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ASSESSMENT REPORT ON PARGANA GHWARA, MALAHRA TAHSIL, PANNA STATE.

1.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The pargana of Ghwara forms the northern portion of the large Malahra Tahsil, as at present constituted, and comprises
(a) Part of Malahra Tahsil. the villages which were formerly included in the two small tahsils of Malahra and Ghwara. The southern and remaining portion of the Malahra Tahsil forms the pargana of Buxwaho which is being separately reported upon.

Ghwara is a very scattered tract, and it is difficult to ascribe to it any definite boundaries. It may be divided into two main blocks—a northern and a southern, the dividing line being the scarp of the first Vindhyan range above the
(b) Boundaries, area, number of villages. gneissic plateau. The northern block is again susceptible of division into the villages west and east of the Katni river. The southern block is more compact than the northern, but the group of villages round Chandanpur is remote and difficult of access. Villages belonging to Bijawar are intermingled throughout, and the block west of the Katni, round the town of Ghwara Khas, is wedged in between two outlying portions of the Gulganj Tahsil, which has been already assessed and reported upon. Roughly the boundaries may be given as the river Dhasan and Orchha State on the west, pargana Buxwaho and the Saugor District on the south and villages of Bijawar on the east and north. It comprises 84 villages in all, of which 30 are held under some form or other of revenue-free tenure. The total area is 194⁵¹ square miles.

The population as returned at the census of 1901 amounted to 17,372 giving an incidence per square mile of 89. This census
(c) Population followed the severe famine of 1897-1898 A. D., and in 1891 the incidence was as high as 121. In the Bijawar and Gulganj Tahsils the incidences in 1901 were 87 and 152 respectively.

The pargana is situated partly on the gneissic plateau, partly in the upland river valleys of the Bila-Katni and Syamre
(d) Topographical features. beyond the Vindhyan scarp, and partly in hilly country to the south. The villages of Maharajganj and Sendpa are situated just at the foot of the scarp, and north of this point is the gneissic plateau, an undulating plain of yellow and red soils broken by numerous quartz reefs and outcrops of granite rock. Between Malahra and Bajno (Bijawar) are upland alluvial valleys known locally as Don, the characteristic of which is

that they are shut in by sandstone hills on every side, and contain deep deposits of light alluvium. Further to the south the general level of the country rises abruptly, the river valleys become narrow, and this portion of the pargana belongs to the hilly fringe round the high black-soil plateau of Buxwaho.

There is good forest all along the foot of the Vindhyan scarp, and scattered teak is found in the vicinity of Malahra. Again on the banks of the Dhasan at Kurra-Rampur there is an excellent block of pure teak which has been well conserved. The Don and the plains to the north produce mahua and chironji in great abundance, while the hilly villages are mostly forest, but of a poor variety.

(e) Forests and waste lands. The pargana is drained by the river Katni which emerges from the hills at Sendpa. This stream is formed by the confluence of the Katni and the Bila, the former rising in the Buxwaho pargana and the latter in the Saugor District of the Central Provinces. A little below Sendpa they are joined by the Syamre stream which drains the Don behind Malahra. The whole of the drainage then flows northwards into the Dhasan at the village of Deoran in the Gulganj Tahsil of Bijawar. The Katni contains water throughout the year and below Sendpa it is quite a large stream with deep fords. Its bed is rocky, and it is inclined to meander into new channels forming islands which are often the cause of dispute between the rival States of Panna and Bijawar. It provides irrigation by means of Persian wheels from its bed at Baraj and some alluvial soil of varying and uncertain quality along its banks lower down. When the flood is not too rapid a deposit of red mould is left on the islands and the banks, but more often than not the water brings large stones with it, and sweeps across the soil destructively.

(f) Drainage and river systems. The first class metalled road from Harpalpur on the Indian Midland Railway, which runs through Nowgong and Chhatarpur, passes through the whole length of the pargana and is fairly central. With the exception of the block of villages west of the Katni, the pargana enjoys special facilities in the possession of this road. It is used for traffic towards Chhatarpur and the railway. From Chhatarpur another branch goes to Panna, so that by a circuitous route the pargana is connected with the capital of the State by a road metalled throughout—a fact sufficiently remarkable to merit special mention. The post from Malahra and Buxwaho to Panna follows this route. To the south the road is continued to Saugor in the Central Provinces, but unfortunately over some 14 or 15 miles of the worst country it has been left unmetalled.

(g) Roads and communications. Carts manage to make their way between the villages by ordinary tracks, but in the rains the numerous rivers and streams form impediments. In writing about Bijawar, I have called attention to the route along the foot of the Vindhyan scarp from Bamita on the Panna cart-road to Nimtoriya close to the Dhasan. If that were kept up and the approaches to streams made possible for all kinds of wheeled traffic during the dry seasons of the year, the connection of this part of the State with headquarters would be excellent, and the official touring would be greatly facilitated.

(h) Markets and trade.

All trade passes along the Harpalpur cartroad to the railway, and thence to Cawnpore. I have obtained a statement (Appendix I) of the imports and exports from the pargana, which is not based on accurate records, but suffices to show that the most important surplus products are the fruits of mahua and chironji trees and ghi. The latter commodity is exported direct to Cawnpore. The only grain exported is sesamum which is very successfully grown in large quantities along the river banks, and generally as the first crop when new land is broken up. The better class of food-grains come either by cart from the railway or Cawnpore direct, or they are carried on pack bullocks and buffaloes from the Damoh and Saugor Districts of the Central Provinces. Direct communication with the railway and facilities for cart traffic all the year round have lessened the need of pack animals, though in former days men grew rich by purchasing wheat where it is cheap and plentiful in the rich villages to the south, and bringing it over the hills on their oxen to the stony plains in the north. Before the advent of the railway the trade connection of this part of the State seems to have been with the south and not with Cawnpore and the north as it is now. There are no large towns or markets. Dargawan on the cart-road has a few fairly well-off banias, though they are now decayed. One cause of this decay is that iron-smelting, which was a flourishing industry in Chandanpur and the adjacent villages, has now entirely ceased. The cheapness of foreign iron had gradually ousted the article of local manufacture, though it has merits of its own, and since the State came under management attention was directed to the destruction of forests for the manufacture of charcoal, with the result that all furnaces are now closed by prohibition.

2.—SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND DEFINITION.

Prior to the survey and settlement now in progress the villagers do not seem to have classed the various soils with any great care or detail. There is in fact very little that is of sufficient value in itself to call for much discrimination. The cultivator was content to divide his land into *tarela* or irrigated fields round the homestead and *har* or the extensive dry and poor lands which make up the rest of the area. The soil classes which have now been adopted are the same as those already described in the four reports submitted on the tahsils of Bijawar, and I will quote the definitions given in the Gulganj Assessment Report.

"The natural soil classes are mar, kabar, parua and rankhar, each divided into superior and inferior.

"Mar is decomposed Deccan trap, a black soil mixed with calcareous nodules and much organic matter.

"Kabar comprises all the loams which have any clay in their mixture and presents a large range of appearance. It is sometimes grey and sometimes red, and owes its separate classification often as much to careful cultivation, manuring or embanking as to any natural qualities of the soil. It is the superior and heavier soil of the tahsil.

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“Parua is light yellow in colour, and contains much sand and occasionally some clay. It is often alluvial in origin.

"Rankhar is the thin red layer of decomposed rock which is most generally found on the Bundelkhand plateau. When it has any depth and is mingled with sand it is called Rankhar Moti, but the bulk of it is shallow and unproductive, and is called Rankhar Patli.

"In addition to these it has been necessary to separately class lands known as *tari*, *kachhar* and *bandhiya*. The two former owe their speciality to their position and the action of water. *Tari* is mostly found in the exposed bottoms of tanks when the water has receded, or in wet marshy hollows useless for kharif cultivation, but often providing a good seed bed for peas, gram and barley in the rabi. During the hot weather a crop of light rice, known as 'Sathiya' from the fact that it is sown and reaped within 60 days, is also grown on the margins of tanks, so that *tari* is not unusually double-cropped. *Kachhar* is the land on the banks of the streams which is subject to periodical inundation, when, occasionally, a fairly rich layer of alluvium is deposited. In this locality *kachhar* is precarious, and I have only classed land as such which was generally superior in the class of crops grown to the average parua. Bumper crops of til and sometimes juar are raised, while gram, though it might often be grown in alluvial lands, is not usually cultivated. The islands in the beds of rivers have also been classed as *kachhar* where culturable. *Bandhiya* is a term used solely to discriminate land capable of growing a light rice crop. The natural soil is usually rankhar or parua, but owing to its position in the ravines or depressions between rocks, it is possible, by the erection of small embankments, to direct the natural flow of the drainage during the rainy season, and so grow rice perennially on land which would ordinarily be given up to small millets."

I give below a statement showing the distribution of the assessed area among the various soil classes :—

MAR.		KABAR.		PARUA.		RANKHAR.		TARI.		BANDHIYA.		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.	Area.	Percentage to total assessed area.	
7	'03	2,332	9'07	5,655	22'00	16,791	65'34	710	2'76	205	'80	25,700
20	'34	428	7'39	1,271	21'94	4,073	70'30	2	'03	...	...	5,794
...	...	78	12'08	165	25'54	384	59'44	4	'62	15	2'32	646
27	'08	2,838	8'83	7,091	22'07	21,248	66'11	716	2'23	220	'68	32,140

The general poorness of the tract under report will be seen from the fact that 66'11 per cent of all the assessable land is rankhar, of the remainder, parua, which is only one degree above rankhar, absorbs 22'07 per cent while only 27 acres or '08 per cent can be called mar and 8'83 per cent kabar.

3.—CIRCLES FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES.

It will tend to make the remainder of this report clearer if I mention here the circles into which I have grouped the villages for assessment purposes.

The groups are based upon the physical and topographical features which have been mentioned above and are denominated :—

- I.—Irrigated circle.
- II.—Don circle.
- III —Hill circle

The first circle consists of the gneissic plateau north of the Vindhyan scarp, and is characterised by great attention to irrigation, and by the facility with which wells may be dug, water being everywhere available with an average depth of 10 or 12 feet from the surface. The larger number of villages fall into this group. The Don circle is markedly alluvial in formation comprising the villages along the banks of the Syamre and Bhogmati rivers where they flow between sandstone hills on either side. Irrigation is less practicable, the water, except in a few villages, retreats to a greater distance below the surface, but the soil on the whole is naturally richer, and a greater proportion of rabi crops is grown without the aid of wells. This circle occupies the midmost area between the outer-scarp of the Vindhya and the rise in the south towards Buxwaho. In the extreme south are the hilly villages, where cultivation is confined to small ravines or to a few fields with very thin soil round the homestead. In the Don circle are 23 villages, and in the hill circle 14. The irrigated and Don circles are divided into superior and inferior villages, but this distinction was not necessary in the case of the hill circle.

4.—IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURAL FEATURES.

The statistics of irrigation and the agricultural features follow this grouping of the villages according to their physical characteristics. In the irrigated circle the proportion of irrigated lands to the total cultivated area is 19·08 per cent, in the Don circle it falls to 7·78 per cent, while in the hill circle it is less than 2 per cent. These differences are due to the actual facilities for irrigation which each locality affords. North of Malahra the method of irrigation is by Persian wheels which can only be successfully employed when the water is available at a high level. In the Don circle wells for irrigation are rarely found except on the borders of the streams from which the water percolates in. The sources of irrigation are chiefly wells, but there are a few useful tanks, the chief being at Bandha, Panwari and Ghwara Khas. The number of tanks is rather smaller than it ought to be, or than is usually found in similar tracts. One remarkable source of irrigation is found in the village of Panra Jhar of the hill circle, a clear spring emerges under the face of a precipitous rock, and the water is brought by channels a mile or so down to the culturable lands. At Karri in Bijawar there is also irrigation from a spring, but in that instance it is not necessary to transport the water far as the fields lie immediately below it. The total number of wells in the pargana is 1,141 of which all except 28 are bricked and permanent structures. The average area irrigable from each well is a little more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In Gulganj, the adjacent tahsil of Bijawar, the area irrigable per well was found to be 3·85 acres. The total irrigated area in Ghwara is, however, only 16·83 per cent of the total cultivation, while it is 22·2 per cent in Gulganj, the reason of the difference being that the latter tahsil is situated entirely on the gneissic plateau, while the Don and hilly villages of Ghwara reduce its average. I give on the next page a statement of the crop statistics arranged for each topographical circle separately.

Total cultivated area.	KHARIF.									RABI.							Dofaali.	Fasl said.
	Rice.	Urd, moth and mung.	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.		
I.—Irrigated circle, 22,713 acres.	1,245	747	13,243	402	3,572	46	30	383	19,668	1,292	2,707	1,079	392	16	47	5,533	2,539	51
Percentage on total cultivated area.	5'48	3'29	58'31	1'77	15'73	'20	'13	1'68	86'59	5'69	11'92	4'75	1'72	'07	'21	24'36	11'17	'22
II.—Don circle, 4,590 acres	45	137	2,647	342	695	...	26	37	3,929	82	261	349	46	7	2	747	88	2
Percentage on total cultivated area.	'98	2'98	57'67	7'45	15'14	...	'57	'81	85'60	1'79	5'69	7'61	1'01	'16	'01	16'27	1'91	'04
III.—Hill circle, 638 acres	28	27	435	38	69	...	...	...	597	1	9	26	...	...	...	36	...	5
Percentage on total cultivated area.	4'39	4'23	68'18	5'95	10'82	...	...	...	93'57	'16	1'41	4'07	...	...	...	5'64	...	'79
Total 27,941 acres	1,318	911	16,325	782	4,336	46	56	420	24,194	1,375	2,977	1,454	438	23	49	6,316	2,627	58
Percentage on total cultivated area.	4'72	3'26	58'43	2'80	15'52	'17	'20	1'50	86'60	4'92	10'65	5'20	1'57	'08	'18	22'60	9'40	'20

The close correspondence in circle I between the rabi area of 5,533 acres and 4,414, the irrigated area is noticeable. Rabi crops are also grown in the 710 acres which have been classed as Tari, so that only 409 acres or 7 per cent are left unaccounted for by water either already existent in the soil (Tari) or artificially applied by irrigation. In circle II, on the other hand, the rabi area of 747 acres is more than double that of the irrigation, a fact which indicates that the soil, particularly the alluvial parua in the Don valleys, is naturally more productive than in the first circle. Nearly half the rabi of circle II is composed of gram, a crop which grows fairly well on a light sandy alluvium near streams without the aid of irrigation.

In the first circle the bulk of the rabi is composed of barley which may be taken as a clear proof that the soil is generally inferior, and that even with irrigation wheat cannot be profitably grown.

Turning to the details of the kharif crops it is noticeable in circle I that only 402 acres are under juar, a very small fraction indeed of the total kharif area of 19,668 acres. On the other hand, the Don yields 342 acres out of 3,929, and the number of villages is only half that of the irrigated circle.

The crops grown in the 14 hill villages call for little notice. There is no double-cropped area and the rabi averages less than 3 acres per village. A little gram is sown round the homesteads or by the streams, and this is highly precarious, depending on plentiful and seasonable rain.

Generally the staple crops are the small millets and til; kodon and kutki are grown in the har or outlying lands and saman or phikar and other slightly better class millets grown near the homesteads. They absorb 74 per cent of the total cropped area, and there could be no better indication of the prevailing poorness of the soil. On the other hand, it must be remembered that facilities for irrigation compensate largely for this. The most jejune soil will bear a

double crop if well watered and well cared for, and 2,627 acres or nearly one acre in every 10 which is under a crop is "dofasli."

The standard of cultivation is on the whole high, and particularly so in the irrigated circle, owing to the predominance of Kachhis and Lodhis among the cultivators. One of the finest villages I have seen in this part of Bundelkhand is Panwari, which owes its excellence, not to the soil, which is rocky and poor, but to the skill and industry shown by the Lodhis, who grow light sugarcane and wheat in the most unpromising ground. The cultivation of Kachhis is seen to the best advantage in Sarwan, a large village on the cart-road. They raise valuable garden crops and the best variety of sugarcane, but only in small quantities. I append a statement which will show the distribution of the cultivating castes :—

Circle.	Brahmans and Thakurs.	Ghosis.	Ahirs.	Kachhis.	Lodhis.	Miscellaneous castes.	Total.	REMARKS.
I. Irrigated circle ...	5	8	10	11	12	1	47	
II. Don circle ...	8	...	7	2	3	3	23	
III. Hill circle ...	3	...	8	1	...	1	* 13	* Excluding village Rawatpur which has been deserted.
Total ...	16	* 8	25	14	15	5	83	.

The number of villages held by the Ghosi clan, who call themselves Ghosi Thakurs, is remarkable. They are good and laborious cultivators, and, in former days, they held quite a compact block of villages across the Katni in the neighbourhood of Ghwara Khas. The name Ghwara seems to be derived from Ghosi, and they built the fine fort, the ruins of which still crown the hill above the village. Ahirs are numerous as might be expected in a country so exceptionally favoured for grazing and the production of ghi. The incidence of cattle per plough is 7 for the whole tahsil, which is high, but in the hill circle, where Ahirs own 8 villages out of the 13 which are inhabited, the incidence is as high as 14 per plough.

The most important feature in the agriculture of this pargana is the distinction between the Tareta or "irrigated heart" of the villages in the first circle, and the "har" or irregular and extensive outlying lands. The Tareta is crowded with wells and Persian wheels, and is for the most part double-cropped, while the "har" bears little else than small millets and inferior kharif crops. The distinction between the two is always well marked by a high and prickly hedge which protects the green Tareta from the inroads of the numerous wild animals, particularly pig, which find a home in the scrub and thorny jungle of the har. The usual succession of crops in the Tareta is rice and wheat for the best fields, urd and saman, barley or gram for the inferior soils. In the har the lands rarely admit of cultivation for more than four years in succession, til (sesamum) is grown the first year, then kodon, kutki and

perhaps kodon again, when they lie fallow for 8 or 9 years, and bushes of the wild "beri" and "karaundi" grow up to be burnt down and form a rough manure when the lands are again brought under the plough. The most inferior rankhar soil is often only culturable for two years in succession and is then abandoned.

In the Don and Hill villages there is not the same distinction between the Tareta and the har which is found in the first circle, nor are the lands round the homestead invariably irrigated, but they are very richly manured by large number of cattle, and I have classed them as geunra—a name in general use by the people.

5.—RENTAL SYSTEM AND TENURES.

The cultivators are the direct tenants of the State, and hold their lands either on lump rent leases, kankut (appraisement of crop), or on a rent per plough known as Harokha. The lump rent lease is called Thansa, and is confined to tenants of long standing who hold lands, the value of which is well known by long experience of appraisement. Kankut is employed for new tenants, non-residents from other villages, and for all cultivation which is not more or less permanent in character. Harokha or plough rents are realised only in the poorest hill villages, and they average about Rs. 3-8 or Rs. 4-8 per plough. The tenure is kham tahsil or direct administration through the State officials, but a certain number of villages are given out on lease to contractors or "Thekadars." These men are sometimes outside speculators, but generally residents of the villages which they lease. The number of Thekadars in the year of record was 15.

Kankuti rents are rarely if ever realised in kind. A "Khasra kut" is prepared by the Patwari showing the estimated yield of the standing crop, the share which belongs to the cultivator for expenses and the share which falls to the State in the local measures of capacity. The share of the State is then reduced to a money rental by the application of a rate of exchange "*kataut*," which is promulgated by the Darbar. The share varied according to the status of the cultivators. Lodhis, Kachhis, Ahirs and the lower castes generally would pay one-fourth or one-fifth, the smaller proportion being often taken for the rabi and the larger for the kharif crop. Non-resident cultivators who required special inducements, would pay one-sixth or one-seventh, while Brahmans and Thakurs almost invariably enjoyed their land on payment of the lower proportion. These shares were taken on the *net* produce after allowing one-fourth to the cultivator. Supposing, therefore, that the estimated value of a standing crop was Rs. 100, the net produce for division between the State and cultivator would be Rs. 75 of which a low caste man would pay (Rs. 18-12 and a Brahman or Thakur Rs. 15. This works out to a difference of 5 per cent between high caste and low caste rentals. There is no well recognised custom of taking a smaller share in lands newly broken up as is found in those parts of Bundelkhand which contain heavy black soils, the reason doubtless being that very little extra expense is incurred in clearing and breaking the lighter soils for the first time. There are no local measures of area in use, cash rents being calculated on no fixed scales but depending on tradition and mutual agreement. The area of a field would be denoted by

the villager in terms of the amount of seed which can be sown in it, but neither the seed nor the measure of capacity carries any particular rate, as is the custom in many other parganas of the State. There are no legal rights which the tenants can enforce against the State, nor are there any superior and inferior grades in cultivating right. In point of fact, however, tenants are at such a premium in sparsely populated Bundelkhand, that their eviction on any ground whatsoever is an extremely rare occurrence, and the papers recently prepared show that tenants have been in possession of the same holdings for upwards of 100 years, in many instances. Continuity of possession is usually found in the "tareta" of the irrigated circle only; a well and the lands attached to it descend without a break from father to son, but the har lands, which are broken up for kharif cultivation as necessity or means invite, continually change possession. In some cases there is no doubt a prescriptive right to har lands in a particular locality, but it would be rare for any claim based on "maurusi" or hereditary possession to be preferred outside the "tareta," or the permanent chak of cultivation.

Wells are dug and improvements generally effected at the tenant's own expense, and, just as in Bijawar (*vide* Report on Gulganj, para 7), an allowance of a few crops is made at a dry rate, after which the rental value of the holding, as irrigated, is assessed by the local authorities. The management of the village is in the hands of the Zamindar and the Patwari. Zamindars are the servants of the State and receive a small remuneration of 3 per cent as a rebate on the rents they assist in collecting. The office is often hereditary, but it confers no peculiar right and is held at the will of the Darbar.

6.—REVENUE AND RENT-FREE TENURES.

Villages are held free of revenue by Jagirdars, Memars and Brahmans (Padarakhi, donation by Maharajas, or villages granted for the support of the worship at temples). A large jagir is held by Diwan Bijai Bahadur, and comprises the fine villages of Kurra-Rampur and Chhirawal. Memari tenure is not wholly revenue-free as batbast, a contribution fixed by the Darbar, and zabita, the cash equivalent of feudal service, are charged. Both Jagirdars and Memars also pay cesses. The Memars in this pargana are largely Ghosi Thakurs. There are also several Brahman grants among which may be mentioned Dhaurra which has come down in a family of the Jijhotiya clan since the days of Chhatarsal, and Burera, which is dedicated to the upkeep of the temple of Thakurjiu at Ghwara Khas, and held by the officiating Mahant. In addition to whole villages there are small grants to the number of 51 with an average area of 14 acres only, but resting on the authority of separate "sanads" from the Darbar. There is an interesting custom of allowing small fields round the cottages in which the cultivators grow maize, sarson, vegetables or tobacco to be held rent-free, and these plots have been carefully ascertained and recorded in the papers.

7.—CESSES.

Cesses are realised in this pargana at the rate of Rs. 16-2 per cent. The detail is as follows :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Hospital	...	...	...	...	0	8	4
Post Office	...	...	...	...	0	8	4
Parkhai	...	...	...	...	1	0	4
Toshakhana	...	...	...	...	1	9	0

					Rs.	a.	p.
School	...	...	...	...	3	2	0
Roads	...	...	...	...	3	2	0
Gaunta	...	...	...	...	3	2	0
Dami (patwari)	...	...	...	...	3	2	0
Total				...	16	2	0

The names of these cesses explain themselves, and it is only necessary to remark that "parkhai" is usually charged at Re. 0-8-4, but in the Malahra Tahsil at Re. 1-0-4. All muafidars holding entire villages pay cesses on the recorded rental value of their estates at the rate of Rs. 9-6-2, the detail being made up as follows :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Dami (Patwari)	...	...	...	...	3	2	0
Toshakhana	...	...	...	...	1	9	0
Paper	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
Kamdari	...	...	...	...	0	3	2
Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
Total				...	9	6	2

Cesses on the small rent-free plots have hitherto been charged at the rate of Rs. 4-11-0 per cent, *i.e.*, for Dami and Toshakhana and in some cases paper has also been added bringing the percentage up to Rs. 5-3-0.

8.—INSPECTION AND ATTESTATION.

I have now completed the necessary description of the tract under report, and will proceed to deal with its proposed assessment, the first step towards which consisted in an inspection of each village to group the soils into suitable "chaks," and to note upon its agricultural features. For this purpose I visited the pargana in November 1904, and arranged at the same time for an attestation of the rents recorded at the survey, taking with me an adequate staff of Muharrirs for the purpose. The survey was completed in the cold weather of 1903-04, corresponding with the Sambat year 1960, and a careful comparison was made between the Patwari's Pattabandi (Lease Register) for that year, and the survey Khatauni or Holdings Register. There was little difference between the cash rents, as recorded in each, except in the matter of cesses. It was necessary to obtain details of the pure "jot jama" or rent and the cesses separately. In the case of lands held on "kankut," only the share taken had been shown at survey, and I was enabled to substitute the cash rent value of this from the completed accounts of the year which were with the Patwari. An entire rental in cash was thus obtained for each holding. The original soil classification made by the Amins required to be greatly modified. I marked in the tareta or geunra chak on the spot, and altered the classing of 5,754 fields or 11·11 per cent of the total number. The soil chaks have now been marked in appropriate colours on one trace of the village map and the attested records consist of—

1. Khasa or Field Book.
2. Khatauni or Holdings Register.
3. Village Map.

9.—ASCERTAINMENT OF SOIL RATES.

After correction and attestation of the record the area and rental statistics were arranged and abstracted in the office. The results of this are shown in the sixth schedule of the manuscript aggregate statements for the whole pargana, and for each Assessment circle which are submitted along with this report.

The rental was first divided into cash and kankuti rents, and these again into high caste and low caste. Specially low rented lands, in which the incidence per acre fell below 12 annas for kachhar, 6 annas for parua, 4 annas for rankhar and 8 annas for the remainder, were separately abstracted, as well as all fields against which no rent at all had been shown. These latter are entered in column 8 as Bila Lagani, and they are not to be confounded with the rent-free holdings. Their presence is explained partly as due to appraisement where the crop entirely failed, and partly to the fact that their rental could not be traced in the Patwari's papers, perhaps in many cases because without a map to guide him, he omitted many plots from appraisement altogether.

It was not necessary to frame new soil rates for the irrigated circle, because the villages are all intermingled with those of the Gulganj Tahsil, and the rates already used in its assessment were quite suitable. The two tracts being physically quite homogeneous it is an advantage that they should be assessed in the same way. If the rates in one were lower than the other, tenants might be tempted to transfer themselves from one State to the other, an unsatisfactory result to a new settlement, and calculated to increase existing feelings of rivalry.

In the Don and Hill circles separate rates have been framed from an analysis of existing cash rents plus cesses. In the Bijawar Tahsil I had already assessed a Don and Hill circle, but the western end of the Syamre and Bhogmati Dons, which belongs to this pargana, is less fertile than the eastern which belongs to Bijawar. The Government of India has commented on the somewhat high rates I used for the hill villages of Bijawar, and I saw good reason for reducing them somewhat in this assessment. I append a tabular statement showing the soil rates eventually adopted :—

Circle.	Class and Chak.	MAR.		KABAR I		KABAR II.		PARUA KACHHAR.		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.	Single-cropped.	Double-cropped.																	
I. Irrigated	1st Class	Permanent Chak.	...	2	8	5	...	2	8	4	8	2	8	...	4	8	2	8	4	...	2	8	3	8	2	...	3	...	2	...	2	8	4	8	2	8
		Fluctuating Chak.	...	...	...	5	...	1	4	4	8	1	...	...	4	8	1	...	4	...	14	3	8	...	12	3	...	10	1	8	4	...	1	8		
	2nd Class	Permanent Chak.	...	...	...	3	8	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	12	2	...	2	4	1	8	2	4	1	8	2	...	3	...	2	...
		Fluctuating Chak.	...	...	...	3	8	1	...	3	...	...	14	...	3	...	14	2	12	...	12	2	4	...	10	2	4	...	8	1	4	2	4	1	4	
II. Don	1st Class	Geunra	...	5	...	2	8	5	...	2	8	5	...	2	8	...	4	8	2	...	4	...	2	...	3	8	1	8	3	...	1	8	3	...	...	...
		Har	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	4	8	3	8	4	8	1	2	4	...	14	3	8	...	10	3	...	8	2	...	...	...
	2nd Class	Geunra	...	...	...	4	...	2	8	4	...	2	8	...	3	8	1	8	3	...	1	8	2	12	1	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Har	...	...	...	4	...	1	8	4	...	1	8	...	3	8	1	...	3	...	12	2	12	...	8	2	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
III. Hill	Geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	12	...	...	3	...	1	6	2	12	1	6	2	8	1	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Har	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	8	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	12	...	12	2	8	...	8	2	...	6	1	8	...	...	...	8		

The kabar and parua ; rates on unirrigated har lands are made a little higher to the Don circle than in the Irrigated circle because they are naturally richer, and capable of growing a better class of crops as has already been pointed out in paragraph 4. On the other hand the poorest soils of all are rated lower, because they run up into hills and suffer from wild animals more than in the plains lower down. A special rate of Rs. 3-8 has been adopted for the kachhar or riparian parua in the Don, but the actual area concerned is very small, only 7 acres.

The comparison of these rates, when applied to the assessed area, with the actually recorded and attested rental is shown in the following statement :—

Circle and class.	CASH RENTED LANDS.						KANKUTI LAND.						Total difference.	
	High Caste.			Low Caste.			High Caste.			Low Caste.				
	Valuation at Circle rates.	Recorded rental.	Difference.	Valuation at Circle rates.	Recorded rental.	Difference.	Valuation at Circle rates.	Recorded rental.	Difference.	Valuation at Circle rates.	Recorded rental.	Difference.		
I. Irrigated villages.	Class (1) ...	5,858	4,187	+39'91	12,854	11,396	+12'79	1,732	1,136	+52'46	4,844	4,274	+13'34	+20'46
	Class (2) ...	420	525	-20'00	3,245	2,918	+11'21	513	338	+51'78	2,714	2,506	+8'30	+9'62
	Total ...	6,278	4,712	+33'23	16,099	14,314	+12'47	2,245	1,474	+52'31	7,558	6,780	+11'47	+17'96
II. Don vil- lages.	Class (1) ...	999	857	+16'57	2,101	2,326	-9'67	371	201	+84'58	594	555	+7'03	+3'20
	Class (2) ...	26	27	-3'7	502	434	+15'67	100	132	-24'09	241	290	16'80	-1'47
	Total ...	1,025	884	+15'95	2,603	2,760	-5'69	471	333	+41'44	835	845	-1'18	+2'34
III. Hill villages	...	96	68	+41'18	188	171	+9'94	24	32	-21'05	136	200	-32'00	-5'73
GRAND TOTAL	...	7,399	5,664	+30'63	18,890	17,245	+9'54	2,740	1,839	+48'99	8,529	7,825	+9'00	+15'30

On the entire pargana including all normally rented areas, whether cash or kankuti, and excluding only khudkasht of Memars and low rented, the valuation rental exceeds the recorded by 15'30 per cent. Only in the very small rentals involved for the second class of the Don circle and the Hill circle does the valuation fall below the recorded. The largest increase is in the first class of the Irrigated circle, and this is due to the inadequate rental paid by the high caste cultivators both in cash rental and kankuti areas. For this fact the large number of Ghosi Thakur cultivators is largely responsible.* Originally they were Memars and they have continued to hold their lands when they became khalsa at rates much below the average. The high caste cultivator has usually the best lands, and in the second class of the 1st circle, it will be noted that though the valuation at soil rates exceeds the recorded rentals of ordinary low caste tenants by 11'21 per cent, the same rates, when applied to the high caste tenant's land, give a rental 20 per cent less than the recorded. The only figures, which are a fair basis of comparison, are those relating to cash rented lands held by low caste tenants. Here the valuation exceeds recorded figures by 9'54 per cent and the highest percentage of difference is 15'67 per cent in the second class Don villages. All classes of soil and cultivation are well represented in this portion of the

* Out of a total cultivation of 27,941 acres Ghosis are responsible for 5,792 or 21th.

rented area as will be evident by a reference to column 3, schedule VI of the aggregate statement for the whole pargana. It is particularly noticeable that nearly 40 per cent of the poorest soils, which have been classed as rankhar I and II unirrigated har, falls into the cash rented holdings of low caste tenants, and, if high caste tenants cash rented holdings are also included, then 53·47 per cent of this soil is accounted for. There is also a close correspondence between the percentage of enhancement obtained by application of the soil rates to the kankuti area also.

In both it is 9 per cent for low caste tenants, the difference being only in decimal points.

The extreme of difference between the valuation and the recorded rents is found in the kankuti holdings of high caste tenants which shows that in actual practice this class secures greater consideration than the theoretical reduction of 5 per cent to which they are really entitled. High caste rents in this pargana are in fact relatively lower than in any other tract I have yet dealt with either in Bijawar or Panna. The rates used do not appear to be in any way excessive and the average difference of only 9 per cent in normally rented areas shows that on the whole existing soil rates have been applied.

10.—ASSESSMENT.

The basis of assessment has been the valuation of all cultivated lands, all lands prepared for cultivation, and lands which were left fallow for grass (rundh) at the selected soil rates. (a) Basis. Grass lands have been excluded from kankuti areas, but included in cash rented holdings, and have been valued at ordinary soil rates, or, in special cases, at half rates. The total area assessed is 32,140 acres out of a total holding area of 46,905 of which 28,474 are cultivated. The assessed grass area is 3,797 acres. Singhara or water chestnut cultivation has been excluded from assessment, as it is a highly precarious item, and belongs to sayer income. The Darbar will arrange to lease the lake areas from year to year as hitherto. Inside the holdings, there is thus a fallow area of 14,634 acres or nearly half the existing cultivated area, which has not been valued at all, and will be available for cultivation without any increase in rent during the term of settlement.

Though the basis of assessment has been generally a valuation at the new soil rates a certain number of the recorded rents were, (b) Acceptance of rentals. either so near to the valuation that it was easier to accept them as they stood, or they seemed fair and suitable when the valuation would have caused a considerable reduction. In such cases I have accepted them as preferable to a reduction. In one village only, Surajpur, has a recorded rental, which is less than the valuation, been accepted. In Appendix II I give a list of all these accepted rentals. They include Rs 1,430 of high caste and Rs 6,503 of low caste rentals and are exclusively confined to cash rented areas.

Except where recorded rents have been accepted an allowance of 5 per cent on the ordinary rates has been given to high caste tenants, and 20 per cent has been allowed on the khudkasht of all Memars and Jagirdars. These allowances are in accordance with existing custom. The total reduction in the assessment on these grounds is Rs. 886 of which Rs. 398 is the rebate on khudkasht and Rs. 488 the allowance on high caste cultivation.

(c) Allowance and reductions. Low rented lands have been valued throughout at full rates. There was nothing to show why they should have been held on such easy terms, and seeing that 70 per cent of them fall within the kankuti area the presumption is that the poorness of the crop in the year of record accounts for the deficient rental. The same may be said of the Bila Lagani area in column 8 of schedule VI.

(d) Low rented lands. A nominal valuation at full rates has been made of all rent-free holdings for the purpose of assessing them to cesses. In these are included the "Chhiriya" lands or small fields held free of rent round the homestead.

11.—PROPOSED JAMA.

The results of the assessment on the above lines are as follow :—

i. Proposed jama Khalsa 29,721			
Memari 13,580		...	...
Rent-free plots 1,222		...	...
ii. Expiring jama including cesses for 1960 Sambat	...	...	36,981
iii. Increase per cent of (ii) on (i)	...	...	17.09
iv. Incidence of proposed jama per acre of cultivation	...	...	1.56
v. Incidence of expiring jama per acre of cultivation	...	...	1.30
vi. Incidence of proposed jama per acre of assessed area	...	...	1.39
vii. Incidence of expiring jama per acre of assessed area	...	...	1.15

In printed Appendix III I give an abstract of the assessment for each village with incidences and comparison with former demands.

The statistics of former years from 1948 Sambat onwards are given in schedule IV of the aggregate statements, and the rental demand on lands shown therein includes cesses throughout. It will be seen that the average duodecennial demand is only Rs. 32,363.* It may be thought that the proposed demand is too high in the light of past averages, but it may be pointed out that the actual increase on the normally rented area held by low caste tenants, which amounts to 60.80 per cent of the area actually assessed, is only Rs. 2,658 or 10.54 per cent. Lax administration in the past is undoubtedly the cause of the prevailing low rentals of high caste tenants, and the fact that certain areas bear no rent at all. The remainder of the enhancement falls upon these and on the nominal rents of the memari villages. It was inevitable that these anomalies should be done away with when a uniform assessment was adopted throughout. In comparison with the Bijawar Tahsil, a tract which most nearly resembles Ghwara in possessing the three classes of villages

* In column 3 of Appendix III the average is Rs. 33,579. The difference is due to the fact that separate village averages have been taken in the Appendix, while in the aggregate statement the sum total has been divided. The duodecennial figures in the aggregate do not include demands on five villages prior to 1951 Sambat, on one village prior to 1956 Sambat and practically nothing on three villages.

Irrigated, Don and Hill, the incidence per acre of cultivation is lower being Rs. 156 as against Rs. 181. Taking the Irrigated circle only to compare with the entire adjacent tahsil of Gulganj (Bijawar), the incidence per acre is lower by 21 in Ghwara. Granted, therefore, that the assessments in the Bijawar State were fair and satisfactory, there is no reason to suppose that the enhancement proposed in this tract is at all excessive.

The pargana is on the whole a prosperous one, and the standard of comfort in the irrigated circle is equal to that of similar villages in the Bijawar State and in adjacent British India. There is a distinct margin for the increase in rents now proposed, and the justification for such increase is found in the fact that the rates used in valuation are no higher, and in some cases lower than those ascertained already to have been paid in precisely similar tracts. Like all the rest of Bundelkhand Ghwara suffered in the famine of 1953 and 1954 Sambat, but it speedily recovered, and in 1957 Sambat, if the old records are to be believed, 11,000 odd rupees, or nearly a third in excess of the rental demand, were recovered as arrears. By a recent order of the Political Agent all the arrears, which had come down from the famine years, have been remitted, and the present realisable balance in the khalsa villages amounts to Rs. 8,512 or an average of Rs. 158 per village. Following the precedent furnished by Baoni all unrealised balances at the time of declaration of the new leases might be written off, so that there may be a fresh start, and in future all arrears not recovered within three years of their falling due might also be written off. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that no jagavi advances at all were made in this pargana during the year 1954—1960 Sambat. This indicates that the people make their own arrangements for digging wells, &c., but it is scarcely satisfactory, and I should recommend that efforts be made to stimulate the people to take advances, and to largely increase the area which is protected by well irrigation, or by field embankments. One of the greatest advantages to be expected from a regular settlement is the feeling of security that the people will enjoy from all arbitrary exactions, and it may be hoped that they will be induced to increase the value of their holdings when they see that definite rights are being recognised and that a uniform system has been introduced into the administration.

12.—CESSES AND HAQQ ZAMINDARI.

It is proposed as in former reports to abolish all existing cesses in khalsa villages, the present rental being a consolidated one in which the former statistics inclusive of cesses have been considered. In the case of revenue-free villages a cess of 10 per cent might be substituted for the Rs. 9-2-0 per cent now paid and calculable on the net rental assets after the khudkasht allowance has been deducted. Small muafi holdings should pay cesses at 20 per cent of their present nominal assessment. The duties of the Zamindars as managers of the villages and collectors of rent should be remunerated by a rebate of 3 per cent to be returned to them from the gross collections. These proposals have already been made for pargana Simariya.

13.—MEMARS' AND JAGIRDARS' DUES.

The dues payable by Memars and Jagirdars of all kinds have been left for the orders of the Darbar after consideration of the rentals ascertained by me. If it is intended to base these dues upon the settlement statistics, it would be well

that the tenants should receive leases in the same way as in khalsa villages, and that I should be empowered to declare them. The number of revenue-free estates is considerable, and the tenants' rental requires to be amended in them just as much as in the khalsa. The records of these villages should for the future be kept up annually and revised by the Patwaris, in order that complete statistics for the whole State may be available, and that the future administration of the estates may be facilitated if they should become khalsa. Unless effect is given at settlement to the new valuation by distributing it over all the holdings the existing state of things will continue. Any rights also, which may be given to tenants in khalsa, should not be denied to those who hold the necessary qualifications in jagir and memari villages.

14.—TERM AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT.

It is proposed that the term of settlement should be ten years. As in Raighauli, Gulganj and Bijawar Tahsils a distinction is drawn for the Irrigated circle between the permanent block of cultivation classed as Tareta, and the fluctuating area given up mostly to small millets which has been called the har. In the remaining two circles there is no area sufficiently permanent to justify this distinction. In issuing leases, therefore, I shall divide the area into permanent and fluctuating, and announce rentals in the former which will hold good for the entire term of settlement, but leaving the fluctuating area to be annually revised by the Darbar according to the facts of cultivation and the state of the seasons from year to year. The maps and khasras will be annually revised by the Patwaris under proper supervision. Areas which fall out of cultivation will be dropped, and newly broken up areas will be valued in the fluctuating chak in accordance with the settlement soil rates. The Darbar may reduce these to meet a failure of crops, but they may not be enhanced. In the Don and Hill circles leases will throughout be subject to revision. A short wajib-ul-arz should be prepared for each village giving the soil rates and summarising the results of the settlement tenures, &c., for the information of the people and the Patwari.

The annual revision of the record will present no difficulty. This cold weather all the Patwaris are being employed under a capable Survey Inspector in mapping up all newly broken up land and correcting the khasra in accordance with the changes that have taken place in cultivation or possession since 1960 Sambat, and the results of this revision will be embodied by me in the leases which will be declared next year, after receipt of sanction. The Darbars at first thought that it would be impossible to get their Patwaris to understand survey and the new form of records sufficiently well for the administration to be carried out on the new lines which are proposed, but such apprehensions have been removed by the practical test of setting them to work, exactly as they will be expected to do in the future.

Last year it was attempted to train the Patwaris in survey and kharanpur by establishing centres under Mr. Scott's supervision. Most of them qualified to some extent, and the results of the actual revision this year have been satisfactory, while numerous candidates have been attracted and trained who will form a reserve on which to draw when the useless men are weeded out.

15.—OCCUPANCY RIGHTS.

It is proposed to grant definite rights of occupancy to all tenants who have dug wells or improved their holdings substantially, and have been in continuous possession for 20 years or upwards. Lists will be prepared of all such and sent to the Darbar prior to the declaration of leases for its approval, and opportunity will be given to all tenants, who conceive that they are entitled to such rights, to put in a claim before the Settlement Officer. Occupancy holdings will devolve by succession according to Hindu law and custom, and no occupancy tenant will be liable to eviction except for default in payment of rent nor will his rents declared by the Settlement Officer be enhanced during the term of settlement. All these matters as well as the practical rules required for giving effect to the new settlement will be dealt with in a Revenue Manual to be prepared in consultation with the Darbar, and submitted for sanction when the assessments are approved. This is the second report submitted for the Panna State, and it is hoped that next cold weather the settlement will be introduced in most, if not all, of the parganas which have now been assessed.

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

APPENDIX I.

Export and Import Statement, Pargana Ghwara, Panna State.

Serial No.	Name of article.	EXPORT.		IMPORT.		REMARKS.
		Quantity in maund.	Estimated value.	Quantity in maund.	Estimated value.	
1	Mahua	3,600	2,400	...	...
2	Choura	400	400	...	...
3	Chironji	22	220	...	...
4	Tili	250	1,000	...	...
5	Guli	400	800	...	...
6	Ghi	200	5,000	...	...
7	Salt ... ..	...	...	2,880	9,600	
8	Tobacco ... ..	...	...	2,040	4,800	
9	Gur ... ..	...	...	968	2,400	
10	Sugar ... ..	...	...	240	2,400	
11	Betelnuts ... ..	...	...	60	960	
12	Khair ... ..	...	...	10	192	
13	Turmeric ... ..	...	...	210	960	
14	Miscellaneous articles ... ..	...	...	...	24	
15	Cloth ... ..	...	...	...	12,000	
16	Metal utensils ... ..	...	...	6	240	
17	Wheat ... ..	...	...	1,800	4,800	
18	Urd ... ..	...	...	384	960	
19	Grain ... ..	...	...	1,020	2,400	
20	Mung ... ..	...	...	400	1,000	
21	Arhar ... ..	...	...	80	200	
	Total	4,872	9,820	...	43,896	

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

APPENDIX II.

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

Serial No.	Name of village.	Valuation rental of cultivated land.	Rental accepted.	Difference.	REMARKS.
CIRCLE I.—CLASS (i).					
1	Budor	181	189	+8	
2	Burera	143	176	+33	
3	Dharora	523	527	+4	
4	Ghwara	3,528	3,584	+56	
5	Kurra	138	163	+25	
	Total ...	4,513	4,639	+126	
CIRCLE I.—CLASS (ii).					
6	Bachraoni	337	366	+29	
7	Bhelda	460	461	+1	
8	Dhangawan	102	230	+128	
9	Dhaurra	20	24	+4	
10	Kanera	63	69	+6	
11	Khatola	111	169	+58	
12	Nadia	28	29	+1	
13	Silaru	67	74	+7	
14	Tikariya	170	232	+62	
15	Tongra	75	93	+18	
	Total ...	1,433	1,747	+314	
DON CIRCLE.—CLASS (i).					
16	Bangawan	273	280	+7	
17	Bhojpura	428	434	+6	
18	Hathna	232	302	+70	
19	Kachari	48	113	+65	
20	Melwar	79	83	+4	
21	Murar	89	178	+89	
	Total ...	1,149	1,390	+241	
DON CIRCLE.—CLASS (ii).					
22	Chandanpur	51	58	+7	
	Total ...	51	58	+7	
HILL CIRCLE.					
23	Kuelo	24	27	+3	
24	Surajpur	136	72	-64	
	Total ...	160	99	-61	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,306	7,933	+627	

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

APPENDIX III.

Comparative demand statement of Pargana Ghwara, Panna State.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Average demand of past 12 years, 1948-59.	Demand in 1960 Sambat.	PROPOSED DEMAND.				Difference between columns 5+5 and 4.	Incidence of proposed demand per acre of assessed area.	REMARKS.
				Khalisa.	Memari jagir and revenue-free.	Miscellaneous muafi plots.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<i>Imagined</i> I.— Mukad SOIL CIRCLE, 1ST CLASS VILLAGES.									
1	Bandha ...	1,332	1,447	2,209	...	6	2,215	+762	1'80	
2	Barma ...	880	787	1,035	...	30	1,065	+248	2'31	
3	Budor ...	472	523	79	685	4	768	+241	1'32	
4	Burera ...	300	344	...	469	...	469	+125	1'35	
5	Chhirawal ...	1,117	1,328	...	1,316	...	1,316	-12	1'57	
6	Dargawan ...	1,232	1,278	1,457	...	33	1,490	+179	1'04	
7	Dharora ...	520	573	614	...	7	621	+41	1'31	
8	Ghwara ...	3,548	4,255	4,386	...	107	4,493	+131	1'71	
9	Khardoti ...	1,432	1,472	1,884	...	...	1,884	+412	1'91	
10	Khi-kuwan...	250	280	...	285	...	285	+5	1'77	
11	Kurra ...	1,902	2,075	...	2,093	419	2,512	+18	1'83	
12	Maharaj Ganj ...	1,500	1,650	2,005	...	30	2,035	+355	1'72	
13	Malahra Khas ...	969	1,081	1,367	...	36	1,403	+286	1'76	
14	Paniyan ...	204	224	305	...	4	309	+81	3'	
15	Panwari ...	1,831	1,918	2,031	...	70	2,101	+113	1'98	
16	Pathiya ...	179	300	...	427	22	449	+127	1'58	
17	Purra ...	330	397	357	...	24	381	-40	1'21	
18	Rampur ...	944	1,461	...	1,773	...	1,773	+312	1'90	
19	Saura ...	815	870	1,263	...	3	1,266	+393	1'31	
20	Simariya ...	855	924	...	1,215	67	1,282	+291	1'70	
	Total ...	20,612	23,187	18,992	8,263	862	28,117	+4,068	1'66	
	<i>Imagined</i> I.— Mukad SOIL CIRCLE, 2ND CLASS VILLAGES.									
21	Amarwan ...	295	279	...	314	8	322	+35	'97	
22	Bachraoni ...	687	639	...	831	7	838	+192	1'09	
23	Bhelda ...	1,076	870	873	...	76	949	+3	1'27	
24	Biraj ...	336	318	465	...	2	467	+147	1'46	
25	Chandoli ...	254	251	...	227	32	259	-24	1'03	
26	Dhangawan ...	492	651	868	...	10	878	+217	1'21	
27	Dhaurra ...	156	116	...	119	5	124	+3	1'03	
28	Ghoschipura ...	155	216	...	193	...	193	-23	1'26	

APPENDIX III.

Comparative demand statement of Pargana Ghwara, Panna State—(continued)

Serial No.	Name of village.	Average demand of past 12 years 1948-59.	Demand in 1960 Sambat.	PROPOSED DEMAND.				Difference between columns 5+6 and 4.	Incidence of proposed demand per acre of assessed area.	REMARKS.
				Khalsa.	Memari jagir and revenue-free	Miscellaneous muafi plots.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29	Halmau ...	39	259	106	..	..	106	-153	.62	
30	Kachhara ...	477	550	573	..	66	639	+23	.83	
31	Kamodpura...	217	367	..	340	1	341	-27	1.13	
32	Kanera ..	103	101	..	129	..	129	+28	1.59	
33	Karki ...	281	271	210	..	3	213	-61	1.96	
34	Khatola ..	136	171	185	..	2	187	+11	1.46	
35	Madniwar ...	365	200	309	..	28	427	+109	.75	
36	Maharajpur ..	85	84	108	..	..	108	+24	1.14	
37	Nadia ...	124	185	..	284	..	284	+99	.88	
38	Raipura ...	42	31	..	63	..	63	+32	.86	
39	Rajapur ...	240	240	..	323	..	323	+83	1.36	
40	Rajpura ...	170	146	201	..	2	293	+145	1.08	
41	Salaiya ...	291	205	..	442	8	450	+147	1.85	
42	Sijwaha ...	276	212	..	297	..	297	+85	1.34	
43	Silaru ...	255	293	244	..	3	247	-49	.93	
44	Sironj ..	564	505	757	..	..	757	+162	1.32	
45	Sujanpur ...	65	120	..	136	..	136	+16	.94	
46	Tikariya ..	209	317	..	306	6	402	+79	.98	
47	Tongra ...	181	247	281	..	..	281	+34	1.22	
	Total ...	7,561	8,117	5,360	4,094	259	9,713	+1,337	1.18	
II.— DON CIRCLE, 1ST CLASS VILLAGES.										
48	Bangawan ...	276	423	501	..	4	505	+78	1.66	
49	Bhaman Kola ..	122	101	129	..	..	129	+28	1.95	
50	Bhojpura ...	414	444	469	..	14	483	+25	1.52	
51	Hathna ...	332	318	339	..	10	349	+21	1.89	
52	Kachari ...	149	180	114	..	19	133	-66	1.58	
53	Kalothar ..	20	63	..	52	..	52	-11	.96	
54	Keolai ...	155	132	..	281	3	284	+149	1.18	
55	Melwar ...	105	122	139	..	..	139	+17	.68	
56	Muli ...	191	199	12	315	..	327	+128	1.84	
57	Murar ..	345	290	237	..	18	255	-62	1.18	
58	Sarwan ...	1,725	1,814	2,085	..	7	2,092	+271	.97	
59	Sukha ...	62	33	42	..	..	42	+9	.95	
	Total ...	3,856	4,128	4,067	648	75	4,790	+587	1.18	

APPENDIX III.

Comparative demand statement of Pargana Ghwara, Panna State—(concluded).

Serial No.	Name of village.	Average demand of past 12 years, 1948-59.	Demand in 1960 Sambat.	PROPOSED DEMAND.				Difference between columns 5+6 and 4.	Incidence of proposed demand per acre of assessed area.	REMARKS.
				Khalisa.	Memari jagir and revenue-free.	Miscellaneous muafi plots.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II.—DON CIRCLE, 2ND CLASS VILLAGES.										
60	Arol ...	78	59	4	84	...	88	+29	'69	
61	Barsat ...	32	40	48	...	...	48	+8	'56	
62	Chandanpur ...	109	69	90	...	4	94	+21	'69	
63	Chandpur ...	40	26	31	...	...	31	+5	'40	
64	Khaloti ...	55	55	80	...	...	80	+25	'49	
65	Khera (Ranipur) ...	186	208	339	...	1	340	+131	1'01	
66	Kheron ...	88	128	93	...	...	93	-35	'51	
67	Mawai ...	133	103	...	208	...	208	+105	'96	
68	Para ...	146	190	3	196	3	202	+9	1'51	
69	Sarha ...	41	16	...	45	...	45	+29	'65	
70	Touria ...	182	234	183	...	...	183	-51	'90	
	Total ...	1,090	1,128	871	533	8	1,412	+276	'82	
III.—HILL CIRCLE VILLAGES.										
71	Ahrora ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	+1	'25	
72	Binaida ...	65	100	90	...	...	90	-10	'89	
73	Bhoura ...	1	3	10	...	...	10	+7	'53	
74	Chhanpri ...	11	11	19	...	...	19	+8	1'73	
75	Gopalpur ...	19	29	39	...	...	39	+10	1'05	
76	Kuelo ...	71	37	50	...	2	52	+13	'95	
77	Lakhanwan ...	16	13	17	...	...	17	+4	'55	
78	Palda ...	22	4	12	...	3	15	+8	'79	
79	Panna Jhar ...	16	9	12	...	...	12	+3	1'50	
80	Pauri ...	49	48	59	...	1	60	+11	'71	
81	Raipura ...	39	20	...	42	7	49	+22	'58	
82	Rawatpur ...	6	Village deserted.				...	...	...
83	Surajpur ...	54	85	89	...	1	90	+4	'62	
84	Tikari ...	51	62	33	...	4	37	-29	'62	
	Total ...	430	421	431	42	18	491	+52	'76	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	33,579	36,981	29,721	13,580	1,222	44,523	+6,320 or 17%	1'39	