				9,83,148	10,46,800	10,13,713	11,82,057	41,03,839		
2.	Stamps				5,83,756	5,92,889	6,85,428	8,32,763	9,83,760		
3.	Forests				35,34,478	39,67,931	49,28,437	56,75,535	70,28,222		
4.	Registration				92,422	70,747	86,789	1,13,691	1,47,911		
5.	Taxes on Motor Vehicles				2,44,230	3,04,277	2,89,125	2,56,523	2,92,926		
6.	Sales Tax				22,44,578	25,46,525	24,50,885	32,20,140	41,67,108		
(a)	State Sales Tax				3,05,392	17,60,718	19,00,597	25,15,225	34,96,060		
(b)	Central Sales Tax				33,722	4,83,764	5,49,822	7,04,885	6,67,230		
(c)	Motor Spirit Tax				54,692	1,13,637	96	466	3,818		
7.	Entertainment Tax			11,677	19,230	37,710	1,44,630	1,70,721	2,92,957		

Source.—Guna District Census Hand Book, 1961 and Treasury Officer, Guna

Table No. 13
Various types of Kar and Adhibhars

Year	Demand	Collection	Balance
Bhoomi Vikas Kar (Act No. 19 of 1968)			
1968-69	19,30,681	17,22,529	208,152
Arrears			
1969-70	2,08,152	33,204	1,74,948
1970-71	1,75,343	20,832	1,54,511
1971-72	1,54,511	14,280	1,40,231
1972-73	1,40,231	11,130	1,29,101
1973-73	69,289	36,893	32,396
1974-75 (Upto June, '75)	32,396	3,535	28,861
Vanijya Fasal Kar (Act No. 27 of 1966)			
1970-71	25,748	540	25,923
1971-72	54,865	3,194	51,671
1972-73	59,084	5,336	53,748
1973-74	65,025	30,285	34,740
1974-75 (Upto June, '75)	76,142	12,297	63,845
Adhibhar (Act No. 24 of 1972)			
1972-73	14,90,892	13,28,681	1,62,211
1973-74	14,95,879	14,14,407	81,472
Arrears Adhibhar			
1973-74	1,59,682	88,933	70,749
1974-75 (Upto June, '75)	1,52,221	18,946	1,33,275
Sinchai Adhibhar			
1972-73	14,757	12,333	2,424
1973-74	15,532	14,994	538
Arrears Sinchai Adhibhar			
1973-74	2,424	2,059	365
1974-75 (Upto June, '75)	903		903
Gramin Vikas Kar (Act No. 42 of 1974)			
1974-75 (Upto June, '75)	27,46,188	18,97,596	8,48,592

Source.—Collector, Guna

Table No. 14
Number Of Prisoners

Year	At The Beginning			Received			Total			Discharged			Remaining At The End		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1965	76	76	363	2	638	712	2	714	627	2	629	85	-	-	85
1966	85	85	716	10	726	801	10	811	767	10	777	34	-	-	34
1967	44	45	818	6	824	862	7	869	786	7	793	76	-	-	76
1970	128	129	1054	5	1059	1182	6	1188	1089	6	1095	93	-	-	93
1971	192	93	1085	4	1089	1178	4	1182	1025	3	1028	153	1	1	154
1972	153	154	1202	6	1208	1355	7	1362	1229	6	1235	126	1	1	127
1973	126	127	1298	7	1305	1424	8	1432	1325	8	1333	99	-	-	99

Source.— Superintendent, Sub Jail, Guna

Table No. 15
Number Of Prisoners According To Length Of Sentence

Year	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1. Below 1 month	20	33	1	NA	2	60	22	-	33	13
2. 1 to 3 months	41	28	3	NA	3	38	34	4	62	32
3. 3 to 6 Months	56	51	4	NA	3	35	83	8	75	57
4. 6 months to 1 year	32	34	10	NA	6	55	20	5	29	47
5. 1 to 2 years	25	14	5	NA	3	32	26	19	44	24
6. 2 to 5 years	13	16	2	NA	-	32	26	7	22	57
7. 5 to 10 years	8	13	5	NA	-	14	3	-	7	11
8. Above 10 years	11	-	1	NA	13	25	29	4	16	-

Table No. 16
Duration Of Cases

Year	Without Trial	Exparte	Admission Compromised	After Full Trial	Referred To Arbitration
1969	140,565	77,037	5,479	135,043	305071
1970	126,216	126,508	6,034	116,211	466810
1971	123,092	108,569	11,519	949,041	585430
1972	105,819	72,100	14,140	171,648	462635
1973	177,182	96,095	11,831	181,973	375775
1974	127,858	136,350	7,630	124,670	608803
					1405
					-
					2222
					-
					416

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Guna

Table No. 17
Regular And Miscellaneous Appeals

Year	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Regular Appeals						
1. Pending at the begining	384	487	571	664	894	1035
2. Instituted and Reinstited	264	276	215	362	295	282
3. Otherwise Received	-	2	5	3	228	534
Miscellaneous Appeals						
1. Pending at the begining	79	99	95	108	134	130
2. Instituted and Reinstited	73	64	50	69	78	115
3. Otherwise Received	-	1	1	2	38	3

Table No. 18
Progress Of Pre-Primary Schools

Year	No. Of Schools	No. Of Students		No. Of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs)
		Boys	Girls		
1960-61	1	62	48	3	3,400
1965-66	2	32	33	3	4,642
1966-67	2	37	51	3	5,740
1967-68	3	113	44	4	8,253
1968-69	3	132	33	4	9,423
1969-70	2	103	38	3	7,240
1970-71	2	60	39	3	8,795
1971-72	2	46	51	3	7,994
1972-73	2	53	43	3	8,049
1973-74	2	65	42	3	8,507
1974-75	2	42	32	3	9,049

Table No. 19
Progress of Junior Basic Schools
(1960-61 to 1974-75)

Year	No. Of Schools	No. Of Students	No. Of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
1960-61	51	3,231	53	60,125
1965-66	37	2,045	71	1,40,580
1966-67	36	1,979	69	1,42,768
1967-68	36	2,182	62	1,52,570
1968-69	36	1,197	65	1,68,065
1969-70	36	2,502	82	2,14,676
1970-71	36	2,440	79	2,13,562
1971-72	33	2,170	73	2,04,133
1972-73	33	3,095	73	2,07,037
1973-74	33	2,554	67	2,04,350
1974-75	33	1,883	62	2,35,820

Table No. 20
Progress Of Senior Basic Schools
(1955-56 to 1974-75)

Year	No. Of Schools	No. Of Students	No. Of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
1955-56	1	214	NA.	NA.
1960-61	1	275	12	15,012
1965-66	1	286	12	16,452
1966-67	1	300	10	23,267
1967-68	1	314	10	26,056
1968-69	1	302	10	28,124
1969-70	1	316	10	29,333
1970-71	1	301	10	33,641
1971-72	1	291	10	34,553
1972-73	1	400	12	39,631
1973-74	1	435	12	51,389
1974-75	1	335	11	56,158

Table No. 21

Number Of Schools By Management
(1950-51 to 1973-74)

Year	Pre-Primary		Primary/Jr.Basic		Middle/Sr.Basic		H.S./H.S.S./M.P. H.S.S.	
	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private
1950-51	1	-	321	-	15	-	-	-
1955-56	1	-	432	-	23	-	-	-
1960-61	1	-	509	20	32	2	6	3
1965-66	1	1	676	12	64	4	16	-
1966-67	1	1	678	12	66	4	17	-
1967-68	2	1	675	12	87	4	17	1
1968-69	2	1	677	13	87	4	17	2
1969-70	1	1	675	12	80	4	17	2
1970-71	1	1	683	12	91	4	17	3
1971-72	1	1	683	12	104	4	17	3
1972-73	1	1	737	18	112	5	18	3
1973-74	1	1	817	19	113	6	19	4
1974-75	1	1	850	18	122	6	21	4

Table No. 22

Primary Health Centres And Their Sub-Centres

Name of PHC & Exact Location	Date Of Opening	Name Of Sub centres	A.M.O		Staff		Dais		Beds General		Maternity
			Health Visitor	Inspector	Sanitary Inspector	Mid- wives & or ANM	Male	Female	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1. Aron	1-4-60	Rampur, Deori, Sagabarkheda, Barkhera hat, Panwadihat, Mudramata.	No	2	Nil	8	Nil	2	4	10	
2. Bamori	16-12-58	Kaloni, Garhla, Umari, Samarsinga, Phatahgarh, Suhaya.	No	2	Nil	8	Nil	2	4	Nil	
3. Chandori	1-4-60	Pranpur, Achalgarh, Sehra Vikrampur, Tarai, Panoham nagar.	No	2	Nil	8	1	3	7	Nil	
4. Esagarh	1-4-60	Dhurra, Janghar, Bamnawar Naisarai, Saraskhed, Kadwaya	No	2	Nil	8	1	4	6	Nil	
5. Bahadurpur	15-4-64	Athaikhada, Singhara, Damdama, Piprai, Malhargarh, Barkheda, Jamal, Pathari.	No	2	1	9	Nil	2	4	Nil	
6. Bhadora	1-6-61	Barkhara, Gird, Pagara, Maukhan, Myana, Tilikheda, Ukawad	No	2	1	8	Nil	2	4	Nil	

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
7. Raghogarh	17-2-59	Todra, Awan, Govindpura, Dhamaoda Maksudangarh, Motipur dongar, Vijapur Dongar.	No	2	1	9	Nil	3	9	Nil
8. Binaganj	1-4-65	Kotra, Lakhawas, Barkhedi, Penchhi, Kumberaj, Sanai, Ranikhagra, Bataoda, Bhamawad.	No	2	1	11	Nil	2	4	Nil
9. Shadora	Jan. 69.	Rajpur, Jhila, Raosar, Semrahat, Reajha, Kachnar, Barkheda, Rijoda	No	2	1	10	Nil	2	4	Nil

Source.— District Family Planning cum Health Officer, Guna.

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Table No. 23
Family Planning Centres In Guna District (as on 31-3-1975)
(Urban and Rural)

S. No.	Name Of Family Planning Centres	Exact Location	Date Of Opening	Doctors	Nurses	Dais	Others	Other Facilities (specialist S.W. etc.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
RURAL								
1.	Aron	Aron Block	1-4-60	1	5	-	BEE 1, Computer, Compounder, LHV Driver, H.A. Acctt. etc.	Vehicle
2.	Bamori	Bamori Block	16-12-58	1	5	-	"	"
3.	Binaganj	Chachora Block	1-4-65	1	8	-	"	"
4.	Bhadora	Guna Block	1-6-61	1	5	-	"	"
5.	Bahadurpur	Mungaoli Block	15-4-64	1	6	-	"	"
6.	Chanderi	Chanderi Block	1-4-60	1	5	1	"	"
7.	Esagarh	Esagarh Block	1-4-60	1	5	1	"	"
8.	Raghogarh	Raghogarh Block	17-2-59	1	6	-	"	"
9.	Shadora	Ashoknagar Block	Jan. 69	1	7	-	"	"
URBAN								
1.	Urban Family Planning Centre Guna.	Guna Urban area	4-3-54	2	1	Nil	BEE 1, H.A. 1, Acctt. 1, C.A. 1	No

Source.— District Family Planning Cum Health Officer, Guna

APPENDIX-B

Table No. 1
List Of Floral Species In Guna Division

Local Name	Botanical Name
TREES	
Alva	<i>Morinda tinctoria, Roxb</i>
Achar	<i>Buchananis Latiphilis</i>
Aam	<i>Maghifera indica</i>
Amaltas	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Khata	<i>Buchanania Malabarica</i>
Aonla	<i>Embalica officinalis</i>
Arjun (koha)	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
Asta	<i>Buchanania recemosa</i>
Airvar	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i>
Babul	<i>Acacia arabica</i>
Bahera	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>
	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>
Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>
Bhilma	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>
Bhirra	<i>Chloroxylon switensia</i>
Bija	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>
Baikal	<i>Celestrus seuggyaleniss</i>
Bakain	<i>Melia azaadirachta</i>
Berbanda	<i>Grewia serophylla</i>
Chandan	<i>Santalum album</i>
Chiról	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>
Chamar Karasi	<i>Gardenia turgida</i>
Cheola	<i>Butea monosperma</i>
Chillon	<i>Casaria tomentosa</i>
Dhoban	<i>Butea monosperma</i>
Dho (Dhaora)	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>
Dikamali	<i>Gardenia lucida</i>
Dudhai	<i>Wrighttia tomentosa</i>

Local Name	Botanical Name
Dudhi (Kari)	<i>Wrightia tomentosa</i>
Genera	<i>Cochlospermum gossypium</i>
Ghata (Mokha)	<i>Schrebera swietniodes</i>
Ghont	<i>Zizyphus xylopyra</i>
Gondi	<i>Cordia rothie</i>
Gular	<i>Ficus glomerata</i>
Gurjan	<i>Lennea coromandelica</i>
Gurar	<i>Albizia procera</i>
Gumer	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>
Gongal	<i>Cochlospermum religiosum</i>
Haldu	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>
Harra	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>
Hadron	<i>Soymida febrifuga</i>
Hingot	<i>Balimites asgyptaca</i>
Gadha palas	<i>Erythrina suberosa</i>
Imli	<i>Tameranobes asgyptaca</i>
Jamrasi	<i>Elaeodendron glaucum</i>
Jamun (Badi)	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
Jamun (Choti)	<i>Eugenia Leyneana</i>
Kaith	<i>Feronia elephantum</i>
Kachnar	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>
Kaim	<i>Mitragyna parvi-flora</i>
Kanker	<i>Flacourtia Indica</i>
Kala Siras	<i>Albizia lebbak</i>
Kali Dudhi	<i>Wrightia tomentosa</i>
Kurani	<i>Pongania pinnata</i>
Kardhari	<i>Anogeisuss pendula</i>
Kari	<i>Saccopetalum tomentosum</i>
Kasai	<i>Bridelia retusa</i>
Kakad	<i>Garuga Pinnata</i>
Khair	<i>Accacia catechu</i>
Khirni	<i>Manilkara hexendra</i>
Kullu	<i>Sterulia urens</i>
Kumbhi	<i>Careya arborea</i>

Local Name	Botanical Name
Kusum	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>
Kathbad	<i>Ficus tomentosa</i>
Lasoda	<i>Caridia myxa</i>
Lokhandi	<i>Lxorq arbovea</i>
Mahua	<i>Madhuca indica</i>
Maulsari	<i>Minisops alangii</i>
Mahli	<i>Bauhinia recemosa</i>
Madhukanini	<i>Murraya exotica</i>
Madia	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>
Maharukh	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>
Mainphal	<i>Randina dumetorum</i>
Mithi neem	<i>Murraya kocsigii</i>
Sagon	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
Sajad	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>
Salar	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>
Semal	<i>Salmalia malabaricum</i>
Shisham	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>
Sissoo	<i>Dalbergia Sissoo</i>
Seja	<i>Lagerstromia parviflora</i>
Sewan	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>
Tendu	<i>Dicopyros melanoxylone</i>
Tinsa	<i>Ougeniaoojeinensia</i>
Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
Nirmali	<i>Straychnos potatorus</i>
Padar	<i>Stereospermum suavellens</i>
Pakar	<i>Ficus infeotora</i>
Palas	<i>Butea monosperma</i>
Pipal	<i>Ficus relegiosa</i>
SHRUBS AND HERBS	
Aak	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>
Adusa	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>
Akol	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i>
Buibirraung	<i>Embelia tsieriam</i>
Baikal	<i>Gymnosporia montana</i>

Local Name	Botanical Name
Dhabai	<i>Woodfordia floribunda</i>
Gokhru	<i>Tribulus terrestrica</i>
Harsinghar	<i>Nyctanthes acbortristis</i>
Jharberi	<i>Zizyphus nummularia</i>
Karil	<i>Capparis aphylla</i>
Maronda	<i>Capparis opaca</i>
Neal	<i>Indigofera pulchella</i>
Nirgundi	<i>Vitex negundo</i>
Panwar	<i>Cassia tora</i>
Ratanjot	<i>Fatoua curcas</i>
Sitaphal	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Thuar	<i>Euphorbia nerifolia</i>
CLIMBERS	
Ar	<i>Acacia casesta</i>
Amerbel	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>
Dokerbel	<i>Vitis latifolia</i>
Dudhibel	<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i>
Dhimarbel	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>
Giloy	<i>Tinospora malabarica</i>
Gudmar	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>
Gomchi	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Golhar	<i>Milletia auriculata</i>
Gudbel	<i>Viscum orientale</i>
Kakoda	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>
Kirmach	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>
Mahul	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>
Makor	<i>Zizyphus oenoplia</i>
Mal kangani	<i>Celastrus paniculata</i>
Palasbel	<i>Butea superba</i>
Pambel	<i>Vitis latifolia</i>
Shatawar	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>
Kukurangi	<i>Calocryptus floribunda</i>

Local Name	Botanical Name
GRASSES	
Guner	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>
Kans	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>
Khus	<i>Vitiveria zizanioides</i>
Lapusra	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>
Paonia	<i>Setaria sulcata</i>
Phulera	<i>Apluda aristata</i>
Sain	<i>Ischnomum laxum</i>
Serem	<i>Eleonurus hirsutus</i>
Marvel	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>
Munj	<i>Briantia munitia</i>
Machheil	<i>Iseilama laxum</i>
Surbals	<i>Andropogon contortus</i>
Rusa	<i>Cymbopogon martini</i>
Sabai	<i>Eulalia binata</i>
OTHER PLANTS	
Benda	<i>Loranthus longiflorus</i>
Raibans	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>
Khajur	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>

Table No. 2
List Of Irrigation Projects-Guna Division

S. No.	Name Of Works	Location (Tahsil)	Year Of Starting	Year Of Completion	Cost (In Lakh Rs.)	Designed Area In Acres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1st PLAN WORKS :						
	(A) Major Works	-	-	-	Nil	-
	(B) Medium Works	-	-	-	Nil	-
1.	Construction of Mola Dam	Mungaoli	1955	1956 H/W 1962. Canal	37.124	5600 Acres
	(C) Minor Works					
2.	Construction of Kalora Tank	Guna	-	1953	13.57	685
IIrd PLAN WORKS :						
	(A) Major Works	-	-	-	Nil	-
	(B) Medium Works	-	-	-		
	(C) Minor Works	-	-	-		
1.	Construction of Kheria Canal	Mungaoli	-	1963	1.76	685

GUNA

(Contd.)

APPENDIX - B

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CD.N.E.S. WORKS :						
2.	Jaganpur Tank	Guna	1960	1962	0.19	50
3.	Barekhera	Guna	1961	1962	0.23	55
4.	Chiphone	Guna	1962	1962	0.146	100
5.	Mahodra	Guna	1960	1963	0.08	40
6.	Awan Tank	Raghogarth	1960	1962	0.20	50
7.	Dhivpur Tank	Raghogarth	1960	1962	0.20	70
8.	Donger Tank	Raghogarth	1961	1965	0.20	80
9.	Rampur Minor	Raghogarth	1960	1963	0.189	40
10.	Munderi	Ashoknagar	1960	1963	0.194	150
11.	Vikrampur	Mungaoli	1961	1963	0.25	380
12.	Ramnagar Tank	Mungaoli	-	-	0.909	300
IIIrd PLAN AND LATER WORKS :						
	(A) Major Works					
	(B) Medium Works					Nil
	(C) Minor Works					
1.	Raising Capacity of Rampur Reservoir	Guna	1965	1972	7.60/ 9.11	1375 Addl.
2.	Remodelling of Bund & Extension of Canal of Kankaria	Chachaura	1963	1968	0.80	192 Addl.

(Contd.)

(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3.	Extension of Khanpura Tank Canal	Chachaura	1963	1967	1.28	500 Addl.
4.	Extension of Jamakhedi Tank Canal	Ashoknagar	1963	1965	0.308	650 Addl.
5.	Extension and Remodelling of Amahi Tank Canal	Ashoknagar	1963	1972	3.48	2000 Addl.
C.D.N.E.S. Works :						
6.	Construction of Nighera Tank	Guna	1962	1963	0.085	54 Acres
7.	Kar-ke-ki-mau	Guna	1963	1963	0.18	30 Acres
8.	Jhangar P.U.W.	Guna	1963	1972	0.17	60 Acres
9.	Magrora P.U.W.	Guna	1963	1965	0.196	80 Acres
10.	Kapessi Tank	Guna	1965	1972	0.068	20 Acres
11.	Rainagir P.U.W.	Guna	1965	1965	0.111	45 Acres
12.	Rest of Gadhar Tank	Raghogarh	1963	1969	0.25	55 Acres
13.	Rest. of Gomukh P.U.W.	Raghogarh	1963	1969	0.34	50 Acres
14.	Construction of Jhagone	Raghogarh	1962	1971	0.25	70 Acres
15.	Kankanheru P.U.W.	Chachaura	1964	1965	0.12	50 Acres

GUNA

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
16.	Chachaura Tank	Chachaura	1963	1964	0.301	50 Acres
17.	Bijiniपुरा Tank	Chachaura	1965	1967	1.53	115 Acres
18.	Construction of R.B.C. Kadwaha	Ashoknagar	1962	1964	0.28	130 Acres (Addl.)
19.	Construction of L.B.C. Kadwaha	Ashoknagar	1964	1965	0.75	150 Acres
20.	Construction of R.B.C. Dhakoni	Ashoknagar	1962	1964	0.175	270 Addl.
21.	Construction of Aklone Tank	Ashoknagar	1961	1963	0.28	55 Addl.
22.	Construction of Kadwaha Minor	Ashoknagar	1961	1963	0.27	50 Addl.
23.	Construction of Sotair Tank	Mungaoli	1961		0.153	56 Addl.
24.	Construction of Pachamnagar	Mungaoli	1963	1964	0.20	100 Addl.
25.	Construction of Kanwarpur	Mungaoli	1961	1963	0.21	80 Addl.
26.	Construction of Sehora Tank	Mungaoli	1965	1967	0.046	20 Acres
27.	Construction of Amanchar P.U.W.	Mungaoli	-	-	0.24	200 Acres
28.	Construction of Jarsal Tank	Mungaoli	1965	-	0.39 0.991	100 Acres
29.	Extension of Sejanmau Canal	Mungaoli	1968	-	0.50 1.53	335 Addl.

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
30.	Karmai Tank	Mungaoli	1965	-	0.397 1.26	55 Acres
31.	Extn. of Umaria Canal	Mungaoli	1964	1967	0.20	375 Addl.
32.	Construction of Jalampur Diversion	Guna	1963	1965	0.095	60 Acres
33.	Construction of Netalpur Tank	Guna	1966	1972	0.50	73 Acres
34.	Rehmodelling of Band and Extn. of Khandela Canal	Guna	1968	1971	1.49	140 Addl.
35.	Construction of Ganeshpura Tank	Guna	1966	-	0.433 0.573	112 Acres
36.	Construction of Sabra Modi Stop Dam	Guna	1972	1972	0.202	80 Acres
37.	Rest of Kamalpur	Chachaura	1967	1973	0.286	45 Acres
38.	Rest of Pachaditheda	Ashoknagar	1967	1973	0.50 1.12	86 Acres
39.	Rest of Mamone	Ashoknagar	1967	1968	0.50	170 Acres
40.	Rest of Phutera	Mungaoli	1966	1968	0.353	41 Acres
41.	Repair to Mohanpur	Mungaoli	1966	1966	0.12	80 Acres
42.	Rest. of Sakwara	Mungaoli	1967	-	0.311	30 Acres
43.	Rest of Purenia	Mungaoli	1968	-	0.26 0.71	26 Acres

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
44.	Rest. of Godhern	Mungaoli	1963	-	2.95	125 Ares
45.	Nayakheda	Mungaoli	1973	1974	0.83	270 Acres
46.	Const. of Semartori	Mungaoli	1973	1974	1.98	160 Acres
SCHEMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION :						
1.	Const. of Gopalpura Tank	Guna	1971	-	8.83	590 Acres
2.	Const. of Ashoknagar Tank	Ashoknagar	1972	-	13.68	885 Acres
3.	Const. of Tulsikhedi PuW	Chachaura	1972	-	1.633	230 Acres
MEDRUM SCHEMES : WORK UNDER SURVEY & INVESTIGATION :						
1.	Makroda Feeding Reservoir	Guna	-	-	144.92	24000 Acres
2.	Bandia Nall _a	Guna	1972	-	58.60	6320 Acres
3.	Malhargarh	Mungaoli	1973	-	53.00	1000 Acres
MINOR SCHEMES :						
4.	Const. of New Samarsingha	Guna	-	-	9.64	390 Acres
5.	Const. of Achalgarh P.U.W.	Mungaoli	-	-	5.077	625 Acres
6.	Const. of Bhadori	Raghogarh	-	-	11.00	900 Acres
7.	Const. of Mali Tank	Guna	-	-	14.84	880 Acres
8.	Const. of Della Tank	Chachaura	-	-	11.384	780 Acres
9.	Repair of Bund & Extn. of Canal of Banda Tank	Guna	-	-	2.84 4.13	420 Acres

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
10.	Rest. of Dhorra Tank	Ashoknagar	-	-	1.425	180 Acres.
CRASH PROGRAMME WORKS :						
1.	Rest. of Hasari Tank	Mungaoli	1972	-	0.962	103 Acres
2.	Rest. of Rohana	Mungaoli	1972	1974	0.889	Nistar
3.	Rest. of Jhangar	Ashoknagar	1972	1974	8.55	40 Acres
4.	Rest. of Lakhor	Chachaura	1972	-	0.552	50 Acres
5.	Rest. of Gorasingwasa	Ashoknagar	1972	-	1.352	196 Acres
6.	Rest. of Haripur	Guna	1972	1974	0.992	75 Acres
7.	Rest. of Batai	Guna	1972	1974	0.213	80 Acres
8.	Rest. of Lachori	Chachaura	1972	-	0.54	50 Acres
9.	Rest. of Kadiwaha	Ashoknagar	1972	-	0.70	300 Acres
10.	Rest. of Sakwara	Mungaoli	1973	-	0.60	50 Acres
11.	Rest. of Sotair	Mungaoli	1973	-	0.615	56 Acres
12.	Rest. of Jaskhed	Chachaura	1974	-	0.214	40 Acres

Table No. 3
List Of Veterinary Hospitals And Dispensaries

S. No.	Institution and Place	Tahsil	Date Of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Veterinary Hospital, Guna	Guna	1919
2.	Veterinary Hospital, Bamori	Guna	15-8-1964
3.	Veterinary Hospital, Myana	Guna	14-10-1972
4.	Veterinary Dispensary, Sirsi	Guna	14-11-1958
5.	Veterinary Dispensary, Jhagar	Guna	26-1-1960
6.	Veterinary Dispensary, Bharkheda	Guna	1-4-1960
7.	Veterinary Dispensary, Kapasi	Guna	2-8-1963
8.	Veterinary Dispensary, Umri	Guna	1973
9.	Veterinary Dispensary, Bamori	Guna	-
10.	Veterinary Hospital, Ashoknagar	Ashoknagar	1930
11.	Veterinary Hospital, Isagarh	Ashoknagar	20-1-1965
12.	Veterinary Hospital, Shadora	Ashoknagar	-
13.	Veterinary Dispensary, Amrod	Ashoknagar	25-4-1960
14.	Veterinary Dispensary, Kachnar	Ashoknagar	1963
15.	Veterinary Dispensary, Kadwaya	Ashoknagar	20-1-1965
16.	Veterinary Dispensary, Dhurra	Ashoknagar	30-3-1972
17.	Veterinary Dispensary, Parsol		
19.	Veterinary Hospital, Mungaoli	Mungaoli	
20.	Veterinary Hospital, Chanderi	Mungaoli	
19.	Veterinary Dispensary, Tidawari	Mungaoli	
21.	Veterinary Dispensary, Achalgarh	Mungaoli	
22.	Veterinary Dispensary, Bahadurpur	Mungaoli	26-1-1963
23.	Veterinary Dispensary, Piparai	Mungaoli	2-10-1963
24.	Veterinary Dispensary, Athaikhera	Mungaoli	1-10-1967
25.	Veterinary Dispensary, Malhargarh	Mungaoli	31-3-1973
26.	Veterinary Hospital, Raghogarh	Raghogarh	
27.	Veterinary Hospital, Aron	Raghogarh	
28.	Veterinary Dispensary, Ukawad	Raghogarh	

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
29.	Veterinary Dispensary, Ukawad	Raghogarh	
30.	Veterinary Dispensary, Bhador	Raghogarh	
31.	Veterinary Dispensary, Dharamwada	Raghogarh	
32.	Veterinary Dispensary, Panwadi Hat	Raghogarh	
33.	Veterinary Dispensary, Jamner	Raghogarh	
33.	Veterinary Dispensary, Barsat	Raghogarh	
34.	Veterinary Dispensary, Maksudangarh	Raghogarh	15-8-1956
35.	Veterinary Dispensary, Ruthiyai	Raghogarh	30-11-1957
36.	Veterinary Dispensary, Awan	Raghogarh	26-3-1974
37.	Veterinary Hospital, Chachaura	Chachaura	
38.	Veterinary Hospital, Kumbh-raj	Chachaura	28-5-1955
39.	Veterinary Dispensary, Teligaon	Chachaura	16-1-1967
40.	Veterinary Dispensary, Sanai	Chachaura	
41.	Veterinary Dispensary, Kotra	Chachaura	26-1-1974

Table No. 4
List of Post Offices, Telegraph And Public Call Offices Guna District

S. No.	Name	Type of office	Whether telegraph and telephone facilities also exist
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Guna	Sub-office	H.O.P.C.O.
2.	Ashoknagar	Sub-office	P.C.O.
3.	Piprai	Sub-office	P.C.O.
4.	Chachaura	Sub-office	C.S.O.
5.	Chachaura	Sub-office	C.S.O.
6.	Mungaoli	Sub-office	C.S.O.
7.	Raghogarh	Sub-office	C.S.O.
8.	Guna Cantt.	Sub-office	E.D.S.O.
9.	Ruthya	Sub-office	E.D.S.O.
10.	Shri Anandpur	Sub-office	E.D.S.O.
11.	Kumbhraj	Sub-office	E.D.S.O.
12.	Aron	S.D.O.	E.D.S.O.
13.	Bajrangarh	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
14.	Bamori	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
15.	Baroad	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
16.	Bhadaur	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
17.	Bhadaur	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
18.	Barkhera	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
19.	Dharnauda	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
20.	Fatehgarh	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
21.	Garha	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
22.	Jhagar	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
23.	Miragwas	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
24.	Mayana	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
25.	Mundra Khurd	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
26.	Mundra Mata	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
27.	Pagara	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
28.	Parone	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
29.	Purwan	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
30.	Pampur	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
31.	Rampur Aron	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
32.	Sehrogi	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
33.	Sanai	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
34.	Sirsi	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
35.	Umari	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
36.	Bariukawad	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
37.	Binaganj	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
38.	Bamori Kalan	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
39.	Lakeri	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
40.	Jamner	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
41.	Maksudangarh	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
42.	Teligaon	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
43.	Penchi	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
44.	Bari	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
45.	Gori	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
46.	Naoni	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
47.	Narkhera	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
48.	Pancham Nagar	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
49.	Pipra	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
50.	Pranpura	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
51.	Toda	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
52.	Bahadurpur	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
53.	Mahargarh	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
54.	Sehrai	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
55.	Ahtai Kheda	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
56.	Singhada	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
57.	Tarai	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
58.	Awan	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
59.	Donger Bijaipur	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
60.	Ramnagar	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
61.	Dhakoni	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
62.	Derurra	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
63.	Endore	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
64.	Isagarh	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
65.	Jhanger	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
66.	Kachnar	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
67.	Kadwai	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
68.	Mahudpur	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
69.	Nai Sarai	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
70.	Panwari Hat	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
71.	Shahdhora	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
72.	Semrahat	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
73.	Tumen	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.
74.	Dungasara	Branch Office	E.D.S.O.

Note.—T.O. Telegraph Office, P.C.O.- Public Call Office, C.S.O.-Combined sub-office, E.D.S.O. -Extra
Departmental Sub-office

Source.—Post Master, Guna

Table No. 5
List Of detailed Agricultural Wages 1957-73

Year	Carpenter	Black smith	Cobeler	Field Labour (Plough-man)	Other Agricultural Labour	Herdsmen
May, 1957	2.50	3.50	2.00	-	1.00	1.00
June, 1958	2.00	2.00	2.50	-	1.00	0.56
May, 1959	3.00	3.50	1.60	1.25	1.25	1.13
June, 1959	3.50	3.00	1.50	1.25	1.50	1.13
May, 1960	3.50	4.00	2.00	1.25	1.25	1.25
June, 1960	3.50	4.00	2.00	1.25	1.25	1.25
May, 1961	4.00	5.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	0.50
July, 1961	4.00	5.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
June, 1962	4.00	4.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
July, 1962	4.00	4.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
June, 1963	4.00	4.00	4.00	1.25	1.50	1.50
July, 1963	4.00	4.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
June, 1964	4.00	4.50	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.25
July, 1964	4.00	4.50	2.00	1.75	2.00	1.50
May, 1965	4.00	4.00	2.00	1.42	2.00	2.00
Aug. 1965	5.00	5.00	2.00	1.33	2.00	-
June, 1966	5.00	5.00	4.00	-	2.00	1.50
July, 1966	5.50	5.50	3.25	2.37	2.25	2.25
June, 1967	5.50	5.50	5.25	2.75	2.50	2.37
July, 1967	6.00	6.00	3.50	2.87	2.75	2.75
June, 1968	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	2.50	2.75
July, 1968	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	-	2.75
June, 1969	5.00	5.50	4.00	2.75	2.50	2.25
July, 1969	5.00	5.00	4.00	2.75	2.75	2.25
June, 1970	5.00	5.50	4.00	3.00	-	2.00
July, 1970	5.50	5.00	4.50	2.75	2.00	2.00
June, 1971	5.50	5.00	4.50	2.50	2.50	2.25
1972-73	5.14	5.00	4.36	2.66	3.22	2.75

Table No. 6
List Of Freedom Fighters Of The District

S. No. (1)	Name of Freedom Fighters and Address (2)
1.	Shri Sitaram S/o Vishvanath Tatke, Tatke Wada, Guna.
2.	Shri Shyam Chand Mandal S/o Kasturchand Mandal, Sadar Bazar, Guna.
3.	Shri Shyamlal Vijayvargiya S/o Jugal Kishor, Badoda, shyampur, District Morena.
4.	Shri Syam Narayan Vijayvargiya S/o Laxmi Narayan, Laxmiganj, Guna.
5.	Shri Choudhari Sugan Chand S/o Hamroomal, Purana Bazar, Mungaoli.
6.	Shri Dharmswaroop Saxena S/o Jayjayramji Bakil, Laxmiganj, Guna.
7.	Shri Gaurishankar Shrivastava S/o Mishrilal, Chauchora, District Guna.
8.	Shri Swami Rakeshji Maharaj S/o Gopinath, Chanderi, District Guna.
9.	Shri Hari Krishna Premi, Guna.
10.	Shri Sardar Singh Chauhan S/o Durga Singh Village Miana, District Guna.
11.	Shri Shivcharanlal Garg S/o Prahalad Dasji Garg, Udasi Ashram, Guna.
12.	Shri Radheshyam Bharagava S/o Dulare Prasad Bharagava, Village Miana, District Guna.
13.	Mrs. Prasannlata Mandal W/o Gyani Chand Mandal, Sadar Bazar, Guna.
14.	Shri Nemichand Jain S/o Batorelal Jain, Village Miana, Prakash Talkies Road, Guna.
15.	Shri Banwarilal Bhargava S/o Hiralal Bhargava Hira Bhawan, Radhogarh, District Guna.
16.	Shri Phool Chand S/o Hiralal Banjhal, Village Miana, District Guna.
17.	Shri Tara Chand Beshakhiya S/o Daya Chand Jain, Village Miana, District Guna.
18.	Shri Sitaram Sharma (Gupchup) S/o Shri Govind Prasad Rao, Village Miana, District Guna.
19.	Shri Rajendra Prasad Upring S/o Jagannath Prasad, Village Aron, District Guna.
20.	Shri G. M. Singh Gil S/o Jwala Singh Gil, Van Ashram, Bajranggarh Road, Guna.
21.	Shri Ram Prasad Chourasia S/o Dhannalal Chourasia, Chauchora District Guna.
22.	Shri Phool Chand Jain Chaudhary S/o Gopalji Jain, Radhogarh, District Guna.
23.	Late Sagar Singh Sisodia S/o Hansraj Singh Sisodia, A.B. Road, Guna.
24.	Late Gopi Krishna Vijay Vargiya, Bhopal, M.P.
25.	Late Ratanlal Premi S/o Soorajbhanji Premi, A.B. Road, Guna.
26.	Late Kodandram, Village Shadora District Guna.

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)
27.	Late Dolatram S/o Narayansinghi, Village Samarsingha, District Guna.
28.	Late Yashvantrao Tumba S/o Babu Girdharilal Nayapura, Guna.
29.	Late Rameshwar Prasad S/o Bhagwan Das, Guna.
30.	Late Rishav Chand Tantiya S/o Deep Chand Tantiya, Guna.
31.	Late Surendra Kumar Tumba S/o Babu Girdharilal, Nayapura, Guna.
32.	Late Motilal Koshal S/o Hajarilal Jain, Aron, District Guna.
33.	Late Tara Chand Jain (Banjhal) S/o Hiralal Jain, Miana, District Guna.
34.	Late Sodagar Singh S/o Khem Singh, Village Jhagar, Mungaoli.
35.	Shri Nandlal Arya S/o Ganpatilal Arya.

Table No. 7
List of Places of Interest with Population Figures (1981 and 1991)

S. No.	Name of of the place	Population 1981	Population 1991
1.	Amanchar	754	N.A.
2.	Aron	9,408	14,733
3.	Ashoknagar	28,736	-
4.	Bahadurpur	1,598	N.A.
5.	Bajranggarh	4,169	N.A.
6.	Chachautra	10,771	13,324
7.	Chanderi	12,528	17,604
8.	Guna	64,689	100,389
9.	Ishagarh	6,251	12,103
10.	Kachnar	981	N.A.
11.	Kadwaha	2,191	N.A.
12.	Kumbharaj	6,246	N.A.
13.	Malhargarh	2,080	N.A.
14.	Mungaoli	12,980	N.A.
15.	Miana	3,715	N.A.
16.	Raghogarh	9,598	17,839
17.	Terahi	N.A.	N.A.
18.	Thuman	1,94	N.A.

Source.—1. Census Report, 1981

2. Census of India 1991 (Provisional Figures).

APPENDIX-C

Table No. 1
Administrative Divisions

Sub-Division	Tahsil	Area in sq. km.	Population		Number of Inhabited Villages	Number of Uninhabited Villages	Number of Towns
			1981	1991*			
1. Guna	Guna	3154.6	2,44,060	3,39,471	478	82	1
2. Ashok Nagar	Ashok Nagar	1298.0	1,17,266	1,81,121	445	40	1
	Isagarh	1130.7	12,277	1,22,809			1
3. Mungaoli	Mungaoli	1224.0	98,445	1,49,243	366	52	1
	Chanderi	1071.2	1,06,063	1,06,084			1
4. Raghogarh	Raghogarh	1226.1	95,123	1,57,935	461	49	1
	Aron	833.8	86,317	91,267			3
5. Chachoda	Chachoda	597.2	55,889	86,379	293	7	1
	Kumbhraj	596.0	75,990	76,008			
5	9	10981.6	10,01,985	13,10,317	2,043	230	10

Source : 1. District Primary Census, Abstract, 1991
2. District Statistical Officer, Guna

* Provisional

Table No. 2
Police Station/Check-Post in Guna District

S. No.	Police Station	Check-Post
1.	Guna	1. Cant Guna
2.	Miana	1. Chek-Post Umari
3.	Sirsi	-
4.	Patehgarh	1. Padon
5.	Bamori	-
6.	Bajranggarh	-
7.	Chachoda	-
8.	Ashok Nagar	-
9.	Nai Sarai	-
10.	Piprai	1. Devpalkhedi
11.	Sadhora (Stbed 1986)	-
12.	Vijaypur (" 1987)	-
13.	Aron	1. Panwadihat
14.	Kumbhraj	1. Mrigwas, 2. Bhamawad
15.	Jamner	1. Maksudgarh, 2. Ukawad
16.	Raghogarh	1. Ruthiyai, 2. Dharnawad, 3. Janjali
17.	Isagarh	1. Sarskhedi, 2. Kadwaya
18.	Kachnar	1. Rajpura, 2. Madhogarh
19.	Mungaoli	1. Sahrai, 2. Malhargarh
20.	Chanderi	1. Rajghat, 2. Bari, 3. Thubone
21.	Bhadurpur	-

Source : Superintendent of Police, Guna

Table No. 3
Particulars of New Tahsils Created after 1971

Name of Tahsil	Date of Creation of Tahsils	Tahsil Head-quarters	Area in sq. km.	Organised Tahsil
1. Isagarh	24.1.84	Isagarh	1130.7	Ashok Naga
2. Chanderi	11.8.81	Chanderi	1071.2	Mungaoli
3. Aron	12.4.83	Aron	833.8	Raghogarh
4. Kumbhraj	25.3.87	Kumbhraj	596.0	Chachoda

Source : District Statistical Officer, Guna

Table No. 4
Production and Value of Minor Minerals
(1975-76 to 1990-91)

Year	Building Stone		Sand		Clay		Murrum		Quantity-Metric tons	Value-Rupees
	P.	V.	P.	V.	P.	V.	P.	V.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
1975-76	1,86,269	14,90,152	26,341	1,05,364	4,411	17,644	5,110	20,440		
1980-81	1,47,062	3,07,828	35,090	70,180	678	1,356	49,915	99,830		
1985-86	2,40,702	42,65,690	1,33,433	20,01,495	1,371	16,452	12,24,545	1,22,45,450		
1990-91	1,37,911	70,49,390	1,12,322	44,92,900	816	28,560	15,951	4,78,545		
Year	Cut Stone		Lime Stone		Misc.		Total		P.	V.
	P.	V.	P.	V.	P.	V.	P.	V.		
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
1975-76	Included in building Stone		333	2,664	6,600	52,800	2,29,064	16,89,064		
1980-81	"						2,32,745	4,79,194		
1985-86	"		117	1,755	204	2,446	16,00,372	1,85,33,288		
1990-91	"						2,67,000	1,20,49,395		

P=Production V=Value

Table No. 5
Tahsilwise Distribution of Village Forests
(1990-91)

S. No.	Tahsil	Area (Village papers)	Forest
1.	Guna	3,15,463	71,660
2.	Ashok Nagar	1,24,803	47
3.	Isagarh	1,13,070	10,022
4.	Mungaoli	1,22,406	11,944
5.	Chanderi	1,07,115	30,492
6.	Raghogarh	1,12,604	9,452
7.	Aron	83,381	3,122
8.	Chachoda	59,715	8,122
9.	Kumbhraj	59,603	7,194
Distt. Guna		10,98,160	1,52,055

Table No. 6
Station-wise Normal Rainfall

Year	Guna	Ashok Nagar	Mungaoli	Chanchora	Raghogarh	Chanderi	Aron	Isagarh	District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1960-61	1028.0	878.0	911.0	1025.0	973.0	-	-	-	-
1965-66	743.0	409.3	574.5	338.3	676.0	-	-	-	-
1971-72	1529.4	1414.8	1472.0	894.3	1285.8	-	-	-	-
1973-74	1404.7	989.5	1147.0	1357.5	1325.3	-	-	-	-
1984-85	1400.1	1490.0	950.5	1233.2	1311.0	1360.0	-	-	1320.9
1985-86	1500.7	1626.0	940.5	1327.2	1304.0	1306.0	-	-	1376.0
1986-87	1679.0	1176.0	1327.0	725.0	1180.0	1734.0	1035.0	1205.6	1117.1
1987-88	1720.0	1199.0	1327.0	738.0	1195.0	1734.1	1035.0	1205.6	1268.13
1988-89	1776.1	903.0	946.0	755.0	990.0	917.5	1146.5	831.0	1033.13
1989-90	776.9	657.0	693.0	571.0	775.0	513.0	675.0	523.4	662.0

Source : District Statistical Handbook, Guna, 1974, 1989, 1990

Table No. 7
Normal and Extremes of Rainfall
Year 1990-91

Rain Gauge Station	(M.M.)													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Guna		16.8	9.1	5.8	2.5	9.4	120.9	368.3	345.7	172.0	17.8	17.5	12.7	1098.5
Aashik Nagar		9.9	6.9	2.8	1.3	3.3	95.8	287.8	255.3	151.4	19.3	21.1	8.6	863.5
Mungadi		13.2	7.1	4.8	1.5	6.1	100.6	320.3	261.3	146.3	15.7	18.8	9.7	906.0
Raghogiri		12.7	6.9	4.3	2.8	-	131.3	409.2	357.6	161.0	16.8	21.1	10.2	1140.2
Chachoda		12.7	6.9	4.3	2.8	6.3	131.3	409.2	357.6	161.0	16.8	21.1	10.2	1140.2

Source : Superintendent, Land Records, Guna.

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Table No. 8
Normal Temperature

Month	1961		1966		1972		1988	
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum
1. January	24.1	7.7	26.3	7.9	25.4	6.6	22.8	3.4
2. February	25.3	8.4	30.7	11.7	25.1	7.4	32.7	4.9
3. March	34.5	15.0	33.6	13.4	33.9	15.3	36.7	9.9
4. April	38.4	20.0	37.9	20.4	37.1	20.5	41.4	18.0
5. May	41.4	25.6	41.1	25.9	41.0	25.0	45.2	23.0
6. June	38.2	26.2	38.0	25.7	40.0	27.1	43.4	21.1
7. July	30.9	23.8	35.9	25.7	33.9	24.4	33.2	21.6
8. August	29.2	23.4	29.4	23.0	29.3	23.3	33.6	22.4
9. September	28.6	22.7	32.0	20.7	23.2	20.0	38.6	20.7
10. October	29.5	17.5	35.6	17.1	33.2	16.8	34.2	14.1
11. November	27.8	12.9	30.3	14.3	20.0	11.1	32.2	6.4
12. December	23.8	5.6	26.1	6.5	25.6	8.9	29.8	5.5

Source : 1. District Statistical Handbook, 1974, 1990

APPENDIX-C

Table No. 9
Area and Population, 1981, 1991

S. No.	Tahsil	Year	Area (in Km ²)	Population		
				Total	Males	Females
1.	Guna	1981	3,154.6	2,44,060	1,29,661	1,14,399
		1991	-	3,39,197	1,79,940	1,59,257
2.	Ashok Nagar	1981	2,378.7	2,40,043	1,27,448	1,12,595
		1991	-	1,80,781	96,362	84,419
3.	Mangoli	1981	2,295.2	2,04,508	1,08,618	95,890
		1991	-	1,49,167	80,130	69,037
4.	Raghogarh	1981	1,959.9	1,81,495	96,563	84,932
		1991	-	1,57,887	84,587	73,300
5.	Chachora Bisagaraj	1981	1,193.2	1,31,879	70,055	61,824
		1991	-	86,372	45,851	40,521
6.	Isagarh	1991	-	1,22,777	65,072	57,705
7.	Chanderi	1991	-	1,06,063	56,415	49,648
8.	Kumbharaj	1991	-	75,990	40,531	35,459
9.	Arora	1991	-	91,217	49,067	42,150
District Total			11,065.0	10,01,985	5,32,345	4,69,640
				11,065.0	13,09,451	6,11,496

Source : Census of India, 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 10
Variation in Population, 1901-91

Year	Population	Decadal variation	Decadal Percentage variation
1901	3,32,963	-	-
1911	3,93,657	+ 60,994	+ 18.23
1921	3,82,083	- 11,575	- 2.94
1931	4,25,442	+ 43,360	+ 11.35
1941	4,76,792	+ 51,350	+ 12.07
1951	4,81,896	+ 5,104	+ 1.07
1961	5,95,828	+ 1,13,929	+ 23.64
1971	7,83,748	+ 1,87,923	+ 31.54
1981	10,01,985	+ 218,237	+ 27.85
1991	13,09,451	+ 3,07,466	+ 30.69

Source : Census of India, 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 11
Decadal Percentage Variation, 1901-91

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1901-11	+ 18.23	+ 21.30	- 29.02
1911-21	- 2.94	- 3.41	- 9.39
1921-31	+ 11.35	+ 7.58	+ 98.71
1931-41	+ 12.07	+ 10.59	+ 30.61
1941-51	+ 1.07	- 2.38	+ 37.72
1951-61	+ 23.64	+ 22.45	+ 32.62
1961-71	+ 31.54	+ 31.22	+ 33.79
1971-81	+ 27.85	+ 25.87	+ 41.36
1981-91	+ 30.69	+ 22.90	+ 80.40

Source : Census of India, 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 12
Sex-Ratio, 1901-1991

Year	No. Of Females Per 1000 Males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	N.A.	N.A.	858
1911	918	920	876
1921	908	906	950
1931	901	903	881
1941	905	903	928
1951	919	917	933
1961	899	901	882
1971	884	886	871
1981	882	882	882
1991	876	875	879

Source : Census of India, 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 13
Percentage of Villages and Population 1951-1981

Year	Less than 500		500-999		1000-1999		2000-4999	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1951	91.96	70.30	6.51	19.39	1.21	6.71	0.32	3.60
1961	87.62	61.67	9.78	23.61	2.13	9.72	0.47	5.00
1971	80.31	49.83	15.30	29.96	3.79	14.49	0.55	4.73
1981	71.95	39.95	21.63	34.86	5.48	17.28	0.78	5.36

(a) : Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages (b) : Percentage of population in this class to total population
Source : Census of India, 1971 and 1981

Table No. 14
Religion-wise Population, 1981

S. No.	Religion	Total	Percentage to Total Population
1.	Hindu	9,34,129	93.23
2.	Muslim	41,502	4.14
3.	Sikh	5,335	0.53
4.	Christian	258	0.02
5.	Buddhist	416	0.04
6.	Jain	20,265	2.02

Source : Zila Santhiyiki Pustika, Guna, 1990

Table No. 15
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population, 1981

S. No.	Tahsil/District	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Guna	38,817	20,626	18,191	39,637
2.	Ashok Nagar	53,524	28,462	25,062	14,641
3.	Mungaoli	37,787	20,131	17,658	22,768
4.	Ragbogarh	34,458	18,259	16,199	18,216
5.	Chachora	17,808	9,313	8,495	14,597
District Total		1,82,396	96,791	85,605	1,09,859
					56,813
					53,046

Source : Census of India, 1981

Table No. 16
Number of Working Women 1981, 1991

S. No.	Occupation	1981		1991	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Cultivators	13,371	13,191	180	20,815
2.	Agricultural Labourers	23,452	23,198	254	27,804
3.	Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs	2,758	773	1,985	3,195
4.	Other workers	4,407	2,052	2,052	9,168
District Total		43,988	39,517	4,471	60,982
					51,200
					9,782

Source : Census of India, 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 17
Number of Cases Registered Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1956

Year	Cases Registered	Couples Who Took Divorce	Cases Rejected
1985-86	14	-	13
1986-87	38	-	37
1987-88	21	-	21
1988-89	37	-	37
1989-90	47	3	36
1990-91	45	1	19

Source : District Judge, Guna

Table No. 18
Number of Cases Registered Under the Dowry Act and Gambling Act

Year	Dowry Act	Gambling Act
1980	-	321
1985	1	111
1986	-	110
1987	2	176
1988	1	420
1989	2	239
1990	2	247
1991	3	326
1992	-	104

Source : Supdt. of Police, Guna

Table No. 19
Number of Cases Registered Under the Special Marriage Act, 1954

Year	Cases Registered	No. Of Cases Solemnized	No. Of Cases Rejected
1980	4	2	2
1985	2	-	2
1986	2	1	1
1987	5	2	3
1988	4	1	3
1989	5	2	3
1990	4	4	-
1991	2	1	1
1992	2	-	2

Source : Collector and Marriage Officer, Guna

Table No. 20
Land Utilisation Statistics

Year	Geographical Area	Forests	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and unculturable land	Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Lands	Misl. Tree Crops and Groves
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1975-76	1,098.2	154.7	53.0	106.4	85.6	-
1980-81	1,098.2	152.7	54.8	104.9	72.3	-
1985-86	1,098.2	152.8	56.1	102.9	60.9	0.1
1987-88	1,098.1	153.1	56.5	102.7	59.3	0.1
1988-89	1,098.2	153.0	56.4	101.6	59.1	0.02
1989-90	1,098.2	153.1	56.9	101.4	59.0	0.01
1990-91	1,098.2	152.1	57.1	100.0	57.5	0.02

GUNA

Year	Culturable Wastes	Fallow Lands	Net Area Sown	Area Sown More than once	Gross Cropped Area
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1975-76	123.1	10.8	556	20	576
1980-81	111.8	11.6	581.4	20.8	601.7
1985-86	100.4	7.0	610.5	35.0	645.5
1987-88	95.2	8.7	411.6	39.6	651.2
1988-89	94.0	9.4	615.0	42.4	657.0
1989-90	94.2	31.2	592.3	33.7	626.0
1990-91	91.8	9.6	623.5	58.7	682.2

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) For the years 1976, 1981 and 1988
—Zila Sankhyiki Prasthika, District Guna 1990
—District Statistical Officer, Guna

Table No. 21
Area Under Principal Crops

Year	Paddy	Jowar	Wheat	Maize	Barley	Gram	Tur	Moong-moth	Sesamum	Soya-bean	Linseed	Sugarcane	Ambodhi (Mesta)	Condiments and Spices	Fruits and Vegetables
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1975-76	3.2	128.6	183.9	26.4	0.9	90.1	3.1	16.3	1.8	-	18.6	1.2	1.6	10.8	1.2
1980-81	3.5	183.2	151.1	34.4	0.5	89.9	2.3	22.8	3.0	0.6	6.9	0.1	2.9	12.2	1.2
1985-86	2.6	125.4	193.8	32.4	0.3	132.0	1.4	15.5	3.2	17.1	18.1	0.3	1.4	22.3	1.5
1986-87	2.2	108.9	164.5	30.1	0.3	139.8	1.0	12.9	2.1	22.8	6.5	0.7	-	19.3	1.2
1987-88	2.2	131.5	187.4	29.5	0.2	127.9	0.9	16.2	1.6	32.8	8.2	0.8	0.35	36.9	1.4
1989-90	1.7	113.1	151.6	32.4	0.1	112.7	1.2	-	1.8	63.1	9.1	-	-	-	-
1990-91	1.8	121.7	182.2	27.5	0.2	150.7	2.2	-	2.4	69.5	9.8	-	-	-	-

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) For the Years, 1976, 1981, 1988
Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishhyiki-1986-87 to 90-91

Table No. 22
Production of Principal Crops

(In '000 Tonnes)

Year	Paddy	Jowar	Wheat	Maize	Barley	Gram	Tur	Moong-moth	Sesamum	Soya-bean	Linseed	Sugarcane	Ambadi (Mesta)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1975-76	2.2	41.9	119.7	23.8	1.2	51.9	2.2	5.5	0.3	-	10.5	3.1	2.8
1980-81	1.8	131.4	60.3	30.9	0.5	35.8	0.9	5.0	0.5	0.3	2.9	1.1	6.3
1985-86	2.2	74.4	177.4	29.9	0.3	101.3	1.2	6.8	1.1	11.7	9.6	1.0	2.4
1986-87	0.7	45.1	124.5	11.2	0.2	68.5	0.4	6.4	0.2	5.1	2.4	0.5	-
1987-88	1.2	103.7	151.3	19.9	0.3	99.1	0.7	6.9	0.5	19.0	7.0	1.8	0.7
1989-90	0.8	66.2	68.5	33.2	0.2	49.7	0.5	-	0.6	29.9	2.4	-	-
1990-91	1.5	84.3	171.8	23.5	0.3	114.2	1.7	-	1.0	51.5	5.2	-	-

Source : Agricultural Statistics (A.P.) For the Years, 1976, 1981, 1988
Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki, 1986-87 to 90-91

GUNA

Table No. 23
Source Wise Gross Irrigated Area

(In '000' Ha.)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total Gross Irrig. Area	Area Irrig. More Than Once	Total Net Irrig. Area
1975-76	7.8	0.6	9.3	2.1	19.8	0.1	19.7
1980-81	7.3	3.4	12.3	2.6	25.6	0.5	25.1
1985-86	12.7	1.3	18.5	12.0	44.5	0.6	43.9
1986-87	13.9	1.1	19.0	13.2	47.2	0.3	46.9
1987-88	14.3	1.5	24.7	15.6	55.1	1.4	53.7
1990-91	18.6	1.4	31.5	23.0	74.5	0.3	74.2

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976-1981 and 1988
Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki, 1986-87 to 90-91

* Net Irrigated Area.

Table No. 24
List of Irrigation Works Transferred to Janpad Panchayat

S. No.	Name Of Work	Cost (In lakhs Rs.)	Design Area		Year Of transfer
			In Acres	In Has.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
BLOCK ARON					
1.	Jhagon	0.25	70	28	1978-79
2.	Rampur Minor	0.20	40	16	1978-79
BLOCK BAMORI					
1.	Magroda P.U.	0.20	80	32	1973-74
2.	Bansakhedi	0.040	27	11	"
3.	Sareta	0.140	70	30	"
4.	Sabramodi	0.200	80	32	1973-74
5.	Saleya	0.33	60	24	"
6.	Bamori	0.010	-	-	"
7.	Dumaon	0.066	-	-	"
8.	Barodia	0.080	45	18	"
9.	Bari	-	-	-	"
10.	Dongra	-	14	6	"
11.	Kakroa	-	42	17	"
12.	Kunwarpur	-	-	-	"
13.	Paronda	0.22	-	-	"
14.	Bamuria	0.010	74	30	"
15.	Kapasi	0.070	25	10	"
16.	Haripur	0.99	75	30	1974-75
17.	Patai	0.210	80	32	1975-76
18.	Umari	-	-	-	"
19.	Ratanagiri	0.110	45	18	"
20.	Dhadhankhedi (Sarana)	-	-	-	1975-76
21.	Kharela	-	-	-	1973-74
22.	Jhagar	0.05	69	28	"
BLOCK CHACHODA					
1.	Chachoda	0.30	50	20	1973-74
2.	Allah Khedi	0.15	80	32	"
3.	Kamlapur	0.290	45	18	"
4.	Kam Kanheru (PUW)	0.120	50	20	"
5.	Lahercha	0.020	32	13	1973-74
6.	Vijanopura	0.53	70	28	"
7.	Badoria	-	19	8	"
8.	Manak Chouwk	-	-	-	"
9.	Thalwali	0.010	25	10	"
10.	Sagar	0.50	70	28	"
11.	Lachoni	0.540	0	20	1975-76

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
12.	Lakhori	0.552	50	20	"
13.	Jaskhedi	0.214	40	16	1975-76
BLOCK CHANDERI					
1.	Mohanpur	0.150	80	32	1973-74
2.	Gorakhala	-	20	8	"
		0.200	100	40	"
3.	Dhari	0.010	-	10	"
4.	Imaliya	0.880	9	28	"
5.	Jarsal	0.470	100	40	"
6.	Sirsodh	0.050	79	32	1974-75
7.	Dungasara	0.010	-	-	"
8.	Singhpur Paoro	0.080	60	24	"
9.	Karmai	0.400	55	22	1976-77
10.	Sother	0.610	57	23	"
11.	Purenia	0.260	25	10	"
12.	Sakwara	0.500	50	20	"
13.	Hasaro	0.962	104	42	"
14.	Godhan	0.47	126	51	"
BLOCK GUNA					
1.	Jaganpur	0.25	50	20	1974-75
2.	Jalampur	0.090	60	24	"
3.	Barkheda	0.230	55	22	"
4.	Karketi Mahu	0.180	30	12	"
5.	Bajranggarh	0.06	09	4	"
6.	Bhujaria Talab	0.060	39	15	"
7.	Chiyon	0.060	100	40	"
8.	Mahodhara	0.080	40	16	"
9.	Nidhera	0.090	50	20	"
10.	Gadger S/D	-	-	-	"
11.	Dholwas	0.030	56	23	1975-76
BLOCK ISAGARH					
1.	Rathala	0.060	80	32	1973-74
2.	Lahodhpur	0.090	85	24	"
3.	Kadwaya	0.550	50	20	"
4.	Maklon	0.280	55	22	"
5.	Ganhedi	0.041	-	-	"
6.	Andhora Chukru	-	-	-	"
7.	Andhora Diwan	-	-	-	"
8.	Baldevpur	-	-	-	"
9.	Jhagar	0.550	40	16	"
10.	Mahidpur	0.041	51	21	"
BLOCK MUNGAOLI					
1.	Mirkabad	0.200	90	36	1973-74
2.	Sihora	0.050	20	8	"
3.	Phutera	0.450	42	17	"

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	Indrasi BLOCK RAGHOGARH	0.050	22	9	"
1.	Gadher Talab	0.25	55	22	1988-89
2.	Awan Talab	0.200	50	20	1973-74
3.	Donger Talab	0.250	80	32	"
4.	Dhorpur	0.200	30	12	"
5.	Gomukh (PUW)	0.340	50	20	1978-79
Total ..		15.556	3778	1516	

Table No. 25
List of Completed Irrigation Projects : Guna District

S. No.	Name of Works	Location (Block)	Cost (In lakhs Rs.)	Designed area (In Has.)	Year of completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Jamakhedi	Ashoknagar	1.39	465	1916
2.	Dhorra	"	0.20	32	1917
3.	Amahi	"	3.48	1012	1917
4.	Pachadikhedi	"	0.50	35	1975
5.	Gora Singhwasa	"	1.350	79	1976
6.	Tulsi Sarowar	"	13.68	202	1976
7.	Rampur Reservoir	Bamori	9.11	2429	1917
8.	Bhandha	"	0.75	111	1918
9.	Belakhedi	"	0.60	364	-
10.	Samarsingha	"	0.79	567	1917
11.	Kalora	"	13.57	308	1956
12.	Khandela	"	1.30	81	1973
13.	Khanpura	Chachoda	1.70	344	1907
14.	Kankaria	"	0.80	89	1968
15.	Tulsikhedi (PUW)	"	1.63	93	1975
16.	Kunwarpur	Chanderi	0.26	186	1907
17.	Fatehabad	"	0.111	47	1910
18.	Kheriya	"	3.24	283	1916
19.	Toda	"	0.250	117	1916
20.	Singhpur Cholda	"	0.098	45	-
21.	Ramnagar	"	0.58	121	1958
22.	Vikrampur	"	0.250	97	1963
23.	Hilagna	Guna	0.069	55	1911
24.	Mohari	"	0.480	263	1916
25.	Gopalpura	"	8.38	144	1977
26.	Kadwaya	Isagarh.	0.24	121	1914
27.	Munderi	"	0.20	61	1914
28.	Bharoli	"	0.360	81	1916
29.	Sakkara	"	0.184	162	1916
30.	Dhakoni	"	0.35	283	-
31.	Mamon Stop Dam	"	0.500	69	1968
32.	Saraskhedi	"	1.08	65	1975
33.	Mola dam	Mungaoli	37.12	2267	1962
34.	Koncha	"	123.60	2269	1973
35.	Keshopur	"	1.78	93	1916
36.	Sajanmahu	"	1.78	364	1916
37.	Umariya	"	0.44	243	1913
Total—			232.312	13647	

Table No. 25 a
List of Completed Irrigation Projects : Guna District

S. No.	Name of Works	Location (Block)	Cost (In lakhs Rs.)	Designed area (In Has.)	Year of completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Rusia	Aron	11.23	120	6/92
2.	Semrakhurd	Aron	17.16	170	6/92
3.	Dehrikalan	"	12.51	142	6/92
4.	Ikodia	"	12.60	81	6/92
5.	Dhorrā	Ashoknagar	3.06	74	6/92
6.	Makroda	Bamori	181.22	5779	3/94
7.	Bandia Nala	"	133.97	2478	3/94
8.	Mali	"	12.35	190	6/92
9.	Bhansatori	"	95.00	1214	6/94
10.	Ari	"	26.10	192	6/93
11.	Dobra	"	14.42	101	6/92
12.	Dedla	Chachoda	17.70	231	6/92
13.	Chachoda	"	13.20	123	6/93
14.	Amaser	"	23.92	71	6/93
15.	Bhamawat	"	14.82	243	6/92
16.	Ghatakhedi	"	15.85	324	6/93
17.	Musreli	"	48.03	421	6/93
18.	Rajgarh Canal	Chanderi	29.44	3095	-
19.	Nayakheda	"	4.51	61	6/92
20.	Sukhanalla	Guna	24.14	327	6/92
21.	Renjhai	"	36.50	283	6/92
22.	Bharroli canal	Isagarh	4.69	162	6/92
23.	Bhensa	"	14.75	160	6/92
24.	Sajanmau Canal	Mungaoli	1.583	136	6/92
25.	Achalgarh P.U.W.	"	6.890	231	6/93
26.	Sanjay Sagar	Raghogarh	1710.00	6100	6/92
27.	Gopi Krishna Sagar	"	1867.39	-	6/92
28.	Barod	"	19.55	344	6/92
29.	Govindpura	"	14.05	214	6/93
30.	Maksudangarh	"	327.27	2388	6/93
31.	Chandenbehat	"	16.66	165	6/94
32.	Sawarinath	"	9.80	109	6/94
33.	Beerakhedi	"	20.52	648	6/92
34.	Gondalpur	"	13.65	324	6/92
35.	Tumankhedi	"	8.63	130	6/92
Total—			4783.253	26831	

Table No. 26
Crop-wise Irrigated Area

Crop-wise irrigated area															(In '000 Ha.)
Year	Paddy	Wheat	Barley	Maize	Gram	Lin- seed	Sugarcane	Total cereals	Total Pulses	Total Oil- seeds	Condi- ments & Spices	Fruits and vegetables	Food crops	Non Food crops	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1975-76	0.01	9.7	0.4	-	2.2	0.1	1.1	10.1	2.2	0.5	5.2	0.6	19.6	0.2	
1980-81	0.1	12.2	0.1	0.03	3.8	0.05	0.01	12.6	4.3	0.1	7.1	0.8	25.4	0.2	
1985-86	0.1	22.5	0.09	0.01	7.6	0.1	0.2	22.7	8.1	0.2	11.5	1.1	44.1	0.3	
1986-87	0.1	24.2	0.1	0.03	8.8	0.04	0.08	24.5	9.2	0.3	11.9	1.0	46.8	0.4	
1987-88	0.1	27.4	0.09	-	8.4	0.02	0.3	27.6	9.0	0.6	16.6	1.0	55.4	0.7	

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years, 1976, 1981 and 1988

Table No. 27
Use of Fertilizer Per Hectare
(Of Cropped Area)

Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total
1975-76	0.83	0.30	0.02	1.15
1980-81	1.08	0.34	0.09	1.51
1985-86	2.23	1.60	0.14	3.97
1986-87	3.10	2.37	0.22	5.69
1987-88	3.85	3.19	0.73	7.27

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988

Table No. 28
High Yielding Varieties Coverage

Year	Paddy	Jowar	Wheat	Maize	Bajra	Total (In '000 Ha)
1975-76	0.4	15.4	7.7	1.2	-	24.7
1980-81	1.0	7.0	11.4	2.3	0.4	22.1
1985-86	1.0	28.0	20.0	3.6	-	52.6
1986-87	1.0	20.0	30.8	5.0	-	56.8
1987-88	1.1	40.5	43.6	5.7	-	90.9

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988

Table No. 29
Number of Agricultural Implements & Machinery

Year	Ploughs		Carts	Sugar cane Crushers		Irrigation Pumps		Tractors
	Wooden	Iron		Power Driven	Bullock Driven	with oil Engine	Electric	
1975-76	1,40,250	749	52,661	136	520	1,132	469	1,124
1980-81	1,20,597	1,540	58,336	216	357	2,389	1,792	1,416
1985-86	1,32,763	3,282	58,418	404	332	3,338	3,146	2,028
1986-87	1,33,442	2,541	57,140	512	314	3,526	3,759	2,409
1987-88	1,00,552	6,516	49,585	-	233	3,745	4,178	2,684
1990-91	1,01,775	9,729	-	-	-	-	-	4,187

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years 1976, 1981 & 1988

Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Samkhyiki, 1986-87 to 90-91.

Table No. 30
Number Of Livestock And Poultry

Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies	Pigs	Others	(In '000')	
								Total Livestock	Cocks & Hens
1975-76	626.1	206.9	18.7	99.1	3.8	5.4	-	-	84.6
1980-81	659.9	191.7	33.2	121.0	2.9	5.5	-	-	57.5
1985-86	665.5	209.0	21.9	290.1	2.5	5.8	2.2	1,197.1	55.7
1986-87	625.3	208.0	19.4	200.4	2.3	5.9	2.2	1,063.1	64.2
1990-91	585.7	218.4	-	-	-	-	-	972.5	72.9*

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the Years 1976, 1981 and 1988;

Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Samkhyiki, 1986-87 to 90-91.

* Total Poultry.

Table No. 31
Volume and Value of Major Forest Produce

(Out-turn in MT)
(Value in Rs.)

Year	Timber		Fire-wood		Total	
	O.	V.	O.	V.	O.	V.
1975-76	8,308	44,69,507	19,299	6,17,802	27,607	50,87,309
1985-86	10,976	66,586	26,794	4,54,390	37,770	5,20,246
1990-91	5,795	1,11,207	19,720	4,72,794	25,515	5,84,001

Table No. 31 (a)
Value of Minor Forest Produce

Year	Bamboo & Cane	Fodder & Grazing	Grass other than fodder	Gum & Resin	Tendu leaves	Other minor Forest Produce	Other items & Commutations	Total
1975-76	9,928	-	2,36,097	2,09,893	35,50,869	4,618	-	40,11,405
1980-81	12,070	-	1,61,391	36,587	42,91,693	3,162	7,66,295	52,71,198
1985-86	1,49,272	-	2,80,603	1,38,682	70,88,762	18,950	-	76,76,269
1990-91	1,00,933	2,99,776	-	2,03,191	9,85,784	-	-	10,89,684

O= Out turn, V=Value. Source : Collector, Guna

Table No. 32
Distribution of Workers

S.No.	Categories	1981	1991*
1.	Population	1,001,985	1,707,619
2.	Main Workers	327,765	492,024
3.	Cultivators	202,921	355,387
4.	Agricultural Labourers	63,019	43,843
5.	Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs.	11,288	6,247
6.	Others workers	50,537	86,547
7.	Marginal Workers	36,089	42,951
8.	Non-workers	638,131	-

Source : Census of India 1981, 1991
Note : *Provisional figures

Table No. 33
Large And Medium Scale Industries

S. No.	Name and Address of Industry	Year of Establishment	Item of Production	Annual Capacity	Investment (In Crore)	Employment
1.	M/s National Fertilizer Ltd. Vijaypur, Guna	July, 1988	Urea Ammonia	7.26 Lakh M.T. 4.45 Lakh M.T.	253.00	788
2.	M/s Gas Authority of India Ltd. Vijaypur, Guna	Feb., 1991	L.P.G.	2,03,000 T.P.A.	305.00	435
3.	M/s Deepak Spinners Ltd. Pagara, Guna	1-10-91	Cotton and Synthetic blended Yarn	1,800 T.	13.21	214
4.	M/s S.K.G. Solvent Extraction (India) Pvt. Ltd. Industrial area Kusmoda, Guna	10-12-89	Crude oil and D.O.C.	60,000 Mt.	01.46	125

Source : General Manager, District Industries Centre, Guna

GUNA

Table No. 34
Number Of Large, Medium and Small Scale Industries And Employment

S. No.	Industries	Number of Units	Installed Capital (In Crores)	Number of available Employment
1.	Large Scale Industries	3	571.21	1,437
2.	Medium Scale Industries	1	01.46	125
3.	Small Scale Industries	4,257	650.84	9,430

Source : General Manager, District Industries Centre, Guna

Table No. 35
Industrial Estates and Rural Workshops

Year	Name of the Industrial Estate/Industrial Area/Workshed	Area Covered by the Estate	Year of Establishment	Number of Industrial Unit working
1985-86	1. Development of Industrial Estate, Guna 2. Industrial area, Kusmoda	2.308 Hec. 4.139 Hec.	1985 1985	1 Unit, Land allotted for 3 Units 5 Units, Land allotted for 8 Units
1986-87	Industrial area, Bamoree, Bugurg	9.104 Hec.	1986	1 Unit
1989-90	Development of Industrial Estate	16.946 Hec.	1989	4 Units, Land allotted for 40 Units.

Source : General Manager, District Industries Centre, Guna

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Table No. 36
Number of Industrial Cooperative Societies

Year	Number of Industrial Cooperative Societies	Total Number of Members	Total Working Capital (In thousand)	Products		Loan or Grant-in-aid given by the Government (Lakh)	Name of Important Centres of Industrial Cooperative Societies
				Qty	Value (Lakh)		
1975-76	31	3,425	40	2,695	13.47	2.70	1. Weaver Co. So. Ltd. Pranpur
1980-81	27	2,974	36	2,312	11.56	2.35	2. Weaver Co. So. Chanderi
1985-86	25	2,768	34	2,450	12.25	2.00	3. Weaver Co. So. Ltd. Ashoknagar
1986-87	24	2,612	33	2,404	12.02	1.95	4. Weaver Co. So. Radhogarh and other Industrial Co. Societies.
1987-88	25	2,768	34	2,546	12.73	1.92	
1988-89	28	3,095	38	2,600	13.00	1.84	
1989-90	28	3,095	38	2,645	15.87	1.70	
1990-91	26	2,812	35	2,707	16.21	1.30	
1991-92	33	3,656	42	2,812	16.84	1.22	

GUNA

Source : Asst. Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Guna

Table No. 37
Mines and Minerals

Year	Building and Road Material				Sand				Clay/other				Mooram			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1985-86	122	240	42.66	1,316	35	133	20.01	617	14	1	0.16	19	7	122	122.45	3,779
1986-87	86	257	15.35	4,896	28	139	8.37	659	12	5	0.33	36	4	2,057	1,202.29	6,960
1987-88	83	364	29.19	2,029	28	110	46.04	410	12	25	1.55	66	4	2,089	83.66	3,230
1988-89	94	237	67.14	1,950	30	74	18.54	314	12	5	1.11	113	7	2,732	546.58	5,668
1989-90	91	268	134.16	2,174	27	106	37.13	825	3	-	0.11	3	7	68	17.04	398
1990-91	71	137	70.49	1,504	22	112	44.92	500	4	-	0.28	5	6	15	4.78	225
1991-92	96	193	109.73	1,755	26	92	46.43	746	3	-	-	10	9	84	33.87	556

Source : 1. Asst. Mining Officer

2. Shankhyati Rastika

Note : A Number of Mines

B. Quantity in Thousand M.T.

C. Value in Lakh Ru.

D. Number of Workers average Daily

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Table No. 38
Benefits to the Labourers Under Various Statutory Provisions

Year	Bidi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment)		Shops and Establishment Act		Motor Transport Workers Act		Minimum Wages Act, 1948		Payment of Bonus Act, 1965	
	No. of Establishment Covered	No. of Benefited Workers	No. of Establishment Covered	No. of Benefited Workers	No. of Establishment Covered	No. of Benefited Workers	No. of Establishment Covered	No. of Benefited Workers	No. of Establishment Covered	No. of Benefited Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1983-84	8	100	2,712	602	47	279	150	750	13	1800
1984-85	9	110	2,881	637	45	269	195	900	13	1,800
1985-86	10	120	3,024	673	44	255	215	1,000	14	1,950
1986-87	12	140	3,553	820	49	285	250	1,200	14	1,950
1987-88	13	150	3,780	921	53	295	280	1,500	16	2,150
1988-89	13	150	4,003	978	55	310	300	3,000	17	2,350
1989-90	15	170	4,174	1,079	52	285	350	3,600	17	2,350
1990-91	13	150	4,322	1,104	56	340	350	3,600	20	3,000
1991-92	12	123	4,332	1,104	65	397	-	-	-	-

Source : Labour Officer, Guna

Table No. 39
Length of Transmission Lines

Year	132 Kv.	66/33 Kv.	11 Kv.
1975-76	-	520	1,120
1980-81	-	520	1,418
1985-86	120	537	2,921
1986-87	165	541	3,214
1987-88	165	570	3,622
1988-89	165	590	3,856
1989-90	165	610	4,030
1990-91	165	667	4,084

Source : Asstt. Engineer, M.P.E.B., Guna

Table No. 40
Number of Electricity Consumers

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Water Works	Irrigation	Street Lighting	Total
1982-83	23,129	5,864	1,117	75	5,316	327	35,828
1983-84	27,321	6,106	1,235	90	5,860	356	41,048
1984-85	32,295	6,369	1,348	101	5,973	379	46,470
1985-86	36,982	6,789	1,419	108	6,630	406	52,334
1986-87	41,918	7,195	1,502	113	7,616	418	58,762
1989-90	64,063	8,147	1,613	144	12,131	439	86,537
1990-91	66,562	8,465	1,613	155	14,440	451	91,686
1991-92	76,142	8,982	1,731	161	15,385	421	1,02,822

Source : Asst. Engineer, M. P. Electricity Board, Guna

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Table No. 41
Segregation of Electricity Demand

Year	Number of Consumers		Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Water Works	Irrigation	(In K.m.h. Unit Sold)	
	Rural	Urban						Street Lighting	Total
1970-71	-	6,632	14.09	6.57	14.58	1.80	22.86	4.04	63.94
1981-82	20,855	14,973	64.53	26.82	64.53	22.42	53.78	8.83	240.91
1984-85	19,019	27,451	97.61	36.25	78.77	26.67	84.58	11.56	335.44
1985-86	30,855	21,479	136.12	46.41	104.72	26.08	85.45	13.16	410.94
1986-87	35,869	22,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989-90	59,035	27,502	477.12	59.83	218.30	32.51	81.78	12.45	881.09
1990-91	62,572	29,114	363.72	62.08	245.02	30.86	384.85	11.65	1,096.18
1991-92	70,874	31,948	-	107.99	385.66	35.56	283.58	61.65	3,530.49

Source : Asstt. Engineer, M.P.E.B., Guna

Table No. 42
Rural Electrification and Towns & Villages Electrified

Year	Number of Towns electrified	Number of Villages electrified	Number of Irrigation pumps energised
1975-76	6	-	-
1980-81	6	552	3,171
1985-86	6	1,499	6,473
1986-87	9	1,660	7,524
1987-88	9	1,763	8,751
1988-89	9	-	-
1989-90	9	1,977	12,131
1990-91	9	1,978	15,008
1991-92	9	1,978	15,385

Source : Asstt. Engineer, M.P.E.B., Guna

Table No. 43
Number of Villages Electrified (Tahsilwise)

S. No.	Name of Tahsils	Total No. of Inhabited Villages	Number of Villages		
			1988	1990	1991
1.	Guna	453	376	431	445
2.	Ashok Nagar	271	219	271	271
3.	Isagarh	170	169	170	170
4.	Raghogarh	302	270	297	302
5.	Aron	160	42	148	159
6.	Mungaoli	205	205	205	205
7.	Chanderi	150	109	131	132
8.	Chachoda	295	253	294	294
Total ..		2,006	1,663	1,947	1,978

Source : Asstt. Engineer, M.P.E.B., Guna

Table No. 44
Tahsilwise Number of Registered Money Lenders

Year	Guna	Chachoda	Aron	Mungaoli	Chanderi	Kumbhraj
1975-76	40	48	-	49	-	-
1980-81	27	30	7	54	-	-
1985-86	10	21	2	20	8	-
1986-87	8	26	2	24	2	-
1987-88	5	13	2	21	5	-
1988-89	11	4	2	16	1	-
1989-90	19	7	2	15	4	-
1990-91	-	3	-	17	7	6
1991-92	10	N.A.	-	11	4	5
1992-93	14	N.A.	1	-	7	11

Source : Tahsildars, Guna District

Table No. 45
Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

Year	Number	Membership	Working Capital
1975-76	184	53,156	297.51
1980-81	148	62,668	490.40
1985-86	150	41,870	183.41
1986-87	148	95,256	922.98
1987-88	148	99,466	960.23
1988-89	148	99,864	970.24
1989-90	148	1,05,675	980.61
1990-91	148	1,08,272	1546.93

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Guna

Table No. 46
Non-Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

Year	Number of Societies	Membership	Working Capital
1975-76	8	462	3.26
1980-81	6	450	5.22
1985-86	4	986	8.80
1986-87	6	639	8.60
1987-88	6	712	8.60
1988-89	6	742	8.60
1989-90	6	754	8.64
1990-91	6	900	15.46

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Guna

Table No. 47
District Central Cooperative Bank, Guna

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Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Deposits	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding
1975-76	728	28.80	291.54	131.25	231.54	222.42
1980-81	358	35.39	458.65	235.48	173.40	347.31
1985-86	777	41.86	910.39	503.51	401.94	601.27
1986-87	938	50.65	1188.52	548.01	566.65	801.17
1987-88	1109	51.96	1365.61	670.73	536.98	931.26
1988-89	1179	54.33	1581.86	734.25	526.24	1091.48
1989-90	1329	54.52	1770.52	940.18	408.93	1199.13
1990-91	1432	94.79	2036.84	1071.68	541.95	980.23

GUNA

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Guna

Table No. 48
District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Guna

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding
1975-76	5812	20.20	257.83	71.17	236.64
1980-81	8616	40.67	401.42	68.78	349.76
1985-86	59561	54.63	683.08	255.00	617.02
1986-87	59568	73.52	793.73	117.74	690.81
1987-88	55721	95.70	954.07	36.80	820.13
1988-89	57982	101.82	1011.03	33.60	915.46
1989-90	60037	116.55	1103.12	38.70	1157.70
1990-91	64246	124.07	1340.05	38.70	1199.02

(Branches : Chachoda, Kumbharaj, Guna, Myana, Bamori, Raghogarh, Maksoodangarh, Aron, Ashoknagar, Isargarh, Mungroli, Chanderi, Shadora, H.O. Guna)
Source : District Land Development Bank, Guna

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Table No. 49
Cooperative Marketing Societies

Year	Number	Membership	(Amt. in Lakh Rs.)
			Working Capital
1985-86	6	2326	32.40
1986-87	6	2584	35.63
1987-88	6	2584	35.63
1988-89	6	2612	36.12
1989-90	6	2644	36.65

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1990, Guna.

Table No. 50
District Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store, Guna

Year	Membership	Share Capital	(Amt. in lakh Rs.)	
			Purchase	Sales
1975-76	1016	2.44	3.82	4.77
1980-81	1092	2.67	19.87	21.79
1985-86	1329	2.89	119.00	124.76
1986-87	1366	2.90	125.85	131.13
1987-88	1366	2.90	141.40	148.34
1988-89	1379	2.91	105.15	108.33
1989-90	1406	2.92	103.40	108.00
1990-91	1906	3.05	126.53	130.47

Source.—District Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store, Guna

Table No. 51
Banking Offices in Guna District

Year	Total Functioning Offices	Of which Commercial Bank Offices
1987	90	37
1988	93	38
1989	106	46
1990	109	49
1991	109	49

Source.—Lead Bank Officer, S. B. Indore, Guna

Table No. 52
Small Saving Schemes in the District

(Amt. In Crore Rs.)			
Year	Progressive Totals		Target
	Gross Deposit	Net Deposit	
1975-76	0.28	0.07	0.20
1980-81	0.89	0.25	0.23
1985-86	2.26	1.47	1.35
1986-87	5.85	4.18	2.35
1987-88	5.98	1.87	2.36
1988-89	8.23	2.87	3.78
1989-90	6.02	0.62	4.50
1990-91	5.06	1.16	3.50
1991-92	5.60	2.46	3.50

Source.—District Small Savings Officer, Guna

Table No. 53
Deposits in Warehousing Centre, Ashok Nagar

				(Amt. In Crore Rs.)
Year	Commodities Deposited			Tendu Patta (No. of Bags)
	Foodgrains	Fertilizers	Others	
1975-76	7,276.2	286.7	400.0	...
1980-81	8,020.3	620.0	307.0	...
1985-86	10,524.1	291.9	350.1	...
1986-87	13,540.6	282.0	650.3	...
1987-88	11,120.0	331.0	1,640.1	...
1988-89	11,117.3	427.9	1,875.6	26,449
1989-90	14,139.4	226.5	3,417.5	...
1990-91	14,022.1	452.0	3,215.3	13,277
1991-92	11,232.0	59.0	3,580.1	54,659

Source.—M. P. State Warehousing Corp. Centre, Ashok Nagar

Table No. 54
Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation

Purpose of Assistance	Sanctions		Disbursements	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Small Scale Industry	101	164.68	92	119.91
Small Road Transport Operators	2	2.88	1	1.18
Others	12	183.04	11	168.92
Total :	115	350.60	104	290.91

Source.—M. P. Financial Corporation, Indore

Table No. 55
Principal Arrivals in Raghogarh Mandi

Year	(In M. Tonnes)					
	Juar	Dhanias	Soyabean	Groundnut	Wheat	Gram
1985-86	380	463	700	30	635	753
1986-87	252	423	722	17	535	474
1987-88	748	572	1195	47	589	1093
1988-89	384	392	1211	31	565	306
1989-90	161	307	857	59	77	384
1990-91	...	304	910	13	58	656

Source.—M. P. State Agriculture Marketing Board, Gwalior

Table No. 56
Principal Arrivals in Mungaoli Mandi

Year	(In M. Tonnes)					
	Juar	Masoor	Soyabean	Wheat	Dhanias	Alsi
1981-82	5,909	561	...	514	1,662	374
1985-86	728	733	70	1,848	2,480	631
1986-87	362	871	64	2,617	3,839	51
1987-88	2,049	1,346	173	3,233	4,831	184
1989-90	748	1,479	671	1,498	3,699	288

Source.—M. P. State Agriculture Marketing Board, Gwalior

Table No. 57
Principal Arrivals in Binaganj Mandi

Year	(In M. Tonnes)					
	Juar	Soyabean	Tuar	Groundnut	Gram	Dhanias
1981-82	317	152	283	105	1,486	1,405
1985-86	87	1,272	54	13	1,962	...
1986-87	46	1,200	13	3	1,962	1,225
1987-88	76	1,669	105	53	1,610	2,212
1988-89	17	2,722	134	79	918	1,720
1989-90	2	1,674	49	9	669	1,150
1990-91	...	2,094	51	2	1,557	2,011

Source.—M. P. State Agriculture Marketing Board, Gwalior

Table No. 58
Principal Arrivals in Ashoknagar Mand

(In M. Tonnes)						
Year	Juar	Masoor	Soyabean	Wheat	Gram	Alsi
1981-82	17,627	1,410	419	9,301	21,209	2,036
1985-86	4,431	N.A.	1,182	11,810	27,654	2,346
1986-87	3,426	N.A.	1,133	15,346	30,346	490
1987-88	12,379	1,194	2,789	18,660	99,392	932
1988-89	1,806	1,123	6,571	16,774	21,200	1,630
1989-90	3,536	982	7,629	7,156	19,665	630
1990-91	6,092	1,381	8,342	14,990	27,913	701

Source.—M. P. State Agriculture Marketing Board, Gwalior

Table No. 59
Principal Arrivals in Guna Mandi

(In M. Tonnes)						
Year	Juar	Soyabean	Wheat	Gram	Alsi	Dhanla
1981-82	7,982	566	3,006	7,502	951	2,992
1985-86	2,039	3,902	4,210	9,553	1,830	4,109
1986-87	3,867	6,054	5,061	10,123	379	5,733
1987-88	1,166	7,195	5,246	12,439	600	15,641
1988-89	3,080	13,647	1,033	7,690	1,463	15,034
1989-90	5,375	15,266	5,855	20,413	748	12,655
1990-91	6,928	13,697	4,482	9,459	708	11,659

Source.—M. P. State Agriculture Marketing Board, Gwalior

Table No. 60
Principal Arrivals in Kumbhraj Mandi

(In M. Tonnes)						
Year	Juar	Soyabean	Tuar	Gram	Alsi	Dhanla
1981-82	387	71	150	1,533	309	721
1985-86	54	1,210	...	2,445	465	2,217
1986-87	18	1,536	...	1,021	33	2,573
1987-88	304	N.A.	60	1,396	114	2,791
1988-89	23	4,922	452	1,997	152	3,038
1989-90	29	2,575	155	1,207	19	2,303

Source.—M. P. State Agriculture Marketing Board, Gwalior

Table No. 61
Principal Arrivals in Aron Mandi

(In M. Tonnes)						
Year	Juar	Soyabean	Wheat	Gram	Alsi	Dhanla
1981-82	6,858	58	67	3,158	877	...
1985-86	1,980	214	439	6,182	998	237
1986-87	1,790	98	850	5,832	193	75
1987-88	7,243	467	1,421	7,690	475	424
1989-90	2,754	648	337	4,884	338	252
1990-91	1,923	671	266	6,967	192	607

Source.—M. P. State Agriculture Marketing Board, Gwalior

Table No. 62
Principal Arrivals in Isagarh Mandi

(In M. Tonnes)						
Year	Juar	Masoor	Soyabean	Wheat	Dhanial	Alsi
1981-82	786	...	...	76	1,462	113
1985-86	33	...	...	34	3,647	172
1986-87	18	9	18	40	4,179	19
1987-88	...	40	85	265	5,464	43
1988-89	27	13	325	503	2,211	100
1989-90	28	4	24	8	1,172	55
1990-91	162	3	245	345	2,584	26

Source.—M. P. State Agriculture Marketing Board, Gwalior

Table No. 63
Principal Arrivals in Piparai Mandi

(In M. Tonnes)						
Year	Juar	Masoor	Soyabean	Gram	Alsi	Wheat
1985-86	334	118	...	1,180	118	327
1986-87	32	65	11	1,288	...	279
1987-88	431	87	...	1,222	2	221
1988-89	10	78	8	4,251	17	2,601
1989-90	57	37	...	453	...	64
1990-91	5	62	144	1,332	3	120

Source.—M. P. State Agriculture Marketing Board, Gwalior

Table No. 64
Principal Arrivals in Shadora Mandi

(In M. Tonnes)				
Year	Juar	Wheat	Dhanial	Alsi
1981-82	1,060	...	883	59
1985-86	372	5	1,505	95
1986-87	300	9	1,001	6
1987-88	426	16	1,322	20
1990-91	1,182	...	448	35
1991-92	357	...	735	51

Source.—M. P. State Agriculture Marketing Board, Gwalior

Table No. 65
Principal Arrivals in Maksoodangarh Mandi

(In M. Tonnes)						
Year	Juar	Soyabean	Tuar	Gram	Alsi	Dhanial
1985-86	173	1,465	204	1,866	...	235
1986-87	207	1,324	56	1,978	17	194
1987-88	842	1,793	156	2,430	25	375
1989-90	229	1,862	24	1,275	1	118
1990-91	140	3,051	369	3,274	67	358

Source.—M. P. State Agriculture Marketing Board, Gwalior

Table No. 66
Surfacewise Road Length

Year	Bituminous	Water Bound Macadam	Metalled Roads	Unmetalled Roads	(In km.)
					Total
1983	459.3	209.1	668.4	529.5	1,197.9
1984	757.5	205.5	781.0	714.4	1,498.4
1985	611.9	212.9	824.8	442.3	1,267.1
1987	617.2	237.1	854.3	442.3	1,296.6
1988	621.4	276.4	897.8	67.5	965.3
1989	639.0	278.8	917.8	47.5	965.3
1990	650.7	300.8	951.5	50.8	1,002.3
1991	652.3	339.9	992.2	75.2	1,067.4

Source.—Sadak Sankhyiki, 1984, 1989, 1991

Table No. 67
Road Classification

Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads/other Roads	(In km.)
				Village Roads
1983	...	291.3	906.6	...
1984	...	291.3	1,097.7	...
1986	109.4	273.4	293.6	250.7
1987	109.4	275.4	293.6	618.2
1988	109.4	276.1	250.7	329.1
1989	109.4	276.1	250.7	329.1
1990	109.4	279.9	269.9	334.3
1991	109.4	284.6	270.1	403.3

Source.—Sadak Sankhyiki, 1984, 1989, 1991

Table No. 68
Routes Operated by M.P.State Road Transport Corporation

Year	Route Distance (In km.)	Total Number of Passengers	Annual Income (In Rs.)
1985-86	56,91,777	30,90,418	1,96,61,360
1986-87	56,45,389	28,33,771	2,14,57,959
1987-88	58,85,106	29,54,736	2,35,88,317
1988-89	64,34,645	34,52,548	2,72,73,029
1989-90	67,38,957	35,05,621	2,91,72,546
1990-91	58,88,452	30,01,512	2,69,29,270
1991-92	56,98,386	22,14,945	2,96,35,777

Source.—Depot Manager, M.P.S.R.T.C., Guna

N.B.—Guna Depot was operating its buses on 59 routes during 1991-92

Table No. 69
Important Forest Roads

S. No.	Name of Roads	Distance (In km.)	S. No.	Name of Roads	Distance (In km.)
1.	Binaganj-Varabada	10.23	13.	Paron-Bisanwada	15.00
2.	Khejda-Mugwas	20.11	14.	Umri-Sartala	10.00
3.	Sana-Bansa Heda	29.12	15.	Sartala-Kherikhata	...
4.	Chauchora-Sonakhedi	6.65	16.	Kherikhata-Mundi	9.08
5.	Chauchora-Chadar	7.14	17.	Baj-Bajrangarh	1.04
6.	Varabada-Neeldeh	4.87	18.	Bilas-Kharagpur	8.02
7.	Bamori-Raipur	8.23	19.	Garha-Bilaniya	12.88
8.	Bisanwada-Sirsi	29.48	20.	Birpur-Gomukh	7.00
9.	Bamori-Patan	14.00	21.	Kherai-Berkhedi	5.00
10.	Pas-Pinar	10.00	22.	Isagarh-Mokoni	10.00
11.	Bisanwada-Dhimarpura	6.29	23.	Imalia-Budi Chanderi	12.13
12.	Fatehgarh-Lakhna Khedi	14.61	24.	Chanderi-Sarotia	9.09

Source.—Divisional Forest Officer, Guna

Table No. 70
Bridges and Culverts

Year	Highways				Other Roads			
	Total	Culverts	Small Bridges	Large Bridges	Total	Culverts	Small Bridges	Large Bridges
1981	203	193	9	1	352	347	4	1
1982	203	193	9	1	359	354	4	1
1983	209	199	9	1	380	374	4	2
1984	218	199	16	3	380	374	4	3
1985	277	258	16	3	398	389	4	7
1986	279	259	16	4	417	401	9	9
1987	304	281	19	4	553	533	11	9
1988	302	282	16	4	619	591	19	9
1989	303	283	16	4	650	618	23	9
1990	304	284	16	4	651	618	24	9
1991	305	285	16	4	789	751	29	9

Source.—Sadak Sankhyiki

Table No. 71
Number of Rest Houses and Circuit Houses

S. No.	Name of Place	Name of Road & length in km.
Circuit Houses		
1.	Guna	Bombay-Agra Road 325/10
2.	Chanderi	Deharda-Rajghat Road 93/10
Rest Houses		
1.	Guna	Bombay-Agra Road 325/10
2.	Chanderi	Deharda-Rajghat Road 93/10
3.	Binaganj	Agra-Bombay Road 392
4.	Ruthai	Agra-Bombay Road 342
5.	Mungaoli	Mungaoli-Chanderi Road 1/2
6.	Ashoknagar	Ashoknagar-Vidisha Road 0/6
7.	Isagarh	Isagarh-Chanderi Road 36/2
8.	Khatkaya	Agra-Bombay Road 375
9.	Jhagar	Guna-Fatehgarh Road 17/8
10.	Fatehgarh	Guna-Fatehgarh Road 43/2
11.	Bamori	Minapur-Bamori Road 10/6
12.	Aron	Guna-Aron Road 35/8
13.	Maksudangarh	Aron-Maksudangarh Road 39/4
14.	Chanderi	Chanderi-Pichhore Road 6/2
15.	Chanderi	Deharda-Rajghat Road 92/4
16.	Chanderi	Deharda-Rajghat Road 102/4
17.	Chanderi	Deharda-Rajghat Road 92/4

Source.—Visram Bhavan aur Visramgrah, 1990

Table No. 72
Number of Automobiles in the District

Year	Motor-cycles	Buses	Trucks	Cars/Jeeps	Taxies	Others	Total
1985-86	2,945	148	450	359	54	4,291	8,247
1986-87	3,373	154	477	418	54	5,096	9,572
1987-88	4,120	159	453	472	63	5,843	11,110
1988-89	5,248	159	459	541	68	7,061	13,536
1989-90	6,525	161	449	613	69	7,868	15,685
1990-91	7,961	162	482	658	74	8,259	17,596

Source.—Regional Transport Officer, Gwalior

Table No. 73
Number of Accidents and Casualties

Year	Buses			Trucks			Cars/Taxies			Scooter/Motorcycles			Others		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1985-86	18	2	16	133	30	95	62	3	59	54	2	52	91	29	62
1986-87	116	28	88	126	58	68	19	27	12	340	2	38	60	15	45
1987-88	15	5	38	69	38	158	45	15	30	16	5	10	156	45	102
1988-89	32	7	71	94	48	89	35	5	39	39	3	47	87	26	74
1989-90	33	3	39	123	27	124	51	10	59	58	5	52	89	27	93

Source.—Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1990

Note : A = Accident
B = Death
C = Wounded

Table No. 74
Passengers and Goods Carried by Railways
at Guna Railway Station

Year	Number of Passengers	Amount in Rs.	Number of Wagons	Volume of Goods carried in Tons	Amount in Rs.
1986-87	5,70,77	54,06,713	753	13149	33,37,189
1987-88	5,80,120	52,81,916	650	14777	32,46,428
1988-89	4,63,271	59,39,263	640	93083	30,83,873
1989-90	4,68,645	61,35,854	649	61381	38,39,141

Source.—Station Supdt. Guna Central Railways

Table No. 75
Number of Post, Telegraph Offices and Telephones

Year	Name of Head Post Office	Number of Sub-Post Offices	Number of Branch Offices	Total	Telegraph Offices	Telephones
1985-86	Guna	24	150	175	22	577
1986-87	"	22	152	175	22	579
1987-88	"	24	151	176	22	631
1988-89	"	24	152	177	22	848
1989-90	"	24	156	181	21	1,043
1990-91	"	24	164	189	17	1,035
1991-92	"	25	166	192	17	1,198

Source.—1. Superintendent of Post Offices, Guna
2. Sub-Divisional Officer, Telephones, Guna

Table No. 76
Categorywise Strength of Employees

S.No.	Category	1976	As on 31st March 1981	1986	1991
<u>Public Services in the Administrative Departments & Offices</u>					
1.	Of Central Govt.	1,093	1,022	1,179	1,197
2.	Of State Govt.	13,712	12,484	10,013	11,793
3.	Of Quasi-Govt. Organisations & Local Self Govt.	1,470	1,896	1,999	3,727
4.	Educational Services (Technical)	43	43	108	123
5.	Educational Services (Non-Technical)	489	522	3,812	4,583
6.	Public Health & Medical Services	4,322	2,348	882	1,433
7.	Veterinary Services	164	183	208	251
8.	Welfare Services by Organisations (Operating on Non-Profit basis)	88	78	112	340

Source.—District Employment Officer, Guna

Table No. 77
Distribution of Main Workers, 1981 and 1991

S.No. Category	1981			1991		
	Number of Workers	Males	Females	Percentage of Workers	Number of Workers	Males Females Percentage
Total Workers	3,27,765	2,83,777	43,988	...	4,14,717	5,53,735 60,982 ...
1. Cultivators	2,02,921	1,89,550	13,371	61.91	2,44,097	2,23,282 20,815 58.86
2. Agricultural Labourers	63,019	39,567	23,452	19.23	78,250	50,446 27,804 18.87
3. Household Industry	11,288	8,530	2,758	3.44	12,795	9,600 3,195 3.08
4. Other Workers	50,537	46,130	4,407	15.42	79,575	70,407 9,168 19.19

GUNA

Source.—Census of India, 1981 and 1991 (Provisional Figures)

Table No. 78
Number, Area and Size of Land Holdings

S.No. Size of Holdings	Number of Holdings		Percentage of total Number of Holdings		Area Covered		Percentage to Total Area Covered by all Holdings	
	1985-86	1990-91	1985-86	1990-91	1985-86	1990-91	1985-86	1990-91
1. Marginal-Below 1 Hect.	40	44	22.73	23.40	20	22	3.22	3.45
2. Small-1 to 2 Hect.	44	48	25.00	25.53	63	68	10.14	10.68
3. Semi-Medium-2 to 4 Hect.	45	49	25.57	26.06	124	134	19.97	21.04
4. Medium-4 to 10 Hect.	36	36	20.45	19.15	214	218	34.46	34.22
5. Large-10 Hect. and Above	11	11	6.25	5.85	200	196	32.21	30.77
Total ...	176	188	...	...	621	637	...	...

APPENDIX-C

Source.—1. Zila Santhiyiki Pustika, Guna, 1989
2. Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, 1986-87 to 1990-91

Table No. 79
Average Yield of Principal Crops

Year	(In Kg. Per Hect.)					
	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Tur	Wheat	Gram
1975-76	719	326	717	726	678	577
1985-86	899	634	724	821	953	953
1986-87	310	396	357	411	788	498
1987-88	586	789	781	768	1,066	775
1988-89	650	814	964	938	836	578
1989-90	462	586	664	424	471	320
1990-91	861	693	912	727	982	758

Source.—Basic Agricultural Statistics, 1966-67 to 1975-76, 1985-86 to 1989-90 and 1986-87 to 1990-91

Table No. 80
Farm Harvest Prices of Principal Crops

Year	(In Rs. Per Quintal)					
	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Tur	Wheat	Gram
1975-76	N.A.	77	N.A.	N.A.	100	105
1980-81	N.A.	119	N.A.	258	184	319
1989-90	500	190	N.S.	663	278	629
1990-91	517	238	N.S.	N.A.	339	579

Source.—1. Season and crops Report, 1980-81
2. Basic Agricultural Statistics, M.P., 1966-67 to 1975-76, 1985-86 to 1989-90, and 1986-87 to 1990-91.
NA=Not Available, NS=Not Selected

Table No. 81
Employment in Public Sector and Private Sector

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector		
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Semi-Govt.	Local-self Govt.	Shops	Commercial Establishments
1975-76	1,093	13,712	731	739	...	2,168
1980-81	1,022	12,484	1,122	774	...	1,623
1985-86	1,179	10,013	1,410	589	...	1,078
1986-87	1,179	10,040	1,915	717	...	1,154
1987-88	1,179	10,936	2,348	775	...	952
1988-89	1,179	11,537	2,481	763	...	968
1989-90	1,185	11,796	2,573	780	...	872
1990-91	1,197	11,793	2,943	784	...	933
1991-92	1,196	11,839	2,755	772	...	1,336

Source.—District Employment Officer, Guna

Table No. 82
Employment in Private Sector

Year	Shops	Commercial Establishments	Hotels	Cinema Houses
1986-87	264	381	232	44
1987-88	290	327	259	44
1988-89	353	340	246	49
1989-90	363	428	262	49
1990-91	369	428	266	49
1991-92	366	432	272	49

Source.—Assistant Labour Officer, Guna

Table No. 83
Working of Employment Exchanges

Year	Registration	Placing	Live Register
1974-75	2,884	361	2,497
1975-76	3,352	201	2,868
1976-77	3,297	408	4,416
1977-78	3,706	428	4,803
1978-79	3,602	375	4,926
1979-80	3,471	392	5,149
1980-81	3,465	275	5,582
1981-82	4,199	728	6,070
1982-83	3,962	704	6,691
1983-84	5,236	591	8,540
1984-85	5,091	442	9,544
1985-86	4,499	705	12,646
1986-87	5,315	272	17,623
1987-88	5,236	301	16,591
1988-89	6,441	542	18,387
1989-90	6,657	382	21,048
1990-91	6,868	309	21,726
1991-92	4,776	259	9,160

Source.—Employment Officer, Guna (M.P.)

Table No. 84
Daily Wages of Agricultural Labourers

Year	Skilled Labourers (Male)				Unskilled Labourers (Male)				(Daily Wages in Rs.)	
	Carpenters	Black-Smiths	Cobblers	Ploughmen	Sowers and Transplanters	Weeders	Reapers and Harvesters	Herds-men	Other Agricultural Labourers	
July, 1980	7	6	6	5	5	4	...	...	...	...
1989-90	43	43	36	18	20	15	24	21	20	20
1990-91	49	55	30	19	19	18	22	23	20	20

Source.—1. Season and Crop Reports, 1980-81

2. Basic Agricultural Statistics, M.P., 1985-86 to 1989-91, and 1986-87 to 1990-91

Table No. 85
List of Government Offices
(As on June, 1991)

(A) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

1. Superintendent, Post Offices, Guna Division, Guna
2. Income Tax Officer, Guna
3. Field Publicity Officer, Guna

(B) STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

1. Collector, Guna
2. District and Session Judge, Guna
3. Superintendent, Police, Guna
4. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Sub-Division, Guna
5. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Nadi Ghati Pariyojana, Mata Tila, Mungwali
6. Divisional Forest Officer, Soil Conservation, Ashoknagar
7. Divisional Forest Officer, (General), Guna
8. Divisional Forest Officer (Production), Guna
9. Divisional Forest Officer (Social Forestry), Forest Project, Guna
10. Assistant Director, Fisheries, Guna
11. Deputy Milk Commissioner, Government Dairy Scheme, Guna
12. Manager, Government Hand Loom Training Centre, Chanderi
13. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Services, Guna
14. Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Guna Circle, Guna
15. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (N.1 and N.2), Guna
16. Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Guna
17. Executive Engineer, Sanjay Sagar Khand, Guna
18. Assistant Engineer, Ground Water Survey Unit, Irrigation, Guna
19. Executive Engineer, (Gopikrishna Sagar) Irrigation, Guna
20. Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, Guna
21. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Guna
22. District Commandant, Home Guards, Guna
23. Superintendent, Land Records, Guna
24. Deputy Election Officer, Guna
25. Labour Officer, Labour Sub-Division, Guna
26. Superintendent/Incharge, Sub-Jail, Guna
27. District Treasury Officer, Guna
28. General Manager, District Industries Centre, Guna
29. District Excise Officer, Guna
30. District Registrar, Guna
31. Food Officer, Guna
32. Sales Tax Officer, Guna
33. Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Guna
34. Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare, Guna
35. Superintendent, Open Jail, Mungaoli
36. Commandant, 26th Battalion, Special Armed Force, Guna
37. Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Guna

38. District Women and Child Development Officer, Guna
39. District Ayurvedic Officer, Guna
40. Assistant Director, Horticulture, Guna
41. Superintendent, Industrial Training Centre, Raghogarh
42. Deputy Director, Education, Guna
43. District Statistical officer, Guna
44. District Employment Officer, Guna
45. Civil Surgeon and Health Officer, Guna
46. District Malaria officer, Guna
47. Deputy Director, (High breed Cattle Project) Veterinary Services, Guna
48. District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Guna
49. Block Development Officers, each at Bamori, Chanderi, Chachoda, Mungaoli, Raghogarh, Arone, Isagarh, Guna.

(C) CENTRAL QUASI-GOVERNMENT OFFICES

1. General Manager, National Fertilizer and Chemical Limited, Vijaypur
2. Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Guna
3. Deputy Manager, (P. and A.), Gas Authority of India, Gail Compressor Station, Vijaypur.

(D) STATE QUASI-GOVERNMENT OFFICES

1. Works Manager, Cycle Industries, Guna
2. Superintending Engineer, (O and M.), M.P. Electricity Board, Guna
3. Executive Engineer, M.P. Housing Board, Guna
4. District Manager, M.P. State Agro Industries Development Corporation, Guna
5. Deputy Manager, M.P. State Road Transport Corporation, Guna
6. District Marketing Officer, M.P. State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited, Guna
7. Project Officer, District Rural Development Authority, Guna
8. Farm Manager, M.P. State Seeds and Farm Development Corporation, Guna
9. Executive Officer, District Antyavasai Samiti, Guna
10. District Manager, M.P. State Nagrik Aapurti Nigam Limited, Guna
11. Executive Engineer, M.P. Electricity Board, Guna

(E) LOCAL BODIES

1. Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samitis at Guna, Ashoknagar, Arona, Binaganj, Shadora and Mungaoli.
2. Chief Municipal Officer, Guna, Ashoknagar, Chanderi, Isagarh, Raghogarh, Chanchoda, Binaganj, Mungaoli.
3. Chief Executive Officer, Special Area Development authority, Chanderi
4. Chief Executive Officers, Janpad Panchayats of Ashoknagar, Isagarh, Bamori, Chachoda, Mungaoli, Chanderi, Guna

Source.—District Employment Officer, Guna

Table No. 86
Administrative Set-up of Offices in 1991

S.No.	Name of the Office	Name of Post	Number of Employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Guna.	1. Assistant Registrar 2. Additional Assistant Registrar 3. Senior Cooperative Inspector 4. Cooperative Inspector 5. Head Clerk 6. Upper Division Clerk 7. Lower Division Clerk 8. Peon	1 1 5 5 1 1 5 7
2.	Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Audit Board, Guna.	1. Assistant Registrar, Audit 2. Assistant Registrar, Audit Incharge 3. Audit Officer 4. Senior Cooperative Inspector 5. Cooperative Inspector 6. Head Clerk 7. Sub-Auditor	1 1 1 3 10 1 13
3.	District Employment Officer	1. Employment Officer 2. Assistant Statistical Officer 3. U.D.C. 4. L.D.C. 5. Peon 6. Chowkidar	1 1 1 3 2 1
4.	Assistant Director of Fisheries	1. Assistant Director 2. Assistant Fisheries Officer 3. Fisheries Inspector 4. U.D.C. 5. L.D.C.	1 5 4 1 1
5.	General Manager District Industries Centre	1. General Manager 2. Manager 3. Inspector 4. Stenographer 5. Head Clerk 6. Accountant 7. U.D.C. 8. L.D.C. 9. Peons 10. Chowkidar 11. Driver	1 10 9 3 4 1 2 8 4 2 2

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6.	Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department	1. Superintending Engineer 2. Executive Engineer 3. Assistant Engineer 4. Superintendent 5. Head Draftsman, Draftsman, Asstt. Draftsman. 6. Steno 7. Head Assistant 8. Sub-Engineer and Work Assistant 9. First Grade Clerk 10. Tracer 11. Peons	1 5 17 1 29 1 3 103 13 22 75
7.	District Treasury Officer	1. Treasury Officer 2. Assistant Treasury Officer 3. Sub-Treasury Officer 4. Ministerial Staff	1 1 6 30
8.	Superintending Engineer, Irrigation	1. Superintending Engineer 2. Executive Engineer 3. Assistant Engineer 4. Sub-Engineer 5. Irrigation Inspector 6. Divisional Accountant 7. Draftsman 8. Assistant Draftsman 9. Tracer	1 7 7 25 1 1 1 6 2
9.	Deputy Director, Veterinary Services	1. Deputy Director 2. Assistant Director 3. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon 4. Veterinary Field Assistant 5. Lab. Assistant	1 3 14 120 4
10.	Deputy Director, Education	1. Deputy Director 2. Assistant Director 3. Finance Officer 4. Planning Officer 5. Sports Officer 6. Assistant Statistical Officer 7. Senior Accounts Examiner 8. Head Clerk 9. Stenographer 10. Assistants 11. Junior Account Examiner 12. Ganak	1 1 1 3 1 9

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		13. U.D.C.	14
		14. L.D.C.	5
		15. Auditor	1
		16. Typist	1
11. District Commandant, Home Guards		1. District Commandant	1
		2. Company Commander	3
		3. Platoon Commander	1
		4. Accountant	1
		5. L.D.C.	2
		6. Chowkidar	1
12. Divisional Forest Officer		1. Divisional Forest Officer	1
		2. Deputy Divisional Forest Officer	2
		3. Ranger	9
		4. Deputy Ranger	12
		5. Forester	37-22
		6. Forest Guards	176+48
		7. Driver	4
		8. Head Clerk	1
		9. Accountant	6
		10. U.D.C.	3
		11. L.D.C.	19
		12. Stenographer	1
		13. Draftsman	3
		14. Peon	10
13. District Statistical Officer		1. District Statistical officer	1
		2. Assistant Statistical Officer	4
		3. Block Level Investigator	1
		4. U.D.C.	1
		5. L.D.C.	2
14. Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare		1. Deputy Director	1
		2. District Auditor	1
		3. Sub-Auditor	7
		4. Gram Sahayak	145
		5. Head Clerk	1
		6. U.D.C.	2
		7. L.D.C.	7

Source.—Respective Officer, Guna

Table No. 87
District Planning Board

For the economic development of the district, a District Planning Board has also been constituted in 1988. The constitution of the Planning Board is as under :—

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (1) President.— | Minister/State Minister/Parliament Secretary.
(Nominated by the Government) |
| (2) (A) Member.— | All M.P.s of the District
(Lower House) |
| (B) Member.— | M.P.s (Higher House)
Government nominees at the particular District. |
| (3) Member.— | All M.L.As of the District. |
| (4) Member.— | Chairman, Zila Panchayat. |
| (5) Member.— | Chairman, Janapada Panchayat in the District. |
| (6) Member.— | Heads of all Development Agencies. |
| (7) Member.— | Seven Social Workers
(Including two ladies)
Nominated by Government. |
| (8) Member Secretary.— | Collector of the District. |
| (9) Dy. Secretary.— | District Planning Officer. |

Note.—

District Advisory Committees and District Monitoring Committees have been dissolved and their functions have been delegated to District Planning Board.

Table No. 88
Receipts from Different Sources of Revenue

Source	(Amount in Lakh Rs.)						
	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. Income Tax	00.29	00.45	00.38	01.17	01.63	03.11	02.98
2. Land Revenue	32.00	70.00	52.00	89.00	43.00	62.00	50.00
3. Excise	57.31	136.41	176.56	225.37	255.76	325.21	353.68
4. Stamps	28.96	71.86	85.10	90.02	111.28	124.48	143.67
5. Forests	151.24	374.13	292.19	268.65	317.44	174.76	64.85
6. Registration	04.07	08.46	09.96	10.62	13.09	15.29	16.30
7. Taxes on Motor Vehicles	14.84	44.92	54.52	59.76	70.65	92.04	102.08
8. State Sales Tax	64.31	156.73	188.20	215.79	676.18	719.23	759.00
9. Central Sales Tax	26.20	38.36	67.87	49.31	60.22	174.18	175.65
10. Entertainment	05.38	17.58	28.69	25.64	19.39	16.17	16.92

GUNA

Source.—District Treasury Officer, Guna

Table No. 89
Bhumiswamis and Other Tenure Holders in the District

Tahsil	Bhumiswami		Govt. Lessees		Bhoodan Dharak		Service Land	
	1980-81	1990-91	1980-81	1990-91	1980-81	1990-91	1980-81	1990-91
Guna	37,268	52,784	10,018	981	5,567	5,718	136	152
Raghogarh	19,373	28,113	2,141	...	35	31	119	87
Chachaura	...	13,597	...	...	...	390	...	375
Mungaoli	N.A.*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Aaron	9,458	19,749	908	60	...	6	73	72
Ashok Nagar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Isagarh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kumbhraj	13,155	15,612	487	7	458	458	49	25
Chanderi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

APPENDIX-C

*N.A. : Not Available

Source.—Tahsildars of Guna, Raghogarh, Chachaura, Aaron, Kumbhraj

Table No. 90
Incidence of Crimes

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Burglary	Cattle theft	Theft ordinary	Smuggling	Kidnapping	Sex Crime	Misc. I.P.C. Crimes
1975	22	38	33	285	136	372	8	9	12	1,072
1980	24	91	47	460	279	563	9	18	19	1,558
1985	2	45	53	395	102	528	7	17	59	2,190
1986	3	37	48	381	120	445	2	17	54	2,153
1987	8	29	60	378	99	332	6	9	62	2,082
1988	2	39	62	406	160	425	8	18	86	2,120
1989	2	35	63	443	73	424	...	18	74	2,572
1990	8	47	65	512	85	572	8	21	96	2,681
1991	3	72	103	519	123	514	17	12	86	3,286

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Guna

GUNA

Table No. 91
Crime Situation

Year	No. of Offences			
	Reported	Investigated	Detected	In which Conviction obtained
1975	1,987	1,964	1,327	1,015
1980	3,049	3,012	2,161	1,718
1985	3,398	3,392	2,665	1,807
1986	3,260	3,244	2,590	1,986
1987	3,065	3,061	2,519	1,971
1988	3,326	3,321	2,697	1,877
1989	3,704	3,694	3,097	2,739
1990	4,095	4,088	3,345	2,970
1991	4,735	4,731	3,994	3,547

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Guna

Table No. 92
Cognizable Crime

Year	No. of Cases			No. of Persons	
	Reported	Investigated	Sent up for trial	Tried	Acquitted or discharged
1975	1,987	1,964	1,327	3,337	654
1980	3,087	3,012	2,161	5,680	887
1985	3,398	3,392	2,665	6,467	1,258
1986	3,260	3,244	2,590	5,970	1,839
1987	3,065	3,061	2,519	6,169	1,601
1988	3,326	3,321	2,697	6,363	1,326
1989	3,704	3,694	3,097	7,856	1,186
1990	4,095	4,088	3,345	8,135	1,428
1991	4,735	4,931	3,994	9,833	1,015

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Guna

Table No. 93
Ordinary Theft

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons Convicted	Total Value of Property (In Rs.)
	Reported	Investigated		
1975	372	372	66	1,23,388
1980	563	563	89	3,98,757
1985	528	528	84	8,20,384
1986	445	445	102	12,85,120
1987	332	332	57	7,47,059
1988	425	425	59	12,13,377
1989	424	424	182	18,42,468
1990	572	572	28	16,49,116
1991	514	514	36	22,29,681

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Guna

Table No. 94
Property Stolen

Year	No. of Cases in which Property was		Total Value of Property (In Rs.)	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
1975	853	322	8,08,802	1,90,047
1980	1,329	452	23,61,440	6,05,921
1985	1,073	525	21,81,355	8,88,460
1986	984	453	26,49,020	13,92,092
1987	846	403	69,87,188	9,57,760
1988	979	513	2,80,98,406	8,71,115
1989	977	471	3,33,48,876	12,83,150
1990	1,225	456	39,66,138	16,22,190
1991	1,992	428	42,17,726	17,46,259

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Guna

Table No. 95
Miscellaneous Theft

Year	Theft of				
	Copper Wire	Cattle	Cycles	Motor Cycles and Accessories	Fire Arms
1975	...	136	40	2	3
1980	2	279	59	3	5
1985	...	102	69	6	2
1986	...	120	40	3	5
1987	...	99	25	...	3
1988	1	107	33	9	8
1989	...	73	16	5	5
1990	...	92	48	8	10
1991	...	120	27	12	6

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Guna

Table No. 96
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	21	83	18	25	221	35
1980	54	321	6	66	630	17
1985	105	111	14	120	360	79
1986	75	110	12	83	414	45
1987	88	176	9	86	668	21
1988	55	420	6	62	1129	37
1989	54	239	3	65	956	15
1990	80	253	4	86	900	13
1991	71	326	...	90	1043	...

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Guna

Table No. 97
Strength of Civil Police

Year	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force				Total
	S.P., A.S.P., Dy. S.P.	T.I., S.I., A.S.I.	Head Constables	Constables	
1975	4	46	102	553	705
1980	5	68	142	662	877
1985	5	91	165	748	1,009
1986	5	95	173	765	1,038
1987	5	111	218	734	1,068
1988	5	112	221	740	1,078
1989	6	109	222	744	1,081
1990	6	114	217	736	1,073
1991	6	114	217	736	1,073

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Guna

Table No. 98
Home Guards Trained

Year	Camps Organised	Duration of Training Periods		Home Guards Trained
		From	To	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1975-76	2	28-12-74	7-3-75	28
		9-12-75	21-2-76	15
1976-77	1	20-12-76	31-1-77	24
1977-78	1	2-1-78	10-2-78	50
1978-79	2	1-1-79	12-2-79	43
		19-2-79	31-3-79	50

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1979-80	2	3-10-79	15-11-79	49
		20-11-79	31-12-79	51
1980-81	2	14-4-80	23-5-80	25
		20-2-81	31-3-81	50
1981-82	2	9-11-81	19-12-81	25
		19-2-82	31-3-82	40
1982-83	2	10-1-83	22-2-83	35
		24-2-83	31-3-83	37
1983-84	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1984-85	3	1-5-84	12-6-84	17
		25-9-84	9-11-84	18
		28-1-85	15-3-85	43
1985-86	1	3-10-85	9-11-85	8
1986-87	3	12-5-86	24-6-86	12
		16-9-86	28-10-86	23
		15-2-87	28-3-87	20
1987-88	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1988-89	2	1-10-88	18-11-88	14
		20-2-89	31-3-89	21
1989-90	1	21-8-89	3-10-89	12
1990-91	2	1-11-90	7-12-90	1
		25-12-90	31-1-91	16
1991-92	2	10-4-91	15-5-91	56
		29-4-91	...	40

Source.—District Commandant, Home Guards, Guna

Table No. 99
Prisoners Population According to Religion

Year	Population			
	Christians		Muslims	Hindus & Sikhs
	Anglo Indians	Indian Christians		
1975	...	...	10	216
1980	...	1	9	203
1985	...	...	14	244
1986	...	...	10	178
1987	...	...	11	176
1988	...	1	16	162
1989	...	...	18	160
1990	...	...	12	74
1991	...	2	6	119

Source.—Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Guna

Table No. 100
Prisoners Population According to Length of Sentence

Length of Sentence	Number of Prisoners									
	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Below 1 month	25	24	28	20	2	11	11	15	18	
1-3 months	39	30	40	17	9	14	3	12	12	
3-6 months	21	19	26	40	25	25	10	11	30	
6 months to 1 year	28	27	44	39	33	20	21	10	26	
1-2 years	27	23	39	26	40	17	23	8	6	
2-5 years	32	32	25	11	22	23	12	3	2	
Above 10 years	21	20	5	21	13	14	16	14	18	
Transportation for Life.	33	37	51	13	43	63	89	14	15	
Death Sentence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Source.—Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Guna

Table No. 101
Number of Prisoners

Year	Prisoners at the beginning of the year			Received during the year			Total		
	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
1975	18	...	18	221	2	223	239	2	241
1980	19	...	19	240	5	245	259	5	264
1985	21	...	21	196	...	196	217	...	217
1986	12	...	12	255	6	261	267	6	273
1987	18	...	18	187	2	189	205	2	207
1988	14	...	14	186	1	187	200	1	201
1989	13	...	13	198	3	201	211	3	214
1990	18	...	18	184	1	185	202	1	203
1991	13	...	13	88	3	91	101	3	104

Year	Discharged from all causes			Remaining at the end of the year			Total daily average of Prisoners		
	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
1975	224	2	226	15	...	15	9.70	0.04	9.74
1980	239	5	244	20	...	20	12.45	0.02	12.47
1985	205	...	205	12	...	12	10.00	0.03	10.3
1986	249	6	255	18	...	18	17.46	0.05	17.19
1987	191	2	193	14	...	14	16.01	0.08	16.9
1988	187	1	188	13	...	13	21.64	0.06	21.70
1989	193	3	196	18	...	18	13.04	0.01	13.41
1990	189	1	190	13	...	13	6.32	0.03	6.35
1991	194	3	197	7	...	7	11.28	0.05	11.33

Source.—Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Guna

Table No. 102
Criminal Cases Under

Year	I.P.C.	Cr. P.C.	Special and Local Laws
1975	4,502	1,504	NIL
1980	5,122	2,460	NIL
1985	6,240	2,802	NIL
1986	8,460	2,448	NIL
1987	9,539	2,522	NIL
1988	4,581	2,136	NIL
1989	5,056	2,465	NIL
1990	13,037	3,495	NIL
1991	15,703	3,658	NIL

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Guna

Table No. 103
Disposal of Cases

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1975	2,160	6,096	4,200	12,001
1980	4,542	7,582	4,860	18,822
1985	4,322	9,042	4,445	22,440
1986	1,866	10,909	2,260	18,298
1987	2,420	12,061	5,020	18,040
1988	1,860	6,717	2,001	14,080
1989	1,520	7,521	1,836	12,960
1990	2,351	16,532	2,460	24,498
1991	2,460	19,361	2,829	24,940

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Guna

Table No. 104
No. of Persons Convicted

Year	Affecting Human Body	Affecting Public Health	Against Property	Relating to Religion
1975	1,700	1,300	1200	...
1980	2,861	1,002	997	...
1985	2,446	1,220	779	...
1986	1,261	560	439	...
1987	2,221	1,470	1329	...
1988	1,112	561	328	...
1989	1,002	534	300	...
1990	1,220	840	400	...
1991	1,340	961	528	...

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Guna

Table No. 105
No. of Persons Punished

Year	Imprisonment	Fines Imposed	Security Taken	Dealt with under Borstal Act	Death Sentence
1975	849	721	58	...	...
1980	841	920	41	...	...
1985	740	841	62	...	...
1986	402	740	51	...	...
1987	803	1201	19	...	...
1988	321	541	21	...	...
1989	210	560	40	...	...
1990	260	400	29	...	...
1991	601	432	22	...	...

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Guna

Table No. 106
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
1975	2,960	740	...	...
1980	4,210	540	...	...
1985	3,942	460	...	...
1986	2,860	441	...	...
1987	3,950	601	...	...
1988	5,260	802	...	...
1989	3,960	702	...	...
1990	4,042	641	...	...
1991	3,897	703	...	...

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Guna

Table No. 107
Amount of Fines

Year	Imposed	Realised	(In Rs.)
			Written off
1975	89,210	64,210	1,800
1980	68,743	72,900	...
1985	8,92,221	42,300	2,401
1986	7,14,300	51,510	1,109
1987	8,29,322	86,100	1,100
1988	6,26,724	83,500	...
1989	7,98,140	30,050	...
1990	19,54,010	25,990	...
1991	6,42,005	24,400	...

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Guna

Table No. 108
No. of Civil Suits

Year	Suits for Money and Movable Property		Title and other Suits
1975	118		420
1980	320		716
1985	258		1,095
1986	316		1,295
1987	240		998
1988	262		1,006
1989	261		916
1990	192		829
1991	204		1,195

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Guna

Table No. 109
Disposal of Suits

Year	Suits disposed off by		
	District Courts	Subordinate Civil Courts	Courts of Small Causes
1975	199	420	20
1980	102	599	18
1985	319	904	12
1986	218	1,292	24
1987	292	1,304	54
1988	399	1,403	66
1989	495	1,605	99
1990	400	1,601	77
1991	320	1,320	80

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Guna

Table No. 110
Duration Of Cases

Year	Without Trial	Exparte	Admission	Compromised	After Full Trial	Referred to Arbitration
1975	1,500	1,801	2,004	8,009	1,800	909
1980	1,801	2,231	2,333	9,988	1,702	899
1985	2,085	2,509	4,392	7,884	1,604	750
1986	5,024	2,499	4,994	6,985	1,698	659
1987	8,040	3,441	5,314	7,683	2,004	960
1988	10,020	4,294	4,142	6,775	7,082	852
1989	12,020	5,324	5,383	5,800	6,154	763
1990	14,940	5,314	4,302	6,784	9,807	851
1991	16,831	8,299	4,898	4,887	8,907	7,501

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Guna

Table No. 111
Pending Suits and their Disposal

Year	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1. Pending at the Beginning	3,900	3,885	6,906	7,486	7,875	8,337	8,848	9,308	10,190
2. Instituted	542	2,607	1,108	1,018	1,048	1,102	1,225	1,705	1,660
3. Revived	...	1,002	69	71	75	80	40	75	58
4. Otherwise Received	100	145	55	64	55	45	25	55	65
5. Total	4,524	7,639	8,138	8,639	9,053	9,664	10,138	11,143	11,973
6. Disposed by Transfer	41	72	92	79	71	84	74	95	116
7. Otherwise Disposed	598	661	560	685	645	732	756	858	961
8. Pending at the end	3,885	6,906	7,486	7,875	8,337	8,848	9,308	10,190	10,896

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Guna

Table No. 112
Appellate Cases

Year	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
REGULAR APPEALS									
1. Pending at the Beginning		501	656	748	856	818	919	929	1,016
2. Instituted and Reinstated		501	656	748	856	818	919	929	1,016
3. Otherwise Received		199	200	167	148	144	283	233	140
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS									
1. Pending at the Beginning		369	317	364	454	544	473	500	651
2. Instituted and Reinstated		92	91	118	159	160	144	240	217
3. Otherwise Received		99	88	219	149	140	131	210	247

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Guna

Table No. 113
Population of Municipalities

S.No.	Name of Municipality	1981	1991*
1.	Guna	60,255	100,389
2.	Isagarh	...	12,103
3.	Chanderi	12,528	19,383
4.	Ashoknagar	28,736	42,140
5.	Raghogarh	9,598	17,859
6.	Mungaoli	12,930	18,047
7.	Kumbhraj	...	9,125
8.	Aron	...	14,733
9.	Chachaura-Binaganj	10,771	15,232

Source.—Census of India 1981, 1991

* Provisional Figures

Table No. 114
Income & Expenditure of Guna Municipality

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads						(In Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Work	Veterinary	Street Lighting	Water Supply	Roads	
1980-81	25,32,864	27,98,722	18,79,835	5,01,862	480	1,47,444	79,856	1,89,246	
1985-86	51,48,109	53,14,502	40,71,540	2,00,482	480	4,23,929	70,332	5,47,739	
1986-87	58,91,005	54,85,576	40,26,826	2,62,189	480	3,29,796	1,35,384	7,38,101	
1987-88	64,29,821	63,20,793	44,36,182	1,18,042	480	2,98,858	1,28,602	13,38,629	GUNA
1988-89	68,82,980	69,33,722	40,66,170	9,95,220	480	5,01,701	1,32,521	12,77,630	
1989-90	89,96,643	83,61,489	62,45,834	12,21,318	480	4,27,968	1,44,834	3,21,055	
1990-91	1,16,72,386	1,09,42,414	79,44,651	18,32,709	480	3,74,877	1,38,940	6,57,755	
1991-92	1,39,80,335	1,21,83,613	84,88,203	12,84,308	480	4,95,030	2,39,032	16,76,560	

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Guna

Table No. 115
Income & Expenditure of Isarguh Municipality

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads				(In Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Street Lighting	Water Supply		
1985-86	3,30,065	3,59,139	32,635	25,153	9,533		
1986-87	3,67,509	4,02,695	42,686	26,060	61,836		
1987-88	4,75,721	5,71,859	38,672	43,538	96,029		
1988-89	4,34,304	4,96,486	35,906	40,612	3,547		
1989-90	6,67,770	7,43,643	36,803	40,145	71,563		
1990-91	6,23,267	6,82,950	34,870	34,214	76,930		
1991-92	9,51,799	9,61,796	45,340	40,532	39,925		

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Isarguh

APPENDIX-C

Table No. 116
Income & Expenditure Of Chachaura-Binaganj Municipality

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads					(In Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	Education	Water Supply	Roads
1980-81	3,33,031	2,47,008	16,02,395	4,359	22,043	2,30,408	36,692	2,598
1985-86	6,90,485	6,15,509	1,75,715	30,572	76,231	1,75,392	57,060	1,00,539
1986-87	8,60,894	8,80,238	1,73,353	37,874	1,07,581	2,10,560	58,070	2,92,798
1987-88	10,89,667	10,82,824	3,51,482	90,829	80,945	2,49,285	2,39,033	71,250
1988-89	15,25,702	14,43,195	3,55,074	1,30,880	1,03,649	2,94,740	4,12,807	1,46,045
1989-90	18,91,854	18,31,260	2,18,350	66,614	96,683	12,61,859	4,89,699	3,90,513
1990-91	10,44,316	9,65,422	2,37,001	53,162	63,865	3,16,318	1,86,869	1,08,207
1991-92	22,26,339	18,16,112	3,88,695	77,567	1,26,751	4,19,586	3,09,375	5,00,138

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Chachaura-Binaganj

Table No. 117
Income & Expenditure of Mungaoli Municipality

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads					(In Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Veterinary	Street Lighting	Water Supply	Roads	
1985-86	11,37,664	11,05,359	2,67,332	480	27,205	1,87,932	87,910	
1986-87	10,82,475	11,08,963	2,62,219	480	72,073	3,77,830	1,35,846	
1987-88	17,43,460	13,98,752	3,09,206	480	42,970	2,65,732	1,70,261	
1988-89	15,79,214	18,80,253	4,15,646	480	48,515	3,24,977	4,63,566	
1989-90	17,10,356	16,45,420	4,64,801	480	56,372	3,10,504	1,46,731	
1990-91	15,45,354	14,61,255	44,64,723	480	42,476	1,89,275	1,38,429	
1991-92	20,90,849	16,84,430	6,24,188	480	84,690	2,17,559	1,46,719	

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Mungaoli

Table No. 118
Income & Expenditure of Chanderi Municipality

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads			
	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Public Health (in lakhs)	Street Lighting (in lakhs)	Education (in lakhs)	Water Supply (in lakhs)
1985-86	8,15,097	6,56,372	2.12	0.315	0.25	1.74
1986-87	7,53,126	7,21,107	1.93	0.301	0.21	2.28
1987-88	10,20,831	9,61,282	1.40	0.48	0.19	1.98
1988-89	10,06,421	9,86,204	1.99	0.402	0.29	1.85
1989-90	15,65,605	14,89,147	2.94	0.38	0.42	1.23
1990-91	15,20,197	15,70,459	...	2.50	...	1.00
1991-92	...	...	...	3.60	...	1.2

GUNA

Source—District Statistical Officer, Guna

Table No. 119
Income & Expenditure of Other Municipalities

Year	Ashoknagar		Raghogarh		Aron		Kumbhrai	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1980-81	19,20,048	19,01,104	3,02,323	2,33,469	...	...	...	...
1985-86	27,88,200	28,68,174	3,72,574	4,36,701	14,13,189	13,72,160	...	...
1986-87	...	32,16,218	8,11,800	8,99,388	15,85,267	15,24,823	...	...
1987-88	35,54,611	32,35,436	13,90,248	13,90,248	21,85,267	21,84,412	7,50,609	8,22,640
1988-89	54,42,878	45,49,265	11,69,354	11,67,653	16,82,326	24,20,653	7,68,316	4,84,497
1989-90	47,08,442	43,12,325	5,73,528	7,60,778	15,89,839	29,33,031	9,23,107	...
1990-91	58,19,185	47,20,134	7,77,036	8,05,772	30,24,320	30,22,865	7,37,095	7,76,630

Source—District Statistical Officer, Guna

APPENDIX-C

Table No. 120
Gram Panchayats And Janpad Panchayats

Year	Number of Villages	Number of Gram Panchayats	Number of Janpad Panchayats
1985-86	2,274	446	9
1986-87	2,274	446	9
1987-88	2,274	454	9
1988-89	2,274	454	9
1989-90	2,274	577	9

Source.—Zila Shankhyiki Pustika—1990

Table No. 121
Growth Of Literacy in 1981, and 1991

Census Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1981 (District)	16.96	21.58	4.93	49.72	62.10	35.60	21.59	32.47	9.26
1991 (District) Provisional	21.3	33.1	7.8	54.5	63.9	40.2	27.3	39.0	24.2
Tahsilwise:									
1. Isagarh Tahsil	27.59	24.39	11.72	62.7	56.47	28.57	29.15	43.15	14.1
2. Chanderi Tahsil	19.39	30.92	6.19	51.51	64.03	37.66	25.25	36.90	12.01
3. Guna Tahsil	19.65	30.88	6.98	54.44	64.20	43.38	29.95	40.75	17.74
4. Ashoknagar Tahsil	26.06	38.90	9.18	56.57	65.35	46.74	32.41	45.01	18.02
5. Raghogarh Tahsil	19.84	30.67	27.43	44.60	55.17	31.83	23.65	34.52	11.09
6. Mungaoli Tahsil	25.79	38.48	11.85	55.13	65.87	42.75	29.34	41.78	14.90
7. Kumbhraj Tahsil	14.58	24.07	3.69	49.69	61.61	36.50	18.80	28.51	7.70
8. Aron Tahsil	18.14	28.68	5.85	42.70	54.50	29.22	22.11	32.82	9.65
9. Chachaura-Binaganj Tahsil	16.54	26.89	4.84	51.13	64.17	36.34	22.64	33.84	10.39

Source.—1. Census of India, 1981
2. Census of India, 1991 (Provisional Figures)

Table No. 122
Progress of Girls Education

Year	No. of Primary Schools	No. of Students	No. of Middle Schools	No. of Students	No. of High/ H.S.S./ Junior Colleges	No. of Students
1986-87	60	41,357	19	5,058	8	1,436
1987-88	60	44,525	19	5,042	9	1,606
1988-89	60	46,997	19	5,867	9	2,176
1989-90	62	48,916	21	6,810	9	2,808
1990-91	62	50,338	21	6,896	9	3,211
1991-92	62	51,542	21	7,400	10	3,454
1992-93	62	57,198	21	7,477	10	3,506

Source.—Deputy Director, Education, District Guna

Table No. 123
Scholarships Awarded to Scheduled Caste and
Schedule Tribe Students

Year	Pre-matric			Amount Distributed (Rs.)	Pre-matric			Amount Distributed (Rs.)
	No. of Scholarship Holders				No. of Scholarship Holders			
	S.T.	S.C.	Total		S.T.	S.C.	Total	
1975-76	109	1,155	1,264	1,13,385	2	126	126	16,575
1980-81	114	2,492	2,492	4,22,850	8	126	134	83,674
1985-86	121	4,834	4,834	6,94,330	4	154	158	75,000
1986-87	435	3,490	3,490	7,75,755	11	300	311	2,05,004
1987-88	497	3,768	3,768	8,32,096	10	255	243	1,20,149
1988-89	689	5,515	5,515	10,98,163	18	434	452	2,97,141
1989-90	1078	6,416	6,416	14,33,520	19	464	484	3,91,534
1990-91	1880	8,049	8,049	15,78,818	25	511	536	3,94,843
1991-92	1950	8,356	8,356	16,20,284	26	542	568	3,22,881

Source.—District Officer, Tribal Welfare, Guna

Table No. 124
No. of S.C. And S.T. Students in the Educational Institutions

Year	Primary		Middle		Higher Secondary	
	S.C.*	S.T.**	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1980-81						
1985-86	21,166	6,760	3,562	498	824	64
1986-87	21,822	7,781	3,581	470	721	90
1987-88	22,746	8,546	3,580	547	992	137
1988-89	23,712	9,987	4,208	653	1,052	141
1989-90	25,611	10,034	4,221	698	1,446	136

Source.—Zila Sanhikiya Postika, Guna

* Scheduled Castes

** Scheduled Tribes.

Table No. 125
Progress of Pre-Primary Education

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers
		Boys	Girls	
1985-86	1	35	26	1
1986-87	1	39	39	2
1987-88	1	47	32	1
1988-89	1	42	23	1
1989-90	1	40	29	12
1990-91	1	41	36	3
1991-92	1	46	34	3

Source.—Deputy Director, Education, District Guna

Table No. 126
Progress of Primary Education

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Males	Females
1985-86	1,185	60	86,430	30,315	2,268	363
1986-87	1,203	60	88,796	41,357	2,277	361
1987-88	1,229	60	91,910	44,225	2,272	449
1988-89	1,356	60	92,031	46,287	2,226	480
1989-90	1,245	62	95,963	48,916	2,300	669
1990-91	1,308	62	93,329	50,338	2,587	714
1991-92	1,816	62	94,238	51,542	2,592	732

Source.—Deputy Director, Education, District Guna

Table No. 127
Progress of Middle Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Males	Females
1985-86	170	19	22,626	2,362	743	158
1986-87	180	19	22,746	5,058	747	144
1987-88	194	19	22,980	5,052	754	170
1988-89	202	19	24,816	5,867	759	175
1989-90	214	21	25,907	6,810	789	251
1990-91	220	21	26,740	6,896	800	271
1991-92	227	21	26,986	7,496	797	257

Source.—Deputy Director, Education, District Guna

Table No. 128
Progress of Higher Secondary Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1985-86	27	8	8,500	1,425	301
1986-87	28	8	6,190	1,436	292
1987-88	28	8	7,986	1,606	339
1988-89	31	8	9,847	2,176	331
1989-90	39	8	10,838	2,808	327
1990-91	40	9	11,878	3,211	350
1991-92	41	10	11,442	3,454	370

Source.—Deputy Director, Education, District Guna

Table No. 129
List of Government Colleges in Guna District

S.No.	Name	Faculties
1	Government Post-Graduate College, Guna	Arts, Commerce, Science, Law.
2	Government Girls College, Guna	Arts, Home Science.
3	Government College, Ashoknagar	Arts, Commerce, Science.
4	Government College, Mungaoli	Arts, Commerce.
5	Government College, Chanderi	Arts.
6	Government College, Binaganj	Arts.
7	Government College, Aron	Arts.
8	Government College, Chachaura	Arts.
9	Government Girls' College, Chachaura	Arts, Home Science.

Table No. 130
Progress of Government College, Guna

Year	No. of Students			No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
	Arts	Science	Commerce			
1980-81	410	320	225	50	...	...
1985-86	400	360	325	55	7,02,000	6,18,000
1986-87	450	350	340	55	11,38,000	10,82,422
1987-88	401	320	360	55	...	...
1988-89	390	380	310	55	14,15,000	20,02,000
1989-90	410	450	320	55	13,15,000	23,22,170
1990-91	425	460	280	55	11,53,000	22,02,964
1991-92	303	653	312	55	22,48,000	28,18,000

GUNA

Source.—Principal, Government Post Graduate College, Guna

Table No. 131
Progress of Government Kasturba Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Guna

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
1984-85	275	8	2,77,989
1985-86	275	8	2,87,520
1986-87	250	8	3,56,710
1987-88	192	8	4,83,848
1988-89	138	8	4,64,375
1989-90	121	8	6,66,863
1990-91	133	8	4,51,339
1991-92	157	8	4,28,882

Source.—Principal, Government Kasturba Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Guna

Table No. 132
Progress of Government Nehru College, Ashoknagar

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teacher	Income	Expenditure	Grants from U.G.C.*
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1975-76	173	6	10,000	10,000	...
1980-81	266	8	20,000	20,000	...
1985-86	604	10	30,000	30,000	...
1986-87	751	12	35,000	35,000	36,520
1987-88	693	12	35,000	35,000	1,96,300
1988-89	403	12	40,000	40,000	25,000
1989-90	668	13	1,25,000	1,25,000	...
1990-91	565	11	92,000	92,000	...
1991-92	560	11	90,000	90,000	...

* University Grants Commission.

Source.—Principal Government Nehru Degree College, Ashoknagar, District Guna

Table No. 133
Progress of Shri Jiawaji Pustakalaya, Guna

Year	No. of Readers (Members)	No. of Books in the Library	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1980-81	125	11,005	12,300	10,800
1985-86	200	11,200	12,194	12,077
1986-87	225	11,400	13,441	11,723
1987-88	250	11,410	17,458	14,952
1988-89	200	11,415	16,936	16,802
1989-90	200	11,420	25,300	17,605
1990-91	250	11,425	23,147	18,754
1991-92	300	11,450	70,765	70,271

Source.—Secretary, Jiawaji Pustakalaya, Guna

Table No. 134
Progress of Hostels for Scheduled Tribes Students (Boys only)

Year	No. of Hostels	No. of Seats	Amount of Stipend Exp. (In Rs.)
1975-76	3	80	62,000
1980-81	3	80	62,000
1985-86	4	100	1,00,000
1986-87	4	100	1,00,000
1987-88	4	100	1,00,000
1988-89	5	120	1,20,000
1989-90	6	150	2,25,000
1990-91	6	150	2,25,000
1991-92	...	...	...

Source.—District Tribal Welfare Officer, Guna

Table No. 135
Progress of Hostels for Scheduled Castes, Students

Year	No. of Hostels		Total Seats		Seats filled up		Amount expended on Stipend
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1975-76	4	...	80	...	80	...	61,000
1980-81	6	2	120	45	116	40	1,17,750
1985-86	7	2	140	45	135	39	1,82,500
1986-87	8	2	160	45	146	40	2,05,950
1987-88	9	5	180	105	146	99	2,87,450
1988-89	11	5	230	105	220	99	3,37,150
1989-90	18	11	380	230	360	215	9,31,000
1990-91	18	11	380	230	365	215	9,34,000

Source.—District Tribal Welfare Officer, Guna

Table No. 136
Progress of Government College, Raghogarh

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1988-89	12	6	127.00	1,57,730
1989-90	46	6	2,169.00	1,03,235
1990-91	56	6	5,769.00	6,46,323

Source.—Principal, Government Post Graduate College, Guna

Table No. 137
Progress of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Guna, 1986-87 to 1990-91

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1986-87	198	5	2,92,409	1,84,152
1987-88	247	10	4,01,092	3,46,916
1988-89	269	12	5,27,848	4,00,234
1990-91	361	17	8,17,307	6,38,255

Note.—School Established in 1986-87 (1-1-86)

Source.—Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Guna

Table No. 138
District Education and Training Institution, Bajranggarh (Guna)
(B. T. I.)

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1989-90	178	9	...	6,54,327
1990-91	155	9	...	5,81,203
1991-92	151	8	...	5,40,195

Source.—Principal Basic, Training Institute, Bajranggarh

Table No. 139
Progress of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya at Village Khiriya Devat

S.No.	Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1	1988-89	34	04	...	3,90,273.65
2	1989-90	80	07	...	6,92,091.30
3	1990-91	129	10	...	10,75,283.00
4	1991-92	178	13	...	11,60,567.58

Source.—Principal, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Khiriya Devat

Table No. 140
Professional and Technical Education I: T. L. Raghogarth (Guna)

Year	No. of Trainee	No. of Trainer (Instructors)	Income (Rs.)	Allotment (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1984-85	112	10+1 (Supdt.)	...	...	4,930	Institute Established in August 1984.
1985-86	77	10+1 (Supdt.)	...	8,33,930	1,32,330.00	Expenditure incurred on Stipend and Raw Material
1986-87	118	10+1	...	8,79,150	4,60,310.00	
1987-88	76	10+1	...	5,76,784	5,75,327.00	
1988-89	106	10+1	...	6,65,700	6,61,042.00	
1989-90	79	10+1	...	7,00,805	7,18,156.00	
1990-91	88	10+1	...	66,70,000	7,06,002.00	

Source.—Supdt. Industrial Training Institute, Raghogarth
Trades.—Fitter/Welder/Tailoring/Hindi Stenography/English Stenography/Draftsman/Carpentary

Table No. 141
Progress of Madhava Mahavidyalay, Chanderi

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1982-83	93	5	30,000	30,000
1983-84	98	5	34,000	34,000
1984-85	89	6	30,000	30,000
1985-86	109	7	45,000	45,000
1986-87	102	6	60,000	58,629
1987-88	74	6	52,000	52,000
1988-89	64	6	28,000	28,000
1989-90	88	6	46,000	45,989
1990-91	101	6	90,000	83,921
1991-92	134	6	78,000	77,981

Source.—Principal, Madhava Mahavidyalaya, Chanderi

Table No. 142
Progress of Government College, Aron

Year	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
	Arts	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1988-89	13	13	6	73,455	73,455
1989-90	67	67	6	2,85,300	2,85,300
1990-91	127	127	6	50,12,381	50,12,381

Source.—Principal, Govt. College, Aron (Guna)

Table No. 143
Progress of Govt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi College, Mungaoli (Guna)

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Grant (Rs.)	Remarks
1983-84	27	6	1,632	1,20,634	1,91,000	College was established in September 1983.
1984-85	85	6	2,960	2,36,570	2,07,743	
1985-86	85	7	6,242	3,09,291	3,06,000	
1986-87	115	7	11,655	2,912	2,89,300	
1987-88	110	7	6,254	4,20,000	2,66,000	
1988-89	91	7	4,624	4,55,200	2,60,000	
1989-90	87	7	4,566	5,96,850	3,74,900	
1990-91	105	7	5,403	5,90,930	5,25,300	

Source.—Principal, Govt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi College, Mungaoli (Guna)

Table No. 144
Progress of Shri Vardhaman Girls Degree College, Ashoknagar

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Grant (Rs.)	Remarks
1982-83	23	6	1,14,761	...	1,14,761	Established in year 1982-83.
1983-84	56	9	1,55,961	...	1,55,961	
1984-85	95	12	2,05,397	...	2,05,397	
1985-86	91	8	1,40,112	...	1,40,112	
1986-87	116	9	2,50,889	...	2,50,889	
1987-88	110	9	86,835	10,000	86,835	
1988-89	63	9	6,83,632	6,76,819	6,83,632	
1989-90	29	7	3,87,938	3,81,823	3,87,938	
1990-91	72	8	5,09,522	4,64,093	5,09,522	

Source.—Principal, Shri Vardhaman Girl's Degree College, Ashoknagar.

Table No. 145
Progress of Government College Chachaura-Binaganj

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Allotment by Govt.	Expenditure (Rs.)	Remarks
1984-85	21	6	1,150	...	1,92,000	College
1985-86	92	6	5,877	...	1,06,354	Established
1986-87	125	6	8,216	...	2,89,098	in the year
1987-88	104	5	6,614	...	2,83,591	1984-85.
1988-89	87	5	5,809	...	4,02,402	
1989-90	84	6	5,981	...	4,95,423	
1990-91	121	4	8,970	...	5,12,522	

Source.—Principal, Government College Chachaura-Binaganj

Table No. 146
Progress of Samarth Vachanalay, Ashoknagar

Year	Membership		No. of Books in the Library	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
	Adults	Children			
1986-87	111	...	97	40,426	40,329
1988-89	10	...	102	55,531	55,464
1989-90	11	...	102	60,898	60,871
1990-91	12	...	128	1,17,547	1,17,517

Source.—Samarth Vachanalay, Ashoknagar

Table No. 147
Medical & Public Health Activities
(1965—1992)

Description	Years						
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992
(1) PHC :							
(a) Number	9	9	9	9	9	9	25
(b) Number of beds	54	54	54	54	62	140	140
(2) Hospitals including Nursing Homes :							
(a) Number	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
(b) Number of beds	228	228	228	328	328	328	345
(3) Dispensaries/M.C.W. Centres :							
(a) Number	10	10	10	10	10	10	Nil
(b) Number of beds	34	34	34	34	34	36	Nil
(4) Medical Institution :							
(a) Leprosy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
(b) T. B. Clinics	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
(5) Registered Medical Practitioner :							
(a) Allopathic	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	160	160	160	160
(b) Homoeopathic	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6	6	6	6
(c) Ayurvedic	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(6) Registered Nurses	N.A.	18	18	73	83	83	83
(7) Registered Midwives	120	120	120	228	249	249	249
(8) Registered Vaccinators	13	13	13	41	211	211	211
(9) Family Planning Clinics :							
(a) Govt.	33	33	33	33	33	34	34
(b) Non-Govt.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Source.—Chief Medical & Health Officer, Guna

Table No. 148
B.C.G. Vaccination & Eye Operation

Year	Total Registration	Total Vaccination	No. of Eye Operation
1980-81	614	614	660
1981-82	12,049	12,049	1,039
1982-83	14,006	14,006	883
1983-84	10,947	10,947	1,035
1984-85	9,504	9,504	1,320
1985-86	19,345	19,345	1,547
1986-87	18,588	18,588	1,143
1987-88	24,508	24,508	1,204
1988-89	23,000	23,000	1,842
1989-90	36,147	36,147	1,894
1990-91	40,903	40,903	2,313
1991-92	34,015	34,015	1,540

Source.—Chief Medical & Health Officer, Guna

Table No. 149
Number of Patients Treated in the District

Years	Indoor	Outdoor
1975-76	13,708	3,88,302
1980-81	47,563	8,95,120
1981-82	22,584	6,70,195
1982-83	45,526	8,81,524
1983-84	50,032	7,66,637
1985-86	57,682	9,77,313
1985-86	30,941	9,98,027
1986-87	59,852	9,15,740
1987-88	48,775	8,15,872
1988-89	44,323	9,57,420
1989-90	39,190	7,76,618
1990-91	41,979	8,29,708
TAHSILWISE (1990-91) :		
Guna	27,558	2,23,095
Ashok Nagar	6,658	1,52,892
Issagarh	642	67,786
Mungawali	670	84,098
Chanderi	1,996	57,869
Raghogarh	762	1,01,432
Aron	941	43,697
Chachoda	2,345	64,035
Kumbhraj	407	24,804

Source.—District Statistical Officer, Guna

Table No. 150
**Number of Patients Treated at District Hospital Guna And
Branch Dispensary Cantt. Guna**

Year	District Hospital Guna		Branch Dispensary, Cantt., Guna
	Indoor	Outdoor	Outdoor
1980	16,934	2,64,282	...
1981	18,386	3,13,193	...
1982	20,940	1,34,680	...
1983	21,175	1,18,948	...
1984	23,725	3,15,848	...
1985	N.A.	N.A.	36,657
1986	N.A.	N.A.	23,719
1987	22,532	2,73,875	28,179
1988	...	...	23,446
1989	27,718	1,97,048	21,739
1990	28,980	2,19,046	21,694
1991	32,746	2,35,530	18,750
1992	...	...	10,550

Source.—Chief Medical & Health Officer, Guna and Medical Officer, Br. Dispensary, Cantt. Guna

Table No. 151
Number of T. B. Patients Treated and Mortality

Year	Number of Patients Treated		Number of Deaths
	Indoor	Outdoor	
1975	5,411	N.A.	N.A.
1980	9,659	527	22
1981	5,831	782	26
1982	5,836	796	29
1983	8,017	820	17
1984	7,672	669	11
1985	6,587	688	10
1986	9,043	710	10
1987	9,046	886	6
1988	8,480	854	6
1989	5,793	848	10
1990	6,047	964	9
1991	5,442	980	16
1992	3,985	692	16
(Up to Sept.)			

Source.—District T. B. Officer, Guna

Table No. 152
Births, Deaths, Their Rates & Infant Mortality Rate

Year	Total No. of Births	Total No. of Deaths	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant Mortality Per 1000 live births
1975	8,849	3,846	10.1	4.4	53.6
1980	10,506	4,097	10.67	4.07	62.9
1981	7,504	3,286	7.50	3.28	44.91
1982	10,082	3,167	20.3	6.8	33.7
1983	11,482	3,563	39.9	7.8	21.7
1984	11,780	3,996	41.8	8.9	18.6
1985	12,380	4,452	21.8	8.4	21.08
1986	19,398	7,993	19.94	8.22	20.04
1987	22,941	8,659	19.90	7.51	32.91
1988	16,588	6,268	14.1	5.2	20.9
1989	18,177	5,669	15.13	4.75	40.05
1990	18,234	6,065	14.97	4.97	37.29

Source.—District Registrar, Births & Deaths, Guna

Table No. 153
Deaths and their Causes

Year	Cholera	Dysentery & Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Fever	Accidents & Injuries	Pox	Other causes
1975	...	176	700	1,674	42	...	1,230
1980	...	227	106	1,183	45	...	2,536
1981	...	134	283	808	95	...	1,966
1982	...	106	278	692	188	...	1,983
1983	4	152	415	776	118	14	2,102
1984	...	244	256	839	153	...	2,431
1985	...	261	339	1,659	275	...	1,813
1986	...	438	1,156	3,973	250	...	2,176
1987	222	604	895	3,005	1,379	...	2,554
1988	189	632	487	867	956	...	2,137
1989	...	224	483	726	330	...	3,906
1990	...	286	450	871	296	...	4,168
1991	...	200	444	681	296	...	4,562

Source.—District Statistical Officer, Guna

Table No. 154
Leprosy Control Programme

Year	New Leprosy casts detected	No. of Leprosy Patients treated
1975	...	...
1980	35	Nil
1981	132	Nil
1982	53	Nil
1983	62	Nil
1984	95	3
1985	80	Nil
1986	48	Nil
1987	57	3
1988	49	5
1989	8	1
1990	41	8
1991	44	13

Source.—Chief Medical & Health Officer, Guna

Table No. 155
Work Done under the Family Welfare Programme

Year	No. of Family Welfare Centres	Population Served by each Centre	Vasectomy done	Tubectomy done	I.U.C.D.
1975-76	21	37,230	109	875	540
1980-81	45	22,266	311	1,346	259
1981-82	45	22,266	164	1,974	355
1982-83	45	22,266	50	5,752	1,601
1983-84	47	21,319	131	4,558	2,504
1984-85	47	21,319	113	3,537	3,638
1985-86	47	21,319	236	5,894	4,043
1986-87	47	21,319	785	7,465	4,366
1987-88	47	21,319	167	2,770	5,514
1988-89	47	21,319	228	3,682	7,514
1989-90	47	21,319	131	886	3,192
1990-91	47	21,319	64	904	2,827

TAKHIL-WISE (1990-91)

	No. of Family Welfare Centres	Population Served by each Centre	Vasectomy done	Tubectomy done	I.U.C.D.
Guna	8	30,508	20	597	712
Ashok Nagar	11	13,819	9	197	366
Isaigarh	3	32,276	17	1	255
Mangawali	4	30,225	2	9	367
Chandori	4	20,902	11	28	146
Rashogarh	6	18,605	2	21	485
Aron	6	11,644	...	30	241
Chachoda	5	26,376	3	21	255

Source.—District Statistical Officer, Guna

Table No. 156
List of Ayurvedic Dispensaries
(As in September 1992)

S.No.	Name of Dispensaries & Place	Tahsil	Category
1.	Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Mawan	Guna	A
2.	" " " Pyana	"	"
3.	" " " Sirsi	"	"
4.	" " " Sonkhara	"	"
5.	" " " Hamirpur	"	"
6.	" " " Fatehgarh	"	"
7.	" " " Maroda	"	"
8.	" " " Padon	"	"
9.	" " " Parwah	"	"
10.	" " " Gharnawada	Raghogarh	"
11.	" " " Ramnagar	"	"
12.	" " " Badinkawat	"	"
13.	" " " Barsat	"	"
14.	" " " Samrahat	Ashok Nagar	"
15.	" " " Kachnas	"	"
16.	" " " Matamadra	Aaron	"
17.	" " " Maldor	"	"
18.	" " " Athaikhera	Ashok Nagar	"
19.	" " " Kadbraya	Issagarh	"
20.	" " " Dhakoni	"	"
21.	" " " Deopalkhedi	"	"
22.	" " " Naisarai	"	"
23.	" " " Rajpur	Ashok Nagar	"
24.	" " " Mahidpur	Issagarh	"
25.	" " " Tarai	Chanderi	"
26.	" " " Bari	"	"
27.	" " " Malhargarh	Mungawali	"
28.	" " " Aandar	Chachoda	"
29.	" " " Taligaon	Chachoda	"
30.	" " " Badod	Kumbhraj	"
31.	" " " Basaheda	"	"
32.	" " " Sanai	"	"

Source.—Superintendent-cum-District Ayurved Officer, Guna

Table No. 157
Anti Malaria Work Done by NMEP Unit, Guna

Particulars	(1) Active & passive Surveillance													
	Year													
	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
a. No. of Fever cases detected.	85,127	2,01,248	1,58,750	1,45,729	1,47,709	1,33,558	1,21,740	1,14,690	1,55,745	1,55,950	1,37,595	1,36,540	98,498	
b. No. of blood samples collected.	64,127	2,01,248	1,28,750	1,28,729	1,37,709	1,13,558	1,11,738	1,04,696	1,47,252	1,50,839	1,27,591	1,26,420	93,448	
c. No. of cases found positive.	8,762	8,872	5,903	4,649	5,605	2,216	2,801	6,122	10,706	7,229	5,269	4,922	3,934	
2. D.D.T./B.H.C. Spraying														
1st Round														
Town	3	6	3	6	6	3	3	6	6	8	1	1	1	
Village	187	1,940	1,764	1,635	1,635	900	1,610	1,640	1,535	1,719	1,435	1,120	925	
Hamlet	62	582	585	585	680	507	585	585	510	507	497	395	355	
2nd Round														
Town	...	...	2	...	6	3	3	6	6	8	1	1	1	
Village	...	...	540	...	1,635	850	1,610	1,615	1,485	1,719	1,435	1,015	948	
Hamlet	...	...	280	...	585	507	585	535	480	507	497	395	355	
3rd Round														
Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	8	1	1	1	
Village	...	...	...	...	...	740	1,540	100	1,350	1,719	1,662	1,225	940	
Hamlet	...	...	...	...	...	507	508	55	415	507	507	395	355	

Source.—District Malaria Officer, NMEP Unit, Guna

Table No. 158

A Note on Indian Red Cross Society, Branch, District Guna

A branch of Indian Red Cross Society was established at Guna in 1971. It receives aid from Government and other institutions. One dharmashala was built by the society, at a cost of Rs. 7,59,949, for providing boarding facilities to the attendants of those admitted to the District Hospital. It was opened for the public on 24th March, 1991. About 4 to 5 hundred people avail themselves of this facility every month. The dharmashala has a canteen besides shopping facility. The society also maintains a Matador Ambulance.

In 1985, when some low lying areas of Guna was inundated by flood, the society provided food, shelter and clothes to about 200 families for 7 days. Under "Dattak Putri" scheme, ten girls were adopted by the society. They were provided Rs. 310/- per month, through a Female Development Officer. In order to provide drinking waterjet pumps were installed in three villages at a cost of Rs. 89,000. Yet another activity undertaken by the society is blood donation, the beneficiaries being indoor patients and school children. In the field of social and family welfare it encourages family planning by disseminating knowledge on the subject and by distributing gifts.

Source.—Indian Red Cross Society, Branch, District Guna

Table No. 159

Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Helped by Employment Exchange in Guna District

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Registered	Provided Employment	Registered	Provided Employment
1975-76	470	57	57	3
1980-81	432	47	35	17
1985-86	521	113	92	17
1986-87	804	43	68	9
1987-88	575	31	58	7
1988-89	772	78	130	34
1989-90	1280	80	180	37
1990-91	825	72	117	35

Source.—District Employment Officer, Guna

Table No. 160
Waqfs in Guna District (As on 31st March, 1992)

Tahsil	Educational (Madarsa) Institutions	Medical	Dharmashalas (Sara)	Purely Religious		Partly Religious & Partly Charitable	
				Masjid	Qabristan	Durgah	Imambada
1. Raghogarh	1	..	..	13	8	7	..
2. Aaron	..	..	..	2	8	1	1
3. Jaagarh	1	..	..	12	16	14	2
4. Chanderi	1	..	..	34	8	21	..
5. Ashok Nagar	1	..	1	9	52	6	1
6. Mungaoli	2	..	..	18	29	15	..
7. Guna	3	..	2	13	20	11	..
8. Chachaura	1	..	..	6	6	3	..

Source.—Secretary, M.P. Waqf Board, Bhopal

Table No. 161
Allotment of Fallow Land in Raghogarh Tahsil, District Guna

Period	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total	
	Persons	Land	Persons	Land	Persons	Land	Persons	Land
1980-91	20	6,537	5	5,205	105	76,655	130	88,397
1991-92	34	22,747	27	22,398	192	119,788	253	164,933

Source.—Tahsildar, Raghogarh, District Guna

Table No. 162
Allotment of Fallow Land in Mungaoli Tahsil

Period	Type	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total	
		Persons	Land	Persons	Land	Persons	Land	Persons	Land
1959 to 1992	Kadtem	726	834,243	567	765,485	1326	1219,079	2619	2818,807

Source.—Tahsildar, Mungaoli, District Guna

Table No. 163
Planwise Allotment of Fallow Land in Aar on Tahsil

Period and Type of Land	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Others		Total	
	Persons	Land	Persons	Land	Persons	Land	Persons	Land	Persons	Land
I Plan	65	120,536	14	27,797	164	346,941	79	247,475	322	742,749
II Plan	55	42,000	15	17,000	259	525,000	102	175,000	431	759,000
III Plan	160	102,000	16	22,000	350	680,00	188	397,000	714	1,201,000
IV Plan	210	248,000	38	72,000	1,350	1,485,000	507	705,000	2,105	2,510,000
V Plan	670	711,000	210	375,000	712	912,000	130	142,000	1,722	2,040,000
VI Plan	652	1,148,682	389	497,370	447	875,808	197	254,800	1,685	2,776,660
VII Plan	56	67,500	9	10,600	109	143,748	78	93,579	250	315,427
Ceiling	26	40,157	1	2,000	26	30,907	...	...	53	73,064
Total	1,894	2,479,875	92	1,023,767	3,417	4,899,404	1,279	2,014,854	7,282	10,417,900

Source.—Tahsildar, Aar, District Guna

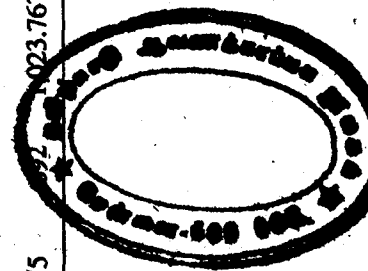


Table No. 164
Elections in Guna Lok Sabha Constituency 1977-1989

Year of Election	Total No. of	
	Votes	Valid Votes Polled
1977	5,87,078	3,20,304
1980	6,93,067	3,45,869
1984	7,84,995	3,67,746
1989	10,06,096	5,54,231

Source.—Lok Sabha Election Report of the respective years

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Table No. 165
Vidhan Sabha Elections 1977-1990

Year of Election	Total No. of		Name and Class of Constituency					
	(a) Votes	(b) Valid Votes Polled	Guna	Chachoura	Raghogarh	Shadora (S.C.)	Ashok Nagar	Mungoli
1977	(a)		84,148	67,830	66,483	69,387	77,959	77,963
	(b)		42,394	38,794	41,037	27,413	44,909	45,337
1980	(a)		96,833	77,796	74,919	76,234	87,115	84,511
	(b)		43,563	41,394	40,750	24,970	41,388	36,496
1985	(a)		1,15,684	88,598	87,937	83,710	97,443	99,763
	(b)		55,132	47,111	41,407	21,342	49,913	49,917
1990	(a)		1,63,678	1,12,926	1,13,002	1,09,287	1,25,067	1,23,377
	(b)		73,787	60,872	64,114	43,300	76,960	67,005

Reserved for Scheduled Castes, Other Constituencies are General
Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Reports of the respective year

Table No. 166
Votes Polled by Political Parties in Guna Lok Sabha Constituency 1977-1989

Year of Election	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by						
	Cong. (I)	B.L.D.	Janta	Janta (S)	B.J.P.	B.S.P.	D.D.
1977*	...	1,08,062	87,050	47,760	...	...	...
1980	2,03,176	...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	2,29,091	...	19,683	...	88,611	...	...
1989	1,86,351	...	...	...	3,32,641	6,132	13,855

*Won by an Independent Candidate

Source.—Lot Sabha Election Report of the respective years

Table No. 167
Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1977

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by		
		Cong. (I)	J.P.	C.P.I.
(1)	Guna	11,017	23,819	...
(2)	Chachoura	12,562	26,232	...
(3)	Raghogarh	21,644	19,393	...
(4)	Shadora (S.C.)	8,119	9,376	...
(5)	Ashoknagar	18,154	19,991	969
(6)	Mungaoli	12,892	14,372	...

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1977

Table No. 168
Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1980

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by				
		Cong. (I)	B.J.P.	Cong. (U)	Janta (S)	Janta (J.P.)
1.	Guna	19,323	16,947	3,060	...	...
2.	Chachoura	13,135	10,364	...	12,455	...
3.	Raghogarh	28,138	9,099	...	...	...
4.	Shadora (S.C.)	11,276	10,255	1,011	1,071	...
5.	Ashoknagar	24,566	16,822	...	...	...
6.	Mungaoli	17,894	8,238	...	1,268	4,986

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1980

Table No. 169
Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1985

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by			
		Cong. (I)	B.J.P.	Cong. (S)	Janta
1.	Guna	26,468	25,717	387	...
2.	Chachoura	22,630	21,736	563	...
3.	Raghogarh	23,175	18,013	...	...
4.	Shadora (S.C.)	9,301	8,540	...	1,813
5.	Ashoknagar	24,839	22,967	...	575
6.	Mungaoli	20,052	10,434	535	2,169

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1985

Table No. 170
Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1990

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by					
		Cong. (I)	B.J.P.	D.D.	J.D.	C.P.I.	B.S.P. Janta (J.P.)
1.	Guna	27,752	32,318	1,206	6,724	3,175	363 283
2.	Chachoura	25,503	32,569	1,280	...	...	150 243
3.	Raghogarh	38,310	23,247	553	8,159	...	211 392
4.	Shadora (S.C.)	6,364	21,607	362	...	...	...
5.	Ashoknagar	27,785	45,429	...	...	1,590	...
6.	Mungaoli	4,454	24,648	...	...	...	1,425 ...

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1990

Table No. 171
Newspapers and Periodicals

S.No.	Name	Language	Place of Publication	Year of Starting Publication
<u>Dailies</u>				
1.	Praja Doot	Hindi	Ujjain	1964-65
2.	Manidhari Times	"	"	1989
3.	Madhya Swadesh	"	"	1990
4.	Madhya Kshetra	"	"	1991
<u>Weeklies</u>				
5.	Veer Abhimanyu	Hindi	Guna	1964-65
6.	Jag Utho	"	"	1971
7.	Gagar Mein Sagar	"	Ashoknagar	1986
8.	Press Shakti	"	Guna	1988
9.	Adhar Shakti	"	"	1989
10.	Aik Aur Shakti	"	"	1990
11.	Veer Bhishma Vani	"	"	1989
12.	Bheem Garjna	"	"	1990
13.	Times of Shramik Jagat	"	"	1990
14.	Dharti Ka Lal	"	"	1991
<u>Fortnightly</u>				
15.	Sajag Sipahi	Hindi	Kota	1990
<u>Monthlies</u>				
16.	Anand Sandesh	Hindi	Anandpur	1952
17.	The Spiritual Blitz	English	Guna	1972

Source.—Assistant Director, Public Relations, Guna.

**A Note On
National Fertilizer Ltd. Vijayapur,
District. Guna**

It can rightly be said that, with the establishment of first inland gas-based Urea-plant in the country, at Vijayapur (35 km. from Guna) was heralded a new era of industrial development in this part of the State. The construction of this highly prestigious project for the District was entrusted to the National Fertilizers Ltd. by the Central Government and the foundation was laid in May 1984 by the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. The N.F.L. brought up the plant well within the assigned time limit and budget, (the commercial production having started by July 1988), and in the process, bagged the first Prize for the best implemented project of the year 1987-88.

The plant receives its supplies of natural gas from another pioneering effort, the Hazira Vijayapur-Jagdishpur gas-pipe line, laid by the Gas Authority of India under the overall development planned for the country in this field. The Vijayapur plant is the fourth unit of the N.F.L. in the country and is counted among the major public sector projects of the country. It had envisaged a per day capacity of 2,200 tonnes of Urea and 1,350 tonnes of Ammonia but, infact, has already exceeded its target. Thus against an annual capacity of 7.26 lakh tonnes of Urea, the plant produced 8,15,282 tonnes in 1989-90 and 8,49,471 tonnes in 1990-91. The produce is marketed through N.F.L.'s own countywide marketing net-work.

The plant is built on the most modern and up to date technical know-how and besides its two basic units of Urea and Ammonia plants has, among other units, a 16 Megawatt capacity captive-electricity-plant and an automatic bagging-plant for filling the bags of 50 kg. each. As a part of increasing the production and conserving energy the Vijayapur plant is erecting a purge-gas recovery-plant which uses gasses, otherwise wasted, for extracting ammonia-gas which will help boost the fertilizer production further. It is also proposed to double the capacity of this plant during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The project also looks after the development and welfare of its own employees as well as the neighbouring villages. Besides building fully developed townships for its employees, it undertakes various welfare schemes for other surrounding villages, including scholarships to School children.

Among the schemes of environmental protection, it has successfully undertaken the planting of some 1,30,000 trees on land where hardly any tree was, previously.

Source—N. F. L. Vijayapur (Guna)

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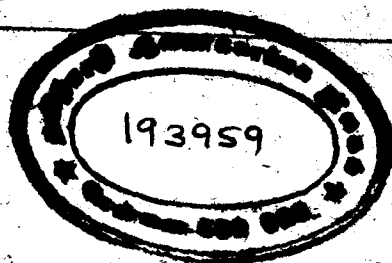
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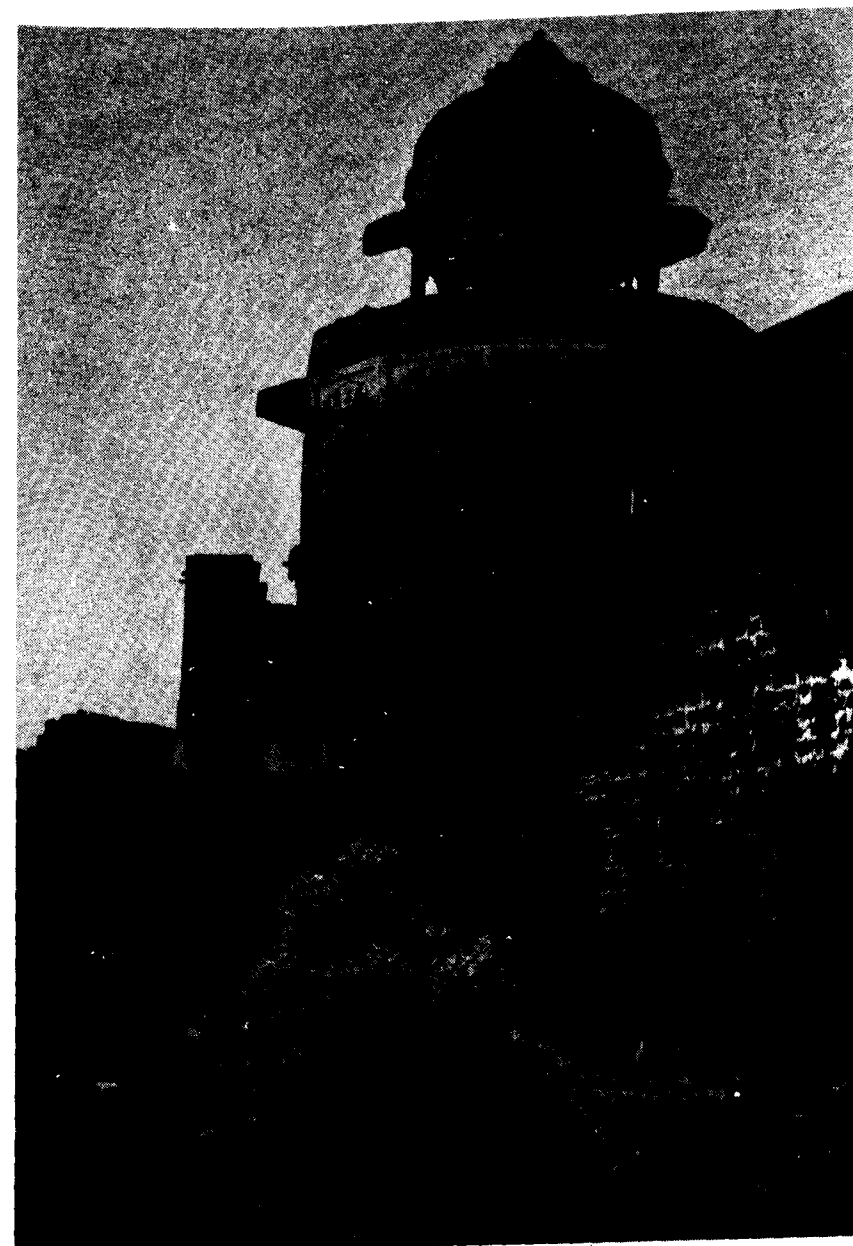
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54	2	4	On March	On 5 March
58	6	4	1960	1950
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98	1	2	danger	dangers
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125	3	1	former	farmer
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171	1	4	pursueded	pursued
173	4	3	decidely	decidedly
214	1	1	Sarishata	Sarishta
214	6	5	indentical	identical
222	2	2	in	is
223	3	8	faming	farming
226	2	8	then	than
230	1	6	assult	assault
260	Last	11	during years	during the years
270	2	7	Coollege	College
309	4	last	matuors	matters
311	3	5	1962-67	1962, 1967
318	2	Last	avallabel	available
321	2	Last	Malawa	Malwa
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324	2	6	Ishagach	Isagarh
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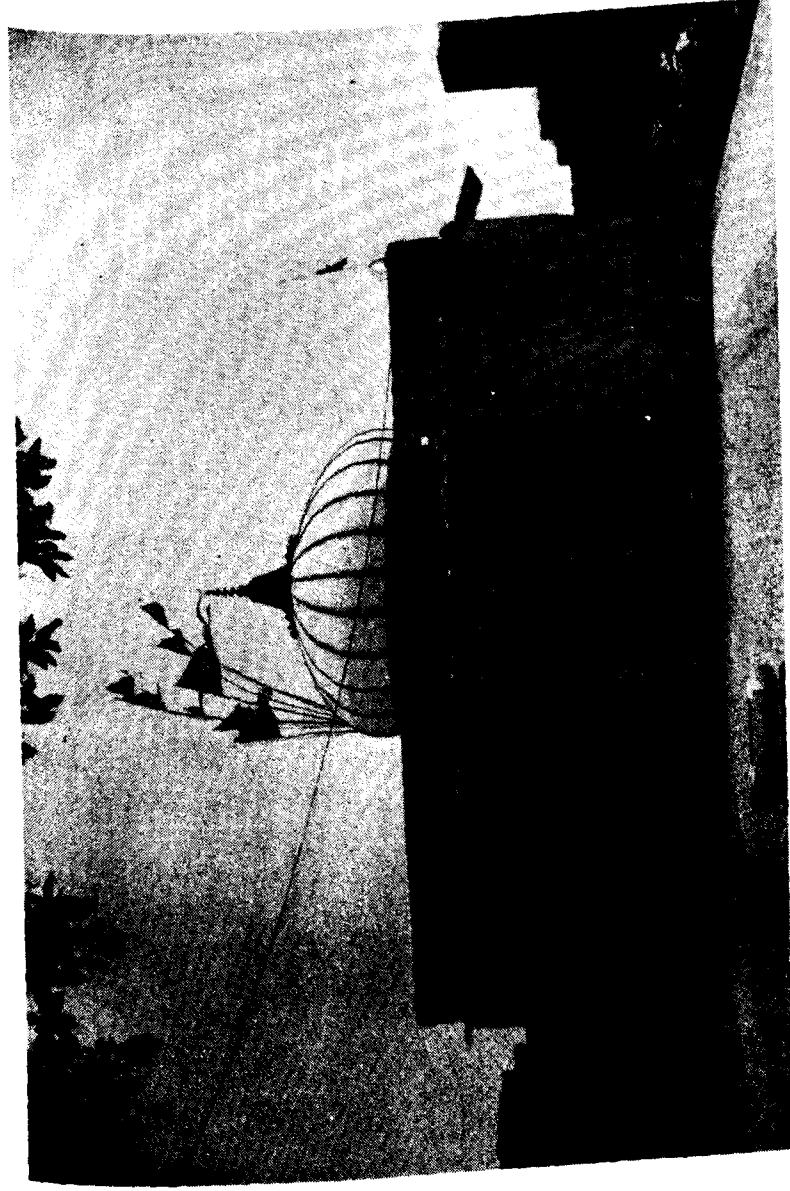
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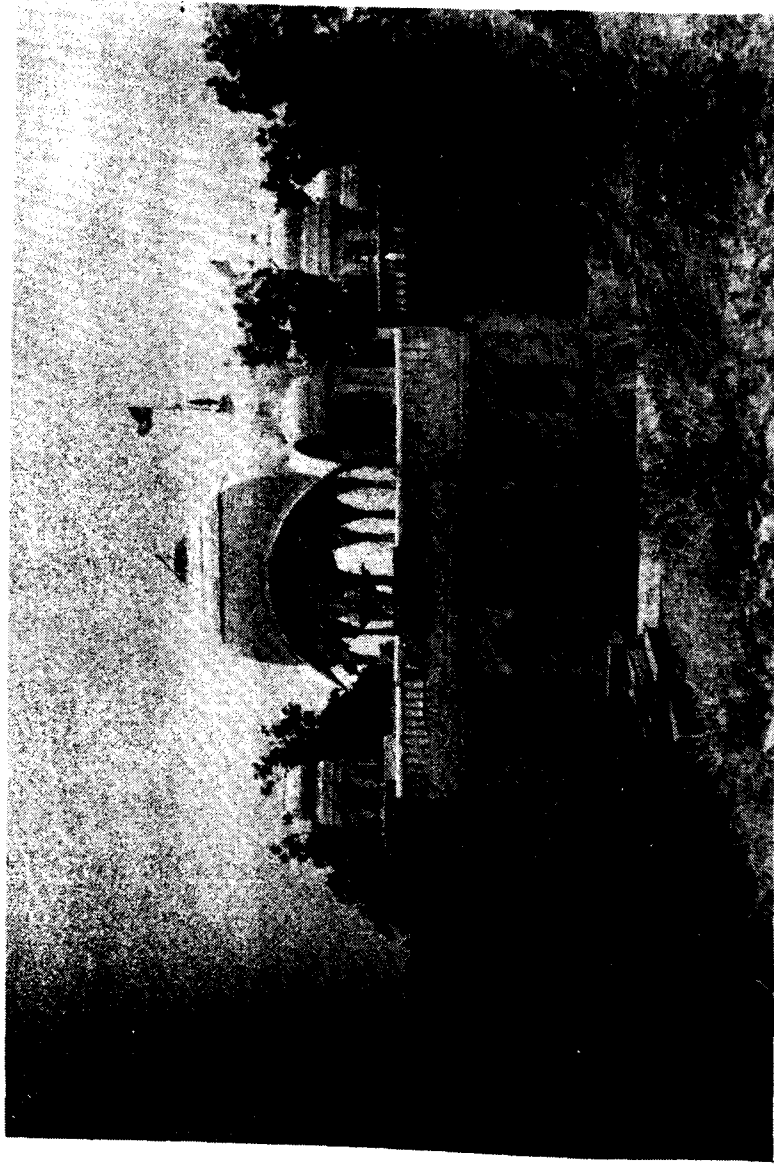
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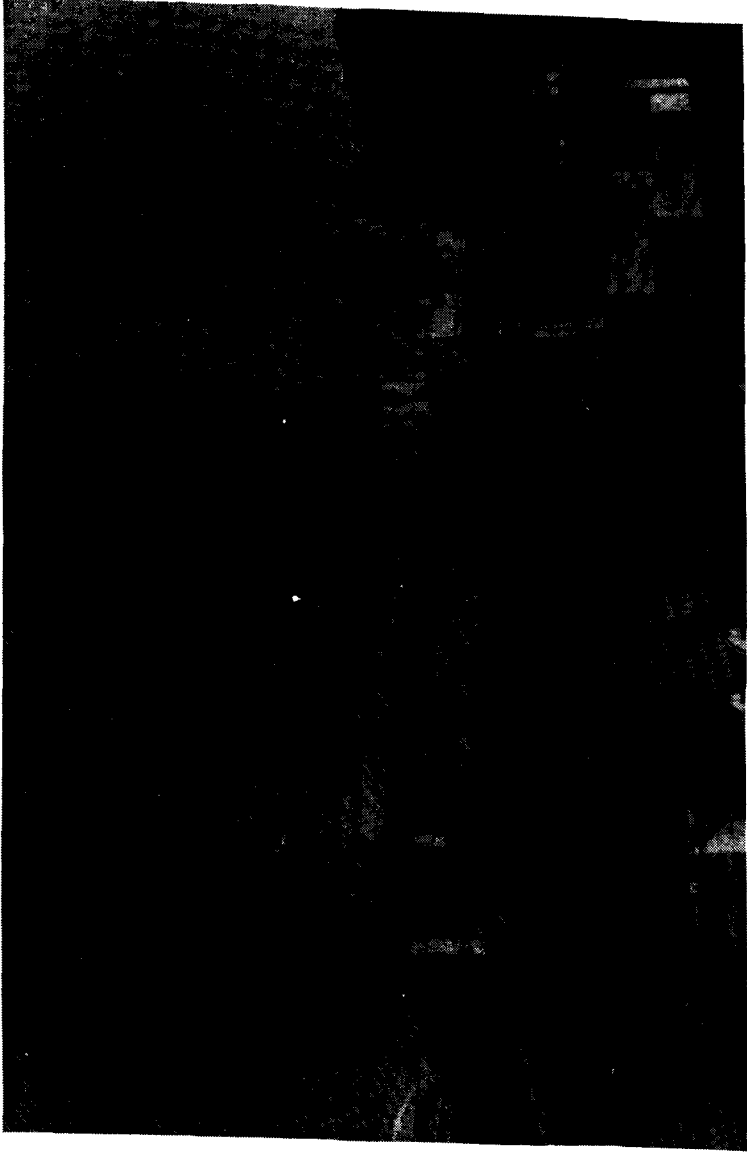
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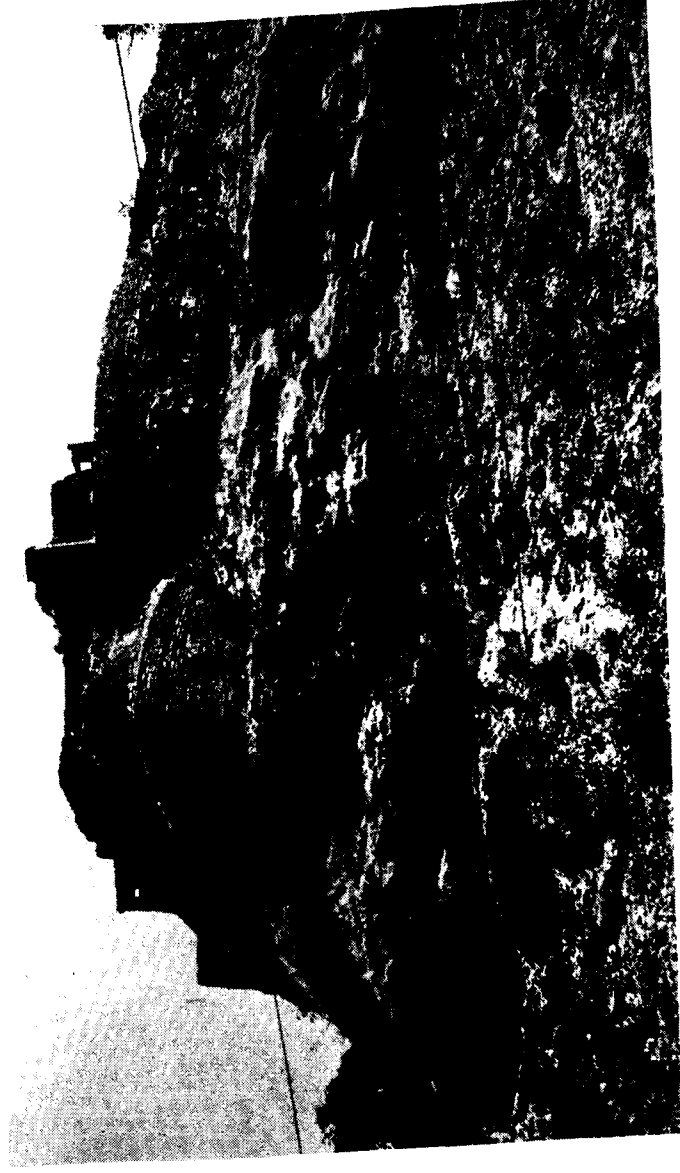
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Chanderi Fort
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Badal Mahal Gate, Chanderi
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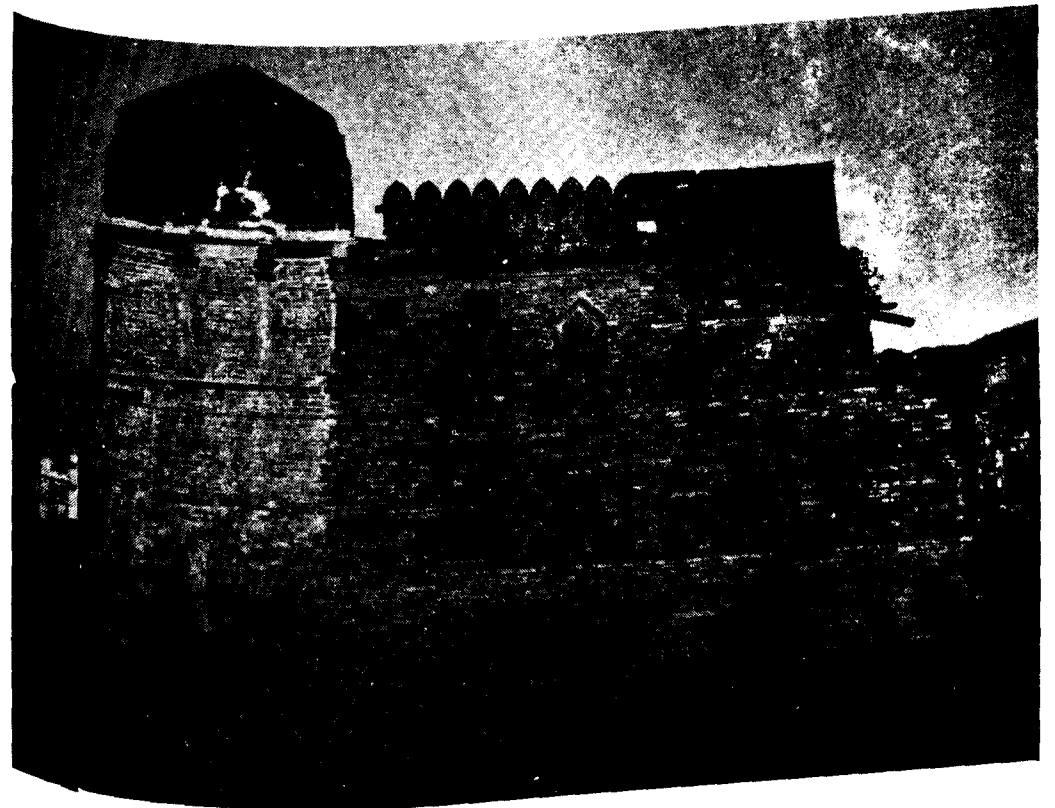
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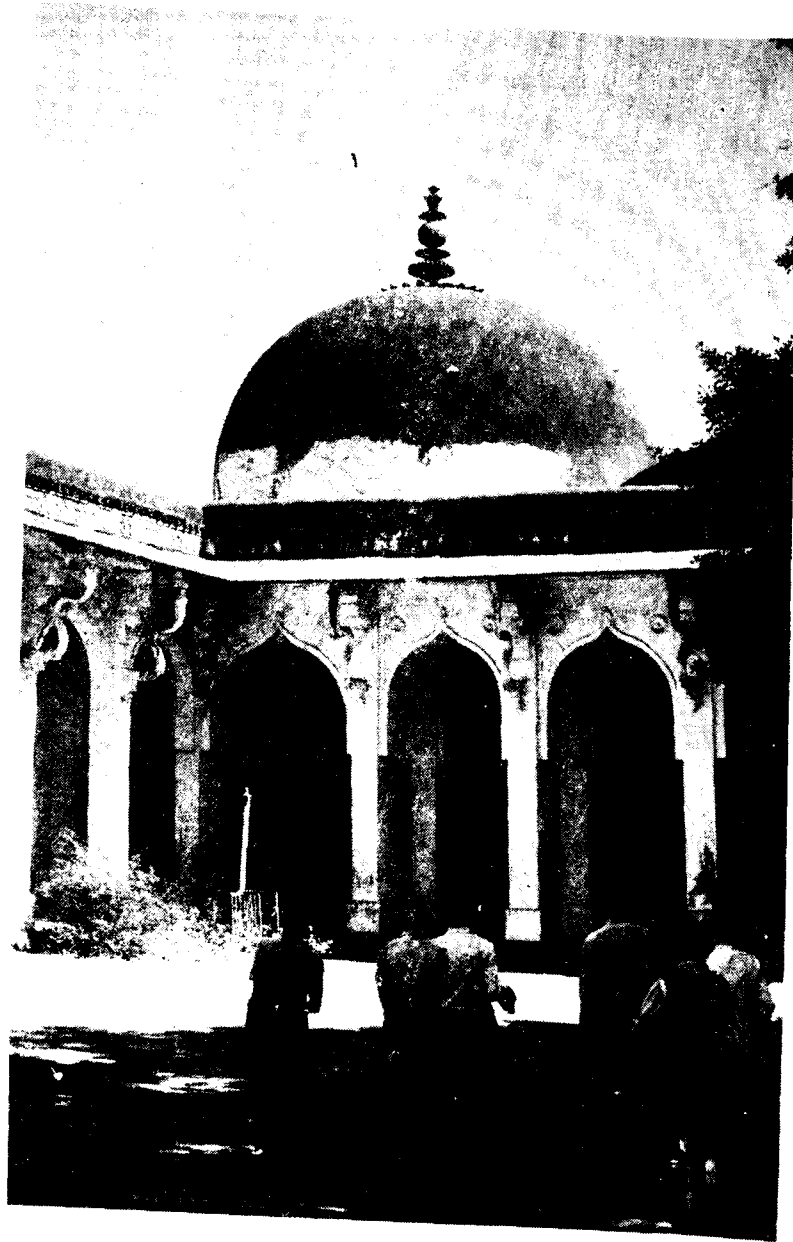
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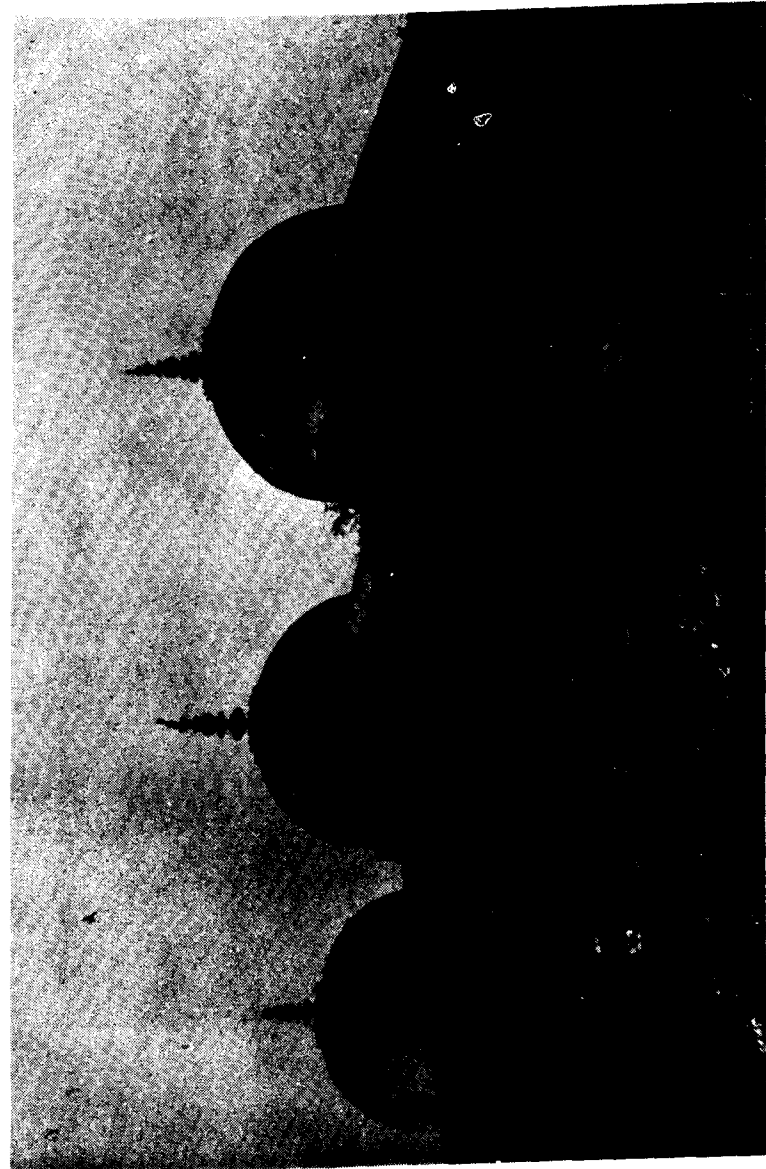
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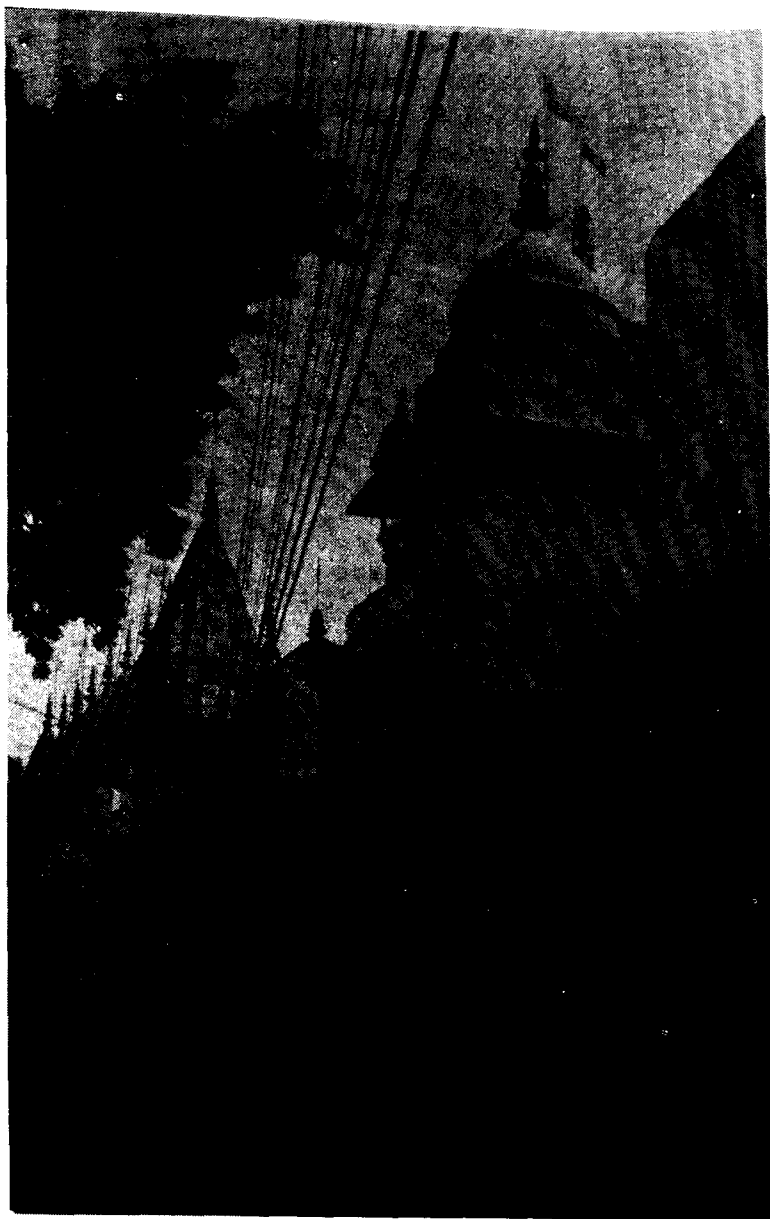
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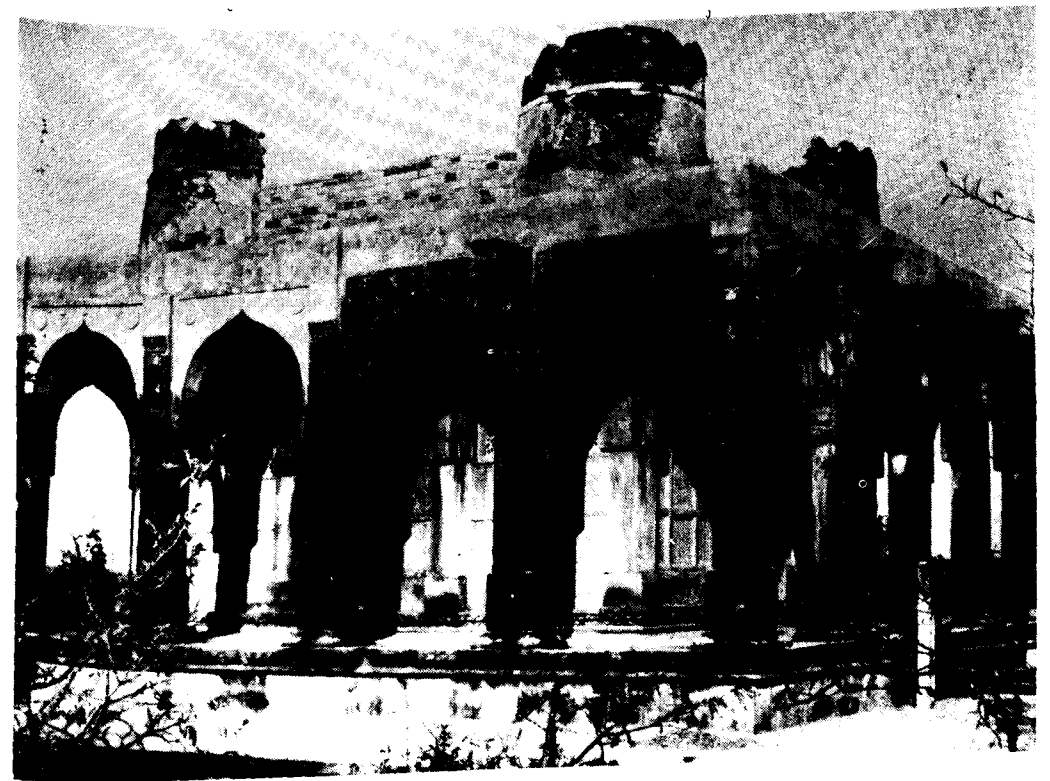
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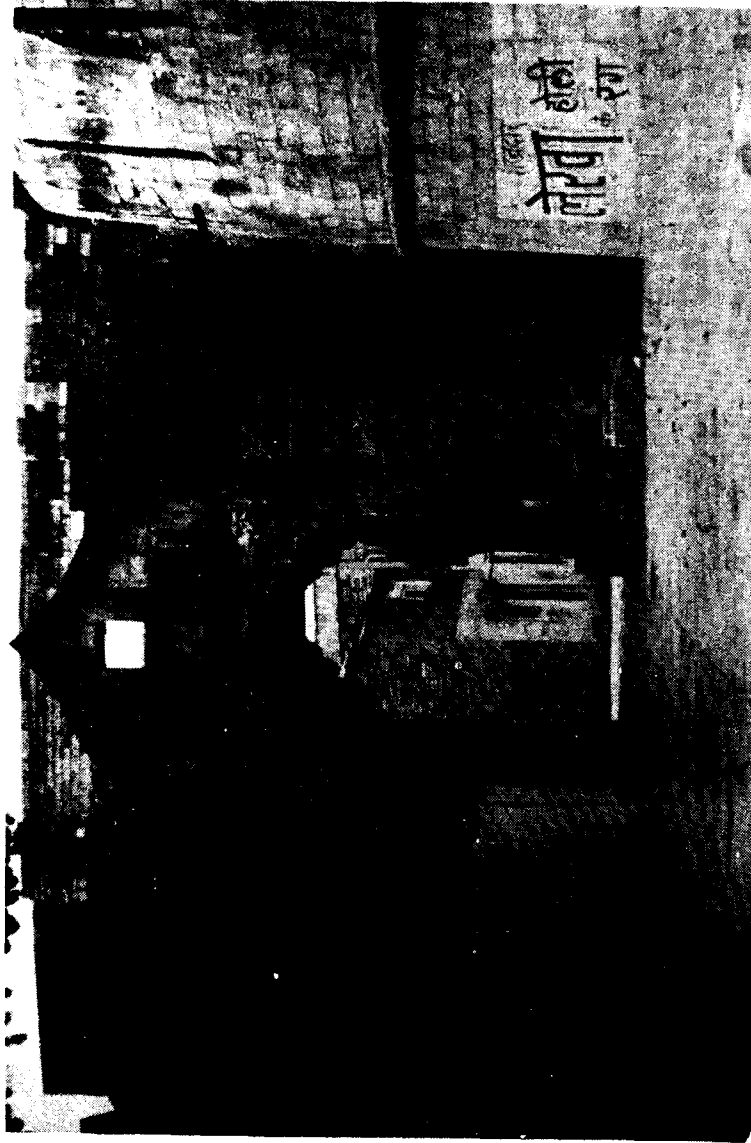
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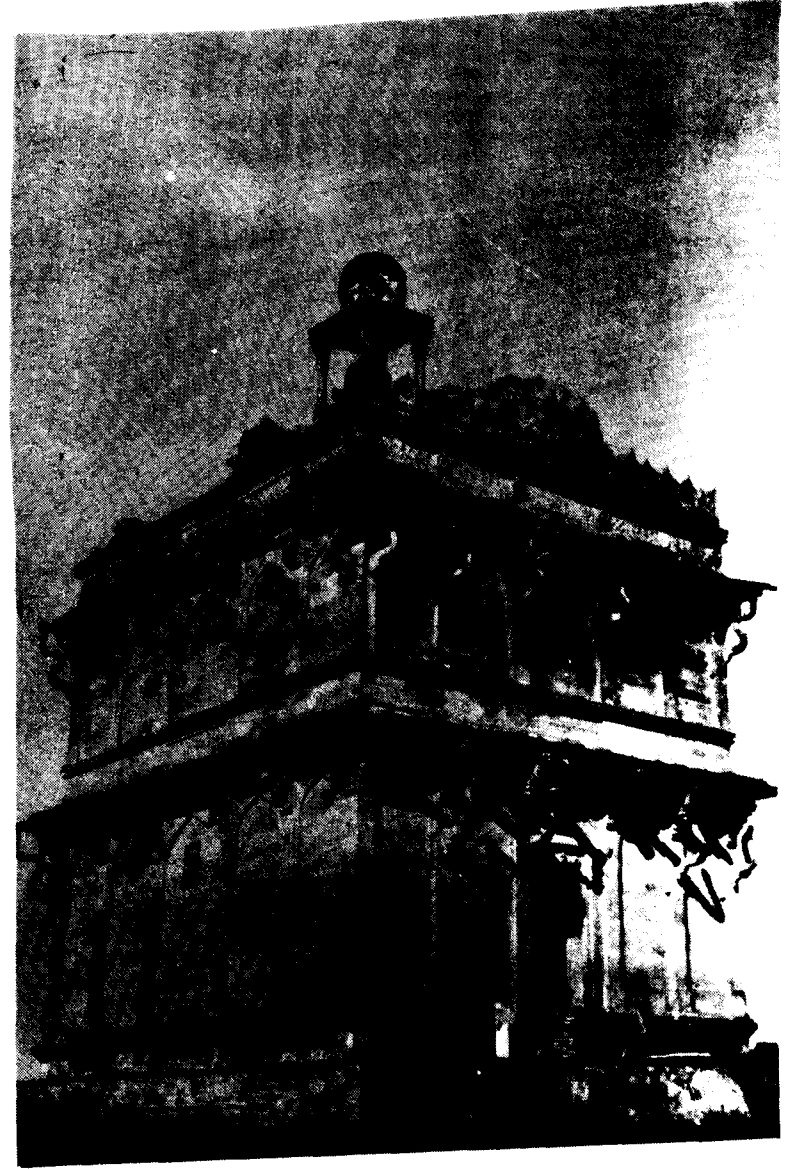
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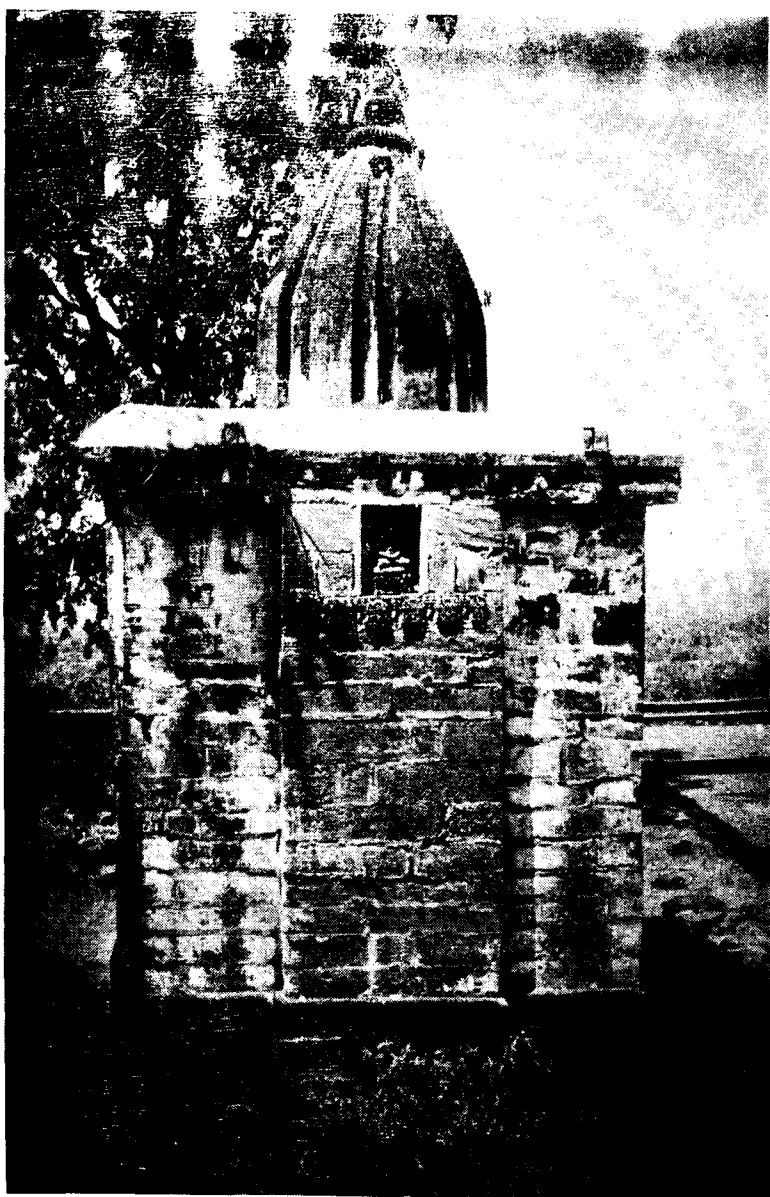
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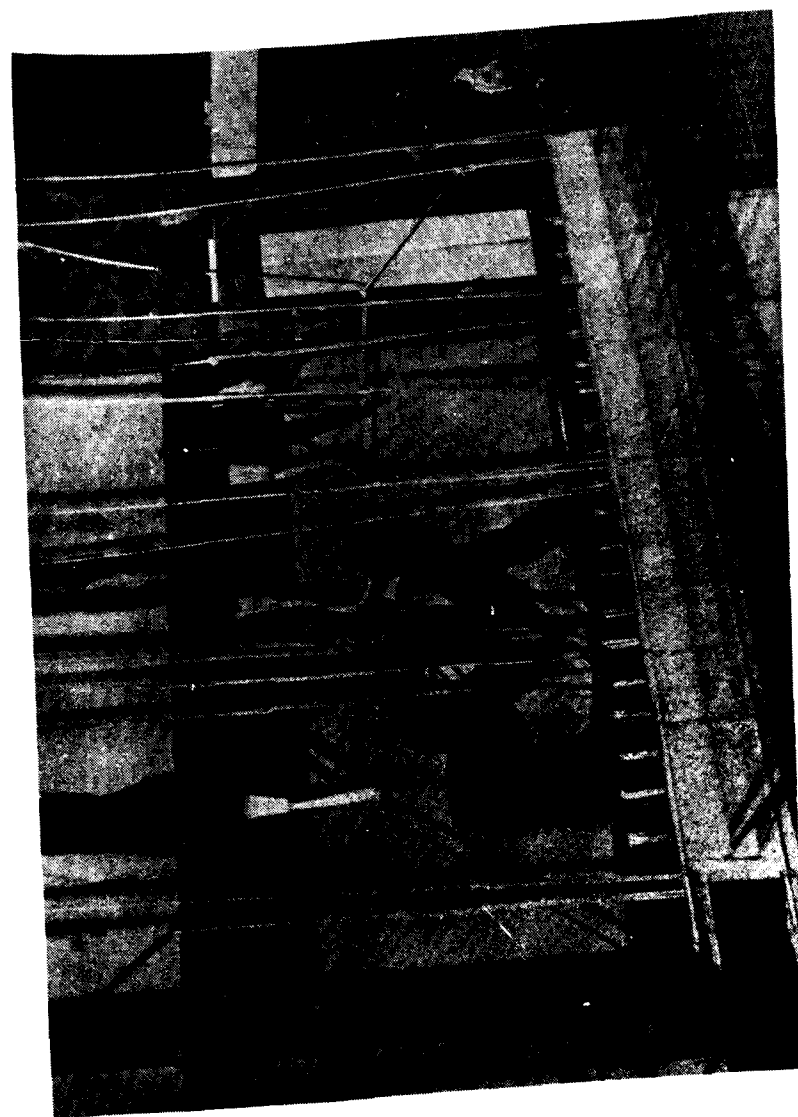
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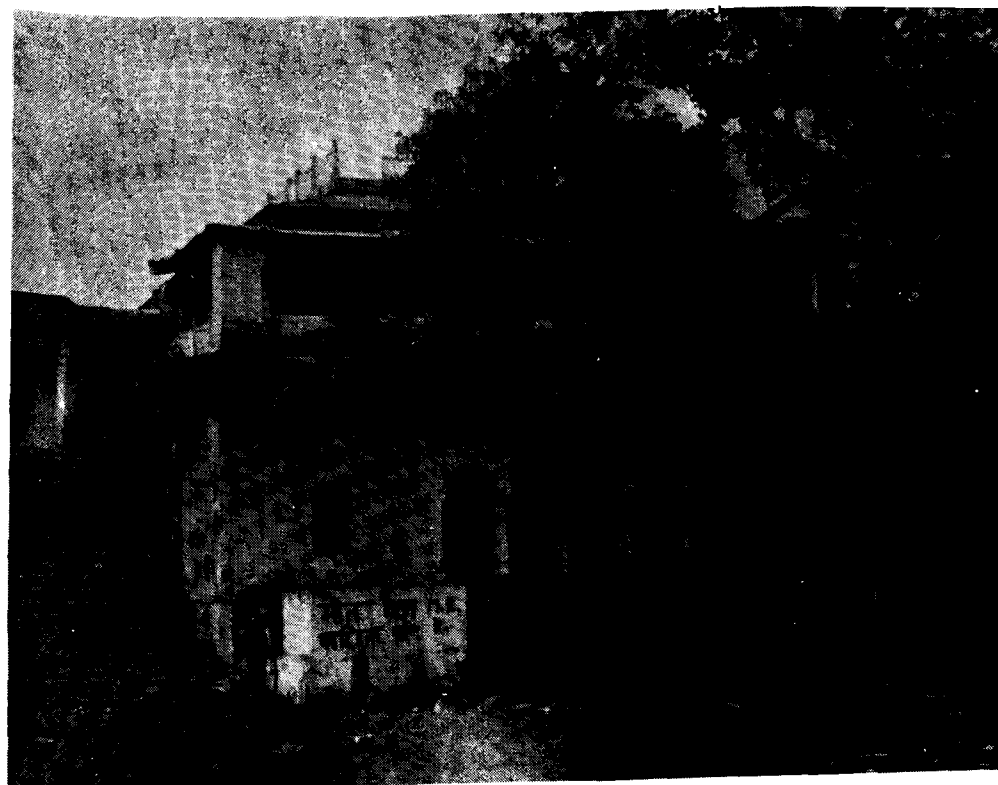
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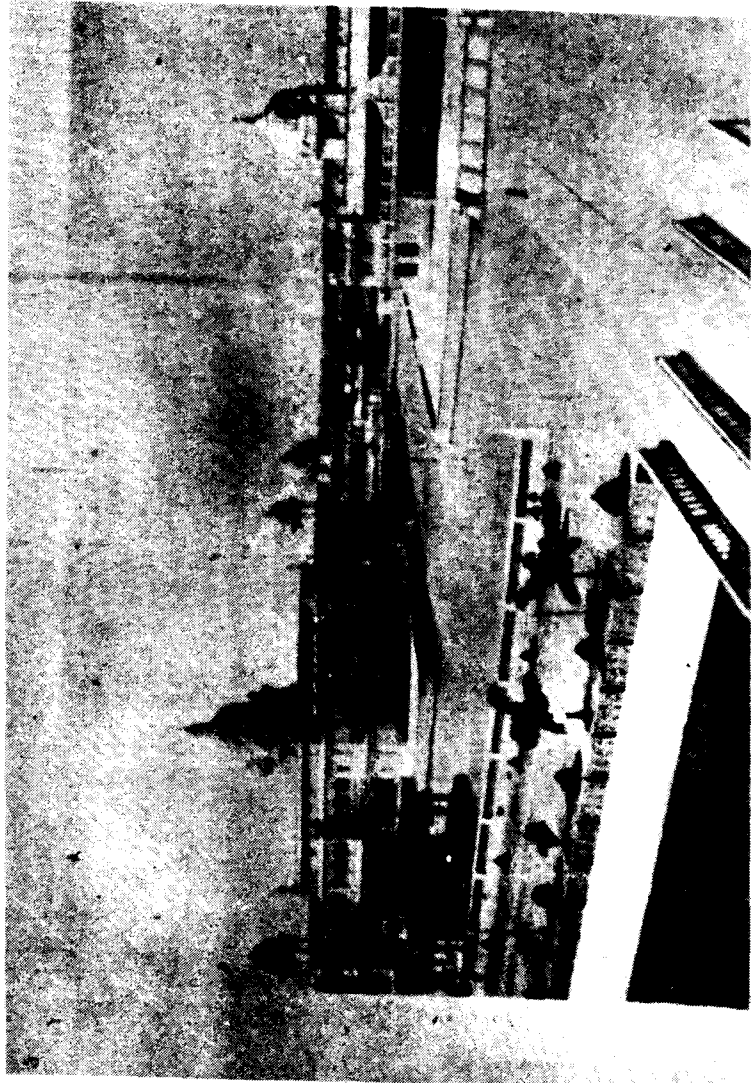
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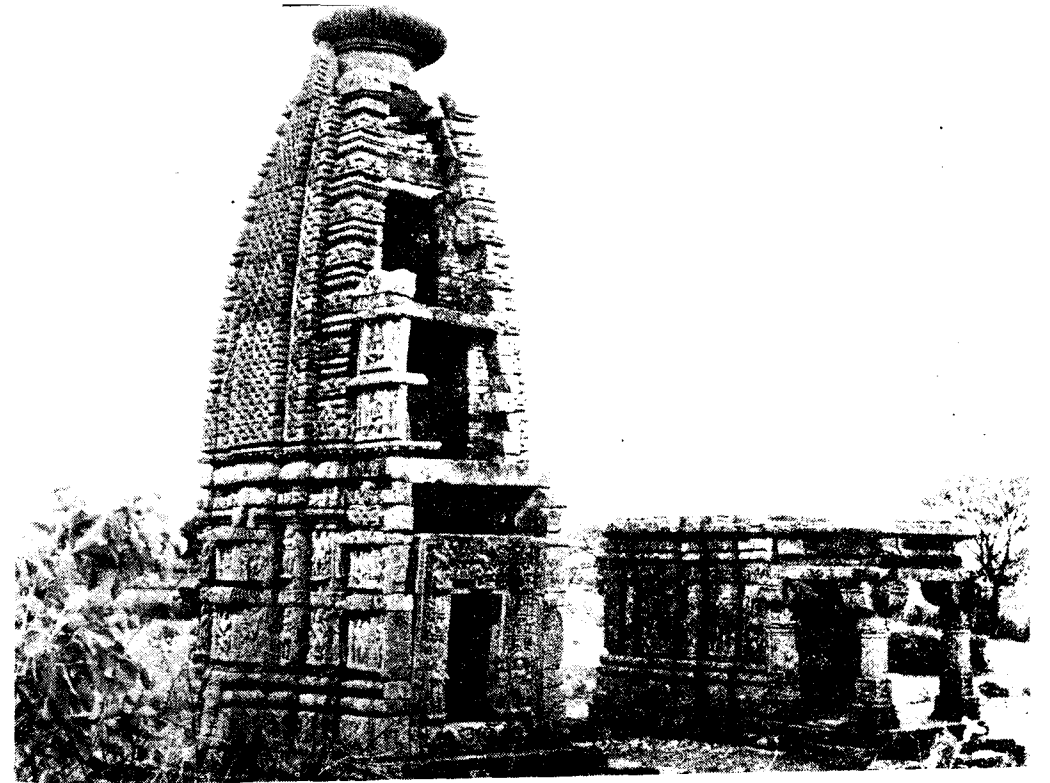
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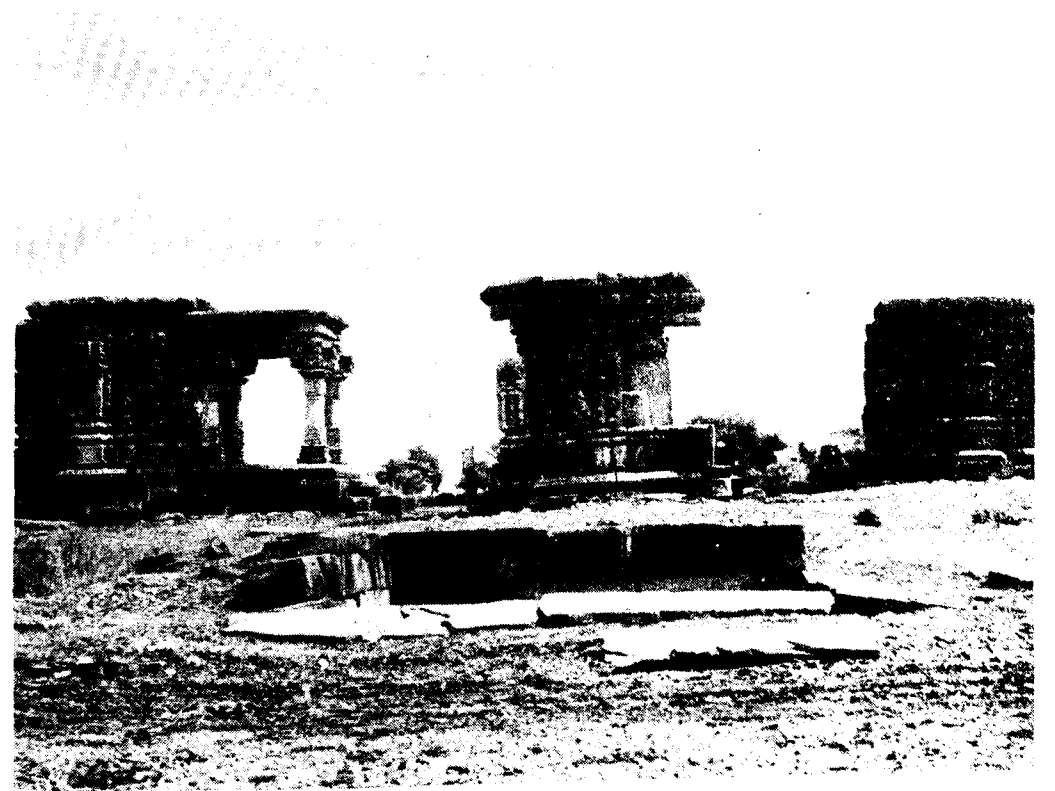
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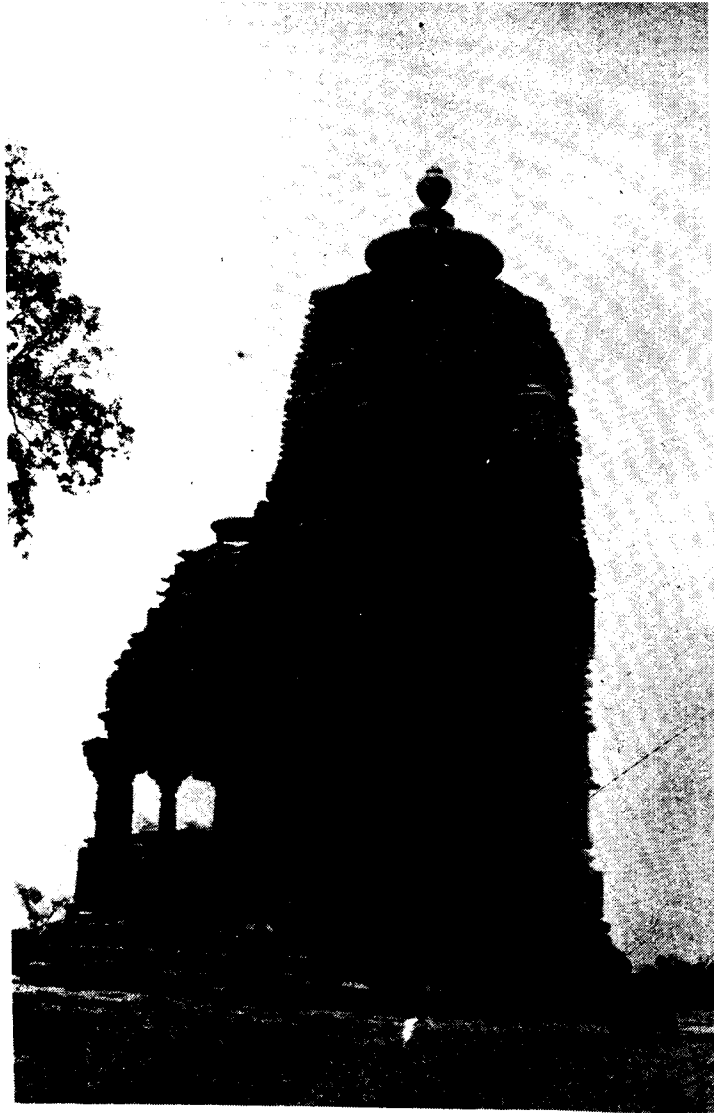
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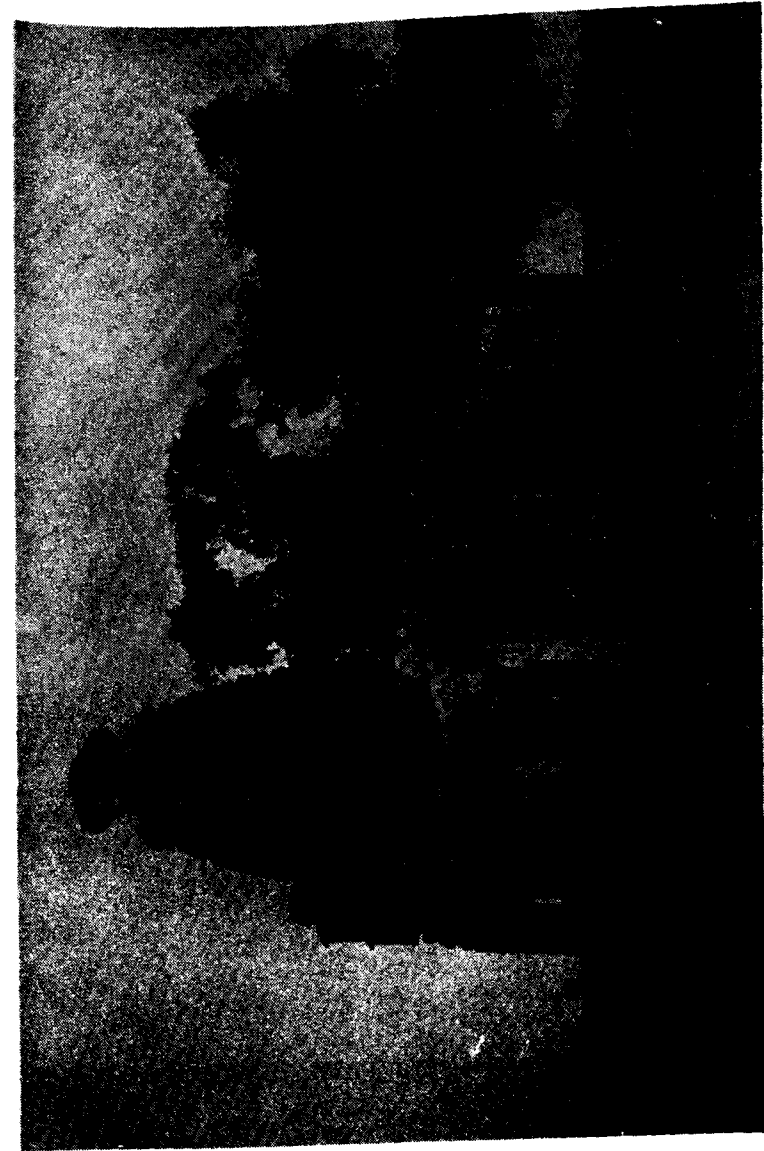
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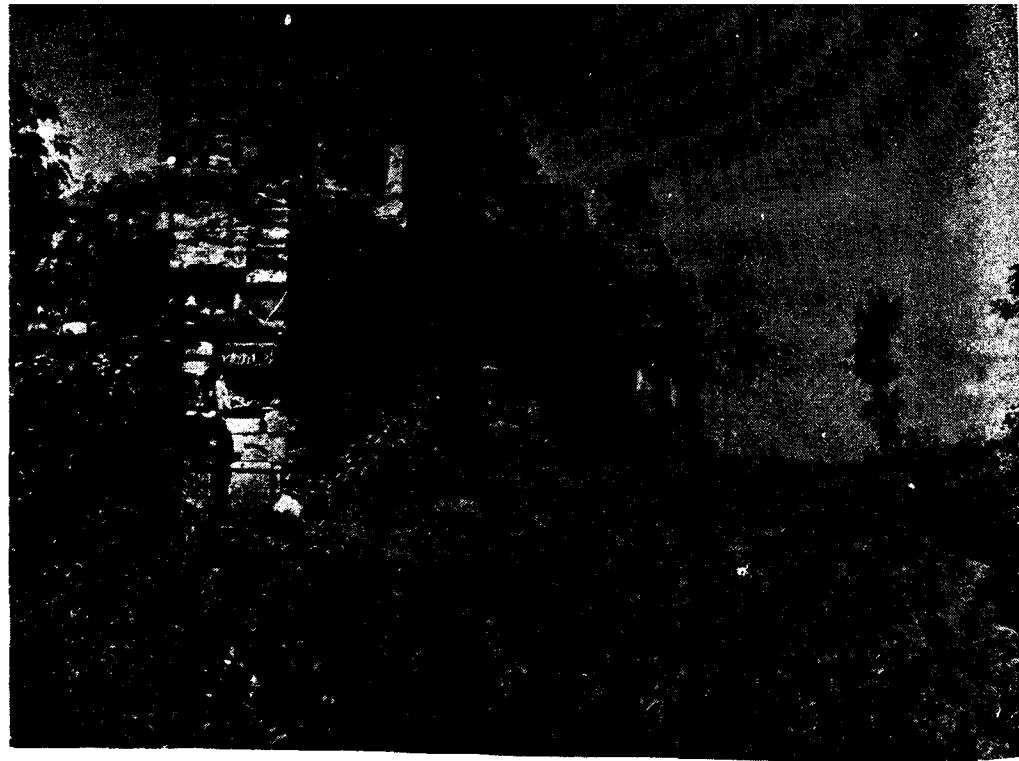


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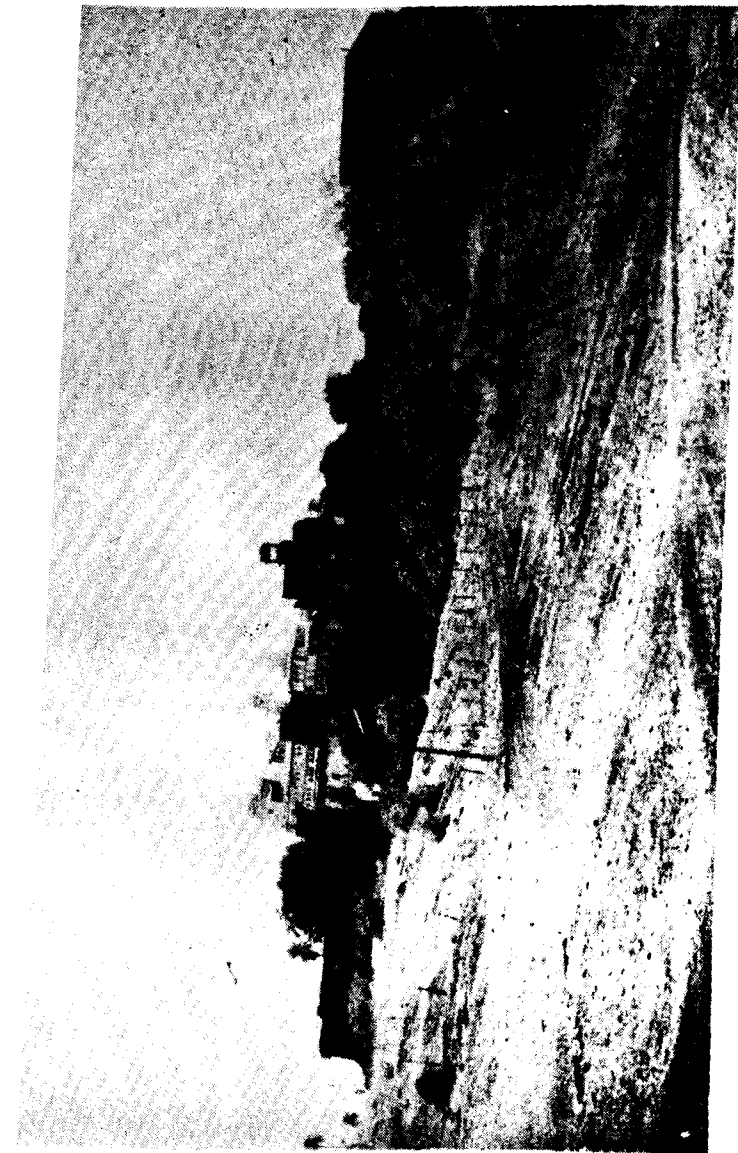
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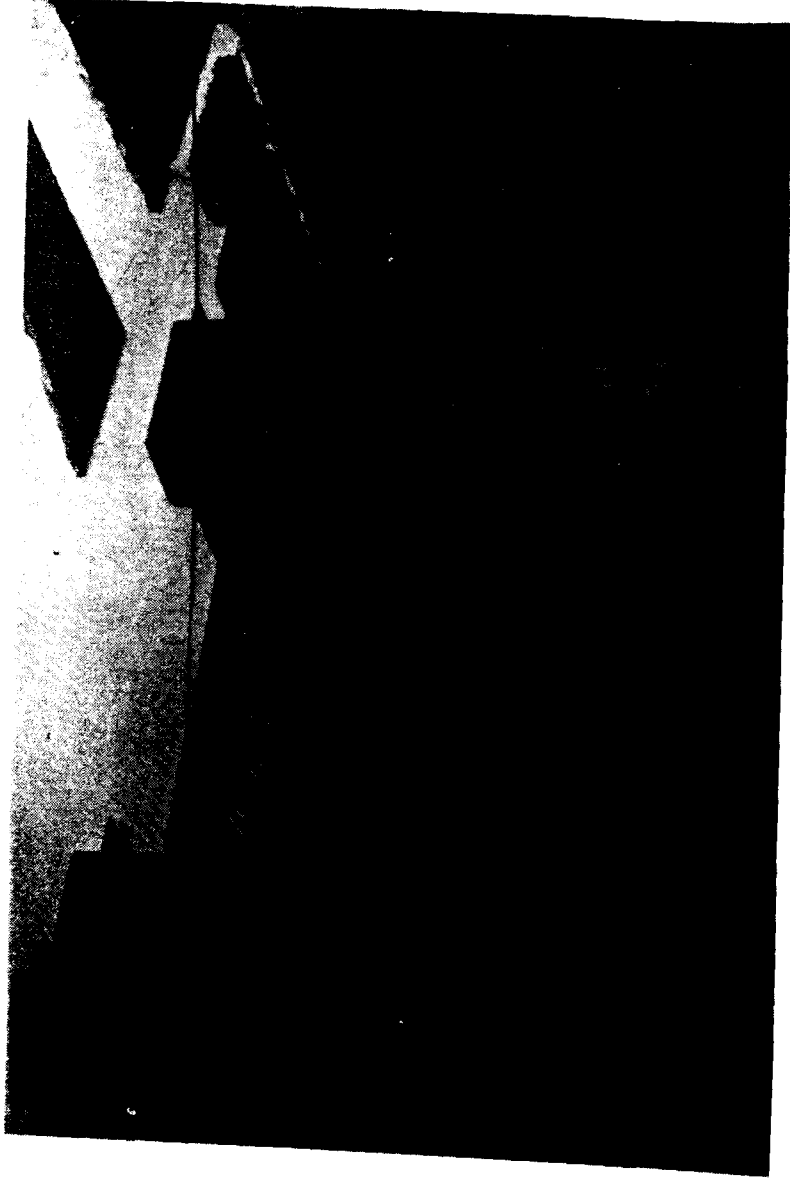
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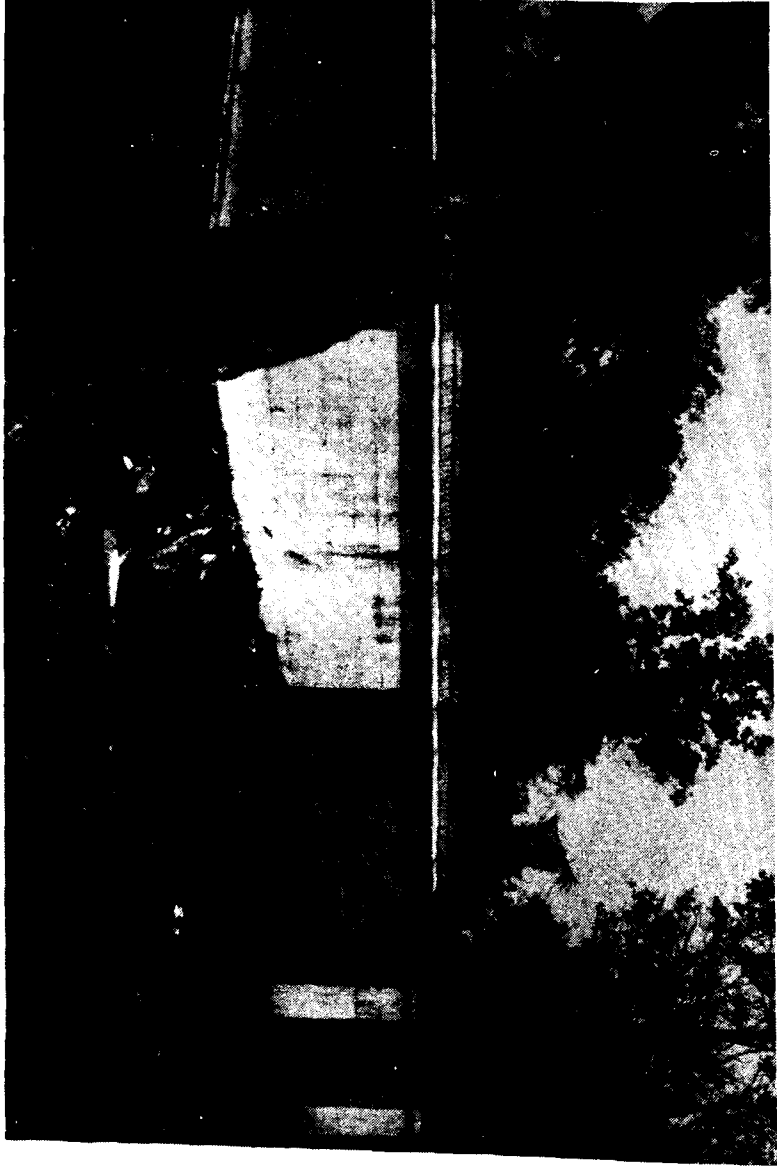
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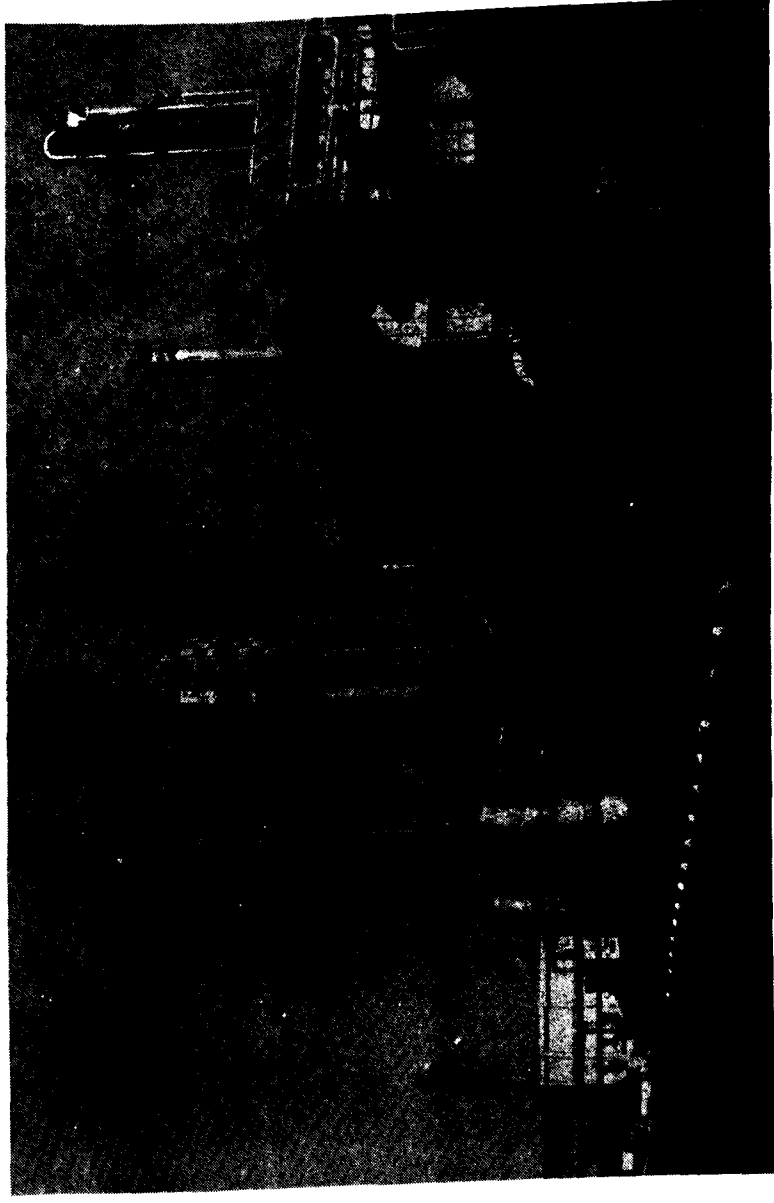
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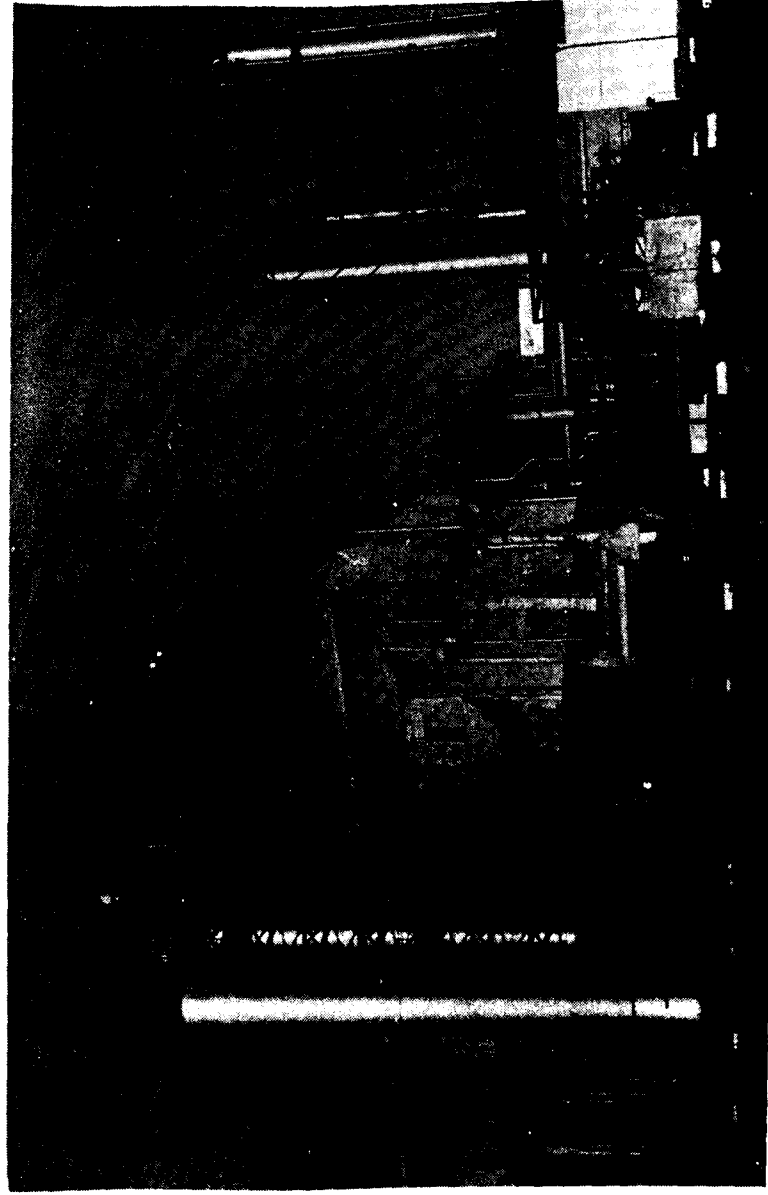
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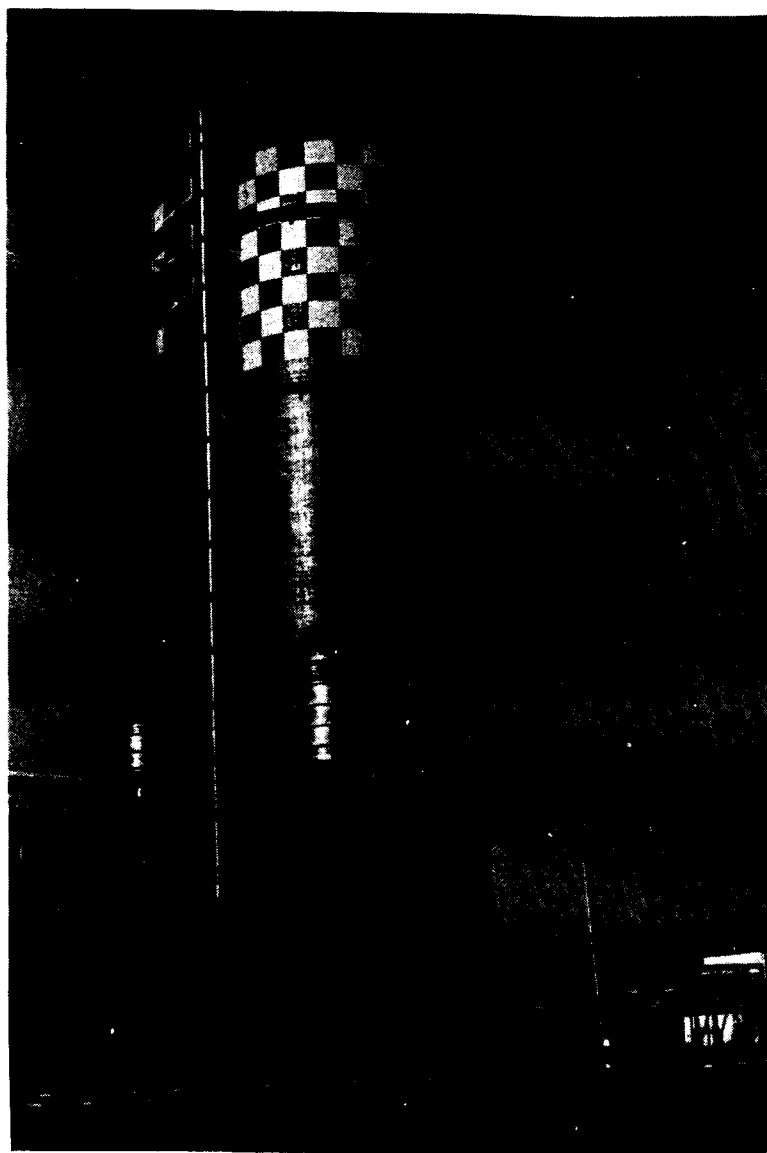
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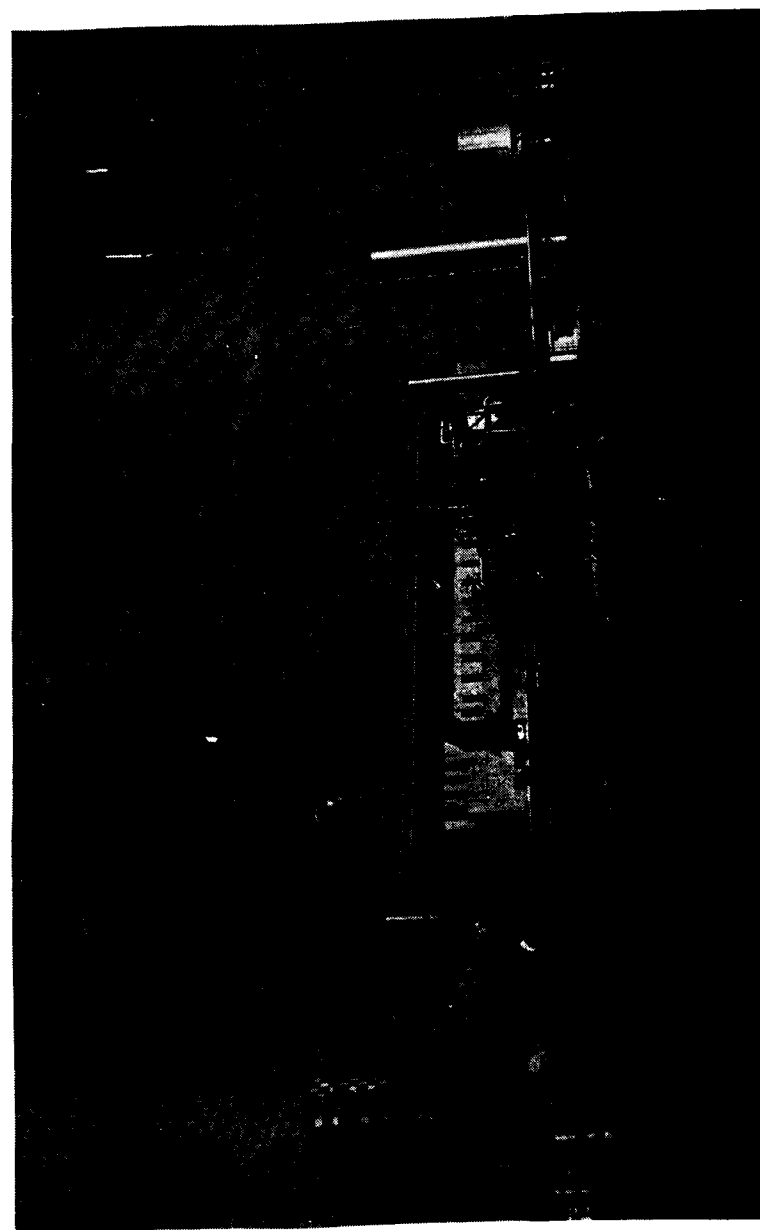
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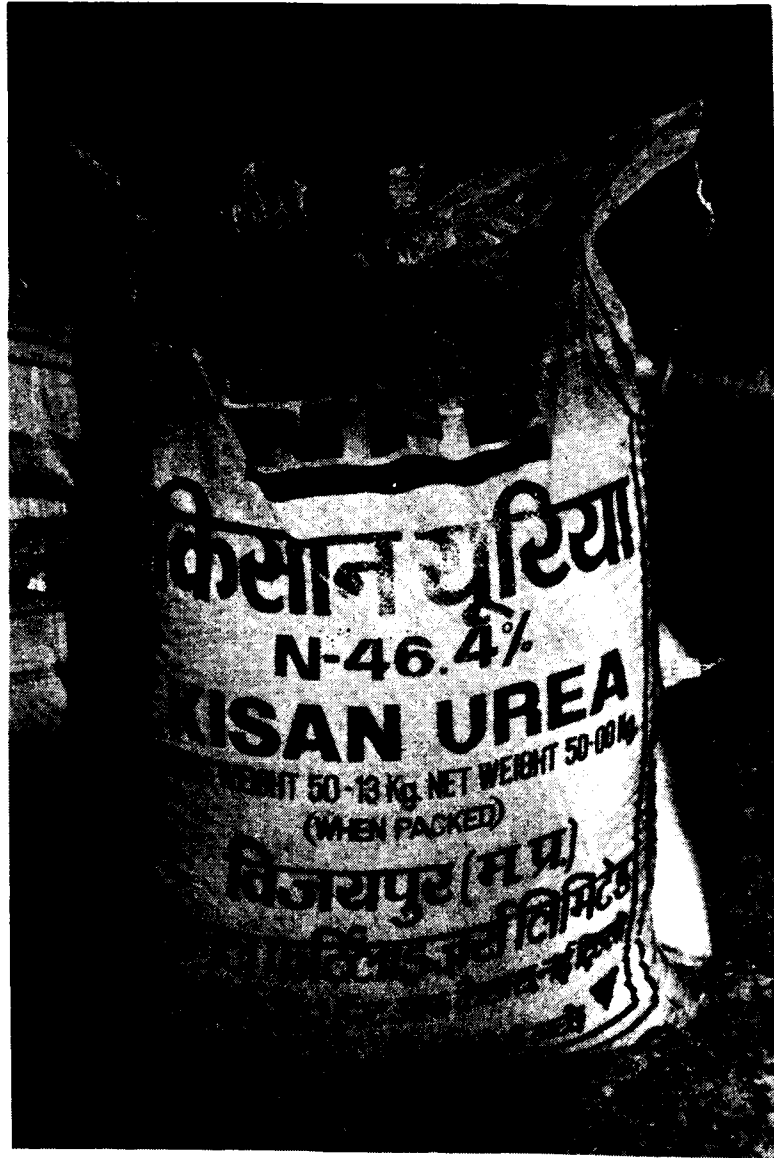
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- * Public Life and Voluntary
Social Service Organisations
- * Places of Interest

Appendices (Statistical Tables)

Illustrations

Maps

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