

REPORT
ON THE
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
FOR THE YEAR
1906-07
ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1907.

Printed

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REVIEW ON THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR
1906-07.

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CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Revenue Department.

Nagpur, the 29th May 1908.

READ—

Reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the Revenue Administration of their Divisions and Districts for the year ending the 30th September 1907.

Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records on Land Records and Settlements.

RESOLUTION.

1. The monsoon of 1906 set in early, and gave well distributed and unusually heavy rain over the whole Provinces. The conditions were exceptionally favourable for rice and kodo and for crops such as til and san hemp, and their outturn was very high, that of rice running up to 150 per cent in the Raipur district and exceeding 100 per cent everywhere. The heavy and continuous rain was less favourable to the juari and cotton tracts of the Nagpur and Nerbudda Divisions, but no serious damage was done and the outturn of these crops averaged about 90 per cent of a normal outturn. In the Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh Divisions, in the Balaghat and Bhandara districts, and in the eastern parts of the Nagpur district the kharif harvest is said to have been one of the best that has been known for a long time. The conditions for the rabi crops were not quite so favourable. There was seasonable rainfall in September, which was favourable for the sowing of winter crops, but the latter part of the year was comparatively rainless, except in Chhattisgarh, and the young crops were damaged by cloudy weather. In January some timely showers fell and the prospects of the rabi harvest were much improved by them, but they were succeeded in February by unusually heavy rains which caused rust, and by a number of hailstorms. In spite of these misfortunes the rabi harvest was on the whole a fair one. Taking the kharif and rabi harvests together, the Provinces may be said to have had a good year, and in view of the subsequent failure of the monsoon of 1907 it is very fortunate for the people that it was so. The close of the year was rendered gloomy by the shadow of impending scarcity, and it is in a great part due to the excellence of the last year's harvests that the whole Province is not now engaged in combating a severe and widespread famine.

2. There has for some years been a steady expansion of the area under occupation, and this expansion continued during the year under report, the occupied area increasing by 189,000 acres or one per cent in malguzari villages and by 21,000 acres or 25 per cent in ryotwari villages. The increase was greatest in the Jubbulpore Division, amounting to 89,000 acres, and it was also large in the Chanda, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. The area held as *sir* increased by 4,000 acres, districts under settlement accounting for the increase, while in other districts there was a decrease due to the transfer of proprietary rights without cultivating rights in the *sir*. The area other than *sir* cultivated by proprietors increased by 3,000 acres only. The area held in malik-makbuza right decreased by 5,500 acres, nearly the whole of this decrease occurring in the Nimar district where malik-makbuzas are numerous, owing to action taken to record as their khudkasht malik-makbuza holdings purchased by malguzars. It is reported that the interpretation of the law under which a malik-makbuza holding purchased by a malguzar ceases to carry malik-makbuza rights and merges in the khudkasht of the proprietor was not known to the people, and

that in giving effect to this interpretation considerable dissatisfaction has been caused. A ruling of the Additional Judicial Commissioner has since been published holding this interpretation to be incorrect, and declaring that the purchase of a malik-makbuza holding by a malguzar will not destroy the malik-makbuza status; steps are being taken to give effect to this ruling. There was an increase of 24,000 acres in the area held in occupancy right, due to the conversion of *sir* into occupancy holdings and to the acquisition in a few districts of occupancy rights by ordinary tenants. The area held in ordinary right has expanded by 172,000 acres. Holdings held in this right averaged about 8 acres in area, and it is only in a few special tracts that the population is beginning to press on land. Such is the case in the districts of Nagpur and Wardha, where there is but little room left for expansion without undue encroachment on grazing lands. Some difficulty is already felt in these districts, in common with those of Berar, in respect of grazing and fodder, and it is satisfactory to learn that the people are themselves becoming alive to the necessity of reserving some proportion of their cultivation for fodder crops—a necessity which they are apt to forget at times when the boom in cotton is encouraging them to expand their cotton cultivation at the expense of food and fodder-producing crops.

3. The total rental demand increased by a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and amounted to 123.59 lakhs. Statistics of the collections are not available for the districts under settlement, except Mandla. Excluding these districts, the collections on account of current demand amounted to about 91 per cent, while collections of arrears brought the total up to the full year's demand. The poorest collections are reported from Mandla, Damoh, Nimar, Wardha and Chanda. In Mandla and Damoh hail and rust account for the short collections; in Nimar and Wardha disputes between co-sharers and mortgagees always entail a considerable number of uncollected rents.

4. All the reports bear testimony to a material improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes all over the Provinces. High prices enabled the cultivators to dispose of their excellent crops to the best advantage, while the labouring classes received the benefit of a keen demand for labour and high wages. In the north of the Provinces the Saugor and Damoh districts, which have suffered from many misfortunes in the past, now show a steady advance in cultivation, a rise in wages and in the value of land. In Jubbulpore the only exceptions to the general prosperity were the small landlords of Murwara where rents are low, and the ordinary tenants in the haveli where rents are high and cattle expensive to keep. These two classes will, it is hoped, derive some improvement from the approaching re-settlement of the district. In the south of the Province the most marked improvement was in the condition of the rice tracts of the Wainganga and of Chhattisgarh, which have had bad fortune in recent years. In the Wainganga country the extension of manganese mining and of lac cultivation has opened out profitable subsidiary employment to the cultivating classes, and this, coupled with the increased demand for labour, is reported to have resulted in a decrease in the cropped area, while the occupied area has increased. That this general improvement in the prosperity of the agricultural classes is real and not merely temporary, is borne out by the events of the current year, when a widespread and serious failure of the monsoon and loss of crops have so far been unaccompanied by widespread distress such as might have been expected.

5. Little new is said in the reports about the relations between landlords and tenants, but these are reported to have been generally satisfactory. From Mandla some cases of oppression are reported, including the collection from the tenants of the abolished patwari cess. The migratory habits of the Mandla tenant have stood him in good stead for avoiding oppression, but as he has become more settled, and his cultivation more stable, the oppressive landlord has better opportunities. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that the Deputy Commissioner has been able to obtain some success in checking oppression in cases which have come to his notice. In the more advanced tracts the tendency is for the position of the tenant to become stronger, and comparatively little use is made of the provisions of the Tenancy Act under which an ordinary tenant can acquire occupancy rights, as the ordinary tenure is found to be sufficiently secure. The attitude of the people towards Government and Government measures is reported to have shown no change for the worse, and the villagers

generally are found to be unaffected by political movements, the interest in such movements being still confined to the towns; such discontent as exists among the agricultural classes can always be traced to definite grievances. There has been a very distinct advance in the direction of agricultural improvement, although progress in permeating the great mass of cultivators with new ideas on agriculture is necessarily a very slow matter. District Agricultural Associations, though still in their infancy, have begun to arouse an increasing interest, an interest which is naturally more marked in the more advanced cotton and wheat districts than in the less prosperous rice country. There is now a small but growing demand for agricultural machines and improved implements, and the selection of seed is gaining more importance among some of the better cultivators. Co-operative Credit Societies have made a fair start in several districts, and the work of the Irrigation Department is more appreciated. The results of the year in the case of the Government field embankment work in the Khurai tahsil of Saugor were somewhat disappointing, but the Commissioner doubts the correctness of the reports made. In other years these embankments have given good results, and the fact that many private works of this kind have been constructed shows that the practice of embanking land in this area is profitable, as many as 89 improvements of this kind having qualified for *sanads* in the Saugor district. Elsewhere the number of *sanads* for improvements of various kinds shows some diminution, except in the Nagpur and Balaghat districts. Dearness of labour has in some cases delayed construction of private works, while in others the Land Records Staff appear to have been remiss in bringing cases to light. Many cultivators spread an improvement work over a number of years, and it is difficult to say when exactly the work was completed. The actual statistics of a single year are not always a reliable index of what is going on, but the reports bear a very general testimony to the steady growth of a desire among the cultivating classes to improve their land. A movement of this kind once started is bound to grow, and the current year's crop failure will give a great impetus to it.

6. The loan transactions of the year under both Acts were small, a little over 2½ lakhs having been advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and only Rs. 72,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The advances under the former Act were distributed chiefly in Saugor and in the Nerbudda Division for the purchase of cattle in place of animals which had been lost during the previous year by rinderpest, while considerable amounts were also distributed in Bhandara and Raipur for the purchase of seed grain. Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act were considerable only in Bhandara. In some reports it is stated that action was taken to compel borrowers to spend their loans properly, but the reports of other districts are silent on the point. There is no reason why in every case in which a loan is taken, action should not be taken to see that the loans are properly utilized on the work for which they are given; if this is not done in ordinary years when the advances are small, there is a risk that in years of distress, when the advances are large, a considerable proportion of them will be improperly utilized. In future years all reports should give full information on this point which was referred to in last year's review. The outstanding balance of ordinary agriculturists' loans was reduced from Rs. 4,27,000 to Rs. 2,85,000, while the old balance on account of loans free of interest which were given in past years has almost disappeared. The outstanding balance of ordinary land improvement loans rose from Rs. 4,03,000 to Rs. 4,10,000 and there is a balance still left of Rs. 1,17,000 on account of old loans given free of interest. Collections under both Acts were almost full.

7. Changes in the demand of revenue on the roll on account of revision of assessment amounted to Rs. 21,555, the whole of this occurring in the Chanda and Bilaspur districts. Other small increases were due to the falling in of abatements in a few districts, while there was a nominal decrease of Rs. 4,902 in Balaghat due to the continuance of an abatement which had been expected to cease in the previous year. The total demand increased from Rs. 84,52,773 to Rs. 84,80,588. Collections as might have been expected in such a year were particularly good; the whole arrear demand was brought to book except a sum of Rs. 1,19,000, which it was thought advisable to continue under suspension, while of the realizable demand for the current year amounting to Rs. 84,43,759 only Rs. 504 remained

uncollected at the close of the year. The amounts shown as abated or remitted consist of some small remissions on account of rust or hailstorm given in individual cases and of the continuation of abatements given in some villages in Balaghat which had not recovered sufficiently to bear the re-imposition of the full assessment. The total amount of the concessions on account of local calamities was very small, being only a little over Rs. 12,000. Besides these, suspensions were offered to some landlords in Mandla on account of losses due to rust and hailstorms but they were not accepted. The demand of ryotwari revenue rose from Rs. 2,61,000 to Rs. 3,01,000 and all but Rs. 145 of this was collected. These results were attained with a reduction in the number of coercive processes except in the Nagpur Division, and it is perhaps not unnatural to find that the proportion of slack revenue payers in a good year is greatest in the wealthy cotton tracts of the Nagpur country. The amount of coercion used was not great, and the fact that the issue of a warrant of attachment or arrest was in nearly all cases sufficient to secure payment of the dues shows that there was no undue harshness in the collection of the revenue. In ryotwari villages the revenue is reported to have been collected almost wholly by the patels without the issue of any process at all. The collections of miscellaneous revenue exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 15,000, the increase being due entirely to the spread of mining enterprise. There is a large uncollected balance of Rs. 13,000 in Narsinghpur on account of royalty due from the Mohpani Colliery about which the orders of the Government of India are awaited. It is expected that the change in the method of calculating royalties on manganese according to a sliding scale will bring in some increased revenue under this head in future whenever the manganese market is brisk; hitherto the mining companies have got off very lightly with a fixed royalty which has not risen with a rising price.

8. There was a falling off in the number of voluntary transfers of villages in every division except Nerbudda, where the number increased from 186 to 221. Compulsory sales of villages or shares of villages by order of the Court decreased but there was a slight increase in the number of compulsory sales of plots. No details are given of the classes to which the purchasers belonged, but it is reported that the agricultural classes held their own. So far as the statistics can be relied on, they appear to indicate a distinct rise in the value of land, as the price obtained in the case of voluntary sales has risen from under 21 times to 22 times the revenue and in the case of compulsory sales from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 times the revenue. The highest average prices were obtained in the Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh Divisions, but the Seoni district in the Jubbulpore Division shows an average price in voluntary sales of 42 times the revenue. These statistics are, however, rendered fallacious by the uncertainty about the inclusion in the price of old debts and about the extent to which home-farm lands are included in the transfer. Allowing for this uncertainty the figures are satisfactory in so far as they show a decrease in the number of compulsory transfers and an increase in the average price obtained.

9. The progress in the disposal of partition cases cannot be regarded as satisfactory. There was an increase of 15 in the number of applications, and including pending cases the number for disposal was 60 more than in the previous year. As usual about one-third of the cases were adjusted, withdrawn or struck off and the number pending at the close of the year had risen by 46. The number pending in Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat is large. There appears to be some confusion as to the filling up of columns 11 to 13 of the statement. In two divisions the number of pattis created by imperfect partition is shown in these columns, while in the Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh reports it is correctly pointed out that new mahals can only be created by the Settlement Officer at settlement when only perfect partition can be effected. As the statement deals with the work of Revenue Officers and not of Settlement Officers, the Chief Commissioner considers that the headings should be altered to show the results of imperfect partitions effected. Since the close of the year the Chief Commissioner has, under Section 15 of the Land Revenue Act empowered Commissioners to delegate to their Deputy Commissioners the power of disposing finally of partition cases, instead of having to submit them to the Commissioner for confirmation.

10. The statistics of work under certain sections of the Revenue and Tenancy Acts show that applications under most sections have decreased in number. Applications by thekadors for protected status were numerous only in the Phuljhar zamindari in Raipur where the settlement was just being completed and only one case was successful; a large number of such cases are being disposed of by the Zamindari Settlement Officer, Bilaspur, but they do not appear in the returns. Applications by lambardars for assistance in recovering revenue were fewer, and a little more than 50 per cent of the cases were successful. Of cases between landlord and tenant, the most common are applications by tenants to deposit rent, and for reinstatement after illegal ejection, and applications by landlords for execution of decrees for arrears of rent by ejection. In the Nagpur Division applications by landlords for enhancement of rent of ordinary tenants and for ejection in default of their agreeing to enhancement were also numerous, but in other divisions these cases were few. Cases in which tenants applied for imposing a penalty on landlords for levying excess rents or for refusing to grant receipts decreased in number. Applications for altering rents on account of improvements were, as usual, very few. The whole question of the treatment of improvements is now under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner in connection with recent orders of the Government of India. Applications for the acquisition of occupancy rights by ordinary tenants were, as usual, very few, but details furnished in the Wardha and Nagpur reports show that such matters have been arranged privately between the landlord and tenant in a very considerable number of cases. Applications by landlords for sanction to transfer cultivating rights in *sir* land along with proprietary rights were almost exactly the same in number as in the previous year, and were successful in rather more than 80 per cent of the cases. The reports do not disclose any serious defects in the Tenancy law which give rise to discontent or hardship, and it has on the whole stood the test of nearly 10 years' existence with success, though there are several details in which it needs amendment. The amendment of the Land Revenue Act is however a matter of greater urgency, and the Chief Commissioner hopes to be able to take up this question in the course of the ensuing year.

11. There was a considerable decrease in the number of suits by landlords for arrears of rent, and a corresponding fall in the number of decrees transferred for execution. The decrease in litigation was accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of success attained by plaintiffs. This result is a consequence as well as an indication of the increased prosperity of the agricultural classes. On the other hand, there was a slight rise in the number of suits by tenants for recovery of possession, the whole of which increase falls among cases in which the tenant was successful.

12. There was a decrease of nearly 200, or 12 per cent in the number of decrees transferred by Civil Courts to the Collector for execution, and the pending file has been reduced from 1,267 to 1,138. The statistics of these cases as given in the return show that there are comparatively few cases in which the intervention of the Revenue Courts proves of lasting value, and in numerous cases the procedure prescribed serves simply as a further opportunity to fraudulent debtors to delay payment of their debts. On the other hand, there is a certain small proportion of cases in which the procedure is really useful for the protection of ignorant cultivators against harsh creditors, and so long as this is the case the advantage of the procedure would seem to outweigh its disadvantages.

13. The statement of general revenue business transacted during the year shows that there was a fall in the volume of work for disposal; in spite of this there was a decrease in disposals and the pending file increased in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions. Long pending cases were 159 more than at the commencement of the year. These long pending cases include a number of Collector's cases, in which leases have been given and some heavy land acquisition cases, but even allowing for these the results cannot be regarded as good, as special land acquisition officers were entertained in some districts to relieve the district staff where land acquisition work was heavy. The pending file is heaviest in the Nimar district, where there is a large ryotwari estate and a very large number of cases of mutations of malik-makbuza rights,

and the Commissioner expresses the opinion that the sanctioned staff of three assistants is not enough for that district. The question of revising the scale of the staff of each district in consequence of the reorganization of the Provincial Civil Service is now under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner and the Commissioner's remarks on this point will be borne in mind. The Jubbulpore Commissioner states that in Jubbulpore one of the Sub-divisional Officers was overworked, but this appears to have been due rather to unequal distribution of work than to the weakness of the district staff. There was an increase of 10,000 letters or about 7 per cent in the volume of English correspondence. So far as this is explained by increase of business connected with mineral and industrial enterprise, and by the introduction of Government irrigation, it is of course unavoidable; but the Chief Commissioner does not feel fully satisfied that this is the only cause of the increase, and he would like Commissioners at their inspections to go into the question and see whether there are matters in which needless and avoidable correspondence takes place, as also whether registration of correspondence is carried out on the same lines in all districts. An increase in the issue correspondence of Bhandara by 40 per cent, with no similar increase in the letters received, requires explanation. The excess of receipts over issues is specially large in Nagpur, and Jubbulpore, Mandla and Drug are the only districts in which issues exceed receipts.

14. The report on Land Records and Settlement has been printed separately. During the year some difficulty was found in adjusting and fixing the pay of patwaris who had up to the previous year been collecting their fees direct from the villagers, but under the present system have to receive a fixed pay in cash from the treasury. In Nimar especially, where under the old system the remuneration in some circles amounted to a very considerable sum, and where patwaris have watandari or hereditary rights, the question was complicated by family arrangements under which the working patwari received only a portion of the fees, and the rest went to non-working sharers. The report does not show that the change in the status of the patwaris has been followed by any change in their attitude towards the villagers, or in the quality of their work generally. Their work is reported to have been good on the whole, and indeed the general impression conveyed on the subject is that it is as good as can reasonably be expected. Something was done during the year to improve their position, by allowing them travelling allowance when they go outside their circles, but the Director is of opinion that more must be done if the personnel of the staff is to be made really satisfactory, and he is engaged in working out a scheme for the grant of bonuses which he believes is calculated to improve both the position and the efficiency of the patwari. The record of punishments inflicted on patwaris during the year is certainly a heavy one, though lighter than in the previous year, and it is said that many patwaris escape dismissal owing to the difficulty of finding competent successors.

15. The work of Revenue Inspectors is reported to have been generally satisfactory. The tendency in most districts appears to be still for Revenue Inspectors to attempt to test too many entries and thus to sacrifice quality to quantity. In last year's review emphasis was placed on the responsibility of Tahsildars for the land records in their tahsils, but the report shows that many Tahsildars still fail to realize their responsibilities in the matter. The Chief Commissioner desires to draw the attention of all Deputy Commissioners to the importance of insisting on their Tahsildars keeping themselves in close touch with land record work. The periodical reports on the work of Tahsildars should refer specially to this part of their work.

16. The condition of village maps is reported to show improvement, but so far it has not been found possible to dispense with special map correction prior to re-settlement in any district in which settlement operations have yet been undertaken. Efforts have been made to secure more accurate and complete correction of maps by patwaris, as well as a more accurate record of the condition of traverse marks, and these efforts are reported to have met with some success. The system introduced in Wardha and Nagpur for securing prompt repairs of traverse marks by mukaddams has also met with success and has now been extended to the other districts of the Province.

17. Annual village papers were filed by the due dates in only three districts, while in two districts the unpunctuality was trifling. In the other districts the unpunctuality which was commented on last year has occurred again. The work of the Kanungoes has been reported to be satisfactory except in the matter of the price registers. This is a matter in which the Tahsildar and his Naib should exercise careful supervision over the work of the Kanungo. In these Provinces the preparation of the district returns of prices is entrusted to an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, but he depends for his information for outlying markets on the returns furnished him from the tahsils. The inaccuracy of the returns of prices and wages has been often noticed, and the Chief Commissioner desires to impress on all officers the necessity of not leaving the preparation of these returns to low-paid subordinates who cannot be expected to realise the importance of accuracy in their preparation. The circle and village note-books are reported to be generally kept up to date.

18. Settlement operations continued in the malguzari villages of Mandla, Raipur and Bilaspur and in the Bilaspur Zamindaris, were commenced in the Jubbulpore district, and were completed in the Chandarpur tract and in the Phuljhar Zamindari which were included in the Bilaspur and Raipur districts after the transfer of Sambalpur to Bengal. Correction of maps and records preparatory to re-settlement was undertaken in the Seoni, Damoh and Wardha districts, while ryotwari settlement operations were carried on in all districts where there is a large ryotwari estate, but principally in Nimar, Chanda and Mandla. The orders of the Government of India were received on the final report of the settlement of Drug district, and with the sanction of the Government of India it was decided to defer the re-settlement of the Seoni district until the current settlement, the term of which was about to expire, has lasted for 20 years; an extension of the current settlement of the Baihar tahsil in Balaghat district was also sanctioned. The progress of Settlement work in the various districts has been satisfactory, if not so rapid as it once was; and the Chief Commissioner concurs with the Settlement Commissioner as to the high standard maintained by Settlement Officers. He desires to acknowledge the careful and efficient management of the department by Mr. Montgomerie throughout the year.

19. Considerable progress has been made in the development of the ryotwari estate which is important in the Mandla, Seoni, Nimar, Balaghat and Chanda districts. As has already been stated, the revenue demand exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 40,000, but this increase is due to allotments made in previous years, while the occupied area at the end of the year had risen by 21,000 acres; special Naib-Tahsildars have been employed for the supervision of ryotwari villages in Chanda and Balaghat, and during the year two more such officers were appointed in the Mandla and Seoni districts, and under the supervision of these officers considerable sums were spent in digging wells and making tanks. The demand for land is very keen in Nimar, where a very large area had been excised in past years as suitable for cultivation. The task of settling this area was entrusted to an Extra-Assistant Commissioner under the supervision of the Settlement Commissioner. His work consisted in the formation, demarcation, survey, and assessment of villages, the allotment of land and preparation of maps and records. Good progress has been made in the work, but the Chief Commissioner disapproves of a system under which the Extra-Assistant Commissioner works independently of the Deputy Commissioner. The formation of villages and allotment of land are matters in which the Deputy Commissioner's control is essential, and the question of placing the Extra-Assistant Commissioner more directly under the orders of the Deputy Commissioners will have to be considered. A dissociation of the Deputy Commissioner from the work of ryotwari management was a failure in Chandā, and is not likely to succeed better in Nimar. The development of the ryotwari tract in the Baihar tahsil of Balaghat continued apace under the careful guidance of Mr. Low.

20. The work of lambardars does not as a rule come much under the notice of Government officers, except in their capacity of mukaddams. Mukaddams are reported to have worked satisfactorily, though there has been cause for

complaint in cases where the lambardar is non-resident and has to employ a gomashtha. Considerable attention has been devoted towards securing adequate remuneration for such gomashthas, and some success is reported to have been attained in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions. It is a common complaint that mukkadams fail to repair survey marks, to report epidemics and to assist kotwars in the recovery of their dues. Kotwars are as usual reported to have done good work, but the question of their remuneration is every year becoming more pressing. Where dues are realized in cash the rates fixed at settlement do not now with the present high prices secure them adequate maintenance, while they are reported to be losing some of their income from hides, owing to the owners of dead cattle selling the hides on their own account. The matter is one that can best be dealt with at settlement, and special care should be taken at the settlements undertaken now or in future to fix adequate fees for this most useful body of village servants, while Deputy Commissioners should insist on the fees so fixed being paid, and on the malguzars either paying their share of the dues or giving rent-free service land. It is reported that in Chhattisgarh the malguzars never pay any contribution at all towards the remuneration of their kotwars, and the Chief Commissioner believes that everywhere malguzars are the worst offenders in this respect. The punctual payment of the malguzars' share can be enforced easily by Revenue Officers if they set their minds to do so, and they must enforce it.

21. The work of bringing up to date the B (or Statistical) Volumes of District Gazetteers has been noticed by Commissioners, but some Deputy Commissioners have not reported on the point. Orders have issued to prevent this matter being forgotten.

22. The touring of Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants has been sufficient, though the Deputy Commissioners of Nagpur and Jubbulpore explain that the importance of their head-quarter work prevents them touring as much as they could have wished. With the large staff of experienced assistants which is attached to these districts, the disability is a matter of less importance.

23. In an annual review of this kind, the Chief Commissioner has felt obliged (as did his predecessors before him) to repeat the same injunctions about the same matters. Improvements, and removal of defects, in revenue administration cannot be completely effected in a single year, or even in a series of years. The standard of one quinquennium is always lower than the standard of the next, and the differences between the returns of any year and those of the year preceding are seldom so marked as to admit of very accurate measurement. What these reports should show is steady progress, and the Chief Commissioner feels satisfied that such is going on. There has been progress of the people towards greater stability and prosperity, and progress in the administration in the direction of the removal of defects and grievances. There is no finality in such matters, and all that can be done is to endeavour to keep pace with requirements as they arise. The year under review was a prosperous and satisfactory one, and Mr. Craddock desires to congratulate Commissioners on the success attained by them in the administration of their Divisions, and to acknowledge the assistance given to them by officers of all ranks.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and its annexures be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records and Settlement Officers, and that the Resolution be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

F. S. A. SLOCOCK,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Loans made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act.

I.—Account of Local Government with Government of India for Central Provinces during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1907 :—

Amount advanced to Local Government by Government of India.			Interest payable for the year by Local Government to Government of India at 3½ per cent on mean outstanding.
Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	Outstanding at the close of the year.	Mean outstanding.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,44,600	9,67,805	9,56,202	33,467

II.—Account of Local Government with Agriculturist borrowers :—

		Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal	Outstanding at commencement of the year ...	5,65,844	4,85,246	10,51,090
	Advanced during the year ...	72,160	2,63,357	3,35,517
	Total advanced ...	6,38,004	7,48,603	13,86,607
	Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears).	1,05,345	4,52,001	5,57,346
	Remitted during the year ...	4,799	3,937	8,736
	Collected during the year ...	1,06,604	4,45,080	5,51,684
	Total remitted and collected ...	1,11,403	4,49,017	5,60,420
	Balance outstanding at the end of the year ...	5,26,601	(a)2,99,597	(a)8,26,198
	Amount suspended by competent authority ...	324	2,445	2,770
	Amount overdue ...	2,709	6,935	9,644
Interest	Arrears of interest suspended and overdue at commencement of the year.	629	1,167	1,796
	Interest falling due within the year ...	19,444	20,247	39,691
	Total interest for collection within the year ...	20,073	21,414	41,487
	Remitted during the year ...	6	20	26
	Collected during the year ...	18,890	20,953	39,843
	Total remitted and collected ...	18,896	20,973	39,869
	Suspended by competent authority ...	27	154	181
Arrears of interest overdue at end of the year ...	1,150	287	1,437	
Total Principal and Interest.	Remitted during the year ...	4,805	3,957	8,762
	Collected during the year ...	1,25,494	4,66,033	5,91,527
	Under suspension at the end of the year ...	351	2,600	2,951
	Overdue at the end of the year ...	3,859	7,222	11,081

(a) Includes Rs. 11 on account of advance collections.

III.—Financial results of loan operations to Local Government for the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1907 :—

		Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.	
		2	3	4	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Interest payable for the year by the Local Government to the Government of India.	21,372	12,095	33,467	
2.	Interest collected during the year ...	21,105	20,074	41,179	
3.	Balance of interest accruing to Local Government, i. e., difference between 1) and 2)	—267	8,879	8,612	
4.	Remissions of principal during the year ...	5,897	3,620	9,517	
5.	Net result (profit or loss) for the year 1905-07 ...	—6,164	5,259	—905	
	1905-06 ...	—3,403	5,349	1,946	
	1904-05 ...	—41,042	—1,44,303	—1,85,345	
	1903-04 ...	—61,804	—11,51,017	—12,13,721	
6.	Net result for previous years ...	1902-03 ...	—18,650	—1,15,782	—1,34,432
	1901-02 ...	—40,853	—2,21,614	—2,62,467	
	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		
7.	Expenditure on free grants-in-aid towards the constructions of private protective works, or on establishments for well-boring or other outlay incurred from current revenue in connection with <i>Taxi</i> transactions.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	

Note.—The figures in part II, which are compiled from the departmental returns, do not agree with those in parts I and III which have been received from the Comptroller. Instructions have already been issued revising the system of the loans account, which, it is hoped, will secure greater accuracy in future.

ANNEXURE A:

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1906-07.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Land Revenue Report of the Jubbulpore Division for the year 1906-07.

The monsoon rainfall of 1906 was heavier than usual, and was well distributed. It set in generally towards the end of June, and lasted well up to the end of September, with opportune breaks of short duration in August and September, which facilitated weeding and ploughing. Conditions were thus favourable both for the kharif crops and for the sowings of the rabi. But the latter part of the year was not so satisfactory. The winter rains were confined to some slight showers in January. In February there was a spell of abnormal weather; the Mandla district received $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain, and was visited by twelve separate hailstorms, all more or less damaging to the rabi; and all the other districts suffered in the same way.

2. The seasons were thus very favourable for the kharif crops, but less so for rabi; still the year was on the whole a good one. Rice is returned as a bumper crop in Jubbulpore and Damoh, a full crop in Seoni and Saugor, and little less in Mandla. Kodon, the main food of a very large proportion of the rural population, gave a bumper crop in the three Northern districts, and a full or nearly full crop in Seoni and Mandla. The entry in the Season and Crop Report of 60 against kodon in the Seoni district is, I think, a misprint for 90. Juar, though damaged to some extent by excessive rain in Saugor, gave a full crop even in that district, and did still better in Damoh and Jubbulpore. Cotton, though not of much importance in this division, did well, and the valuable rent-paying crops, tilli and *san* hemp, both gave full yields. The Jubbulpore report speaks of the kharif harvest as the best for many years, and I think the same might be said of most other districts. But for the abnormal weather in February the rabi harvest would have been equally good; in the end the wheat crop was returned generally at 95 to 100, except in Mandla, where hail and rust did serious damage in parts.

3. The damage caused by hailstorms, aggravated in places by rust, necessitated some remissions of revenue, but the amounts were trifling; they did not amount to Rs. 7,000 for the whole division. They would have been larger, especially in Saugor, but that the damage caused by hail was to a large extent compensated by the beneficial effect of the rainfall on late-sown crops. In several instances fields which had been apparently ruined by hail yielded a fair crop in the end. No suspensions of revenue were found necessary. The damage from hail in Mandla was nowhere sufficient to justify remissions, but in some villages which suffered from the combined effects of hail and rust suspensions were offered, but refused.

4. The total area included in holdings shows an increase of 1·8 per cent. The increase is shared by all districts, but is most marked (2·5) in Saugor. The occupied area has been steadily rising for the past seven years, and is now $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent larger than it was in the year of the second famine. The proportion of this area held by marguzars and tenants respectively are about one to three in all districts. The *sir* area continues to decrease slightly, except in Mandla, where the small addition is no doubt the result of settlement operations. Khudkasht holdings have increased everywhere, except in Seoni and Mandla; the decrease in Seoni is curious in view of the recent prosperity of agriculture and the reported eagerness for land, but it is accompanied by a very large decrease in the area of *sir* land cultivated by sub-tenants. Occupancy holdings show a slight increase, but the greater part of the extension of cultivation (80,000 acres) has been the work of ordinary tenants. The average size of ordinary holdings varies from 6 acres in Damoh and Jubbulpore to 13 in Mandla, where, however, a good deal of land is only nominally occupied.

5. The total rental demand shows an increase of 1·6 per cent. The percentages of total rental collection, including arrears, on the annual demand were 106 in Saugor, 103 in Seoni, 94 in Damoh, and 88 in Mandla. The figures for:

Jubbulpore have not been compiled, the district being under settlement, but it is believed that not less than a full year's rental demand was collected. The low figure in Mandla is not noticed in the District report, and is rather remarkable, seeing that the total outturn factor for all crops is given in the Season and Crop Report as 91, and the Gonds in Mandla are very punctual rent-payers. It is possible that the losses in certain villages from hail and rust were greater than was believed at the time; the fact that no relief has been borne in mind in dealing with the question of revenue concessions during the current year. Suits for arrears of rent show a slight increase in Mandla, but in other districts they fell below the low figures of last year.

6. The year 1905-06 was described as the most prosperous one that the Division had experienced since the cycle of bad seasons began, and 1906-07 was little behind it. In Damoh the condition of the cultivators is described as exceptionally good, and in Jubbulpore it has materially improved in the last few years, and all classes are now prosperous, except the small landlords in the Murwara tahsil, where rents are exceptionally low, and the ordinary tenants in the "haveli," where rents are high and cattle expensive to keep. The Saugor report speaks of general prosperity, a steady advance in cultivation, a rise in wages and in the value of land. Seoni was again "most prosperous," with large exports (including wheat valued at 22 lakhs), high prices, a keen demand for labour, and good wages, while manganese and coal mining offer almost unlimited employment. Mandla, in spite of the damage to the rabi crops, had an excellent year. Prices and wages were high, and much money was brought into the district by the sale of tilli and *san* hemp. In all large towns of the Division there were complaints that labourers could not be obtained even at rates which would have seemed fabulous ten years ago. On the other hand there were severe epidemics of rinderpest in every district, and the losses were heavy. And plague was very destructive in Jubbulpore and Seoni. The sufferings caused by it were much aggravated by the tempestuous weather in February.

7. Since the close of the year there has been a sudden check to the steady recovery of agriculture. The failure of the kharif has been everywhere severe, and in some tracts apparently unprecedented. It remains to be seen how far the improved circumstances of cultivators and labourers will enable them to bear up against a calamity which, if it had struck them during the years of depression, would have been a crushing blow.

8. Little is said about the relations of malguzars and tenants, except in the Mandla report. Reports were received from this district of high-handed proceedings on the part of certain large landholders, and it is said that another malguzar, a notoriously troublesome person, has been continuing to collect from tenants the recently abolished patwari cess. The Mandla Gond falls an easy victim to oppression of this sort; hitherto his principal resource, when exactions, either by the malguzar or by petty officials, reach a certain pitch, has been to move on to another village. Mr. Blakesley has made strenuous efforts to check this oppression, and he looks upon a recent increase in the number of complaints as a sign that his efforts are beginning to bear fruit. Outside the Gond country I think that tenants are generally well able to hold their own against malguzars. Complaints about matters of "nistar" are not uncommon, but there is generally a good deal to be said on both sides.

9. I believe that the life of the villages is still almost untouched by political excitements, and that such discontent as exists can always be traced to definite grievances. During the epidemic of plague in Seoni there were the usual rumours of well poisoning, but I do not think that these were deliberately circulated, or inspired by anything but unreasoning panic.

10. The number of sanads granted (132) was about the same as last year, Saugor again heading the list with 87. Nearly all these sanads were given for field embankments. A good deal of embankment work was done in Mandla, and the reduction in the number of

sanads in that district from 16 to 4 is being further enquired into. The crops obtained from the Government *bandhs* in Khurai were unfortunately not satisfactory. Hail caused a good deal of damage and in many fields the germination is said to have been bad. There was no reason why this should have been so, and I am inclined to doubt the statistics of the crop experiments. There is no doubt in the minds of the Khurai cultivators as to the value of these *bandhs*. Increasing interest is also being shown in projects of flow irrigation; in the Damoh district two prominent malguzars have submitted applications guaranteeing payment of water-rate. This interest has been stimulated by the enthusiasm of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Batchelor, who lately gave the district an excellent and much appreciated object-lesson by constructing a channel from the large tank in the outskirts of the town to a neighbouring rice village, and saving the crop on 200 acres.

11. The protection of cattle from disease is a matter of hardly less importance to agriculture than irrigation works. Rinderpest was prevalent all over the Division, especially in Damoh and Seoni. A good deal was done in the way of inoculation, especially in Mandla, where the protection by inoculation of the Court of Wards' cattle-farm set a good example. This is a measure which the people understand and welcome, and a great deal more might be done with a larger staff. During my absence Mr. Laurie issued some instructions with a view to securing prompt reports of outbreaks and prompt attendance on the part of the Veterinary Assistant.

12. The District Agricultural Associations have continued to assist in the distribution of approved seed, but the reports do not show that any great success has been attained, except with *san* hemp in Seoni. Two good bulls have been supplied to malguzars in Seoni, and there is said to be a demand for many more. At the suggestion of Seth Jiwandas, some pony stallions from his stud farm were sent round the Saugor district with official camps. A good many mares were served, but the results are not yet known.

13. The total amount of loans outstanding under the Agriculturists' Loans Act at the beginning of the year was Rs. 65,117. This included a small item of Rs. 326 given out in former years free of interest, the whole of which was collected or written off during the year. The advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 66,964, of which Rs. 49,079 were given out in the Saugor district, where takavi transactions have for some years been large. The collections were within three per cent of the total sum falling due for recovery, and the sums written off as irrecoverable amounted to only Rs. 70 principal and Rs. 214 interest. In Mandla, where the transactions are very small, the whole demand was collected; of the other districts Damoh did best with a balance of Rs. 464 out of a total demand of Rs. 30,576. The total outstanding balance has been reduced to under half a lakh, which is something to be thankful for, considering the large extension of the business that will be necessary this year.

14. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act there is still a small balance outstanding of loans without interest, but it consists mainly of items which have not yet fallen due. The whole of the demand falling due during the year was collected, as well as the whole of the arrears, except a small balance of Rs. 154, which is under suspension. Loans on ordinary terms outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,592, loans issued to Rs. 10,399, and recoveries of principal to Rs. 18,047. Rs. 102 were written off as irrecoverable, and the balance due for recovery but not collected was only Rs. 95. Rs. 3,021 were collected on account of interest, and Rs. 6 remitted. The full demand was collected in Saugor, Jubbulpore and Mandla. The collections under both Acts were therefore very good, and I believe the accounts are now generally in good order.

The sums outstanding under the Land Improvement Loans Act amount to Rs. 95,650, but the demands are spread over a number of years, and recovery is not likely to be much affected by the crop failure of this year.

15. Land Improvement Loans are generally given in this Division for field embankments. The District reports contain no information as to the value of the work done. It is very easy to ascertain whether a field embankment loan has been properly spent, and it is an important duty of the Tahsildar to satisfy himself on this point. The subject should be noticed in future reports.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

16. The arrears of ordinary land revenue at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,25,648. The whole of this was under Arrear demand and collection. suspension, collections of all sums actually falling due during the previous year having been made in full. Rs. 3,111 were remitted in certain villages in Saugor which suffered from hail. Rs. 88,462 were collected, leaving a balance of suspended revenue of Rs. 34,075. This is practically all in the Saugor and Damoh districts, and is likely now to be finally written off in consequence of the fresh suspensions necessitated by the failure of this year's kharif.

17. The total current demand on the 1st October 1906 was Rs. 20,78,031. [The small difference from the figure given in column 13 of Statement E appended to last year's printed reports is due to an omission discovered after the close of the year to make a deduction for certain land acquisition in the Jubulpore District.] The small changes made during the year were due to the usual muafi resumptions and to land acquisition. The net result was an increase of Rs. 176, the total demand at the close of the year being Rs. 20,78,207.

18. The remissions given during the year on account of hail and rust amounted to Rs. 6,468, leaving a net demand for collection of Rs. 20,71,563. This demand was collected in full in all districts except Damoh, where a small item of Rs. 51 remained to be recovered from an absentee malguzar. The results were therefore practically as good as in the previous year, and they were attained still more easily, the number of coercive processes of all kinds showing a marked diminution. No warrants of arrest were issued in Seoni or Mandla, and there were only 29 in the whole Division. 209 warrants of attachment of moveable property were issued, but in only 3 cases was property actually brought to sale. Three estates were attached in the Damoh district, but all have since been released. The money-order system of remittance continues to be freely used, though it is again reported that the rate of commission is too high to suit remitters of large sums. A decrease of money orders in the Dindori tahsil is attributed to the Tahsildar's successful efforts to prevent the levy of "dasturi" by the tahsil officials from malguzars paying in person.

19. The ryotwari demand amounted to Rs. 1,01,678. The whole of this was collected, together with Rs. 255 on account of arrears, the balance of Rs. 338 remaining under suspension.

20. Advance collections of Land Revenue have fallen from Rs. 6,479 to Rs. 2,555. Last year's figures were high owing to misapprehensions on the subject of the abolished patwari cess. I think that the bulk of these excess payments are now due to errors in remitting by money order.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

21. Regular Settlement operations were in progress in Jubulpore and Mandla, and map correction preliminary to re-settlement in Damoh. These matters are reported separately, and the only subject to be noticed here is that of resumptions of muafi grants. The usual verifications were carried out. One large collection of cases, in which action should apparently have been taken long ago, was brought to notice by the Tahsildar of Mandla, and has not yet been reported for orders.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

22. The number of private sales of mahals or pattis has generally fallen, except in the Jubulpore district, and so also has the Land transfers, number of mortgages with possession; but forced sales

were more numerous. Sales of plots have decreased under both heads. No Deputy Commissioner has attempted any explanation of the figures; the general reduction of transfers is probably the natural result of prosperous times. The average price obtained is 16 or 17 times the Land Revenue, but the figures vary greatly from district to district. Thus in Saugor the multiples are 14 for voluntary and 7 for forced sales, while in Seoni they are 42 and 33. Those for Mandla are almost as high, but in this district the revenue is very low; the price per acre is Rs. 2 in Mandla against Rs. 5-8 in Seoni.

23. The number of applications for partition shows a slight decrease, but the pending file has risen from 24 to 32. More than half the pending cases are in the Saugor district, and there are one or two which have been pending a long time. I noted last year that the work was done very well in this district; having been away during the last half of the year I do not know whether there has been a falling off from the standard. But the cases in Saugor are generally more complicated than elsewhere; the 7 mahals actually partitioned were split up into 24 pattis. The Deputy Commissioner of Seoni anticipates that partition work will become heavier. In the other three districts the Settlement proceedings will put a stop to it for the present. Of the 16 cases reported to me for partition, 15 were disposed of and 1 remained pending at the close of the year.

24. Of the selected sections of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts the working of which is exhibited in Statement L, the only ones that are at all freely used are those relating to execution of rent decrees by ejection (Section 82, Tenancy Act), to reinstatements after illegal ejections of tenants (Section 92, Tenancy Act), and to the transfer of cultivating rights in *sir* land. Under the first and third heads the number of cases instituted during the year was smaller than in the previous year, but there was a considerable increase in applications for reinstatement in Seoni. 63 per cent of the applications for ejection and 42 per cent of those for reinstatement were successful. The decrease in the cases relating to the transfer of *sir* is traceable to the Seoni district, where during the last three years the figures have fallen from 105 to 52 and 32; the Deputy Commissioner attributes it to general prosperity and a desire not to part with land. In Saugor the *sir* cases are more numerous, though the actual number of mahals transferred has fallen; the explanation given is that indebted owners of more than one mahal prefer to clear off the debt by transferring cultivating rights in some of the mahals and retaining it in others, rather than by selling the whole property and retaining all the *sir* land.

25. The section which ranks next in order of popularity to those above mentioned is Section 64 (enhancement of ordinary tenants' rents). The number of cases under this head has slightly risen, but it only amounts to 55 for the whole Division. 45 of these cases occurred in the Saugor district, but the matter is not noticed in the district report.

26. Applications to deposit rent (49 in all) were mainly in Saugor and Seoni. No explanation is given of the figures, which are practically the same as last year's.

27. The district reports are practically silent regarding the acquisition by purchase of occupancy rights (Section 73). The total number of applications under this Section was 12. I notice that in last year's report for the Nagpur Division it was said that the purchase of occupancy right is very commonly arranged without the intervention of Revenue officers, and this is given as one of the reasons for the increase in the occupancy area. No such transactions have been reported in this Division, and I have never heard of any; it seems to me indeed, as I remarked last year, that the practical superiority of occupancy over ordinary rights is so small as not to be worth the price laid down. But since the section is not an absolute dead-letter there may perhaps be private transactions in this Division also; the matter will be further looked into.

28. Under none of the other sections enumerated in the Statement were there as many as 10 cases in any one district, and the Deputy Commissioner of Damoh notes that having looked through the records he finds that in some of these cases there was misclassification and in others misunderstanding of the law, and that in practically no case was any definite issue come to between the parties.

29. Suits for arrears of rent fell from 2,587 to 2,180. The fall was common to all districts, except Mandla, where a good many suits were necessary in two particular villages. About 68 per cent were successful, and, as last year, over 80 per cent of the decrees were satisfied out of Court.

Rent suits.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

30. Early in the year a special Naib-Tahsildar was appointed for the supervision of the ryotwari estate in Mandla, and at the end of the year a similar appointment was sanctioned for Seoni. In Saugor and Jubbulpore the ryotwari estates are of no importance, and in Damoh there is not sufficient work to occupy a full-time officer. The Naib-Tahsildar appointed to Mandla has had some training in practical Engineering, and has already been of use in carrying out works of improvement. Six new wells were constructed and two deepened, while a grant-in-aid of Rs. 400 was given to a Patel for another. A survey has been made of a road opening up a considerable number of ryotwari villages. Cultivation has extended, and the total revenue demand has risen by Rs. 3,000. A sum of Rs. 2,554 was advanced in agricultural loans. In Seoni the allotment of Rs. 3,000 was spent in constructing ten wells and a small tank, and besides this two Patels and two ryots constructed three wells and a tank. Cultivation shows a substantial increase, 2,801 acres having been allotted against 540 acres relinquished. The unallotted area still amounts to 14,726 acres, but no doubt much of this is very poor soil. There is said to be a very keen demand for land in the Lakhnadon tahsil.

Ryotwari estates.

31. In the Damoh district also there was a considerable extension of cultivation, amounting to 10 per cent on the area already occupied. 6,238 acres, or nearly 40 per cent of the whole, still remain unoccupied, but it is said that the greater part of this is so poor that it will not be cultivated unless irrigation can be provided. The allotment of Rs. 3,000 was fully spent; one tank in the south of the district was completed, and another and more successful one has been practically completed in the best ryotwari village in the North. Two wells were also improved. In the Saugor district, where there are only eight ryotwari villages, two wells were constructed during the year, and one is still to be taken up.

32. The only important case of Land Acquisition was that of the land for the Mandla extension of the Satpura Railway. A special officer, Mr. Behari Lal Nema, Assistant Settlement Officer, was deputed for this work, which he carried out satisfactorily and completed within the year. In other districts there were a number of petty cases, which were for the most part promptly settled. The only old cases relate to the acquisition of land for Government buildings at Dindori.

Land acquisition.

33. The pending file of Collector's cases, which had been largely reduced last year, again shows slight reductions in all districts except Damoh. Of the 255 pending cases, a large but unspecified number are cases in which leases for long terms have been given. The percentage of cases in which sale was averted in one way or another was 73. But there were only nine cases in which the Collector actually intervened to save the property, *viz.*, 7, in which the claim was satisfied by temporary alienation, and 2 in which sale was refused because the decree-holder refused to take a lease on reasonable terms. In the 107 cases in which the claim was paid up and the 159 cases dismissed in default (in which probably the claim was paid out of Court), the only use of the cumbrous machinery provided by Section 320, &c., was to delay payment. This delay may in some cases be beneficial, but in

Collector's cases.

a large number of the cases that came before me it merely assists dishonest or bankrupt judgment-debtors to defeat just claims. The statistics for other divisions given in last year's statements are slightly better, but for the Province as a whole the percentage of cases in which intervention was of direct benefit was only eight, and it seems to me a question whether the great amount of time and labour expended over these cases is not out of proportion to the results attained.

34. The total number of revenue cases for disposal remained very much the same as in the previous year, but the pending file has increased considerably; the increase is traceable to the districts of Jubbulpore and Saugor. In the latter district the number of institutions was considerably larger, and one of the Sub-divisional Officers was overworked; in Jubbulpore the result is attributed to defective procedure on the part of Tahsildars in dealing with miscellaneous revenue cases; this it is hoped has now been corrected.

Ninety-five appeals were filed in my Court, of which 18 were successful. 57 *sir* cases and 95 Collector's cases were submitted through this office.

The B volumes of the *Central Provinces Gazetteer* were, it is believed, all brought up to date, but this has not been definitely stated in all the reports, and further enquiry is being made.

35. The district reports do not notice the subject of the performance of their duties by lambarbards. The revenue was promptly paid in, and there is nothing more to be said. Under the head of Mukaddams sustained attention continued to be paid to the provision of adequate remuneration for mukaddam gumashtas; in the Rehli tahsil in Saugor it was found that the provision of service land had been neglected; this was provided in 109 cases during the year. From Mandla it is again reported that a very poor class of men is available for mukaddam gumashta, and that there is little permanency about the appointment; 42 of them absconded during the year and 23 were dismissed.

36. The remarks on the subject of kotwars' remuneration show that this is becoming an urgent question. In Damoh and Saugor we have been compelled repeatedly in bad years to supplement their earnings with cash doles, and though this was not necessary during the year under report they had to be given much assistance in collection in Damoh, while in Saugor, where no assistance was given, the dues were collected with great difficulty. In Mandla it is said to be impossible for a kotwar to make an honest living, and in Seoni the Deputy Commissioner recommends a general revision. Where kotwars are paid partly in cash, the rise in prices has seriously affected their position; where the right to hides forms part of their remuneration, the growing practice of selling cattle to butchers causes them serious loss. In Mandla 45 kotwars absconded and 34 resigned, but, as I noted last year, the population in Mandla is constantly shifting, and numerous changes, both in mukaddams and kotwars, are not necessarily a sign that their position is unsatisfactory. In all districts there are to be found well-to-do kotwars, but generally I think it is clear that something will have to be done soon to improve the position of the average kotwar. Kotwars as a body are as usual reported to have worked very well.

37. The Deputy Commissioners were on tour for periods ranging from 90 days in Jubbulpore to 170 in Damoh. It is always difficult for the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, to leave head-quarters for long, and last year his tour was interrupted by the outbreak of plague in the city. Sub-divisional Officers' tours averaged 138 days in Saugor, 102 days in Jubbulpore, and 80 days in Mandla, and in the other districts also a sufficient amount of touring was done by Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners. Tahsildars and Naibs were also constantly out, and the only tahsil in which the total period fell short of what is required by the standing orders

was Seoni. Inspections of tahsil offices by Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers were generally sufficient, but two Deputy Commissioners found it impossible to inspect the tahsilis at head-quarters. Mr. Laurie and I spent between us 180 days on tour, and inspected all the district offices and some of the tahsilis. The re-organization of the district office staff consequent on the separation of Judicial and Executive establishments took effect at the beginning of the year; the new arrangements are working smoothly.

38. The only district which changed hands during the year was Saugor, and the new Deputy Commissioner there is an officer who has served in the district before, so that all districts are now in the hands of officers who know them well, a most fortunate circumstance at the present moment. All have done good work during the year; the best perhaps has been done by Mr. Blakesley. Among Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Messrs. Rambhao, Sheore, Mian Bhai Abdul Husein, and Saiyid Abdur Rahman are selected for special mention; among Tahsildars, Kasim Sharif (Seoni), Manzur Ahmad (Mandla), Ishtiak Ali (Dindori), Imdad Husein (Sehora), Shaukat Ali (Murwara), and Pancham Lal (Hatta); while all the Saugor Tahsildars are said to have done well. Of the Naib-Tahsildars, Abdur Rahim Khan (Dindori) and Hanuman Prasad (Lakhnadon) were most conspicuous.

M. W. FOX-STRANGWAYS,

JUBBULPORE: }
The 7th December 1907. }

Commissioner,
Jubbulpore Division.

Revenue Administration Report, 1906-07.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

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Land Revenue Report of the Nerbudda Division for the year 1906-07.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

1. The monsoon broke in the second half of June, and in all districts of the Division, except Narsinghpur, where there was an unusually long break in August, the rainfall during the months of June, July and August was slightly above the normal, the excess being most marked in Nimar, where over 33 inches of rain fell compared with an average of 22.53. The September rainfall was slightly below the average in all districts, except Nimar, where the excess was again very marked; during October there was practically no rain. During the cold weather February was marked by very heavy rain, especially in Betul and Chhindwara, and there were local hailstorms in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Betul, which did some damage.

On the whole however the conditions of the year were favourable to agriculture and the outturn of the year was estimated at 90 per cent of the normal or over in all the districts of the Division. In Nimar the outturn was put as high as 96 per cent but subsequent enquiries have shown that this was too high an estimate and the yield of cotton which was taken at 102 was really only about 80 or 90 per cent.

2. The occupied area has been steadily increasing for some years and the returns of the past year show a further rise of over 36,000 acres. Chhindwara again takes the first place with a rise of 13,500 acres, of which 6,500 is in the Jagirs, the most backward part of the district. Betul comes next with an increase of 9,000 acres, while Nimar is third with a rise of 7,000 acres only, compared with 12,000 in the previous year. In Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur the increase is small and the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad is doubtful whether the restriction on breaking up waste land for cultivation in that district is not too strictly enforced. It appears to be the general impression in that district that no fresh land may be broken up without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and he is taking steps to make the rules, which refer only to grazing grounds, better understood.

The area held as sir continues to decrease owing to the conversion of land held in this right into occupancy tenants holdings, on the transfer of the village or share by its proprietor. The area held by malik-makbuzas and absolute-occupancy tenants has also fallen owing to the fact that when land held in these rights comes into the possession of the proprietary body of the village, it is recorded as khudkast. The law on this point has not been properly understood in the past and the action taken to give effect to it during the year has reduced the number of malik-makbuza holdings from 16,143 to 15,611 and the area held in this right by 4,000 acres, of which 3,500 is in the Nimar District. Very few of the malguzars appear to have realised the effect of the law when purchasing these holdings, and the enforcement of the law has given rise to some discontent.

3. The total area held in tenant right has risen from 3,740,234 acres to 3,780,762 and the rental from Rs. 31,59,890 to Rs. 31,84,857, but the all-round incidence remains unchanged at Re. 0-13-6.

Rent collections contrast as follows with those of the three previous years:—

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hoshangabad	94	100	100	98
Narsinghpur	96	95	102	98
Nimar	95	99	96	94
Chhindwara	100	101	100	96
Betul	100	98	97	97

2

The results are on the whole satisfactory. In Nimar the short collection continues to be marked and it was suggested last year that this was due to failure to take into account adjustments made at the *Dewali*. The above percentages however include recoveries on account of arrears, and any deficit on this account in one year would be made up in the next. As a rule the individual village papers show full collections and an enquiry into the question shows that the shortage is confined to certain villages where there are disputes either between the co-sharers and a mortgagee in possession or between the members of the proprietary body themselves. The staple crops of the district are cotton and jua, both of which have been unusually profitable during the last few years, and the rents are by no means high.

4. The condition of the agricultural classes continues to improve and all the reports speak of their prosperity. Local hailstorms and fires at harvest time caused some damage, but there was no widespread calamity. Cattle-disease was less prevalent and there was no serious epidemic. Rinderpest almost died out in Betul where it is generally so common, but black quarter and hæmorrhagic septicaemia caused some losses. Sarra was also prevalent among the ponies on the Itarsi-Betul dak line. Efforts are being made to increase the staff of Veterinary Assistants, but it was found impossible to obtain candidates for all the posts the District Councils were prepared to create.

5. The labouring classes have also done well during the year. Prices were slightly lower than in the previous year and the level of wages was fully maintained, especially in Chhindwara and in Nimar. Work was plentiful and the tendency of the labouring classes to move to other parts where labour is in demand continues. Large numbers move every year from the Sohagpur Tahsil of the Hoshangabad District and from Betul to the Berars and to Nimar, where work is plentiful and wages high.

6. The Agricultural Associations continue to take an interest in the improvement of the agriculture of their districts and there are signs that the various labour saving machines are beginning to find more favour. Winnowing machines manufactured locally in the Hoshangabad District are beginning to find a market. Any widespread improvement must necessarily be slow, but there are signs that the efforts of the Agricultural Department are now regarded in a more favourable light.

The Agricultural Banks are also reported to be doing well; in the Betul District the Institutions appear to be popular and the advances have as a rule been repaid with punctuality.

7. The relations between landlords and tenants continue to be good and complaints of oppression are now rare. Malguzars readily grant occupancy rights to tenants under Section 73 of the Tenancy Act if a tenant applies, but such applications are not common and with satisfactory relations between tenant and landlord I doubt whether the increased security of an occupancy tenant is sufficient under the present law to be worth two and a half times the rent.

8. All the reports speak of the continued good relations between the people and Government and little has occurred to disturb the friendly relations that have hitherto prevailed. Measures for the prevention of plague created some distrust in the eastern portion of the Hoshangabad District owing to rumours of action taken in Nimar, but the distrust was shortlived. Evacuation is now generally accepted by the people and there are signs that inoculation is less unpopular than it was.

9. The number of sanads granted for improvements during the year was 71 as compared with 132 in the preceding year. In Nimar, where irrigation from wells is a marked feature of the agriculture, 35 sanads were granted, and both in this district and in Betul, a system of constructing wells by skilled agency at the cost of the people would be an advantage. The rock to be bored is generally very hard and the ordinary cultivator has not the means or knowledge necessary to pierce it.

10. The amount of loans under the Agriculturist's Loans Act paid out during the year was Rs. 91,838, a sum considerably greater than has been required in recent years. This is mainly due to large advances made to cultivators for the purchase of cattle to replace those which had died during the previous epidemics of cattle-disease, and to Government ryots in newly established ryotwari villages. In the Narsinghpur District the amount advanced was Rs. 24,211, and I have some doubt whether the whole of this was really required and whether some of the borrowers purchased cattle with the money that they received.

It has been assumed that there is a great shortage of plough-cattle in this district, but the statistics of agricultural cattle in the Circle-note books hardly bear this out and more careful enquiry is wanted into the applications in this district before loans are granted. The total demand for recovery during the year on account of principal amounted to Rs. 49,225 on account of loans bearing interest and Rs. 874 on account of loans without interest. Out of the former Rs. 48,850 was collected and Rs. 95 was written off as irrecoverable, leaving only Rs. 280 uncollected, while Rs. 1,134 were paid in advance. Rupees 4,477 were recovered on account of interest, while Rs. 4 were written off as irrecoverable.

11. The amount paid out as advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the year was Rs. 15,415, of which Rs. 6,495 was advanced in Narsinghpur. The demand for these loans has been steadily declining in Nimar, where advances are taken for embankments, deepening wells and clearing land of brushwood and stumps. The reason for this decline is not given. The demand due for recovery amounted to Rs. 13,785 and all except Rs. 36 was recovered, while Rs. 247 was paid in advance.

The recoveries on account of interest amounted to Rs. 3,839.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS:

12. The land revenue on the roll has increased from Rs. 21,59,159 to Rs. 21,62,982. The increase is practically confined to the Betul District where abatements granted in certain villages on account of deterioration have come to an end and a deferred enhancement ordered at settlement has fallen due. There are a few reductions in other districts due to the acquisition of land for public purposes, but the amounts are all small.

13. The accounts of the previous year closed with no arrears outstanding either suspended or unsuspended, and the advance collections remaining to be brought to account were only Rs. 513. The net amount for collection was thus Rs. 21,53,868 and all districts except Chhindwara show full collections. All advance collections of previous years were adjusted except Hoshangabad, where a sum of Rs. 15 still remains to be adjusted and the total advance collections at the close of the year were only Rs. 448.

The demand on account of cesses was collected in full except in Nimar and Chhindwara, where small amounts were left outstanding.

14. Owing to a mistake in last year's accounts it was stated that the demand on account of revenue not on the roll had been collected in full, but it is now found that the sum of Rs. 16 was outstanding at the beginning of the year in the Nimar District. The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,051, of which no less than Rs. 1,02,837 are recoverable in Nimar. The demand both current and arrears was recovered, with the exception of Rs. 8 in Nimar.

15. The demand on account of Miscellaneous Land Revenue has risen from Rs. 18,240 to Rs. 20,132 and consists mainly of royalties on mineral concessions. In the Narsinghpur District there are large arrears outstanding against the Mohani Coal Mines, and the orders of the Government of India are awaited before any action can be taken to adjust the arrears. In all other Districts the demand was recovered in full.

16. The recovery of revenue was thus satisfactory and the result has been obtained with a reduction in the number of coercive processes. Attachment of movables was ordered in 370 cases, but it was only necessary to attach any property in 36 cases, while no sales were required. 19 warrants of arrests were issued but no defaulter was actually imprisoned. Two estates were taken under direct management, one in Narsinghpur and the other in Chhindwara. No details have been given of the case in the Chhindwara District, but in Narsinghpur the necessity arose through the refusal of a female lambardar to pay the land revenue and her persistent efforts to avoid all other process.

The number of notices shows a considerable rise especially in the Narsinghpur and Chhindwara Districts which together account for 227 out of a total of 333 for the Division. These two districts, which are certainly not the least prosperous in the Division, are always responsible for the largest number of coercive processes, and the large increase in the number of notices of demand is possibly justified. The Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara has not noticed the point at all in his report, while it appears from the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur that out of 115 notices of demand in his district, 101 were issued in the Narsinghpur Tahsil, where in past years informal notices of demand had been issued in spite of the orders prohibiting them. The question of the best means of enforcing punctuality in the payment of land revenue in these two districts should receive the attention of the Deputy Commissioner. In the remaining districts of the Division the land revenue was paid in promptly.

17. The amount of land revenue remitted by means of money orders continues to increase in the districts of Narsinghpur, Nimar and Betul, where Rs. 48,895 was paid in this way compared with Rs. 40,104 the previous year. No details of the use made of the Post Office for this purpose have been given by the Deputy Commissioners of Hoshangabad and Chhindwara.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

18. The prescribed annual verification of revenue-free grants was duly made in each district and some grants were found to have lapsed and some were resumed. None of the cases call for special mention. In the Narsinghpur District the register of muafis was found to be incorrect and was corrected during the year with the result that the statistics of grants in that district do not agree with the returns of the previous year.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

19. Private sales of landed property have been more numerous in the past year, while forced sales and foreclosures have remained the same as in the previous year. Mortgages with possession have decreased in numbers. It is almost impossible to draw any conclusions from the variations in a single year and I see no reason to suppose that there has been any serious deterioration in the conditions of the agricultural community. The price of land seems to have been well maintained.

20. The number of partitions for disposal was 139 as compared with 81 in the previous year. 81 cases have been disposed of and the pending file has increased from 47 to 58. In Hoshangabad there is no long pending case and in Nimar the oldest case has been disposed of once, but was remanded for further enquiry on appeal. In Chhindwara, whence more than half the partition work of the Division comes, the longest pending case dates back to 1901, but the parties have been fighting out their rights in the Civil Court and the Judicial Commissioner has only recently decided the second appeal. This case is now being taken up by the Revenue Officers.

Columns 11 and 12 of Statement K are intended to show the number of Mahals before and after partition, but as perfect partition can only be effected at settlement by the Settlement Officer, they appear to be unnecessary. I fail to

see how the number of mahals can be altered by a partition such as is dealt with in this statement.

21. The statistics of work under certain heads of Revenue business given in last year's Statement L are now reported to have been incorrect and the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year does not therefore agree with last year's return.

The number of applications by lambardars under Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act for the recovery of arrears of revenue has fallen slightly this year and the number in which aid was granted was only 56 against 101 last year. The Narsinghpur District, where the pattidars are apt to refuse to contribute their share towards the Government revenue is, as usual, responsible for the largest number of cases under this section.

With the exception of the provisions of the Tenancy Act allowing tenants to deposit rent, the cases between landlords and tenants arising out of disputes about the payment of rent are comparatively few. The number of applications for the ejectment of a tenant for arrears of rent has again fallen and only 143 cases were decided wholly or in part in favour of the malguzar as against 236 in the previous year. Applications to enhance the rent of tenants have increased in numbers and 45 notices of enhancement were served on ordinary tenants compared with 15 in the previous year. No application was however made for the ejectment of a tenant for refusal to accept the enhancement. Applications for the grant of occupancy rights under Section 73 of the Tenancy Act continue to be rarely made and there is no reason to suppose that this is due to any want of knowledge of the law on the part of the tenants or reluctance to grant the applications on the part of the landlords.

Applications by landlords for permission to transfer the sir without reservation of cultivating rights show a slight increase, but the number of cases in which permission was granted has fallen. As usual the greater number of the applications come from the districts of Narsinghpur and Chhindwara.

Suits for arrears of rent fell slightly in numbers, the decrease being most marked in Nimar and Chhindwara. Out of 2,223 suits 260 were compromised and 1,550 were decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part. The fall in the number of these cases coupled with the satisfactory payment of rents is a sure index of the increased prosperity of the agricultural classes.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

22. Good progress has been made in the disposal of cases of acquisition of land for public purposes and with the exception of the acquisition of land for the Burhanpur-Dhertalai road there are no long pending cases. The notifications for the acquisition of land for this road issued in 1905 and I have not yet received proposals for the fixation of multiples. The delay is due to the change of alignment by the Public Works officers after the preparation of the notification with the result that the plans submitted by them to the Collector were not in accordance with the areas over which they took possession. The plans have now been corrected and I hope that this long pending case will be disposed of shortly. Besides this case there is a tendency to delay this class of case too long in Nimar. In all other districts the work is now disposed of promptly.

23. During the year 565 sales of landed property were ordered by the Civil Courts or 63 less than the previous year, but owing to the larger pending file the number of cases before the Revenue officers was practically the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 1,016. In 237 cases sale was averted either by temporary alienation or by payment of the claim; in 204 cases the proceedings were struck off in default and in two sanction to the sale was refused. In 110 cases shares of villages or malik-makbuza plots were sold, the greatest number of cases being as usual in Nimar. In this district the grant of malik-makbuza rights at settlement to persons, who in other districts would have been recorded

as absolute-occupancy tenants, accounts for the greater frequency of sales of proprietary rights, and there is no reason to think that the agriculturists of this district are more heavily indebted than in other districts of the Division. Taking the multiple of the land revenue as the test of the value of the land sold, the prices obtained have fallen in every district; but no real conclusions can be drawn from the figures as in some cases the price fetched together with the incumbrances thereon is in excess of the real value of the property and the mortgagee has preferred to purchase the property himself in order to avoid litigation.

24. The lambardari system has worked well in all districts and on the whole the lambardars have been prompt in paying the Government revenue. There has been a slight increase in the number of cases in which the lambardars have applied for aid in recovering the dues to which they are entitled from the other co-sharers.

25. Mukaddams have as a class continued to perform their duties satisfactorily and there have been comparatively few cases in which action had to be taken to bring home to them their responsibilities. The majority of gomashas are in receipt of adequate remuneration and there have been few disputes about the payment of their allowances.

26. There have been occasional complaints against kotwals for inattention to their duties and some complaints from them as to the insufficient remuneration provided for them. Wherever necessary help has been given to them in recovering their dues and their work as a body continues to be satisfactory.

27. The total number of revenue cases for disposal rose from 20,136 to 22,073 and the number disposed of also increased. The pending file at the close of the year is however greater than in the preceding year, the increase being greatest in Nimar. Owing to the large number of malik-makbuza holdings, the enquiries into the mutation of which have to be made by the Tahsildars, and the large ryotwari estates, the number of revenue cases to be dealt with in this district amounts to 8,466 or 42 per cent of the total number of cases in the Division, and the staff of three Executive Assistants ordinarily allowed to it have again not been able to cope with the work. Last year my predecessor remarked that the business had not been conducted with such despatch as in the previous year, the pending file having risen from 548 to 703 and this year there has been a further increase to 1,015.

28. Volume B of the Gazetteer has been brought up to date in all districts.

29. Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants have done sufficient touring and the Tahsildars of the Division have on the whole spent sufficient time in camp. All Tahsil Offices have been inspected by District Officers during the year and my predecessor or myself have inspected all District Offices and all the tahsils except Seoni-Malwa, Harsud and Sausar during the year. I have inspected the first two of the above since the close of the year.

30. The ryotwari estate continues to develop, but is comparatively unimportant except in Nimar and Betul. The total occupied area has risen from 337,290 acres to 346,270 and the revenue payable from Rs. 1,05,618 to Rs. 1,05,810. The increase in cultivation has thus been accompanied by a fall in the revenue rate and this is especially the case in Nimar. In this district the area held by ryots has risen from 232,325 acres to 236,672 while the revenue has fallen from Rs. 81,744 to Rs. 80,750. No explanation has been given of this change and it may be due to the revision of assessment in villages previously held on plough rents. The area sublet by ryots which last year showed a satisfactory decline has again risen considerably in Nimar and Chhindwara. The increase in the Nimar District from 3,718 acres in 1905-06 to 7,140 acres last year is a matter requiring the Deputy Commissioner's attention. In the past the allotment in Nimar has not been altogether satisfactory and there are a number of tenants holding land in several villages who make a regular practice of sublet-

ting part of their holdings. The question is now receiving attention and I hope that it will soon be possible to say that the settlers in the ryotwari villages are all *bona fide* cultivators. The patels have performed their duties well and their commission has been regularly paid.

Advances were made to Government ryots under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Act to the following amounts :—

	Agriculturist Loans.	Land Improvement Loans.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nimar	17,755	1,765
Betul	7,115	...
Hoshangabad	2,694	...
Chhindwara	1,080	...

The following sums have been expended on the improvement of the water-supply in ryotwari villages :—

	Rs.
Hoshangabad	1,778
Betul	557
Chhindwara	938

In Nimar where the allotment for the financial year is Rs. 9,000 no details of the amount expended have been given. A five years' programme has now been drawn up for all districts, which will render the expenditure of the grants easier in the future, though great difficulty is still found in securing contractors to carry out the works.

31. All the Deputy Commissioners of the Division have worked well during the year and I cannot single out any one officer for special mention. Mr. Begbie, Assistant Commissioner, has done much useful work in Chhindwara, and among Extra-Assistant Commissioners the services of the following have been conspicuous :—Messrs Mahdi Hasan, L. T. Sheore, Premshankar and R. M. Pardhi. The Tahsildars who have done best are Mr. Nizam Ali (Sohagpur), Mr. Prahlad Ambadas (Khandwa), Mr. Muhommad Hasan (Hoshangabad) and Mr. Umrao Sing (Pachmarhi).

H. A. CRUMP,

The 19th December 1907.

Commissioner, Nerbudda Division.

ANNEXURE C.
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1906-07.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Land Revenue Administration Report for the year 1906-07.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITION OF THE YEAR.

1. The monsoon rains of 1906 commenced about the usual date. The rainfall generally was exceptionally heavy. Balaghat received altogether 89.41 inches as compared with an average of 64 inches. The breaks in the rains were hardly numerous or long enough to suit the cotton and juar crops. A heavy general fall was received about the end of September which is always a critical period, and this assured the rice harvest and rabi sowings. The rabi rainfall was not quite favourable to the crops owing to the want of rains in October and to cloudy weather in November, followed by untimely rainfall in February and March. Hail-storms, as usual of late years, did a certain amount of damage at that time, mainly in the country about the Chanda-Nagpur border, and a small amount of suspension of revenue had to be ordered on that account.

2. As may be inferred from the last paragraph the season resulted generally in excellent rice crops and in rather poor cotton and juar ones. The kharif harvest in Balaghat is reported to have been the best reaped for many years past. Rabi crops everywhere were only fair. The estimated outturn of wheat varied from 100 in Nagpur and Wardha to 80 in Balaghat and Bhandara. The unsettled weather, which lasted till the very end of April, caused very great damage to the mango and mahua crops. Very good prices were realized for all descriptions of produce.

3. The area included in holdings has increased by some 22,000 acres in the Division. There is a nominal decrease of about 1,700 acres returned from Balaghat. But, as explained in the District Report, last year's figures returned for Baihar tahsil were mere estimates, owing to the preoccupation of the staff in map-correction, and comparison with this year's actual is not therefore significant. The Deputy Commissioner has erroneously described the difference as an *increase*. All other districts show an increase, which is most considerable in Chanda (13,000 acres). There is infinitely more waste land awaiting cultivation than that in Nagpur and Wardha, but the latter districts show increased occupied areas of 5,000 and nearly 4,000 acres, respectively. It is inevitable that when land is in great demand the process of diminution of grazing grounds must continue; and in the portions of these districts where the bunjar area is insignificant, the necessity of considering the question of fodder production in the selection of crops is not always duly appreciated by cultivators, but there are signs of increasing wisdom in this respect. The variations in area under the different tenures noticed in the Report do not call for special remark, except the increase in areas returned as rent-free in the Wardha and Chanda statements, which is due to errors in the preceding year's returns. The increase in area held in occupancy right owing to purchase of that right is most marked in the Nagpur and Wardha districts.

Statement B shows very substantial increase in the area held both by patels and by ryots in Chanda. There is a decrease of nearly 1,000 acres in that held by ryots in Balaghat, but last year's figures, as explained above, were inaccurate.

4. The total rental demand of the Division is shown as Rs. 36,55,207 against Rs. 36,05,811 in the preceding year. The increase is chiefly brought about by the termination of abatements in Balaghat and settlement revision in the Bramhapuri tahsil of Chanda, but errors in the previous year's returns from Balaghat have converted an increase into an apparent decrease. The percentage of collection of current rental demand improved very markedly in Balaghat and Bhandara, being 97.8 and 94, respectively, as compared with 76.99 and 88 in the preceding year. In Nagpur rent was collected practically in full. In Wardha and Chanda the percentage fell slightly to 94 per cent, for which apparently remissness of management by proprietors is responsible.

5. All the District Reports indicate that the condition of both the cultivating and the labouring classes is generally eminently satisfactory. Perhaps the relative gain has been most marked in Balaghat; but everywhere the condition of the rice cultivator, who is

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5. All the District Reports indicate that the condition of both the cultivating and the labouring classes is generally eminently satisfactory. Perhaps the relative gain has been most marked in Balaghat; but everywhere the condition of the rice cultivator, who is

the man who has had worst luck of recent years, has been improved by a good rice harvest coupled with high prices. Labour was in greater demand than ever, and its scarcity was an impediment to the extension of cultivation and the completion of improvements. As observed by the Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, this accounts in part for the decrease in the cropped area accompanied by a rise in occupied area that is seen there. More profitable occupation in manganese carting and the income to be got from lac grown on palas trees in land left fallow has also contributed to that result.

6. The relations of landlords with their tenants continue to be generally satisfactory. The relations of landlords and tenants. There are a few bad landlords and perhaps, as observed by the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, more bad agents of landlords. But the tendency everywhere is to strengthen the position of the tenants, and this has been specially marked in Balaghat. The exaction of "bhet begar" is difficult of working in modern conditions, and can hardly receive recognition except by consolidation in rent at future settlements. Perhaps the most awkward question between landlords and tenants was that which arose at the close of the year in the rice districts over the distribution of water from irrigation tanks. It was certainly a most difficult task to distribute fairly amongst the different fields an amount of water not quite enough to go round. And in some areas no doubt malguzars have shown preference in their own favour, especially in Bhandara. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, considers that they have generally behaved extremely well in the matter.

7. There is no reason to think that the attitude of the people towards Relation of Government and the people. Government officials and Government measures has in any way deteriorated from its established standard of excellence. The real interest taken by the people at large in any political agitation is inappreciable, though, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, they may listen to any orator that comes round and even pass unanimous resolutions. Such interest is confined to a comparative few in the larger towns, and the result of their efforts has chiefly been seen in occasional displays of insubordination amongst the pupils of some of our educational institutions which have necessitated the exercise of some disciplinary measures. In Chanda the Deputy Commissioner considers that the recently completed settlement has been well received. An influx of well-to-do cultivators, both from the east and the west, is reported from that district. In Sironcha free markets have been maintained and the gradual emancipation of the cultivators from the Bunia may be hoped for. The full effect of the expansion of the system of Co-operative Credit Societies in that tahsil has yet to be seen. District agricultural association meetings have been duly held, and some signs of improved agricultural methods are noticeable, e. g., the appreciation of selected cotton seed sown in Wardha, the hiring of an iron sugarcane mill at Kirnapur in Balaghat, and the use of fodder-cutters and an English plough in other places.

8. The number of sanads granted for improvements was 119 as compared with Sanads for improvements. 59 in the preceding year. This increase is confined to the districts of Balaghat and Nagpur, where 80 and 22, respectively, were issued. Only one was given in Bhandara and the little activity shown in this district compared with Balaghat cannot be accounted for merely by the difficulty of obtaining labour. It seems possible that the Land Record staff in the former district have not taken sufficient initiative in bringing cases to notice. There is a very brisk demand for improvement loans in Bhandara in the current year, and there is, of course, much scope for improvements in the rice tracts.

9. Collections of all sorts were everywhere satisfactory and were effected Loans. without difficulty. Details are given in Statements C and D and are explained in the District Reports and do not call for much comment. The new transactions were not heavy anywhere. The largest amount of loans under both the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts was given out in Bhandara district. The arrears under the former Act mostly consist of amounts due on account of grant-in-aid tanks not yet completed, in which postponement of kist will be permitted. Both the Bhandara and the Balaghat reports mention action being taken in cases in which the loans

given have not been properly spent. Takavi accounts have generally been thoroughly overhauled. A few discrepancies still remain in one or two tahsils only.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

10. The total on the roll has increased from Rs. 27,66,074 to Rs. 27,82,091.
 Changes in demand. The apparent decrease in Balaghat is unreal, as last year's figures assumed that the whole of the temporary abatements would be discontinued. In reality there is no increase, as explained in this office letter No. 5730, dated the 16th September 1907. The Chanda demand is affected by revision of settlement. The Deputy Commissioner has assumed that the lower taluqs of Sironcha will be transferred to Madras Presidency on the 1st of January. But the date of the transfer is not yet fixed, and this revenue of these taluqs should apparently be restored to the district. In Nagpur there is a considerable addition from the resumption of the bulk of the Tarsa muafis. Other changes are not important.
11. The whole of the current demand was collected in every district, the outstandings of Rs. 30 and Rs. 10 in Bhandara and Wardha being unreal, as explained in the District Reports. It is difficult to understand how the excess of Rs. 10 mentioned in Wardha has hitherto been realized. Arrear demand has also been collected in full everywhere except for items of Rs. 996 in Nagpur and Rs. 126 in Chanda. I do not understand why orders concerning the former were not received in time. The latter is due in respect of villages under direct management.
12. It is satisfactory to note that the three rice districts of Bhandara, Balaghat and Chanda, which have needed help so frequently in recent years, required no concession in the year under report. Revenue concessions. The amount of Rs. 4,596 shown against Balaghat represents not a fresh concession, but the continuance of part of pre-existing abatements. It has been decided to defer any action in the way of fresh or enhanced abatements in this district and in Bhandara till the effects of the present season can be judged. Enquiries showed no strong case for any action. In Nagpur a good deal of damage was done by hail, and hence the amount of revenue shown as suspended.
13. The amount of coercion used shows some increase over that of the preceding year except in Balaghat, where coercive process of any sort was required in respect only of 7 per cent of the demand as compared with 13 per cent in the preceding year. Coercive processes. The number of warrants of attachment issued in all other districts shows a considerable increase, and it appears that several of the Tahsildars in Bhandara and Chanda did not exercise sufficient discrimination in the selection of cases for the issue of notices of demand. The number of cases in which attachment was effected was only 106 in the Division, and the number of sales actually carried out was only 4, *viz.*, 1 each in Nagpur and Bhandara and 2 in Chanda. The statistics show that Nagpur, as might be expected in a good year, contained the largest proportion of slack-revenue-payers.
14. The chief items of this revenue are the land revenue due by ryotwari villages in Chanda and Balaghat. In Balaghat some expansion is shown. Fluctuating land revenue. In Chanda the demand increased by nearly Rs. 10,000. This is chiefly due to the revision of settlement in ryotwari villages to conversion of certain villages under rice and non-rice rules, to regularly settled ryotwari villages and to the allotment of new survey numbers. In both districts the percentage of collections has exceeded 99 per cent of current demand, and there are no outstandings of importance, except an item of Rs. 839 in the Kunghada and Nawegaon villages in Chanda, where water-rate has to be adjusted, regarding which orders have been received and are being carried out.
15. Under Miscellaneous Land Revenue the demand for the Division increased from Rs. 28,394 to Rs. 43,278, the result mainly of increased revenue from royalty on manganese. There is no doubt that with the high unit price of that metal that prevailed for three-fourths of the year the trade got off very favour-

ably with a royalty of 4 annas per ton fixed for the whole year. The recent orders prescribing a sliding scale of royalty will tend to bring about a more intimate relation between royalty and the price of ore. I have under consideration a proposal that a share of the royalty might be allotted to the Local Funds of the areas from which it is derived.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

16. The usual inspection of muafi grants was conducted by the Tahsildars. In a few cases of muafidars living in distant places enquiries could not be completed. Resumptions were ordered where called for. The revised muafi register for Chanda has not yet been received. The variation in the figures of assignments for the maintenance of public servants in the Balaghat district is due to correct statistics being given for the land assigned to kotwals in ryotwari villages.

Muafi resumptions.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

17. There has on the whole been a very marked decrease in the areas and value of land transferred by private and by compulsory alienation. An exception is noticeable in respect of the area transferred by private sales in the Wardha district, but the figures are affected by some transfers of comparatively large estates between members of the banking class. In Bhandara the price realized by voluntary sales was twice as high a multiple of the land revenue as that realized by compulsory sales. In Chanda, on the contrary, compulsory sales obtained a superior multiple. As far as any inference can be drawn for the figures they seem to indicate improvement in the condition of the land-holding classes.

Alienation of land.

18. The pending file of partition cases has increased somewhat, *vis.*, from 90 to 111. The increase is shown by all districts and is largest in Wardha, *vis.*, from 18 to 28. This class of case is generally keenly contested in that district. There are no cases of older date than 1905, except in Wardha district. The cases that come before me for confirmation have generally been carefully enquired into, but I have in several cases had to return the proceedings for the recording of orders regarding tanks, &c., held jointly under Section 136 of the Land Revenue Act, a provision which is often overlooked. I think that the disposal of these cases would be facilitated if the power to pass final orders of confirmation were vested in the Deputy Commissioner instead of the Commissioner.

Partition cases.

19. The number of cases under Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act for recovery of an arrear is practically the same as that of the preceding year. The recourse had to the various provisions of the Tenancy Act also show little variation, such increase as there is being mostly in respect of proceedings for the enhancement of rent of ordinary tenants. Section 10 for imposing a penalty for the levy of anything in excess of the rent legally payable has not been much used. I do not agree with the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, as to the advisability of making the section applicable to cases of taking payment in advance for fields sub-let for one year. Such payments are of the nature rather of premia than of rents and their prepayment is a condition precedent to the payor acquiring the status of a tenant at all. Applications to be placed in possession of a surrendered occupancy holding and to set aside transfers have remained fairly constant in number. As usual the proportion of those cases that have proved successful is very small. These sections are apt to be abused and there are several points in connection with them on which the publication of authoritative decisions would be of use. The number of applications for permission to transfer *vis.* without reservation of occupancy right shows a slight increase, successful cases rising from 90 to 97. One Deputy Commissioner notes that the money raised with sanction is not always devoted to the purposes on account of which sanction was given and suggests that this be controlled. But there are limits to the parental interference of Government.

Applications under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts.

20. The returns show that only 42 applications by ordinary tenants for the conferral of occupancy rights were made to Revenue Courts throughout the Division. But, as noted last year, this is commonly arranged by the tenant and landlords themselves without coming to a Court. In Nagpur 323 tenants purchased occupancy rights in 2,836 acres at a cost of Rs. 6,737. In Wardha 160 tenants paid Rs. 4,412 in respect of 2,777 acres. Details are not given of these private transactions for other districts

21. Suits between landlords and tenants for arrears of rent have slightly increased in number. The increase is slight everywhere, except in Bhandara, where it has not been commented on by the Deputy Commissioner. The increase of 100 cases is probably the result of a good rice crop being available to defray the arrears of previous indifferent years. The number of cases in which ejectment resulted from the transfer of decrees for execution to the Revenue Court shows a decrease. There is a tendency on the part of tenants to have more recourse to litigation for the recovery of possession, the number of such suits being double that of the preceding year.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE BUSINESS.

22. Land acquisition work has generally made satisfactory progress. In Nagpur 45 cases were instituted and 40 cases were pending at the end of the year. Twenty-one of these, however, were instituted in the last quarter. The number is swollen by the amount of small acquisitions for city improvements in Nagpur. There has been less civil litigation over awards. An important case regarding the acquisition of land required for the submerged area of the large Ramtek Irrigation Project is approaching completion. Its disposal will involve a re-consideration of the ordinary system of calculating the landlord's share of compensation for tenant land acquired which is unsuitable when whole villages or large portions of villages are taken up. The long pending case of the acquisition of land required for the Asola-Mendha tank in Chanda has been completed, except in respect of the valuation of the disforested land given to the malguzar of Gunjewahi in exchange, which is being settled.

23. The number of sales ordered by Civil Courts has fallen in all districts except Bhandara, and the pending file has been reduced from 462 to 427. In Bhandara sale actually took place in only 16 cases of shares of villages or malik-makbuza plots and in 19 cases of absolute-occupancy holdings. The number of actual sales in other districts is not very much, though there has been slight increase in the number of absolute-occupancy holdings sold. No 'mahal' was sold in Nagpur and only one in Chanda. Wardha returns a deduced price of 70 years' purchase as compared with 14 from Nagpur, but without correct allowance for encumbrances comparison is useless.

24. General revenue business has everywhere somewhat increased, and it is satisfactory to note that pending files show a considerable reduction. The number of cases pending over 12 months is a little larger, but they include Collector's cases in which leases have been granted or in which Form C has been returned to the Civil Court, which might as well be struck off. The increase in English correspondence is mainly due to activity in the manganese industry. In the Bhandara district I learned that the number of applications for prospecting licenses presented in the last half of 1907 was much greater than the total number presented in the previous five years. With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner Mr. Rangabhasiam, Superintendent of the Balaghat District Office, has been specially employed in compiling an Office Manual for District Offices, for which there is need, as they have been re-organized under Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. This will shortly be submitted for approval. The record branch of most English offices needs to be strengthened.

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25. The reports on the subject of village officers and servants are of very similar tenor to those of the preceding year. The work of lambardar and mukaddams has as usual been generally satisfactory. Punishments of mukaddams were most frequent in the Nagpur and Wardha districts, in the former for failure to report the occurrence of epidemics, and in the latter for failure to repair boundary marks. The least satisfactory functionary continues to be the mukaddam-gomashta, who is very largely represented in the Nagpur district. It has been arranged to allot service land as remuneration to a large number of gomashtas in Chanda.

Punishment of kotwars have been specially frequent in the Nagpur district, and though this is partly the result of additional work involved by measures of plague prevention, it is also an indication of the decreased attractions of the post as compared with those of ordinary labour. In Chanda, owing to the small size of the villages, it is difficult to arrange for the adequate remuneration of a good many of the kotwars. Kotwars, whose dues are paid in cash and amount to a bare subsistence allowance when food-grains are selling at ordinary rates, will probably require some assistance in the way of doles during the present period of famine prices.

26. *Nagpur*.—The number of ryotwari villages rose from seven to nine by the settlement of two villages. Survey numbers have already been fully allotted and there were no relinquishments during the year. Two wells were built by Government at a cost of Rs. 745.

27. *Balaghat*.—Thirty-seven nominal villages were found as the result of map-correction to be mere annexures of other villages of the same name and have been amalgamated with the latter, thus causing an apparent change as to the total number of villages. Colonization goes on steadily, though there has been a decrease in the number of families settled from 277 to 203. Relinquishments have been numerous, but there has been a net gain of 1,442 acres occupied. The attraction of sleeper-cutting work and of the manganese industry, and the periods for which the office of ryotwari Naib-Tahsildar was vacant has affected results. But the Deputy Commissioner notes that a regular stream of ryots of good cultivating castes is being brought in by the older patels. The ryotwari revenue has increased from Rs. 15,902 in 1902-03 to Rs. 22,273 during the year under report. Out of Rs. 26,000 (odd) of revenue collected, all but Rs. 160 was collected by patels themselves. In 16 villages cheap but useful tanks costing about Rs. 500 each were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 7,000. Nine wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 1,187. Land improvement loans amounting to Rs. 3,980 were given out to patels and ryots, while 'Neoria' loans for seed-grain and bullocks on account of the establishment of new settlers were granted to the amount of Rs. 1,000. Thirty-seven sanads for improvements were given as against 26 in the preceding year. Less agriculturists' loans were needed on account of the good kharif crops of the preceding year. Education is making excellent progress in the ryotwari villages, and it is proposed to open four more schools. An English school has been opened at Baihar and one patel has promised a subscription of Rs. 1,500 for building its hostel. The agricultural demonstrations at the Siharpett fair held last year were well received, and Baihar offers a promising field of work for the Agricultural Assistant.

Minhai durakhtan areas have been satisfactorily supervised by the Forest Revenue Inspector. The Tahsildar, Mr. Baji Rao, has performed his Executive work well, but needs to improve his control of his office.

28. *Chanda*.—The large increase in occupied area shown in Statement B is partly due to the addition of new regularly settled villages in the revised settlement during the year, but is also partly real. Two hundred and thirty-two survey numbers were allotted as against only 48 surrendered. Three rice rule villages were resumed. There remain 20 villages still leased under these rules in which time is yet to run for the completion of the expenditure agreed on. Several cases have come to notice in which the unsuitability of these rules for the village leased

has been somewhat striking. The case of Gunjala mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner has been recommended for resumption. Collections have been satisfactory. The estate has been supervised by the Tahsildars, assisted by the special Naib-Tahsildar, Mr. Balaji Madho. Rs. 2,100 were spent in the construction and repairs of tanks and bodis, and Rs. 4,730 on 12 wells. Expenditure on tanks might have been greater but for the want of any Revenue Officer with some knowledge of tank work. The special ryotwari Naib-Tahsildar is now undergoing training under the Irrigation Department, and I hope before long that it will be possible to put another officer through the course.

29. The "gaonkaida" or form of rules or prescriptions for ryotwari villages proposed by Mr. Craddock has been sanctioned during the year, as also has a special set of rules for grazing and commutation applicable to Government forest in this Division, which should make both for simplicity and for convenience.

30. B Volumes of the District Gazetteer have been written up and submitted to this office from the districts of Bhandara, Wardha and Balaghat from the other districts they are expected immediately.

31. Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants generally did an adequate amount of touring, except in Nagpur, where I agree with Mr. Napier that it has been insufficient. As regards Tours and inspections. Assistants' touring, the reports show the amount of touring done by individual officers and not that in respect of particular charges, which is the real point. Mr. Low in Balaghat spent 207 days on tour. Tahsildars and Naibs have with few exceptions done a fair amount of touring. Outlying tahsils have as a rule been duly inspected, but, as was remarked last year, the duty of inspecting head-quarter tahsils has in several districts not been properly attended to by the Deputy Commissioners. I am drawing the attention of the officers concerned specially to this point. Mr. Craddock held charge of the Division up to the 20th November, and for the rest of the year I was in charge. All District Offices were inspected (Nagpur only partially) as also were most tahsil offices, including the outlying tahsils of Baihar and Garhchiroli.

32. All the Deputy Commissioners have done good work throughout the year. I am specially indebted to Mr. Low for the energetic interest that he has taken in all matters pertaining to the development of the Balaghat district. Amongst Assistant Commissioners Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Rao in Nagpur, Rai Bahadur Anant Lal in Balaghat, Mr. Sarma in Sironcha, and Rai Saheb Sunderlal in Wardha may be singled out for special mention. Amongst Tahsildars Messrs. B. B. Kekre in Hinganghat, Pande, Balaghat, and Vaidya, Nagpur, have perhaps done best. Amongst the Naib-Tahsildars there has been a considerable proportion of officiating men, several of whom promise well.

J. WALKER,

Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Division.

ANNEXURE D.
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1906-07.
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

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Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Chhattisgarh Division for the year ended the 30th September 1907.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Throughout the Chhattisgarh Division the monsoon of 1906 was exceedingly favourable. Early in June light showers fell; and from the third week in that month onwards till the end of September the rainfall was abundant without being too continuous, opportune breaks occasionally intervening; and there was slight rain in October. The result was the most plentiful kharif harvest that has been known for many years past. The outturn of rice, which is by far the most important crop, was 150 (in American notation) in Raipur, 110 in Bilaspur, and 105 (in the case of transplanted rice 120) in Drug. The outturn of til was 110 both in Bilaspur and in Drug, and of kodo 110 in Bilaspur and 120 in Drug. For the rabi crops the season was not quite so propitious. Rain fell in every month during the cold weather; but it was sometimes preceded for several days by persistent clouds, which caused damage to some of the crops, especially in Drug. Still in the end the harvest was on the whole decidedly above the average. Wheat was the crop which fared best, yielding an outturn of 120 in Raipur, of 110 in Bilaspur and of 105 in Drug. The outturn of linseed, despite its notorious susceptibility to harm from cloudy weather, was 100 in all three districts, and that of gram 100 in Raipur, and 110 in Bilaspur but only 70 in Drug. Tur fared still worse in Drug, yielding only 45; but in Bilaspur it yielded 105.

2. It is not surprising to find that in such a year the occupied area increased in all three districts. The increase was slight in the non-zamindari portion of Raipur, being only about 500 acres. But in the zamindaris it amounted to more than 18,000 acres. In Bilaspur it amounted to more than 11,000 acres in the non-zamindari portion, and to more than 9,000 in the zamindaris (though apparently the latter figure is not altogether reliable). In Drug it was 1,120 in the non-zamindari portion and 1,753 in the zamindaris. Sir land increased by 11,500 acres in the non-zamindari portion of Raipur and by 2,326 acres in the non-zamindari portion of Bilaspur, this result being due in both cases to settlement operations. It decreased by about 650 acres in the Raipur zamindaris, occupancy rights therein having been conferred on certain thekadars in Kauria and Deori; and apparently by nearly 1,100 acres in the Bilaspur zamindaris, but the latter figure is admittedly only an estimate. In Drug it decreased by rather more than 800 acres, which became the occupancy tenant land of proprietors transferring their proprietary rights. Khudkasht land, or land other than sir held by proprietors, decreased in all three districts—in Raipur by about 12,500 acres, in Bilaspur by about 350 acres (excluding zamindaris where the statistics, which, however, are not reliable, show an increase of about 1,200), and in Drug by more than 3,200 acres. The large decrease in Raipur and Drug indicates that the illegal practice (referred to in last year's report as being prevalent to some extent in these two districts) of letting khudkasht land to a tenant for a year only and of ejecting him at the end of the year has been appreciably if not entirely checked. The area held by absolute occupancy tenants decreased, as usual, in all three districts. The area held by occupancy tenants also decreased in Raipur and Drug, but increased by over 800 acres in Bilaspur. As there were only two applications for the purchase of occupancy rights in this district and both were unsuccessful, the increase must be due to extension of cultivation in the Chandrapur-Padampur estate, where all tenants have occupancy rights. The area held by ordinary tenants increased considerably in all three districts. This was the natural result of the character of the seasons. It is difficult to explain the changes in the area of sir land held by sub-tenants. In Raipur there was a decrease of about 1,700 acres, and in Bilaspur a decrease of more than 5,000, while in Drug there was an increase of nearly 1,800 in the non-zamindari portion which was almost counterbalanced by a decrease of more than 1,600 in the zamindaris.

Statistics relating to the collection of rent in Raipur and Bilaspur are not forthcoming, as settlement operations were going on in both districts. But the Deputy Commissioners report that it was satisfactory, as indeed it must have been in a year of such bounteous harvests. In Drug nearly the whole of the current rental demand was collected (95 per cent) and some arrears were realized besides.

3. Everywhere the condition of the cultivating classes was good. Rich harvests coupled with high prices enabled them to live in comfort and to reduce their debts. Labourers received good wages. The public health was on the whole satisfactory. It is true that plague broke out in Drug in August and in Raipur in September. But in both cases the disease did not spread beyond the town and the mortality was comparatively slight.

4. The Agricultural Associations in all three districts have shown some interest in the subject of the improvement of agriculture. The Government Farm at Labhanidih has accomplished much useful work in demonstrating how the cultivation of crops, ordinarily cultivated in the Division, can be improved and how other and perhaps more profitable crops can be grown. Some of the malguzars, observing the success attained there, have made experiments on their own land with new varieties of seed and with new methods of cultivation. But the results have been disappointing. Nevertheless I think myself that some slight progress is being made in awakening the agricultural community to a sense of the need and value of improved methods. In one direction a distinct advance is observable. The large storage tanks recently constructed by Government in about a dozen different places in the Division have supplied facilities for irrigation to not a few villages; and the people of these villages have availed themselves of the facilities much more readily than could have been anticipated, and now thoroughly appreciate the benefits of irrigation—an appreciation which is rapidly extending to other parts of the Division.

5. That this appreciation is, however, of quite recent growth, the figures showing the number of sanads granted for improvements last year indicate fairly unmistakably. Only one such sanad was granted in Drug, only 14 in Raipur, and only 10 in Bilaspur. In Raipur 39 applications were made for the grant of such sanads. Four were rejected, and 21 were still under inquiry at the close of the year—most of them having been presented by thekadars in the Bilaigarh zamindari with respect to tanks, constructed by them in the famine of 1900, with a view to obtaining protected status. In Bilaspur there were 21 applications for disposal, of which 3 were rejected, and 8 were still under inquiry at the close of the year. One of the sanads granted was with respect to a tank for drinking purposes, which carries no exemption from assessment. The one sanad granted in Drug related to a village which is under the management of the Court of Wards. A very considerable sum has been advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the current year for the construction of irrigation tanks and field embankments. It is probable therefore that the number of sanads granted will increase considerably in the near future.

6. Relations between landlords and tenants appear on the whole to be fairly satisfactory. They are naturally best, as a rule, in a village in which the malguzar is himself resident; and in such a case sometimes even now he exercises quite a patriarchal authority. On the other hand the relations are generally worst, as pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, when the malguzar belongs to one of the non-agricultural classes, and is presumably an absentee landlord. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur remarks that in his experience the malguzars of large estates are generally the worst landlords. Here too the disadvantages of absenteeism—want of knowledge and want of sympathy—might to a certain extent be found: for, when a malguzar owns many villages, obviously he can only live in one of them. I think, however, that there is a tendency discernible in absentee landlords—some of whom used to visit their villages only once a year for the purpose of collecting rents, or perhaps not even once, an agent being deputed for the purpose—to take a greater interest in the management of their villages and in the well-being of their tenantry. With regard to tenants, many of them are Chamars: and the turbulence of the Chhattisgarhi Chamar had a few years ago become proverbial. His lawlessness often took the form of the use of violence in regaining possession of land, from which he had been ousted under the decree of a Civil Court. A determined stand has been made in all

three districts against this objectionable practice, and instances are mentioned by all three Deputy Commissioners in which the culprits have been brought to justice and punished with exemplary terms of imprisonment. The practice has thus been greatly checked. I believe that altogether the Chamars have become more law-abiding.

7. It was only natural in the circumstances of the year that the advances made Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. under the Agriculturists' Loans Act should have amounted to a comparatively small sum. About Rs. 34,000 were given out in Raipur, about Rs. 2,300 in Bilaspur, and about Rs. 4,400 in Drug—about Rs. 40,700 altogether, or considerably less than one-fourth of the amount advanced in the previous year. Collections were good in all three districts. In Raipur, where the demand was Rs. 56,370 on account of principal due both on consolidated and on ordinary loans, Rs. 53,503 were collected, or 95 per cent. Proposals have been submitted for the remission of the balance. In Bilaspur, where the demand was Rs. 1,07,839 altogether, Rs. 1,03,908 were collected, or 96 per cent. A sum of Rs. 2,567 was remitted. In Drug, where the demand was Rs. 18,634 altogether, Rs. 18,088 were collected. The balance of Rs. 546 was remitted. Drug thus has a clean sheet. Raipur will have a clean sheet if the remission proposed is sanctioned. And Bilaspur has an outstanding balance of Rs. 2,264, out of which a sum of Rs. 979 is under suspension.

8. A very small amount was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Act—only Rs. 737 in Raipur, and nothing in Bilaspur or Drug. As I have indicated above, a very different tale will be told when the report for the current year comes to be written. Collections were good on account of loans of this kind also. In Drug the demand was Rs. 5,639 altogether for ordinary, consolidated and famine loans, and the whole of this was collected, excepting a sum of Rs. 400 which was remitted. In Raipur Rs. 3,640 were collected out of a total demand of Rs. 5,250. A considerable portion of the balance has been remitted since the close of the year. In Bilaspur Rs. 11,918 were collected out of a total demand of Rs. 13,218. Nothing has been said in the Raipur and Bilaspur reports regarding the manner in which loans of this kind advanced in previous years have been utilized. But in Drug inquiry on this point was duly made. It was ascertained that in one instance the money was not spent on the purpose for which it had ostensibly been borrowed, and steps are being taken for the immediate recovery of the amount.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

9. In Raipur the land revenue on the roll decreased from Rs. 5,67,976 to Rs. 5,67,703, while in Bilaspur it rose from Changes in demand of land revenue on roll. Rs. 4,08,546 to Rs. 4,16,130 and in Drug it rose from Rs. 4,72,987 to Rs. 4,73,476. The decrease of Rs. 273 in Raipur was entirely due to the remission of revenue on various plots of land acquired for public purposes. The greater part of the increase in Bilaspur, namely, Rs. 7,558, was due to the revision of settlement in the Chandrapur-Padampur estate and 9 other villages, the small balance of Rs. 26 being due to the resumption of a revenue-free grant in Ratanpur. In Drug an increase of Rs. 513 accrued owing to the resumption of some revenue-free grants and the escheat of a malik-makbuza plot, which was only very partially counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 24 due to the remission of revenue on land acquired for public purposes.

10. In all three districts the whole of the land revenue on the roll and Collection of land revenue. cesses was collected, both current demand and arrears, with the exception of certain arrears which could not be collected because they were still under suspension. The amount of the revenue suspended in the previous year was considerable; and despite the good harvests it was not thought advisable to attempt to collect the whole of it in addition to the current demand. The uncollected arrears of revenue amounted to Rs. 6,054 in Raipur, to Rs. 67,210 in Bilaspur, and to Rs. 11,551 in Drug. The uncollected cesses amounted to Rs. 4,156 in Bilaspur and to Rs. 636 in Drug. The

whole of the demand on account of land revenue not on the roll also was collected in all three districts, and the outstanding balance consisted of a small sum of Rs. 41 in Raipur and a sum of Rs. 250 in Bilaspur, both of which were under suspension. Miscellaneous revenue was all collected in Bilaspur and in Drug, while a small balance of Rs. 14 was uncollected in Raipur. It is satisfactory to note that advance collections were less than they were in the previous year. It is again reported that they are for the most part due to small sums remitted by money orders in excess of the amounts really due. Again the Raipur and Bilaspur reports give no details regarding the remittance of revenue by money orders. In Drug the amount so remitted rose from Rs. 35,838 to Rs. 61,236, though the number of remitters increased only from 425 to 438.

11. Much less resort was had to coercive processes in the collection of revenue than in the previous year. The notices of demand fell from 178 to 106, arrests of defaulters from 31 to 9, warrants of attachment of moveable property from 626 to 474, and actual attachments from 31 to 24. In only one respect was the previous year's record better—no property was actually sold then, while in the year under report moveable property was brought to sale in one case in Bilaspur. Altogether it seems to me that the manner in which the revenue was collected throughout the Division was most satisfactory.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

12. The prescribed annual verification of revenue-free grants was duly made in all three districts. No lapse, resumption, or escheat occurred in Raipur. In Bilaspur one revenue-free grant, relating to a plot in Ratanpur, was resumed on the death of the grantee; and the revision of settlement in the Chandrapur-Padampur estate resulted in certain changes in the area and assessments of land held revenue-fee, none of which, however, was of much importance. In Drug a revenue-free grant with respect to the village Kherda and half the village Khedamara was resumed on the alienation of the property by the grantee. Also a suit was instituted in the Civil Court for the ejectment of the mahant of a temple in Drug, for the maintenance of which certain villages have been granted revenue-free, as he was believed to be misappropriating the revenue to his own personal use. But the defendant has recently died and the suit has abated.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

13. Transfers of proprietary rights were considerably fewer than in the previous year in every district. In the Division as a whole private sales of mahals (or shares of mahals) fell from 272 to 226, and those of plots from 162 to 109. Compulsory sales of mahals (or shares of mahals) fell from 85 to 47, and those of plots from 17 to 4. And mortgages, with possession, of both mahals and plots, fell from 13 to 4. If the districts be considered separately, the only exceptions to the general tendency towards decline are to be found in the case of private sales of both mahals and plots in Drug and in the case of compulsory sales of mahals in Raipur, both of which showed an increase. The prices obtained at the sales varied considerably in the different districts. In Raipur the property sold fetched on an average 19 times the land revenue assessed on it, both in private and in compulsory sales. In Bilaspur the property sold by private sale fetched nearly 30 times, and that sold compulsorily nearly 41 times the land revenue. In Drug the property sold by private sale fetched 29 times, and that sold compulsorily only 13 times, the land revenue. On the whole the prices obtained were very much better than in the previous year. Out of the 101 mahals and 23 plots transferred in Drug, 50 mahals and 16 plots were transferred to agriculturists. In Bilaspur 67 per cent of the mahals transferred by private sale, and 38 per cent of those transferred by compulsory sale, went to agriculturists. In the case of plots the corresponding percentages were 96 and 33. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur reports that in his district the proportion of non-agriculturists amongst the buyers at such sales was large. But he has not given details.

14. In Raipur and Bilaspur no partition work was done as settlement operations were in progress. In Drug there were 15 partition cases for disposal, and five were disposed of.

Partitions.

15. The total number of cases for disposal under the various heads of revenue business shown in Statement L was appreciably smaller than in the previous year, falling from 1,138 to 964. Under three heads, however, there was a considerable increase. The first head in the statement was one of these, namely, applications from thekadars for protected status, which rose from 13 to 29. All these applications related to the Phuljhar zamindari in the Raipur district, and only one of the 24 disposed of was successful. It may be mentioned that the Zamindari Settlement Officer of Bilaspur had nearly 200 such applications to deal with. But these do not find a place in Statement L. Applications from lambardars for recovery of arrears of revenue decreased, and only half of them were successful. Applications from tenants to deposit rent fell from 271 to 217, of which only five pertain to Bilaspur. Out of the whole number 199 were successful. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur does not consider the large decrease of 88 in his district to be remarkable, because a large number of such applications may be presented from a single village in which the tenants are at variance with the malguzar. In these circumstances it seems to me somewhat remarkable that there was no such village during the year. Only six applications from tenants for the imposition of a penalty on their landlords were successful out of a total of 24 disposed of. Of the 81 applications for alteration of rent disposed of 68 were successful. In fact in Raipur only one such application was unsuccessful. Applications for sanction to transfer sir land were not so numerous as in the previous year (130 against 170). But the percentage of cases in which transfer was sanctioned, calculated on cases disposed of, was slightly greater. Of 38 and 28 disposed of applications to set aside transfers made by occupancy tenants and ordinary tenants respectively only 9 and 5 were successful. The number of applications disposed of for execution of decrees by ejectment of tenants was much the same as in the previous year, but only 72 were successful against 85. Out of 162 applications from tenants for re-instatement after illegal ejectment only 29 were successful.

16. Suits for recovery of arrears of rent fell from 922 to 588. This large decrease was only natural in a prosperous year. But it is curious that Drug did not contribute to the decrease. The number of such suits in that district was practically the same in the year under report and in the previous year. In Raipur the number declined to less than one-half. If the Division be taken as a whole, it will be found that, while the number of suits was much smaller, the success obtained by plaintiffs was considerably less. But in this point too a different result is observable in Drug, where plaintiffs were more successful than in the previous year. It is not easy to account for the differences between Drug and the other two districts in these respects. The statistics of suits by landlords for ejectment of tenants and of suits by tenants for recovery of possession do not call for comment.

Suits between landlord and tenant.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

17. The land acquisition work of the Division increased during the year. In Raipur there were 23 cases for disposal, of which 16 were disposed of. The 7 remaining were all of recent date. The nature of these cases has not been stated in the district report. But I believe that many of them related to land taken up for irrigation tanks. In Bilaspur there were two cases for disposal, both in connection with irrigation tanks. Both were pending at the end of the year, but one has been disposed of since. In Drug there were 35 cases for disposal, of which 20 were disposed of. Of the 15 remaining 8 relate to irrigation tanks, 3 to roads, 2 to inspection bungalows, and 2 to the improvement of the town of Drug.

Land acquisition.

18. Altogether there were 210 cases of decrees transferred by Civil Courts to the Deputy Commissioner for disposal—16 fewer than in the previous year. Sale was averted in 67 by payment of the claims and in 10 (all in Raipur) by temporary alienations.

Decrees transferred by Civil Courts to the Deputy Commissioner for execution.

In only 20 cases was the attached property actually brought to sale, and in 11 of these the property consisted of absolute occupancy holdings. In the only case of sale in Bilaspur and in three out of the four cases in which villages were sold in Raipur the ex-proprietors retained possession of the sir land as occupancy tenants. No information is given on this point in the Drug report. The prices obtained by the sale of revenue-paying property amounted to 30 times the annual land revenue in Raipur, to 14 times in Bilaspur, and to no less than 74 times in Drug. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur has said in one place in his report that he hesitates to base any conclusion as to the market value of agricultural land on one year's figures. But it seems to me that there is accumulative evidence pointing to a distinct rise in that value.

19. The number of revenue cases of all kinds for disposal fell from 5,466 to 3,485—a decrease of nearly 2,000—in Raipur; from 4,388 to 2,769—a decrease of more than 1,600—in Bilaspur; and from 2,766 to 2,626—a decrease of 140 only—in Drug. This decline was the natural result of the character of the year. In Bilaspur, if the decrease had been still greater, it would not have been a matter for surprise, as the number of cases was abnormally swollen in the previous year. The disposal of cases was on the whole quite satisfactory, the pending file in Bilaspur and Drug being smaller at the end of the year than at the end of the previous year. In Raipur the pending file was larger. But only 65 cases had been pending more than three months and only 24 of these more than nine months. The disposal of cases in Drug was particularly good. Only 65 were pending at the close of the year, and only 18 of these had been pending more than three months. Four of the 18 had been pending less than six months, 4 others less than nine months, and only 10 more than twelve months. In six of these 10 cases leases had been granted in execution of decrees, while the other 4 were partition cases, two of which have been disposed of since the close of the year.

20. Mukaddams were again somewhat remiss in all three districts in seeing that kotwars got their dues; and they are reported to have neglected sanitation in Raipur, and to have been negligent in reporting the commission of crime and the arrival of persons of doubtful character in some instances in Drug. On the whole, however, their work appears to have been fairly satisfactory. As a rule, there is not much to complain of with regard to resident mukaddams, but gumashtas of non-resident mukaddams are often men of inferior status and capacity.

21. Kotwars on the whole appear to have performed their duties satisfactorily.

22. The ryotwari estate of this Division is unimportant. In Bilaspur there are only 5 ryotwari villages, in Drug only 10, and in Raipur about a dozen. Details of the increase of cultivation and of the improvements effected in these villages are given in the district reports. Proposals have recently been submitted for the abolition of the ryotwari villages in Drug, and it is possible that similar proposals will soon be submitted regarding some of the ryotwari villages in Raipur.

23. In all three districts the statistics contained in the B Volumes of the District Gazetteers have been brought up to date.

24. The district reports show that the amount of touring done by Revenue Officers of all kinds was on the whole adequate. A sufficient amount of inspection of offices was also done by Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers. The charge of the Chhattisgarh Division was held by me throughout the year, except for the greater part of the month of March when I was employed elsewhere and when Mr. Laurie officiated for me. He and I between us were on tour for 119 days. In the course of the year I inspected the District Office of Bilaspur and the Tahsil Offices of Dhamtari and Janjgir.

25. My acknowledgments are once more due to all my Deputy Commissioners—Mr. Chitnavis in Drug, Messrs. Napier and Mayes in Raipur, and Mr. Turner in Bilaspur. All the Deputy Commissioners speak well of their assistants, but the only one mentioned by name is Mr. Anketell, who has been specially commended by the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur. I desire to add the names of Mr. Ley, Assistant Commissioner (Raipur), Pandit M. D. Ratnaparkhi, Extra-Assistant Commissioner (Drug), Khan Sahib Elijah Jacob, Extra-Assistant Commissioner (Raipur), and Munshi Wali Muhammad, Extra-Assistant Commissioner (Raipur). Munshi Bhagwandas, Munshi Raghunath Prasad and Munshi Lakshmi Prasad, Tahsildars, and Babu Jiwan Chandra Gupta, Naib-Tahsildar, have been selected by their respective Deputy Commissioners for special mention.

RAIPUR :
7th March 1908. }

F. A. T. PHILLIPS,
Commissioner.

ANNEXURES.

- A.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1906-07.
- B.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1906-07.
- C.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1906-07.
- D.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Chhattisgarh Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1906-07.
- E.—Statistical Tables.
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APPENDIX E.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPHS 2 and 3.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants, and also the

(1).—DETAILS OF

District.	Total area included in holdings.	Land held by Malguzars.			Land held by
		Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Saugor	1,159,564	125,196	88,064	18'39	3,240
Damoh	718,750	86,925	48,553	18'85	2,979
Jubbulpore	1,434,704	143,727	114,291	18'00	7,631
Mandla	784,780	38,331	37,961	9'72	274
Seoni	941,149	132,417	87,796	23'00	387
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	5,038,947	526,596	376,665	17'92	14,511
Narsinghpur	724,205	84,461	46,750	18'00	905
Hoshangabad ... { Khalsa	1,161,186	184,383	74,690	22'31	926
... { Jagir	8,221	775	55	10'09	...
Nimar	782,173	51,866	32,340	10'77	13,003
Betul	1,051,445	64,282	49,962	10'87	388
Chhindwara ... { Khalsa	954,589	113,569	92,713	21'00	389
... { Jagir	241,984	13,371	10,634	10'00	...
Total Nerbuada Division ...	4,933,803	512,707	397,144	17'00	15,611
Wardha	1,172,675	130,074	102,791	20'00	4,104
Nagpur	1,638,430	179,920	88,488	16'38	8,806
Chanda ... { Khalsa	931,125	80,591	38,132	13'00	5,096
... { Zamindari	256,314	23,142	17,890	16'00	173
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	757,425	118,416	43,001	21'00	4,797
... { Zamindari	329,702	46,680	18,521	19'00	396
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	350,138	55,902	19,822	22'00	643
... { Zamindari	122,889	18,847	5,413	20'00	52
Total Nagpur Division ...	5,558,698	653,572	334,058	18'00	24,067
Raipur ... { Khalsa	1,561,221	203,752	187,780	25'00	1,578
... { Zamindari	802,362	93,685	60,372	19'00	12
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	1,277,531	157,079	137,863	23'00	3,480
... { Zamindari	530,195	74,888	33,913	20'00	2
Deog ... { Khalsa	1,292,016	233,293	138,087	29'00	1,372
... { Zamindari	264,477	37,944	18,404	21'00	98
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	5,727,802	800,641	576,419	24'00	6,542
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,259,250	2,493,516	1,594,286	19'23	60,731
For preceding year ...	21,069,903	2,489,498	1,591,607	19'36	60,881

Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1907.

PROPRIETORS.

Malik-makbuzas.		Land held completely or partially revenue-free.				Total area held by proprietors, i. e., total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.	Remarks.
Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assigned (not for realization).	Revenue demanded (for realization).		
7	8	9	10	11	11 (a)	12	13
Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		
37,119	25,092	799	8,412	5,651	97	258,791	
29,190	15,134	394	2,661	2,198	3	167,329	
50,599	46,914	3,658	9,470	7,483	298	318,087	
2,961	8,661	21	39	...	...	79,292	
7,812	3,983	6	109	85	53	228,134	
127,681	99,784	4,878	20,691	15,417	451	1,051,633	
16,240	19,564	130	1,940	1,937	611	149,391	
24,731	19,512	184	1,307	1,174	8	285,111	
...	...	...	...	...	...	830	
173,838	1,67,820	1,156	22,037	26,852	1,780	280,081	
6,761	5,592	89	2,775	600	1,127	123,780	
5,315	2,863	206	2,143	1,260	525	213,740	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,005	
226,885	2,15,351	1,705	30,202	31,823	4,051	1,076,938	
51,978	50,868	502	6,176	5,519	712	291,019	
104,423	1,39,500	750	11,396	13,840	694	384,227	
75,254	42,382	392	7,945	5,552	1,081	201,922	
9,196	2,524	...	...	...	...	50,228	
56,683	54,379	80	705	471	210	218,805	
7,627	5,646	23	125	...	111	72,953	
10,430	8,044	...	...	...	...	86,154	
1,406	1,030	...	...	...	...	25,666	
316,997	3,04,373	1,747	26,347	25,382	2,808	1,330,974	
5,692	2,296	18	633	396	...	397,857	
75	8	...	...	...	...	154,132	
28,105	12,997	13	194	...	...	323,241	
30	20	...	...	...	...	108,831	
7,203	2,950	10	93	8	...	378,676	
682	324	...	...	...	...	57,030	
41,787	18,595	41	920	404	...	1,419,767	
713,350	6,38,103	8,371	78,160	73,026	7,310	4,879,312	
718,801	6,72,556	8,418	77,943	70,101	7,058	4,877,849	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPHS 2 and 3.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants ending 31st May

(2) DETAILS

District.	Land held by Absolute-occupancy Tenants.				Land held by Occupancy Tenants.				Land held by Ordinary Tenants right by tenants of other classes.				
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Saugor ...	17,587	158,250	1,59,561	1 0 2	29,854	227,081	2,00,151	0 14 1	140,636	1,08,648	0 12 4		
Damoh ...	16,564	115,634	1,12,565	0 15 7	20,881	125,893	1,15,842	0 14 9	81,647	75,025	0 14 8		
Jubbulpore ...	23,665	203,004	2,69,812	1 5 3	42,477	277,601	3,26,677	1 2 10	185,341	1,61,659	0 13 11		
Mandla ...	1,117	11,320	7,812	0 11 0	4,698	64,487	30,840	0 7 8	73,837	23,308	0 5 1		
Seoni ...	2,678	42,721	33,396	0 12 6	11,172	160,623	1,13,095	0 11 3	100,726	55,153	0 8 9		
Total Jubbulpore Division	61,611	530,959	5,83,146	1 1 7	109,052	855,685	7,86,605	0 14 8	582,307	4,23,827	0 11 8		
Narsinghpur ...	11,275	141,792	2,39,762	1 11 1	20,741	170,210	2,78,255	1 10 2	57,399	1,02,416	1 12 7		
Hoshangabad ...	{	Khalsa ...	15,626	282,095	3,62,653	1 4 7	25,101	288,574	3,48,815	1 3 4	72,395	82,629	1 2 3
		Jagir	156	2,251	1,411	0 10 0	256	201	0 12 7
Nimar ...	412	5,800	3,941	0 10 10	23,241	420,020	2,39,390	0 9 1	4,655	3,892	0 13 5		
Betul ...	9,146	160,533	1,02,671	0 10 3	22,370	333,419	1,42,208	0 6 10	92,926	31,712	0 5 6		
Chhindwara ...	{	Khalsa ...	8,810	103,596	1,06,612	1 0 6	27,066	268,593	1,62,609	0 9 8	122,347	43,524	0 5 5
		Jagir	2,529	70,576	16,524	0 3 10	16,232	3,808	0 3 10
Total Nerbudda Division	45,263	693,816	8,15,639	1 2 10	126,244	1,553,642	11,89,612	0 12 3	373,210	2,68,252	0 11 6		
Wardha ...	10,098	160,783	1,67,823	1 0 8	24,362	413,558	3,89,569	0 15 1	60,139	55,192	0 14 2		
Nagpur ...	19,141	257,814	3,24,087	1 4 1	34,835	546,442	5,53,525	1 0 2	80,993	70,043	0 13 10		
Chanda ...	{	Khalsa ...	8,317	115,140	76,734	0 10 8	54,038	594,342	3,77,776	0 12 2	43	69	1 9 8
		Zamindari ...	267	4,209	1,774	0 6 9	16,179	195,350	52,211	0 4 3	14	4	0 4 7
Bhandara ...	{	Khalsa ...	7,712	83,256	92,559	1 0 9	23,023	220,394	2,21,804	1 0 1	56,286	47,252	0 13 11
		Zamindari ...	2,101	25,477	23,777	0 15 2	8,318	79,111	76,194	0 15 5	27,606	22,422	0 13 0
Balaghat ...	{	Khalsa ...	3,506	39,293	32,259	1 1 0	10,783	78,889	76,902	0 15 7	28,742	24,732	0 13 9
		Zamindari ...	1,686	7,961	7,983	1 0 1	3,563	32,292	32,776	1 0 3	10,454	11,116	1 1 0
Total Nagpur Division	52,828	689,558	7,26,996	1 0 10	175,101	2,160,408	17,80,767	0 13 2	264,427	2,30,850	0 14 0		
Raipur ...	{	Khalsa ...	14,758	146,603	96,242	0 10 6	57,958	375,329	2,56,842	0 10 11	149,278	57,869	0 10 5
		Zamindari	13,751	221,692	44,954	0 3 3	19,528	5,338	0 4 4
Bilaspur ...	{	Khalsa ...	15,269	83,797	51,928	0 9 11	54,896	366,529	1,79,501	0 7 10	143,334	78,503	0 8 9
		Zamindari	8,676	93,236	42,276	0 7 3	31,622	9,042	0 4 7
Deog ...	{	Khalsa ...	14,622	155,969	93,732	0 9 9	29,176	327,632	2,18,871	0 10 5	113,203	72,362	0 10 3
		Zamindari ...	8	110	75	0 10 11	2,537	43,681	27,565	0 10 1	18,555	11,525	0 10 0
Total Chhattisgarh Division	44,655	386,479	2,41,977	0 10 0	146,924	1,428,109	7,64,039	0 8 7	475,600	1,74,109	0 9 3		
GRAND TOTAL	204,363	2,300,792	23,67,758	1 0 5	557,431	5,997,844	45,21,023	0 18 1	1,625,544	11,97,078	0 11 4		
For preceding year	198,996	2,309,167	23,68,802	1 0 5	549,684	5,973,100	44,58,933	0 18 0	1,667,912	11,58,425	0 11 1		

and also the Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year 1907.—(Concl'd.)

OF TENANTS.

Land held by Ordinary Tenants.				Total tenant area, i. e., total of Columns 14, 15, 21 and 25.	Total rental, i. e., Columns 15, 19, 22 and 26.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.		Land held rent-free.		Land held by Sub-tenants of Sir land.		
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Rs.
47,974	347,992	3,30,492	0 15 2	874,049	7,98,852	0 14 7	6,94,404	1,59,001	12,682	14,042	7,013	28,433	45,990
34,340	216,618	2,19,021	1 0 2	539,792	5,22,456	0 15 6	4,55,879	35,216	4,186	7,443	4,625	17,089	31,590
73,175	427,050	4,46,107	1 1 0	1,092,996	1,204,246	1 1 0	...	...	12,504	11,117	6,877	23,164	65,200
42,033	543,867	1,73,190	0 5 1	693,571	2,35,150	0 5 5	1,98,916	8,133	4,865	7,052	1,293	4,701	2,662
36,164	399,840	2,57,871	0 10 4	703,919	4,59,555	0 10 5	4,33,193	40,370	6,189	2,907	5,485	30,142	21,752
233,686	1,938,376	14,26,631	0 11 9	3,904,327	32,20,259	0 13 2	17,82,392	2,43,720	40,426	42,561	25,293	103,529	1,67,194
21,892	187,245	3,38,296	1 12 11	556,646	958,729	1 11 7	7,78,526	1,60,844	8,822	9,346	3,792	33,158	1,03,963
21,072	215,890	2,47,958	1 2 4	858,954	10,42,065	1 3 5	8,89,164	1,30,844	10,563	6,558	4,185	48,953	1,33,079
708	4,514	2,556	0 9 1	7,021	4,168	0 9 6	4,086	52	288	82	52	322	396
4,001	58,403	49,517	0 13 7	488,878	2,96,740	0 9 9	2,56,127	22,957	3,763	9,451	1,215	15,550	33,356
30,581	326,684	1,21,521	0 5 11	913,562	3,98,112	0 7 0	3,56,986	24,520	2,724	11,379	1,183	11,751	20,772
46,470	243,239	1,10,462	0 7 3	744,774	4,23,207	0 9 1	3,87,892	18,795	5,071	1,064	2,504	17,611	23,124
10,790	124,119	41,014	0 5 3	210,927	61,836	0 4 8	57,574	3,008	5,704	1,348	369	660	840
135,512	1,160,094	9,11,324	0 12 7	3,780,762	31,84,857	0 13 6	27,30,355	360,320	36,935	39,168	13,300	128,005	3,14,830
15,034	242,250	218,069	0 14 5	876,755	8,28,653	0 15 1	7,19,574	43,917	3,843	1,058	2,136	33,392	1,92,477
24,479	344,712	2,91,435	0 13 6	1,229,961	1,239,120	1 0 1	12,30,084	93,273	2,893	21,349	2,685	38,819	1,90,543
86	398	718	1 12 10	709,923	4,55,297	0 10 3	4,19,370	29,133	11,757	7,523	2,491	16,061	65,754
...	...	...	...	199,603	53,989	0 4 4	61,104	943	3,039	3,444	1,027	3,287	974
22,707	169,387	1,63,979	0 15 6	534,423	5,27,624	0 15 10	5,31,044	30,156	3,168	1,029	3,519	28,251	95,965
14,027	122,128	89,629	0 11 9	253,922	2,12,022	0 13 4	1,64,287	22,011	1,872	955	1,452	9,262	19,999
23,497	124,533	1,10,980	0 14 3	262,457	2,44,873	0 14 11	2,41,328	12,118	1,231	296	2,810	10,937	25,031
6,308	45,448	41,754	0 14 8	96,185	93,629	0 15 7	89,821	2,866	969	70	1,127	5,187	18,137
106,128	1,048,855	9,16,584	0 14 0	4,163,229	36,55,207	0 14 0	34,76,612	2,25,417	28,771	35,724	16,647	145,195	6,29,880
116,898	464,336	3,04,677	0 10 6	1,135,546	7,55,030	0 10 8	...	...	18,198	9,620	11,377	17,899	16,162
30,663	375,849	1,25,640	0 5 4	617,109	1,75,962	0 4 7	1,73,099	1,853	10,968	20,153	3,749	12,156	6,351
73,178	330,036	1,97,822	0 9 7	923,706	5,07,754	0 8 9	...	...	19,394	11,190	9,380	24,548	16,059
56,259	281,823	1,06,758	0 6 1	406,681	1,58,076	0 6 0	...	...	10,513	4,170	7,082	14,610	6,651
32,952	298,093	2,11,225	0 11 4	894,897	5,90,191	0 10 7	5,60,682	17,025	13,686	4,757	8,509	23,541	26,540
10,230	139,868	73,247	0 8 5	202,254	1,12,482	0 8 11	1,06,858	4,246	4,058	1,135	1,521	5,898	5,827
300,180	1,890,005	10,19,370	0 8 8	4,180,193	24,99,495	0 8 9	8,40,639	23,124	76,817	51,025	41,618	98,652	77,590
775,506	6,034,331	42,73,959	0 11 4	16,028,511	1,23,59,818	0 12 4	88,29,998	8,52,581	182,949	168,478	96,858	475,382	11,69,494
694,632	5,890,093	41,80,014	0 11 4	1,58,40,272	1,21,96,174	0 12 4	92,93,081	11,55,504	192,358	159,424	95,246	485,112	10,71,128

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Area held by the several

Division.	District.	Total area included in occupied Surveys numbers.	Held by Patels,			
			Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	2,032	5	281	175	0 10 0
	Damoh	10,646	44	1,547	741	0 7 8
	Jubbulpore	1,598	7	95	55	0 9 3
	Mandla	231,671	540	23,116	7,448	0 5 2
	Seoni	70,897	189	10,002	3,532	0 5 8
	Total	316,844	785	35,041	11,951	0 5 5
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	15,819	20	1,163	523	0 7 2
	Nimar	252,242	200	13,772	5,785	0 6 9
	Betul	50,890	83	3,993	710	0 2 10
	Chhindwara	27,319	70	2,965	674	0 3 8
	Total	346,270	373	21,893	7,692	0 5 7
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	2,282	5	383	322	0 13 5
	Chanda	75,897	193	6,085	2,457	0 6 6
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	105,399	210	13,970	2,979	0 3 5
	Total	183,578	408	20,438	5,758	0 4 4
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	7,648	24	1,509	412	0 4 4
	Bilaspur	1,050	4	116	47	0 6 6
	Drug	457	...	...	...	...
	Total	9,155	28	1,625	459	0 4 6
	GRAND TOTAL	855,847	1,594	78,997	25,860	0 5 3

asses of Holders in Ryotwari Villages and the Revenue.

Held by Government Ryots.				Service Grants.			Sublet by Patais.		Sublet by Ryots.	
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revt.	Area.	Revt.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
147	1,739	858	0 7 11	2	12	2	16	...	257	133
608	8,951	3,857	0 6 11	22	148	89	...	...	...	...
210	1,491	680	0 7 3	7	18	6	6	...	189	575
12,887	206,048	67,425	0 5 3	183	2,507	652	...	...	1,263	245
3,147	60,770	18,959	0 5 0	10	125	43	494	150	1,706	1,516
16,999	278,999	91,779	0 5 3	224	2,804	792	516	150	3,415	2,469
...
673	14,605	5,108	0 5 7	3	51	13	348	235	399	279
8,989	236,672	80,750	0 5 6	90	1,798	563	168	95	7,140	3,881
1,921	46,386	7,518	0 2 7	33	511	94	40	15	84	33
1,080	24,046	4,742	0 3 2	14	308	56	139	13	1,004	50
18,663	321,709	98,118	0 4 10	140	2,668	726	695	358	8,627	4,243
...
112	1,899	1,165	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	172	113
5,506	69,254	28,386	0 6 7	42	558	167	299	223	2,454	3,108
...
5,489	90,520	18,985	0 3 4	76	909	166	1,030	355	3,270	245
11,107	161,673	48,536	0 4 10	118	1,467	333	1,329	588	5,896	4,066
384	6,135	1,553	0 4 1	2	4	...	23	14	62	17
81	934	356	0 6 1	...	...	...	63	30	39	10
33	457	123	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
498	7,526	2,032	0 4 4	2	4	...	86	44	106	34
41,267	769,907	238,465	0 5 0	484	6,943	1,851	2,626	1,140	18,044	10,812

STATEMENT C.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the 30th Sep.

(1) LOANS WITH

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).					Recovery of			
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	25,161	77,516	49,079	44,398	29,842	40,828	1,442	42,270	
	Damoh	31,006	13,966	6,503	30,113	7,396	30,370	206	30,576	
	Jubbulpore	837	300	1,124	1,961	...	1,852	109	1,961	
	Mandla	987	8,070	7,490	1,013	7,464	943	17	960	
	Seoni	6,800	2,768	2,768	6,243	3,325	3,532	3,230	6,762	
	Total	...	64,791	1,05,720	66,964	83,728	48,027	77,525	5,004	82,529
NARBODDA	Narsinghpur	29,087	24,211	24,211	20,949	32,349	21,021	...	21,021	
	Hoshangabad	8,035	10,856	10,856	4,420	14,471	4,467	...	4,467	
	Nimar	16,377	19,956	19,956	10,305	26,028	10,385	...	10,385	
	Betul	14,456	30,200	22,164	9,312	27,308	9,271	51	9,322	
	Chhindwara	8,566	14,591	14,651	5,094	18,123	3,841	188	4,029	
	Total	...	76,521	99,814	91,838	50,080	1,18,279	48,985	239	49,224
NAGPUR	Wardha	(a) 1,660	3,000	2,320	1,557	2,423	1,557	...	1,557	
	Nagpur	2,955	7,617	9,348	4,462	7,841	4,587	...	4,587	
	Chanda	40,972	17,000	15,870	25,520	30,322	25,934	792	26,726	
	Bhandara	25,005	25,991	25,891	21,683	29,213	21,693	10	21,703	
	Balaghat	44,361	15,000	10,463	44,250	10,574	40,646	4,054	44,700	
	Total	...	1,14,953	68,608	63,892	98,472	80,373	94,417	4,856	99,273
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	50,577	34,480	33,080	53,863	30,694	53,330	336	53,666	
	Bilaspur	(b) 1,03,144	22,000	2,297	1,01,992	3,449	1,00,918	2,005	1,02,923	
	Drug	17,347	16,000	4,386	17,347	4,386	17,347	...	17,347	
	Total	...	1,71,068	72,480	40,663	1,73,202	38,529	1,71,595	2,341	1,73,936
GRAND TOTAL		...	4,27,333	3,46,622	2,63,357	4,05,482	2,85,208	3,92,522	12,440	4,04,962

*Agriculturists' Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending
September 1907.*

INTEREST.

Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 5 + column 7).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
40,854	3,544	...	1,416	2,393	198	87	
30,113	...	...	463	1,803	...	94	
1,922	...	39	...	82	5	19.57	
960	53	...	...	50	...	1.18	
6,213	...	30	519	864	11	17.07	
80,062	3,597	69	2,398	5,192	214	9.2	
20,949	...	...	72	1,852	...	6.00	
4,420	...	...	47	421	...	3.7	
10,305	...	...	80	819	...	3.9	
9,312	...	...	10	851	...	4.00	
3,865	1,134	95	69	534	4	4.00	
48,851	1,134	95	278	4,477	4	4.60	
1,557	...	...	...	100	...	4.90	
4,462	...	...	125	284	...	5.26	
26,382	113	25	319	2,101	...	5.89	
21,683	...	...	20	521	...	5.00	
44,128	122	...	572	1,483	...	5.40	
98,212	235	25	1,036	4,789	...	4.90	
53,492	271	100	(a) 48	1,952	...	4.8	
1,01,944	48	...	979	3,825	...	7.34	
17,347	...	...	...	634	...	5.8	
1,72,783	319	100	(c) 1,027	6,411	...	6.11	
3,99,908	5,285	289	(e) 4,739	20,869	218	5.86	

NAGPUR DIVISION.
(a) This is the correct figure which has been arrived at after overhauling the account.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.
(a) Exclusive of Rs. 26 on account of advance collections set off against the demand.
(b) Balance increased by Rs. 2,448,
(1) Rs. 2,432, vide Secretariat letter No. 308—XIII-6-9, dated the 16th May 1907.
(2) " 16 " Comptroller's No. 11891, dated the 18th March 1907.

Total... 2,448

STATEMENT C.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the 30th Sec.

(1) LOANS WITH

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).					Recovery		
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	25,161	77,516	49,079	44,398	29,842	40,828	1,442	42,370
	Damoh	31,006	13,966	6,503	30,113	7,396	30,370	206	30,576
	Jubbulpore	837	300	1,124	1,961	...	1,852	109	1,961
	Mandla	987	8,070	7,490	1,013	7,464	943	17	960
	Seoni	6,800	2,768	2,768	6,243	3,325	3,532	3,230	6,762
	Total		64,791	1,05,720	66,964	83,728	48,027	77,525	5,004	82,529
NARBUDDA	Narsinghpur	29,087	24,211	24,211	20,949	32,349	21,021	...	21,021
	Hoshangabad	8,035	10,856	10,856	4,420	14,471	4,467	...	4,467
	Nimar	16,377	19,956	19,956	10,305	26,028	10,385	...	10,385
	Betul	14,456	30,200	22,164	9,312	27,308	9,271	51	9,322
	Chhindwara	8,566	14,591	14,651	5,094	18,123	3,841	188	4,029
	Total		76,521	99,814	91,838	50,080	1,18,279	48,985	239	49,224
NAGPUR	Wardha	(a) 1,660	3,000	2,320	1,557	2,423	1,557	...	1,557
	Nagpur	2,955	7,617	9,348	4,462	7,841	4,587	...	4,587
	Chanda	40,972	17,000	15,870	25,520	30,322	25,934	792	26,726
	Bhandara	25,005	25,991	25,891	21,683	29,213	21,693	10	21,703
	Balaghat	44,361	15,000	10,463	44,250	10,574	40,646	4,054	44,700
	Total		1,14,953	68,608	63,892	98,472	80,373	94,417	4,856	99,273
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	50,577	34,480	33,980	53,863	39,694	53,330	336	53,666
	Bilaspur	(b) 1,03,144	22,000	2,297	1,01,992	3,449	1,00,918	2,005	1,02,923
	Drug	17,247	16,000	4,386	17,347	4,386	17,347	...	17,347
	Total		1,71,068	72,480	40,663	1,73,202	38,529	1,71,595	2,341	1,73,936
GRAND TOTAL		4,27,333	3,46,622	2,63,357	4,05,482	2,85,268	3,98,522	12,440	4,04,962

Agriculturists' Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending September 1907.

INTEREST.

Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 5 + column 7).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
40,854	3,544	...	1,416	2,393	198	8.7	
30,113	...	...	463	1,803	...	9.4	
1,922	...	39	...	82	5	19.57	
960	53	...	...	50	...	1.18	
6,213	...	30	519	864	11	17.07	
80,062	3,597	69	2,398	5,192	214	9.2	
20,949	...	...	72	1,852	...	6.00	
4,420	...	...	47	421	...	3.7	
10,305	...	...	80	819	...	3.9	
9,312	...	...	10	851	...	4.00	
3,865	1,134	95	69	534	4	4.00	
48,851	1,134	95	278	4,477	4	4.60	
1,557	...	...	...	100	...	4.90	
4,462	...	...	125	284	...	5.26	
26,382	113	25	319	2,101	...	5.89	
21,683	...	...	20	821	...	5.00	
44,128	122	...	572	1,483	...	5.40	
98,212	235	25	1,036	4,789	...	4.90	
53,492	271	100	(a) 48	1,952	...	4.8	
1,01,944	48	...	979	3,825	...	7.34	
17,347	...	...	...	634	...	5.8	
1,72,783	319	100	(c) 1,027	6,411	...	6.11	
3,99,908	5,285	289	(e) 4,739	20,869	218	5.86	
							NAGPUR DIVISION.
							(a) This is the correct figure which has been arrived at after overhauling the account.
							CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.
							(a) Exclusive of Rs. 16 on account of advance collections set off against the demand.
							(b) Balance increased by Rs. 2,448.
							(1) Rs. 2,432, <i>vide</i> Secretariat letter No. 308-XIII-6-9, dated the 16th May 1907.
							(2) " 16 " Comptroller's No. 11891, dated the 18th March 1907.
Total...							<u>2,448</u>

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 6.

STATEMENT D.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the Land Improvement Loans

(1) LOANS WITH

Division.	District.	State of Loans Accounts (Principal).					Recovery of			
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.	Total demand on account of principal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	59,228	20,946	5,002	6,555	57,675	6,381	...	6,381	
	Damoh	24,813	7,000	1,060	7,433	18,440	7,042	391	7,433	
	Jubbulpore	8,856	5,600	1,240	1,839	8,257	1,715	124	1,839	
	Mandla	6,471	2,650	2,500	262	8,709	242	...	242	
	Seoni	4,224	597	597	2,252	2,569	2,217	130	2,347	
	Total	...	1,03,592	36,793	10,399	18,341	95,650	17,597	645	18,242
NARBUDA	Narsingpur	12,322	10,315	6,495	3,652	15,165	3,677	...	3,677	
	Hoshangabad	3,832	475	475	777	3,530	766	...	766	
	Nimar	33,094	5,165	3,165	7,852	28,407	7,818	...	7,818	
	Betul	4,510	5,700	2,740	1,123	6,127	1,134	...	1,134	
	Chhindwara	5,745	3,140	2,540	508	7,777	306	...	306	
	Total	...	59,503	24,795	15,415	13,912	61,006	13,701	...	13,701
NAGPUR	Wardha	(a) 3,968	2,500	880	1,220	3,628	1,220	...	1,220	
	Nagpur	20,575	7,540	6,305	6,187	20,693	6,187	...	6,187	
	Chanda	31,162	9,000	5,991	2,499	34,654	2,414	...	2,414	
	Bhandara	98,577	19,548	22,747	6,241	115,083	5,997	222	6,219	
	Balaghat	(b) 41,416	10,000	9,686	5,233	45,869	4,609	70	4,679	
	Total	...	1,95,698	48,588	45,609	21,380	2,19,927	20,427	292	20,719
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	(a) 11,004	1,520	737	2,175	9,566	1,801	...	1,802	
	Bilaspur	(b) 28,133	5,000	...	8,492	19,641	4,526	1,056	5,552	
	Drug	5,860	5,000	...	1,451	4,409	1,451	...	1,451	
	Total	...	44,997	11,520	737	12,118	33,616	7,778	1,057	8,835
GRAND TOTAL		...	4,03,790	1,21,696	72,160	65,751	4,10,199	59,503	1,994	61,427

Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1907.

INTEREST.

Principal.				Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collected on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on basis of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., column 3 + column 7).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6,381	174	...	...	564	...	0'9	
7,331	...	102	...	1,101	6	5'00	
1,889	...	...	...	791	...	9'24	
242	31	...	...	105	...	1'38	
2,252	...	...	95	460	...	13'51	
18,045	205	102	95	3,021	6	3'03	
3,652	...	...	25	805	...	5'9	
766	11	...	...	248	...	6'7	
7,818	34	...	...	2,137	...	6'9	
1,123	...	...	11	278	...	5'2	
306	202	...	...	370	...	5'5	
13,665	247	...	36	3,838	..	6'37	
1,220	...	...	...	245	...	6'50	
6,187	...	..	...	1,294	...	6'27	
2,414	85	...	...	1,452	...	4'41	(a) This is the correct figure which has been arrived at after overhauling the account.
5,851	376	...	358	3,646	...	3'50	(b) Inclusive of Rs. 300 on account of Newara tank.
4,449	554	230	...	2,166	...	4'96	
20,131	1,015	230	358	8,803	...	4'23	
							CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.
1,635	459	...	1 00	617	...	6'00	(a) Balance outstanding on 30th September 1906 ... Rs. 11,002
5,227	3,265	...	355	2,020	...	8'55	(1) Add amount which was actually found to be due from the borrowers but was not in the loans account ... 1
1,451	...	...	...	591	...	11'5	(2) Add amount on account of excess collections which were deducted from the outstanding balances in previous years, but which cannot be set off, as they were purely excess collections ... 1
8,364	3,754	...	(e) 455	3,228	...	8'00	Total ... 11,004
60,205	5,221	332	944	18,890	6	4'64	(b) Balance increased by Rs. 571, vide Secretariat letter No. 332-XIII-6-3, dated the 5th October 1906.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT E.—Showing the alterations which have occurred in the Demand of Land Revenue on the Roll during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

Division.	District.	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1906.	Increase during the year.				Decrease during the year.			Net result.		Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1907.
			By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	From any other cause.	Total of columns 4 to 6.	By revision of assessment.	From other cause.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Increase (Column 7 minus Column 10).	Decrease (Column 10 minus Column 7).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	4,93,657	...	...	46	46	...	40	40	6	...	4,93,663
	Damoh	3,48,846	...	10	105	115	...	...	...	115	...	3,48,961
	Jubbulpore	8,65,238	...	...	156	156	...	50	50	106	...	8,65,344
	Mandla	1,06,010	...	...	1	1	...	10	10	...	9	1,06,001
	Seoni	2,64,280	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	42	2,64,238
	Total	20,78,031	...	10	308	318	...	142	142	176	...	20,78,207
NARSINGPUR.	Narsinghpur	6,27,598	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	6,27,597
	Hoshangabad	6,77,473	...	50	39	89	...	154	154	...	65	6,77,408
	Nimar	2,88,792	...	...	35	35	...	91	91	...	56	2,88,736
	Betul	2,70,965	...	854	3,166	4,020	...	1	1	4,019	...	2,74,984
	Chhindwara	2,94,331	...	...	6	6	...	80	80	...	74	2,94,257
Total	21,59,159	...	904	3,246	4,150	...	327	327	38	...	21,62,982	
NAGPUR.	Wardha	6,44,256	...	...	12	12	...	50	50	...	38	6,44,218
	Nagpur	9,87,777	...	...	5,377	5,377	...	93	93	5,184	...	9,93,061
	Chanda	3,26,451	13,701	1,670	11	15,382	...	310	310	15,072	...	3,41,523
	Bhandara	5,69,575	...	...	299	299	...	4	4	295	...	5,69,870
	Balaghat	2,38,016	306	...	...	306	4,902	1	4,903	...	4,597	2,33,419
Total	27,66,075	14,007	1,670	5,699	21,376	4,902	453	5,350	16,016	...	27,82,091	
CRISTI-GARH.	Rajpur	5,67,976	...	...	175	175	...	448	448	...	273	5,67,203
	Bilaspur	4,08,546	7,558	...	26	7,584	...	...	...	7	...	4,16,130
	Drug	4,72,986	...	...	515	515	...	26	26	489	...	4,73,475
Total	14,49,508	7,558	...	716	8,274	...	474	474	7,800	...	14,57,308	
GRAND TOTAL	81,52,773	21,565	2,594	9,670	34,149	4,922	1,401	6,203	27,815	614	81,52,258	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

PART I (a).—Land Revenue on the Roll—Arrears.

Division.	District.	Demand.					Collections.	Balance.			Explanations.
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during year.	Balance for collection.				Suspended.	Un-suspended.	Total.	
				Suspended.	Un-suspended.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	1,00,848	3,111	29,427	68,310	97,737	68,310	29,427	...	29,427	
	Damoh ...	10,730	...	10,730	...	10,730	6,440	4,290	...	4,290	
	Jubbulpore ...	8,572	...	8,572	...	8,572	8,572	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	37	...	37	...	37	37	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	5,461	...	358	5,103	5,461	5,103	358	...	358	
	Total	1,25,648	3,111	49,124	73,412	1,22,556	88,462	34,075	...	34,075	
KERRUDA.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	
	Nagpur ...	3,222	432	2,790	...	2,790	1,794	996	...	996	
	Chanda ...	640	10	...	630	630	504	...	126	126	
	Bhandara ...	27	...	...	27	27	27	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	3,951	11	...	3,940	3,940	3,940	...	...	...
	Total	7,850	453	2,790	4,607	7,397	6,265	996	136	1,132	
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur ...	16,617	155	6,054	10,408	16,462	10,403	6,054	...	6,054	
	Bilaspur ...	1,29,300	...	1,29,300	...	1,29,300	62,090	67,210	...	67,210	
	Drug ...	20,658	...	20,658	...	20,658	9,108	11,550	...	11,550	
	Total	1,66,575	155	1,56,012	10,408	1,66,420	81,601	84,814	(b) ...	84,814	
	GRAND TOTAL	3,02,072	3,719	2,07,926	83,427	2,66,353	1,76,327	1,19,855	(c) 136	1,20,021	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT E.—Showing the alterations which have occurred in the Demand of Land Revenue on the Roll during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

Divi- sion.	District.	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1906.	Increase during the year.				Decrease during the year.			Net result.		Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1907.
			By revision of assess- ment.	By pro- gressive assess- ment.	From any other cause.	Total of Columns 4 to 6.	By revision of assess- ment.	From other cause.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.	Increase (Column 7 minus Column 10).	Decrease (Column 10 minus Column 7).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORA.	Saugor	4,93,657	...	...	46	46	...	40	40	6	...	4,93,663
	Damoh	3,48,846	...	10	105	115	...	...	...	115	...	3,48,961
	Jubbulpore	8,65,238	...	...	156	156	...	50	50	106	...	8,65,344
	Mandla	1,06,010	...	...	1	1	...	10	10	...	9	1,06,001
	Seoni	2,64,280	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	42	2,64,238
	Total	20,78,931	...	10	308	318	...	142	142	176	...	20,78,207
NARBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	6,27,598	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	6,27,597
	Hoshangabad	6,77,473	...	50	39	89	...	154	154	...	65	6,77,408
	Nimar	2,88,792	...	...	35	35	...	91	91	...	56	2,88,736
	Betal	2,70,965	...	854	3,166	4,020	...	1	1	4,019	...	2,74,984
	Chhindwara	2,94,331	...	...	6	6	...	80	80	...	74	2,94,257
Total	21,59,159	...	904	3,246	4,150	...	327	327	38	...	21,62,982	
NAGPURA.	Wardha	6,44,256	...	...	12	12	...	50	50	...	38	6,44,218
	Nagpur	9,87,777	...	...	5,377	5,377	...	93	93	5,184	...	9,93,061
	Chanda	3,26,451	13,701	1,670	11	15,382	...	310	310	15,072	...	3,41,523
	Bhandara	5,69,575	...	...	299	299	...	4	4	295	...	5,69,870
	Balaghat	2,38,016	306	...	...	306	4,902	1	4,903	...	4,597	2,33,419
Total	27,66,075	14,007	1,670	5,699	21,376	4,902	453	5,350	16,016	...	27,82,091	
CHHATTIS- GARH.	Raipur	5,67,976	...	...	175	175	...	448	448	...	273	5,68,203
	Bilaspur	4,08,546	7,558	...	26	7,584	...	...	...	71	...	4,16,130
	Drug	4,72,986	...	...	515	515	...	26	26	489	...	4,73,475
Total	14,49,508	7,558	...	716	8,274	...	474	474	7,800	...	14,57,308	
GRAND TOTAL	84,52,773	21,565	2,574	5,569	24,148	4,902	1,401	6,003	27,815	615	84,52,708	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

PART I (a).—Land Revenue on the Roll—Arrears.

Dist. sub.	District.	Demand.					Collections.	Balance.			Explanations.
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during year.	Balance for collection.				Suspended.	Un-suspended.	Total.	
				Suspended.	Un-suspended.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	1,00,848	3,111	29,427	68,310	97,737	68,310	29,427	...	29,427	
	Damoh ...	10,730	...	10,730	...	10,730	6,449	4,290	...	4,290	
	Jubbulpore ...	8,572	...	8,572	...	8,572	8,572	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	37	...	37	...	37	37	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	5,461	...	358	5,103	5,461	5,103	358	...	358	
	Total ..	1,25,648	3,111	42,124	73,412	1,22,535	88,462	34,075	...	34,075	
MERRUDA.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	
	Nagpur ...	3,222	432	2,790	...	2,790	1,794	996	...	996	
	Chanda ...	640	10	...	630	630	504	...	126	126	
	Bhandara ...	27	...	...	27	27	27	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	3,951	11	...	3,940	3,940	3,940	...	...	...
Total ...	7,850	453	2,790	4,607	7,397	6,265	996	126	1,132		
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur ...	16,617	155	6,054	10,408	16,462	10,403	6,054	...	6,054	
	Bilaspur ...	1,29,300	...	1,29,300	...	1,29,300	62,090	67,210	...	67,210	
	Drug ...	20,658	...	20,658	...	20,658	9,108	11,550	...	11,550	
	Total ...	1,66,575	155	1,56,012	10,408	1,66,420	81,601	84,814	(b) ...	84,814	
GRAND TOTAL	3,00,072	3,719	2,07,525	83,427	2,99,353	1,76,327	1,19,895	(c) 135	1,10,021		

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

PART I (b).—Land Revenue on the Roll.—Current.

Division.	District.	Demand.							Balance.			Collections in advance remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.	Total collections in advance remaining to be adjusted.
		Demand according to kistbandi.	Abatement or remissions granted during the year.	Suspensions granted during the year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total deductions to be made (total of cols. 4, 5 & 6).	Net demand for collection.	Collections.	Suspended.	Unsus-pended.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
JUBBUL- PORE.	Saugor ...	4,93,657	(a) 3,229	...	278	3,597	4,90,150	4,90,150	...	...	...	57	379	436
	Damoh ...	3,48,846	(a) 2,374	...	88	2,462	3,46,384	3,46,383	...	...	51	51	110	110
	Jubbulpore ...	8,65,238	...	...	1,858	1,858	8,63,380	8,63,380	...	...	...	64	727	791
	Mandla ...	1,06,010	(a) 10	...	1,102	1,112	1,04,898	1,04,898	...	...	...	...	443	443
	Seoni ...	2,64,280	(a) 856	...	1,591	2,447	2,61,833	2,61,833	...	...	...	...	775	775
	Total ...	20,78,031	6,469	...	4,917	11,386	20,66,645	20,66,594	...	51	51	121	2,434	2,555
NER- BUDDA.	Narsinghpur...	6,27,598	(a) 2,352	...	...	2,352	6,25,246	6,25,246	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad...	6,77,477	(a) 704	...	...	704	6,76,773	6,76,773	...	...	...	...	15	15
	Nimar ...	2,88,792	(a) 33	...	5	38	2,88,754	2,88,754	...	...	...	...	9	9
	Betul ...	2,70,965	(a) 1,140	...	...	1,140	2,69,825	2,69,825	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	2,94,337	(a) 559	...	508	1,067	2,93,270	2,92,857	...	413	413	...	424	424
Total ...	21,59,169	4,768	...	513	5,301	21,53,868	21,53,455	...	413	413	...	448	448	
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	6,44,256	...	...	375	375	6,43,881	6,43,871	...	10	10	...	169	169
	Nagpur ...	9,87,777	(a) 1,177	...	74	1,251	9,86,526	9,86,526	...	...	...	63	63	
	Chanda ...	3,26,451	(a) 35	...	2,547	2,582	3,23,869	3,23,869	...	...	...	14	287	301
	Bhandara ...	5,69,575	...	...	384	384	5,69,191	5,69,161	...	30	30	...	149	149
	Balaghat ...	2,38,016	(b) 4,596	...	582	5,178	2,32,838	2,32,838	...	...	...	3	151	154
Total ...	27,66,075	5,808	...	3,962	9,770	27,56,305	27,56,265	...	40	40	80	756	836	
CHHAR- KESH- GARH.	Raipur ...	5,67,783	...	...	1,599	1,599	5,66,184	5,66,184	...	...	...	138	1,173	1,311
	Bilaspur ...	(a) 4,16,104	...	...	1,155	1,155	4,14,949	4,14,949	...	...	...	...	1,095	1,095
	Drug ...	4,72,987	24	...	831	855	4,72,132	4,72,132	...	...	...	...	646	646
	Total ...	14,56,874	24	...	3,585	3,609	14,53,265	14,53,265	...	...	...	138	2,914	3,052
GRAND TOTAL.	84,60,149	17,089	...	12,977	30,066	84,30,083	84,29,579	...	504	504	339	6,552	6,891	

(a) Remitted.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) Remitted.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) Remitted.

(b) Abated.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

(a) The difference is due to the fact that on receipt of the revised kistbandi the Land Revenue demand of the Janigir Tahsil was increased by Rs. 7,158 owing to the increment made in the revised Settlement of Chaudrapur-Padampur and Jogi villages as the settlement took effect from 1st July 1906.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

PART II.—Cesses, other than Patwari Cess, assessed on the Land Revenue.

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net Demand.	Collections.		Balances.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	5,912	28,542	124	34,320	4,024	28,313	1,888	95	44
	Damoh ...	657	20,293	17	20,933	396	20,254	261	12	28
	Jubbulpore ...	518	51,645	105	52,058	518	51,540	...	...	58
	Mandla ...	3	6,001	7	5,997	3	5,994	...	..	3
	Seoni ...	(a)489	15,508	86	15,911	489	15,422	...	...	14
	Total ...	7,579	1,21,989	339	1,29,229	5,430	1,21,543	2,149	107	187
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	...	35,275	7	35,268	...	35,258	...	...	7
	Hoshangabad ...	...	39,520	...	39,520	...	39,520	...	..	9
	Nimar ...	...	26,037	...	26,037	...	26,033	...	4	...
	Betul ...	...	15,957	...	15,957	...	15,957	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	...	17,556	5	17,551	...	17,530	...	21	...
	Total ...	...	1,33,445	12	1,33,433	...	1,33,408	...	25	16
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	...	35,988	89	36,899	...	36,899	...	...	42
	Nagpur ...	248	59,833	67	60,014	168	59,756	80	...	77
	Chanda ...	20	23,665	142	23,543	20	23,523	...	...	12
	Bhandara ...	...	32,183	36	32,147	...	32,145	...	2	6
	Balaghat ...	222	14,066	30	14,258	222	14,036	...	...	..
	Total ...	490	1,66,735	364	1,66,861	410	1,66,369	80	2	137
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur ...	1,009	37,065	80	37,994	1,009	36,985	...	...	40
	Bilaspur ...	8,029	27,459	52	35,446	3,873	27,417	4,156	...	114
	Drug ...	1,137	29,071	33	30,170	501	29,033	636	...	9
	Total ...	10,175	93,605	170	1,03,610	5,383	93,435	4,792	...	163
GRAND TOTAL		18,244	5,15,774	855	5,33,133	11,223	5,14,755	7,021	134	503

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) This amount being under suspension was not shown in the previous year's statement.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

PART III.—Land Revenue not on the Roll.

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5).	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (column 3 minus 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 minus total of columns 5 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	45	1,509	...	1,554	45	1,509	...	...	...
	Damoh	315	5,380	1	5,694	236	5,379	79	...	3
	Jubbulpore	...	2,205	11	2,194	...	2,194	...	...	6
	Mandla	(a) 224	77,741	1,754	76,211	36	75,987	188	...	198
	Seoni	...	23,391	205	23,186	...	23,186	...	...	148
	Total	584	1,10,226	1,971	1,08,839	317	1,03,255	267	...	355
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	...	268	...	268	...	268	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	...	6,321	...	6,321	...	6,321	...	...	...
	Nimar	(a) 16	1,02,820	...	1,02,836	16	1,02,813	...	7	...
	Betul	...	8,676	...	8,676	...	8,676	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	5,416	...	5,416	...	5,416	...	...	1
	Total	16	1,23,501	...	1,23,517	16	1,23,494	...	7	1
NAGPUR.	Wardha	...	484	...	484	...	484	...	...	...
	Nagpur	12	1,954	...	1,966	12	1,954	...	...	...
	Chanda	(a) 2,331	36,796	30	39,097	1,489	36,762	842	4	71
	Bhandara	...	366	...	366	...	366	...	...	...
	Balaghat	(b) 5,290	23,809	6	29,183	5,247	23,759	43	134	7
	Total	7,633	63,459	36	71,096	6,748	63,325	885	138	78
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	(a) 244	2,727	92	2,879	203	2,635	41	...	44
	Bilaspur	319	425	10	734	69	415	250	...	5
	Drug	...	663	...	663	...	663	...	...	...
	Total	563	3,815	102	4,276	272	3,713	291	...	49
	GRAND TOTAL	8,796	3,01,041	2,109	3,07,728	7,353	2,98,787	1,443	145	483

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

- (a) Excludes Rs. 20 remitted, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 853-X, dated the 20th March 1907.
- (b) Commissioner's No. 6990, dated the 28th August 1907.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

- (a) 112 on account of arrears of past year ordered to be recovered, *vide* Secretariat letters Nos. 2575, dated the 13th April 1906, and 691-X, dated the 20th August 1906.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

- (a) The increase of Rs. 716 is the demand of a Pise Pile village in Warseva Taluk at Rs. 24 a year from 1897-98 to 1906-07. It was by mistake neither taken on the roll nor was the amount collected, and hence it has now been taken as arrears.
- (b) Exclusive of Rs. 25 remitted.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

- Increased by Rs. 40 subsequently on account of rent of a tenant of the Ryotwari village of Baloda Bastar.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1907.

PART IV.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5).	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (column 3 minus column 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 minus total of columns 5 and 8).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	...	1,548	...	1,548	...	1,548	...	...	...
	Damoh	...	1,301	...	1,301	...	1,301	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	...	11,987	...	11,987	...	11,987	...	...	497
	Mandla	...	4,283	30	4,253	...	4,253	...	...	9
	Seoni	...	1,003	...	1,003	...	1,003	...	...	...
	Total	20,122	30	20,092	...	20,092	506
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	...	6,909	...	14,030	...	586	7,121	6,323	...	
	Hoshangabad	...	1,282	123	1,154	...	1,154	...	...	43
	Nimar	...	2,060	...	2,060	...	2,060	...	...	...
	Betul	...	1,150	...	1,150	...	1,150	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	8,731	...	8,731	...	8,731	...	...	...
	Total	...	7,121	20,132	128	27,125	...	13,681	7,121	6,323	43
NAGPUR.	Wardha	...	1,605	129	1,476	...	1,476	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	20,034	...	20,098	64	20,034	...	...	...
	Chanda	...	989	...	1,103	(a) 107	989	7	...	...
	Bhandara	...	7,993	...	7,993	...	7,993	...	...	...
	Balaghat	...	12,786	...	12,936	150	12,786	...	...	...
	Total	...	328	43,497	129	43,606	321	43,278	7
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur	...	3,341	92	3,297	44	3,239	4	10	31	
	Bilaspur	...	1,731	...	1,731	...	1,731	...	...	...
	Drug	...	597	1	596	...	596	...	...	...
	Total	...	48	5,669	93	5,624	44	5,566	4	10	31
GRAND TOTAL		...	7,497	89,330	380	96,454	365	82,617	7,132	6,333	580

(a) Remitted.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 7.

STATEMENT G.—Showing Coercive Processes used in collection of Land Revenue under Sections 93 and

Division.	District.	Notice of demand under Section 93.			Arrest under Section 94 (a).		
		Total number of Mahals in District.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Amount of revenue involved.	Number of defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Headquarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Amount of revenue involved.
I	A	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.			Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	2,145	205	43,065	8	...	1,594
	Damoh	1,465	98	29,115	7	1	1,369
	Jubbulpore	2,570	219	81,664	14	...	3,483
	Mandla	2,002	52	267	...	...	...
	Seoni	1,725	41	4,048	...	...	...
	Total	9,907	615	1,58,159	29	1	6,446
NARBUDDA	Narsinghpur	1,309	115	74,959	11	...	5,082
	Hoshargabad	1,455	12	482	...	...	...
	Nimar	829	3	36	2	...	205
	Betul	1,191	91	15,773	4	...	967
	Chhindwara	1,431	112	15,039	2	...	497
	Total	6,215	333	1,06,289	19	...	6,751
NAGPUR	Wardha	1,897	35	9,534	2	...	1,035
	Nagpur	2,762	302	76,565	20	...	7,023
	Chanda	1,734	23	2,441	15	...	2,637
	Bhandara	1,600	69	8,393	6	...	699
	Balaghat	1,442	44	7,083	1	...	205
	Total	9,435	473	1,04,016	44	...	11,599
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	2,165	52	63,407	1	...	140
	Bilaspur	3,491	16	10,030	8	...	623
	Drug	1,663	38	9,508	1	...	171
	Total	7,319	106	82,945	10	...	934
GRAND TOTAL		32,876	1,527	4,51,409	102	1	25,730

94 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1907.

Attachment and Sales of Property under Section 94 (b).				Attachment, Transfer, or Sale of Estate in respect of which arrear accrued, or of other immovable Property belonging to Defaulter, Section 94 (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g).					Remarks.
Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Amount of revenue involved.	Number of estates attached and held under management [clause (c)].	Number of estates transferred [clause (d)].	Number of estates the settlement of which was annulled [clause (e)].	Number of estates or properties sold [clauses (f) and (g)].	Amount of revenue involved.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs.					Rs.	
330	27	...	43,849	...	...	...	...	...
472	51	1	1,09,385	3	...	...	...	2,222	
409	121	2	1,13,080	...	...	...	...	...
122	8	...	5,837	...	...	...	...	...
372	8	...	47,166	...	...	...	...	...
1,705	209	3	3,19,317	3	...	...	...	2,222	
103	24	...	30,592	1	...	...	...	522	
30	4	...	9,821	...	...	...	...	...
15	1	...	3,288	...	...	...	...	...
85	3	...	8,572	...	...	...	...	...
137	4	...	12,448	1	...	...	...	37	
370	36	...	64,721	2	...	...	...	559	
103	20	...	21,485	...	...	...	...	...
310	18	1	77,553	...	...	...	...	...
334	27	2	32,592	2	...	...	...	211	
388	35	1	64,036	...	...	...	...	...
86	6	...	11,254	...	...	...	...	...
1,221	106	4	2,06,920	2	...	...	...	211	
139	10	...	43,231	...	...	...	...	...
206	5	1	23,007	...	...	...	...	...
189	9	...	29,409	...	...	...	...	...
474	24	1	95,647	...	...	...	...	...
3,770	375		6,86,605	7	...	...	...	2,992	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT H.—Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments

Division.	District.	For maintenance of Public Servants.			
		Number.	Area.	Revenue.	
				Assessable.	Realizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
JOBHULPORA	Saugor	15	80	31	4
	Damoh	24	152	94	...
	Jubbulpore	5	42	47	...
	Mandla	183	2,507	652	...
	Seoni	10	125	43	...
	Total	237	2,906	867	4
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	3	51	23	...
	Nimar	80	1,591	490	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...
Total	83	1,642	503	...	
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	76	909	166	...
Total	76	909	166	...	
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...
	Durg	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		396	5,457	1,536	4

existing at the end of Revenue Year ending 30th September 1907.

Assigned.	On other grounds.					Remarks.
	Number.	Area.	Revenue.			
			Assessable.	Realizable.	Assigned.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
27	601	75,053	33,970	1,254	32,716	
94	303	105,831	21,219	4,303	16,916	
47	3,266	317,888	83,951	22,335	61,613	
652	33	9,802	1,269	199	1,070	
43	112	151,944	29,258	1,480	27,778	
863	4,315	660,518	1,69,667	29,574	1,40,093	
...	151	31,649	13,375	4,139	9,236	
13	141	67,267	37,023	3,493	33,530	
490	1,215	208,271	64,480	6,722	57,758	
...	81	20,365	3,744	2,015	1,729	
...	262	98,931	28,038	18,642	9,396	
503	1,850	426,483	1,46,660	35,011	1,11,649	
...	300	77,377	44,656	18,283	26,373	
...	788	232,634	1,24,312	42,302	82,010	
...	
...	125	58,505	20,800	8,240	12,560	
166	...	...	...	...	...
166	1,213	368,516	1,89,768	68,825	1,20,943	
...	44	53,983	10,088	70	10,018	
...	41	35,907	8,983	83	8,895	
...	22	16,187	4,893	275	4,618	
...	107	106,077	23,964	433	23,531	
1,532	7,485	1,561,594	5,30,059	1,33,843	3,96,216	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 8.

STATEMENT J.—Showing Mutations in possession of Proprietary Rights due to Sale or Mortgage or Year ending the

Division.	District.	Private Sales.				
		Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
		Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	133	37	32,807	10,484	1,52,021
	Damoh	72	24	16,326	3,221	38,469
	Jubbulpore	150	155	39,218	15,571	2,44,805
	Mandla	27	2	15,253	797	32,313
	Seoni	37	5	15,092	1,934	81,978
	Total	419	223	118,696	32,009	5,49,586
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	39	10	16,849	6,586	1,57,814
	Hoshangabad	42	12	16,642	9,368	1,61,800
	Nimar	43	512	13,545	8,871	2,56,301
	Betul	34	14	11,544	1,948	56,434
	Chhindwara	63	7	18,379	2,592	1,01,814
	Total	221	555	76,959	29,365	7,34,963
NAGPUR	Wardha	72	98	13,324	6,517	2,33,017
	Nagpur	34	121	13,547	7,179	1,78,647
	Chanda	45	44	15,036	2,530	37,326
	Bhandara	47	200	12,477	4,603	74,771
	Balaghat	24	19	10,315	2,902	30,647
	Total	222	482	64,699	23,821	5,55,308
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	72	18	39,814	9,111	1,81,729
	Bilaspur	60	69	17,756	4,151	1,22,693
	Drug	94	22	25,203	6,760	1,96,424
	Total	226	109	82,773	20,022	5,00,846
	GRAND TOTAL	1,088	1,369	343,127	1,05,217	23,40,703

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 9.

STATEMENT K.—Showing Progress made in disposal of Partition Cases

Division.	District.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Number instituted during year.	Total.	Number adjusted, withdrawn, or struck off in default, &c.	Number disposed of by actual partition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	10	18	28	4	7
	Damoh	4	9	13	8	1
	Jubbulpore	1	6	7	5	2
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	9	17	26	9	6
	Total	24	50	74	26	16
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	4	10	14	6	2
	Hoshangabad	7	14	21	5	8
	Nimar	5	1	6	...	2
	Betul	3	30	33	14	1
	Chhindwara	28	37	65	34	9
	Total	47	92	139	59	22
NAGPUR	Wardha	18	31	49	6	15
	Nagpur	26	20	46	10	7
	Chanda	1	4	5	...	...
	Bhandara	25	36	61	21	13
	Balaghat	20	8	28	3	3
	Total	90	99	189	40	38
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	...	3	3	3	...
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...
	Drug	4	11	15	4	1
	Total	4	14	18	7	1
	GRAND TOTAL	165	255	420	132	77

(a) Have been imperfectly

Lease, as registered under Section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue 30th September 1907.

Sales by order of Court in foreclosure or in Execution of decrees.					Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases.				
Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
Mahale or shares in mahale.	Plots.				Mahale or shares in mahale.	Plots.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
52	9	21,126	7,327	54,715	19	10	6,352	2,411	4,304
43	5	4,024	1,181	19,832	10	14	2,650	481	4,816
44	22	9,667	8,056	1,91,609	34	62	24,480	4,866	22,143
18	...	10,086	305	10,061	3	...	2,334	161	85
5	...	1,106	170	5,648	1	...	471	40	309
162	36	46,009	17,039	2,81,865	67	86	36,287	7,989	31,648
24	3	9,594	6,357	60,235	12	7	8,002	7,635	9,289
29	3	17,505	8,140	1,96,974	24	12	9,972	5,387	68,448
...	49	688	537	15,802	7	40	1,867	1,366	16,194
3	12	446	155	4,589	7	1	3,225	775	1,900
9	...	2,971	409	20,266	2	...	2,436	197	431
65	69	31,294	15,588	2,97,956	52	60	25,502	15,360	96,262
8	9	2,970	1,006	23,729	3	6	2,518	675	1,264
9	33	4,011	1,889	13,083	3	3	3,483	1,478	5,623
10	5	3,425	788	14,276	7	8	6,399	1,406	7,363
10	144	3,711	1,401	10,942	3	...	947	60	1,500
17	3	6,723	1,417	18,751	1	...	383	182	...
54	194	20,840	6,501	80,781	17	17	13,739	3,801	15,750
28	...	14,674	3,879	75,758	2	...	860	107	...
13	3	1,959	451	18,487	1	...	850	165	...
6	1	2,512	468	6,231	1	...	418	22	...
47	4	19,145	4,798	1,00,476	4	...	2,128	294	...
328	303	117,288	43,926	7,61,078	140	163	77,647	27,444	1,43,660

under the Land Revenue Act during the Year ending the 30th September 1907.

Total of columns 6 and 7.	Number pending at close of year.	Date of institution of oldest case pending.	Details of Partitions effected during year.		
			Number of Mahale formerly.	Number of Mahale now.	Area partitioned.
8	9	10	11	12	13
11	17	22-1-06	7	24	Acres.
9	4	7-4-06	1	4	6,457
7	...	...	2	4	465
...	...	...	...	...	8,943
15	11	1-5-07	6	13	4,445
42	32	...	16	45	20,310
8	6	20-9-06	2	5	2,070
13	8	23-7-07	41	41	52,476
2	4	12-7-05	3	3	2,474
15	18	14-5-05	1	1	1,532
43	22	23-3-01	(a) 9	(a) 9	11,483
81	58	...	56	59	70,044
21	28	27-7-03	14	22	15,727
17	29	9-4-05	7	18	7,679
...	5	29-6-05	...	...	...
34	27	17-5-06	10	36	12,657
6	22	1-10-05	3	7	3,270
78	111	...	31	83	39,333
3	...	...	...	...	...
...
5	10	9-11-04 1-5-06	The village of Amapen dri has been imperfectly partitioned into two patties.		734
8	10	...	...	...	734
209	211	...	106	187	130,421

partitioned into 31 pattis.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 10.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1907.

Heads of Business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Particulars of disposal.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default as time-barred or after inquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
<i>Land Revenue Act.</i>							
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekaders to protected status under Section 65 (a) [Section 132 (i)].	Jubbulpore	5	1	2	...	1	1
	Nerbudda	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Nagpur	4	1	4	1	3	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	29	24	...	23	1
	Total	...	9	32	31	1	28	2
II.—Application by lambardar for recovery of an arrear (Section 116).	Jubbulpore	5	33	31	4	8	19
	Nerbudda	(a) 9	96	90	6	28	56
	Nagpur	17	79	84	8	34	48
	Chhattisgarh	4	28	31	1	14	16
	Total	...	35	236	236	19	84	133
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>							
III.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (Section 8).	Jubbulpore	...	49	45	3	6	36
	Nerbudda	5	122	117	2	12	103
	Nagpur	3	48	49	5	20	24
	Chhattisgarh	...	217	217	4	14	199
	Total	...	8	436	428	14	52	368
IV.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (Section 10).	Jubbulpore	6	19	21	2	8	17
	Nerbudda	3	7	9	...	4	5
	Nagpur	3	33	36	9	8	19
	Chhattisgarh	1	15	13	3	6	4
	Total	...	13	74	79	14	26	39
V.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for rent paid (Section 12).	Jubbulpore	3	11	11	...	2	9
	Nerbudda	4	24	16	2	5	9
	Nagpur	3	11	14	...	6	8
	Chhattisgarh	...	13	11	1	8	2
	Total	...	10	59	52	3	21	28
VI.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (Section 13).	Jubbulpore	...	3	1	...	1	...
	Nerbudda	...	9	10	...	10	...
	Nagpur	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	2	1	1	...
	Total	...	1	15	14	1	12	1
VII.—Application by tenant to have rent reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (Section 14).	Jubbulpore	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Nerbudda	...	2	2	...	...	2
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	3	...	1	2
VIII.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 15 to 17).	Jubbulpore	2	13	12	1	6	5
	Nerbudda	21	38	57	6	18	33
	Nagpur	2	20	20	2	9	9
	Chhattisgarh	7	76	81	1	12	68
	Total	...	32	147	170	10	45	115
IX.—Application by tenant against landlord for illegally distraining produce of holding (Section 30).	Jubbulpore	...	2	2	1	...	1
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	2	...	1	1
	Total	4	4	1	1	2
X.—Application by landlord against person removing produce after service of distraint notice (Section 30).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	1	...	...	1
XI.—Application to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holding (Section 36).	Jubbulpore	2	13	10	2	8	...
	Nerbudda	14	41	42	8	15	19
	Nagpur	13	22	24	5	12	7
	Chhattisgarh	...	5	5	...	3	...
	Total	...	29	81	81	15	38	28

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 10.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1907.—(Concl'd.)

Hheads of Business.	Divisions.	Number of cases.			Particulars of disposal.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default as time-barred or after inquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>							
XII.—Application to transfer <i>air</i> land [Section 45 (2)].	Jubbulpore	19	178	140	16	43	81
	Nerbudda	(a) 39	129	125	9	51	65
	Nagpur	58	194	188	8	83	97
	Chhattisgarh	12	130	114	6	35	73
	Total	128	631	567	39	212	316
XIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by occupancy tenant (Section 47).	Jubbulpore	2	9	11	1	4	6
	Nerbudda	9	17	25	10	14	1
	Nagpur	20	58	54	13	35	6
	Chhattisgarh	3	53	38	2	27	9
	Total	34	137	123	26	80	22
XIV.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 51).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	3	3	1	2	...
	Nagpur	...	3	3	...	3	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	6	6	1	5	...
XV.—Declaration of sub-tenants to have rights of ordinary tenants (Section 61).	Jubbulpore	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Nerbudda	5	13	16	...	16	...
	Nagpur	1	8	2	...	1	1
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	23	20	...	19	1
XVI.—Service of notice of enhancement on ordinary tenant (Section 64).	Jubbulpore	...	55	42	...	34	8
	Nerbudda	(b) 16	54	70	10	15	45
	Nagpur	...	510	478	23	322	133
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	16	619	590	33	371	186
XVII.—Application by landlord for ejection of tenant in default of agreeing to enhancement Section (2).	Jubbulpore	...	14	14	3	10	1
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	8	246	247	39	96	112
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	8	260	261	42	106	113
XVIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by ordinary tenant (Section 71).	Jubbulpore	4	11	11	1	5	5
	Nerbudda	6	8	12	1	9	2
	Nagpur	8	35	37	9	24	4
	Chhattisgarh	7	25	28	4	19	5
	Total	25	79	88	15	57	16
XIX.—Application to confer occupancy rights and to fix rent of holding for purposes of Section 73.	Jubbulpore	...	12	12	1	2	9
	Nerbudda	(a) 5	11	14	4	2	8
	Nagpur	3	42	41	4	14	23
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Total	8	67	69	9	20	40
XX.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the Civil Court (Section 78).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Nagpur	...	2	2	...	...	2
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	3	3	...	1	2
XXI.—Application for execution of decree by ejection of tenant (Sections 82 and 85).	Jubbulpore	81	304	325	24	95	206
	Nerbudda	(a) 78	268	275	95	37	143
	Nagpur	38	191	196	29	64	103
	Chhattisgarh	9	131	124	20	32	72
	Total	206	894	920	168	228	524
XXII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejection (Section 92).	Jubbulpore	71	337	330	41	151	138
	Nerbudda	(a) 19	159	151	25	80	45
	Nagpur	13	134	123	16	54	51
	Chhattisgarh	23	170	162	44	89	29
	Total	126	800	766	126	374	263

(a) 12 cases were omitted in the Ectal District through an oversight.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 11.

STATEMENT M.—Showing Principal Suits between Landlord and Tenant under the ending the 30th

Division.	District.	Suits for arrears			
		Number disposed of during year.			Number Executed by sale of distrained produce.
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	58	380	70	...
	Damoh	31	87	84	...
	Jubbulpore	53	793	371	...
	Mandla	5	90	70	...
	Seoni	16	141	33	...
	Total	163	1,490	528	...
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	106	560	176	...
	Hoshangabad	107	638	307	...
	Nimar	18	105	48	...
	Betul	16	179	30	...
	Chhindwara	3	78	38	...
	Total	260	1,550	412	...
NAGPUR	Wardha	33	370	95	10
	Nagpur	58	408	223	3
	Chanda	30	161	85	1
	Bhandara	43	320	93	...
	Balaghat	1	84	46	...
	Total	164	1,343	542	14
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	29	166	47	...
	Bilaspur	19	68	60	...
	Drug	21	113	65	...
	Total	69	347	172	...
	GRAND TOTAL	655	4,730	1,655	18

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 12.

STATEMENT N.—Giving Details of Land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts

Division.	District.	Number of Sales ordered by Civil Courts.			Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases in which sale has taken place.	
		Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.			Villages, shares of villages and milk-makbuza plots.	Absolute-occupancy holdings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	80	107	187	45	6	16	11
	Damoh	24	49	73	14	...	5	4
	Jubbulpore	131	164	295	38	...	24	27
	Mandla	10	4	14	1	1	8	1
	Seoni	24	40	64	9	...	10	9
	Total	269	364	633	107	7	57	45
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	110	140	250	66	16	9	21
	Hoshangabad	(a) 154	221	375	75	4	21	40
	Nimar	125	128	253	29	7	70	6
	Betul	28	27	55	11	...	3	4
	Chhindwara	34	49	83	18	1	3	11
	Total	451	505	1,016	209	28	110	82
NAGPUR	Wardha	94	43	137	43	4	6	8
	Nagpur	145	118	263	51	15	11	16
	Chanda	61	65	126	31	(a) 23	1	7
	Bhandara	83	141	224	55	...	10	19
	Balaghat	74	39	113	25	4	3	1
	Total	467	406	863	205	46	37	51
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	45	54	99	37	10	4	8
	Bilaspur	21	16	37	8	...	1	...
	Drug	19	55	74	28	...	4	3
	Total	85	125	210	67	20	9	11
	GRAND TOTAL	1,267	1,450	2,721	598	91	213	108

Central Provinces Tenancy Act in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the Revenue Year September 1907.

of rent.			Suits for ejectment of Tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of <i>str</i> land or under Section 52 (b).			Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
of decrees.			Number disposed of during year.			Number disposed of during year.		
Transferred to Collector under Section 84.		Transferred to Revenue Officer under Section 85.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
Total number transferred.	Number in which sale held by Collector during year.							
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	3	68	...	3	...	11	24	37
7	...	16	...	2	...	5	21	28
32	...	107	...	1	...	1	31	32
...	...	8	...	...	...	2	1	1
...	...	57	...	...	...	13	51	37
47	3	266	...	6	1	32	128	139
30	12	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	4	115	30	5	1	...	6	...
...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	...	3	2	...	3	21
99	17	295	30	8	3	2	9	21
6	...	34	...	...	...	10	19	33
14	...	65	...	...	...	1	10	32
2	...	24	...	...	...	5	16	12
16	...	60	...	...	...	4	5	11
3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	191	...	...	...	20	50	87
10	...	92	...	...	...	2	4	12
...	...	11	...	3	2	7	9	22
1	...	29	...	...	1	1	11	28
11	...	132	...	2	3	10	24	62
197	19	884	30	16	7	64	211	299

during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1907.

Number of cases in which sale has been refused on the decree-holder refusing to take a lease on reasonable terms.	Number of cases struck off in default or otherwise.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Result of sales of Revenue-paying Property.				Number of year's purchase (column 16 on column 13).	Remarks.
			Amount of Land Revenue assessed on property transferred (column 8 only).	Price realized.	Add amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.	Theoretical deduced price (total of columns 14 and 15).		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	35	74	Rs. 1,215	Rs. 9,830	Rs. 3,460	Rs. 13,290	11'00	<i>Jubbulpore Division.</i> (a) Includes 6 lease cases. (b) Include 3 cases in which leases for long periods have been given.
...	4	46	275	2,350	2,017	4,367	15'88	
2	105	105	4,541	59,974	420	51,304	11'00	
...	1	(a) 8	28	811	527	1,338	48'00	
...	14	(b) 12	266	3,600	1,007	4,607	13'00	
3	159	255	6,425	67,563	7,431	74,996	11'67	<i>Nerbudda Division.</i> (a) Last year's figure was 137; 17 lease cases of previous years were not shown as pending in the last year's Statement. They have now been included.
...	19	99	2,828	12,653	28,555	41,308	14'70	
1	83	151	5,138	53,139	10,773	63,912	12'44	
1	39	85	1,204	27,242	19,809	47,041	39'07	
...	19	19	30	220	...	220	7'00	
...	24	27	138	410	...	410	5'00	
3	204	381	9,338	93,674	59,128	1,52,792	16'39	<i>Nagpur Division.</i> (a) Cases shown in column 12 include 23 cases given in column 7.
...	11	65	372	14,295	11,785	26,080	70'00	
...	37	127	73	1,067	...	1,067	14'62	
...	24	(a) 63	15	1,206	...	1,206	13'73	
...	38	101	794	5,617	3,323	7,040	10'00	
...	9	71	235	1,995	90	2,085	8'87	
...	119	(a) 427	1,489	24,180	14,198	38,378	25'77	
...	11	55	511	14,976	721	15,697	38'72	
...	9	19	7	99	...	99	14'14	
...	18	21	240	8,092	9,806	17,898	74'57	
...	38	75	758	23,167	10,527	33,694	44'45	
4	510	(a) 1,138	18,010	2,08,576	91,584	2,99,860	16'67	

STATEMENT O.—Showing General Revenue Business transacted.

Division.	District.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land Revenue, excluding Cesses.	Number of Cases for disposal.		
						Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Miles.			Rs.			
JUBBULPORE	Saugor ...	1,438	469,571	2,077	4,91,244	361	5,804	5,565
	Damoh ...	926	285,326	1,396	3,52,078	382	3,526	3,908
	Jubbulpore ...	2,030	680,585	2,537	8,65,573	388	5,411	5,799
	Mandla ...	1,384	318,400	2,054	1,81,109	121	2,070	2,191
	Seoni ...	1,463	327,709	1,640	2,85,019	313	3,237	3,550
	Total ...	7,241	2,081,591	9,704	21,75,023	1,565	19,448	21,013
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur ...	992	315,518	1,104	6,25,514	360	3,870	4,230
	Hoshangabad ...	1,496	446,585	1,395	6,83,094	339	2,782	3,121
	Nimar ...	1,341	329,615	(a) 1,065	3,91,590	703	8,778	9,481
	Betul ...	1,380	285,363	(b) 1,253	2,78,501	131	1,938	2,069
	Chhindwara ...	1,742	407,927	1,875	2,98,686	256	2,916	3,172
	Total ...	6,951	1,785,008	6,692	22,77,385	1,789	20,284	22,073
NAGPUR	Wardha ...	1,689	385,103	1,372	6,44,365	373	3,163	3,536
	Nagpur ...	2,276	751,844	(a) 2,220	9,88,222	580	4,793	5,373
	Chanda ...	1,610	601,533	3,353	3,62,966	208	3,059	3,267
	Bhandara ...	1,496	663,062	1,815	5,69,557	294	3,848	4,142
	Balaghat ...	783	325,345	1,191	2,62,021	452	2,864	3,316
	Total ...	7,854	2,726,887	9,951	28,27,401	1,907	17,727	19,634
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur ...	3,539	1,258,392	2,095	5,69,063	149	3,336	3,485
	Bilaspur ...	2,706	833,308	(a) 3,443	4,15,683	182	2,587	2,769
	Drug ...	2,299	628,885	2,271	4,72,794	69	2,557	2,626
	Total ...	8,544	2,720,585	7,809	14,57,540	400	8,480	8,880
GRAND TOTAL ...		30,590	9,314,071	34,156	87,37,811	5,661	65,939	71,600

during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1907.

Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than				Number of English letters in Revenue Department.		Remarks.
		Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5,016	549	79	12	1	46	2,319	2,818	
3,628	280	21	12	5	16	2,196	3,024	
5,234	565	24	29	1	30	4,667	4,547	
2,032	159	38	8	...	6	2,805	2,780	
3,220	330	3	4	...	7	2,142	2,457	
19,130	1,883	165	65	7	105	14,129	15,626	
3,900	330	33	17	2	46	2,997	3,603	
2,810	311	47	20	14	37	4,352	4,739	
8,466	1,015	278	41	17	48	3,591	4,260	
1,911	148	7	1	2	10	2,446	3,175	
2,963	209	26	10	5	14	3,065	3,508	
20,060	2,013	391	89	40	155	16,451	19,285	
3,238	298	50	22	17	60	4,887	5,090	
4,903	470	60	34	12	85	6,711	9,355	
3,075	192	45	11	...	32	3,981	4,747	
3,817	325	43	45	7	21	5,252	4,052	
3,029	287	32	17	12	67	4,388	5,047	
18,062	1,572	230	129	48	265	25,219	28,291	
3,283	202	21	20	16	8	4,389	6,210	
2,648	121	11	10	2	13	3,383	4,560	
2,561	65	4	4	...	10	5,246	4,294	
8,492	358	36	34	18	31	13,018	15,064	
65,744	5,856	822	317	113	556	68,817	78,266	

Nerbudda Division.
 (a) The number of villages 1,063 as entered in the last year's statements should be 1,063, as in given Statement A appended to the printed Report on the operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments for the year 1905-06 and not 1,082 as given in the printed Report on the Revenue Administration for the same year.
Add—
 Atud-Bemipura and Arsi-Mirzapur mentioned in Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 7431, dated the 15th December 1906.
 Total ... 1,065

(b) The increase of 7 villages is due to the following:—
 Up to the preceding year the 8 unsurveyed ryotwari villages were left out of account. They have been included in the year under report, and one village (Dhar) has been transferred to the Forest Department (*vide* Notification No. 707, dated the 27th June 1907) and so excluded from the account.

Nagpur Division.
 (a) The increase is due to the inclusion of two ryotwari villages, *vis.*, Maharajpur and Muknapur, in the Ramtek tahsil (Nagpur district).

Chhattisgarh Division.
 (a) Are correct figures, as villages of the Kenda Zamindari submerged during the year under report.

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