

1930

# Report on the Assessment of Pargana Simariya, Panna State.

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Tahsil Simariya is a more or less compact block, consisting of 105 villages of which 42 are held under some form of revenue-free or assigned tenure. Its total area is 206.66 sq. miles, and the incidence of the population per square mile at the last census was 99.9 souls.

General Description.  
(a) Area and population.

It is bounded on the south and west by villages of the Damoh District from which it is separated by the Bairma and Sonar rivers, though four villages in the north-west lie on the other side of the river. On the east and south-east it is bounded by a scarp of the Vindhyan Hills and the Raipura Tahsil of the Panna State, while portions of the Ajaigarh State, the Panna and Pawai Tahsils (both Panna State), and the gentle acclivity of the northern Vindhyan range bound it on the north and north-west. Villages belonging to the Karaiya Tahsil of Bijawar are much intermingled in the northern and eastern portions, the two tahsili towns being distant only about three miles from each other. From Gobindpura in the south to Raigawan in the north, the length of the tahsil is about 35 miles; the breadth varies, but the average may be taken at about six miles.

(b) Boundaries.

In my Assessment Report on Tahsil Karaiya (Bijawar), I have sketched the physical features of the very interesting tract which is known as the "Haveli," and in Simariya, we are concerned with a larger and more representative portion of it. We may describe it as a narrow upland valley stretching north-east between two strictly parallel ranges of the Vindhias from the Rehli Tahsil of the Saugor District and the town of Damoh for upwards of 150 miles till it merges into the open and expanded valley of Rewah. It is uniformly level in surface, unbroken by any outcrops of hill or rock, and maintains an average breadth of about 20 miles between the hills on either hand. The dip of the northern range is at a very gentle angle, but the southern hills front the Haveli with an almost vertical scarp resembling the cliffs of a seashore. The hills are visible from most of the villages on either side, but the tract itself has no affinities with the hilly country. It appears to have been formed partly by the alluvial action of the rivers, which flow into and along it from the southern hills, and partly by the detritus due to the sub-aerial erosion of both ranges.

The principal rivers which traverse the tahsil are the Bairma and Sonar, rising in the Saugor and Damoh Districts respectively, the Ken and the Patni with their sources in the Raipura and Shahnagar Tahsils (Panna) and the Mirasan, which comes down in a southeasterly course from the slightly elevated watershed forming the barrier between the Haveli and the Rewah valley. With this last exception the whole of the drainage flows from south to north. The Bairma and Sonar unite

(c) Physical configuration.

(d) Rivers and drainage system.

their streams at about the centre of the Haveli, a few miles lower down the united Ken and Patni join them, and, last of all, the Mirasan. The whole river system then becomes the Ken, and enters the northern hills through which it cuts its way to emerge eventually on the gneissic plateau at Shahghat. The characteristics of all the rivers are much the same. Their banks are generally steep, 50 to 100 feet in height, and represent the depth of the soil which overlies the substratum of red rock. In times of flood their streams are full, and a light alluvium of red sand and clay is deposited on the slopes of these high banks, but, in the dry seasons of the year, the rivers shrink to small proportions and linger in pools among the rocks. Between the beds of the rivers there is a gradual rise in the surface of the ground which is drained on either side by small watercourses; but these generally dry up with the cessation of the rains. A belt of alluvial soil is found at intervals which stretches to some distance from the banks, and is occasionally submerged with important effects on the cultivation, but, speaking generally, the river banks are too high for annual inundation outside the bed of the stream, and the alluvial lands owe their fertility more to some former action of the river than to recent or periodical submergence. The characteristically alluvial tracts are found in depressions below the present high bank level and may reasonably be conjectured to represent former backwaters or possibly beds of the river. The depth of the bed prevents these rivers from being made available for irrigation, but they diversify the country very pleasantly, and none of the villages are very far from one or other of them. Whenever possible the homesteads are perched on the edge of a high bank for the sake of the facilities afforded for drinking purposes and for the watering of the herds.

The tahsili town of Simariya is connected with Panna by an unmetalled track through Pagara and Amanganj, and the distance is about 45 miles involving a passage of the Ken at Tigra. The last 15 miles of this road pass through the gentle slope of rock and scrub jungle which marks the ascent from the Haveli to the northern range. It ends in steep and rocky passes leading down to the Panna valley. A good road, partially metalled, connects Hatta with Gaisabad which is only five miles from Simariya, and from Hatta there is a first class road to Damoh on the Indian Midland Railway. It would be easily practicable to connect Simariya with the road at Gaisabad on the one hand, and to metal or improve the existing track from Simariya to Panna, so that wheeled traffic could pass along it at every season of the year. An Irish bridge should be constructed on the Sonar at Gaisabad and on the Ken at Tigra. The result of these improvements would be to place Simariya in direct communication with the Agency Headquarters at Nowgong, and with the Railway at Damoh. An ideal opening up of this fertile tract of Central India would be the construction of a railway from Damoh to Rewah or beyond, and there can be no doubt that in a tract producing such large quantities of wheat and other valuable rabi crops a railway would pay handsomely.

There are no large towns or markets of any importance. Simariya Khas was for some years prior to 1861 A. D. a British Cantonment and included in the Saugor District. It lay on the Great Deccan road through Saugor to Mirzapur, and a few culverts still

(e) Roads and means of communication.

(f) Towns, markets and trade.

remain to show its course, but it has long ago decayed. The tahsil, however, contains several large and important villages of which Mohdra, Binoli, Santó, Chandrawal and the two Sonwanis deserve mention. The trade of the tahsil goes mostly to Hatta and thence to Damoh and the railway, though a certain amount of grain is exported to Panna. The Darbar is unable to estimate the value of the imports and exports.

Soil classification and distribution.

2. The culturable area has been classified into the following soils:—

Mund, Kabar, Parua, Rankhar, Tari, Kachhar and Bandhiya.

*Mund* is a friable, porous loam resembling mar or black cotton soil in so far as it settles into deep round holes, or cracks into long fissures, when it is allowed to remain fallow. It also, like mar, contains calcareous nodules as well as organic matter. It differs considerably in colour and richness from genuine mar, and over a large area it is more adapted to the growth of gram mixed with wheat, or of linseed, than pure "Kathiya" wheat which is the staple crop of the best mar plains of Northern Bundelkhand. In the hands of laborious and skilled cultivators like the Kurmis, there is practically very little to choose between the best mund and the best mar, and it is impossible to doubt that both soils have the same origin. Mar is generally conceded to be a soil formed by the disintegration of Deccan trap, and Mr. Fuller in his Damoh Settlement Report points out that the drainage of the Haveli largely originates in the trap region of the Saugor District in the Central Provinces. At present mund is found in blocks of varying extent on the tops of the gentle slopes between rivers and water-courses, and it always deteriorates in quality as the surface trends downwards, the most valuable of its constituents being washed away by erosion into the streams. It seems probable that mund was originally deposited as genuine mar, but owing to the narrow limits of the Haveli into which is washed all the sandy detritus from the hills on either side, and owing to the powerful action of large rivers in so confined a space, a vast amount of other inferior soils has become interfused with and overlaid it, so that instead of being black it is now generally found in a greyish or even yellowish form. Nevertheless, it still remains one of the chief constituents of the soils in the tahsil.

*Kabar* in its best form is alluvial in origin, and I have drawn a careful distinction, while classing the soils, between the clayey loam which is a form of alluvium and the eroded mund on the banks of streams which has also been called kabar. The latter will be found as kabar II and the former as kabar I. The best kabar is superior to the best mund, and it is found typically in the riparian block of villages round Chandrawal by the Bairma and round Diggi by the Sonar. In all cases the best kabar is met with where the large rivers have taken a bend out of their direct course to return again to their original direction a little further on. The best alluvial soil lies inside these bends, and the inference seems to be that the kabar has been formed by some gradual change in the course of the river.

*Parua* is a sandy loam formed by the detritus from the surrounding hills. It is sometimes an alluvium, lighter but with the same origin as kabar, and then it requires special treatment in assessment, but it is typically found near the base of the hills from Mohdra and Binoli to the southern-most point of the tahsil at Majhgawan. It is fairly deep, and, as water is found quite close to the surface

near the hills, irrigation becomes possible and sugarcane is regularly grown. Parua is often embanked into small squares for the purpose of rice cultivation, and this produces a stiff, clayey whitish variety which is generally called "Sihar." The alluvial parua will grow gram and sugarcane without irrigation, and embanked parua is occasionally double-cropped when near the homestead. All inferior varieties are given over to the smaller millets.

*Rankhar* is refuse soil of all kinds, known by the people as "Bhato." Typically it is the red gravelly detritus from the hills, which is thinly deposited or disintegrated over a substratum of rock. It grows nothing but small millets.

*Tari kachhar* is the alluvial soil brought down and renewed from year to year on the sloping banks of the rivers. It is sandy in composition, loose in texture and dark red in colour. It is generally deposited on steep slopes or in very thin belts just below the banks, and it is rarely ploughed. Wheat or barley or some variety of vegetable crop, baingan or shakarkand is sown by Dhimars, a caste of watermen who roughly hoe the seed in. The soil is fertile but not widely distributed.

*Tari* has been already defined in each report submitted. It is the soil enclosed by embankments on marshy land whereby a perennial rabi bed is secured. It is always enriched by aqueous sediments, but may naturally belong to any of the ordinary soils.

*Bandhiya* is found only in the hills and designates small embankments for the growing of rice. In the Haveli the embankment of lands is so common a practice that no notice need be taken of it in soil classification, but in the thin red hill soils it converts even the poorest rankhar into useful rice-growing lands.

I append a statement showing how the various soils are distributed throughout the assessed area.

| MUND.  |                                    | KABAR. |                                    | PARUA. |                                    | RANKHAR. |                                    | TARI INCLUDING KACHHAR. |                                    | BANDHIYA. |                                    | Total cultivated or assessed area. |
|--------|------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Area.  | Percentage to total assessed area. | Area.  | Percentage to total assessed area. | Area.  | Percentage to total assessed area. | Area.    | Percentage to total assessed area. | Area.                   | Percentage to total assessed area. | Area.     | Percentage to total assessed area. |                                    |
| 12,972 | 26.87                              | 11,438 | 23.69                              | 20,583 | 42.62                              | 2,928    | 6.07                               | 343                     | .71                                | 20        | .04                                | 48,284                             |

It will be noticed that parua or light alluvial soil of all kinds comprises nearly half of the assessed land, while mund and kabar together amount to slightly more than the parua, thus showing that the dark and heavy loams are most widely distributed. Much of the parua might have been classed as a third class mund as it includes all the lighter yellow and grey varieties of black cotton soil. Rankhar occupies a very unimportant place except in the hill villages which are a circle distinct in every way from the rest of the tahsil.

3. Viewed as a whole the tract is remarkably homogeneous. The richest villages as regards natural soils are to be found south of Simariya from the river Bairma half-way across to the southern scarp. The finest best black soil is in the belt thus indicated, while, immediately under the scarp and for some distance

Topographical circles for assessment.

outwards, red soil predominates. No large village, however, will be found which has not secured some small portion of the richer soils, and any deficiency in the fertility of the red soils just under the hills is made up by the nearness of water to the surface and facilities for irrigation. Proximity to the large rivers is the chief ground for topographical distinction of the villages into groups. It is not, however, each and every riparian village which develops special features, as the rivers flow for the most part in deep channels and produce little or no effect on the high ground beyond them. The small tracts which I have found it necessary to separate as riparian or alluvial invariably lie inside a large bend of the river, and the rich alluvial lands lie somewhat below the high banks of the river. On the banks of the Bairma such bends are found, between Chandrawal and Ghontaria, between Raikra and Kol Karaiya, and, on the Sonar, between Newas and Diggi, and between Dhaura and Patna. The narrow tongue of land between the converging Sonar and Ken is also very alluvial. The total number of villages placed in the riparian circle is 18, and the necessity for distinguishing them in assessment arises out of the very excellent kabar and parua they contain. The latter is generally able to grow gram, though light and sandy in appearance, while the red alluvial clays which have been classed as kabar yield to no other soil of the neighbourhood in wheat bearing capacities. A little of this good kabar is doubtless to be found in other villages also, but, in the riparian circle, it is characteristic and typical.

The undulating slopes between the rivers and water-courses are known as "Tagar" when looked at from their lowest point, and the 1st circle, as I have called it, might have been picturesquely denominated "Tagar" circle. It embraces most of the villages all the divergencies of which are quite adequately represented by a division into superior and inferior. The very best black soil is to be found within a radius of some five miles from Hirapur as a centre, and it suddenly deteriorates a little south of Simariya khas, where the ground rises and a yellowish mund is met with, which is capable of growing little more than linseed. It has again improved at Banbhai and Boda to the north and at Palohi (Bijawar) on the east. The best red soil villages are to be found between Nadan and Marwa. They are all fairly large, and run from east to west, thus participating in the black soil, which is always found on the highest levels between the river and the hills. South of Marwa the villages are all very inferior, sparsely cultivated and much under jungle, so that it is scarcely possible to judge of what are their capabilities.

On the high tableland, above Mohdra, are three villages, which have no affinities with the rest of the tahsil. They are in the midst of forest with a very thin surface of soil above the red sandstone rock, and have been classed by me as the "hill" circle. Talgawan belongs to this circle and tahsil, but it was not surveyed when I inspected, and it will be assessed with the villages of Shahnagar Tahsil amongst which it naturally falls. In re-arranging the tahsils the remaining three might also go to Shahnagar. The following table gives the number of villages which fall into each class and circle:—

| Circle and Class.       |           |     |     |     |     | Number of villages. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|
| I (Black soil villages) | 1st class | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39                  |
|                         | 2nd class | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45                  |
| II (Riparian villages)  | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18                  |
| III (Hill villages)     | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3                   |
| Total                   |           |     |     |     |     | 105                 |

4. I give below a statement showing the area under each crop and its percentage of the total cultivated area :—

Crop statistics.

| Total cultivated area.               | KHARIF. |                     |                |                                |               |            |               |                |        | RABI.                           |                                  |                                |        |               |                |        |      |     | Do. said. | Foot said. |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------|----------------|--------|------|-----|-----------|------------|
|                                      | Rice.   | Urd, mung and moth. | Small millets. | Juar alone and in combination. | Til or tilli. | Sugarcane. | Garden crops. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Wheat alone and in combination. | Barley alone and in combination. | Gram alone and in combination. | Masur. | Garden crops. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |      |     |           |            |
| 47,277                               | 2,195   | 892                 | 10,081         | 7,331                          | 6,129         | 143        | 26            | 487            | 26,194 | 7,867                           | 897                              | 6,309                          | 555    | 73            | 6,228          | 21,909 | 828  | 2   |           |            |
| Percentage on total cultivated area. | 4.64    | 1.70                | 21.32          | 15.51                          | 12.85         | .30        | .05           | 1.03           | 55.40  | 16.60                           | 1.90                             | 13.35                          | 1.17   | .15           | 13.17          | 46.24  | 1.75 | .01 |           |            |

It is noticeable that kharif and rabi are almost equal, and that among rabi crops wheat takes the first place. Wheat is practically confined to 1st class mund and 1st class kabar and the percentages of these two soils to the total cultivated area is 18.28 which pretty closely corresponds with the area under wheat only. The most valuable crops raised are rabi of all kinds, juar and sugarcane, and the percentages of these amount to 62.15, while the percentages of mund, kabar and tari soils amount to 51.27 only, thus showing that 10.88 per cent of the superior crops is raised on parua, and proving the soil classification not to have been too stiff. In the poor "har" lands of the gneissic plateau small millets are always the staple crop grown, but it may be noted here that their percentage of 21.32 represents less than half the area occupied by parua and rankhar, the most inferior soils. Crop statistics therefore bear out the statement I have already made that the haveli is naturally a fertile tract.

5. The total irrigated area amounts to only 297 acres or .62 per cent of the cultivated area. This very insignificant amount of irrigation is characteristic of a black soil tract where the depth of loam is great and the water retreats far from the surface, thereby rendering the digging of wells a costly process. The absence of irrigation is not in any way due to the unsuitability of the soils for it. Nearly half the cultivated area is parua which is, *par excellence*, the land which gives the best results with irrigation, and the people are quite aware of this. In the villages of Nadan, Hardua and Khamaria which are situated close under the Vindhyan scarp there are numerous wells, and small "taretas" exist such as have been described by me in my reports on Tahsils Raghauli and Gulganj of the Bijawar State. Other villages in this vicinity with good parua lands manage to grow sugarcane by digging mere holes in the ground at the time when water is most required, and a sugarcane village may be recognised by the large number of half filled up holes with a pile of excavated soil near them which are scattered throughout the area. There are very few tanks, that at Bamori being the largest and irrigating 23 acres. Chikla possesses two small ones which are used for the watering of cattle. It should be possible to construct large tanks just under the hills where the drainage might be stored for irrigation, but in this pargana neither modern nor ancient works of this description are in existence. The methods employed for raising water are the Persian wheel and the lever. When the former is employed it is on a much smaller scale than elsewhere in Bundelkhand, and is worked by a human being, often quite a girl, with the

hands and feet in a manner which is suggestive of the tread-mill. The lever consists of a long cross piece tied to a strong forked teak pole and weighted at one end. The water is brought up in an earthen ghara.

6. The most prominent feature in the agriculture of the haveli is the custom of erecting small embankments round the fields of mund or kabar in order to secure the fields against erosion, and to ensure a moist seed bed for the rabi crop. I have already referred to the swelling undulations or "tagar" between water-courses which are characteristic of the haveli plain, and this configuration is important in understanding the system of embankment which is adopted. The very best black soil is usually found at the crest of the "tagar" which is immune from erosion, and is therefore not embanked. The embankments begin in the lower slopes, or in localities where the drainage has a trend in one direction. It is therefore usual to find the fields open toward the rising ground, and the first series will probably have three sides only enclosed and those below will be completely embanked. Land in natural depressions, where moisture collects, and would slowly drain off or be evaporated without any good results, are converted by embankments into some of the most fertile soil in the tahsil, which has been classed as tari, and is very often double cropped. The system of embanking the best parua in every village to form rice fields is also a very noteworthy characteristic of the haveli, and distinguishes it from cultivation in the other parts of Bundelkhand. Almost every village map shows a very large number of small square fields with an average area of about 15 acres which are usually found near the homestead. They are very often cropped with gram or linseed after rice, as this practice is beneficial to the ensuing rice crop. The fields resemble very small garden plots in size and appearance and the embankments are quite small in contradistinction to the embankments in mund which enclose very large areas, some fields being 15 or 20 acres in extent. No transplanted rice is, however, grown, and no expensive varieties, the hard red kind known as "kardhana" being the most widely spread. The staple rabi crop is wheat, mixed with gram, known as "birra" or wheat alone. It is well known to the people that the occasional mixture of a pulse with the wheat is beneficial in keeping up the supply of combined nitrogen in the soil, and also that the spreading low plants of gram serve to keep the moisture required for the wheat from too rapid evaporation. In the well embanked and naturally rich fields the cultivators will grow wheat as a sole crop but rarely elsewhere.

The primary division of the cultivation of each village is into "geunra" and "har." Geunra means the fat and well-manured lands immediately round the homestead receiving all the refuse which is drained down by the rain from the somewhat elevated village site. This area varies very much from village to village and depends entirely on situation. If the soil is good parua leading to a tagar of mund further out, and, if the people belong to a good agricultural caste, the whole of the parua will be treated as geunra. It will be carefully embanked and manured, and very much of it will be double cropped, but it is essential that it should be so placed that it will catch the drainage and be enriched by naturally transported manure. If, however, it is right in the midst of mund or black soil the geunra is small. The value of this land is much greater than the outlying portions, and I have taken especial pains to mark this tract accurately in

every map. The proportion of geunra to the rest of the cultivation amounts to 11.07 per cent. All the other outlying lands are called the "har."

Sugarcane is grown to some extent, but the amount varies from year to year. The area under this crop at the time of my inspection was much greater than at the time when the records were prepared. It can only be grown in the light parua sandy loams of the villages under the southern scarp, and except in Nadan, Binoli, Maharajganj, Hardua, Khamaria and Santo, there is very little raised. The canes are placed in long rows a little distance beneath soil which has been very carefully prepared, and they are protected by layers of leaves from the sun. A few waterings are given from kaccha wells, and the crop is then left to itself. It ripens in about 12 months, and is sown in December or January. The sugarcane raised here is of the thin reedy variety known as "Bansi" or "Kansi," though there are many kinds. After the elaborate dressing which the field has required, very good crops are raised of urd, mung or gram, and in the course of nine years three crops of sugarcane may be sown. The light kachhar or riparian lands are often used for this crop. Linseed is grown for its oil which is exported, and for this purpose the inferior mund lands are used. Little or no care is taken with this crop.

On the whole the standard of agriculture throughout the tahsil is high.

7. It is the presence or absence of certain castes which raise or lower the standard of agriculture much more than any other circumstance, and Simariya is happy in having a predominance of Lodhis in 28 villages and Kurmis in 24 out of a total of 105. Brahmans and Thakurs hold 17, Kachhis hold 13, and Ahirs 9, the remainder belonging to miscellaneous castes. It is a curious fact, which I have already pointed out in my report on Karaiya Tahsil of the Bijawar State, that Kurmis restrict themselves to the heavy soiled villages where wheat is raised and their skill is seen by the number and effectiveness of their embankments, while the Lodhis cling to the lighter red soiled villages where sugarcane can be raised and a little irrigation practised. No Kurmi will grow sugarcane if he can grow wheat and *vice versa* with the Lodhi. Kachhis have several fine villages and their garden crops with irrigation are particularly fine in Hardua Patel. The Kachhi affects small plots of the very best sugarcane which is known as "Paunda," but unfortunately there is not sufficient irrigation to admit of this being grown in large areas.

Gonds are fairly numerous under and in the hills. They cling to the forests and eke out a precarious subsistence by labour or the collection of forest produce. Ahirs are found in the three hill villages, and are fairly well-to-do as they have large herds themselves, and are accustomed to receive cattle from the haveli during the rains which they look after and fatten upon the forest grasses. Lodhis and Kurmis are the most substantial men in the tahsil; many of them are able to finance their poorer fellows in their own villages, and have been accustomed to take leases. Their standard of comfort is high as may be seen from an inspection of the houses in Nadan, Ucha or Chandrawal. The Lodhi is usually better off than the Kurmi.

8. The Maharaja for the time being is recognised as the owner of all the land, and each cultivator as his tenant in all the khalsa or crown demesne villages. Within the khalsa, villages are either held in "Kham Tahsil" or direct management, or are leased to the kadars,

Existing tenures and rental system.



who may be outsiders, or resident zamindars, for a term of years. In 1960 Sambat, the year of record, 63 villages were khalsa. The remaining estates are held either by Jagirdars, Moafidars or Memars, and dues are realised by the Darbar as cesses, barbast and zabita. It has been judged advisable that the revision of barbast and zabita, which seem to be forms of escuage or quit-rent, should be left entirely to the Darbar, which will have my valuations to guide it if necessary, so that any discussion of the revenue-free and quasi-feudal tenures which exist in the State are quite outside the scope of the present assessment. I shall therefore confine myself to the tenures existing in khalsa lands.

It may be premised that there is very little difference between Panna and Bijawar in either rental system or tenures. There are no classes of tenants enjoying any specified rights of occupancy, but custom which, in a Hindu State, takes the place of law and definition in western communities, has sanctioned a permanency in succession and occupancy, which is quite as effectual as if it had been provided for by statute. In some aspects the position of the tenants in Panna may be considered as superior to those in British territory seeing that they have no landlords to worry and eject them and to sue them for arrears of rent, but they stand in simple and direct relation with the State as landlord. There are so-called zamindars in all khalsa villages, but they are mere servants of the State, though the position is often hereditary. They receive very small remuneration, the average being less than 1 per cent on the gross realisations.

The only favoured tenants are Brahmans and Thakurs who are allowed to pay, in general, one share less than ordinary tenants.

The rent is either paid in cash or by appraisalment, the vernacular names being respectively "thansa" and "kankuti."

Lands held on "thansa" may be considered to be more or less permanent farms containing necessary fallows and cultivated from year to year, while the kankuti lands are usually outlying, cultivated it may be by outsiders, or perhaps a new venture by a permanent resident who is breaking up old fallows. There are, doubtless, numerous exceptions to such rules, as many villages are found in which the entire rental is thansa, and many in which it is all kankuti; but, in general, it may be taken as a principle that money leases which go on from year to year represent a reliable and stable rent-roll, while kankuti rents are applicable to undeveloped or deteriorated tracts. It is impossible to consider any area as entirely permanent in a tahsil which has practically no irrigation, and therefore I have not attempted to divide the cultivation into permanent and fluctuating, as I have done for red soil tracts in Bijawar, but, granted a series of ordinarily good seasons, the money rents will represent what is capable of realisation without change, while the kankuti rents will be subject to fluctuation, either by way of increase or decrease. The general stability of the rent-roll may be inferred from the fact that out of a total recorded rent of Rs. 58,375 no less than Rs. 45,228 were in cash.

The tendency during years of prosperity is to enlarge the cash-rented area and decrease the kankuti. In the black soils, which preponderate, it is a well established custom that for the first three years small proportions of the estimated produce are taken as rents on newly broken fallows, and in the fourth year, when the experiment has proved itself to be a success, the land is taken into the cash-rented lease on the usual terms. This is known as the allowance on "Nautor" or "Bangar." The usual share taken as kankuti rent is one-fourth

or one-fifth of the net produce after allowing one-fourth for expenses of cultivation, but for the first year of breaking up fallows it is commonly reduced to one-twentieth. In kankuti rentals the share of actual grain is never removed from the threshing floor; an estimate of the produce of the standing crop is made by the patwari and the village committee of appraisal, and the value of the State's share is commuted into cash according to a tariff formulated annually by the Darbar.

In addition to the pure rent of the land whether cash or commuted grain share cesses also are charged which vary somewhat from tahsil to tahsil and even from village to village according to the vagaries of the patwari who makes the calculation. The normal rate of cesses is Rs. 15-10-0 per cent on all khalsa tenants and the following items are comprised:—

|                     |        |             |     | Rs. | a.  | p.   |
|---------------------|--------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Dami (Patwari Cess) | ...    | ...         | ... | ... | 3   | 2 0  |
|                     | {      | Hospital    | ... | ... | 0   | 8 4  |
|                     |        | Post Office | ... | ... | 0   | 8 4  |
|                     |        | Parkhai     | ... | ... | 0   | 8 4  |
| Doanni Kharch       |        | Toshakhana  | ... | ... | 1   | 9 0  |
|                     |        | School      | ... | ... | 3   | 2 0  |
|                     | Roads  | ...         | ... | 3   | 2 0 |      |
|                     | Gaunta | ...         | ... | 3   | 2 0 |      |
| Total               |        |             |     | ... | 15  | 10 0 |

Lambardars who hold villages on a lump rent lease have been accustomed to pay these cesses realisable from the tenants with certain other additions, bringing the total up to Rs. 19-5-2 per cent, while Memars, Moafidars and Jagirdars have paid at the rate of Rs. 9-6-2 per cent on the declared rental value of their estates over and above what may be assessed as barbast or zabita. We are here concerned only with the 15-62 per cent which is realised from all the tenants, and in all my calculations I have adopted a consolidated rent which includes these cesses.

The rentals were not based formerly on any unit of area or upon a soil classification. The cash rents were doubtless the result of long continued experimental grain rents, and rates, applicable to tracts of varying fertility in the villages, were expressed in what is called the "Maniyawan," *i.e.*, the rental value of the outturn of a mani of wheat seed when sown in such ground. The mani is a measure of capacity and consequently varies according to the cubic content and shape of the various grains when it is reduced to weight. It is too large a measure for practical use, and I believe it is nowhere in actual existence; accounts of it vary considerably throughout the country side, but as I have explained in paragraph 8 of my report on Tahsil Haraiya (Bijawar), the net result of my enquiries pointed to the mani for wheat being about 560 lbs. or 7 maunds. The computation of rent for the acre was thus quite simple; ordinarily 100 lbs. of wheat seed is sown to the acre, therefore one mani will be sown in 5-6 acres or 6 if we take the nearest whole number. The rate per acre will be found by dividing the maniyawan stated by the villagers by 6.

9. This rental system has now been rendered antiquated by the introduction of a cadastral survey under the superintendence of Mr. G. B. Scott, whose work has already been referred to in assessment reports on Baoni, Sarila and Bijawar. The survey was com-

pleted in 1960-1961 Sambat or the cold and early hot weather of 1903-1904. I inspected the villages, classed the soils and attested all entries of rents and revenue-free holdings during the cold weather of 1904-1905. The forms adopted for the record are those in use in other parts of British Bundelkhand with a few small adaptations to local conditions.

10. The process of determining soil rates for Simariya was identical with that already described in paragraph 8 of my Assessment Report on Tahsil Karaiya which has been so recently submitted that it seems unnecessary to enter again into detail. The rates eventually chosen are the same as in Karaiya for the 1st or black soil circle. In the 2nd or riparian circle the only important change is that parua and kabara rates are generally much higher, the high rate for kabara being more uniformly employed than in black soil villages, while the rates for all parua have been enhanced. Moreover, the character of the alluvium varies so much from village to village that I have been compelled to largely modify the standard rates to meet special circumstances. There are only three villages in the 3rd or hill circle, and the range of soils is very limited. There is a general falling off in the fertility of all classes of land, and the rates are an adaptation from those already selected for the hill circle of the Bijawar Tahsil of the Bijawar State. I append a schedule of the rates finally adopted without further comment:—

| Circle.                  | MUND I.    |           | MUND II. |       | KABAR I. |          | KABAR II. |          | PARUA I. |       | PARUA II. |       | RANKHAR I. |       | RANKHAR II. |       | TARI.        |                 | Bandhiya. |                 |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|-------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
|                          | Wet.       | Dry.      | Wet.     | Dry.  | Wet.     | Dry.     | Wet.      | Dry.     | Wet.     | Dry.  | Wet.      | Dry.  | Wet.       | Dry.  | Wet.        | Dry.  | Yari Kachar. | Single cropped. |           | Double cropped. |
|                          | H. a.      | R. a.     | R. a.    | R. a. | R. a.    | R. a.    | R. a.     | R. a.    | R. a.    | R. a. | R. a.     | R. a. | R. a.      | R. a. | R. a.       | R. a. | R. a.        | R. a.           | R. a.     |                 |
| I<br>1st class           | Geunra ... | 4 8 3...  | 4 8 3... | 3 8 2 | 8 3 8 2  | 8 3 8 2  | 8 3 8 2   | 8 3 8 2  | 3 ...    | 1 8 3 | 3 ...     | 1 8 3 | 3 ...      | 1 8 3 | 3 ...       | 3 ... | 3 ...        | 3 ...           | 3 ...     | 3 ...           |
|                          | Har ...    | 4 8 2 8   | 4 8 1 12 | 3 8 2 | 12 3 8 2 | 12 3 8 2 | 12 3 8 2  | 12 3 8 2 | 12 3 8 2 | 14 3  | 3 ...     | 14 3  | 3 ...      | 10 3  | 3 ...       | 8 2   | 2 ...        | 24 3            | 8 ...     | 8 ...           |
| I<br>2nd class           | Geunra ... | 3 8 2 4   | 3 8 2 4  | 2 8 2 | 2 ...    | 2 ...    | 2 ...     | 2 ...    | 2 4 1 8  | 2 ... | 1 4 2     | 2 ... | 1 4 2      | 2 ... | 1 4 2       | 2 ... | 2 ...        | 2 ...           | 2 ...     | 2 ...           |
|                          | Har ...    | 3 8 2 ... | 3 8 1 10 | 2 8 1 | 8 2 8 1  | 8 2 8 1  | 8 2 8 1   | 8 2 8 1  | 14 2     | 2 ... | 10 2      | 2 ... | 8 2        | 2 ... | 6 1 8       | 1 10  | 2 4          | 2 ...           | 2 ...     | 2 ...           |
| II<br>Riparian villages. | Geunra ... | 4 8 3...  | 4 8 3... | 3 8 2 | 8 3 8 2  | 8 3 8 2  | 8 3 8 2   | 8 3 8 2  | 3 ...    | 1 8 3 | 3 ...     | 1 8 3 | 3 ...      | 1 8 3 | 3 ...       | 3 ... | 3 ...        | 3 ...           | 3 ...     | 3 ...           |
|                          | Har ...    | 4 8 2 8   | 4 8 1 12 | 2 8 2 | 12 3 8 2 | 12 3 8 2 | 12 3 8 2  | 12 3 8 2 | 14 3     | 3 ... | 14 3      | 3 ... | 10 3       | 3 ... | 8 2         | 2 ... | 24 3         | 8 ...           | 8 ...     | 8 ...           |
| III<br>Hill villages.    | Geunra ... | .....     | .....    | ..... | .....    | .....    | .....     | .....    | 1 12     | ..... | 1 12      | ..... | 1 4        | ..... | 1 4         | ..... | .....        | .....           | .....     | 2 ...           |
|                          | Har ...    | .....     | .....    | ..... | .....    | .....    | .....     | .....    | 1 4      | ..... | 1         | ..... | 8          | ..... | 6           | ..... | .....        | .....           | .....     | 1 4             |

When these rates are applied in valuation of the cultivated and grass lands in the cash rented holdings the result is that the valuation exceeds the recorded rental of 1960 Sambat by 6.94 or nearly 7 per cent. This is a trifling difference and proves that the rates are fairly suitable. It will eventually be shown that owing to depreciation following the famine, rents have been lowered throughout, and it is only natural to expect an increase. The annexed table exhibits the valuation and recorded cash rentals for each circle and class :—

| Circle and class.          |               |     |        |        | CASH-RENTED LANDS.         |                  |             |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----|--------|--------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|
|                            |               |     |        |        | Valuation at circle rates. | Recorded rental. | Difference. |
| I                          | 1st class ... | ... | 26,943 | 24,711 | P. Cent.<br>+9.03          |                  |             |
|                            |               | ... | 5,598  | 5,319  | +5.25                      |                  |             |
|                            | Total ...     | ... | 32,541 | 30,030 | +8.36                      |                  |             |
| II (Riparian villages) ... | ...           | ... | 15,654 | 15,017 | +4.10                      |                  |             |
| III (Hill villages) ...    | ...           | ... | 173    | 161    | +7.45                      |                  |             |
| Total ...                  |               |     | 48,368 | 45,228 | +6.94                      |                  |             |

I have not included the kankuti and other rentals in this comparison, because it is obvious that they are worthless as a basis for the choice of cash rents, inasmuch as they comprise much land that escaped rent altogether, the purely nominal rents of Memars and Jagirdars, as well as the unexpected variations which are inherent in a system of crop appraisalment. The recorded cash rentals with which the valuation is composed are inclusive of all the ordinary cesses calculated on land revenue which have been specified above in paragraph 8. Seeing that more than three-fourth of the actually recorded rental of 1960 Sambat was in cash rents, the basis for comparison is a broad one, and it is impossible that there should be any serious error.

11. The assessment has throughout been based on a valuation of the cultivated land within holdings at the soil rates and, in place of the present empiric methods of calculating rent by the seed which can be sown in a given field or by appraisalment of the standing crop, a uniform system of proportionate soil rates applicable to an acreage is substituted. The classification of the holdings area for the purposes of assessment will be found in the manuscript aggregate statements, schedule VI, submitted with this report. All the land has first been classed according to the caste of the tenant for the reason given above in paragraph 8. The main division is into cash and kankuti, but there is always a fairly large area of very low rented land which has to be separately classed as it would affect the deductions drawn from existing normal rates if included. Column 8 contains the khudkasht of Memars, etc., which is a feature not hitherto met with in these States owing to the fact that in Panna only have whole muafi villages been measured and assessed. Column 9 contains the details of small rent-free plots held on separate sanad from the Darbar.

Though the assessment has been generally based on a valuation I have found it necessary to accept existing cash rents in several instances in order to avoid reducing a rental which seemed fair though it exceeded my valuation. Often

Method of assessment.  
(a) Valuation.

(b) Acceptance of recorded rents.

the difference is very small, and in all cases it is due to some specially fertile land or very good class of tenants in the village which suffices to raise the rates above what I have chosen as the normal. In Appendix I give a statement showing all such instances. The total increase on the valuation rental due to this procedure is Rs. 1,272.

The actual holdings area is 60,833 acres, while out of this 47,522 acres are cultivated, leaving a margin of fallow within the holdings of no less than 13,311 acres. Most of this is contained within the cash rented, and more or less permanent area. It has been generally neglected in valuation, but, wherever it is land kept under grass for fodder, it has been valued at ordinary rates. Most of such land falls into the inferior classes and the rate used is not a high one, grass crops being almost as valuable as a small millet. Out of 848 acres of grass land so included, only 23 acres fall within the kankuti area proper as shown in columns 4 and 5 of the aggregate above referred to. It would perhaps have been simpler to exclude grass lands along with other uncultivated area from kankuti altogether, as it is not included in any appraisable crop, and it was not expected that there would be any; but the amount is so inconsiderable that I have not thought it necessary to revise my totals at the last moment. For the future this area will be neglected in all kankuti holdings.

In addition to fallows and uncultivated I have also excluded 79 acres under singhara or water chestnut and 8 acres under pan (betel vine). Neither of these crops are very permanent assets, nor can they be suitably valued on an acreage. Singhara should remain a sayar asset to be dealt with by the Darbar and leased to the amphibious caste of Dhimars who alone cultivate it, and pan may be assessed as heretofore. The actual rental which has also been excluded from the recorded figures on account of these 2 crops is Rs. ~~1,157~~ 115.

As in Bijawar the immemorial custom in the Panna State is for the Brahmin and Thakur tenant to hold at slightly privileged rates. The usual allowance made is that of one share—thus if a Lodhi gives  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the net produce of his kharif crops the Brahmin or Thakur will give  $\frac{1}{2}$ th. This has been continued into the cash rents also and works out to an allowance of about 5 per cent. Of course, in many instances, the rental of the higher castes are comparatively much lower than this difference represents, but there is nothing to show why they should have been let off so lightly and one rule for all had to be chosen. They invariably hold the best lands in the villages, and even when the allowance has been made the incidence per acre of revenue for high caste tenants falls a little higher than for ordinary castes.

As my valuation of all revenue free villages will presumably form the basis of a new fixation of batbast and zabita by the Darbar, it was necessary to make some deduction in accordance with existing custom on the rates used to value khudkasht. The holders of revenue free estates cannot, owing to their social position, actually engage in cultivation, and in all former estimates of the rental value of their villages a rebate of 20 per cent was made from the full valuation on their home farms tilled by hired labour. I have continued this as quite adequate and the total reduction on this ground amounts to Rs. 908.

There are many small muafi holdings in possession of Pujaris, Bhumiya, ex-Memars and others which are held under sanad from the Darbar, and all these have been valued for the purpose of calculating cesses only. In addition to such rent-free plots the custom has been to exempt small fields round the houses, where maize, tobacco or creeping beans, gourds, etc., are grown, from rent. These are known as "Chhiriya" and are included within column 9 as free from assessment.

(g) Rent free lands. In so slack a system as the kankuti it is probable that much rentable land should have been overlooked, and we actually find many cultivated fields now measured which have not been charged with rent and cannot be identified in the patwari's papers. This should all be assessed and valued at full rates. In some instances no doubt "nautor" or fallow land newly broken up has been intentionally rented low, but it will now have passed into the full rented area, and arrangements will be made in a wajib-ul-arz for the levying of a light rate on such lands for the future.

(h) Low rented lands. 12. I have now to propose a total increase obtained by valuation and assessment on the above lines of 22.72 per cent when compared with the statistics of 1960 Sambat, the year of record, and I give below the actual figures:

|  | Rs         |
|--|------------|
| 1. Recorded Rental plus cesses of 1960 Sambat...   | ... 58,375 |
| 2. Proposed assessment {                           |            |
| Khalsa ... .. 45,476                               |            |
| Memari, jagir and revenue-free villages ... 26,173 | ... 71,649 |
| 3. Increase per cent of 2 on 1                     | ... 22.73  |
| 4. " " of 2 on recorded rental of 1949 Sambat      | ... 9.59   |
| 5. Incidence of 1 per acre of assessed area        | ... 1.21   |
| 6. " of 2 " " "                                    | ... 1.51   |

It should be noted in comparing the recorded rent of 1960 Sambat with my proposed assessment that the details of khalsa and memari are not available clearly in the Darbar accounts, as there are many estates which are partly memari and partly khalsa. The difference between the percentages of increase in items 3 and 4 is significant. In 1949 Sambat, before the famine, the rental was at its highest, and in Sambat 1955, 2 years after the famine, it had dropped to its lowest figure, since when it has been gradually recovering itself. A period of disturbance in existing conditions and remissions has intervened, and it is inevitable that there should be a rather large increase when all the cultivation is again systematically valued; but as compared with the normal rental before the famine the enhancement is not a large one. In Appendix II I give a detailed statement showing the assessment figures for each village compared with the existing demand, and the duodecennial average demand, along with the incidence per acre of my proposed rentals. Though all cesses on land revenue should be abolished in khalsa villages I would recommend that a uniform cess of 10 per cent of the rental value be imposed in all memari, jagirdari or muafidari estates which paid cesses before. The small muafi plots within khalsa villages, exempting chhiriya fields, might pay 20 per cent. These proportions are proposed on the basis of the existing system which is described above in para 8. If this is approved there will be an addition of Rs.2,845 to the total jama, and the percentages, etc., will go up proportionally. A uniform remuneration should be granted to the zamindars of 3 per cent in all khalsa villages, and supposing each village to contain only one such official, the Darbar would be called upon to pay Rs 1,364 annually.

13. In anticipating the probable working of the new assessment we are not concerned with many of the considerations which carry such weight in settlements of districts in British Bundelkhand. It is not proposed that the same sum should be realised year by year from the tenants, but that the holdings should be subject to immediate revision, when necessary, under the system of direct management as heretofore. A very close scrutiny of the averages obtained from past rental collections is unnecessary, provided that the rates chosen for valuation are moderate. I have no doubt that my rates, which have already been tested and applied in Karaiya, a similar tract, are not unduly high, and the incidence of 1.51 per acre will bear comparison with that prevailing in adjacent tahsils of the Damoh district. Ordinary "ryoti" incidences for similar villages go up as high as 1.5 *not including cesses*. Moreover, under the Darbar, every tenant is equal and pays his rent to the State, while the tenant in British territory has landlords and zamindars whose profits have to be added to the incidence of the pure land revenue demand.

14. It is proposed to make arrangements for a yearly revision of the settlement records through the agency of patwaris and skilled kanungos. The patwaris have already received practical training in the field under Mr. Scott last year, and he reports that they are taking an interest in the work and further arrangements will be made this year. As in Bijawar a revision should be undertaken while the settlement is still in progress, in order to familiarise every one with the work involved. Rules will be embodied in a simple Revenue Manual, and I am now engaged in considering what the most suitable form of record will be, so that revision work may be simplified as far as possible. I am in consultation with the Bijawar Darbar, and the experience gained in that State will be applicable with very small changes to Panna.

Each village will have a short wajib-ul-arz or administration paper for the guidance of the patwari.

15. On the whole Simariya is in a satisfactory condition. The black soils are not infested with kans to the same degree as genuine mar lands elsewhere, the area under rabi is good and increasing and though, like all Bundelkhand, it suffered during the famine of 1953-4 Sambat, the rent-roll shows no signs of acute deterioration, such as we are familiar with in other tracts. The actual duodecennial average realisations only fall below the demand by about Rs. 1,000 which is insignificant. All arrears prior to 1954 Sambat have been remitted by the Darbar, and such as are still outstanding, are not serious. I have not therefore given a statement of them. The tahsil has a good class of tenantry enjoying for the most part a high standard of comfort and possessed of extremely fertile villages which have a reputation in adjacent parts of the Damoh district. There is however opportunity for increasing the irrigated area by judicious grants of taqavi, or excavation of tanks and the administration might well pay attention to this possible sphere of development. I give in Appendix III the amounts of taqavi granted since 1952 Sambat, and it is noteworthy that, though Simariya is nearly three times as large as Karaiya, the taqavi distributed in some years is less. In 1959 Sambat and 1960 Sambat there were no distributions at all.

J. E. GOUDGE, I. C. S.,  
Settlement Officer.

## APPENDIX I.

List of villages in which the recorded cash rents have been accepted in part or whole, Pargana Simariya, Panna State.

| Serial No.                   | Name of village.  | Valuation rental of cultivated lands. | Rental accepted. | Difference. |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| CIRCLE I—CLASS (1).          |                   |                                       |                  |             |
| 1                            | Birasan           | 438                                   | 595              | + 157       |
| 2                            | Dhimri            | 51                                    | 66               | + 15        |
| 3                            | Diggi             | 376                                   | 392              | + 16        |
| 4                            | Gorkhai Gobindpur | 550                                   | 556              | + 6         |
| 5                            | Khajrabat         | 389                                   | 473              | + 134       |
| 6                            | Kheri             | 104                                   | 105              | + 1         |
| 7                            | Mahdna            | 149                                   | 152              | + 3         |
| 8                            | Sewari            | 562                                   | 563              | + 1         |
| 9                            | Newas             | 137                                   | 157              | + 20        |
| 10                           | Rajgawan          | 967                                   | 1,030            | + 63        |
| 11                           | Simra Kalan       | 276                                   | 339              | + 63        |
| 12                           | Surajpura         | 1,082                                 | 1,136            | + 54        |
| 13                           | Sonwani Kalan     | 1,324                                 | 1,435            | + 111       |
| Total Class (1)              |                   | 6,355                                 | 6,990            | + 644       |
| CIRCLE I—CLASS (2).          |                   |                                       |                  |             |
| 14                           | Changeri          | 137                                   | 158              | + 21        |
| 15                           | Chheola           | 47                                    | 54               | + 7         |
| 16                           | Gobindpur         | 29                                    | 39               | + 10        |
| 17                           | Kakra             | 5                                     | 23               | + 18        |
| 18                           | Khajuri           | 54                                    | 56               | + 2         |
| 19                           | Koni              | 693                                   | 764              | + 71        |
| 20                           | Maris             | 268                                   | 272              | + 4         |
| 21                           | Pagra             | 58                                    | 95               | + 37        |
| 22                           | Patna Khurd       | 70                                    | 73               | + 3         |
| 23                           | Poniyan           | 137                                   | 139              | + 2         |
| 24                           | Purwa             | 160                                   | 181              | + 21        |
| 25                           | Rangiya           | 2                                     | 4                | + 2         |
| 26                           | Ranipura          | 8                                     | 13               | + 5         |
| 27                           | Satwa             | 34                                    | 40               | + 6         |
| 28                           | Simri Khurd       | 76                                    | 85               | + 9         |
| 29                           | Tabenga           | 36                                    | 56               | + 20        |
| 30                           | Tipari            | 117                                   | 119              | + 2         |
| Total Class (2)              |                   | 1,931                                 | 2,171            | + 240       |
| Total of Circle I            |                   | 8,286                                 | 9,170            | + 884       |
| CIRCLE II—RIPARIAN VILLAGES. |                   |                                       |                  |             |
| 31                           | Ghontaria         | 703                                   | 705              | + 2         |
| 32                           | Kol               | 242                                   | 433              | + 191       |
| 33                           | Bharpura          | 824                                   | 827              | + 3         |
| 34                           | Hardua Bairma     | 615                                   | 619              | + 4         |
| 35                           | Kol Karaiya       | 1,643                                 | 1,663            | + 20        |
| 36                           | Raikra            | 1,038                                 | 1,092            | + 59        |
| 37                           | Santo             | 2,013                                 | 2,099            | + 86        |
| 38                           | Sirsi             | 1,155                                 | 1,175            | + 20        |
| Total Circle II              |                   | 8,228                                 | 8,613            | + 385       |
| CIRCLE III—HILL VILLAGES.    |                   |                                       |                  |             |
| 39                           | Kothi             | 142                                   | 145              | + 3         |
| GRAND TOTAL                  |                   | 16,656                                | 17,928           | + 1,272     |

J. E. GOUDGE, I.C.S.,

Settlement Officer.



## APPENDIX II.

Comparative Demand Statement of Pargana Simariya, Panna State.

| Serial No.          | Name of village.      | Average demand of past 12 years, 1945-59 Sam. b.t. | Demand in 1960 Sambat. | PROPOSED DEMAND. |                                  |                                |        | Difference between columns 5 and 6 and 4. | Incidence of proposed demand per acre of assessable area. | REMARKS. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---|---|----------|
|                     |                       |  |                        | Khalas.          | Miramri, jagir and revenue-free. | On miscellaneous musaff plots. | Total. |   |   |          |
| 1                   | 2                     | 3  | 4                      | 5                | 6                                | 7                              | 8      | 9   | 10  | 11       |
| 1ST CLASS VILLAGES. |                       |  |                        |                  |                                  |                                |        |   |   |          |
| 1                   | Aunri ... ..          | 600  | 601                    | 653              | ...                              | ...                            | 653    | + 52                                      | 1.51  |          |
| 2                   | Bamori ... ..         | 454  | 400                    | ...              | 542                              | 11                             | 553    | +142                                      | 1.13  |          |
| 3                   | Barkhera .. ...       | 815  | 714                    | 984              | ...                              | 19                             | 1,003  | +270                                      | 1.47  |          |
| 4                   | Bhat, us ... ..       | 165  | 173                    | 184              | ...                              | 48                             | 202    | - 18                                      | 2.29  |          |
| 5                   | Binoli ... ..         | 1,360  | 1,992                  | ...              | 2,353                            | 50                             | 2,403  | +361                                      | 1.67  |          |
| 6                   | Birasani ... ..       | 588  | 714                    | ...              | 930                              | 6                              | 936    | +213                                      | 1.84  |          |
| 7                   | Danwaro ... ..        | 1,413  | 1,358                  | 1,909            | ...                              | 16                             | 1,925  | +551                                      | 1.38  |          |
| 8                   | Dhimri ... ..         | 178  | 208                    | ...              | 353                              | 4                              | 357    | +145                                      | 1.44  |          |
| 9                   | Diggi ... ..          | 658  | 733                    | ...              | 1,077                            | 14                             | 1,091  | +344                                      | 1.54  |          |
| 10                  | Gorkhai Gobindpur ... | 570  | 621                    | ...              | 646                              | 2                              | 648    | + 25                                      | 2.08  |          |
| 11                  | Hardua Patel ... ..   | 384  | 421                    | 480              | ...                              | 6                              | 486    | + 50                                      | 1.45  |          |
| 12                  | Hirapur ... ..        | 1,402  | 1,551                  | 1,885            | ...                              | 20                             | 1,905  | +324                                      | 1.53  |          |
| 13                  | Khajrahat ... ..      | 903  | 841                    | 211              | 921                              | 11                             | 1,143  | +291                                      | 1.80  |          |
| 14                  | Khaloun ... ..        | 852  | 949                    | ...              | 1,361                            | 6                              | 1,367  | +412                                      | 1.87  |          |
| 15                  | Khamaria ... ..       | 532  | 557                    | ...              | 847                              | 6                              | 853    | +299                                      | 1.42  |          |
| 16                  | Kheri ... ..          | 264  | 114                    | ...              | 167                              | 1                              | 168    | + 53                                      | 1.43  |          |
| 17                  | Ludhni ... ..         | 793  | 856                    | ...              | 1,222                            | 2                              | 1,224  | +366                                      | 1.75  |          |
| 18                  | Madhpura ... ..       | 521  | 543                    | ...              | 716                              | 3                              | 719    | +173                                      | 2.06  |          |
| 19                  | Mahdua ... ..         | 352  | 214                    | 205              | 184                              | 2                              | 391    | +175                                      | 1.59  |          |
| 20                  | Mahraj Ganj ... ..    | 547  | 541                    | 677              | ...                              | 6                              | 683    | +136                                      | 1.85  |          |
| 21                  | Majhgawan Mewari ...  | 462  | 473                    | ...              | 606                              | 6                              | 612    | +133                                      | 1.78  |          |
| 22                  | Marhwa ... ..         | 585  | 451                    | 620              | ...                              | 19                             | 639    | +169                                      | 1.30  |          |
| 23                  | Mohdra ... ..         | 1,728  | 1,787                  | 2,104            | ...                              | 87                             | 2,191  | +317                                      | 1.24  |          |
| 24                  | Mobra ... ..          | 209  | 187                    | ...              | 327                              | 1                              | 328    | +140                                      | 1.18  |          |
| 25                  | Nadan ... ..          | 2,409  | 2,330                  | 2,786            | ...                              | 49                             | 2,835  | +456                                      | 1.66  |          |
| 26                  | Newari ... ..         | 767  | 732                    | 1,041            | ...                              | 6                              | 1,047  | +309                                      | 1.58  |          |
| 27                  | Newas ... ..          | 487  | 319                    | ...              | 377                              | 5                              | 382    | + 58                                      | 1.37  |          |
| 28                  | Omri ... ..           | 662  | 396                    | 1,001            | ...                              | 10                             | 1,011  | +705                                      | 1.52  |          |
| 29                  | Raigawan ... ..       | 1,083  | 1,147                  | ...              | 1,252                            | 10                             | 1,262  | +105                                      | 1.67  |          |
| 30                  | Raiya Santo... ..     | 1,545  | 1,335                  | 1,723            | ...                              | 29                             | 1,743  | +388                                      | 1.58  |          |
| 31                  | Rajpur ... ..         | 1,035  | 1,257                  | 1,340            | ...                              | 9                              | 1,349  | + 83                                      | 1.90  |          |
| 32                  | Rataru ... ..         | 666  | 745                    | 795              | ...                              | ...                            | 795    | + 50                                      | 1.89  |          |
| 33                  | Simariya Khas ... ..  | 884  | 1,066                  | 1,436            | ...                              | 11                             | 1,447  | +370                                      | 1.10  |          |
| 34                  | Suraj Pura ... ..     | 1,021  | 1,270                  | 1,368            | ...                              | 4                              | 1,372  | + 98                                      | 1.80  |          |
| 35                  | Simra Kala... ..      | 574  | 531                    | ...              | 662                              | 4                              | 666    | +131                                      | 1.57  |          |

## APPENDIX II.

Comparative Demand Statement of Pargana Simariya, Panna State—(contd.)

| Serial No.          | Name of village.       | Average demand of past 12 years 1948-59 samvat | Demand in 1960 samvat. | PROPOSED DEMAND. |                                |                              |                     | Difference between columns 5 and 6 and 4. | Incidence of proposed demand per acre of assessed area. | REMARKS. |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---|---|----------|
|                     |                        |  |                        | Khalisa.         | Memri, jagir and revenue-free. | On miscellaneous muafi plot. | Total.              |   |   |          |
| 1                   | 2                      | 3  | 4                      | 5                | 6                              | 7                            | 8                   | 9   | 10  | 11       |
| 1st CLASS VILLAGES. |                        |  |                        |                  |                                |                              |                     |   |   |          |
| <i>(concl.)</i>     |                        |  |                        |                  |                                |                              |                     |   |   |          |
| 36                  | Sunwani Ka an ...      | 1,592  | 1,606                  | ...              | 1,994                          | 28                           | 1,922               | +288                                      | 1:85  |          |
| 37                  | Fadariya Kalan ...     | 890  | 982                    | 1,620            | ...                            | 30                           | 1,650               | +638                                      | 1:58  |          |
| 38                  | Parwar ...             | 582  | 664                    | 665              | ...                            | 4                            | 669                 | + 1                                       | 1:49  |          |
| 39                  | Parena ...             | 518  | 497                    | 87 <sup>8</sup>  | ...                            | ...                          | 87 <sup>8</sup>     | +3 <sup>8</sup>                           | 1:54  |          |
|                     |                        | (including Gobindpur.)                         |                        |                  |                                |                              |                     |   |   |          |
|                     | Total of 1 Class ...   | 31,059   | 31,886                 | 24,525           | 16,437                         | 536                          | 41,508 <sup>8</sup> | +9,087 or 28.47%                          | 1:57  |          |
| 2nd CLASS VILLAGES. |                        |  |                        |                  |                                |                              |                     |   |   |          |
| 40                  | Arjunpur ...           | 140  | 21                     | 147              | ...                            | ...                          | 147                 | +126                                      | 1:54  |          |
| 41                  | Banbhai ...            | 290  | 396                    | 406              | ...                            | ...                          | 496                 | +100                                      | 1:41  |          |
| 42                  | Banjaria ...           | 9  | 2                      | 4                | ...                            | ...                          | 4                   | + 2                                       | :50   |          |
| 43                  | Barri ...              | 339  | 323                    | ...              | 623                            | 2                            | 625                 | +300                                      | 1:08  |          |
| 44                  | Bartala ...            | 129  | 180                    | ...              | 280                            | 26                           | 306                 | +100                                      | 1:01  |          |
| 45                  | Bhaja ...              | 182  | 160                    | 194              | ...                            | 8                            | 202                 | + 34                                      | 1:05  |          |
| 46                  | Biherwaro ...          | 42   | 32                     | ...              | 20                             | ...                          | 20                  | - 12                                      | 1:05  |          |
| 47                  | Bir Garh ...           | 427  | 291                    | 287              | ...                            | 4                            | 291                 | - 4                                       | 1:21  |          |
| 48                  | Chakla ...             | 579  | 804                    | ...              | 1,116                          | 6                            | 1,122               | +312                                      | 1:17  |          |
| 49                  | Chandana ...           | 99   | 51                     | ...              | 102                            | 2                            | 104                 | + 51                                      | 1:21  |          |
| 50                  | Changeri ...           | 153  | 169                    | ...              | 346                            | ...                          | 346                 | +177                                      | :86   |          |
| 51                  | Charra ...             | 466  | 763                    | 752              | ...                            | 9                            | 761                 | - 13                                      | 1:16  |          |
| 52                  | Chheola Kalan ...      | 76   | 84                     | ...              | 95                             | ...                          | 95                  | + 11                                      | 1:33  |          |
| 53                  | Chheola Khurd ...      | 116  | 195                    | 266              | ...                            | ...                          | 266                 | +121                                      | 1:22  |          |
| 54                  | Dhora ...              | 335  | 309                    | ...              | 406                            | 4                            | 410                 | + 97                                      | 1:18  |          |
| 55                  | Deori ...              | 157  | 145                    | 225              | ...                            | ...                          | 225                 | + 80                                      | :70   |          |
| 56                  | Garlaga ...            | 221  | 219                    | 253              | ...                            | ...                          | 253                 | + 34                                      | 1:62  |          |
| 57                  | Gobindpur ...          | Included in mauza Parena.                      | ...                    | ...              | 127                            | 1                            | 128                 | +127                                      | :82   |          |
| 58                  | Gorha ...              | 442  | 460                    | 666              | ...                            | 6                            | 672                 | +206                                      | 1:06  |          |
| 59                  | Hardua Ken ...         | 471  | 272                    | 436              | ...                            | 2                            | 438                 | +164                                      | 1:38  |          |
| 60                  | Jaitupura ...          | 160  | 221                    | 332              | ...                            | ...                          | 332                 | +1/1                                      | 1:20  |          |
| 61                  | Kakra ...              | 120  | 84                     | 103              | ...                            | 1                            | 104                 | + 19                                      | 1:22  |          |
| 62                  | Karanpur Muafi ...     | 96   | 92                     | ...              | 189                            | ...                          | 189                 | + 97                                      | 1:50  |          |
| 63                  | Khajuri ...            | 108  | 100                    | 144              | ...                            | ...                          | 144                 | + 44                                      | :91   |          |
| 64                  | Khargawan ...          | 68   | 85                     | ...              | 384                            | ...                          | 384                 | +200                                      | 1:29  |          |
| 65                  | Koni ...               | 636  | 1,007                  | 1,121            | ...                            | 2                            | 1,123               | +114                                      | 1:13  |          |
| 66                  | Ledri ...              | 88   | 145                    | ...              | 292                            | ...                          | 292                 | +147                                      | :98   |          |
| 67                  | Majhgawan (Dharma) ... | 79   | 79                     | 96               | ...                            | 1                            | 97                  | + 17                                      | 1:26  |          |

## APPENDIX II.

Comparative Demand Statement of Pargana Simariya Panna State.—(contd.)

| Serial No.                        | Name of village.       | Average demand of past 12 years 1948-59 Sambat. | Demand in 1960 Sambat. | PROPOSED DEMAND. |                                 |                              |        | Difference between columns 5 and 6 and 4. | Incidence of proposed demand per acre of assessed area. | REMARKS. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---|---|----------|
|                                   |                        |   |                        | Bhalua.          | Memari, Jagir and revenue-free. | On miscellaneous muaf plots. | Total. |   |   |          |
| 1                                 | 2                      | 3   | 4                      | 5                | 6                               | 7                            | 8      | 9   | 10  | 11       |
| 2ND CLASS VILLAGES—<br>(concl'd.) |                        |   |                        |                  |                                 |                              |        |   |   |          |
| 68                                | Manki ... ..           | 248   | 233                    | ...              | 309                             | 1                            | 310    | + 76                                      | 1.00  |          |
| 69                                | Mariya ... ..          | 261   | 290                    | ...              | 329                             | 1                            | 330    | + 39                                      | 1.04  |          |
| 70                                | Mazra ... ..           | 118   | 164                    | 14               | 269                             | 4                            | 287    | +119                                      | 1.36  |          |
| 71                                | Padaria Khurd ... ..   | 327   | 321                    | 342              | ...                             | 1                            | 343    | + 21                                      | .95   |          |
| 72                                | Pagra ... ..           | 105   | 97                     | 101              | ...                             | ...                          | 101    | + 4                                       | 1.20  |          |
| 73                                | Patti Kalan ... ..     | 212   | 192                    | 347              | ...                             | 2                            | 349    | +155                                      | 1.25  |          |
| 74                                | Patti Khurd ... ..     | 79  | 106                    | 107              | ...                             | ...                          | 107    | + 1                                       | 1.24  |          |
| 75                                | Patna Khurd... ..      | 135   | 183                    | 237              | ...                             | ...                          | 237    | + 54                                      | 1.11  |          |
| 76                                | Poniyan ... ..         | 200   | 151                    | ...              | 214                             | 6                            | 220    | + 63                                      | .99   |          |
| 77                                | Ponri ... ..           | 44  | 26                     | 72               | ...                             | ...                          | 72     | + 46                                      | 1.01  |          |
| 78                                | Purwa ... ..           | 202   | 190                    | 207              | ...                             | 4                            | 211    | + 17                                      | 1.73  |          |
| 79                                | Rangiya ... ..         | 92  | 71                     | ...              | 118                             | ...                          | 118    | + 47                                      | 1.04  |          |
| 80                                | Kani Pura ... ..       | 146   | 141                    | 133              | ...                             | 2                            | 135    | - 8                                       | 1.42  |          |
| 81                                | Satwa ... ..           | 133   | 82                     | ...              | 122                             | 3                            | 125    | + 40                                      | .81   |          |
| 82                                | Simri Khurd ... ..     | 124   | 104                    | 144              | ...                             | ...                          | 144    | +40                                       | .95   |          |
| 83                                | Tahenga ... ..         | 204   | 167                    | 218              | ...                             | 6                            | 224    | + 51                                      | 1.23  |          |
| 84                                | Tipari ... ..          | 133   | 154                    | ...              | 168                             | ...                          | 168    | + 14                                      | 1.21  |          |
|                                   | Total 2nd Class ... .. | 8,791   | 9,311                  | 7,444            | 5,509                           | 104                          | 13,057 | +3,942<br>or 39.12%                       | 1.14  |          |
| RIPARIAN CIRCLE.                  |                        |   |                        |                  |                                 |                              |        |   |   |          |
| 85                                | Bijwar ... ..          | 605   | 511                    | ...              | 674                             | 6                            | 680    | +163                                      | 1.73  |          |
| 86                                | Bharpura ... ..        | 831   | 825                    | 849              | ...                             | 5                            | 854    | + 24                                      | 2.08  |          |
| 87                                | Chandrawal ... ..      | 2,650   | 2,612                  | 2,439            | ...                             | 492                          | 2,931  | -319                                      | 2.07  |          |
| 88                                | Dhaura Kalan ... ..    | 717   | 677                    | 741              | ...                             | ...                          | 741    | + 64                                      | 2.20  |          |
| 89                                | Ghontaria ... ..       | 674   | 702                    | 826              | ...                             | 9                            | 835    | +124                                      | 1.68  |          |
| 90                                | Hardua Bairma ... ..   | 606   | 615                    | 619              | ...                             | 8                            | 627    | + 4                                       | 1.70  |          |
| 91                                | Kharpura ... ..        | 436   | 445                    | ...              | 537                             | 5                            | 542    | + 92                                      | 1.23  |          |
| 92                                | Kol ... ..             | 446   | 483                    | 436              | ...                             | 2                            | 438    | - 47                                      | 1.87  |          |
| 93                                | Kol Karaiya ... ..     | 1,751   | 1,696                  | ...              | 1,806                           | 12                           | 1,818  | +110                                      | 1.70  |          |
| 94                                | Naya Khera ... ..      | 87  | 65                     | 82               | ...                             | ...                          | 82     | + 17                                      | 1.22  |          |
| 95                                | Patna Kalan ... ..     | 539   | 794                    | 637              | ...                             | 12                           | 649    | -157                                      | 1.50  |          |
| 96                                | Patha ... ..           | 905   | 904                    | 1,044            | ...                             | 6                            | 1,050  | +140                                      | 1.52  |          |
| 97                                | Raikra ... ..          | 1,099   | 1,089                  | 1,093            | ...                             | ...                          | 1,093  | + 4                                       | 2.13  |          |
| 98                                | Santo ... ..           | 1,738   | 2,438                  | 2,464            | ...                             | 161                          | 2,625  | + 26                                      | 1.68  |          |
| 99                                | Sarra ... ..           | 179   | 181                    | 244              | ...                             | ...                          | 244    | + 63                                      | .95   |          |

## APPENDIX II.

Comparative Demand Statement of Parwana Simariya, Panna State—(concl.)

| Serial No.       | Name of village.          | Average demand of past 12 years, 1948-59 Sambat. | Demand in 1960 Sambat. | PROPOSED DEMAND. |                                 |                                |        | Difference between columns 3 and 6 and 4. | Incidence of proposed demand per acre of assessed area. | REMARKS. |
|------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---|---|----------|
|                  |                           |  |                        | Khalsa.          | Memari, jagir and revenue free. | On miscellaneous vacant plots. | Total. |   |   |          |
| 1                | 2                         | 3  | 4                      | 5                | 6                               | 7                              | 8      | 9   | 10  | 11       |
| RIPARIAN CIRCLE. |                           |  |                        |                  |                                 |                                |        |   |   |          |
| 100              | Sirri Sant ...            | 452  | 462                    | 523              | ...                             | ...                            | 528    | +61                                       | 1.47  |          |
| 101              | Sirri ...                 | 1,143  | 1,108                  | 1,175            | ...                             | 6                              | 1,181  | +67                                       | 2.04  |          |
| 102              | Sonwani Khurd ...         | 1,180  | 1,180                  | ...              | 1,210                           | 7                              | 1,217  | +30                                       | 2.08  |          |
|                  | Total Riparian Circle ... | 16,038   | 16,787                 | 13,172           | 4,227                           | 736                            | 18,135 | +612<br>or 3.64%                          | 1.79  |          |
| HILL VILLAGES.   |                           |  |                        |                  |                                 |                                |        |   |   |          |
| 103              | Karna ...                 | 96   | 92                     | 104              | ...                             | 4                              | 108    | +12                                       | .78   |          |
| 104              | Kothi ...                 | 389  | 276                    | 181              | ...                             | 5                              | 186    | -95                                       | .99   |          |
| 105              | Majhgawan Khalsa ...      | 20   | 24                     | 40               | ...                             | 3                              | 43     | +16                                       | .94   |          |
|                  | Total Hill villages ...   | 505  | 392                    | 325              | ...                             | 12                             | 337    | -67<br>or 17.09%                          | .85   |          |
|                  | GRAND TOTAL ...           | 56,393   | 58,375                 | 45,476           | 26,173                          | 1,388                          | 73,037 | +13,274<br>or 22.72%                      | 1.51  |          |

J. E. GOUDGE, I.C.S.,

Settlement Officer.

## APPENDIX III.

Statement showing Taqavi allowances by the Panna Darbar to tenants in Simariya Tahsil.

| Sambat.         | Amount of Taqavi. |       | Sum realised. | Balance.                |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|-------------------------|
|                 | Rs.               | a. p. |               |                         |
| 1948 Sambat ... | ...               | ...   | ...           | ...                     |
| 1949 ..         | ...               | ...   | ...           | ...                     |
| 1950 ..         | ...               | ...   | ...           | ...                     |
| 1951 ..         | ...               | ...   | ...           | ...                     |
| 1952 ..         | ...               | ...   | 4,998 8 0     | ...                     |
| 1953 ..         | ...               | ...   | 5,958 4 6     | ...                     |
| 1954 ..         | ...               | ...   | 6,547 8 0     | 77 12 0                 |
| 1955 ..         | ...               | ...   | 3,779 2 9     | 33 8 9                  |
| 1956 ..         | ...               | ...   | 4,358 5 9     | 72 1 3                  |
| 1957 ..         | ...               | ...   | 1,801 5 6     | 300 11 9                |
| 1958 ..         | ...               | ...   | 113 8 0       | 3 11 9                  |
| 1959 ..         | ...               | ...   | ...           | ...                     |
| 1960 ..         | ...               | ...   | ...           | ...                     |
| Total ...       | ...               | ...   | 27,556 10 6   | 27,068 14 0<br>487 13 6 |

J. E. GOUDGE, I.C.S.,

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