

Central Provinces District Gazetteers

WARDHA DISTRICT

B VOLUME
STATISTICAL TABLES
1891—1928



Corrected up to 1928

NAGPUR:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1929

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APPENDIX.

Notes to supplement, correct and enlarge the information contained in the
A Vol. Gazetteer of the Wardha district.

CHAPTER IV.

AGRICULTURE—SOILS.

At the settlement of 1908—12, kali first class covered 1 per cent., kali second class 9 per cent., morand first class 47 per cent. and morand second class 27 per cent. of the total cultivated area. The area occupied by good black or brown soil is 88 per cent. in Hinganghat, 86 per cent. in Wardha and 74 per cent. in Arvi.

Page 88,
para. 85—
Kali and
Morand.
(To be
added at end
of para-
graph.)

At the settlement of 1908—12 khardi soil extends over 13 per cent. and bardi 2 per cent. of the cultivated area. Thus there is practically no difference in the proportion between the good black or brown soils and other poor soils as compared with the last Settlement.

Page 89,
para. 86—
Other soils.
(To be
added at end
of 4th sen-
tence of para-
graph.)

The sub-division between wheat land and *mutafarikat* land was perhaps the weak point in the soil classification of 1892—94 settlement. At that time wheat was nearly as paying a crop to grow as cotton and about equal to juar, but with prices as they now are cotton is infinitely more profitable than wheat. The area under wheat is little more than half what it was at settlement, while the area under cotton has risen by two-thirds. It is manifestly assured to judge the value of land by its capability to grow wheat, when wheat is a less profitable and a less popular crop than cotton. It is only in the extreme south-east of the district that a cultivator looking for land troubles his head whether it will grow wheat or not. The ordinary tenant judges the value of a field by its power to grow cotton. Wheat land and *mutafarikat* land or alike placed under cotton and juar; and, although a low-lying land wheat field has the advantage that its slight drainage makes it better able to retain soluble organic matter, this advantage is in the case of kharif crop neutralized (except in years of drought) by its excess of moisture. Kharif crops are now more paying than rabi and in ordinary years cō

(To be
added at end
of para-
graph.)

best in soil which is loose in texture and fairly well drained. In fact wheat land and *mutafarikat* land are to the ordinary cultivator, practically of the same value, for the kharif crops on the one are just as good as on the other. The separation in classing of wheat land from other land has at the settlement of 1908—12 been abandoned. Instead of this cross classification by cropping, it was then decided to divide villages into three zones or *pattis* (two or even one zone being sufficient for very small villages) according to accessibility from the *basti* (township) where the cultivators live.

These zones were labelled as follows:—

Khar or *Gaon patti* being the inner zone, close about the village site.

Har patti or middle zone a moderate distance from the village site.

Siw patti or distant zone.

The *har patti* was then taken as the normal and for it the gross number of soil units (obtained by multiplication of soil areas by soil factors) was used as it stood for calculation of deduced rents. For the *khar* or *gaon patti* the gross number of soil units was raised and for the *siw patti* lowered by a fixed percentage, and the net soil units so obtained were used as the basis of the deduced rent. The effect of the zone system is that a field of 20 acres of morand I sadharan (factor 32), in a village where the sanctioned unit rate is 100, would be valued as follows according the zone in which it fell:—

	Gaon patti.	Har patti.	Siw patti.
Wardha and Arvi	... 50	40	30
Hinganghat	... 48	40	32

The position classes, which were 7 at the settlement of 1892—94, have been reduced to 4 in the settlement of 1908—12 (without any distinction of wheat and *mutafarikat* land)—*viz.*, saman, pathar, wahuri and sadharan.

(1) *Saman* or level, used for fields that are really flat and capable of absorbing all or nearly all the rain falling upon them.

(2) *Pathar* and *Wahuri*—As already described.

(3) *Sadharan*—or ordinary. Used for fields that were not level enough to be classed as saman but too flat to be called pathar. This class comprises the bulk of the land in the district.

The proportion of these position classes to the cultivated area is 4 per cent. saman, 52 per cent sadharan, 35 per cent pathar and 5 per cent. wahuri.

Besides these positions it was at both settlements necessary to distinguish as "*khari*" the fields lying close to the village site which are automatically manured either by the drainage of the village or by the people using them for their evacuations, and this land amounts to 3 per cent. of the total cultivated area.

The factors employed for the different classes and positions of soil are very little changed from those employed at last settlement, and I give factors used both at last settlement and now in the table below showing against each factor the corresponding acreage rate in rupee with a unit rate of 100.

Factors.

11-111

Soil Class.	Factor and rate.	Positions used at present Settlement.					
		Saman.	Sadharan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Garden land.	
						Bari irrigated.	Bari unirrigated.
Kali I	Factor ...	44	40	32	28	50	32
	Rate ...	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	3 2 0	2 0 0
Kali II	Factor ...	40	36	28	24	50	32
	Rate ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	3 2 0	2 0 0
Morand I	Factor ...	36	32	26	20	50	32
	Rate ...	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 4 0	3 2 0	2 0 0
Morand II	Factor ...	28	24	16	12	40	20
	Rate ...	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	2 8 0	1 4 0
Khardhi	Factor ...	20	16	8	6	40	20
	Rate ...	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	1 4 0
Bardi	Factor ...	...	4	...	...	40	20
	Rate ...	...	0 4 0	...	...	0 8 0	1 4 0
Retari	Factor ...	...	6	...	...	40	20
	Rate ...	...	0 6 0	...	...	2 8 0	1 4 0
Kachhar	Factor ...	...	32	...	...	50	32
	Rate ...	...	2 0 0	..	..	3 2 0	2 0 0

NOTE.—For Khari add 50 per cent. for Kali I, II and Morand I and 75 per cent. for the rest.

Zones ... { For Gaon patti + 25 per cent. } In all groups of Hinganghat tahsil and Sindi
 { For Har patti unchanged. } group of Wardha tahsil, the addition and
 { For Siw patti (—) 25 per cent. } deduction for gaon and siw patti has been
 made at 20 per cent.

Positions used at last Settlement.									
Ordinary and Bandhia.	Lawn.	Bandhan and Irrigated.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Ran.	Garden land.		Minor crops (including Rice land).	Remarks.
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		
40	46	50	32	27	From 20 to 40 per cent according to the extent of damage suffered.	50	32	...	
2 8 0	2 14 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	1 11 0		3 2 0	2 0 0	...	
36	42	45	29	24		50	32	28	
2 4 0	2 10 0	2 13 0	1 13 0	1 8 0		3 2 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	
32	36	40	26	21		50	32	24	
2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 10 0	1 5 0		3 2 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	
24	29	32	22	20		40	20	16	
1 8 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 4 0		2 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	
14	17	18	12	10		40	20	8	
0 14 0	1 1 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 10 0		2 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...		40	20	5	
...	...	...	...	...		2 8 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
...	...	...	...	...		40	20	6	
...	...	...	...	...		2 8 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	
32	...	...	..	...		50	32	...	
2 0 0	...	...	...	...		3 2 0	2 0 0	...	

NOTE.—For Khari add 75 per cent, for Kali I, II and Morand I and 100 per cent. for the rest.

For Morand I, II and Bardi, Mutfarikat the factors were reduced to 20, 12 and 4, respectively for the eastern portion of the Hinganghat tahsil and the Wardha and Arvi tahsils except that for the Arvi tahsil the factors for Morand II, Pathar and Wahuri were reduced to 20 and 16 respectively.

While the factors of Kali II, Morand I, II and Khardi Mutfarikat were raised to 32, 28, 20 and 12, respectively, in the case of the Ashti group (rich) of the Arvi tahsil.

Page 94,
para. 88—
Proportion of
occupied
area.
(Add at end
of 6th sen-
tence.)

At the settlement of 1908—12 the occupied area amounted to 83 per cent. of the total area of the district. The proportion of area occupied is 89 per cent. in the Hinganghat tahsil, 87 per cent. in Wardha and 72 per cent. in Arvi.

Page 92,
para. 89—
Fallow.
(Add at end
of 1st sen-
tence.)

Of the occupied area, as ascertained in the settlement of 1908—12, 175,303 acres (15 per cent.) were under old fallow or new fallow. The area under fallows has decreased from 203,454 acres to 175,303 acres.

Page 92,
para. 90—
Progress of
cropping.
(Add at end
of 2nd sen-
tence.)

The gross cropped area at the settlement of 1908—12 was 1,000,177 acres and had increased since the last settlement (1892—94) by 64,198 acres or 7 per cent.

Page 94,
para. 92—
Statistics of
Crops]

Since the 1892—94 settlement the area under cotton had by re-settlement increased from 250,896 acres to 433,371 acres (73 per cent.), juar from 244,976 acres to 325,405 acres (33 per cent.) while the area under wheat has decreased from 199,266 acres to 112,441 (44 per cent.) and linseed from 241,315 acres to 57,591 acres (59 per cent.). At the 1908—12 settlement the proportion of the cropped area under cotton was 43 per cent. juar 33 per cent. wheat 11 per cent. and linseed 6 per cent.

Page 198,
para. 185—
Procedure of
the Settle-
ment.

The settlement of 1892—94 of the Hinganghat tahsil expired in 1911, that of the Wardha in 1910, and that of the Arvi in 1912. The district was brought under settlement in 1908. Mr. A. K. Smith, I.C.S., was appointed Settlement Officer and Pandit Chhote Lal Bhatt, Senior Assistant Settlement Officer. The groups into which the district had been divided at last settlement were for the purposes of the Settlement maintained, except that in the Hinganghat tahsil the amalgamation of two groups into one was in two cases found possible. These are Mandgaon-Waigaon and Wadner-Pohna. The settlement was again conducted according to the soil unit system. K. B. Purushottam Das's methods of valuation were scarcely changed at all except in some matters of detail. The great change was the abandonment of the distinction between wheat land and other land,

and the zone system now introduced. These and the changes in the position classes of soils and the factors of value assigned to them have been mentioned in the notes on the chapter on agriculture. Another change which was made in this settlement is that a separate rent was fixed on each separate field. The following table shows the range of incidence, the average all round incidences and the standard unit rate for each group :—

Tahsil.	Group.	Range of incidence.		All round incidence (excluding malik-makbuza).	Unit rate finally sanctioned (Group Standard).	Unit rate on revised rent after enhancement.
		Highest.	Lowest.			
Wardha.	Selu ..	1'14	'32	'74	'90	'93
	Sindi ...	1'03	'52	'73	1'00	'89
	Anji ...	2'21	'46	'90	1'15	1'10
	Paunar ...	1'37	'42	'78	1'00	'98
	Deoli ...	1'03	'32	'62	'80	'80
	Andori ..	1'54	'28	'61	'80	'78
	Keljhar ..	1'68	'24	'67	'80	'84
	Nachangaon ...	1'06	'30	'58	'75	'74
Hinganghat.	Wadnera Pohna ..	2'02	'31	'60	'75	'73
	Hinganghat ...	1'72	'25	'47	'60	'56
	Wagholi ...	1'36	'28	'79	'90	'92
	Girar ...	'63	'21	'41	'60	'55
	Mandgaon-Waigaon	2'05	'30	'75	'90	'90
	Kora ...	'70	'16	'36	'50	'49
Arvi.	Arvi ...	3'33	'35	'85	1'10	1'05
	Ashti ...	2'34	'35	1'14	1'50	1'41
	Dhadi ...	2'62	'43	'90	1'20	1'18
	Kharangna ...	1'28	'41	'71	'90	'87
	Dhamkund ...	'90	'26	'52	'70	'70
	Wadhona ...	1'19	'27	'49	'60	'63
	Kachnur ...	1'51	'26	'65	'80	'83
	Karanja ...	1'46	'22	'63	'80	'83

The average rent found to be paid for one acre of *Morand I Sadharan* the same species of land, which was taken as the standard in each group same and were as follows :—

Average rent of one acre of <i>Morand I Sadharan</i> in the Har Patti of the village.	Wardha.							
	Keljhar.	Selu.	Sindi.	Anji.	Pownar.	Deoli.	Andori.	Nachangson.
According to average of rents before revision.	1 5 5	1 7 8	1 7 4	1 12 10	1 9 0	1 3 10	1 3 6	1 2 7
According to the group standard of revision.	1 9 7	1 12 30	2 0 0	2 4 10	2 0 0	1 9 7	1 9 7	1 8 0
Average of revised rents after enhancement.	1 10 11	1 13 9	1 12 6	1 5 6	1 15 4	1 9 7	1 9 0	1 7 8

land in the Har patti of the villages in each group, the average rate for revision of rents, and the average rent after revision paid for the

2 1 7	2 3 2	1 11 2	Arvi.
2 13 1	3 0 0	2 4 6	Ashti.
2 5 9	2 6 5	1 12 10	Dhadi.
1 10 7	1 9 7	1 4 10	Kachnur.
1 11 10	1 12 10	1 6 9	Kharangna.
1 4 2	1 3 2	0 15 8	Wadhona.
1 6 5	1 6 5	1 0 8	Dhamkund.
1 10 7	1 9 7	1 4 2	Karanja.
1 12 10	1 12 10	1 8 0	Mandgaon-Waigaon.
1 1 11	1 3 2	0 15 0	Hinganghat.
1 7 4	1 8 0	1 3 2	Wadner-Pohna.
1 13 5	1 12 10	1 9 3	Wagholi.
1 1 7	1 3 2	0 13 1	Girar.
0 15 8	1 0 0	0 11 6	Kora.

Arvi.

Hinganghat.

Page 201,
para. 186—
Rental
enhancement
of malik-
makbuza.
(Add at end
of para. 186.)

The area held on malik-makbuza tenure had by 1908—12 increased since the last settlement from 52,284 acres to 52,674 acres. The increase is generally due to the resumptions of muafi plots. The rental was raised from Rs. 52,083 to Rs. 78,267 or by 50 per cent. the acreage rate being Re. 1-7-9. The malguzars obtain a draw back averaging 13 per cent. of the payments of plot proprietors.

Page 201,
para. 187—
absolute-
occupancy
tenants.
(Add at end
of paragraph.)

The area held on absolute-occupancy tenure had by the time of re-settlement decreased from 174,502 acres to 158,739 acres or by 13,763 acres owing to merger and relinquishments. The rental was raised from Rs. 1,65,808 to Rs. 2,18,171 or by 32 per cent. the revised rental falling at Re. 1-6-0 per acre.

Page 202,
para. 188—
Occupancy
tenure.
(Add at end
of paragraph.)

The area held on occupancy tenure had by 1908—12 decreased during the period of settlement from 424,571 acres to 414,574 acres.

This is because of the increased realization among the tenantry of the security of ordinary tenure, now practically as good as occupancy.

The rental was raised from Rs. 3,89,165 to Rs. 4,94,712 or by 27 per cent., the acreage rate falling at Re. 1-3-1.

Page 202,
para. 189—
Ordinary
tenants.
(Add at end
of para-
graph.)

The area held on ordinary tenure increased between the two last settlements from 273,572 acres to 300,740 acres. The rental was raised from Rs. 2,50,695 to Rs. 2,93,723 or by 17 per cent., the acreage rate falling at Re. 0-15-8.

Page 204,
para. 190—
Home-farm
of the pro-
prietors and
miscellaneous
income.
(Substitute
for first six
sentences of
paragraph.)

“The home-farm of the proprietors rose in area very considerably between the settlements of 1892—94 and that of 1908—12, and naturally contains more than a fair share of the best and most accessible fields in the villages. In 1892—94 the home-farm included 136,000 acres of *sir* and 66,000 acres of *khudkasht* amounting together to nearly 18 per cent. of the occupied area. But by the time of re-settlement (1908—12) 20 per cent. of the occupied area was in the malguzars' home-farm and (after new grants of *sir* right) the proprietors held 160,000 acres of *sir* and 78,000 acres *khudkasht*. The home-farm was valued at the two last settlements at Re. 1-0-9 and Re. 1-6-7 an acre, respectively, taking an average for the whole

district. The all-round raiyiti rates were Re. 0-15-0 and Re. 1-2-5 respectively and absolute-occupancy rates Re. 1-0-8 and Re. 1-6-0. In both settlements the deduced rent was the sole basis of the home-farm valuation. Of the *sir* land 30,000 acres in 1892-94 and 26,000 in 1908-12 were found to be let on terminable leases. Cash rents for *sir* land so let out averaged Rs. 2-4-10 an acre in 1892-94 and Rs. 4-3-4 in 1908-12.

The *siwai* income was taken at Rs. 48,341 in 1908-12 when the actual income of the proprietors in the years of attestation was ascertained to be Rs. 65,903. (Add after 8th sentence.)

	Settle at the settlement of 1908-12.	Rs.	Page 204, para. 191.— Comparison of assets.
Malik-makbuza payments and tenants rental	10,84,900	
Rental value of <i>sir</i> and khudkast land	3,40,300	
<i>Siwai</i> income	48,300	
Total	<u>14,73,500</u>	

The net increase in assets between the last two settlements is Rs. 3,57,760 or 32 per cent.

The question of fractions was at the time of re-settlement (1908-12) much discussed, and orders were received in time for the re-assessment of nearly half the Hinganghat tahsil, of one group in Wardha and of the whole of Arvi, that wherever the settlement fraction of pure *malguzari* revenue exceeded half assets, not more than half the difference between the *malguzari* assets (as recorded at settlement and as now ascertained) should be added to the existing revenue. The results of these orders were of course to prevent the raising of low fractions towards the standard (55 per cent) which had been adopted as a guide in fixing revenue. But with this principle laid down it was no longer thought necessary to be over liberal in reducing high fractions, whenever the strict application of this "half increment" rule left the proprietors the better off by resettlement. The following table shows the fractions of *malguzari* assets taken in Page 205,
para. 192.—
Enhancement
of the reve-
nue.

the parts of the district assessed before and after the new rules were issued:—

Fraction.			No. of mahals (assessed on old rules) in which fraction taken.	No. of mahals (assessed on new rules) in which fraction taken.
Below 50	...	...	57	93
50	...	..	48	120
51	...	...	44	40
52	...	...	65	45
53	...	...	84	39
54	...	...	97	61
55	..	...	237	79
56	...	...	151	81
57	...	...	126	130
58	...	...	43	105
59	...	..	20	39
60	...	...	27	14
Over 60	...	...	1	3
Total			1,000	849

The revised kamil-jama amounted to Rs. 8,39,460 and fell at 57 per cent. on the raised assets (as against 60 per cent taken at the previous settlement). Excluding malik-makbuza payments the percentage was only 55. The estimated value of the income left to the proprietors excluding the cultivating profits of the home-farm was Rs. 6,34,045. The actual increase in the kamil-jama was Rs. 1,74,561 or 26 per cent on the previously existing kamil-jama. After deducting this from the increased payment of malik-makbuza and the the rental imposed on tenants, the increase in the income of the proprietors was Rs. 39,896. Out of the total kamil-jama of Rs. 8,39,460 Rs. 26,624 were assigned and the net revenue realizable was Rs. 8,12,836. The revenue incidence per

acre in cultivation was Re. 0-12-2 as against Re. 0-10-2 at the settlement of 1892-94. The increase in cultivated area was 3 per cent and the total increase in assets 32 per cent.

The settlement of 1908-12 came into force in different tracts from the years as given below :—

Page 206,
para. 193—
Period and
cost of settle-
ment.

Groups.	From	To
Wardha tahsil, except the western group (Nachangaon).	1st July 1910	30th June 1930
Hinganghat tahsil and Nachangaon group in Wardha tahsil.	1st July 1911	30th June 1931
Arvi tahsil	1st July 1912	30th June 1932

The administration has fixed the period for 20 years subject to the sanction of the Government of India.

The total expenditure on the 1908-12 settlement was Rs. 2,01,706 at the rate of Rs. 91 per square mile of malguzari area.

Page 206,
para. 197—
Cesses.

The cesses on account of road, school and post on the revised revenue of 1908-12 amounted to Rs. 46,237 and they were levied at the same rate as at the previous settlement. Patwari cess and additional rates have been abolished.

71,940 acres consisting of villages or shares of villages and 5,909 acres contained in holdings were held wholly or partially revenue-free in the settlement of 1908-12 and the amount of revenue so assigned was Rs. 37,545. The increase is due to the increase in the kamil-jamas.

Page 208,
para. 197—
Revenue-free
and quit-rent
grants.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER OF TAHSILS.

At the settlement of 1908-12 the proportion of the village area occupied was 72 as against 89 per cent. in Hinganghat and 87 in Wardha. The increase in occupied area since the last settlement was 8 per cent. The cropped area had increased since the last settlement by 37,071 acres and the fallow area under occupation decreased by 11,732 acres.

The land revenue demand in the settlement of 1908-12 was Rs. 2,62,460 falling at 56 per cent of the revised assets which amounted

to Rs. 4,67,011. The average rent rate of the tahsil was Re. 1-4-2 as against Re. 1-4-0 in Wardha and Re. 0-15-5 in Hinganghat. The revenue per acre was Re. 0-13-7 as against the district figure of Re. 0-12-7. There was no change in the assessment groups of the tahsil. The revenue incidence per acre in cultivation was Re. 0-10-2 in Kachnur, Re. 0-9-3 in Karanja, Re. 0-8-8 in Wadhona and Dhamkund, Re. 0-11-4 in Kharangna, Re. 0-13-1 in Dhadi, Re. 1-7-1 in Ashti and Re. 1-1-11 in the Arvi group.

At the settlement of 1908—12 the proportion of the village area occupied was 89 per cent as against 87 per cent. in Wardha and 72 in Arvi. The increase in the occupied area since the last settlement was 1 per cent. The cropped area has increased by 7,725 acres and the fallow area under occupation decreased by 2,879 acres.

Page 243,
Land
Revenue.

The land revenue in the settlement of 1908—12 was Rs. 2,42,455 at 58 per cent. of the revised assets which amounted to Rs. 4,20,958. The average rent rate of the tahsil was Re. 0-15-5 as against Re. 1-4-0 in Wardha and Re. 1-4-2 in Arvi. The revenue incidence per acre was Re. 0-11-0 as against the district figure of Re. 0-12-7. There were 8 assessment groups in this tahsil at the settlement of 1892—94 but they were reduced to 6 at the settlement just concluded and they are Wadner-Pohna, Hinganghat, Wagholi, Kora, Girar and Mandgaon-Waigaon. The revenue incidence per acre in cultivation at the Settlement of 1908—12 was Re. 0-10-9 in Wadner-Pohna, Re. 0-9-5 in Hinganghat, Re. 0-13-4 in Wagholi, Re. 0-7-9 in Kora, Re. 0-7-7 in Girar, and Re. 1-0-3 in the Mandgaon-Waigaon group.

Page 264,
Wardha
Tahsil—
Agriculture.

At the settlement of 1908—12 the proportion of the village area occupied was 87 per cent. as against 89 per cent. in Hinganghat and 72 per cent. in Arvi. The increase in the occupied area since the last settlement was 1 per cent. The cropped area has increased by 19,402 acres and the fallows under occupation decreased by 13,540 acres.

Page 266,
Land
Revenue.

The land revenue in the settlement just concluded was Rs. 3,34,545 at 57 per cent. of the revised assets amounting to Rs. 5,85,536. The average rent rate was Re. 1-4-0 as against Re. 0-15-5 in Hinganghat and Re. 1-4-0 in Arvi. The revenue incidence per acre of cultivation

was Re. 0-13-2 as against the district figure of Re. 0-12-7
There has been no change in the assessment group in this tahsil
The revenue incidence per acre in cultivation was Re. 0-13-0 in Selu,
Re. 0-15-7 in Sindi, Re. 1-0-2 in Anji, Re. 0-12-8 in Anderi, Re. 0-14-7
in Paunar, Re. 0-12-2 in Keljhar, Re. 0-12-0 in Devli and Re. 0-12-8
in the Nachangaon group.

CHAPTER IX.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

199. At the head of the district is the Deputy Commissioner who is also District Magistrate. He is assisted by three Extra-Assistant Commissioners. An Assistant Commissioner or Member of the Indian Civil Service has in the past been only occasionally posted to Wardha. For administrative purposes the district is divided into three tahsils, Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat. According to the village lists the Wardha tahsil contains 468 villages including 155 uninhabited, the Arvi tahsil 489 including 182 uninhabited and the Hinganghat tahsil 413 including 124 uninhabited. This gives a total of 1,370 villages. The number of perfectly partitioned mahals at settlement was 1,903 or 532 more than the number of villages. Each tahsil has a Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar. The Civil Staff ordinarily consists of a district and two Subordinate Judges. The Wardha and Arvi tahsils have each two Munsiffs and the Hinganghat tahsil has one Munsiff. The Tahsildars are appointed as additional Judges to the Munsiffs for Civil work. Benches of Honorary Magistrates exist at Deoli, Ashti, Hinganghat, Arvi, Wardha, Pulgaon, Sindi and Karanja. Most of these benches have 3rd class magisterial powers. The Divisional and Sessions Judge of Nagpur has jurisdiction in Wardha. A Commissioned Medical Officer has in the past been occasionally posted to this district. It has no separate Forest Officer, the small area of Government forest being included in the Nagpur Forest Division.

Administra-
tive Sub-
Divisions
and Staff.

200. No Patwaris were appointed to the district at the 30 years' settlement and the Malguzars were held responsible for the rendition of the village papers showing the names of tenants, the area under each crop and the rents collected. This arrangement did not work well. The papers were written by Lagwan writers on contract after superficial inquiry from the people but without actual field to field visitation. The Lagwans filed by the Malguzars were most untrustworthy and largely understated the actual rent collections. The introduction of the Patwari system for the first time in 1884 was attended with some difficulty, but was eventually carried out with

Land Recd.
Staff.

the consent of the Malguzars. A staff of 207 Patwaris were then appointed for the whole district and Patwari cess was levied from the Malguzars at 5 per cent. while the tenants had to contribute *merkuro* at the rate of a *kuro* (20 lbs.) per holding. At the last settlement, size of unmanageably large circles was reduced by creating 10 new charges raising the total number of Patwaris to 217, of whom 81 belong to the Wardha tahsil, 76 to Hinganghat and 60 to Arvi. The present (1913) number of Patwaris is 221, 82 in Wardha, 77 in Hinganghat and 62 in the Arvi tahsil. Out of the whole number of Patwaris 11 are Kulkarni or hereditary Patwaris. The rate of the Patwari cess payable by Malguzars on the revised land revenue was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. While the contributions of tenants were fixed at 3 pies per rupee of the rental, thus equalising the rate of taxation. The Patwari cess was abolished from 1st April 1906. The supervising staff consists of a Superintendent and an Assistant Superintendent of Land Records and nine Revenue Inspectors. The headquarters of Revenue Inspectors are at Deoli, Selu and Salod in Wardha tahsil, Ashti, Karanja and Rasulabad in the Arvi tahsil, and Wadner, Mangaon and Samadrapur in Hinganghat tahsil. Each Revenue Inspector has on an average 24 Patwaris to supervise and has 153 revenue villages in his circle, the number of villages to each Patwari's circle being 6. The remuneration of Patwaris is fixed at Rs. 12 per mensem. The Patwaris are mainly Maratha Brahmans. They are intelligent and capable of doing hard work but need strict supervision. Some of them are very shrewd and foster litigation between landlords and tenants, and a few still carry on money and grain dealings both within and without their circles. With a few exceptions all the Patwaris now reside within their circles.

201. The record of crime of the district is not noticeably heavy. During the ten years ending 1912 the average number of persons convicted of offences affecting human life was 8, for robbery and dacoity 4, and for grievous hurt 12. The figures for house-breaking and theft were affected by the famines, but during the years 1910—12, they averaged 73. The average annual number of cases disposed of during the years 1903—12 was 1,464. Separate figures for cognizable and non-cognizable cases during 1903—12 were 784 and

Litigation
and Crime.

680, and in 1913, 264 and 955. Thefts from the body of persons asleep are common form of offence, as the people are generally well off and wear valuable ornaments. False complaints and reports to the Police are numerous. Civil litigation has in the past been considerably heavier than it now is. The number of institutions increased continuously from 1,870 to a maximum of 8,700 in 1895. After this a fall ensued and the average for the decade ending 1901 was 6,900, and for the years 1905—12, 6,440. In 1912, 5,082 suits were filed. This number is considerably higher than the Provincial average per head of population, whilst in past years Wardha had more Civil litigation than any district except Nagpur. The people of the district are intelligent and noticeably litigious. Suits affecting land are numerous and are carried to the highest courts regardless of expense. Claims for *mesne* profits are generally enormously exaggerated. A peculiarity of mortgages is the provision for subsequent advances made for the cultivation of the mortgaged property being constituted a charge upon the property. Future interest is frequently added to the principal sum due on a mortgage and the whole made payable by instalments. Litigants frequently try to protract the judicial proceedings as long as possible. Another peculiarity of the litigation is the manner in which the natural guardians try to disown their responsibility to their wards, and the practice of appointing outsiders as guardians is prevalent.

¹ 202. *Registration*.—The office of the District Registrar was held by an Extra-Assistant Commissioner till 1904. From 1905 the Deputy Commissioner was *ex-officio* the District Registrar, but from October 1910 the office is held by an Extra-Assistant Commissioner who is in charge of the District Treasury. The District has five Sub-registration Offices at Wardha, Hinganghat, Arvi, Ashti and Deoli, each in charge of a special salaried Sub-Registrar, who receives fixed pay and also a commission of 3 annas on each document registered. The number of documents registered annually was over 3,000 in 1890-91 from which it fell to under 1,900 in 1900-01. It rose to nearly 2,100 in 1903-04. The average registration receipts for the decade ending 1900-01 were over Rs. 11,000

the maximum being Rs. 14,700 in 1895-96. In 1904 the receipts were nearly Rs. 10,000. The average number of documents registered annually in the decade ending 1912 was 3,100. The highest number being 4,616 in 1909 and lowest 2,237 in 1906. The average annual receipts for the same period were Rs. 13,000. The highest figure being Rs. 19,651 in 1909, and the lowest Rs. 8,804 in 1903.

203. The following statement shows the receipts under the principal heads of revenue at the end of the last four decades:—

Year.	Land Revenue.	Cesses.	Stamps	Excise.	Forests.	Regis- tration.	Income- Tax.	Other Receipts.	Total.
1880-81 ...	4,79,511	34,590	92,048	1,79,067	28,335	5,664	...	26,873	8,46,088
1890-91 ...	5,19,771	61,283	1,20,436	2,62,218	24,271	10,050	31,280	27,975	10,57,284
1900-01 ..	6,72,288	45,000	1,04,719	1,70,091	17,873	6,705	32,709	21,206	10,70,821
1910-11 ...	6,35,539	42,130	1,62,271	1,09,091	...	12,093	34,819	....	12,95,942
1911-12 ...	7,50,313	43,659	1,95,872	6,07,222	...	16,345	57,585	...	...

205. *District Council and Local Boards.*—The management of rural schools, dispensaries, pounds and of minor roads with ferries on them is entrusted to a District Council with 8 nominated and 20 elected members. The average income of the District Council for the decade ending 1911 was Rs. 84,638, the principal heads of receipt being local rates Rs. 35,937, ferries Rs. 2,039, receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act Rs. 19,608, and contributions from Provincial Revenues Rs. 19,730. The average expenditure during the decade was Rs. 62,594, the chief items being education Rs. 34,857, Civil Works Rs. 20,419, pounds Rs. 8,774, and medical charges Rs. 5,759. In 1903-04, and the income was Rs. 79,000, made up of road cess Rs. 21,000, education cess Rs. 14,000 and pound receipts Rs. 16,000. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 71,000 the principal heads being Civil Works Rs. 20,000 including a contribution of Rs. 13,000 to Provincial Revenue. Education Rs. 22,000, and Medical relief Rs. 7,600. The incidence of taxation in this year was Re. 0-1-8 per

head of population and of income Re. 0-4-11. In 1904-05 the income increased to Rs. 94,000 partly owing to increased realizations from pounds. Owing to the scarcity of fodder and lack of grazing grounds the people watch their fields very jealously and the realization of fines on impounded cattle are high. The expenditure on education is very liberal in Wardha, and amounted to Rs. 29,000 in 1904-05. The balance in this year was Rs. 32,000 but it was to be reduced to the normal minimum of Rs. 7,000 in the following year, the surplus funds being expended on the endowment and improvement of Ashti school and the construction of a building for a veterinary dispensary. Private subscriptions always play a large part in the operations of this Council and the people of Wardha contribute liberally to local objects of interest and especially to schools. An interesting minor feature of the Council's work consists in the holding of agricultural shows of which three took place in 1904-05. Increased funds have recently been allotted to arboricultural work, while village sanitation is being improved and some new *sarais* have been constructed. The principal duty of the Council at present is in the Commissioner's opinion, the improvements of communications and of the roadside avenues. He considers that the headmen of villages should clear their own village tracks so that the public funds can be spent on the gradual provision of new roads and the improvement of hill ascents and river crossings. Local Self-Government is perhaps further advanced in Wardha than in any other district and the relations between the Council and the Deputy Commissioner have recently been excellent. Under the District Council are three Local Boards, one for each Tahsil. The Wardha Local Board contains 7 nominated and 23 elected members, the Arvi Board 5 and 18, and the Hinganghat Local Board 6 and 17 respectively. The Local Boards have no independent income, but their members do much good work in the supervision of Local improvements.

206. *Municipalities*.—The District contains six Municipal towns, Wardha, Deoli, Hinganghat, Arvi, Pulgaon and Sindi. The Wardha Municipality contains 12,540 persons and the Committee consists of 16 members of whom 4 are nominated and 12 elected. The average income of the Municipality for the decade ending 1911

was Rs. 59,217 and the expenditure Rs. 57,983. Its income in 1903-04 was Rs. 45,000 and expenditure Rs. 50,000. In 1904-05 the total income was Rs. 62,000, the receipts being principally derived from a tax on animals and vehicles, cotton-market dues and a water-rate. The incidence of income per head of population was Rs. 9-5-11, and of taxation Rs. 4-0-3. The expenditure in 1904-05 was Rs. 46,000, principally on water-supply, conservancy and education. The Deoli Municipality (population 5,575) has a committee of 7 members of whom 2 are nominated and 5 elected. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 6,000 and expenditure Rs. 6,600. In 1904-05 the income was Rs. 6,500 and expenditure Rs. 5,800. The income is mainly derived from fees on the registration of cattle sold at the large weekly market which is held here. The incidence of income in 1911-12 was Re. 1-12-8 and of taxation Re. 1-4-9. The Hinganghat Municipality (population 14,943) has a Committee of 12 members of whom 3 are nominated and 9 elected. Its average income for the decade ending 1911 was Rs. 67,324, in 1903-04 Rs. 70,000 and in 1904-05 Rs. 68,000; the corresponding figures of expenditure being Rs. 35,000, Rs. 86,000 and Rs. 72,000. The income from Octroi has considerably increased in recent years, as also the realizations from a cart tax and market dues. The incidence of taxation in 1911-12 was Rs. 3-8-9, and of income Rs. 5-1-11. The town has lately expended considerable sums on the improvement of its water-supply and the construction of new buildings. The Arvi Municipality (population 11,902) has a committee of 12 members of whom 3 are nominated and 9 elected. Its average income for the decade ending 1911 was Rs. 29,640, in 1903-04 Rs. 27,000 and in 1904-05 Rs. 30,000, the corresponding figures of expenditure being Rs. 14,000, Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 23,000 respectively. The incidence of income in 1911-12 was Rs. 3-6-6 and of taxation Re. 1-15-9. The income is principally derived from Octroi and market dues, and receipts under both heads have recently largely increased owing to the prosperous state of the cotton trade. The Pulgaon Municipality (population 5,460) was first constituted in 1901 and the Committee consists of 3 nominated and 6 elected members. Its income in 1902-03 was Rs. 15,000, in 1903-04 Rs. 11,000 and in 1904-05 under Rs. 10,000;

the corresponding figures of expenditure being Rs. 8,000, Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 14,000, respectively. The income is mainly derived from rents of land, and a cart tax and market dues. In 1904-05 a considerable sum was allotted for building a primary school. The total income of all the Municipalities in 1911-12 was Rs. 2,81,102 or Rs. 5-9-2 per head of population and their expenditure Rs. 2,87,695, or Rs. 5-11-3 per head. The population within Municipal limits in 1911 was 50,426 or 10·9 per cent. of that of the district. But it is probable that the Municipal population has largely increased since the census.

The town of Sindi which was managed under the Village Sanitation Act since 1892 has been constituted a Municipality as Notified Area with effect from 1st April 1914. The population of Sindi according to last census is 5,981, and the estimated income of the Municipality will be about Rs. 7,000.

207. The villages of Nachangaon, Ashti, Allipur and Karanja are under the Village Sanitation Act, the provisions of which were introduced in the first 2 villages in 1892, and in Allipur and Karanja in 1910 and 1912 respectively. During the three years 1911—13 the average income of the Nachangaon Committee was under Rs. 900, that of Ashti Rs. 1,202, and that of Allipur Rs. 785, and that of Karanja Rs. 624. The income is derived from a cess on the residents and in some cases from fees on the registration of cattle and slaughter-house. The funds are devoted to the construction and repair of roads and wells and the sanitation of this village. The Mukaddam Rules are in force in six villages of Jalgaon, Girar, Pohna, Seloo, and Pawnar, Hingni and Waifad. The sum raised annually varies from Rs. 132 in Jalgaon to Rs. 500 in Hingni, and it is expended in the manner already specified. From the commencement of operations under Sanitary Board in 1895-96 up to 1904-05, Rs. 24,000 have been expended on the construction of 99 new wells and Rs. 7,000 on the repairs of 112 existing ones; and that from 1905-06 to 1913 nothing has been spent on the construction of new wells. Only Rs. 8 on the repair of old wells were spent. A large number of new wells have also been constructed from advances of agricultural loans and by will-to-do persons from their own resources

208. The value of buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department is just under Rs. 3 lakhs, and the maintenance charges amount to Rs. 2,200 per annum. The principal buildings are the District Court-house erected in 1868 and subsequently enlarged at a total capital cost of Rs. 65,000; the District Jail also built in 1868, the capital cost of which has been Rs. 46,000 up to 1905; the Wardha and Hinganghat Tahsil buildings which have cost Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 27,000 respectively; and the Arvi Tahsil buildings which cost under Rs. 11,000. The church was built in 1870 at a cost of Rs. 4,700 of which Rs. 2,500 were contributed by Government and the balance realized from subscriptions. The Circuit house was built in 1885 for Rs. 11,000. The towns of Wardha and Hinganghat have water-works.

The following roads which were gravelled as noted in the Gazetteer published in 1906 have since been metalled:—

1. Waigan, Hinganghat and Pulgaon to Deoli portions of Pulgaon-Hinganghat roads.
2. Wardha-Waigaon.
3. Wardha-Anji.
4. Wardha-Deoli.
5. Hinganghat-Jam-Samadrapur road.
6. Pownar Railway Station to Selu.
7. Dehgaon Railway Station to Deoli.

Roads under construction.

8. A direct Class I road from Anji to Arvi *via* Wadhona is under consideration.

9. The construction of the portion of the Northern road from Nagpur to Amraoti in Wardha district is shortly to be taken in hand.

The total miles of metalled road under P. W. D. in the district in 1913-14 is 112½ miles maintained at a cost of Rs. 39,000.

Kotwars. 210. At the 30 years' settlement the Malguzars were made responsible for the village Watch and Ward and Kotwars were left in an undefined position as their servants, in rare cases enjoying some land rent-free, but being generally remunerated by dues in kind from the village community. This arrangement did not work well, and as responsible duties had come to be imposed on the Kotwars, it was determined to improve and regularize their position at the last settlement. Another difficulty was that the office was often sub-divided among a number of sharers who performed its duties in rotation. The Administration directed that this system could not be tolerated. At the Settlement, the number of Kotwars was increased from 1,211 to 1,219, while their emoluments were settled on a basis of cash contributions from the proprietor and tenants. According to the revised arrangements 104 villages had more than one Kotwar, four of them having five or more. A single Kotwar was appointed to 436 villages, and in the remainder one or more Kotwars held office for more than one village. The rate of remuneration varied from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60 per annum, but the contributions of tenants were fixed at from 3 pies to one anna per rupee of rental, and the Malguzars were assessed at sums varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 and in one case Rs. 68. More than half of them, however, pay at the minimum rate of Rs. 10. In addition to their cash remuneration, the Kotwars receive the hides of dead cattle dying within the village boundaries provided that their death has not been caused by poisoning or other unnatural causes. The Kotwars hold service land in only few instances. In such cases the rental value of the land is deducted from the proprietor's payment. The Kotwars are principally Mahars, with a few Pardhans and Mangs. They perform their duties efficiently.

Jails.

211. Wardha has a District Jail of the 4th class under the management of the Civil Surgeon with accommodation for 78 prisoners, including 7 females. The average daily number of prisoners in the last three years has been: 1910, 50; 1911, 50; 1912, 49; 1904, 57. Between 3 and 4 of these have been women. Only 14 out of 105 prisoners admitted in 1911 were literate, and 4 were persons in the employment of Government or local authorities. The cost of maintaining

each prisoner in the year 1912 was Rs. 127, and the cash earnings per head of those engaged in work Rs. 34, as against Rs. 32 in 1911. The total expenditure in 1912 was Rs. 6,339. Stone breaking and aloe pounding are the principal jail industries. A small quantity of Newar tape for cots is made and grain-grinding is done on application. The health of the prisoners is generally good.

Addenda to the list of Deputy Commissioners that have held charge of the Wardha district.

Name of Deputy Commissioner.	Period.	
	From	To
E. Batchelor	16-9-1914	15-5-1916
H. G. Gruer	16-5-1916	15-7-1916
E. Batchelor	16-7-1916	8-11-1916
G. B. Lothe	9-11-1916	16-11-1916
E. Kiernander	17-11-1916	30-6-1917
N. B. Gadgil	1-7-1917	6-12-1917
A. C. McDonald	7-12-1917	20-9-1918
R. B. Sheore	21-9-1918	9-3-1919
N. G. Roughton	10-3-1919	13-5-1919
R. B. Hiralal	14-5-1919	21-11-1921
H. C. Greenfield	22-11-1921	18-11-1922
Abdul Sattar	19-11-1922	29-3-1923
H. C. Greenfield	30-3-1923	20-10-1923
N. K. Hardas	21-10-1923	3-12-1923
K. L. F. Armitage	4-12-1923	9-9-1924
N. B. Gadgil	10-9-1924	15-10-1924
K. L. F. Armitage	16-10-1924	16-3-1925
R. S. Thakur	17-3-1925	16-4-1925
A. H. Bailey	17-4-1925	22-3-1927
Hiralal Verma	23-3-1927	6-11-1927
A. H. Bailey	7-11-1927	...