

RESOLUTION
ON
THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
FOR
THE YEAR 1891-92,
Ending 30th September 1892.



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RESOLUTION

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

during the year ending 30th September 1892.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,
in the Revenue Department, No. 1829, dated Nagpur, the 15th April 1893.*

READ—

Reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the Revenue Administration of their divisions and districts.

Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on the progress of operations for Land Revenue Settlement.

Administration Report of the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

RESOLUTION.

The subjects dealt with in this Resolution fall under the following heads:—

- I.—The agricultural conditions of the year.
- II.—Village records.
- III.—Land Revenue collection.
- IV.—Land Revenue settlement.
- V.—Revenue Court work.
- VI.—Other heads of Revenue administration.

I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

2. *Character of the seasons.*—The monsoon, upon which depended the character of the crops in the season under report, was one of the most peculiar in recent years. The rains commenced a month behind time; and up to the end of June practically no rain had fallen throughout the Provinces. This delayed considerably the sowings for the kharif crop. During July and August rain fell without remission, but in the latter month the showers were light though continuous. In September there was an extraordinarily heavy downpour which in Chanda and Narsinghpur caused destructive floods. During this month no less than 61 inches were registered in Narsinghpur as compared with

Statement A.

14 inches in the previous year, and the rain-fall was abnormally heavy for the season in almost every district of the Province. The monsoon rains ceased early, and there was generally speaking little throughout the cold weather. The rainfall of the year was in excess of the normal in all districts except Mandla and Sambalpur, but it was very ill distributed, and practically concentrated within the narrow space of 12 weeks. The results were very injurious on the whole to both seasons' crops over a wide area, agricultural operations being generally impeded and not infrequently wholly obstructed. Kharif crops suffered in many cases from want of weeding, in others from excessive moisture. Extensive areas devoted to *rabi* remained unsown, especially in the Nagpur-Wardha country, owing to the sudden cessation of the rain and the caking of the soil till it was impervious to the plough. Such *rabi* crops as were sown germinated imperfectly for lack of moisture in October and November, or partially withered in tracts like the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh country where the cold weather rains almost entirely failed.

3. Rice is the crop which suffered least from the abnormal conditions above described and the outturn was on the whole a very fair one. In Raipur and Bilaspur the outturn fell short of a full average, but in Sambalpur the crop appears to have suffered from a special disease termed "Bhangi," which reduced the yield by a fourth.

Throughout the Wainganga valley districts about 12 annas was reaped, while in the North of the Provinces the outturn approximated to a full average.

4. The conditions of the year were by no means suitable for *juari*, cotton and *til*, which suffered in particular very considerably from the heavy rain of September. In the Nagpur country these crops are said to have been very poor, and this remark applies throughout the Provinces except for the districts of Nimar, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Mandla, where 10 to 12 annas was in most cases realized. *Juari*, which is the staple crop of the poorer classes in the Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda districts, suffered most.

As to cotton, the yield in no district exceeded 12 annas, while in most the outturn was much less. In Wardha, where the crop is an important staple, only a 6 anna crop is said to have been picked.

Til, which has of recent years been assuming a position of importance in the provincial agriculture, owing to the high prices which it now commands, likewise did badly, the outturn in most districts ranging between 5 and 8 annas.

Tur also fared badly on the whole, the yield in some districts falling below one-fourth of an ordinary average.

5. *Kodon*, *kutki* and the minor millets failed somewhat seriously in the plateau districts of Betul and Chhindwara, but in Chhattisgarh and Mandla the yield was by no means so bad as might have been expected. The comparative failure of these crops in the hill districts where they form the staple food of the aborigines led to a certain amount of suffering amongst the poorer classes.

6. The effect of the early cessation of the rains was most marked in the case of the wheat crop, the area under which contracted about 12 per cent. in consequence of the unfavourable conditions for sowing.

A timely fall of rain in February improved the prospects which during the drought of January had been very gloomy. But its effect was somewhat discounted by the early setting in of the hot weather, which is said to have prematurely dried the grain and rendered it much lighter than was anticipated. The harvest in the southern and eastern districts was very poor indeed, but in the north of the Provinces the outturn was almost up to the average. In a few villages of the Saugor and Damoh districts the crop was injured by hail, but the damage was fortunately not widespread.

7. Linseed is sown earlier than wheat and suffers less from the failure of the cold weather rains. There was altogether an increase of 24 per cent. in the area cropped, and on the whole the outturn was fairly satisfactory. The lack of rain, however, for four months doubtless told greatly against the crop on poor light soils.

8. Viewing the year as a whole it was a very unfavourable one in the Nagpur country for both kharif and rabi crops, the former suffering from excessive, the latter from deficient moisture. Floods did much harm in Chanda, by washing away the crops; and the failure of the millets in the Satpura districts caused a temporary scarcity. The Jubbulpore Division, with the exception of the villages which suffered from hail, fared best, having a good rabi and a fair kharif harvest. Chhattisgarh enjoyed comparative immunity, owing to rice—its most important crop—turning out well; while in the Nerbudda valley the poverty of the kharif crop was in a measure atoned for by a fair outturn at the rabi harvest.

9. *Crop areas.*—The progress of the cadastral survey is gradually effecting an improvement in the agricultural statistics of the Provinces: but even now the figures for Betul, Chanda Balaghat and Bhandara, which are still under survey, are little better than guesses, and the areas returned for Mandla are based on the records of the recently completed summary settlement and are at the best but approximations to the truth. For the Zamindari estates which remained unsurveyed at last settlement no statistics are available, while the information furnished for the rest is not reliable. Inasmuch as the progress of Zamindari survey annually causes transfers from the unsurveyed to the surveyed area, no comparison of the Provincial totals for different years is possible. Some 3 or 4 more years must elapse before reliable statistics for the whole Non-feudatory area of the Provinces are procurable.

An analysis of the khalsa figures in the 12* districts the statistics of which admit of comparison with those of the previous year, indicates that outside the Chhattisgarh Division the cropped areas of all districts except Saugor and Nimar have declined, while the area under fallow has expanded. The generally unfavourable character of the season and the early cessation of the rains left the ground in many districts too dry for the spring-crop sowings. The districts which suffered most in this respect are Seoni, Chhindwara and Wardha.

*Saugor.
Damoh.
Jubbulpore.
Seoni.
Narsinghpur
Hoshangabad.

Nimar.
Chhindwara.
Wardha.
Balpur.
Bilaspur.
Sambalpur.

In Chhattisgarh cropping shows a large increase accompanied by an expansion of the fallow area. Another feature worthy of notice is the extension of the double-cropping in Raipur and Bilaspur, where linseed, tiura, masur or peas follow in black soil a crop of rice. This development of cultivation is attributed, and probably with reason, to the recent opening of railway communication, but doubtless the malguzars are anxious now the settlement is over to lose no time in availing themselves of the profits accruing from the cultivation of new soil.

An examination of crop details shows that the cultivation of rice and linseed is increasing in Raipur and Bilaspur, an impetus being no doubt afforded by the growing demand for these commodities for purposes of export. The decline in the area under wheat has already been explained. The contraction of the areas under cotton, juari and til is ascribed to the late advent of the monsoon, which broke a month behind time.

10. Too many of the district reports this year are silent in regard to the important matter of the conservation of malguzari forests and the extent to which the rights of tenants to *nistar* are duly observed, and it seems necessary to invite attention to the orders on this head issued under Revenue Book Circular VI—47. It is as yet too early, as stated by most officers who touch on the subject, to gauge the effect of the altered conditions introduced by the issue of the revised rules for the control and management of malguzari forests circulated under cover of Revenue Book Circular I—64. This matter is doubtless engaging the attention of District Officers during the present camping season. From Narsinghpur it is reported that the rules are not understood, and that some of the provisions are too scientific for the ordinary malguzar to grasp. Evidence to the contrary is, however, forthcoming from Mandla and Nimar, where malguzars have commenced giving the notices contemplated by Rule II of their intention to break up culturable land. The Deputy Commissioner of the latter district remarks that “the only difficulty in working the rules is to ensure beforehand the *bona fides* of the applicant, as after the wood is felled, the harm, if any, is done beyond remedy or recall.” The proviso to the rule, however, empowers the Deputy Commissioner to restrict the areas over which felling is conducted, and the Chief Commissioner considers that a due exercise of this power, by limiting the area to be cleared at any given time, will obviate the undesirable results apprehended.

On the whole, as far as can hitherto be judged, the rules have worked well; and the cases in which it has been found necessary to resort to notification of the forests as requiring special protection are not numerous.

The supplementary instructions contained in Secretariat letter No. 1400, dated the 2nd May 1892, regarding the persons on whom lies the responsibility of reporting infringements of the rules, and touching the co-operation expected of the Police and Forest Departments in reporting violations, appear to have been duly understood. A recent tour diary of the Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, reveals, however, the fact that Forest officials have in some instances been resorting on their own authority to confiscation of produce cut in contravention of rules. This of course was not intended, and no action should be taken under Clause 7 of Section 124-A of the Land Revenue Act without a definite order of the Deputy Commissioner given in a specific case.

Very few cases have come to light during the year in which tenants have been denied their rights of *nistar*, but in all such a notification has issued under Section 123 of the Land Revenue Act for the enforcement of the conditions embodied in the village *wajib-ul-arz*. Cases having come to notice in which denial of *nistar* in Wards' Estates was traced to the inability of the Deputy Commissioner controlling the estate to deal with local facts, orders were passed for notifying under this section the forests of all villages situate in one district, but managed by the Court of Wards of another. This enables the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the evil occurs to remedy it without reference to the management of the estate. The necessity of the Court of Wards setting a good example to the landlord classes cannot apparently be too often insisted on.

11. On the head of afforesting operations there is not much to be said. The management of the Fuel and Fodder reserves which were established in Sambalpur at the recent settlement, has been vested in the Revenue Department, and grazing has been stopped in all blocks with one exception.

The acquisition of the plots of *bhata* land in Raipur and Bilaspur is now making progress, and a system of protecting them has been provisionally sanctioned.

The conservation of the Telinkheri hills in the vicinity of Nagpur is well reported of, and the Director is about to make an experiment in the growth of trees and bushes.

12. The number of crop experiments, the decrease of which from 627 to 401 formed the subject of adverse comment last year, has this year risen to 678. To this satisfactory result both the Revenue and Settlement Departments have contributed, but it is no doubt in a measure due to the increase in the number of Settlement Officers. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, however, expresses an apprehension whether Deputy Commissioners have not too freely utilized the agency of Tahsildars in these experiments. The importance of these experiments can hardly now be over-estimated, as the system of soil valuation sanctioned for the Provinces depends so largely upon the results attained; and their value depends entirely, as pointed out by Mr. Fuller, on the judgment exercised by the experimenter in selecting the crop for cutting. These considerations have been recently recognized and have found expression in the amendment of the rules regarding experimental crop cuttings (*vide* Revenue Book Circular III—34), in accordance with which Tahsildars will in future be but rarely employed on this duty, and the experiments will not ordinarily be conducted by officers of lower rank than an Extra-Assistant Commissioner or an Assistant Settlement Officer. Attention has also been invited to the paramount necessity of exercising care in selecting crops which are typical and representative of a large area, while random cuttings have been discountenanced. The promised review by the Director of the results of the past few years' experiments is awaited with interest.

Statement E.

13. *General health*.—In the Chhattisgarh Division the year is said to have been exceedingly unhealthy. Cholera of a virulent type raged, and the death-rate was in many cases exceptionally high. Fever was also very prevalent. In the other Divisions, apart from a certain amount of sporadic cholera which lingered long, the conditions were not abnormal; and in most districts, with the

exception of Seoni and Mandla, the mortality does not seem to have been great. On the contrary, the Commissioner, Nerbudda, declares the season a comparatively healthy one in his Division.

Small-pox would seem to have been less prevalent than usual in most districts.

14. *Cattle disease*.—There are no figures at present available whereby the mortality of cattle from year to year can be judged of, and the information which is annually furnished by Deputy Commissioners is in the main mere guess-work. When, however, patwaris have settled down in their circles and the newly issued instructions (Revenue Book Circular I—67) regarding the registration of village live-stock are given effect to, a more solid basis for statistical information on this subject will be forthcoming.

The reports indicate that though cattle disease of the ordinary types existed in most districts, the mortality from disease was not excessive. In Wardha the cattle are said to have suffered from insufficiency of their usual fodder (karbi), owing to the failure of the juari crop in the previous year, while in the plateau districts of Seoni and Chhindwara the majority of deaths are reported to have resulted from scarcity of grass and water during the hot season. That the year was not unusually unhealthy throughout the Provinces is also attested by the following comparison of the weight of hides exported during the last quinquennial period :—

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
49,389	44,451	53,413	40,326	31,078

On the 11th June a destructive cyclonic storm which swept across the north of the Mandla district caused the death of 21,000 cattle, of which two-thirds belonged to local cultivators. Some pecuniary assistance was afforded to the sufferers in the shape of agricultural loans, but the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture is able to state from personal observation that the resources of the people were not crippled thereby, and that not an acre of land appears to have fallen out of cultivation in consequence. He argues therefrom that the stock of cattle in tracts where grazing in forest lands is available far exceeds the requirements of the country, and in this view the Chief Commissioner concurs. Indeed Sir Antony MacDonnell believes that even in tracts where extensive grazing is not procurable the number of cattle is far above strict economical requirements. The Chief Commissioner is gratified to learn that the effects of the disaster did not dislocate agricultural operations.

15. The veterinary dispensaries established at Nagpur and Raipur have done fairly well during the year. That at Raipur has benefited from the fostering care of the Commissioner of the Division (Mr. Fraser), who has striven to systematize the touring work of the Veterinary Inspector. The Chief Commissioner trusts that the transfer of the Nagpur dispensary to the charge of the district authorities—a step which has recently been resolved upon—will increase its utility. It is obvious that the Inspector can be more effectively controlled by the

district and divisional authorities than by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who is, under existing arrangements, absent from Nagpur for so large a portion of the year.

A Superintendent has now been appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, whose services will be shared between these Provinces and the Berars. It has been decided that the Superintendent should work in subordination to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, an arrangement which is in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Government of India, and promises to render his labours of much greater benefit than would otherwise be the case.

16. *Prices and trade.*—The year was characterized by a marked rise in the prices of agricultural produce. The short outturn of most crops was the immediate cause of this. The price of rice in Chhattisgarh and the Wain-ganga districts was increased partly by short supplies due to the failure of the rabi crops, but mainly owing to the brisk export trade. Fortunately the demand for export of food grain in the other parts of the Provinces fell off perceptibly, so that despite the poor character of the harvest, the people suffered far less than was at one time apprehended. The abnormal pitch which the prices of juari, kodo and kutki—the staple food grains of the poorer classes—reached during the hot weather in the Satpura districts and the Nagpur country entailed considerable hardship. In the case of cotton, though the crop was a very bad one, a contraction in demand occasioned a fall in value. The exports from Nimar, however, maintained their average level, but the cotton growers of Wardha and Nagpur experienced a loss in their average receipts of three years, which has been estimated to amount to 11 lakhs of rupees.

17. The report on the Rail-borne traffic for the year ending the 31st March 1892 shows that the trade during that period breaks all previous records. The value of the goods exported is stated to have exceeded by nearly a crore and a half the largest previous figure, and in bulk apart from value the traffic was a fifth larger than that of any previous year. The most striking points were the decline in the export of cotton and the very large increase in the export of rice. The wheat trade, though exceeding that of the two previous years, was about normal. The traffic in linseed greatly expanded while that of til declined. The development took place mainly in the Chhattisgarh Division where the exports of rice, wheat and linseed exceeded those of any previous year by over 75 lakhs of rupees.

It is stated in the report above quoted that the opening of through communication between Chhattisgarh and Calcutta has had little or no influence on the direction of the wheat trade—the bulk of which commodity still finds its way to Bombay. A leading feature of the year is, however, the trade in rice, which has sprung up between Chhattisgarh and the North-Western Provinces along the Bilaspur-Kutni branch.

18. *Condition of the agricultural classes*—The rise of prices adverted to in a previous paragraph compensated the agriculturists in a measure for the deficiency of their crops. Still there was some depression. But this even in the Nagpur country never reached anything touching distress. In the tracts of Wardha and Chanda and in Betul, which were said to have suffered most, the commencement of road work showed that there was no want of food.

The hill people of the Satpuras and the jungle tribes of Sironcha suffered in the one case from the failure of kodo-kutki, in the other from destructive

floods. The aboriginal population at the best of times lives largely on jungle produce; and last year they eked out the deficiencies in the food grain crops by "roots and fruits varied occasionally with pounded mango kernels, and a few mohwa flowers." The Administration did what it could by opening a number of forest blocks in these tracts for free picking of mohwa, a concession which is reported to have been much appreciated, especially as many malguzars were equally considerate.

19. The figures embodied in this statement are becoming more accurate from year to year, but they will not serve for some years to illustrate or call attention to any transfers of land from one class to another, which may be taking place. The reports submitted by Settlement Officers, contrasting as they do the figures of the present with those of the past settlements, are more instructive in this respect. A perusal of these reports has confirmed the impression previously created in the Chief Commissioner's mind, that the area held in absolute occupancy right in these Provinces, is declining somewhat rapidly, while the provisions of the Tenancy Act regarding the acquisition of occupancy right are practically a dead letter. This matter which was touched on in paragraph 48 of last year's report, and is alluded to in Part V of this review, has not ceased to engage Sir Antony MacDonnell's attention, and he is now about to address the Government of India regarding it.

Statement G.

The relations existing between landlord and tenant throughout the Provinces are on the whole good, but some cases recently brought to notice by Settlement Officers of landlords virtually disregarding their rents and converting their villages into fields for grain speculation, afford matter for serious reflection. The Chief Commissioner recently dwelt upon this subject in the Darbar held at Jubbulpore, and pointed out that cases had come before him in which the relations between malguzar and ryot were not those of landlord and tenant as commonly understood, but such as might prevail between the usurer and his creditor. The opportunity was then taken of explaining what were the true and legitimate assets of the landlord, and the system under which money or grain was lent to tenants at exorbitant rates of compound interest—whereby the tenants were immeshed in such endless embarrassments that at each harvest they were practically bound to hand over the entire produce to the landlord—was pointed out as contravening the object with which proprietary rights were conferred. The Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Nagpur are now engaged in examining some cases of the sort which have come to light, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that through their mediation a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at.

The Chief Commissioner having noticed that villages in the north of the Provinces had seriously deteriorated in the past owing to extensive damage caused to rabi crops by hail, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture was requested to draw up a simple and workable system under which suspensions of rent and revenue could be granted on the occurrence of such disasters. The rules on the subject have since received the Chief Commissioner's sanction, and were circulated under cover of Revenue Book Circular No. III—33. The grant of such relief is thus accepted as one of the regular incidents of Revenue administration in these Provinces, and it is trusted that the rules will prove of benefit both to malguzars and ryots. It has been pointed out that any relief which is granted by Government to the malguzar can be made conditional on suspension of rent being conceded to the ryots and liable to revocation if rents are collected; but the

law as it at present stands does not give Government the power to suspend rent, although under clause (a) of Section 73 of the Tenancy Act, the Civil Courts can if Government suspends its claim for revenue adjust its decree to the equities of the case. In this respect the Chief Commissioner considers that the provisions of the Act are deficient, and the expediency of revising them on the lines of Section 23 of the North-Western Provinces Act, XII of 1881, which gives power to remit or suspend payment of rent when payment of revenue is suspended, will not be lost sight of when the question of amending the Act comes up.

The reduction of excessive rents in Court of Wards villages has made progress in Narsinghpur, but in Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad the matter seems to have been left entirely to the Settlement Officers.

20. *Government loans.*—The action taken under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts is reviewed by financial years, and anything but a brief summary would be out of place here. The results attained in the year ending 31st March 1892 were disappointing; the amounts advanced under both Acts having declined from Rs. 1,28,633 to Rs. 96,975. The provincial allotment was two lakhs, and as the reports show that the people are ready enough to accept the assistance proffered by Government, the only explanation lies in the fact that individual Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners have shown a lack of interest in this important part of their duties.

Since March, however, there has been a considerable awakening of interest, and up to December last no less than Rs. 1,89,877 had been advanced out of an allotment of two and a half lakhs. In the Nagpur country there has been keen competition for these loans, owing doubtless to the unfavourable character of the season; and the Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, had recently, in asking for more funds, to report that owing to the exhaustion of his allotment, some 900 applications under the Agriculturists Loans Act were held in abeyance. Other evidence is not wanting of more sustained interest, and the Chief Commissioner acknowledges the excellent arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner of Mandla for the distribution of loans to those persons whose cattle perished in the destructive cyclone alluded to in paragraph 14 above.

Another satisfactory feature is the grant of loans by Court of Wards estates, which system is gradually being extended. A sum of Rs. 17,575 was recently advanced by the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur from the funds of the Bhonsla and Sausthanik estates, and the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, has also taken action in this direction. In Saugor Rs. 22,440 has been invested in the purchase of seed grain for advancing to the tenants of the Dhana Estate. If this policy were pursued in all solvent estates throughout the Provinces, the amounts taken along with the allotment made by the Supreme Government would reach a really substantial figure, and would doubtless conduce at an early date to the reduction of the excessive rates of interest for agricultural loans which *Mahajuns* charge.

21. *Distribution of Sanads for Improvements.*—The number of sanads granted this year is 411, Seoni leading the way as last year with 198. On the whole the matter has received a fair amount of attention in 8 or 10 districts, and even in Chhattisgarh, where no certificates have been given out during the year under report, the Commissioner's remarks show that he has not lost sight of the

subject. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture writes—"I attach very great importance to the distribution of these certificates as a means of encouraging land improvement, and my opinion is borne out by reports from Seoni and Nimar, where the system has begun to exert a most satisfactory effect. * * * Like many other beneficial measures of Government, the grant of these certificates needs forcing at the outset, and it is a mistake to insist on over-elaborate enquiries, as I think has been done in some districts."

These views commend themselves to the Chief Commissioner, who is gratified to learn that the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, has recognized the necessity of presenting sanads without waiting for applications. It was stated last year that improvements had been made in the Raipur District, and Mr. Fuller, who recently marched through the district, vouches for the fact that the embankment of black soil land for *rabi* crops is steadily gaining ground in this district. In spite of this, no certificates have been given, which fact of itself indicates the necessity of measures such as are contemplated by Mr. Fraser. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner of Jubbulpore, that the Court of Wards might in many districts do much more in the direction of improving land by embankment, and that the results of such an example would stimulate malguzars to do more than they now as a rule do for the improvement of their estates.

II.—VILLAGE RECORDS.

22. The rates of patwari cess payable by malguzars and tenants have been revised by the Settlement Department in the Damoh and Jubbulpore Districts, and the Administration has been able to fix the malguzari rate lower than that hitherto paid, owing to the increment accruing from the revision of the jamas upon which the cess is based.

The opportunity has been taken to effect a few changes of minor importance in patwari circles in these districts. In Bhandara three new circles have been constituted in the zamindaris, while in Nimar four circles have been absorbed.

In the zamindari estates of the Chanda District, where little was done in previous years, pending the receipt of the Government of India's orders on the memorial of the zamindars, the patwaris have been set to work under the supervision of a special Inspector. The Chief Commissioner notes with satisfaction that the only proprietary areas in these Provinces to which the patwari system has not yet been extended are the jagirs of the Hoshangabad and Chhindwara Districts. The approaching Settlement of these zamindaris will afford a good opportunity for bringing the arrangements within them into line with those of the rest of the Provinces.

23. It is explained in the Administration Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture that the "bijasar" system, under which annual papers have been prepared during recent years for the wild and backward tracts in zamindaris on the basis of sved capacity, has not proved very satisfactory, and the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture has tentatively started a rough system of measurement for these areas by means of the base line and offset system.

The results of this new departure will be watched with interest, as it is desirable to have as accurate agrarian records as possible, even for tracts where the cultivation is of shifting type and would not repay the cost of survey.

24. In 12 out of the 18 districts patwaris have been engaged on survey or work preliminary to Settlement, and in only 6 districts has the staff been employed on their ordinary duties, under the Deputy Commissioner's control. In districts under Settlement, however, every effort has been made to ensure the preparation of village papers by those patwaris whose circles lie in a portion of the district previously assessed or to which the operations of the Settlement Officer have not yet extended. Under these circumstances it is somewhat difficult to gauge the results of the year. This much, however, seems apparent, that some improvement has been effected in most of those districts where the preparation of annual village papers has absorbed the patwari's undivided attention. The results in Chhattisgarh were stated in last year's review to be disappointing, but some allowance had to be made for the calls of the census.

This year, however, the Director is able to report that fair punctuality has been observed in Raipur in filing the annual village papers, while in the other districts certain unsatisfactory delays have been permitted to occur. In this connection there is still much room for improvement, and this can only be attained by the sustained and detailed attention of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of Divisions, as was insisted on in last year's review, and upon which too much stress cannot be laid.

25. In the amended rules* for the superior Land Record staff, provision has been made for the submission by Inspectors of monthly progress reports. These reports have been prescribed by the Director owing to the success attained from the adoption of a similar system in connection with Settlement work. These returns will be consolidated into a District return by the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, and they should prove, if properly used, an admirable instrument in the hands of Deputy Commissioners for controlling the work of each Inspector and ensuring due punctuality. It will not suffice for Deputy Commissioners to merely forward these returns, as the Chief Commissioner learns has been too often the practice in the past; but it will now devolve upon them to carefully analyse the contents, and record such remarks and orders as may seem called for before submission to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. No better means could well be devised for bringing home to the district authorities their responsibilities in connection with the control of the Land Record staff, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that this will be recognized and acted on.

26. The enforcement of patwaris' residence has been systematically dealt with in most districts, and the preparation of Residence Registers has borne fruit in districts where they have been started. As remarked in previous years, not much can be expected in those districts in which survey or settlement operations are still in progress; but the preparation of these registers should not be delayed, as it is most essential that a basis for immediate action should exist, when the survey of a circle is complete or its re-assessment has been effected. In this view the Chief Commissioner regrets to notice that insufficient attention has been paid to this matter, in Bhandara, Wardha, Nagpur and Bilaspur, and no time should be lost in making good the omission.

Satisfactory progress has been made in enforcing residence in all districts where patwaris have reverted to their ordinary duties, except Sambalpur, where the matter must continue to engage the Deputy Commissioner's attention. The

percentages of resident patwaris in Bilaspur and Raipur are, if correct, very satisfactory, having regard to the method of recruitment of the staff and its recent creation.

27. The check of patwaris' papers by Inspectors appears to have attained a fair standard in most districts, but the amount of testing effected by District Superintendents of Land Records and their Assistants is reported decidedly inadequate in Seoni and Sambalpur. The part borne by Tahsildars, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners is most unsatisfactory. In Circular letter No. 1898, dated the 11th June 1892, attention was invited to the remarks of the Chief Commissioner on this head in paragraph 25 of last year's review on the Land Revenue Administration, and it was clearly pointed out that the appointment of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records by no means relieved Tahsildars of the duty of checking patwari papers, but that their work in this connection, as returned annually in Statement H, would be carefully watched. These orders doubtless issued too late to produce any effect in the year now under report, but the Chief Commissioner will look for substantial improvement in this respect in the current year. He gathers from a perusal of the tour diaries that reach him from time to time that more is now being done in this direction than in past years. It will for the present suffice to invite the attention of all concerned to the remarks on this subject embodied in paragraph 7 of the Director's report, and to say that the Chief Commissioner fully concurs in the views expressed therein.

The orders of the 11th June above alluded to were supplemented by the issue of Circular letter No. 3853 of the 14th October 1892, enjoining the expediency of associating the District staff as far as possible in the work of inspection in districts still under settlement, and laying down a few simple rules for the guidance of District and Settlement Officers. The necessity of these orders was made apparent by the partial dislocation of arrangements which had been experienced on the departure of the Settlement Officer from districts the settlement of which had been completed. The Chief Commissioner trusts that the instructions which have now issued will render the transition less sudden, and by keeping the District Officers more in touch with the Land Record staff and familiarising them with the work of inspection, enable them more readily to assume control when the Settlement Officer is withdrawn.

In the new rules which have just issued an attempt has been made to define clearly the position of the Tahsildars in regard to the Revenue Book Cir. No. II—17. Land Record staff, and it has been laid down that the subordination of Revenue Inspectors to the Tahsildar should be carefully maintained in all matters of executive administration; but that in purely statistical work, the Inspector should work under and correspond direct with the Superintendent of Land Records. It has, moreover, been categorically stated that the Tahsildar will be held responsible for the working of the Land Record staff of his tahsil. No scope, therefore, for misconception of the views of the Administration should now exist on this subject.

28. The rules regarding the check of jamabandis by the Kanungos have been honoured more in the breach than in the observance, and the Chief Commissioner notices with displeasure that even where effected, the test applied was of a most superficial description. The omission to check is alleged to be partially due to the unpunctuality with which papers were filed—a matter which

should be rectified as patwaris become more cognizant of their duties. The Chief Commissioner invites the attention of all Commissioners to this duty which devolves upon Kanungos, and requests them to call for periodical returns from all Tahsils of their Divisions and see that the orders on the subject are properly observed.

The representations made by the Director with a view to increase the efficiency of Kanungos are under consideration, and enquiries are being made as to the extent to which these posts are hereditary throughout the Provinces.

29. The instructions contained in Revenue Book Circulars I-58 and I-63, disqualifying landholding patwaris for their appointment and prohibiting money-lending or extensive transactions in cultivation, have been attended to in most districts. In several districts it has been necessary to dispense with the services of a few patwaris who declined to sever their interest with cultivation.

The enquiries made in connection with this matter by the Settlement Officer, Wardha, disclose rather a serious state of indebtedness on the part of the staff of that district, and the necessity of transferring those whose employment in their present circles is open to objections is engaging attention.

30. The Chief Commissioner regards the proper maintenance of Receipt Books as a matter of great importance, and he is glad to observe that matters have improved considerably since the issue of orders on the subject by the Director. During the course of the year satisfactory testimony has been received as to the utility of these Receipt Books from various quarters.

31. The village Note Books prescribed in Revenue Book Circular VI—42 have been introduced during the year into the marginally noted districts. They will shortly be brought into use in all districts of the Provinces on the close of the settlement survey. These books promise to be of considerable administrative utility, especially in matters of sanitation, where it is all-important to have on record in a handy form on the spot, the sources of the drinking water-supply, as also the remarks of successive Inspecting Officers in regard to sanitation. In this way alone can progressive improvement be assured.

Saogor.	Nimar.
Damoh.	Chhindwara.
Jubbulpore.	Wardha.
Seoni.	Raipur.
Narsinghpur.	Bilaspur.
Hoshangabad.	Sambalpur.

It is gathered, however, from recent tour diaries that the initial entries have in some districts been wrongly made. This matter should not be lost sight of by District and Police officers. They should carefully instruct their Kanungos and Police moharirs, and closely watch the entries made, especially at the outset, until they are satisfied that their subordinates fully understand what is required.

III.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

32. The Provincial demand on account of land revenue amounted to 61½ lakhs approximately in 1883-84, and in 1887-88 it stood at almost the same figure. During the ensuing three years the increment derived from the revision of assessment in those parts of the Provinces which had been settled for

20 years, *i. e.*, the Chhattisgarh Division, Mandla and certain pergunnals in Chanda, amounted to close on 6 lakhs of rupees. Last year there was a slight decline of merely nominal character, owing to the transfer of the zamindari forest takolis to the fluctuating kistbandi of revenue not on the roll. This year the increase shown is small, but the effect of the operations in connection with the revision of assessment in the districts settled for 30 years will soon begin to be felt, as the work of announcing the revised jamas is now being prosecuted in the Jubbulpore and Damoh districts, and will shortly commence in Nagpur, Wardha and other districts. Hitherto the increases promised in the forecast of Revenue increments have punctually accrued.

33. The progress of the land revenue demand during the last three years is indicated by the following figures:—

	1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue on the kist bandi ...	67,34,218	2	4	67,30,850	4	3	67,34,090	8	7
Increase over that for preceding year ...	1,75,142	6	5	—3,367	14	1	3,240	4	4

The figure now given for 1891-92 exceeds that entered in last year's report, mainly owing to the increment of Rs. 15,959-13-9 which accrued from the revision of the jamas in the Bijeraghogarah Pergunnah of the Jubbulpore District not being known at the time the report was written.

The total additions to the kistbandi during the year aggregate Rs. 6,422-13-6, while the decrease amounts to Rs. 3,182-9-2, giving a net increment of Rs. 3,240-4-4.

The main part of the increase, *viz.*, Rs. 3,449-9-7, is due to lapse or redemption of revenue-free tenures, the largest contributors being the Raipur and Jubbulpore districts.

In the Chhattisgarh Division a sum of Rs. 2,616 has accrued by transfer of the excess of the special patwari contribution fixed for certain zamindaris at the recent revision, over what a 6 per cent. would yield, and this step was necessitated by the insertion in the Land Revenue Act in 1889 of Section 146-A, and was justified in view of the fact that in fixing the land revenue takoli of these zamindaris, regard was paid to the amount of these special Patwari contributions.

34. There is a small decrease in two districts under the head revenue-free grants. In Nagpur this is due to the jama of a muai pot being, through inadvertence, twice brought on the kistbandi, and in Sambalpur to the remission of revenue on certain lands granted by way of remuneration to village service tenants.

By Government appropriation there is a reduction of Rs. 583-2-3 in the demand, but the largest decrease is under the head of revision of assessment, the principal items being shown against Saugor, Chanda and Balaghat.

In all three cases the decrease is quite nominal, *i. e.*, a mere transfer of the income to the fluctuating kistbandi on orders issuing for the ryotwari settlement of various lease-lapsed villages or clearance lease plots over which the lessees had failed, under the terms of the rules, to acquire proprietary rights.

The item of Rs. 275 shown in column 12 of Statement I is likewise a simple change of classification, the Forest takolis of the Chanda Zamindaris having been removed under recent orders to the category of "Land Revenue not on the Roll."

35. The net demand for the year including cesses, but exclusive of advance payments made in the previous year, was—

	Rs.	s.	p.
On current account	...	72,24,013	2 8
On arrear account	...	3,671	12 6
Total	...	72,27,684	15 2

Of the arrear balance, Rs. 2,905-3-1 were collected. The only districts against which outstandings are shown are Saugor, Nimar, Jubbulpore and Chanda. The arrear due in the latter district has been recovered, since the close of the year, from a third party to whom the estate of the defaulting proprietor has been foreclosed; while in Jubbulpore the sum shown as recoverable in column 12 of Statement II-A has likewise been realized, the remainder, a nominal due, being struck off along with the small balances in Saugor and Nimar, which proved irrecoverable.

The collections on account of current year's account amounted to Rs. 71,94,743-5-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,269-13-2, of which Rs. 542-0-2 is classified as nominal and the balance is in train of liquidation. In 11 districts the revenue was practically collected in full, the balances in Nimar and Chhindwara being nominal; while that in Hoshangabad—(only Rs. 5, which has since been collected)—is quite insignificant.

The ease and completeness with which the demand has been collected in the three Chhattisgarh districts and Mandla* furnish satisfactory testimony of the moderation of the Revenue Settlement recently effected in these districts and of the success with which very substantial increments have been equably distributed, so that the burthen sits lightly on the people, even in years of a partial failure of the crops. The districts in which the largest sums are shown as outstanding are Saugor, Chanda, Wardha, Damoh and Jubbulpore.

In the last-named district the arrear is due from Thakur Chait Singh, of Sundarpur, the habitual defaulter who was mentioned in last year's review, and who is now so hopelessly involved that he will probably lose his estate. In Saugor and Damoh the marginally-noted suspensions of revenue were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in villages where the crops suffered seriously from hail, and the collection of these sums has been distributed over one or two seasons in accordance with the extent of the loss suffered in each village. The arrears outstanding in Chanda, most of which have since been realized,

	Rs.	s.	p.
Damoh	...	787	12 0
Saugor	...	18,666	4 4

accrued in the Mul and Sironcha Tahsils, *i. e.*, the portions of the district which suffered most damage from the floods alluded to in a previous paragraph of this report, and time was allowed to some malguzars who were unable to collect their rents punctually on this account. A similar indulgence was conceded to some proprietors of the Wardha District, where all the staple crops failed to a greater extent than in any other district.

The percentage of the balance, exclusive of what is entirely nominal, is '39, a figure much higher than in the three previous years, when it ranged between '03 and '09. But if the amounts suspended under sanction be excluded from the calculation, the amount outstanding is wonderfully small considering the unfavourable character of the season.

36. The advance collections amount to Rs. 5,031-11-6, a sum in excess of that so levied in previous years, in spite of the instructions conveyed in this Administration's Circular letter No. 5322-S-43, dated the 4th December 1891. It is, however, manifest from the Divisional and District reports that attempts have been made to discourage these collections, and in Chhattisgarh, where the sum so collected is largest, the Commissioner states that the payments are purely voluntary. The Chief Commissioner, however, desires that this important matter should continue to engage the earnest attention of all Deputy Commissioners, and that the action of Tahsildars in this connection should be watched. Sir A. MacDonnell trusts that in next year's report the sums so collected will show a substantial decline. The sum so collected in Hoshangabad, which has stood untraced for several years in spite of continued efforts, should now be credited to Government.

37. *Land Revenue not on the Roll (Fluctuating demand)—Statement II-B.*—The revenue demand under this head consists for the most part of demands from ryots holding direct from Government, but the revenue from lapsed and resumed muafi and malik-makbuza escheats prior to being brought on the roll are likewise included, as also the triennially fixed takolis payable by zamindari estates.

The demand and collections for the year under review are compared below with those of the two preceding years:—

	1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Arrear demand	22,247	11	0	6,954	1	11	6,783	1	3
Collections	20,838	10	5	5,111	13	8	5,142	7	9
Balance	1,409	0	7	1,842	4	3	1,640	9	6
Net current demand ...	1,12,574	14	4	1,54,538	6	6	2,19,185	10	1
Collections	1,06,576	15	9	1,47,645	9	10	2,06,876	8	10
Balance	5,997	14	7	6,892	12	8	12,309	1	3

The annual demand has then almost doubled during the past two years, but much of the addition is merely apparent. The large increase of Rs. 32,000 odd

which has accrued in Chhattisgarh is almost entirely nominal, being due to the classification of zamindari forest takolis under this head of revenue (*vide* paragraph 28 of last year's Resolution). The apparent expansion of revenue in Chanda and Balaghat is attributable mainly to the same cause, though in the latter district the ryotwari settlement of some lease-lapsed villages has contributed. The demand in Bhandara is swollen by the inclusion of a sum representing the net profits of temporary management by Government of the forest mahals, the settlement of which was refused by the zamindars.

The only district in which there is considerable expansion of revenue of a real and permanent character is Hoshangabad, where the allotment of land in the villages excised from the forest ryotwari settlement in the Charwa tract, has progressed satisfactorily. The demand in this tract has now reached the substantial figure of Rs. 60,000.

The small increases in Seoni and Mandla are apparently due to the extension of patch cultivation.

The only district in which there is a noticeable falling off is Nagpur, where the demand of the previous year was abnormally swollen by the resumption of a great number of revenue assignments, which have since been brought on the roll.

38. In last year's report the Chief Commissioner had reason to animadvert on the largeness of the outstanding balance, which amounted to Rs. 6,892, and was attributable in the main to the laxity of Tahsil officials. This year the arrear balance on current account exceeds Rs. 12,000. The bulk has accrued in the Mandla and Hoshangabad districts, which together contribute half the Provincial demand on fluctuating account. The character of the season is in a measure accountable for these somewhat unsatisfactory results, and it undoubtedly tried the resources of newly-settled ryots. It appears, however, from a report recently received from the Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad, who is now in charge of the ryotwari tract, that pressure to withhold their rents was being brought to bear upon the ryots by the malguzars of neighbouring villages, with the object of discrediting the ryotwari settlement and inducing a belief that the rates were excessive, in the hope that thereby the coming malguzari settlement would be influenced. The necessary steps have been taken to combat this combination. At the same time care has been taken to treat these ryots indulgently, who have really suffered from the bad seasons; and in all *bond fide* cases suspensions have been granted.

Of the balance in Mandla a portion has, the Deputy Commissioner explains, been collected by the Forest Department, who nominally controlled much of the patch cultivation until the issue of Resolution No. $\frac{804}{1-22-9}$ of 12th March 1892; while for the rest, the delay in obtaining orders in regard to the management of these areas retarded the preparation of the kistbandi* payable. The Chief Commissioner does not consider this explanation very satisfactory, and he now desires that no time may be lost in ascertaining what sums are really due, and in collecting the outstanding balance.

* Revenue Book Circular VI-34.

39. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue Statement II-C.*—The demand and collections of the past three years are contrasted below :—

	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Arrear demand	1,629	3 8	2,482	8 6	1,387	9 6
Collections	1,501	15 8	2,466	1 3	1,367	4 0
Balance	127	4 0	16	7 3	20	5 6
Net current demand	44,241	2 2	39,587	15 3	72,749	2 8
Collections	40,561	2 5	37,792	4 7	70,516	3 8
Balance	3,679	15 9	1,795	10 8	2,232	15 0

The revenue under this head, which declined somewhat last year, has well-nigh doubled in the year under report. But the receipts have been swollen by one or two unusual items. In Saugor a sum of Rs. 18,675 accrued from the capitalization of the abatement of land revenue assessed on land acquired for the Indian Midland Railway (Revenue Book Circular No. VI-25); while in Hoshangabad a fine of Rs. 10,000 was realized from the Raja of Makrai for having broken the terms of his fealty bond in levying transit dues in the Feudatory State. If these items be eliminated, the receipts amount to Rs. 42,000, a figure slightly in excess of that of 1889-90. The increase appears to fall mainly under the head of "Mines and quarries," and to be due in a measure to the levy of royalty on stone and ballast required for the maintenance and extension of railway lines. Of the balance a considerable portion is nominal, while much has been collected since the close of the year.

40. *Coercive processes.*—In the appended table the extent to which it was necessary to use pressure to collect the revenue in each of the last two years is contrasted :—

Processes.	Jubbulpore Division.		Nerbudda Division.		Nagpur Division.		Chhattisgarh Division.		Total.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Notices of demand issued	52	54	176	167	298	563	145	210	671	394
Defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Head-quarters	63	19	8	8	47	66	179	430	292	523
Defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jails ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	3	1
Attachments of moveable property ordered	427	427	1,074	786	1,109	962	205	635	2,885	2,880
Attachments of moveable property effected	39	27	26	168	48	93	23	5	141	293
Sales of moveable property effected	4	3	...	1	4	11	...	...	8	15

On the whole more coercive processes were required than in the previous year, the explanation of which is to be found in the character of the season. This fact is indicated by the larger number of notices of demand—a species of process prescribed for payees who ordinarily observe due punctuality. Though the number of attachments of moveable property ordered hardly varied, there was a decided increase in the number effected. The total sales, however, amounted to only 15 throughout the Provinces, of which 11 took place in the Nagpur Division. The number of warrants of arrest shown to have issued in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts was unusually large, but it is explained that the majority of these only nominally issued, for the arrears were paid before it was found actually necessary to arrest the defaulters. The prolonged existence of cholera throughout the hot weather and rainy season is alleged to have interfered with the punctuality in payment of revenue by discouraging the people from journeying to tahsils or head-quarters. Even when these various points are taken into consideration, the Chief Commissioner is not satisfied that the most appropriate processes were used, and he desires that the Commissioner will invite the attention of all Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars in his Division to the instructions embodied in Revenue Book Circular No. VI-24, which lay down that the issue of a warrant of arrest is as a rule only appropriate in the case of a *malguzar* who is a habitual defaulter, not from lack of means, but from carelessness or contumacy.

41. During the course of the year the Chief Commissioner has examined carefully the system of land revenue accounts and the control maintained over that system by Revenue officers. He found it defective in two respects: (1) the preparation of the *kistbandi* by Tahsildars; (2) the want of information in the Commissioner's Office of the revenue condition of his charge. As to the first point Sir A. MacDonnell is of opinion that it is a wrong principle and one that in commercial circles would not be tolerated—that a subordinate servant should both state and recover the demand. Instances are not infrequently cropping up in which Government has lost revenue owing to the preparation of *kistbandis* being left entirely in the hands of Tahsildars. Orders have recently issued for the preparation of the *kistbandis* at the head-quarters of the district and under the Deputy Commissioner's supervision and on his responsibility. Furthermore arrangements have been made whereby Commissioners will be supplied with a basis for compiling, as years go on, a complete fiscal history of each *mahal*, the revenue of which is borne on the fixed *kistbandi*. The Chief Commissioner trusts that these changes will enable Commissioners to maintain a more efficient control than hitherto over the variations of the fixed demand and render their check of the *tauzis*, or statements of demand, collections and balances, more satisfactory and less nominal than in the past.

42. The system of revenue and rent money-orders which was introduced tentatively into certain selected districts has proved fairly popular, and the facilities thus afforded have been appreciated. Though the results are not yet very great, they have been held to be sufficient to justify the permanent introduction of the system and its extension to all districts of the Provinces. It is desirable that Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners should watch the working of the system in its infancy. In communication with the Postal authorities they should not only endeavour to remove any obstacles which may impede its progress, but should not hesitate to suggest any improvements in detail which experience may dictate.

IV.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

43. *Settlement of lapsed assignments of Revenue.*—These operations added Rs. 3,449-7-7 to the revenue, a sum much smaller than last year, when a large number of service grants, which had been erroneously treated in the previous settlement of the Nagpur District, were resumed. The reports show that the provisions of Revenue Book Circular VI-37 have been duly observed, and there is evidently much greater promptitude in bringing lapses to notice now than there used to be. There has moreover been no appreciable delay in reporting cases that are settled, and in this respect there has been great improvement during the course of the year.

From Mandla a suggestion emanates that all muafis should on the 1st October be brought on the revenue business statement and shown as pending until they have been duly verified, the object in view being to provide a still further safeguard against the neglect of the annual enquiry regarding each individual revenue-free grant. The Chief Commissioner would be glad to receive the opinions of Commissioners on this proposal.

From information gathered in the course of his inspections of district offices, Sir A. MacDonnell is convinced that the muafi registers in many districts are incomplete or otherwise defective. The advisability of preparing exhaustive registers and bringing the existing ones up to date has come home to him, and he has resolved to avail himself as far as possible of the progress of Settlement operations to attain this end. Orders have accordingly issued to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on this head, and Commissioners of Divisions have likewise been instructed to supervise these operations in districts not under Settlement.

44. *Re-assessment of Land Revenue.*—The development of Settlement, in contradistinction to Survey, operations has been the main feature of the year. In one shape or another work has been prosecuted in every district of the Province. The completion of the regular Settlements of the three Chhattisgarh districts has been previously reported; one or two matters, however, remained for disposal before the Settlements could be finally wound up. In Sambalpur the question of conferring proprietary right on muafidars has been settled, the sanction of the Government of India having been accorded to the proposals of this Administration. Steps are now being taken to confer rights on the newly-created malguzars and to settle the various other connected questions. The decision of the Government of India was also received in the course of the year, on the question of the grant of sanads to the zamindars of Chhattisgarh. In accordance with these orders a wajib-ul-arz in two parts has now been drawn up on the lines approved by the Government of India, and is now being introduced into all the estates. These various matters are now being adjusted, and the Chief Commissioner will soon be in a position to submit to the Government of India the final Settlement Reports of the three districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur.

45. The work in Damoh has been practically completed and announcement of jamas is now in progress. The difficulty of this task has been enhanced owing to the somewhat long interval which has elapsed since the villages were assessed. Changes naturally occur from year to year; holdings are sub-divided, abandonments and exchanges take place, ordinary rents rise

and fall, and it must unfortunately be added that a great number of ordinary tenants are illegally ejected from year to year. So much indeed is this the case that measures are now being taken to facilitate the legal steps for recovery of possession. The Settlements which are being effected in these Provinces are ryoti to all intents and purposes, and the preparation of correct rent certificates must necessarily entail much extra work when announcement does not follow close on the heels of assessment, as was the case in the Chhattisgarh country. The exigencies, however, of the Provincial Settlement programme, framed with a view that Government should lose as little revenue as possible, necessitated an early start in Damoh and Jubbulpore, several years before the assessments fell in, and the difficulties above alluded to will be experienced in a less degree in the other districts now under Settlement, as announcement will be effected *pari passu* with the framing of the assessments. The Chief Commissioner inspected the work of the officers entrusted with the announcement of rents and jamas during his recent tour. He found matters proceeding smoothly and was on the whole satisfied with the method of procedure. It is a gratifying matter that the revised rents are universally regarded as equitable by the tenants and are being accepted by them without demur. Some malguzars have complained to the Chief Commissioner of the heaviness of the jamas assessed. But Sir A. MacDonnell has so far seen no case of hardship calling for redress.

46. In Jubbulpore matters have during the year been placed in train for announcement, and in many villages the announcements have actually been made since the close of the year without exciting any dissatisfaction. The wajib-ul-arz has been framed, and the necessary verification of certificates has been effected. Very considerable progress has also been made with assessment work, the outturn of the year being estimated to be equivalent to the complete disposal of 900 square miles. The balance left for assessment is small and should be completed with ease during the current year.

These results are decidedly creditable to Khan Bahadur Aulad Husein, C. I. E.

47. The negotiations with malguzars for the reduction of the excessive rents of ordinary tenants have tended to delay the completion of assessment work here as in other districts, but the boon conferred on the rack-rented tenants justifies the time and labour expended. In his review on last year's Revenue administration, the Chief Commissioner alluded to the omission to give the Settlement Officer power to reduce excessive rents, as one of the weak spots in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. This impression is confirmed by the experience gathered from the assessment papers submitted during the past year. In not a few instances have Settlement Officers striven to effect reductions with the consent of the malguzars. Not infrequently the malguzars have agreed, and jamas have been fixed on the basis of reduced assets. There is, however, no means of compelling the malguzars to observe their agreements, and it is understood that in some cases proprietors who had previously agreed have ejected their tenants and enhanced the rents of the holdings,—whereby faith is broken with the ryots, and Government is defrauded in the matter of revenue. Enquiries are now being made and opinions collated as to the advisability of amending clause 3 of Section 54-A of the Tenancy Act, with a view to empowering Settlement Officers to fix fair rents for ordinary tenants, and obviating the evils above mentioned.

48. In Wardha the Settlement Officer has pushed on his operations energetically, and the outturn is decidedly substantial, in spite of the impediments resulting from the necessity of reconciling a large number of discrepancies in the boundaries of adjacent villages. The quality, however, of the soil classification was not at the outset all that could be desired, and the unit rates were not fixed so judiciously as in some districts. These defects have since been corrected by the Settlement Commissioner. In Nagpur, on the contrary, the quality of the work is all that could be desired, and the excellence of Mr. Craddock's reports as also the judicious character of his rent rate and assessment proposals, have been acknowledged by the Chief Commissioner on more than one occasion. While, however, a very considerable area was attested and inspected, and great pains were taken to ensure a correct soil classification, the submission of the Rent-rate Reports was too long delayed, and up to date none of the last season's assessments have reached the Secretariat. The necessity of adhering more closely to his programme should be impressed on the Settlement Officer. In this district the cadastral survey was completed during the course of the year, maps being prepared for 422 square miles and records for a still larger area.

49. Work was newly started during the year in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Saugor and Chhindwara. In the two former districts an excellent start has been made, 516 and 468 villages having been inspected by the respective Settlement Officers, and good progress has been made in the submission of Rate Reports. In Saugor the Settlement Officer has been somewhat hampered owing to his operations extending over three tahsils, which necessitated the preparation of as many preliminary reports before his Rent-rate proposals could be completed. In this district the field operations have been vigorously prosecuted, but the office work is somewhat in arrears. Delay was occasioned in Chhindwara owing to the lamented death of Mr. Dori Lall, and as Mr. Montgomerie did not assume charge of his duties until late in January, it is not surprising that the outturn was less here than in the other districts.

Having regard to the fact that the officers in charge of these four Settlements had little or no previous experience of the practical work of assessment, the Chief Commissioner considers that the results attained are satisfactory.

50. For the reasons explained in paragraph 11 of the report submitted by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, the cost rates of assessment per square mile furnish but a rough indication of the comparative incidence of expenditure. The Chief Commissioner, however, notices the high rate in Saugor and desires the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture to keep a watchful eye on the expenditure in this district.

51. The only districts in which assessments have been completed during the year are Jubbulpore and Nagpur. In the former district the spontaneous increase of assets is very large, and rents have been raised only 5 per cent. above the level found to prevail; while in Nagpur, where the tenants as a rule have held their own to a much greater extent, the corresponding figure is 14 per cent. The percentage of revenue enhancement in Nagpur is far less than in Jubbulpore. This is attributable (1) to the greater extent to which cultivation has increased since settlement in Jubbulpore; (2) to the heavy enhancements exacted in that district by malguzars from tenants during the course of settlement; and (3) to the fact that, whereas the revenue maintained

in the Nagpur country (for the gross revenue was only raised 0·6 per cent. at the time of the last settlement) represented a percentage often exceeding 70 per cent., the assessment of Jubbulpore was below half the actual assets of the day.

The percentage of the assets which is being taken at the settlement in progress in Nagpur is very much less than that taken 30 years ago. This reduction of the percentage trenches of course on the increment which will accrue to Government, but the Chief Commissioner considers that as practically no scope for future development during the currency of settlement now exists—the country being fully cultivated and the bulk of the tenants protected by law against enhancement—it is incumbent on the Administration so to adjust its demands that the revenue may be levied with ease even in years of comparative scarcity.

52. Survey preparatory to assessment was in full swing during the year in the districts of Mandla, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat, while the little that remained to be done in Seoni, Raipur and Nimar was satisfactorily accomplished.

The Mandla District was summarily settled recently to avoid a loss of revenue, but the survey is being prosecuted so as to afford a basis for patwari papers in the future, and introduce as much uniformity as possible into the Land Record arrangements of the Provinces. Chanda is an unwieldy district to manage, the distances are very great, and the fields are small. In spite of unusual difficulties, however, Mr. Dunne has secured a decidedly good outturn. In Betul the patwaris, who were inclined to be troublesome, have been better managed, and the report from this district shows better results than last year. The progress in Balaghat and Bhandara has likewise been satisfactory.

The areas completed in each of the five districts above mentioned, with the cost per square mile in each case, are shown in the appended table :—

Districts.	Square miles surveyed.	Square miles for which records prepared.	Cost per square mile surveyed and recorded.
			Rs. a. p.
Mandla	475	454	40 4 4
Betul	832	767	25 10 6
Chanda	727	659	46 2 11
Bhandara	749	636	40 6 1
Balaghat	435	330	47 1 7

The cost-rate in Betul is peculiarly low when contrasted with the other districts, and the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge deserves credit for the results attained.

53. In the Chhattisgarh Zamindaris survey work has been in progress on the basis of traverses locally prepared in the manner described in paragraph 42 of last year's Resolution. These traverses turned out well, and were effected at a very moderate cost. This is subject for congratulation, for although the local traverse has now been stopped owing to Survey Party No. IX having

become available for the traverse of these areas, and of areas similarly situated in the Chanda Zamindaris, the new system will prove very useful in dealing with areas excised from the Forests for settlement on ryotwari principles. The outturn of survey in Raipur, where ground was broken in the previous year, was good, and in the other districts a fair start was made.

54. The question of excising land from the Government Forests for ryotwari settlement has engaged much attention during the year, and the Administration has lately had an opportunity of explaining its policy in this connection to the Government of India. In the Damoh, Betul, Seoni and Chanda districts some blocks have been selected for eventual disforestation. For Hoshangabad, after an exchange of views between the two departments concerned, an exhaustive scheme of general character has been sketched out, and approved by the Chief Commissioner. The areas to be ultimately transferred to the Revenue Department when an effective demand for the land arises, have been roughly indicated, and it remains now for the two departments working in consultation to effect demarcation after a determination of various matters of detail. In the Mandla District the stage of disforestation in the case of the areas hitherto known as "Patch cultivation" was reached in the previous year. The Revenue Department has since assumed control after demarcation, a survey has been undertaken, and a regular ryotwari settlement is now being prosecuted. During the year under report, rent-rate proposals were submitted by Mr. Scott, the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, for 99 villages, and quite recently the Chief Commissioner has accorded his sanction to the final assessment proposals for this area. The increment of revenue obtained by these operations is very small, but the investigations of the Assistant Settlement Officer have established the fact that the rent-rate paid in these ryotwari villages is already higher than that rendered by ryots of neighbouring malguzari villages of similar character; while the predominance of the poorer soils dictates caution. The Chief Commissioner is moreover confident that lenient treatment at the outset will reap its own reward, in the alacrity with which the unoccupied survey numbers will be taken up. In Balaghat much work of similar character remains to be accomplished in connection with patch cultivation and lease-lapsed villages. Hitherto, however, little but demarcation has been effected, and this is not yet complete.

55. The Charwa tract, in the Hoshangabad District, which is at present the most important of the areas settled ryotwar, has been managed during the year by the Settlement Officer, Mr. Sly, who has submitted an interesting report on its management, and has applied himself with energy to the solution of the various problems which, as a rule, attend any new departure. In the 13 new villages which were surveyed and assessed, good progress has been made in the allotment of new numbers.

The attempt made by the North-Western Provinces' capitalists to bring down cultivators from those Provinces having failed, efforts are now being made to recruit by direct agency, and special concessions have been sanctioned by the Administration on a small scale, with a view to encourage up-country patels to colonize some tracts with ryots from the North-Western Provinces. The result of this experiment will be watched with interest.

56. In the Nimar District the assessment of the 21 villages in the Singhaji waste-land block mentioned in last year's review, as also of 18 villages in

the neighbourhood of Burhanpur, has been concluded in spite of unusual difficulties occasioned by the extreme unhealthiness of the country. Out of 752 survey numbers in Singhaji, 448 have been allotted, whereby a revenue increment of Rs. 8,257 has accrued.

57. The general results of the season's work in the Settlement Department are very satisfactory. An area of 4,169 square miles has been surveyed, and the cadastral survey of the khalsa portion of the Provinces is now drawing to a close. The results achieved in this branch exceed by 6,500 square miles the engagements embodied in the quinquennial contract which expired in March 1892. On the other hand, the outturn of assessment work falls below what was anticipated. This is attributed to the delay entailed by two changes of Settlement Officers in the Jubbulpore District. Various other causes would, however, seem to have contributed, not the least of which was the withdrawal of officers in previous years from the Settlement staff, owing to the attenuation of the Commission. It must, however, be admitted that more is expected now of Settlement Officers in the way of report-writing, and it has been pointed out above how their operations are delayed by their negotiations with malguzars for the reduction of exorbitant rents.

The Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of again thanking the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Fuller, C. I. E., for his sustained and successful control of this most important and onerous Department. Every Settlement Officer without exception has loyally responded to the severe calls made on his devotion and energy. Where all have done so well it would be invidious to mention any name in particular. To every one Sir Antony MacDonnell feels himself indebted for excellent service rendered without regard to personal convenience and under very trying circumstances.

V.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

58. *Proprietary mutations.*—To this matter peculiar interest now attaches in view of the recent Commission to enquire into the indebtedness of agriculturists and proposed legislation on the subject. The statistics of the last three years of the area transferred by sale in each Division, are as follows :—

Division.	Area transferred by sale.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jubbulpore Division ...	137,286	88,317	62,185
Nerbudda Division ...	151,214	92,978	136,024
Nagpur Division ...	81,928	94,373	81,015
Chhattisgarh Division ...	101,220	74,349	84,231
Total ...	471,648	350,017	363,455

The figures of the last two years do not vary much, but are considerably below those of 1889-90. It is not clear how far the figures of the latter year included transfers by mortgages with possession, but the regular registration of such changes does not appear to have been effected prior to the issue of Revenue Book Circular I-52, dated the 21st November 1890.

The increase in the area so transferred in the year under report from 53,117 to 85,605 acres is apparently the result of more careful registration. If these figures be added to the statistics of 1890-91 and 1891-92, the areas alienated during each of the three years would stand as follows:—

1889-90.	...	1890-91.	...	1891-92.
471,618		405,133		449,060

More information is given in the district reports than in previous years as to the classes to whom and by whom transfers were made. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, reports that 25·8 per cent. of the transferees belonged to the money-lending classes. In Chanda, out of the 53 private sales 25 were in favour of money-lenders, while in Balaghat the transferees were in all cases of the agricultural class. In Damoh the statistics adduced show that malguzars were the largest buyers as well as sellers. In all cases except five in Seoni, the purchasers were landholders, owning villages or lands in the district. In Saugor, on the contrary, where sales and mortgages were numerous and where—to judge from the reports recently submitted by the Settlement Officer and the tour diary of the Deputy Commissioner—the condition of agriculturists is more depressed than elsewhere throughout the Provinces, 131 out of the 218 properties transferred passed into the hands of money-lenders.

In Nimar, where an extraordinary number of plots (396) were transferred by sale and mortgage, it is satisfactory to note that only 100 of these, representing one-third of the total area, were in favour of money-lenders. On the whole it may be said that the agricultural classes have fairly held their own.

The number of sales by order of Court has not varied, but private sales and mortgages with possession have somewhat increased, and it would have been well had the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, attempted some explanation of the reason of the large number of transfers of plots in his district, as his attention was invited to the matter in last year's Resolution. The sales by order of Court are most numerous in Bhandara and Saugor.

59. *Partitions.*—The partition work of the year in each Division is abstracted below:—

Division.	Cases for disposal.			Disposed of.			Pending at close of year.
	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during year.	Total.	Withdrawn, adjusted or struck off.	By order of partition.	Total.	
Jubbulpore ...	26	33	59	20	5	25	34
Nerbudda ...	13	11	24	8	9	17	7
Nagpur ...	38	44	82	26	18	44	38
Chhattisgarh ...	45	23	68	12	30	12	26

During the year there has been a still further decline in the number of institutions, which stood at 124 last year and at 179 in 1889-90. This is apparently due in a measure to four more districts being brought under settlement,

and to partitions being held in abeyance in others until the re-survey is complete. It is, however, noticeable that the number of institutions in Chhattisgarh, where there is now no impediment to partition and where the number had increased last year, has now fallen from 34 to 23. How far this decline may be due to ordinary fluctuations or to the relative unpopularity of imperfect partitions, it would be unsafe to affirm on the basis of two or three years' statistics.

The pending file has fallen from 121 to 105, mainly owing to the number of disposals in Chhattisgarh. The heaviness of the pending file in that Division was animadverted on last year, and the matter has since attracted the Commissioner's attention. It is explained that even better results would have been attained had there not been so many changes in the *personnel* of the staff, but all partition cases has now been entrusted to one officer, who will visit each village during the cold weather and dispose of the work on the spot.

The Chief Commissioner considers that only under some such arrangement as this can partition work be properly done, and he now desires the Commissioners of Jubbulpore and Nagpur to make similar arrangements for the disposal of the heavy files in Saugor and Bhandara. These districts likewise return the longest pending cases, but in Bhandara the delay is but nominal, as the parties are contesting a question of title up to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. This case should, as pointed out by the Commissioner, have been struck off when the parties were referred by the Collector to the Civil Court.

Of the 46 cases for disposal by Commissioners, 33 were finally sanctioned and 4 returned for revision, while 9 were pending at the close of the year.

Statement VI—B.

Rules for the conduct of imperfect partitions have been finally sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner during the year. It is hoped that they will tend to systematize procedure as also to accelerate the despatch of such business.

Revenue Book Circular I-66.

60. This Statement exhibits the work under certain heads of business during the year. The number of institutions of mutation cases has risen from 7,867 to 9,215. It is largest again in Nimar, and this is attributed to there being so many malik-makbuza holdings in that district. The same cause doubtless operates in Wardha and Nagpur, where cases are also numerous.

Statement VII.

In some districts the increases are due to the death of a few malguzars holding a large number of estates; in others to the more rigorous enforcement of the law under which persons entering into proprietary possession are bound to intimate the fact to the Tahsidar.

Tenancy Act.—The number of cases for the deposit of rent has declined from 1,132 to 719. The Commissioner of Nagpur accepts the view that the inauguration of the system of rent money-orders has probably tended to produce this result. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, while advancing the same opinion, adds that the completion of the settlement and the introduction of the system of receipt books have no doubt placed the relationship between landlords and tenants on a more satisfactory basis. In the Harda Tahsil of the Hoshangabad District, where the decline is most noticeable, it is ascribed to the malguzars accepting their lawful rents, the tenants having become cognizant of

their rights and declining to be further bullied. The Chief Commissioner desires that this report should be still further verified.

61. The number of applications to confer occupancy rights continues to be very few. The institutions were most numerous in Raipur and Narsinghpur. The fate of these cases in the latter district was as follows:—(Seven were allowed, one was rejected because a suit had previously been instituted by the landlord for ejection of the applicant, and the others were dismissed in default. In Raipur only 19 out of 73 cases instituted were disposed of, and in but 6 was occupancy right conferred.

It is observed that most of the institutions took place in the last quarter of the year, so there may have been no want of promptitude in dealing with the cases.

The Chief Commissioner, however, desires that the Commissioner will send for a batch of these cases and satisfy himself that they are being properly disposed of according to law, and that no unnecessary delays are permitted to occur. Once already has the injudicious action of a Deputy Commissioner retarded the acquisition of occupancy rights in this district. Now that acquisition by prescription is stopped, and that the area held in absolute occupancy right tends annually to decrease, the Chief Commissioner holds it incumbent on the Administration to do everything in its power to promote the acquisition by purchase. He is glad, therefore, to learn from the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, that Settlement Officers have been instructed to expound the law on the subject in the course of their village inspections.

Sir A. MacDonnell also considers that as Patwaris and Revenue Inspectors settle down in their circles on the close of survey or assessment operations, more should be done by them to make the law known to ryots.

The necessity for such instruction is clear from the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Wardha (one of the most enlightened districts in the Province), who writes that cultivators do not realize that occupancy rights can no longer be acquired by mere length of possession.

62. *Civil Court Litigation.*—The number of suits for arrears of rent are contrasted with those for the previous year in the appended table:—

Division.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	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.
Jalbulpora ...	142	1,242	352	145	1,379	524
Nerbudda ...	133	1,123	423	202	2,048	396
Nagpur ..	219	1,590	519	184	2,121	638
Chhattisgarh ...	87	584	260	119	632	331
Total ...	581	4,539	1,551	650	6,180	1,879

The number appears to have risen from 6,671 to 8,709, but last year's figures for the Nerbudda Division are wrong, and 700 have to be added on this account. The figures for the last three years are accordingly :—

8,103, 7,371 and 8,709.

In the Nagpur Division, the Commissioner having regard to the bad seasons, anticipated a larger increase, and draws an argument therefrom in favour of the considerateness of the landlords. The explanations of increases and decreases offered by various officers are very conflicting, and as the differences are not very great it is safer to regard the changes as ordinary fluctuations.

The number of decrees executed by ejectment has not materially varied throughout the Provinces, and the Courts doubtless exercised the discretion in this matter which Section 72 (2) of the Tenancy Act gives them.

63. Of the suits for ejectment of ordinary tenants, on the ground that the holding consists entirely of sir land or of occupancy tenants under Section 48 of the Tenancy Act, 514 out of 612 belonged to the Chhattisgarh Division and the majority to Raipur, as last year.

These suits were mainly for encroachment upon sir and banjar lands, for which the Satnami Chamar of Chhattisgarh has acquired a somewhat unenviable reputation. The malguzars were, however, singularly unsuccessful this year; 347 cases being decreed for the defendant or dismissed in default, whereas the plaintiffs won only 218, and 77 were compromised. No explanation of this is given in the reports.

The number of notices issued under Section 56 has fallen during the past three years from 3,123 to 1,636, the decrease being most marked in the Nagpur Division. The reasons assigned are (1) that revision of settlement is impending, (2) malguzars did not consider it expedient to take action in an unfavorable year like that under report, (3) that greater care is exercised by the Courts before issuing notices to discover whether the tenants really belong to the ordinary class.

The number of statements of agreement filed has declined 50 per cent., and there are fewer decrees for ejectment made absolute. The Commissioner, Nagpur, has still to explain the anomaly that no agreements were filed last year in Nagpur, while there were 420 in Wardha and Bhandara.

Suits by tenants for recovery of possession show a tendency to increase gradually; the figures for the four past years being :—

976, 1,039, 1,188 and 1,260.

In so far as this indicates greater independence of action on the part of the tenants, it is a satisfactory feature. If, however, it be argued that an increase of harshness on the part of the landlords is thereby denoted, the theory might be combated on the ground that less than half of the suits brought by the tenants were successful.

VI.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

64. *Land acquisition.*—The areas dealt with during the last three years are as follows :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Roads	8,117 2 35	2,660 1 2	2,311 3 22
Railways	574 1 27	293 2 23	1,606 0 15
Other purposes	73 1 5	615 3 26	6,460 1 8
Total	8,765 1 27	3,569 1 13	10,378 1 5

The area taken up for roads is of normal extent. In Sambalpur 943 acres were required for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway extension. In Saugor the Indian Midland Railway also required an additional 500 acres, mainly for the Bina-Goonah branch. The increase in the total area acquired is, however, mainly under the head "Other purposes" and is due to the contemplated acquisition of 3,405 acres in Raipur in view to the constitution of fuel and fodder reserves, and of 2,865 acres in Nagpur for the extension of the catchment area of the Ambajhari Reservoir.

The entry in column 11 of Statement IX against the Raipur District showing the area of land occupied prior to payment of compensation calls for explanation as it is not evident from the records extant in this office that any rule under Section 17 of Act X of 1870 was issued to the Deputy Commissioner authorising him to take possession of the land intended for fuel and fodder reserves before compensation was disbursed. The longest pending case is shown against the Chanda District, where the work has been badly done throughout the year, and it has been necessary to send back some cases as often as twice for compliance with the rules. Commissioners of Divisions should realise more fully their duties in this connection. It is not sufficient for them to criticize the work of their subordinates. They should instruct and guide them, and should moreover see that cases submitted for the Chief Commissioner's orders have been properly dealt with and that the awards have been calculated according to rules.

65. *Action of Deputy Commissioners under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.*—The number of sales ordered by the Civil Court are apparently on the increase, at the average rate of 100 per annum, although in paragraph 58 above it is stated that the total amount of land alienated annually throughout the Provinces by sale or mortgage shows at present no tendency to expand. The figures appended illustrate the above fact :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Number of sales ordered by Civil Courts during the year. ...	1,053	1,108	1,256	1,306
Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim ...	591	632	494	491
Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation ...	51	71	57	58
Number of cases in which sale has taken place ...	276	278	271	312
Number of cases pending at close of year ...	649	618	709	776

It will also be noticed that the number of sales actually effected, which remained almost constant in the three preceding years, has risen somewhat in the year under review. The number of sales averted by temporary alienation, which is the main indication of the efficacy of the action of the Collector under this section, is still very small. In the great majority of the sale cases which are submitted for sanction it is noticeable that the encumbrances are almost invariably so great as to preclude the possibility of any success attending efforts in this direction. As in past years so in the present, little can be claimed for the intervention of the Collector, except that it affords a certain reprieve to the judgment-debtor whereby he is enabled to arrange with his creditors or negotiate a fresh loan. The districts in which the increase of sales ordered is most perceptible are Saugor, Narsinghpur and Wardha, while in Hoshangabad there has been a substantial decline. This district, however, and Narsinghpur still return the largest number of cases, while Saugor has outstripped the districts of Nagpur and Wardha, and now stands third in this respect.

The number of cases pending at the close of the year has increased in spite of the relief afforded to Deputy Commissioners by the appointment of Civil Judges. This is an unsatisfactory feature, and the pending files in Hoshangabad and Wardha, which are peculiarly heavy, require early attention on the part of the Deputy Commissioners.

In 43 out of the 98 cases shown as pending at the close of the year in Saugor, immoveable property has been leased out for a term of years, and these must continue to be shown as pending till the terms of the leases expire. It would be well if all Deputy Commissioners would in future return the number of cases pending on this account, so as to render it possible to form a more accurate idea as to the exact state of business. The Commissioner, Nerbudda, apparently contemplates submitting a representation in favour of altering existing procedure so as to treat a case in which a lease has been sanctioned, as finally disposed of. This will be awaited.

The same officer in commenting upon the variations from district to district, and in the same district from year to year, in the number of years' purchase of the land revenue obtained on sale, states that "there can be no doubt that the imminence of the settlement has had much effect in lowering the selling price of land." This may be true, and it is moreover manifest that in districts of which the assessments have recently been revised the number of years' purchase must fall along with the rise of the revenue. It has, however, been admitted in previous years that no safe deductions can be based upon the figures, as they are regulated so largely by the encumbrances on the property; and the fluctuations of the present year can, it would appear, be accounted for only in this manner.

66. *General Revenue Business.*—The year is characterized by a great increase in the number of institutions, which have risen from 38,175 to 48,649. All four Divisions have contributed to this result, and the increase in the number of objections to Income Tax and Pandhri assessments owing to the year under report being one of triennial revision, have counterbalanced the decline in the number of Forest cases which has resulted, as anticipated, from the introduction of the new rules regarding malguzari forests. The bulk of the increase, however, accrued in the Nagpur and Nerbudda Divisions.

In the Nagpur Division this is attributable mainly to the large number of applications dealt with under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts in the three districts of Bhandara, Chanda and Wardha, but in the last-named district not a little to insistence on proper registration of cases, which, as apprehended in last year's Resolution, had been much neglected in past years.

The inspection memoranda recorded by Commissioners, as also the Quarterly Business Statements, indicate that the system of registration adopted in various districts is not yet conducted on a uniform basis, though improvement is doubtless taking place in this respect. In Bilaspur, for instance, it was recently brought to notice by Mr. Fraser, that many matters of a purely trivial or routine character were registered as Revenue cases, and orders were issued for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner.

The large number of cases classed as "Mutation" and "Miscellaneous" in Nimar attracted notice last year, and the Commissioner was asked to investigate the causes. It is now explained that the large annual excess of mutation cases over the figure of all other districts of the Provinces is due to the existence of a large number of plot-holders (over 12,000) holding in malik-makbuza right.

A classified list of the miscellaneous cases is given by the Deputy Commissioner, and the only criticisms to which his system of registration would appear open, is in regard to the inclusion of cases dealing with appointments, promotions and transfers of officials, while the number of cases classed as "Other cases" under the Land Revenue Act is somewhat large. Under the stricter system of registration in force in Betul, all the former and not a few of the latter would apparently be excluded from the category of Revenue cases, being deemed matters of mere office routine or of importance too trifling to merit registration as Revenue cases. The Commissioner, Nerbudda, has now a standard for guidance, and the other Commissioners of Divisions will doubtless work out the same in the course of their inspections of district offices.

Colonel Bowie would propose to formulate an authoritative definition of a "Revenue case" for universal guidance. But the Chief Commissioner considers that a measure of discretion must be left to Deputy Commissioners, the mode in which this is exercised being tested by Commissioners in the course of their prescribed inspections at regular intervals. In this way more uniformity may be expected from year to year.

In spite of an increase of 23 per cent. in the number of disposals, the total number of cases pending at the close of the year has, owing to the augmentation of institutions, risen from 5,245 to 6,183. The district which returns the largest number of pending cases is Raipur, where the figure is 894, as contrasted with 415 in the previous year; and the Chief Commissioner has recently had occasion to animadvert on the delays which the Deputy Commissioner has permitted to occur in the transaction of Revenue business. In the Nagpur Division an effort has been made to overtake the arrears, and the pending file has been somewhat reduced in spite of the great increase in institutions. The Commissioner observes that, although the improvement is not so great, as could be wished, it is marked as regards long-pending cases. The appended,

table gives details by divisions of the cases pending for various periods during the past two years :—

Division.		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING MORE THAN			
		3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
Jubbulpore	1890-91 ...	170	32	6	73
	1891-92 ...	228	62	23	66
Nerbudda	1890-91 ...	183	79	30	68
	1891-92 ...	150	92	59	95
Nagpur	1890-91 ...	414	198	132	336
	1891-92 ..	417	149	52	147
Chhattisgarh	1890-91 ...	63	10	29	17
	1891-92 ...	159	47	11	36

The aggregate of cases pending for periods exceeding three months has declined from 1,840 to 1,793, and whereas those pending for the two longer periods have been reduced from 691 to 489, the number of those pending for three and six months shows an increase of 155. On the whole then a considerable improvement is perceptible, but better results will be looked for in the current year, as the powers of disposal of Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners have recently been considerably enhanced on the lines described in paragraph 53 of last year's Resolution.

67. *Lambardars and Mukaddams.*—There is but little to add on this head to what has been written in past years. The appointments have, it appears, been brought into harmony with the existing rules, in all districts except Bhandara, Chanda, Balaghat and Mandla. The necessity of revision in Chanda was prominently brought out in a recent tour diary of the Deputy Commissioner of that district. No further delay can now be allowed to occur in concluding the revision necessitated by the issue of Revenue Book Circular I—48 in these districts, and Sir Antony MacDonnell desires that the Commissioners of the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Divisions will submit completion reports by the end of next June.

The Commissioner of Jubbulpore writes that “the office of mukaddam is “respected, popular, and confers on the holder a recognized status. Female “lambardars are reluctant to forego the office of mukaddam, and proposals to “recognize a female as mukaddam are frequently received by me.” The reports indicate that mukaddams are becoming conversant with what is expected of them, and on the whole they appear to have given satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. Such difficulty as is experienced arises as a rule in the case of the gumashtas of absentee mukaddams. A few mukaddams have been fined for neglect of duty, but the necessity of such coercion does not seem widespread. In matters of sanitation they are described as apathetic and remiss, but we can hardly expect them, in the beginning at all events, to be more enlightened in this respect than their neighbours, and they have doubtless the

greatest difficulties to contend against from the obstructiveness of the ordinary villager and want of funds. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha, however, writes in a sanguine strain and is able to report that great improvement has already been effected in the state of the village wells of his district.

68. *Kotwars or Village watchmen.*—This ill-paid but deserving class is stated to have worked well in all districts, with the exception of Sambalpur, where their position is less satisfactory than perhaps anywhere in the Provinces. This year kotwars have in several districts, notably in Mandla, Betul and Chhindwara, experienced great difficulty in realizing their dues in kind owing to the unfavourable character of the season, and the Deputy Commissioner of Betul writes, that much time and labour were expended by the tahsil staff in commuting dues in kind into the cash equivalent and collecting the same. As a remedy for this state of things the Deputy Commissioner would advocate the incorporation of kotwar's dues in the Revenue at the impending revision and their payment in cash. This question has, however, been fully considered in the past, and the Chief Commissioner is not prepared to alter the present character of the kotwar as a village officer. No effort, however, should be spared to improve his position as such, and the policy of removing unauthorized kotwars and thereby reducing the number among whom the slender stipend is distributed should be persisted in. In this view Sir Antony MacDonnell notes with satisfaction the action taken by the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, under Revenue Book Circular I—62, whereby 1,842 kotwars irregularly appointed by malguzars in excess of the number fixed at settlement, have been ousted. The revision has hitherto extended to three tahsils, and that of the Ramtek tahsil remains to be accomplished. The Settlement Officer and Deputy Commissioner of this district have now been associated in the work of revising the appointments of kotwars and their rates of remuneration, and it is trusted that the effects of their joint labours will place the kotwars whose services are retained in a better pecuniary position. Similar action has been taken in Betul under Rule 2 of Revenue Book Circular I—62, where a number of so-called "madadgars" have been discharged and the defects of a sub-division of enoluments remedied as far as possible.

There are apparently other districts in which this matter should engage attention, *e. g.*, Chhindwara, the Deputy Commissioner of which is silent on the subject, and Chanda, where Mr. Skinner apprehends that there has been great irregularity in the appointment of kotwars, and adds that he is taking up the question. The Chief Commissioner trusts that Commissioners will see that this important matter is not lost sight of, and expects in next year's reports a brief summary of the action taken in each district in this direction.

The great difficulty in the way of procuring effective service from kotwars or village watchmen is the smallness of their remuneration, which hitherto has been contributed by the agricultural community alone. But a proposal has recently been submitted to the Chief Commissioner that at the revision of settlement, members of the village community who are not agriculturists should also be made to subscribe, under Section 147-A of the Land Revenue Act, towards the maintenance of the kotwars, whose remuneration would thus be sensibly improved. The Chief Commissioner has approved of this proposal, having satisfied himself of the legality of calling upon such persons to contribute to the kotwars' remuneration. There remain two questions—(1) as to the classes who owing to their poverty should be exempted, (2) as to the scale of rates at which these con.

tributions should be levied. These matters have been recently referred to Commissioners of Divisions for opinion and will be subsequently disposed of. As the revision of settlement of each district is taken up, kotwars' dues which are leviable from malguzars and tenants are being fixed in cash. This should render them more easy of realization, and when non-agriculturists contribute the r quota it is hoped that their emoluments will be raised to a fair remuneration and that better service will be rendered.

Unauthorized dismissals of kotwars by malguzars continue in Raipur in spite of the agreement embodied in the *wajib-ul-arz* to the contrary ; but the Deputy Commissioner writes that steps have been taken to discourage illegal ejectments as far as possible. It would moreover appear that malguzars are generally to blame for ruptures, as they expect too much personal service from the kotwars.

69. *Touring and Inspections.*—The amount of touring done by District officers appears to have been sufficient in all districts except Hoshangabad, Raipur and Bilaspur, where it is explained that the Deputy Commissioners were tied to their head-quarters to master details of a district which they had recently joined. A number of useful and interesting tour diaries were also submitted. A fair amount of touring has been done by Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners in not a few districts ; but in others which were undermanned, these officers spent an insufficient time under canvass. The attention of all Commissioners is invited to Revenue Book Circular VI—41, and the Chief Commissioner must look to them to see that due effect is given to its provisions as far as the strength of the staff in each district permits. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, writes “the matter of inspection tours by Tahsildars has been somewhat neglected by Deputy Commissioners, and I have endeavoured to systematise their tours and to secure their being more out in their tahsils.” The Chief Commissioner would wish to see this plan followed in other Divisions, and it would appear necessary to lay stress again in the observance of the provisions of Revenue Book Circular VI—36 in regard to the submission of tour diaries by Tahsildars, as this matter has, it is clear, received inadequate attention in not a few districts.

The Commissioners have, since they were relieved of their judicial work, spent more time in Camp ; but the amount of touring accomplished by the Commissioner, Nagpur, is inadequate. Under the orders which have recently issued for periodic inspections of Head-quarters and District offices, the touring of Commissioners will not be confined to the cold season under canvass, but they are now required to pay flying visits of inspection to the various districts of their Divisions in other seasons of the year.

The inspection memoranda which have been submitted to the Chief Commissioner during the course of the year have been as a rule useful and suggestive, and now that Commissioners recognize, as is apparent from their reports, the utility of systematic inspections, the Chief Commissioner feels convinced that the results will soon be made manifest in greatly improved administration and in the removal of those unnecessary delays and irregularities which have occurred in past years.

70. The Chief Commissioner desires to acknowledge the assistance he received from the Commissioners of Divisions and most of the officers in charge of

districts, but he is especially indebted for effective assistance to Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division, Colonel Bowie, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, Colonel Thomas, Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, Colonel Scott, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, Mr. Fox-Strangways, Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara, Mr. Duff, Deputy Commissioner of Nimar, and Mr. Crump, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur. Mr. Sly, Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad, also deserves commendation for his efficient management of the Charwa ryotwari tract in that district. Several Provincial Service officers have also come under the Chief Commissioner's favourable notice, among whom are Mr. Bargo Rao, Mr. Greany, Mr. Harish Chunder Bose, Mr. Yado Madho Rao and Mr. T. N. Deshmuk.

71. The Divisional reports which are due on the 15th November were received on the following dates :—

Jubbulpore	...	...	3rd January.
Nerbudda	...	...	16th December.
Nagpur	...	...	16th December.
Chhattisgarh	...	...	21st November.

That from Chhattisgarh was nearly up to time, but undue delay occurred in the submission of the other three—which is attributed to the unpunctuality with which the district reports from Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Bhandara were sent in. The explanation in the case of Jubbulpore is inadequate; and there was no apparent reason for its reaching the Secretariat so late as the 3rd January, seeing that the Commissioner had received all his district reports by the 14th November.

[True Extract.]

L. S. CAREY,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Revenue Department.

ANNEXURES.

- A.—Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, on the progress of Land Revenue Settlement in the Central Provinces during the year ending September 30th, 1892.
- B.—Report on the Administration of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending September 30th, 1892.
- C.—Compiled Agricultural Statements A to L, and Revenue Statements I to XI.
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<p>SUBJECT, Annual Settlement Progress Report 1891-92.</p>
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FROM

J. B. FULLER, Esq., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Dated Camp, the 15th December 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the usual annual report on the progress of Settlement operations in these Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1892. In describing the work of the twelve months I have classified it according as it was connected with—

- (1).— the assessment of malguzari estates :
- (2).—the survey and recording of malguzari estates preparatory to assessment :
- (3).—the survey and recording of zamindari estates :
- (4).—ryotwari settlement.

Under one or other of these heads work was in hand in every one of the 18 districts.

I.—ASSESSMENT OF MALGUZARI ESTATES.

2. Assessment was continued in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Wardha and Nagpur, and was started in four new districts,—Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara. Thus altogether eight districts were dealt with, and this branch of the Settlement programme reached its maximum development.

3. *Damoh*.—The determination of the revised rents and revenues to be levied in this district on the conclusion of the current Settlement was out of hand by the close of the preceding year; but detailed preparations for their announcement to the people occasioned a great deal of work. Two, and in some places three, years had passed since the Settlement Officer's records were drawn up, and numerous changes had taken place which it was necessary to ascertain and tabulate before the rental certificates could be drawn up which are distributed to the ryots. These enquiries were made under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner (Colonel Lugard), and during the rains certificates showing the numbers and areas of the fields in each ryot's holding were drawn up, leaving nothing to be entered but the revised rent. To ensure that changes were tabulated and the certificates drawn out on proper system, Mr. Ratnaparkhe, Assistant Settlement Officer of Jubbulpore (who is now engaged in announcing the Damoh assessments), was deputed to Damoh for a short time during the rains. The smoothness and rapidity with which the announcement of the new

assessments is now progressing in this district is largely due to the accuracy with which these certificates have been prepared. Colonel Lugard reports exceedingly well of the Settlement Superintendent in immediate charge of the work (Mr. Narain Rao).

4. *Jubbulpore*.—There is here very satisfactory progress to report. In addition to the assessment of 364 villages left in balance from the preceding year the Settlement Officer attested and inspected 665 villages (with an area of 1,072 square miles), for all of which Rent-rate reports were sent up within the year, and 251 of which were finally assessed. Assessments for 109 out of the balance of 414 villages reached me before the end of November, and I expect to see the whole number out of hand in two or three weeks. Taking one thing with another, the outturn of the year is equivalent to about 900 square miles of work begun and carried to completion within the 12 months.

During the year exorbitant rents paid by ordinary tenants were reduced with the malguzars' consent on 1,081 holdings, the aggregate rental of which was lowered by Rs. 7,179. The announcement of the revised assessments in this district has now been taken up, and the results of the rent reduction effected during the past three years are being brought to the test. The Settlement Officer reports that with comparatively few exceptions the malguzars have kept to their word, and that there can be no doubt that the relief afforded to ryots has been of real benefit.

In view of the announcement of the revised assessments it has been necessary in this district, as in Damoh, to check in detail the records of villages assessed at the commencement of the Settlement, to tabulate all changes and embody them in the rental certificates. This has added very greatly to the Settlement Officer's responsibilities, but has been very successfully accomplished; and during the year rental certificates were drawn out for 1,045 villages including 55,577 holdings. The Settlement Officer has also drawn up and submitted proposals for the revision of the village administration paper (*Wajib-ul-arz*), and for the determination of the rates at which *patwari* cess is to be payable by malguzars and ryots under the new Settlement.

Year after year, since the establishment of the Settlement Department, the work of Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein has been mentioned with special commendation, and I have again to refer to it in the highest terms. His reports may not have been so long or so elaborate as those submitted by some other officers, and owing to the large increase shown by existing assets, he has had comparatively little to do in the enhancement of rents. But looking to the accuracy of his records and the amount of his outturn, he has more to show than any other Settlement Officer in the Provinces. To this the excellent service rendered by his Assistant, Mr. M. D. Ratnaparkhe, materially contributed. To this officer I am further indebted for the initiation of office work at Damoh during the rains. Settlement Superintendent Abdul Hak efficiently discharged the duties of junior Assistant Settlement Officer, a post for which no officer was available. He has since the close of the year been promoted to this rank. The Settlement Officer also writes in good terms of the second Settlement Superintendent, Sheocharan Lal.

Only 550 villages remain for assessment in this district, the Settlement of which should be completed by the end of the current year.

5. *Wardha*.—The large area of 1,208 square miles including 683 villages was attested and inspected in this district, leaving 1,014 square miles to be dealt with during the current season. For all the villages inspected Rent-rate reports had been sent in by, or shortly after the end of the year. None are returned as assessed, but as a matter of fact most of the assessments were completed by the end of November, and would have been reported for sanction had not delay been caused by the necessity of obtaining the consent of malguzars to the reduction of exorbitant rents on some ordinary tenant holdings.

Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein, C. I. R., Settlement Officer.
Mr. M. D. Ratnaparkhe, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das, Settlement Officer.
Mr. B. Jagannath, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Bahmanji Mancherji, Assistant Settlement Officer.

I regret to say that the Settlement Officer has been much impeded by the large number of discrepancies between the mapped boundaries of adjacent villages which were discovered at his attestation. There were no less than 672 of these discrepancies to be reconciled, entailing not merely a boundary re-survey, but an immense amount of change in the detailed field areas recorded, and in the village totals.

So far as outturn goes the progress made in this district is satisfactory. At my inspection of the field records in January I found much to criticise in the land classing, which had in great part to be re-done. The errors detected by me had been committed by the Assistant Settlement Officers in neglect of clear instructions from the Settlement Officer. I have reason to believe that the soil classing of villages dealt with subsequently to my visit was judiciously effected.

Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das has fully maintained his reputation as a thoroughly conscientious officer ready to sacrifice time and comfort in the interests of his work. But he has not succeeded so well as other Native officers in gaining the loyalty as well as the energy of his subordinate staff, and has been too prone to insist on minor points of discipline. Men who are habitually expected to work over time look for indulgence on occasion of petty shortcomings. Loyal and, on the whole, efficient assistance was rendered by the senior Assistant Mr. B. Jagannath; but I am again unable to record so much of the junior Assistant, Mr. Bahmanji Mancherji.

6. *Nagpur*.—Assessment work in this district has been hampered by arrears of preliminary survey, as it was necessary to start it before the cadastral survey was out of hand. Cadastral operations have now been brought to a close by the field survey of 360 villages measuring 422 square miles, for all of which records were prepared as well as for an area of 345 square miles, surveyed but not recorded, in the preceding year. Maps and records were adequately checked. Survey work was in the immediate charge of Mr. Swiney, who did fairly well in the field, but whose services lost a good deal in value by procrastination in matters of routine.

Mr. R. H. Craddock, Settlement Officer.

Mr. G. C. Swiney, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Muhammad Amin, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Mahadji Naik, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The progress of assessment work has not been so rapid as I expected. An area of 342 square miles was finally assessed; but this merely represents arrears from the previous year. The area attested and inspected was sufficient (901 square miles including 622 villages), but by the end of the year Rent-rate proposals had been submitted for only half the number, and by the end of November were still in arrears for 78 villages. Up to the end of November none of these villages had been assessed. The record and mapping office work is also much behind hand, and I should say that, generally, work in this district is at least three or four months in arrears. As already mentioned the Settlement Officer was to some extent hampered by the progress of the cadastral survey, and he had to contend with the delay caused by his absence on privilege leave during three months of the year. But I certainly expected that on his return he would have made up way more rapidly, and consider that his arrears are chiefly due to his having attached more importance to the elaboration of his reports than to the punctual disposal of practical work. The preliminary tahsil reports and the reports with which each batch of Rent-rate and Assessment proposals are submitted entail upon Settlement Officers a very large amount of writing, which if indulged in beyond necessary limits may swamp executive work altogether. Mr. Craddock's reports have been the most thoughtful and interesting of any submitted. But the time and labour bestowed on them has, in my judgment, often been out of proportion to the practical result to be obtained. It should be added, however, that the labour which Mr. Craddock has spent on his reports is not at the expense of his field work: his enquiries are detailed and sympathetic, and he has succeeded in completely winning the confidence of the people.

Of his two Assistants in assessment work Mr. Craddock writes that Mr. Muhammad Amin disappointed him at the outset, but improved very greatly towards the end of the season and assisted him materially in village inspection. The second Assistant, Mr. Mahadji Naik, continued to work most conscientiously and gave every satisfaction.

7. *Saugor*.—The assessment of this and the next three districts was only taken in hand at the commencement of the year. The officers entrusted with the Settlements were without previous experience: a large portion of their time was occupied in collecting *data* for their preliminary reports, and progress was necessarily slower than in districts where ground had been broken in previous years.

Mr. C. B. Cleveland, Settlement Officer.

Mr. Gajraj Singh, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Kishna Parshad, Assistant Settlement Officer.

So far as field work goes the Saugor outturn was as large as could be expected, covering 491 villages with an area of 686 square miles. But the subsequent stages of assessment are decidedly behind hand. By the end of the year the Settlement Officer had submitted Rent-rates for only 227 villages, and had two months later made no further progress in this direction. The mapping work in office is also greatly in arrears; but this is due to the large number of boundary discrepancies left unreconciled at the time of the cadastral survey.

It is however to be urged in Mr. Cleveland's favour that his villages lay in three tahsils, and that he had therefore to prepare and submit three preliminary reports before he could settle down to his Rent-rates. He expects to have all the 491 villages inspected last season assessed and out of hand by the end of February next, and if he succeeds in this there will be no risk of any loss of revenue.

Mr. Cleveland has taken great interest in his work, and has gained already very considerable acquaintance with the economic conditions of the district, which if turned to proper account in proper time will enable him to make a satisfactory Settlement.

Mr. Gajraj Singh was Mr. Cleveland's right hand man throughout the year, and as usual worked intelligently and indefatigably. Mr. Kishan Parshad as second Assistant failed to retrieve his loss of reputation in Betul and Chanda, and was transferred back to the line at the end of the year. The good services rendered by the Settlement Superintendent, Sirdar Jowahir Singh, deserve special mention.

8. *Narsinghpur*.—Work is more advanced here than in any other of the districts newly brought under assessment. An area of 620 square miles containing 468 villages was attested and inspected, and by the end of the year Rent-rate proposals had been received for 441 villages, the final assessment of which was almost out of hand by the end of November, and was delayed in submission mainly in order to complete some rent reductions.

Mr. E. A. DeBrett, Settlement Officer.

Mr. Hassan Khan, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Jwala Pershad, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. DeBrett has shown good business talents. I found some errors in his field-work during my tour of inspection, but believe that it has generally been well done though in perhaps rather less detail than elsewhere. His reports have been brief but to the point, and if he has not spent so much time as other officers in enquiries into matters of economic and general interest, his practical work has not suffered in consequence.

Mr. DeBrett acknowledges in warm terms the assistance he obtained from the unremitting labours and the experience of his senior Assistant, Mr. Hassan Khan. The services of the second Assistant, Mr. Jwala Pershad, will gain in value as he gains experience. He was responsible for the soil classing of this district preliminary to assessment, which has stood remarkably well the test of the attestation enquiries.

9. *Hoshangabad*.—Here again there is very satisfactory progress to record for the opening season of operations. Mr. Sly attested and inspected the large area of 1,086 square miles containing 516 villages, and though Rent-rate proposals are in arrears for 147 of the number and no complete assessments have as yet been submitted, the assessments of 369 villages are well in hand, and will very shortly be completed. Here, as in other districts, their submission has been delayed by the necessity of obtaining the consent of the malguzars to the reduction of excessive rents paid on ordinary holdings.

The large outturn of field-work was gained in spite of the prevalence of cholera during the hot weather in the area under attestation. One of the Assistant Settlement Officers, Mr. Krishna Iyer, was seized, and died while Mr. Sly was endeavouring to administer remedies.

Mr. Sly's energy and sympathy with the people have given him a knowledge of local circumstances which he has turned to excellent account in his reports. He has at the same time dealt with the practical side of assessment with business-like despatch. His office work is complete to date, and progress generally in this district has been very satisfactory.

Of Mr. Kutubuddin, the senior Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Sly writes that he could not wish for a better assistant. The death of the second Assistant (Mr. Krishna Iyer) has been already referred to. The services of the Settlement Superintendent, Mr. Ravi Shankar, have been rewarded by his recent promotion to the rank of Assistant Settlement Officer.

10. *Chhindwara*.—In November 1891 the Settlement of this district was entrusted to Mr. Dori Lal, whose death in the following month deprived the Settlement Department of one of its most efficient Native officers. Mr. Montgomerie did not take charge till late in January and necessarily lost a great part of the field season in organizing his staff. The outturn of attestation and inspection is smaller than that of any other district; but this was to be expected. Rent-rate proposals were submitted within the year for all the villages (262) inspected; but their assessment is still in arrears. Mr. Montgomerie commenced work a full two months later than other officers, and there was necessarily some delay in formulating the results of his preliminary enquiries in regard to prices and soil valuation. He has given earnest attention to the accuracy of his records, and his Rent-rate proposals, though not supported with much writing, showed care and judgment. One of his two assistants, Mr. Rajaram Gangadhar, had gained in the Damoh Settlement experience in attestation work which was of much service. The other assistant, Mr. Bhao Barde, was new to his duties and at the outset made numerous mistakes. But his work is reported to have been careful and laborious.

11. Owing to the incompleteness of the season's outturn in most districts it is very difficult to calculate the cost rate of assessment per square mile. Taking as the basis of calculation the area inspected during the field season, the district cost rates work out as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Saugor	... 56·6	Hoshangabad	... 26·9
Jubbulpore	... 35·5	Chhindwara	... 45·8
Narsinghpur	... 39·1	Wardha	... 22·1
		Nagpur	... 57·8

The Nagpur rate includes the charge for the cadastral survey of 422 square miles and cannot be properly compared with the others. The large differences between the rates of the other districts are accounted for in great measure by differences in the extent to which the Settlement Officer has disposed of the office work of assessment, as opposed to the field work. Making due

allowance for this the rates for Wardha and Hoshangabad are exceedingly low. The Saugor rate has been raised by the cost of the revision survey of 60 villages; but after deduction on this account it remains distinctly high, and the attention of the Settlement Officer has been called to the need of greater economy.

(II).—THE SURVEY AND RECORDING OF MALGUZARI ESTATES PRELIMINARY TO ASSESSMENT.

12. Cadastral survey preliminary to assessment was in progress in five districts—Mandla, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat.

Mandla.—To avoid a considerable loss of revenue this district was summarily re-settled three years ago on the basis of the rough maps and records then existing; but it was decided that its cadastral survey should be taken up as soon as practicable. Work was commenced under Mr. J. R. Scott during the year under report, and maps were prepared for an area of 475 square miles, including 340 villages. The patwari staff consists of only 114 men, and this outturn is very satisfactory for the opening season. Mr. Scott himself did more map checking than any other Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of Settlement Survey, and nearly half the record entries were tested by his Inspectors before acceptance.

In addition to 1,434 malguzari villages, the district contains over 500 plots of cultivated land, a large proportion of which are of large size, are cultivated by resident ryots and indeed differ in no way from malguzari villages, except in the fact that they are Government property. These lands have hitherto been managed in a very summary fashion, but are now to be regularly settled ryotwar, the area available for cultivation and already in cultivation being divided off into demarcated fields on each of which a separate assessment is placed. The survey of these villages has been taken up with that of the malguzari villages and they constitute 99 of the 340 villages surveyed during the year. The formation of culturable numbers and the demarcation of the fields adds very largely indeed to the labour and complexity of survey. The 99 villages include no less than 23,511 marks, and 18,280 fields—or numbers—classed as follows:—

	No.	Area.
—already cultivated	8046	20,631
—available for cultivation	6538	30,683
—reserved as permanent forest, pasturage, &c.	3696	30,445

During the year proposals were elaborated for the assessment of these 99 villages on the ryotwari system.

Mr. Scott has more than maintained the excellent reputation which he won in the survey of the Nagpur district, and his assessment proposals showed care and judgment which gained for him the commendation of the Chief Commissioner. His cost rate for completed work was a little over Rs. 40, which under the circumstances is decidedly moderate.

13. *Betul.*—The survey outturn of this district has hitherto been unsatisfactory; but Mr. Lancaster, who took charge in the hot weather of 1891, has succeeded in raising the standard to that of other districts. The area surveyed amounted to 832.91 square miles for 767 of which records were prepared. Maps and records were checked in sufficient detail by Inspectors, but I should have liked to see more testing effected by the Assistant Settlement Officer himself. Mr. Lancaster explains that during six weeks of the field season he was engaged in demarcating the boundaries of certain plots of land excised from the Forest Reserves under the Chief Commissioner's orders. The time given to this work was, I think, excessive.

The cost rate of the season is remarkably low—only just over Rs. 25 per square mile for completed work.

Mr. Lancaster has been very energetic and has shown a good deal of tact in the control of his staff. Previously to his taking charge the Betul patwaris were the most troublesome in the Provinces. But work has since progressed without friction, though its amount has very greatly increased.

14. *Chanda*.—The survey of this district is the most difficult of any in the Provinces. The villages for survey lie in groups inter-

Mr. T. H. Dunne, Assistant Settlement Officer.

persed with large stretches of Government Forest, and the area to be covered in inspection is very large. Moreover, one tahsil (Sironcha) is practically isolated from the rest of the district by the mass of hills and jungles constituting the Ahiri zamindari. The headquarters of this tahsil is 120 miles from Chanda—two-thirds of which lie in jungle, and from Sironcha the tahsil extends in a long strip down the Godavari for a further distance of 120 miles. The main crop of the district is rice, and the rice fields are sub-divided into plots the extremely small size of which adds very considerably to the difficulty of the measurements.

During the season 455 villages (50 of which lay in the Sironcha tahsil), with an area of 659 square miles were completed in cadastral survey, and for a further area of 67 square miles maps but no records were prepared. Over 6 lakhs of plots were separately surveyed. The Inspectors' check of maps and records was sufficient; but here again more testing, especially of records, should have been effected by the Assistant Settlement Officer. Mr. Dunne has, however, a satisfactory explanation to offer in the loss of time occasioned by his journey of inspection to the most distant taluks of the Sironcha tahsil. In total area the outturn does not exceed very largely that of the preceding year (618 square miles); but the fields were nearly 50 per cent more numerous, and this indicates much greater complexity of survey. In previous years a considerable portion of the area surveyed consisted of large-field villages most of which had been completed before the season under report.

The cost rate is higher than in most other districts, exceeding Rs. 41 per square mile of survey. But it is not excessive considering the exceptional difficulties met with.

Mr. Dunne has been exceedingly active in his inspections, and his tour notes have been of considerable assistance to the District administration. He has in the course of his tours collected information regarding the culturable areas within Government Forest Reserves, which will, I trust enable him to render as valuable assistance in the classification of forest lands in this district as that rendered by him in Hoshangabad, and acknowledged in the recent orders on the classification of the Hoshangabad Forests.

The work done by Settlement Superintendent Lachman Piraji deserves commendation.

15. *Bhandara*.—Mr. Hill took charge of the Settlement survey from Mr. Muhammad Amin at the commencement of the year

Mr. E. Hill, Assistant Settlement Officer.

under report. In general circumstances this district resembles Chanda, though it is not of such unmanageable extent. Considering survey and record work together, the outturn approximates closely to that of Chanda; but there were 18 more patwaris on the staff, and hence the "figure of efficiency" is rather lower.

The number of rice plots surveyed has not been returned, so that no comparison of the two districts can be made in this respect.

Maps and records were checked more thoroughly here than in any other district, and the Assistant Settlement Officer himself would have done much more had not ill health obliged him to close his tour early in the season. As it is the amount of testing effected by him falls very short of that shown by Mr. Scott in Mandla.

The cost rate is considerably below that in Chanda,—being less than Rs. 35 per square mile surveyed.

Work was increased by the necessity of revising the soil classing of all villages surveyed in previous seasons, and there were a large number of boundary discrepancies for reconciliation which were left in arrears by Mr. Hill's predecessor.

The results of the season's work are satisfactory. Mr. Hill has shown care and intelligence particularly in the stress he has laid on the instruction of his subordinates, adding in this way greatly to the effectiveness of his inspections. He has not shrunk from exposing any shortcomings detected by him in the work of his predecessor.

16. *Balaghat*.—Here again there is satisfactory progress to report. The working staff of patwaris comprised on an average only 80 men who surveyed the large area of 435 square miles, including 189 villages and over 4 lakhs of plots. Record work is in arrears owing to the postponement by the Assistant Settlement Officer of khasra writing for a number of ryotwari (Government) villages, until his staff had received special instruction. The northern part of this district (which was formerly included in Mandla) contains a large number of villages to be settled on the ryotwari system; but work is here not so far advanced as in Mandla, and the demarcation of outside boundaries is still incomplete. The Settlement Superintendent, Khando Malhar, did good work during the year by demarcating the boundaries of 266 of these villages.

The maps were thoroughly checked, but the proportion of khasra entries tested by Inspectors was not so large as it should have been, and the Assistant Settlement Officer failed to test a sufficient number himself.

The cost rate for survey is close upon that of the adjacent district of Bhandara.

Mr. Parker has not always shown the intelligence expected of him, or appreciated the occasions when he should have acted on his own responsibility. But his outturn is a good one, and if he has depended a good deal on his subordinates he has at all events succeeded in getting much useful work from them.

17. Mention should be made here of minor operations which were required to complete the cadastral survey of the Seoni, Nimar and Raipur districts.

The area remaining for survey in Seoni was only 87 square miles, but there was added to it the revision of the soil classing of 852 villages. Work was brought to a successful completion by Settlement Superintendent Narain Rao.

The unsurveyed area in Nimar was still smaller; but here also there was revision of soil classing to be effected in a large number of villages (513), and elaborate enquiries to be made into the past history of tenants holding under malik makbuzas who claimed occupancy rights. Mr. Parmanand, Assistant Settlement Officer, wound up operations to my complete satisfaction in addition to his principal work of ryotwari Settlement, which will be separately referred to further on.

The cost of the complete cadastral survey of Seoni is Rs. 30-7-0, and that of Nimar Rs. 34-3-11 per square mile. Each of these should be raised by about Rs. 20 to cover the cost of the preliminary traverse which has been borne by the Government of India.

The cadastral survey in the Raipur district of the 2,100 square miles summarily settled in anticipation of survey during the years 1884 to 1887 was almost completed by the close of the previous year, but it remained to classify the lands of 354 villages and wind up arrears of office work, which have added Rs. 6,047-8-5 to the total expenditure. The cost rate per square mile for complete cadastral survey (exclusive of traverse) is just under Rs. 34.

III.—THE SURVEY AND RECORDING OF ZAMINDARI ESTATES.

18. There are zamindari estates in the eight* marginally named districts.

* Hoshangabad.
Chhindwara.
Chanda.
Bhandara.

Balaghat.
Raipur.
Bilaspur.
Sambalpur.

In Balaghat and Bhandara zamindari villages have since the time of last Settlement been treated on the same footing as malguzari villages, so far as maps and records are concerned, and are now being re-surveyed along with malguzari villages. No field survey has as yet been made in the zamindaris of Hoshangabad and Chhindwara, nor have patwaris been appointed. A patwari staff has recently been introduced into the Chanda zamindaris, and it is proposed to take steps shortly to commence their survey. In the zamindari estates of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur patwaris were appointed at the recently completed Settlement, and the survey of open and well established villages has been taken up. For the remaining villages (which are mostly very small and jungle places), annual rent-rolls will be prepared on the basis of less elaborate measurements. Special zamindari survey operations were in progress during the year in these three districts, each patwari surveying his own villages. It was desirable that a Survey Officer should have been posted to supervise work in the three districts, but no officer could be spared for the purpose and the survey was carried on under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner assisted by the District Superintendent of Land Records, and a small special staff for control and inspection.

19. It having been understood that the Government of India would be unable to spare a professional Survey Party for the traversing of zamindari villages in these districts arrangements were made for traversing by local agency on the system alluded to in my last year's report (paragraph 40). The system has proved very successful. All field books were sent for computation to my office at Nagpur, so that collusion was impossible: and though a large proportion of the work at the outset was rejected, the traversers improved with practice and gave a satisfactory outturn of passed work. The area of passed circuits run in each district, and the cost rate (including a share of the computing office charges), are as follows:—

District.		Area traversed correctly and plotted.	Cost rate per square mile.
		Square miles.	Rs.
Raipur	...	124	10·8
Bilaspur	...	189	12·7
Sambalpur	...	141	11·7

It has now been decided that Revenue Survey Party No. 9 can be spared to take up the traverse survey of these estates, and traversing by local agency has been stopped.

20. In the Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts, the field survey made its first start during the year, and owing to unavoidable delay in the receipt of traverse plots and to the inexperience of the patwaris, the areas completed were small—71 square miles in the former and 78 square miles in the latter district. But the "figure of efficiency" for the patwaris working is higher than I expected, and a good foundation has been laid for the current season's work. In Raipur work had been started during the previous year, and the outturn is much larger—278 square miles of field survey with a very high figure of efficiency, as the average number of patwaris working was only 43. The result is very creditable to Mr. Gajraj Singh, the Superintendent of Land Records, and his staff.

The cost rates in Bilaspur and Sambalpur were naturally very high, as the outturn was so low; but in Raipur the rate was only just over Rs. 20 a square mile, or $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna an acre *including the traverse*.

IV.—RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.

21. The most important of the areas under ryotwari survey is the Charwa pargana of the Hoshangabad district the Settlement of which is referred to in my two last reports. During the year 13 new villages were surveyed and assessed, and good progress has been made in the allotment of culturable numbers. Out of 1,721 numbers available for allotment 488 were taken up at a revenue assessment of Rs. 8,503-2-0.

I regret to say that the grant of six villages to North-Western Provinces capitalists for colonization with immigrants from those Provinces has so far proved a complete failure. There is much more to be hoped for from direct recruiting. During the year one of the Charwa patels who came some years ago from the Mainpuri district was sent to his home to recruit, and brought down five families who have settled down and promise to form a nucleus for further immigration. The Settlement Officer has lately had an offer from a man to bring down 200 families on the special ryoti concessions sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

126 numbers with a revenue of Rs. 2,371 were relinquished, but mostly by men who had taken possession as Forest squatters before the regular Settlement. 97 of these numbers were taken up by others.

The ryotwari Land Revenue demand rose during the year to Rs. 62,634, of which Rs. 58,387 were collected *plus* Rs. 2,486 on the previous year's arrear account. There was on the 30th September an outstanding balance of about Rs. 4,500, which is not large considering the very unfortunate character of the two preceding seasons. And the Settlement Officer reports that a considerable portion of this was wilfully withheld at the instigation of neighbouring malguzars who have throughout opposed the Settlement, as it withdrew from them all chance of obtaining large grants of land on Clearance Lease terms.

22. Ryotwari Settlement operations in the adjacent district of Nimar—commenced during the previous year—were successfully conducted by Mr. Parmanand, Assistant Settlement Officer, in spite of unusual difficulties.

The Singaji waste land block referred to in last year's report was completed and finally assessed, 21 villages having been formed with a total area of 47·37 square miles. The assessments were not sanctioned till six months of the year had passed, but 448 numbers were allotted, with a revenue of Rs. 8,257, out of 752 numbers available for settlers. A second block was taken up in the extensive waste tract constituting the formerly well cultivated pargana of Manjrod near the town of Burhanpur. Here 18 villages were formed with an area of 47·61 square miles including 761 numbers available for allotment. The assessments were sanctioned late in the year, and only 56 numbers were allotted before its close. But there is reason to believe that the land will be rapidly taken up. Operations have now been closed; but 18 villages have been traversed in advance, so that work can be easily resumed when the present demand for land is satisfied.

The extreme unhealthiness of the Manjrod country and the scarcity of labour made survey exceptionally difficult, and Mr. Parmanand deserves much credit. I must also acknowledge the valuable assistance given by the Tahsildar of Burhanpur, Mr. Bhagwant Rai.

23. The Settlement of ryotwari villages in the Mandla and Balaghat districts is progressing *pari passu* with the survey of malguzari villages, and has been already touched upon. The transfer from the Forest Reserves was sanctioned of 43 cultivated or culturable plots in the Damoh and 62 plots in the Seoni district, and a beginning was made in transferring such plots in the Betul district. A very important measure of the year was the determination of the areas in the Hoshangabad Forest Reserves to be classed as fit for eventual excision and ryotwari Settlement.

GENERAL.

24. Revenue Survey Party No. 9 under Mr. G. H. Cooke, proceeded with the traverse survey of zamindari villages in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts and completed the traverse of the Mandla district. The total area traversed was 4,256 square miles, the cost rate being Rs 18.

25. The outturn of the year's work (apart from ryotwari Settlement) amounts to 6,062 square miles attested and partially assessed and 4,169 square miles of field survey. The cadastral survey of the Provinces is now drawing rapidly to completion, and at the close of the current year there will be little left, outside the Mandla district, except the gradual survey of zamindari estates. According to the five years contract which expired on the 31st March 1892, the Settlement Department engaged to survey * 31,800 square miles and to assess about 20,500 square miles at a total outlay of Rs. 24,80,000. The expenditure has amounted to Rs. 22,90,000, while the work done is 38,300 square miles of survey and about 17,300 square miles of assessment. The outturn of survey exceeds the estimate by 6,500 square miles. The progress of assessment has been rather slower than was anticipated; but the deficiency of 3,200 square miles is principally due to delay in the Jubbulpore district, resulting from two changes of Settlement Officers. The increment to the Government revenue, gained by re-assessment during the period of the contract, has been very materially larger than was anticipated. And there has been a saving of nearly 2 lakhs rupees on the estimated expenditure.

I may add that the area of 38,300 square miles surveyed within the five years includes no less than $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions separately plotted fields, there being on the average one field to every 1.7 acre.

26. During the year I was allowed the services of an Assistant for four months only. Mr. H. A. Crump who was deputed to assist me, inspected field work in the Sambalpur, Bilaspur, Raipur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Seoni and Betul districts, and rendered me valuable help, especially in devising a system for the summary annual measurement of fields in unsurveyed zamindari villages. My tour of cold weather inspection took me through the Chanda, Wardha, Nagpur, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore districts, and during the rains I inspected Settlement or Survey offices at the head-quarters of 13 out of the 18 districts. Mr. Sly, the Settlement Officer of Hoshangabad, helped me by inspecting the Survey office at Betul.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. FULLER,

Commr. of Settls. and Agriculture.

* Exclusive of cadastral survey to be executed by professional agency.

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- „ II.—Progress made in Settlement Field Survey.
- „ III.—Progress made in the preparation of revised Land Records.
- „ IV.—Progress made in the disposal of Settlement Survey Office work.
- „ V.—Progress made in the disposal of Assessment Office work.
- „ VI.—Progress made in the regular revision of Land Revenue Assessment.
- „ VII.—Expenditure on regular Settlement operations.
- „ VIII.—Incidence of expenditure on regular Settlement operations.

District.	Control.		Supervision.					Patwaris.	Office.		Remarks.
	Settlement Officer	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Superintendent.	District Revenue Inspector.	Inspectors, (permanent).	Inspectors, (temporary).			Clerks.	Servants.	
						12 months.	8 months.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saugor ...	1	2	1	1	7	14	4	...	12	10	
Damoh ...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	1	...	
Jubbulpore ..	1	1	2	1	8	12	5	...	8	13	
Mandla ...	...	1	1	1	4	8	3	114	4	4	
Seoni ...	...	...	1	1	4	5	9	27	2	1	
Narsinghpur ...	1	2	1	1	6	9	...	...	9	9	
Hoshangabad ...	1	2	1	1	7	10	2	...	8	10	Exclusive of Charwa Byotwari Staff.
Nimar ...	...	1	...	1	2	7	...	35	4	4	
Betul ...	...	1	...	1	5	10	3	174	5	4	
Chhindwara ...	1	2	...	1	4	7	1	...	10	9	
Wardha ..	1	2	1	1	7	9	5	...	10	9	
Nagpur ...	1	3	1	1	8	14	13	164	10	14	
Chanda ...	...	1	1	1	6	8	7	157	4	4	
Bhandara ...	...	1	1	1	6	7	12	185	4	6	
Balaghat ...	...	1	1	1	4	6	1	95	4	4	
Raipur (Zamindari) ...	...	...	...	1	4	4	3	89	1	...	
Bilaspur do. ...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	44	1	...	
Sambalpur do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	86	1	...	

STATEMENT II.

Progress made in Settlement field survey during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District.	Area.			Number of fields surveyed.	Average size of each field.	Average number of patwaris who ought to have been working on 15th December, February and April.	Figure of efficiency (a).	Number of villages for which maps prepared.	Details of check.				Remarks.
	Total in district to be surveyed.	Surveyed in previous years.	Surveyed during year under report.						Number of fields checked by circle Inspector's check lines.	Percentage on total number of fields surveyed.	Length of check lines run by		
											Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Superintendents, District Revenue Inspectors and Tahsil Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Acres.						Chains.	Chains.	
Mandla ..	2,150		845	1,01,014	3-01	99	6-32	340	20,489	20	5,344	23,205	
{ Malguzari ...	800		130										
{ Ryotwari ...	2,950		475										
Total ...													
Seoni ...	2,364	2,277	87	1,04,645	0-53	19	6-68	62	6,132	6	...	685	
Nimar ...	1,472	1,457	15	860	11-07	11	7-81	54	748	86-39	687	1,293	
Betul ...	2,603	1,079	832	60,857	8-75	128	6-50	338	29,029	47	3,768	22,813	
Nagpur ...	3,327	2,905	422	66,723	4-05	106	5-78	360	22,054	33	4,420	14,381	
Chanda ...	2,608	(b) 1,119	727	6,39,373	0-73	157	6-02	455	66,389	10	3,176	27,049	(b) Exclusive of 45 square miles reported in excess in the previous year.
Bhandara ...	(c) 3,013	1,171	749	(d) 1,26,681	3-78	175	5-5	356	82,746	65	4,323	31,326	(c) As recalculated. (d) Exclusive of rice plots surveyed within field limits.
Balaghat ...	1,729	762	435	4,15,940	0-67	80	6-81	180	55,661	13	3,954	18,855	
Raipur-zamindari ...	(e) 1,200	307	278	2,22,414	0-71	43	8-62	170	19,695	9	...	3,988	(e) Approximate only.
Bilaspur do. ...	(e) 1,300	...	71	1,31,124	0-34	19	5-00	71	14,610	11	...	4,998	
Sambalpur do. ...	(e) 1,300	...	78	2,16,474	0-22	21	4-61	59	17,361	8	...	3,294	

Progress made in the preparation of revised Land Records during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District.	Area.			Number of khasara entries written.	Number of khasara entries per acre.	Number of fields for which khasara written.	Number of villages for which khasara written.	Detail of check.				Remarks.
	Total in district for which khasara to be written.	For which khasara was written previously.	For which khasara written within year.					Number of entries tested by Circles Inspectors	Percentage on total number of entries.	Number of entries checked by		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.									
Mandla ... { Malguzari	2,150		324	89,459	3.25	97,860	338	43,854	49.02	848	13,312	
... { Ryotwari	800	...	130									
... Total	2,950		454									
Seoni ...	2,364	2,243	121	17,953	0.23	1,18,707	68	8,972	50	...	225	
Nimar ...	1,472	1,259	213	20,388	0.14	20,388	54	9,353	45	2,323	2,928	
Betul ...	2,603	803	767	87,736	0.19	87,736	338	38,732	44	552	13,356	
Nagpur ...	3,327	2,754	573	54,980	0.15	54,980	360	23,335	43	427	6,327	
Chanda ...	2,668	1,037	659	85,478	0.20	5,25,629	455	39,672	46	432	14,888	
Bhandara ...	3,013	1,014	636	1,01,345	0.25	1,01,345	356	59,103	58	611	14,056	
Balaghat ..	1,729	733	330	94,110	0.45	3,55,520	189	32,674	35	302	7,387	
Raipur—zamindari ...	?	274	268	1,67,148	1.02	2,02,014	170	45,715	27	...	18,357	
Bilaspur do. ...	?	...	67	43,928	0.95	1,31,124	71	15,624	36	...	4,249	
Sambalpur do. ...	?	...	64	23,391	0.57	1,86,779	59	7,164	25	...	945	

STATEMENT II.
Progress made in Settlement field survey during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District.	Area.			Number of fields surveyed.	Average size of each field.	Average number of patwaris who ought to have been working on 15th December, February and April.	Figure of efficiency (a).	Number of villages for which maps prepared.	Number of fields checked by circle Inspector's check lines.	Percentage on total number of fields surveyed.	Details of check.		Remarks.
	Total in district to be surveyed.	Surveyed in previous years.	Surveyed during year under report.								Length of check lines run by		
											Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Superintendents, District Revenue Inspectors and Tahsil Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Acres.						Chains.	Chains.	
Mandla ..	Malguzari ... 2,150		845	1,01,014	3-01	99	6-32	340	20,489	20	5,344	23,205	
	Ryotwari ... 800	...	130										
	Total ... 2,950		475										
Seoni ...	2,364	2,277	87	1,04,645	0-53	19	6-68	62	6,132	6	...	685	
Nimar ...	1,472	1,457	15	860	11-07	11	7-81	54	743	86-39	687	1,293	
Betul ...	2,603	1,079	832	60,857	8-75	128	6-50	338	29,029	47	3,788	22,813	
Nagpur ...	3,327	2,905	422	66,723	4-05	106	5-78	360	22,054	33	4,420	14,381	
Chanda ...	2,668	(b) 1,117	727	6,39,373	0-73	157	6-02	455	66,389	10	3,176	27,049	(b) Exclusive of 45 square miles reported in excess in the previous year.
Bhandara ...	(c) 3,013	1,171	749	(d) 1,26,681	3-78	175	5-5	356	82,746	65	4,323	31,326	(c) As recalculated. (d) Exclusive of rice plots surveyed within field limits.
Balaghat ...	1,729	762	435	4,15,940	0-67	80	6-81	189	55,661	13	3,954	18,855	
Rajpur-zamindari ...	(e) 1,200	307	278	2,22,414	0-71	43	8-62	170	19,695	9	...	3,988	(e) Approximate only.
Bilaspur do. ...	(e) 1,300	...	71	1,31,124	0-34	19	5-00	71	14,610	11	...	4,998	
Sambalpur do. ...	(e) 1,300	...	78	2,16,474	0-22	21	4-61	59	17,361	8	...	3,294	

Progress made in the preparation of revised Land Records during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District.	Area.			Number of khasra entries written.	Number of khasra entries per acre.	Number of fields for which khasra written.	Number of villages for which khasra written.	Detail of check.				Remarks.								
	Total in district for which khasra to be written.	For which khasra was written previously.	For which khasra written within year.					Number of entries tested by Circle Inspectors	Percentage on total number of entries.	Number of entries checked by										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13								
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.							Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Superintendents, District Revenue Inspectors and Tahsil Inspectors.									
Mandla ...	2,150		324	89,459	3.25	97,860	338	43,854	49.02	848	13,312									
{ Malguzari ...	800		130																	
{ Ryotwari ...																				
Total ...	2,950		454																	
Seoni ...	2,364	2,243	121	17,953	0.23	1,18,707	68	8,972	50	...	225									
Nimar ...	1,472	1,259	213	20,338	0.14	20,338	54	9,353	45	2,323	2,928									
Betul ...	2,603	803	767	87,736	0.19	87,736	338	38,732	44	552	13,356									
Nagpur ...	3,327	2,754	573	54,980	0.15	54,980	360	23,335	43	427	6,327									
Chanda ...	2,668	1,037	659	85,478	0.20	5,25,629	455	39,672	46	432	14,338									
Bhandara ...	3,013	1,014	636	1,01,345	0.25	1,01,345	356	59,103	58	611	14,056									
Balaghat ...	1,729	733	330	94,110	0.45	3,55,520	189	32,674	35	302	7,337									
Raipur—zamindari ...	?	274	268	1,67,148	1.02	2,02,014	170	45,715	27	...	18,357									
Bilaspur do. ...	?	...	67	43,928	0.95	1,31,124	71	15,624	36	...	4,249									
Sambalpur do. ...	?	...	64	23,391	0.57	1,86,779	59	7,164	25	...	945									

Chanda	...	{	Total to be disposed of	...	817	1,124	86,514	456	477	480	480	478	720
			Disposed of during year	...	817	1,124	86,514	456	477	480	480	478	720
			Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	...	{	Total to be disposed of	...	751	751	1,01,345	356	356	356	356	356	497
			Disposed of during year	...	751	751	1,01,345	356	356	356	356	356	356	270
			Balance	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	227
Balaghat	...	{	Total to be disposed of	...	375	375	94,110	189	189	189	189	189	189
			Disposed of during year	...	375	275	94,110	189	187	187	187	187	169	50
			Balance	...	...	100	...	...	2	2	2	20	139
Raipur zamindari	{	{	Total to be disposed of	...	306	476	1,67,148	170	182	182	185	302	323
			Disposed of during year	...	306	476	1,67,148	170	182	182	185	302	323
			Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur do....	{	{	Total to be disposed of	...	117	117	43,928	71	71	71	71	71	71
			Disposed of during year	...	114	114	43,000	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
			Balance	...	3	3	928	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sambalpur do....	{	{	Total to be disposed of	...	92	92	23,391	59	59	59	59	59	59
			Disposed of during year	...	92	12	23,391	32	32	32	32	32	59	32
			Balance	...	...	80	...	27	27	27	27	...	27

STATEMENT V.

Progress made in the disposal of Assessment Office work during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District.	Total number of villages inspected during season.	Number of villages for which							Remarks.
		Record completed.	Record faired and passed.	Record copied for patwaris.	Map sheet amended.	First trace made.	Second trace made.	Ryotwari abstracts prepared.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saugor	491	609	376	450	488	192	159	491	
Jubbulpore	667	667	552	617	667	667	...	667	
Narsinghpur	457	476	140	12	362	211	160	444	
Hoshangabad	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	
Chhindwara	262	262	7	...	101	6	...	262	
Wardha	688	688	688	688	688	688	688	688	
Nagpur	622	622	580	260	19	...	...	622	Up to October 31st, 1892.

Progress made in the regular revision of Land Revenue Assessment during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District.		Total to be assessed.	In previous years.					During year under report.							Balance.			Remarks.
			Finally assessed.	Enhancement in Land Revenue.	Percentage of enhancement on previous demand.	Number of ryots holdings dealt with.	Percentage by which rents enhanced.	Inspected.	Rent rates submitted.	Finally assessed.	Enhancement in Land Revenue.	Percentage of enhancement on previous demand.	Number of ryots holdings dealt with.	Percentage by which rents enhanced.	For inspection.	For Rent rates.	For final assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs.							Rs.							
Saugor	{ Area in square miles ...	3,186	...	...	...	...	...	696	337	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,849	3,186	
	{ Number of villages ...	2,078	...	...	...	...	...	491	227	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	1,851	2,078	
Jubbulpore	{ Area in square miles...	3,586	1,161	1,99,556	54	42,482	4	1,072	1,136	665	1,22,545	95	33,981	5	1,000	1,000	1,760	
	{ Number of villages ...	2,534	953					667	736	615					550	550	966	
Narsinghpur	{ Area in square miles ...	1,673	...	...	...	...	...	620	591	...	...	...	...	...	1,053	1,082	1,673	
	{ Number of villages ...	1,087	...	...	...	...	...	468	441	...	...	...	...	...	619	646	1,087	
Hoshangabad	{ Area in square miles...	2,777	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	776	...	...	...	...	...	1,691	2,001	2,777	
	{ Number of villages ...	1,454	...	...	...	...	...	516	369	...	...	...	...	...	938	1,085	1,454	
Chhindwara	{ Area in square miles...	2,246	...	...	...	...	...	489	489	...	...	...	...	...	1,757	1,757	2,246	
	{ Number of villages ...	1,340	...	...	...	...	...	262	262	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	1,078	1,340	
Wardha	{ Area in square miles...	2,222	...	...	...	...	...	1,208	1,208	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	1,014	2,222	
	{ Number of villages ...	1,382	...	...	...	...	...	688	688	...	...	...	...	...	694	694	1,382	
Nagpur	{ Area in square miles...	3,327	...	...	...	...	...	901	981	342	25,701	22	5,451	14	2,084	2,346	2,985	Up to October 31st, 1892.
	{ Number of villages ...	2,205	...	...	...	...	...	622	676	240					1,343	1,529	1,965	

STATEMENT

Expenditure on regular Settlement operation.

District.	Establishment.						Travelling.
	Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Superintendents and Inspectors paid from Settlement Funds.	Patwaris (if any) paid from Settlement Funds.	Clerks.	Servants.	Total.	Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
Saugor	13,778 4 5	7,030 7 10	.....	2,693 14 7	610 11 11	24,113 6 9	2,267 13
Damoh	1,400 0 0	2,399 4 11	.....	589 8 8	82 0 0	4,470 13 7	.....
Jubbulpore	15,600 0 0	7,504 10 5	.....	3,375 0 0	913 6 3	27,393 0 8	1,507 2
Mandla	4,000 0 0	3,383 6 5	90 4 10	831 13 1	239 13 4	8,600 5 8	504 8
Seoni	450 0 0	3,657 15 6	.....	679 0 6	94 12 9	4,881 12 9	.....
Narsinghpur	12,038 13 3	3,780 7 9	.....	1,756 7 2	538 2 6	18,163 14 8	1,552 12
Hoshangabad	11,375 15 6	4,372 11 5	.....	2,311 8 4	557 14 2	18,648 1 5	2,144 4
Nimar	2,076 10 8	2,270 12 3	.....	1,180 3 10	254 13 11	5,782 8 8	623 8
Betul	2,525 0 0	3,277 14 0	.....	1,177 14 1	263 4 0	7,244 0 1	624 4
Chhindwara	12,854 12 11	2,651 2 2	.....	1,583 13 5	511 15 0	17,601 11 6	1,715 4
Wardha	12,250 0 0	4,055 4 0	.....	2,103 3 1	627 11 6	19,036 2 7	2,067 0
Nagpur	23,080 3 9	7,236 10 11	.....	2,898 10 6	930 12 8	34,146 5 10	2,143 4
Chanda	5,043 8 9	4,438 6 5	.....	1,047 8 0	258 12 6	10,768 3 8	651 2
Bhandara	4,700 0 0	4,540 1 5	.....	1,030 7 2	407 13 10	10,678 6 5	513 0
Balaghat	3,125 0 0	2,774 11 0	.....	1,181 2 1	256 12 11	7,337 10 0	829 13
Baipur Zamindari ... ..	.....	2,387 1 0	.....	.....	.....	2,387 1 0	.....
Bilaspur do. ... ..	.....	2,285 3 4	.....	40 0 0	.....	2,325 3 4	.....
Sambalpur do. ... ..	.....	1,144 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1,144 10 0	.....

(a). Exclusive of Rs. 3,453-10-10 spent on the management of the ryotwari area in pargana Charwa.

(b). " Rs. 3,382-14-2 expended on special ryotwari Settlement.

uring the year ending 30th September 1892.

Advance.		Contingencies.					Grand Total Settlement expenditure.	Expenditure exclusive of the preceding defrayed from Provincial Land Revenue or Patwari Fund.	
Coordinates.	Total.	Pay of chainmen.	Rewards.	Instruments and Stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Salaries of Inspectors.	Salaries of Patwaris.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
647 2 9	2,914 14 9	2,410 3 3	815 15 1	1,069 2 8	7,525 5 9	11,820 10 9	38,849 0 3	3,947 11 5	.....
211 2 0	211 2 0	312 13 3	10 0 0	43 5 9	402 6 5	768 9 5	5,239 7 0	1,632 2 8	.....
882 0 0	2,389 2 0	1,012 8 1	.....	368 15 3	6,928 2 10	8,309 10 2	38,091 12 10	4,614 14 0	.....
205 12 0	710 4 0	4,306 5 8	1,772 0 0	1,114 8 9	2,560 3 9	9,753 2 2	19,064 5 10	2,556 6 5	9,745 0 11
139 10 0	139 10 0	1,242 14 3	400 0 0	711 13 6	884 2 1	3,238 13 10	8,260 4 7	2,610 1 2	3,240 0 0
889 15 3	1,942 11 3	626 8 1	.....	495 10 6	3,025 3 0	4,147 5 7	24,253 15 6	3,055 7 10	.....
455 10 0	2,599 11 0	572 8 4	247 15 1	246 5 11	5,904 15 1	6,971 12 5 (a)	23,219 8 10	4,023 10 8	.....
291 9 3	820 1 3	658 10 3	89 10 4	381 7 0	1,765 6 10	2,845 2 5 (b)	9,447 12 4	1,303 0 0	4,334 0 9
74 9 0	698 13 0	4,138 15 11	3,810 3 3	2,874 6 10	3,581 0 11	13,404 10 11	21,347 8 0	2,933 11 9	8,890 0 0
130 2 0	1,895 6 0	529 3 8	.....	392 14 5	1,997 4 0	2,919 6 1	22,416 7 7	2,665 0 0	.....
320 11 6	2,387 11 6	655 12 8	114 8 0	493 15 7	4,038 12 9	5,303 1 0	26,726 15 1	3,951 9 3	.....
263 3 6	2,411 7 6	5,887 13 8	1,108 12 5	634 6 6	7,977 12 8	15,608 13 3	52,166 10 7	3,634 14 6	23,911 3 5
302 8 0	983 10 0	9,146 3 10	2,916 14 6	1,457 1 2	5,143 11 11	13,063 15 5	30,435 13 1	3,637 0 1	17,002 12 2
277 7 0	595 7 0	8,160 4 8	3,473 15 5	1,742 6 11	1,059 6 5	14,436 1 5	25,679 13 10	2,095 9 5	14,997 7 3
129 10 6	459 6 6	2,389 1 11	1,484 15 4	693 9 9	2,678 5 0	7,746 0 0	15,543 0 6	2,199 7 9	10,063 4 4
91 15 0	91 15 0	1,932 13 6	.....	290 0 0	1,131 2 5	3,353 15 11	5,833 0 5	1,245 3 9	7,826 5 3
134 9 0	134 9 0	1,678 11 4	92 13 0	1,478 14 0	965 10 2	4,215 0 6	6,675 12 10	955 0 0	3,220 15 2
.....	.....	1,371 5 9	100 0 0	624 6 10	674 5 4	2,770 1 11	3,914 12 5	1,093 3 9	7,464 2 7

STATEMENT VIII.

Incidence of Expenditure on regular Settlement operations during the year ending 30th September 1802.

District.	During year.			From commencement of Settlement.				Remarks.
	Total expenditure.	Incidence per square mile of area		Total expenditure.	Incidence per square mile of area			
		Surveyed.	Surveyed and recorded.		Surveyed.	Surveyed and recorded.	Surveyed, recorded and assessed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Saugor ..	33,849 0 3	...	...	1,55,363 5 8	48 12 2	48 12 2	...	
Damoh ..	5,239 7 0	...	...	1,23,632 3 11	62 7 7	62 7 7	62 7 7	
Jubbulpore ..	38,091 12 10	...	...	2,28,989 10 9	63 13 5	63 13 5	...	
Maudla ...	(a) 18,233 0 1	36 6 2	40 4 4	18,233 0 1	38 7 10	40 4 4	...	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 781-5-9 spent on ordinary annual assessments of Forest villages.
Seoni ...	8,260 4 7	94 15 2	68 4 3	71,994 8 11	30 7 3	30 7 3	...	
Narsinghpur ...	24,253 15 6	...	...	1,03,098 11 8	62 2 7	62 2 7	...	
Hoshangabad ...	28,219 8 10	...	...	1,13,019 0 2	40 11 2	40 11 2	...	
Nimar ...	9,447 12 4	...	44 4 0	51,294 2 10	34 13 6	34 13 6	...	
Betul ...	21,347 8 0	19 12 7	25 10 6	70,145 11 11	28 13 8	25 11 3	...	
Chhindwara ...	22,416 7 7	...	...	93,161 11 6	41 7 7	...	...
Wardha ...	20,726 15 1	...	...	82,908 13 0	37 5 5	37 5 5	...	
Nagpur ...	52,166 10 7	123 9 10	91 0 8	1,53,885 8 2	46 4 1	46 4 1	...	
Chanda ...	30,435 13 1	41 13 10	46 2 11	60,320 9 7	32 12 9	35 11 1	...	
Bhandara ...	25,679 13 10	34 4 7	40 6 1	61,110 5 5	31 13 6	37 0 11	...	
Balaghat ...	15,543 0 6	35 11 8	47 1 7	43,110 8 8	36 0 3	40 8 10	...	
Raipur—zamindari ...	5,833 0 5	20 15 8	21 12 2	17,314 3 9	29 9 6	31 15 1	...	
Bilaspur do. ...	6,675 12 10	94 0 5	99 10 1	6,675 12 10	94 0 5	99 10 1	...	
Sambalpur do. ...	3,914 12 5	50 3 0	61 7 11	3,914 12 5	50 3 0	61 7 11	...	

ANNEXURE B.

No. $\frac{279}{3}$

<p>SUBJECT.</p> <p>Administration Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, 1892-93.</p>
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FROM

J. B. FULLER, Esq., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 6th February 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the usual Annual Report on the working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending the 30th September 1892.

I. ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE RECORDS.

2. Proposals have been submitted and sanctioned for the revision of the patwari cess paid in the Damoh and Jubbulpore districts. In each district ryots will contribute at the rate of 3 pies per rupee of rental. The cess paid by malguzars will be at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the revenue in Damoh, and of 5 per cent. in Jubbulpore—both rates being substantially lower than those now in force. No extensive changes will be made in the patwaris' circles as they are generally of quite manageable size; but provision has been made for increasing the staff by six circles in Damoh and two in Jubbulpore. Three new circles were formed in the Bhandara district in order to complete the zamindari staff. In the Nimar district, where patwaris are too numerous, four circles were absorbed during the year.

The work of the patwaris in zamindari estates of the Chanda district has for some time lain in abeyance pending the receipt of orders from the Government of India on an appeal preferred by the zamindars against the new Settlement. But the patwaris have now taken up their duties, a special Inspector having been deputed to supervise them. The only proprietary areas in the Provinces which now remain unprovided with any staff for the maintenance of village records are the zamindari estates in the Hoshangabad and Chhindwara districts.

3. The *zamindari* patwaris of the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts were mostly engaged on village survey work, the results of which have been separately reported upon. But they also prepared rough rent rolls for all unsurveyed villages in their circles, estimating areas by the amount of seed sown. Similar rent rolls were prepared for all villages in the Chanda zamindaris. I have however, been dissatisfied with the results of working by seed estimation (or "bijesar"), and a procedure has now been elaborated and prescribed under which holdings will be roughly measured on the base line and offset system, and areas calculated from the measurements. This will I trust give results which are worth the trouble taken, and will be an efficient substitute for a regular survey in villages which are in too primitive a stage to be worth mapping.

STATEMENT VIII.

Incidence of Expenditure on regular Settlement operations during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District,	During year.			From commencement of Settlement.				Remarks.
	Total expenditure.	Incidence per square mile of area		Total expenditure.	Incidence per square mile of area			
		Surveyed.	Surveyed and recorded.		Surveyed.	Surveyed and recorded.	Surveyed, recorded and assessed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Saugor	38,849 0 3	1,55,363 5 8	48 12 2	48 12 2	...	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 781-5-9 spent on ordinary annual assessments of Forest villages.
Damoh	5,239 7 0	...	...	1,23,632 3 11	62 7 7	62 7 7	62 7 7
Jubbulpore	38,091 12 10	...	...	2,28,989 10 9	63 13 5	63 13 5	...
Mandla	(a)18,283 0 1	36 6 2	40 4 4	18,283 0 1	38 7 10	40 4 4	...	
Seoni	8,260 4 7	94 15 2	68 4 3	71,994 8 11	30 7 3	30 7 3	...	
Narsinghpur	24,253 15 6	...	...	1,03,998 11 8	62 2 7	62 2 7	...
Hoshangabad	28,219 8 10	...	...	1,13,019 0 2	40 11 2	40 11 2	...
Nimar	9,447 12 4	...	44 4 0	51,294 2 10	34 13 6	34 13 6	...	
Betul	21,347 8 0	19 12 7	25 10 6	70,145 11 11	28 13 8	35 11 3	...	
Cchhindwara	22,416 7 7	...	...	93,161 11 6	41 7 7	41 7 7	...
Wardha	26,726 15 1	...	...	82,908 13 0	37 5 5	37 5 5	...
Nagpur	52,166 10 7	123 9 10	91 0 8	1,53,885 8 2	46 4 1	46 4 1	...	
Chanda	30,435 13 1	41 13 10	46 2 11	60,320 9 7	32 12 9	35 11 1	...	
Bhandara	25,679 13 10	34 4 7	40 6 1	61,110 5 5	31 13 6	37 0 11	...	
Balaghat	15,543 0 6	35 11 8	47 1 7	43,110 8 8	36 0 3	40 8 10	...	
Raipur—zamindari	5,833 0 5	20 15 8	21 12 2	17,314 3 9	29 9 6	31 15 1	...	
Bilaspur do.	6,675 12 10	94 0 5	99 10 1	6,675 12 10	94 0 5	99 10 1	...	
Sambalpur do.	3,914 12 5	50 3 0	61 7 11	3,914 12 5	50 3 0	61 7 11	...	

SECRET.
Administration Report
of the Department
of Land Records
and Agriculture,
1892-93.

FROM

J. B. FULLER, Esq., L. C. S., C. I. E.,

DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
Central Provinces.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 6th February 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the usual Annual Report on the working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending the 30th September 1892.

I. ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE RECORDS.

2. Proposals have been submitted and sanctioned for the revision of the patwari cess paid in the Damoh and Jubbulpore districts. In each district ryots will contribute at the rate of 3 pies per rupee of rental. The cess paid by malguzars will be at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the revenue in Damoh, and of 5 per cent. in Jubbulpore—both rates being substantially lower than those now in force. No extensive changes will be made in the patwaris' circles as they are generally of quite manageable size; but provision has been made for increasing the staff by six circles in Damoh and two in Jubbulpore. Three new circles were formed in the Bhandara district in order to complete the zamindari staff. In the Nimar district, where patwaris are too numerous, four circles were absorbed during the year.

The work of the patwaris in zamindari estates of the Chanda district has for some time lain in abeyance pending the receipt of orders from the Government of India on an appeal preferred by the zamindars against the new Settlement. But the patwaris have now taken up their duties, a special Inspector having been deputed to supervise them. The only proprietary areas in the Provinces which now remain unprovided with any staff for the maintenance of village records are the zamindari estates in the Hoshangabad and Chhindwara districts.

3. The zamindari patwaris of the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts were mostly engaged on village survey work, the results of which have been separately reported upon. But they also prepared rough rent rolls for all unsurveyed villages in their circles, estimating areas by the amount of seed sown. Similar rent rolls were prepared for all villages in the Chanda zamindaris. I have however, been dissatisfied with the results of working by seed estimation (or "bijesar"), and a procedure has now been elaborated and prescribed under which holdings will be roughly measured on the base line and offset system, and areas calculated from the measurements. This will I trust give results which are worth the trouble taken, and will be an efficient substitute for a regular survey in villages which are in too primitive a stage to be worth mapping.

4. In considering the work done by the *malguzari* patwaris (with which are classed the zamindari patwaris of the Balaghat and Bhandara districts), it is necessary to group them according as their districts are—

- (A) still under cadastral survey;
- (B) with cadastral survey completed but under assessment;
- (C) with cadastral survey completed and under the ordinary rules.

Class A includes the districts of Mandla, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat. In them the patwaris are mostly still employed on the resurvey of their circles and their work has been reviewed in the Settlement progress report for the year. The ordinary Land Record work is necessarily in abeyance, though as soon as each patwari completes the survey of his circle he is made to take up his duties under the rules.

Class B includes the districts of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Wardha and Nagpur. In each of them a portion of the patwari staff was employed in special enquiries preliminary to assessment. These enquiries result in the preparation for each patwari's circle of carefully verified village papers in the usual forms, so that the special work involves no interruption in the chain of Land Records. And in areas which had been previously assessed or which had not yet come under assessment, the patwaris were left entirely to their ordinary duties, working, however, under the control of the Settlement Officer.

Class C includes the districts of Damoh, Seoni, Nimar, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, in all of which survey was practically, if not wholly, completed, and the patwaris had returned to their ordinary work under the Deputy Commissioner's control.

5. In the important matter of compelling patwaris to reside within their circles not much can be expected in districts of Class A, as the patwaris have to spend the greater of the year away from their homes either in the survey of their villages or in the Survey office. But save in the case of Bhandara the Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of the survey have submitted Residence registers in proper form, and instructions have been given which will ensure that the case of each non-resident is taken up as soon as he completes his survey work. In all five districts non-residence is at present very common.

In class B districts it is also difficult to give full effect to the rules, as the patwaris of the area under assessment each year have to spend most of the twelve months away from their homes. But residence can of course be enforced in the case of all patwaris in tracts the reassessment of which has been completed. The returns show good progress in the Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Chhindwara districts. In the three first named the number of non-residents is now inconsiderable. Indeed all the Narsinghpur patwaris are shown as conforming to rule. But matters are very different in Wardha and Nagpur, where non-residence is very common. The matter has received inadequate attention at the hands of the Settlement Officer of Nagpur. The Settlement Officer of Wardha has not yet sent up a Residence register though it was called for more than eighteen months ago.

In districts of class C there is no excuse for the non-enforcement of the rules. Very good progress is shown in Seoni, and fair progress in Damoh and Nimar. Of the three Chhattisgarh districts, Bilaspur shows best with only 6 per cent non-resident, and Sambalpur worst with 24 per cent non-resident. I have not yet received a Residence register from Bilaspur, where it seems that my letter has been mislaid. But if the returns are to be trusted the state of affairs in both Raipur and Bilaspur is distinctly satisfactory. In both districts the

patwari staff is of new creation, and I did not anticipate that the men would settle down in their circles so rapidly.

6. Turning now to the punctuality with which the annual village papers were filed, districts of classes A and B may be left out of account altogether, though I take care that in the second group the punctual filing of papers in tracts not under assessment receives proper attention.

Of the six districts in class C, Nimar shows best. In Damoh and Seoni the milan khasras were filed in time; but there was much delay with the crop statistics and jamabandis. In the Chhattisgarh division fair punctuality was attained in Raipur, though I have ascertained that in one part of the district it was gained by summoning the patwaris to the tahsil in contravention of rule. But owing to certain arrears of survey work many patwaris in this district could not take up their ordinary duties till late in the year, and there was some excuse for delay. There was unsatisfactory delay in Bilaspur and Sambalpur where a large proportion of the jamabandis were unfiled over a month after date. In no district of class C, however, were jamabandis outstanding at the close of the year.

It should be mentioned here that I receive during the field season monthly returns showing the progress of work in each Inspector's circle, which have been of great use in establishing a standard and in bringing delay or incompetence to timely notice. The Chief Commissioner has approved of the inclusion of these returns amongst those which the Inspectors are bound to submit under rule.

7. In considering the extent to which the village papers were tested, districts of classes A and B may again be disregarded.

I contrast below for each of the six districts in class C figures showing the amount of check effected by Inspectors and superior officers:—

District.	Percentage of khasra entries checked by Inspectors.	Amount of testing effected by					
		District Revenue Inspectors or Superintendents of Land Records.		Tahsildars.		Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners.	
		No. of		No. of		No. of	
		Villages.	Entries.	Villages.	Entries.	Villages.	Entries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Damoh ...	11	674	14,358	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	30	105	1,910	...	...	...	...
Nimar ...	38	235	3,475	10	154	...	...
Raipur ...	9	1,085	33,566	6	200	50	1,142
Bilaspur ...	10	722	15,372	59	2,827	...	...
Sambalpur ...	10	219	5,763	...	...	...	...

The amount of checking effected by Inspectors was on the whole satisfactory, though more should have been done in Damoh.

Khasra entries are so very numerous in the Chhattisgarh districts that the percentage of check must always be much lower in them than elsewhere.

Columns 3 and 4 include in the case of the Damoh, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts testing effected by two officers—the Superintendent of Land Records and his Assistant. The Seoni and Nimar figures relate to one officer only. The best results are shown by Damoh, Raipur and Bilaspur. Check was decidedly inadequate in Seoni and Sambalpur.

The record of testing by the superior officers of the ordinary District staff is as bad as it well could be, and I venture to bring this matter prominently to the Chief Commissioner's attention. In three districts Tahsildars did nothing whatever, and it is only in Bilaspur that their check (though here also very inadequate) could have had the smallest influence on the character of the work. In no district except Raipur did the Deputy Commissioner or any of his Assistants examine a single paper. Officers who will not spare half an hour in their morning rides to check a few entries in the khasras of two or three villages are surely unaware of the stimulus to work given by even a superficial check of this sort. It may be drudgery of a kind; but it will gain in interest when experience shows that the check of a khasra frequently brings to light matters requiring the attention of Government which no amount of general enquiry would discover. Indeed, speaking generally, it is only by a scrutiny of village papers that the real character of the relations between malguzars and their tenants can be satisfactorily ascertained. Apart however from this consideration, and taking the purely departmental view of the matter it is absolutely necessary that Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates should take a practical interest in the working of the patwari staff, unless the labour that has been spent in organizing and starting it is to be absolutely thrown away. The Chief Commissioner has lately issued orders for the co-operation of the ordinary District Revenue authorities with the officers of the Settlement Department in checking village papers in *districts under Settlement*. But up to date checking has been neglected in districts where the Land Record staff is under the Deputy Commissioner's own orders.

Under the rules jamabandis should be checked by the kanungos when they have reached the Tahsil office. No checking whatever was effected by kanungos in the Damoh, Seoni and Nimar districts; but this was probably due to the late transfer of records from the Settlement Survey Office to the tahsil. There is, however, no such cause in the case of the Chhattisgarh districts. In Raipur the kanungos checked a fair proportion of entries though I have ascertained that their test was of the most superficial description. But the check was absurdly insufficient in Bilaspur, and in Sambalpur there was no check at all. The work of the kanungos is generally unsatisfactory, and in August last I submitted to the Chief Commissioner certain representations with a view to increase their efficiency.

8. I am glad to be able to report that the special system of khasra writing introduced into the Chhattisgarh districts under Revenue Book Circular I—56, dated the 25th February 1891, is working exceedingly well. The limitation of the patwari's work in two years out of three to the correction of changed entries instead of re-writing the whole khasra has enabled the staff to cope satisfactorily with the difficulty arising from the extraordinarily large number of fields into which village lands are sub-divided in this division, as many as 10,000 occurring in one patwari's circle. In the Raipur and Bilaspur districts the patwari's field to field inspection will be completed this year by the end of January, whereas if the ordinary procedure had been in force it would have been prolonged far into the hot weather.

*P. and B. I. Circular No. 22, dated the 15th March 1892.

classes of soils has also

†P. and B. I. Circular No. 23, dated the 18th May 1892.

9. In the course of my last cold weather tour I found that the maintenance of ryots' receipt books was in places not receiving proper attention, and I issued *instructions which have, I believe, improved matters considerably. The procedure in recording shifting cultivation on the poorest classes of soils has also been †simplified, and a considerable reduction thereby effected in the work of patwari circles in hilly tracts which are generally of large size and required relief. The duties of patwaris in connection with the

triennial Pandhri and Income tax assessments have also been ‡ formulated; and under the Chief Commissioner's orders additions have been made § to the Patwari Rules prescribing the annual registration of village stock and the submission of a special return giving details of transfers of tenant right otherwise than by inheritance.

‡ P. and R. I. Circular No. 24,
dated the 10th June 1892.

§ Revenue Book Circular
I-67.

10. Orders issued shortly ¶ after the close of the year which will ensure the maintenance of all marks of the professional traverse survey lying on village boundaries, as well as certain of those marking sub-traverses within village limits.

Boundary marks.

¶ P. and R. I. Circular No. 25,
dated the 25th October 1892.

II. ANALYSIS OF DISTRICTS WITH REFERENCE TO PROTECTION FROM FAMINE.

11. In these Provinces there is fortunately but little need for action under this head. During the year enquiry was made by Government as to the existence of any tracts which should be classed as "insecure," that is to say, as liable to great seasonal disasters, and I submitted a brief report on the matter.

12. The attention of Deputy Commissioners has been called to the orders issued in January 1890 for the preparation of Note-books showing the approximate scope existing in each village for the undertaking of minor or "supplementary" Famine relief-works in time of distress. No replies have as yet been received from the Saugor and Bilaspur districts. In most other districts the matter has received some attention; but I regret to state that the orders have been altogether neglected in Mandla, Hoshangabad and Bhandara.

Village Famine Note books.

III. SYSTEM OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND RENTAL IN PRECARIOUS TRACTS.

13. Here again there is very little to record.

There are tracts in these Provinces which are peculiarly liable to hail-storms, and though twice in recent years suspensions of rents and revenue have been sanctioned on occasions of serious damage, the grant of relief has never been accepted as one of the ordinary responsibilities of the Revenue Administration. I have submitted representations on the subject with some draft rules of procedure, which the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to provisionally approve. In future people whose crops have been ruined by hail should be able to escape from the crushing necessity of having to pay rent and revenue at the time of disaster,—the demands of both Government and the landlords being however not remitted altogether, but postponed.

I may refer under this head to the systematic levy by landlords in some districts of rent instalments long before the dates on which they are due or the ryots' crops are harvested, which has the effect of compelling the tenants to pay their rent by borrowing at high interest, the landlord himself often acting as money-lender for the purpose. The matter has engaged the serious attention of the Administration, and officers have been instructed to discourage the practice by all legitimate means. The rental certificates which are granted to all ryots at the new Settlements will, it is hoped, minimize such illegal demands in re-settled districts.

IV. MEASURES OF PROTECTION AGAINST FAMINE.

(1) *Fodder Reserves and Arboriculture.*

14. The management of the Fuel and Fodder Reserves which were established at last Settlement in the Sambalpur district has received attention: grazing has been stopped in all the Reserves but one. The extent to which and terms on which the public are to be admitted to the use of these lands has still to be decided, and is now under the consideration of the Commissioner of the Division.

The taking up of the plots of *bhata* land in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts, to which reference was made in my last year's report, is still incomplete.

A commencement has been made in the conservation of the barren line of hills taken up experimentally in the neighbourhood of the station of Nagpur. Cattle have been carefully excluded and a heavy crop of grass has sprung up. Experiments with the growth of bushes and trees will be taken in hand during the current year.

15. Road-side arboriculture has been, I regret to say, unfavourably reported upon. Very little real work is being generally done by the Local Bodies to whom the charge of road-side arboriculture has been made over. The statistics are discouraging; but the facts are, I fear, still more so. I have just ridden along a road bordered for several miles with small mud enclosures which within the last year or so may have contained plants a few inches high, but are now absolutely empty. Yet credit has no doubt been taken in the district report for this miserable pretence at tree planting.

(2). *Extension of communications.*

16. No Railway extension took place within the year. But a branch connecting Sambalpur with the main line was under construction, and will shortly be opened. Road construction has continued to make vigorous progress. 222 miles of new road-way were constructed, and 110 miles of road raised in class. It is true that 258 miles of the total were merely improved country tracks, embanked in low-lying places only and with rough causeways as stream crossings. But roads of this class are in most cases quite sufficient for traffic in open weather. And for monsoon traffic a far more expensive type of road-way is insufficient.

(3). *Irrigation.*

17. I may notice under this head the satisfactory hold which improvement certificates or "Sanads" are gaining in some districts. In Seoni no less than 198 were distributed. In no other district was this figure approached; but fair numbers were distributed in Saugor (39), Jubbulpore (19), Nimar (46), Chhindwara (19), Nagpur (28) and Bhandara (37). I attach very great importance to the distribution of these certificates as a means of encouraging land improvement, and my opinion is borne out by reports from Seoni and Nimar, where the system has begun to exert a most salutary effect. It is to be regretted that no Certificates were distributed in the four districts of Damoh, Mandla, Hoshangabad and Sambalpur. The Raipur report is silent on the point; but I can state from my own experience that the embankment of black soil land for *rabi* crops is steadily gaining ground in this district, and efforts made to encourage it would bear useful fruit. Like many other beneficial measures of Government the grant of these certificates needs forcing at the outset, and it is a mistake to insist on over-elaborate enquiries, as I think has been done in some districts.

This Department has no practical connection with the grant of loans under the Land Improvement or Agriculturists Loans Acts.

V. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS INCLUDING FARMS.

18. The results obtained at the Nagpur Experimental Farm have been separately reported upon. Amongst those of special interest I may mention the proof of the inutility of manuring black soil for wheat, when irrigation is not used, which has been furnished by the outturns of eight years' experiments. That the ryots of these Provinces do not manure their wheat fields is often laid to their reproach. But it is clear that they would gain little or nothing by manuring. When irrigation is available matters are however widely different. Experiments in the growth of wheat on black soil with irrigation and manure have only lately been started, and promise results of considerable importance.

It has also been demonstrated that the ryots are wise in growing the coarse variety of cotton known as *jari*, unless they can manage to secure full value for better class cotton, which the middlemen will not allow them to do. Measures to force the growth of better class cotton, which are often urged upon Government, would be greatly to the disadvantage of the ryot unless he is ensured fair treatment in disposing of his produce. Another experiment worth notice is the use of green soiling for cotton in rotation with wheat instead of for wheat grown continuously. Bone manure continued to give very poor results with unirrigated wheat. Irrigation added very considerably to its effect but failed to produce a profit. It is very inferior to any nitrogenous manure.

The Agricultural Class attached to the Farm contained 22 students, none of whom were scholarship holders. The results of the instruction—practical and theoretical—as shown in examination were satisfactory. The educational work of the Farm has been further expanded by the establishment of a normal class for the instruction of Village Schoolmasters in the Agricultural Primer. The course lasts for six months; and a leading feature is the use made of practical demonstration. During the year 54 Schoolmasters were passed out trained.

19. A very large number of crop cutting experiments was made by officers of the Revenue and Settlement Departments—678 against 409 in the preceding year. The increase is partly due to the expansion of the staff of Settlement Officers, in whose soil valuations the result of these experiments plays a very important part. Deputy Commissioners have, I think, been using too freely the agency of Tahsildars in making these cuttings, the value of which entirely depends on the judgment used in selecting the crop for trial.

I am now engaged in collecting and reviewing the results of the past few years' experiments. They will be of material assistance in checking and revising the outturn estimates which are now accepted as the standards.

20. The trained sugar-maker employed for purposes of demonstration worked in the Sambalpur and Chhindwara districts, in both of which sugar is an important crop. His efforts are directed to the improvement of the method of boiling (defects in which cause much loss in these Provinces), and to the economy of fuel, the megass being substituted for a portion of the firewood, which is now wasted. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur has reported in encouraging terms of the results of the demonstrations made in his district.

21. The management of Public gardens has been separately reported upon, and requires no notice here.

VI. CATTLE BREEDING AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

22. The number of cases treated at the small veterinary dispensary at Nagpur rose from 570 to 730.* The average daily attendance was 10·0. Rs. 51 were received in fees. The similar dispensary at Raipur is reported to have received 3,192 cases, but I doubt the accuracy of the figures. The average daily attendance is returned as 12·7. The Raipur dispensary has been from the first under the management of the district authorities. The Nagpur dispensary has now also been transferred to the charge of the district authorities under the Chief Commissioner's orders.

*Horned cattle	...	360
Horses	...	172
Other animals	...	198

23. The most important fact for mention in connection with cattle disease is the result of an extraordinary cyclonic storm, which swept across the north of the Mandla district on the 11th June, and caused the death of over 21,000 cattle. This figure was obtained by careful enquiries, and may be accepted as reliable. About two-thirds of the number belonged to local cultivators. It would have seemed certain that so great a loss must have seriously crippled the people, and such was indeed the first idea of the Deputy Commissioner. I have recently, however, marched right across the tahsil

interviewing the inhabitants of four or five villages daily, and have not received a single complaint or heard of a single acre which has fallen out of cultivation. This strongly corroborates the opinion I ventured to express in my last year's report, that in tracts where grazing in forest lands is available, the cattle have become far too numerous for the requirements of the country, and that a considerable lessening of these numbers can be viewed without apprehension. It should be added that the Deputy Commissioner made excellent arrangements for the distribution of Government loans, which had, I can testify, a very good effect on the temper of the people. But the amount distributed was less than Rs. 2,000, and had the mortality really diminished the working stock of the locality, this would have gone a very short way to make good the loss.

24. The use made of the pony stallions at Saugor, Damoh and Narsinghpur, has been decreasing.

Quarter ending.	Number of Mares served								
	1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Saugor.	Damoh.	Narsinghpur.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Narsinghpur.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Narsinghpur.
December, 31st ...	7	5	4	5	7	5	3	1	2
March, 31st ...	6	10	5	5	3	4	6	4	2
June, 30th ...	9	9	13	5	2	8	6	2	7
September, 30th ...	11	4	5	6	2	4	4	1	3
Total ..	33	28	27	21	14	21	19	8	14

The results are hardly worth the expenditure incurred in keeping the three stallions—about Rs. 615 a year. During the year I had the Registers of servings carefully examined and obtained the following figures for the three years 1888, 1890 and 1891 :—

District.	Average annual servings.	Percentage of servings		
		Unsuccessful.	Result unknown.	Successful.
Saugor ...	18.6	60	13	27
Damoh ...	22.3	77	4	19
Narsinghpur ...	25.7	70	9	21

The successful servings represent the production of 48 foals, of which no less than 18 died a short time after birth.

Various reasons are assigned by local officers for the small amount of use made of the stallions and for the poor returns given by them, some of the reasons given being contradictory of one another. The subject will now be taken up by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, who has recently been appointed to these Provinces and the Berars. He will also enquire into the scope for pony or horse-breeding which exists in the northern districts.

VII. AGRICULTURAL AND FISCAL STATISTICS.

25. As in previous years the Agricultural Returns required by the Government of India were prepared in my office. The progress of the re-survey of the Provinces is annually increasing the value of the figures. And during the year under report greater care was taken in compiling the figures in district offices, detailed instructions for compilation and check having been issued by me.

VIII. TRADE AND TRADE STATISTICS.

26. The quarterly and annual returns of Rail-borne traffic continued to be issued and reviewed by me. No road traffic was registered during the year.

IX. MUSEUMS.

27. The objects added to the collections of the Provincial Museum at Nagpur during the year were specimens of coins, ores, plaster casts taken from the various buildings at Fatehpur-Sikri, a collection of Naga ornaments and articles of dress, and a few snakes and insects. A number of books were, as usual, sent by the Inspector-General of Education under the provisions of Act XXII of 1867. Visitors during the year numbered 2,38,307, of whom 1,11,055 were men, 84,796 women and 42,456 children. The Raipur Museum which is in charge of the Local District Council was enriched by a further collection of art-ware specimens from the North-Western Provinces. The Museum was visited by 1,37,758 persons against 1,44,449 persons in the previous year. The slight falling off is due to the prevalence of cholera in the district for several months.

No measures were taken to acquire articles under the Treasure Trove Act.

The committee (consisting of the Superintending Engineer and myself), appointed to list the Archæological remains which are worth preservation in these Provinces, has submitted a preliminary report on the question.

GENERAL.

28. The production of Tassar silk in these Provinces will, I hope, be substantially promoted by some orders issued by the Chief Commissioner during the year under which the growth of Tassar is to be accepted under certain restrictions as a legitimate undertaking in Government Forests, and is no longer to be discouraged by every possible means. The representations from this department which have led to the issue of these orders were supported by the results of detailed enquiries, made by Mr. C. R. Cleveland, now Settlement Officer of Saugor, showing that the pollarding of Saj trees required for Tassar cultivation could be worked, and indeed was worked on a proper rotation, and that the growth of the worms could be carried on year after year on limited plots or *baris*, without causing any destruction to the forests at large.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. FULLER,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

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Annexure C.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT. A—Showing the Rain-fall of the year in each district of the Cen-

Districts.	Year.	Early monsoon.					Number of rainy days during the three months.
		June.	July.	August.	Total.		
		3	4	5	6	7	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
Saugor	1891-92	1.51	19.42	12.56	33.49	41	
	Average of 24 years preceding	6.14	16.28	13.05	35.47	41	
Daroh	1891-92	2.26	17.08	24.04	43.38	46	
	Average of 24 years preceding	6.25	18.84	12.73	36.82	41	
Jubbulpore	1891-92	2.63	24.30	17.80	44.73	45	
	Average of 24 years preceding	9.36	19.40	14.19	43.15	50	
Mandla	1891-92	.67	17.79	9.09	27.55	35	
	Average of 24 years preceding	11.43	16.09	13.58	41.10	50	
Seoni	1891-92	4.42	31.64	13.36	49.42	50	
	Average of 24 years preceding	11.36	15.60	12.68	39.64	50	
Narsinghpur	1891-92	.65	19.23	13.24	33.12	41	
	Average of 24 years preceding	10.73	15.04	14.63	40.40	47	
Hoshangabad	1891-92	.66	15.49	22.27	38.41	37	
	Average of 24 years preceding	8.19	15.83	15.14	39.16	47	
Nimar	1891-92	5.32	9.58	8.60	23.50	26	
	Average of 24 years preceding	7.34	8.86	8.10	24.30	31	
Betul	1891-92	.37	15.79	9.04	25.20	36	
	Average of 24 years preceding	9.28	14.10	11.79	35.17	41	
Chhindwara	1891-92	.32	24.32	4.94	29.58	34	
	Average of 24 years preceding	10.72	10.55	7.51	28.78	32	
Wardha	1891-92	.26	19.67	4.27	24.20	32	
	Average of 24 years preceding	8.35	12.07	7.56	27.98	27	
Nagpur	1891-92	.01	19.79	5.59	25.39	31	
	Average of 24 years preceding	10.52	12.93	8.53	32.00	32	
Chanda	1891-92	1.90	21.55	9.93	33.38	34	
	Average of 24 years preceding	9.15	16.61	13.17	38.93	35	
Bhandara	1891-92	1.12	17.02	14.13	32.27	39	
	Average of 24 years preceding	11.57	16.43	12.68	40.68	50	
Balaghat	1891-92	2.90	19.93	22.81	45.64	51	
	Average of 24 years preceding	14.09	23.14	14.28	51.51	60	
Raipur	1891-92	2.04	23.12	14.16	39.32	37	
	Average of 24 years preceding	12.23	14.00	13.23	39.46	45	
Bilaspur	1891-92	2.35	17.07	7.00	26.42	35	
	Average of 24 years preceding	9.47	12.83	10.55	32.85	45	
Sambalpur	1891-92	2.50	20.18	20.92	43.60	43	
	Average of 24 years preceding	8.73	16.58	14.93	40.24	54	

tral Provinces during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.

Late monsoon.					Cold weather.					Hot weather.				
September	October.	November.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months	December.	January.	February.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months	March.	April.	May.	Total.	Grand Total for the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
29.39	1.96	...	31.35	26	...	.39	.33	.72	2	...	...	.19	.19	65.75
6.67	1.24	.26	8.17	6	.65	.64	.19	1.48	...	.19	.16	.30	.65	45.77
29.00	1.90	...	30.90	22	...	1.14	1.74	2.88	2	...	.06	.01	.07	77.23
9.03	1.97	.15	11.15	8	.55	.33	.14	1.02	...	.28	.25	.33	.86	49.85
28.84	.51	...	29.35	23	...	.65	1.30	1.95	2	...	.15	.14	.29	76.32
9.81	1.49	.34	11.64	5	1.03	.67	.15	1.75	...	.51	.27	.51	1.29	58.03
17.64	1.00	...	18.64	31	...	...	1.08	1.08	...	...	.03	.09	.12	47.39
5.54	1.32	.35	7.21	9	.34	.52	.47	1.33	1	1.05	.48	.63	2.16	51.80
24.30	.82	...	25.12	23	...	...	1.46	1.46	4	...	.32	.07	.39	76.39
8.28	1.77	.47	10.52	13	.60	.53	.99	2.12	...	.66	.43	.57	1.56	53.84
61.09	.15	...	61.24	24	...	...	.74	.74	3	...	.53	...	.53	95.63
6.70	1.36	.32	8.38	10	.39	.48	.42	1.29	...	.37	.9	.33	.79	50.86
22.70	6.05	...	28.75	26	...	.03	.46	.49	2	...	...	.13	.13	67.78
8.37	1.36	.28	10.01	8	.56	.30	.14	1.00	...	.11	.10	.37	.58	50.95
8.12	1.65	...	9.77	11	...	.01	.33	.34	1	...	...	1.06	1.06	34.67
5.60	1.08	.26	6.94	8	.40	.32	.32	1.04	...	.9	.16	.31	.56	32.84
21.82	1.27	...	23.09	20	...	...	.10	.10	1	...	...	.06	.06	48.45
6.60	2.00	.60	9.20	15	.48	.52	.22	1.22	...	.55	.23	.41	1.19	46.78
21.42	.35	...	21.77	22	...	.60	.87	1.47	3	...	...	...	...	52.82
9.86	2.25	.63	12.74	13	.47	.80	.36	1.63	...	.42	.35	.59	1.36	44.51
21.22	.44	...	21.66	20	...	...	1.11	1.11	2	...	...	.18	.18	47.15
8.40	2.32	.60	11.32	12	.48	.42	.14	1.04	...	.32	.29	.74	1.35	41.69
24.69	.59	...	25.28	26	...	...	.57	.57	2	...	.02	.01	.03	55.27
8.71	2.28	.47	11.46	16	.44	.69	.35	1.48	...	.39	.29	.50	1.18	46.12
28.65	1.75	...	28.40	22	...	...	.02	.02	...	...	...	.06	.06	61.86
6.56	1.83	.55	8.94	14	.41	.34	.14	.89	...	.71	.44	.64	1.79	50.55
22.11	.23	...	22.34	24	...	...	.19	.19	1	.03	.75	.15	.93	55.73
9.72	1.37	.59	11.68	18	.38	.66	.22	1.26	...	.59	.95	.66	2.20	56.00
25.80	.16	...	25.96	25	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	.01	...	...	.01	72.61
10.01	1.45	.44	11.90	14	.32	.21	.40	.93	...	.44	.35	.69	1.48	65.82
15.09	1.15	...	16.24	20	...	...	.19	.19	1	.14	.10	.13	.37	56.12
6.65	1.87	.39	8.91	12	.31	.34	.20	.85	...	.72	.58	.716	8.46	67.68
14.67	.64	...	15.31	18	...	...	.13	.13	...	...	...	...	...	41.86
8.32	1.56	.51	10.39	19	.29	.47	.29	1.05	...	.72	1.01	1.34	3.07	47.36
19.62	.40	...	20.02	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.06	.06	63.68
9.53	1.94	.38	11.85	27	.28	.59	.32	1.19	...	.80	.30	1.40	2.50	55.81

STATEMENT B.—*Showing the character of the season in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1892,*

Outturn in annas per rupco, taking 16 annas to represent an average crop.

Districts.	Kharif crops.								Rabi crops.			
	Juar.	Tur.	Rice broad- casted.	Rice trans- planted.	Cotton.	Til.	Kodo and Kutki.	Sugar-cane.	Wheat.	Gram.	Masur.	Linseed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saugor	9	9	16	16	10	10	12	16	14	12	12	14
Damoh	7	12	13	13	5	4	9	9	10	9	9	9
Jubbulpore	11	12	14	15	12	6	13	15	14	15	14	12
Mandla	10	10	14	...	12	10	13	12	12	12	11	12
Seoni	8	7	12	12	6	4	10	8	10	12	8	8
Narsinghpur	11	12	10	10	10	5	7	8	11	11	12	10
Hoshangabad	7	8	9	8	6	7	9	11	9	10	11	10
Nimar	15	16	9	...	12	12	10	10	16	10	10	16
Betul	7	6	8	...	10	10	7	11	8	6	9	8
Chhindwara	11	13	12	...	8	6	10	14	11	10	9	12
Wardha	6	8	6	...	6	6	2	8	8	5	4	10
Nagpur	4	10	8	8	8	7	8	10	8	12	8	12
Chanda	2	2	12	12	8	6	8	14	4	8	2	9
Bhandara	5	5	12	13	...	...	11	12	5	5	7	8
Balghat	8	10	8	12	...	8	13	14	12	10	9	12
Raipur	12	3	15	15	5	5	15	16	7	9	9	8
Bilaspur	...	6	14	14	8	8	12	14	8	...	...	8
Sambalpur	...	...	12	10	10	8	10	10	12	12	14	4

STATEMENT C-(1).—Showing the progress of cultivation in each district of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.

C-(1)—Details of area.

Districts.	Area included in holdings.				Total area included in holdings (occupied area) 3 and 4.	Area not included in holdings.						Grand total of area 5 plus 12.	Area double cropped.	
	Area in cultivation.			Out of cultivation.		Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water.	Hill and rock.	Occupied by roads and buildings.			Total 6 to 11.
	Under crop.	Not cropped within year.	Total 1 and 2.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	9,91,474	89,633	10,81,107	1,39,587	12,20,694	845	2,09,482	4,45,647	46,768	81,142	36,798	8,20,675	20,41,371	13,442
Damoh ...	5,28,830	83,631	6,12,461	1,06,635	7,19,096	305	1,62,305	1,58,539	40,621	1,72,866	16,846	5,51,782	12,70,878	19,534
Jubbulpore ...	10,44,434	3,10,119	13,54,553	61,111	14,15,664	1,140	1,48,536	3,51,242	78,470	2,63,458	36,372	8,79,218	22,94,882	97,487
Mandla ...	6,14,363	65,053	6,79,416	52,963	6,32,379	717	71,057	5,21,204	37,450	1,72,360	14,862	8,17,150	14,49,529	32,430
Seoni ...	7,02,582	1,58,182	8,60,764	31,244	8,92,008	641	2,91,716	2,29,690	49,136	69,476	20,784	6,61,413	1,55,345	21,111
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	37,81,683	7,06,618	44,88,301	3,91,540	48,79,841	3,648	8,83,096	17,06,622	2,52,445	7,59,302	1,25,157	37,30,270	86,10,111	1,84,004
Narsinghpur ...	6,16,759	59,931	6,76,690	50,998	7,27,688	1,120	1,22,495	1,45,933	35,223	44,451	18,139	3,67,361	10,95,049	15,087
Hoshangabad ...	10,29,770	77,909	11,07,679	2,04,755	13,12,434	49	2,38,710	1,49,127	73,146	74,208	41,758	5,76,993	(a) 18,89,432	5,093
Nimar ...	4,83,837	26,725	5,10,562	77,751	5,88,313	227	1,47,078	1,52,329	31,333	49,813	19,472	4,00,252	9,88,565	21,305
Betul ...	6,99,098	1,61,391	8,60,489	1,93,831	10,54,320	23	16,900	15,090	34,792	5,49,740	21,399	6,37,944	16,92,264	8,799
Chhindwara ...	6,96,903	1,23,614	8,20,517	32,698	8,53,215	241	1,55,240	2,16,303	55,137	1,57,424	19,471	6,03,816	14,57,031	3,419
Total Nerbudda Division ...	35,26,367	4,49,570	39,75,937	5,27,335	45,35,970	1,660	6,80,423	6,78,732	2,29,631	8,75,636	1,20,239	25,86,371	71,22,341	53,703
Wardha ...	9,32,006	1,02,125	10,34,131	1,03,950	11,38,081	103	39,107	87,369	35,370	95,199	27,032	2,84,180	14,22,261	2,555
Nagpur ...	12,28,289	86,825	13,15,114	2,37,524	15,52,638	1,188	1,57,608	1,59,534	59,630	1,92,662	41,433	6,12,055	21,64,693	6,327
Chanda ...	6,32,613	97,906	7,30,519	1,77,495	9,08,014	425	4,54,034	1,65,245	1,38,072	24,054	26,256	8,08,086	17,16,100	39,461
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	5,83,750	57,458	6,41,208	75,765	7,16,973	1,318	2,26,713	1,64,966	72,059	40,779	28,288	5,24,123	12,41,096	99,668
... { Zamindaris	2,77,969	18,400	2,96,369	4,901	3,01,270	232	3,01,194	1,78,435	34,620	1,08,744	21,782	6,45,007	9,46,277	77,680
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	2,94,756	21,181	3,15,937	8,584	3,24,521	427	97,467	1,07,635	23,882	29,386	15,866	2,74,463	5,99,184	67,639
... { Zamindaris	1,01,585	6,918	1,08,503	2,747	1,11,250	97	30,719	24,369	6,640	9,804	5,414	79,043	1,90,293	36,374
Total Nagpur Division ...	40,50,968	3,90,813	44,41,781	6,10,966	50,52,747	3,790	13,06,842	8,77,553	3,72,273	5,00,628	1,66,071	32,27,157	82,79,904	3,20,704
Raipur ... { Khalsa	21,41,382	2,98,034	24,39,416	18,588	24,58,004	539	1,68,774	6,00,388	1,57,726	40,763	45,477	10,13,667	34,71,671	6,21,846
... { Zamindaris	1,19,474	18,436	1,37,910	...	1,37,910	...	3,769	30,000	16,798	24,126	5,013	77,711	2,15,621	11,158
Bilaspur ...	13,94,567	1,61,048	15,55,615	9,700	15,65,315	2,550	98,806	4,15,566	77,393	29,352	30,053	6,53,720	22,19,035	3,42,297
Sambalpur ...	6,37,616	1,09,823	7,47,439	40,286	7,87,725	2,276	92,654	2,37,960	50,349	22,108	25,862	4,31,209	12,18,934	6,226
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	42,93,039	5,87,341	48,80,380	68,574	49,48,954	5,365	3,64,003	12,83,914	3,02,266	1,16,349	1,04,410	21,76,307	71,25,261	9,81,527
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,56,52,057	21,34,342	1,77,86,399	15,98,415	1,94,17,512	14,463	32,34,364	45,46,371	11,56,615	22,51,915	5,16,877	1,17,20,105	3,11,37,617	15,48,933

(a) The difference is due to the completion of new area calculation.

C. (2).—Details of Irrigation, &c.

District.	Irrigation.				Number of irrigation wells.		Number of artificial irrigation tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough cattle.
	Area irrigated from				Temporary.	Durable.			
	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
Saugor	4,876	219	2,429	7,524	2,805	1,123	46	53,620	1,18,182
Damoh	1,438	550	304	2,292	44	646	87	44,118	86,988
Jubbulpore	2,416	...	...	2,416	1,16	634	17	75,206	1,60,391
Mandla	340	560	296	1,196	336	4	205	40,540	81,086
Seoni	1,224	30,644	401	32,269	1,595	605	441	58,589	2,29,179
Total Jubbulpore Division	10,294	31,973	3,430	45,697	5,844	3,012	796	2,72,068	6,75,776
Narsinghpur	1,916	...	660	2,576	467	307	...	28,609	57,218
Hoshangabad	3,143	5	156	3,304	745	575	2	45,560	1,58,458
Nimar	13,019	196	32	13,247	2,077	1,116	1	27,511	58,254
Betul	9,502	...	433	9,935	4,130	1,261	...	43,967	95,714
Chhindwara	8,273	86	261	8,570	3,441	450	10	39,729	91,252
Total Nerbudda Division	35,863	237	1,542	37,632	10,860	3,709	13	1,85,376	4,53,896
Wardha	2,971	42	14	3,027	701	581	4	50,720	1,01,440
Nagpur	8,915	9,616	4	18,535	3,296	797	416	70,473	1,40,946
Chanda	7,627	1,28,772	10,005	1,46,404	718	225	4,000	55,132	1,86,624
Bhandara	4,360	1,45,650	1,223	1,51,233	917	184	3,080	47,561	1,00,984
Balaghat	1,170	1,05,968	64	1,07,202	136	41	1,270	22,148	55,889
	3,211	72,949	123	76,388	2,366	275	1,781	35,984	2,72,094
	903	16,792	42	16,737	847	360	495	10,063	20,106
Total Nagpur Division	29,157	4,78,789	11,480	5,19,426	8,970	2,463	10,946	2,92,081	8,28,083
Raipur	3,745	20,944	2,647	27,336	55	316	1,893	1,38,761	5,17,821
Bilaspur	42	121	117	280	2	5	4	7,232	21,978
	1,014	18,797	844	20,655	1,492	134	5,231	93,582	2,58,545
Sambalpur	878	34,150	215	35,243	2,635	29	5,480	74,285	1,49,070
Total Chhattisgarh Division	5,679	74,012	3,823	83,514	4,184	484	12,653	3,13,860	9,47,414
GRAND TOTAL	80,983	5,85,011	20,275	6,86,269	29,858	9,668	24,413	10,63,365	29,10,169

STATEMENT D (1).—Showing the area under each of the principal crops in each di.

D (1).—Crops grown in the kharif (or Sehari) season.

Districts.	* Rice transplanted.		Rice broadcasted.		Juari.	Juari Arbar (Tur).	Kodo and Kutki.	Arbar (Tur).	Urad, Mung and Moth.	Cotton.	Cotton Arbar (Tur).	Til.	Cash.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	161	722	108	20,212	59,772	16,394	71,292	1,006	2,529	6,739	10,859	40,775	
Damoh ...	...	42	495	64,057	19,657	11,923	54,526	231	3,022	5,324	2,430	15,468	
Jubbulpore ...	...	4,034	...	1,78,943	12,029	5,341	1,55,696	998	10,136	3,612	15,187	40,630	
Mandla ...	...	120	...	78,501	27	72	1,75,655	22	613	...	...	27,394	
Seoni ...	30,640	51,605	...	17,566	8,338	4,534	1,23,158	4,537	3,826	4,338	3,546	21,016	
Total Jubbulpore Division...	30,801	56,523	608	3,59,279	99,823	38,264	5,80,527	6,554	20,126	22,013	32,022	1,45,283	
Narsinghpur ...	...	233	...	29,259	8,301	23,153	69,354	3,243	1,330	2,046	37,885	21,753	
Hoshangabad ...	...	1,702	...	16,918	11,116	42,062	59,764	3,499	1,296	9,186	35,379	39,550	
Nimar ...	...	...	13	10,473	1,56,856	1,043	5,809	38,406	28,838	85,958	7,719	46,243	
Betul ...	...	...	...	10,542	27,538	21,266	1,48,140	6,241	6,601	1,736	280	17,928	
Chhindwara ...	28	464	3	7,594	75,621	71,560	73,671	7,619	3,683	21,334	34,444	8,665	
Total Nerbudda Division ...	28	2,399	16	74,786	2,79,432	1,59,084	3,56,738	59,008	41,748	1,20,260	1,15,707	1,34,139	16
Wardha ...	...	27	5	3,444	93,224	1,40,547	265	465	1,373	2,088	2,58,991	20,842	
Nagpur ...	9,252	18,465	218	5,941	1,49,195	1,58,515	1,781	35,929	3,508	55,271	90,720	15,714	
Chanda ...	1,37,919	21,707	2,753	21,416	30,000	53,168	300	5,534	882	293	14,000	8,538	
Bhandara ... {	1,31,521	1,01,529	12,182	38,736	5,226	51,344	7,969	1,356	30,433	12	11	3,448	
{ Zamindari..	87,344	1,07,858	11,819	66,752	3,947	4,704	706	310	549	...	1	...	
Balaghat ... {	69,301	1,23,141	3,648	17,558	916	474	18,074	3,049	13,038	...	37	913	
{ Zamindari..	12,896	36,869	2,896	17,643	206	2,221	4,468	1,438	17,525	12	8	594	
Total Nagpur Division ...	4,43,233	4,09,596	33,521	1,71,540	2,82,714	4,10,973	33,563	48,081	67,361	57,681	3,63,768	50,149	15
Raipur ... {	...	27	20,140	12,82,976	388	12	1,08,017	17,035	88,062	7,472	2,703	38,401	
{ Zamindari..	3	1,121	104	81,376	132	5,012	...	4,322	4,544	1,663	4,475	529	
Bilaspur ...	32	166	37,900	8,32,422	1,400	177	1,08,762	739	47,250	13,016	6,332	23,061	
Sambalpur ...	4,672	17,446	25,776	4,50,994	...	...	1,373	128	51,613	20,932	...	29,634	
Total Chhattisgarh Division	4,707	18,760	83,920	25,97,768	1,920	5,201	2,18,152	22,224	1,91,469	43,083	13,570	91,685	25
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,83,769	4,87,278	1,18,060	32,03,373	6,03,889	6,13,522	11,88,930	1,35,867	3,20,704	2,43,037	5,25,067	4,21,256	59

the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.

Including permanent orchards and groves.

No. (in up.)	Sugar-cane.		Groves and Orchards.		Garden crops.		Miscellaneous food-crops.		Miscellaneous non-food-crops.		Total.		Remarks.
	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
2,398	1,260	892	187	426	127	2,179	336	16,896	1	94,649	2,180	3,49,779	
594	412	129	35	1,866	76	104	111	29,771	...	68	1,159	2,09,325	
1,803	1,042	...	...	2,158	...	8,088	...	46,293	...	16,740	1,042	5,02,875	
86	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	46,419	...	...	...	3,28,920	
2,260	1,005	...	...	268	7	114	...	41,210	...	4,942	31,652	2,91,571	
7,141	3,749	1,021	222	4,718	210	10,487	447	1,80,589	1	1,16,408	36,033	16,82,470	
2,238	548	1,235	144	2,305	108	400	295	33,134	...	7,026	1,095	2,49,763	
1,405	221	413	109	297	420	393	285	70,036	29	906	1,073	2,95,456	
1,520	35	...	285	...	...	506	1,369	44,400	576	18,856	2,278	4,46,720	
3,426	9,272	...	...	460	...	807	...	1,47,145	...	13	9,272	3,98,014	
2,117	...	4,020	81	35	8	579	6	99,046	...	571	126	4,18,867	
10,706	10,076	5,638	619	3,095	545	2,685	1,955	3,98,761	605	27,374	13,844	18,07,620	
1,168	212	...	327	811	210	1,137	272	3,125	83	10,637	1,109	5,41,829	
2,024	807	...	1,726	2,092	597	984	1,445	9,921	16	19,038	13,561	5,75,223	
361	3,244	...	55	686	2	59	890	3,592	...	515	1,44,863	1,81,156	
676	4,412	...	57	132	103	234	484	6,866	67	11,517	1,48,828	2,62,109	
23	1,873	...	63	...	23	...	20	4,963	...	45	1,01,142	1,90,534	
192	1,521	6	16	181	129	887	432	5,569	...	2,758	75,047	1,88,241	
13	329	...	...	32	19	24	19	2,944	...	419	16,159	85,342	
4,397	11,898	6	2,244	3,934	1,083	2,825	3,562	36,980	166	44,959	5,00,707	20,04,437	
557	1,344	...	25	10,396	25	2,314	130	2,14,588	...	9,326	21,661	17,84,312	
297	1,100	...	20	540	29	231	1	909	...	36,541	257	92,679	
494	1,246	6,433	6	4,857	69	1,517	51	28,282	...	745	39,305	10,97,100	
132	...	3,029	...	404	...	426	...	21,806	...	628	30,447	5,99,690	
...	
1,480	2,690	9,462	51	16,197	123	4,488	182	2,65,585	...	47,240	91,673	35,74,011	
23,724	28,413	16,157	3,136	27,914	1,061	20,488	6,146	8,81,915	772	2,35,981	6,42,257	90,68,768	

STATEMENT D (1).—Showing the area under each of the principal crops in each dist

D (1).—Crops grown in the kharif (or Sehari) sea

Districts.	Rice transplanted.		Rice broadcasted.		Junari.	Junari Arhar (Tur).	Kode and Kutki.	Arhar (Tur).	Urad, Mung and Moth.	Cotton.	Cotton Arhar (Tur.)	Til.	Car.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Saugor ...	161	722	108	20,212	59,772	16,994	71,292	1,006	2,529	8,759	10,859	40,775		
Damoh ...	...	42	495	64,057	19,657	11,923	54,526	231	3,022	5,324	2,430	15,468	
Jubbulpore ...	...	4,034	...	1,78,943	12,029	5,341	1,55,896	998	10,136	3,612	15,167	40,630	
Mandla ...	...	120	...	78,501	27	72	1,75,655	22	613	...	...	27,394	
Seoni ...	30,640	51,605	...	17,566	8,338	4,534	1,23,158	4,537	3,826	4,338	3,546	21,016		
Total Jubbulpore Division...	30,801	56,523	608	3,59,279	99,823	38,264	5,80,527	6,554	20,126	22,013	32,022	1,45,283	1,...	
Narsinghpur ...	...	233	...	29,259	8,301	23,153	69,354	3,243	1,330	2,046	37,685	21,753	
Hoshangabad ...	...	1,702	...	16,918	11,116	42,062	59,764	3,499	1,296	9,166	35,379	39,550	1,...
Nimar ...	...	...	13	10,473	1,56,856	1,043	5,809	38,406	28,838	65,958	7,719	46,243	
Betul ...	...	...	...	10,542	27,538	21,266	1,48,140	6,241	6,601	1,736	280	17,923	6,...
Chhindwara ...	28	464	3	7,594	75,621	71,560	73,671	7,619	3,683	21,334	34,444	8,665	7,...	
Total Nerbudda Division ...	28	2,399	16	74,786	2,79,432	1,59,084	3,56,738	59,008	41,748	1,20,260	1,15,707	1,34,139	16,...	
Wardha ...	...	27	5	3,444	93,224	1,40,547	265	465	1,373	2,088	2,58,991	20,842	3,...
Nagpur ...	9,252	18,465	218	5,941	1,49,195	1,58,515	1,781	35,929	3,508	55,271	90,720	15,714	6,...	
Chanda ...	1,37,919	21,707	2,753	21,416	30,000	53,168	300	5,534	882	299	14,000	6,638	...	
Bhandara ...	{ Khalsa ...	1,31,521	1,01,529	12,182	38,796	5,226	51,344	7,969	1,356	30,433	12	11	3,443	2,...
	{ Zamindari..	87,344	1,07,858	11,819	66,752	3,947	4,704	706	310	549	...	1
Balaghat ...	{ Khalsa ...	69,301	1,23,141	3,648	17,558	916	474	18,074	3,049	13,038	...	37	913	2,...
	{ Zamindari..	12,896	36,869	2,896	17,643	206	2,221	4,468	1,438	17,528	12	8	594	...
Total Nagpur Division ...	4,48,233	4,09,596	33,521	1,71,540	2,82,714	4,10,973	33,563	48,081	67,361	57,681	3,63,768	50,149	15,...	
Raipur ...	{ Khalsa	27	20,140	12,82,976	388	12	1,08,017	17,035	88,062	7,472	2,703	38,401	2,...
	{ Zamindari..	3	1,121	104	31,376	132	5,012	...	4,322	4,544	1,663	4,475	529	...
Bilaspur ...	32	166	37,900	8,32,422	1,400	177	1,08,762	739	47,250	13,016	6,392	23,061	21,4	
Sambalpur ...	4,672	17,446	25,776	4,50,994	...	...	1,373	128	51,613	20,932	...	29,694	1,5
Total Chhattisgarh Division	4,707	18,760	83,920	25,97,768	1,920	5,201	2,18,152	22,224	1,91,469	43,083	13,570	91,685	25,7	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,83,769	4,87,278	1,18,060	32,03,373	6,03,889	6,13,522	11,88,980	1,35,867	3,20,704	2,43,037	5,25,067	4,21,250	69,5	

The Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.

Including permanent orchards and groves.

No. (an imp.)	Sugar-cane.		Groves and Orchards.		Garden crops.		Miscellaneous food-crops.		Miscellaneous non-food-crops.		Total.		Remarks.
	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
2,398	1,260	892	187	426	127	2,179	336	16,896	1	94,649	2,180	3,49,779	
594	442	129	35	1,866	76	104	111	29,771	...	68	1,159	2,09,325	
1,803	1,042	...	...	2,158	...	8,088	...	46,293	...	16,749	1,042	5,02,875	
86	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	46,419	...	...	...	3,23,920	
2,260	1,005	...	...	268	7	114	...	41,210	...	4,942	31,652	2,91,571	
7,141	3,749	1,021	222	4,718	210	10,487	447	1,80,589	1	1,16,408	36,033	16,82,470	
2,238	548	1,235	144	2,305	108	400	295	38,134	...	7,026	1,095	2,43,763	
1,405	221	413	109	297	429	393	285	70,036	29	906	1,073	2,95,456	
1,520	85	...	285	...	...	506	1,369	44,400	576	18,855	2,278	4,46,720	
3,426	9,272	...	...	460	...	807	...	1,47,145	...	13	9,272	3,98,014	
2,117	...	4,020	81	38	8	579	6	99,046	...	571	126	4,18,861	
0,706	10,076	5,668	619	3,095	545	2,685	1,955	3,98,761	605	27,374	13,844	18,07,820	
1,168	212	...	327	811	210	1,137	272	3,125	83	10,637	1,109	5,41,829	
2,024	307	...	1,726	2,092	597	934	1,415	9,921	16	19,038	13,561	5,75,223	
361	3,244	...	55	686	2	59	890	3,592	...	515	1,44,863	1,61,156	
676	4,412	...	57	132	103	234	454	6,866	67	11,547	1,48,826	2,62,109	
23	1,873	...	63	...	23	...	20	4,963	...	45	1,01,142	1,93,534	
132	1,521	6	16	181	129	887	432	5,569	...	2,758	75,047	1,88,241	
13	329	...	...	32	19	24	19	2,944	...	419	16,153	85,342	
4,397	11,898	6	2,244	3,934	1,083	2,825	3,562	36,980	166	44,959	5,00,707	20,04,437	
557	1,344	...	25	10,306	25	2,314	130	2,14,588	...	9,326	21,664	17,84,312	
297	1,100	...	20	540	29	231	1	909	...	36,541	257	92,679	
494	1,246	6,433	6	4,857	69	1,517	51	28,282	...	745	39,305	10,97,100	
132	...	3,029	...	404	...	426	...	21,806	...	628	30,447	5,99,690	
...	
1,430	2,690	9,462	51	16,197	123	4,486	182	2,65,585	...	47,240	91,673	35,74,011	
3,724	28,413	16,157	3,136	27,944	1,061	20,486	6,146	8,81,915	772	2,35,981	6,42,257	90,68,768	

D. (2).—Crops grown

District.	Wheat, pissi.	Wheat other kinds.	Wheat gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Masur.	Tiuri Lakh.	Linse
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	3,75,461	1,14,241	25,503	67,554	1,948	19,734	3,141	28
Damoh ...	1,34,103	73,747	58,947	18,028	305	3,927	1,535	25
Jubbulpore ...	1,57,963	89,338	2,02,918	73,227	2,262	33,715	1,491	45
Mandla ...	466	1,12,236	685	60,594	7	3,598	...	7
Seoni ...	2,13,254	37,327	37,228	29,911	3,665	23,609	25,341	23
Total Jubbulpore Division...	8,81,247	4,26,939	3,25,281	2,49,314	8,337	84,583	31,498	1,31
Narsinghpur ...	22,604	2,852	2,09,794	83,750	3,019	29,704	13,628	6
Hoshangabad ...	4,01,206	1,06,859	1,10,176	51,475	2,290	5,913	23,905	8
Nimar ...	...	31,577	190	6,660	1,470	6,148	54	4
Betul ...	1,25,802	27,433	34,055	57,682	1,268	25,418	18,209	4
Chhindwara ...	79,298	68,836	49,118	47,044	1,906	12,250	5,125	11
Total Nerbudda Division ...	6,28,910	2,37,557	4,03,333	2,48,611	9,953	79,433	60,921	35
Wardha ...	16,770	1,85,606	1,876	13,505	4,183	593	12,437	1,51
Nagpur ...	1,29,052	2,34,168	2,926	37,904	6,682	2,496	43,563	1,46
Chanda ...	433	85,097	...	19,356	5,604	429	38,589	54
Bhandara { Khalsa ...	92,030	34,399	108	32,986	2,885	1,255	62,663	29
{ Zamindari...	9,297	3,336	249	1,837	618	695	27,416	17
Balaghat { Kalsa ...	16,911	7,326	459	9,019	1,547	1,935	33,401	21
{ Zamindari..	4,943	1,321	110	5,057	1,657	441	10,597	10
Total Nagpur Division ...	2,69,436	5,51,753	5,728	1,19,664	23,176	7,654	2,28,666	4,31
(a) Raipur { Khalsa ...	1,04,714	55,211	445	27,882	68,022	20,609	76,101	5,02
{ Zamindari..	5,614	2,448	114	3,003	898	1,106	2,052	10
(b) Bilaspur ..	1,17,916	1,075	487	16,184	86,898	43,229	72,310	2,39
Sambalpur { Khalsa ...	...	1,759	27	2,164	1,826	517	...	2
{ Zamindari..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,28,244	60,493	1,073	49,233	1,57,644	65,461	1,50,463	7,55
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,07,837	12,76,742	7,35,412	6,64,822	1,99,160	23,69,311	4,71,548	13,53

he rabi (or Unhari) season.

Unseed gram.	Tobacco.		Melons.		Garden crops.		Miscellaneous food crops.		Miscellaneous non-food crops.		Total.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
7,700	1	1,866	52	...	654	765	1,484	4,020	1	218	2,192	6,50,765
5,308	...	865	97	...	339	505	603	13,779	...	64	1,039	3,36,841
10,670	...	694	...	...	...	799	...	19,054	...	63	...	6,38,004
65	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	32,171	...	...	...	2,17,873
2,676	...	708	42	...	69	...	415	2,490	...	...	526	3,99,944
26,418	1	4,148	191	...	1,062	2,069	2,502	71,514	1	345	3,757	22,43,427
6,857	...	1,272	...	...	187	248	821	1,134	...	53	1,008	3,80,980
4,862	...	2,460	...	...	191	3,469	1,094	15,039	247	236	1,532	7,36,802
60	12	440	...	...	1,615	1,787	648	1,185	...	2	2,275	53,869
865	100	189	...	...	190	312	292	4,223	31	122	613	2,99,998
1,600	26	931	...	...	526	29	600	2,193	...	89	1,152	2,80,177
14,244	138	5,342	...	...	2,709	5,845	3,455	23,774	278	503	6,580	17,51,826
75	101	1,565	...	1	706	175	1,038	990	22	748	1,917	3,89,706
671	25	1,714	...	...	1,454	1,135	1,969	34,853	4	551	3,452	6,42,380
...	96	539	...	...	287	22,396	1,128	1,37,886	...	...	1,511	3,64,544
...	75	107	103	50	441	317	1,457	13,356	1	579	2,077	2,70,406
...	8	31	21	...	82	...	706	2,238	...	78	817	63,156
78	546	1,308	...	...	287	242	402	3,232	4	537	1,239	97,865
86	419	40	...	...	71	42	88	681	...	64	576	35,880
910	1,270	5,304	124	51	3,328	24,309	6,338	1,93,236	31	2,557	11,591	18,63,937
211	1,204	1,297	...	...	1,955	3,290	2,512	90,105	1	867	5,672	9,51,580
425	...	372	...	...	2	128	18	11,211	3	82	23	37,673
396	12	801	...	...	143	1,610	96	19,159	2	162	253	6,00,146
...	84	248	...	...	...	748	...	3,977	...	27	84	13,421
...
1,032	1,300	2,718	...	...	2,100	5,776	2,626	1,24,452	6	1,138	6,032	16,02,320
42,605	2,709	17,512	315	51	9,199	37,999	15,421	4,12,976	316	4,543	27,960	74,62,010

STATEMENT E.—Showing the results of experimental harvestings made during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1892, in the case of wheat, gram, linseed, juari, cotton and sugar-cane.

Districts.	Soil and position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured).	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).								Corresponding 16 annas outturn calculated from experimenting officer's estimates of crops in annas per rupee.									
		Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice (unhusked).		Juari.	Cotton (with seed).	Sugar-cane (gurh).	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice (unhusked).		Juari.	Cotton (with seed).	Sugar-cane (gurh).		
					Trans-planted.	Broad-casted.							Trans-planted.	Broad-casted.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Saugor	Dry.	{ Mar genna ...	770(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Mund, 1st class ...	668(3)	425(2)	340(1)	...	...	...	...	...	1,065	1,360	544	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Do. 2nd do. ...	437(7)	500(1)	300(2)	679	1,338	480
		{ Do. M. ...	520(1)	640
		{ Patarna, M. ...	...	700(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	Dry.	{ Kabar, 2nd class Tagar	325(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Mund, 1st do. ...	569(7)	...	190(1)	...	...	...	...	827	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Do. Tagar ...	525(2)	240(2)	...	...	...	...	...	764	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Rathia do. ...	440(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Mund, 2nd class ...	...	380(1)	100(1)	...	...	...	...	...	608	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Patarna Mutbarra ...	...	...	...	370(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Patarna ...	...	...	...	770(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Do. Barratikra ...	...	...	...	1,440(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,648	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Do. do. Saman. ...	...	...	1,400(1)	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Do. Tikra Geunra. ...	...	...	900(1)	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalbulpere	Dry.	{ Kabar, 1st class Emb.	926(3)	1,240(1)	...	...	...	...	...	988	992	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Mund, do. ...	643(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Do. 2nd class ...	672(8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Do. Emb. ...	816(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Domatta ...	525(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sahra Jbilan dofasi.	440(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sahra ...	560(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Do. Emb. ...	600(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Patarna ...	1,040(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Kabar, 2nd class Emb.	...	400(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Kabar ...	...	700(1)	180(1)	...	...	...	...	700	240	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT E.—(Concluded).

Districts.	Soil and position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured).	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).								Corresponding 16 annas outturn, calculated from experi- menting officer's estimates of crops in annas per rupee:									
		Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice (unhusked).		Juari.	Cotton (with seed).	Sugar- cane (gurh).	Wheat.	Gram.	Lin- seed.	Rice unhusked.		Juari.	Cotton (with seed).	Sugar- cane (gurh).		
					Trans- planted.	Broad- casted.							Trans- plan- ted.	Broad- casted.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Bhandara	Dry.	Kali, 1st class ...	330(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. 2nd class ...	320(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand ...	298(8)	330(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	660	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. M. ...	365(2)	...	...	1,533(3)	...	...	...	...	532	...	...	1,533	...	...	...	...
		Khardi ...	366(5)	290(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	663	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. M. ...	250(1)	533
		Sihar M. ...	400(1)	533
		Morand M. Irrig.	1,650(3)	1,760
		Sihar M. Irrig.	1,780(4)	1,899
		Do. Irrig.	610(1)	1,220
Bardi M. ...	...	...	...	1,830(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,722	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	Dry.	Morand Gohari Dhongar ...	630(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Dhongar ...	385(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Bandhan ...	699(1)	810(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	813	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kanhar Bandia Gohari ...	...	990(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand ...	...	810(1)	...	1,410(1)	...	...	...	...	...	810	...	1,611	...	...	...	...
		Do. Warthemiya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
		Tikra M. ...	...	...	40(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Saman M. ...	...	...	105(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Mutafarikat.	30(1)
		Kanhar, 2nd class ...	...	...	...	770(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	...
Morand Warthemiya ...	...	...	...	1,290(3)	1,055(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,474	1,298	...	...	...
Sihar, 2nd class M. ...	...	...	...	1,230(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,640	...	...	...	...
Do. Warthemiya Sa- man ...	...	...	...	...	850(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138	...	...	...

STATEMENT F.—Showing the retail prices in seers per rupee ruling for the more

District.	Year.	Wheat.				Rice common.				Juar.			
		August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.	August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.	August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Saugor ...	1891-92 1890-91.	12-36 13-73	11-76 13-51	12-36 12-53	12-36 13-19	8-42 9-43	9-79 9-51	10-94 11-18	9-79 9-88	.. ..	14-33 ..	13-71 16-0	15-0 13-34.
Damoh ...	1891-92 1890-91.	17-15 18-27	16-0 80-0	14-28 16-0	17-15 18-27	13-70 13-33	13-70 13-35	12-63 13-33	12-63 12-30	.. ..	.. ..	18-0 24-0	....
Jubbulpore ...	1891-92 1890-91.	13-75 15-75	12-50 15-75	12-75 14-25	13-0 14-75	14-25 12-0	15-0 14-0	12-75 15-25	13-0 14-25	13-25 16-50	16-0 17-0	16-50 20-0	17-0 15-75
Mandla ...	1891-92 1890-91.	18-0 22-0	17-0 21-0	15-0 16-0	18-0 19-0	13-0 15-0	13-0 19-0	16-0 17-0	13-0 15-0	.. ..	.. ..	19-0..	....
Seoni ...	1891-92 1890-91.	16-0 19-47	13-57 16-59	13-30 16-59	13-57 14-93	13-57 13-57	13-57 14-93	13-57 16-59	13-57 14-93	....	....	....	....
Narsinghpur ..	1891-92 1890-91.	12-37 15-75	12-37 15-18	12-0 13-50	12-37 13-50	10-35 12-65	10-35 12-65	10-35 12-65	10-35 12-65	....	....	....	....
Hoshangabad..	1891-92 1890-91.	13-38 14-47	10-30 14-47	12-23 15-0	12-98 13-38	10-03 10-0	10-03 10-0	9-40 10-50	10-40 9-06	16-12 ..	14-40 ..	15-46 21-0	15-50 18-32
Nimar ...	1891-92 1890-91.	12-19 15-06	11-13 15-06	11-13 15-06	12-80 14-22	11-93 11-44	11-93 11-44	10-55 13-06	10-55 12-47	22-54 24-80	20-66 27-55	19-08 24-80	19-08 24-80
Betul ...	1891-92 1890-91.	13-50 18-0	11-08 18-0	12-34 14-89	13-09 14-40	9-0 10-05	9-0 10-05	9-0 10-80	9-0 10-05	19-20 19-20	17-28 19-20	18-78 19-20	18-0 19-20
Chhindwara...	1891-92 1890-91.	16-89 17-54	15-20 17-54	12-66 17-54	11-69 17-54	8-88 11-43	10-0 11-43	10-90 11-43	10-0 10-30	20-57 28-80	18-0 28-80	14-40 28-80	14-40 21-60
Wardha ...	1891-92 1890-91.	16-0 20-0	11-42 20-0	11-42 17-14	11-42 16-0	10-42 11-42	11-42 11-42	11-42 11-42	11-42 11-42	21-81 23-66	21-81 26-66	20-0 26-66	17-14 22-66
Nagpur ...	1891-92 1890-91.	15-62 16-25	11-25 18-12	11-87 17-50	12-50 16-87	13-12 9-68	11-25 11-87	11-25 12-50	12-50 12-50	22-50 22-65	21-25 22-50	20-0 24-37	17-50 23-70
Chanda ...	1891-92 1890-91.	16-15 15-42	12-37 17-20	13-40 17-60	12-57 17-60	13-40 11-80	12-37 12-80	15-12 12-80	11-73 13-0	21-67 18-0	17-85 20-20	18-48 20-0	14-84 22-40
Bhandara ...	1891-92 1890-91.	17-50 18-75	15-0 18-75	12-50 16-25	12-50 18-75	13-25 12-50	13-25 13-25	13-25 13-25	11-25 13-25	....	....	....	....
Balaghat ...	1891-92 1890-91.	17-06 19-69	17-06 21-0	11-81 21-0	11-81 17-06	16-57 16-57	19-15 17-85	16-57 17-85	16-57 16-75	....	....	....	....
Raipur ...	1891-92 1890-91.	16-16 20-78	15-30 21-25	14-18 19-68	14-18 17-50	18-25 16-53	18-25 22-81	13-68 22-81	14-80 17-60	....	....	....	....
Bilaspur ...	1891-92 1890-91.	19-88 22-42	17-75 26-62	14-44 23-60	14-44 21-30	19-20 18-0	20-09 26-18	19-20 26-18	16-94 20-09	....	....	....	....
Sambalpur ...	1891-92 1890-91.	16-63 20-13	14-0 20-13	10-50 19-25	12-25 19-25	19-25 19-25	21-86 21-0	18-33 21-0	18-38 21-0	....	....	....	....

important kinds of agricultural produce during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.

Gram.				Kutki and kodo.				Linseed.				Cotton, cleaned.			
August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.	August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.	August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.	August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
13.72 15.45	13.01 14.77	12.36 14.54	15.45 14.76	...	...	...	...	10.20 10.20	8.87 10.74	9.28 9.83	9.28 9.81	2.35 2.16	2.24 2.09	2.37 2.35	2.40 2.35
20.0 21.82	16.0 21.82	16.0 17.14	17.19 20.0	...	...	21.33 ...	...	11.80 12.0	9.80 12.0	10.50 11.45	10.52 12.0	2.75 2.25	2.75 2.25	2.0 2.25	2.28 2.75
18.75 21.0	18.0 17.50	18.0 17.50	19.0 20.0	...	...	...	...	9.50 9.50	8.75 10.25	9.0 10.50	9.0 9.75	2.75 2.25	2.50 2.25	2.25 2.50	2.75 2.75
28.0 32.0	26.0 28.0	25.0 23.50	28.0 29.0	19.0 22.0	17.0 22.50	19.0 22.0	18.0 20.0	12.0 13.0	12.0 12.50	11.0 13.0	12.0 12.0	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0
19.47 19.47	17.92 16.59	16.59 19.47	16.60 19.47	...	...	...	...	...	8.80 ...	...	...	2.49 2.49	2.49 2.49	2.49 2.49	2.49 2.49
19.0 19.75	15.0 19.75	15.0 18.75	17.60 20.37	...	...	...	...	9.80 9.80	9.80 9.80	8.0 9.80	8.0 9.80	2.50 2.50	2.50 2.50	2.50 2.50	2.50 2.50
16.0 19.0	13.10 19.0	14.40 20.0	16.61 19.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.67 10.41	2.50 2.50	2.50 2.50	2.50 3.0	3.33 2.50
14.21 15.10	...	16.10 15.10	16.10 15.10	...	...	...	...	10.18 10.18	9.33 10.18	...	10.18 10.18	2.28 2.28	2.28 2.28	2.28 2.28	2.66 2.28
16.0 18.78	13.93 18.78	13.93 17.28	14.90 18.0	12.0 14.22	11.37 15.36	11.37 13.71	11.37 12.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.43 17.54	16.81 17.54	15.20 17.54	13.82 21.71	17.77 20.0	17.77 20.0	16.0 20.0	16.0 17.77	10.67 10.66	10.67 10.66	9.14 10.66	9.14 11.80	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	2.28 2.0	2.66 2.28
17.14 17.14	16.0 17.14	14.55 17.14	16.0 17.40	...	...	...	...	11.11 10.0	10.0 11.42	10.0 11.42	10.0 11.42	...	...	2.66 2.28	2.66 2.52
20.0 17.50	17.50 18.75	16.25 17.50	16.25 21.25	...	...	...	...	10.12 9.0	7.31 9.56	9.0 9.0	7.31 10.12	2.53 2.40	2.74 2.40	2.75 2.40	2.75 2.53
16.90 19.20	11.70 15.50	13.0 14.90	15.12 20.0	...	...	...	...	9.77 9.10	9.10 9.0	9.20 9.60	9.20 9.60	2.25 2.0	2.10 2.0	2.10 2.10	2.0 2.40
20.0 20.0	17.50 18.75	16.0 16.25	17.50 23.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.60 20.40	19.20 22.80	16.80 22.80	19.20 21.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.37 21.31	21.25 19.12	21.25 19.12	18.60 15.93	21.75 ..	21.75 21.75	21.0 21.75	16.31 20.84	11.56 9.81	9.73 10.12	9.30 10.12	8.54 10.12	2.50 2.0	2.50 2.0	2.25 2.0	2.25 2.0
27.16 20.10	25.12 24.36	17.86 20.10	20.10 22.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.75 14.25	18.0 15.75	17.25 16.50	10.50 16.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0 2.50	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0

STATEMENT G.—Showing the area held by the several classes of Landlords and tenants, and also the rental in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.

G. (1) Details of Proprietors.

Districts.	Total area included in holdings.	Land held by malguzars.			Land held by malik-makbuzas.			Land held by Revenue-free grantees.			Total area held by proprietors, i. e., total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.
		Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
Saugor ...	12,29,694	1,41,131	73,284	17.5	2,978	41,483	22,291 0 0	744	9,938	143 0 0	2,65,836
Demoh ...	7,19,096	91,181	37,752	16.53	2,430	29,280	12,257 0 0	617	4,328	1,602 0 0	1,62,541
Jubbulpore ...	14,16,864	1,52,171	67,491	16	6,689	51,887	24,680 0 0	3,862	10,601	...	2,82,350
Mandia ...	6,32,379	28,505	28,841	...	258	3,078	852 0 0	25	66	...	59,990
Seoni ...	8,92,008	1,39,456	68,864	51.1	264	7,234	2,013 0 0	8	183	79 0 0	2,15,237
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	48,79,841	5,52,444	2,75,232	17	12,319	1,32,962	62,093 0 0	5,256	25,316	1,829 0 0	9,85,954
Narsinghpur ...	7,27,688	86,245	32,003	16	777	17,885	8,665 14 4	113	1,522	1,023 11 0	1,87,655
Hoshangabad ...	13,12,434	2,15,812	74,273	22	385	12,151	4,696 11 3	213	4,129	121 11 10	3,06,365
Nimar ...	5,88,313	48,573	10,152	10	11,163	1,75,652	1,09,945 1 1	1,219	20,721	15,980 8 9	2,55,098
Betul ...	10,54,320	54,697	82,734	13	231	7,183	3,579 0 0	85	3,162	947 0 0	1,47,776
Chhindwara ...	8,53,215	1,24,889	51,532	21	392	7,635	2,766 4 9	22	328	17 5 0	1,84,884
Total Nerbudda Division ...	45,85,970	5,30,216	2,50,694	17	12,948	2,20,506	1,29,652 15 5	1,651	29,862	18,090 2 7	10,81,278
Wardha ...	11,38,081	1,47,853	51,528	17	3,663	51,755	43,662 0 1	589	7,944	34 11 0	2,59,080
Nagpur ...	15,52,638	1,87,030	39,526	14	14,284	95,453	1,20,731 6 5	2,114	20,665	3,034 0 0	3,42,724
Chanda ...	9,08,014	80,195	23,138	11	3,585	67,428	33,360 0 0	999	84,836	17,620 0 0	2,55,597
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	7,16,973	1,35,034	26,899	24	2,878	53,763	42,554 0 0	142	1,077	129 0 0	2,16,773
Bhandara ... { Zamindari	3,01,270	48,671	...	...	282	9,468	5,027 0 0	2	11	...	72,455
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	3,24,521	56,902	13,865	21	650	11,538	5,996 8 11	...	...	...	82,295
Balaghat ... { Zamindari	1,11,250	21,890	3,410	22	61	1,396	384 2 0	...	...	...	26,695
Total Nagpur Division ...	50,52,747	6,77,575	1,72,711	17	25,393	2,90,300	2,51,715 1 5	3,846	1,14,533	20,817 11 0	12,55,619
Raipur ... { Khalsa	24,58,004	3,61,430	1,37,843	20	2,300	9,694	3,751 6 9	16	826	369 8 2	5,09,793
Raipur ... { Zamindari	1,37,910	22,128	5,489	20	76	621	372 8 3	...	...	...	28,238
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	14,08,236	1,62,163	86,103	36	2,153	32,166	15,277 0 0	26	256	26 3 0	2,80,638
Bilaspur ... { Zamindari	1,57,079	42,715	5,868	23	...	...	...	17	2,563	...	51,146
Sambalpur ...	7,87,725	1,46,532	41,118	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,650
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	49,48,954	7,34,968	2,76,421	20	4,559	42,481	19,400 15 0	59	3,645	395 11 2	10,57,515
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,94,17,512	24,95,203	9,75,058	18	55,219	6,56,749	4,62,861 15 10	10,812	1,73,356	41,182 8 9	43,80,366

STATEMENT

Districts.	Land held by absolute occupancy tenants.				Land held by occupancy tenants.				Land held in ordinary tenant right by tenants of other classes.				Land			
	No. of holdings.	Area.	Rent.		Incidence per acre.	No. of holdings.	Area.	Rent.		Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.		Incidence per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
	No.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.				
Sangor ...	15,429	1,82,154	1,87,285 0 0	1 0 5	29,398	2,86,871	2,68,172 0 0	0 15 0	1,25,504	1,12,077 0 0	0 14 8	42,360	3,29,000			
Damoh ...	15,336	1,33,387	1,17,171 4 8	0 14 0	20,015	1,66,559	1,41,826 2 10	0 13 7	70,608	70,776 12 2	1 0 0	24,749	1,75,000			
Jubbulpore ...	20,296	2,22,284	2,78,245 10 8	1 4 0	40,600	3,43,451	3,98,490 11 10	1 2 6	1,58,682	1,47,712 9 9	0 14 11	61,901	3,80,000			
Mandla ...	864	12,814	8,701 0 0	0 10 10	15,377	1,63,900	82,819 0 0	0 8 1	29,811	.....	...	30,746	3,09,000	
Seoni ...	2,303	49,889	32,903 11 9	0 10 7	13,348	2,39,561	1,48,396 4 8	0 9 10	33,324	44,829 5 9	0 8 7	22,109	2,95,000			
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	54,228	6,00,528	6,24,306 11 1	1 0 7	1,18,738	11,99,342	10,39,704 3 4	0 13 10	4,67,874	3,75,395 11 8	0 12 10	1,81,265	14,90,000			
Narsinghpur ...	10,557	1,60,482	2,15,494 9 0	1 6 5	20,671	2,16,925	2,85,138 6 8	1 5 0	45,152	91,498 11 10	2 0 5	15,900	1,41,000			
Hoshangabad ...	13,086	3,21,063	3,23,786 2 0	1 0 1	21,750	3,67,931	3,62,965 11 6	0 15 9	56,147	95,402 13 7	1 11 2	22,199	2,45,000			
Nimar ...	315	4,920	2,555 3 7	0 8 3	21,461	3,02,310	1,48,878 15 9	0 7 10	1,286	1,029 4 0	0 12 11	479	7,000			
Betul ...	7,475	1,92,626	97,352 0 0	0 8 0	14,106	3,41,326	1,31,094 0 0	0 5 9	72,853	15,369 0 0	0 3 4	26,327	2,90,000			
Chhindwara ...	7,506	1,14,848	1,01,089 15 6	0 14 1	24,030	2,62,800	1,30,412 11 6	0 7 11	95,809	85,285 0 2	0 5 11	25,900	1,90,000			
Total Nerbudda Division ...	28,939	7,53,939	7,40,277 14 1	0 14 11	1,02,018	14,91,292	10,58,489 13 5	0 11 3	2,70,947	2,38,593 13 7	0 14 1	90,805	8,74,000			
Wardha ...	9,099	1,75,681	1,45,228 0 10	0 13 2	21,558	4,22,555	3,31,168 1 8	0 12 6	49,906	45,190 15 0	0 14 6	11,833	2,20,000			
Nagpur ...	33,927	2,86,227	2,86,276 10 2	1 0 0	60,882	5,51,469	4,73,256 12 4	0 13 0	63,375	51,906 8 6	0 13 0	30,938	2,80,000			
Chanda ...	7,376	1,28,897	71,772 0 0	0 8 0	40,222	5,09,270	3,01,666 0 0	0 9 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhandara { Khalsa zamindari ...	6,478	91,164	57,052 0 0	0 10 0	15,336	2,01,840	1,51,140 0 0	0 11 11	23,515	30,272 0 0	0 12 6	20,148	1,60,000			
Bhandara { Khalsa zamindari ...	1,947	26,637	20,859 0 0	0 12 6	3,680	53,845	47,625 0 0	0 14 5	14,198	8,937 0 0	0 9 7	10,083	1,30,000			
Balaghat { Khalsa zamindari ...	4,957	35,566	32,295 12 10	0 14 6	7,903	88,235	72,578 3 5	0 13 2	18,075	10,454 11 11	0 9 3	11,760	90,000			
Balaghat { Khalsa zamindari ...	672	9,643	7,586 1 6	0 12 7	2,475	35,156	30,777 2 11	0 14 0	6,506	5,838 1 5	0 13 6	3,411	30,000			
Total Nagpur Division ...	63,856	7,53,815	6,21,059 9 4	0 13 2	1,54,116	18,62,370	14,08,211 5 4	0 12 1	1,90,578	1,51,959 4 10	0 12 2	68,258	9,40,000			
Baipur... { Khalsa zamindari ...	19,560	3,30,568	1,91,754 0 10	0 9 3	52,802	7,74,407	5,01,957 0 4	0 10 4	1,54,422	92,535 10 4	0 9 7	64,537	6,40,000			
Baipur... { Khalsa zamindari ...	...	...	.....	.....	1,607	34,845	19,015 10 4	0 8 8	5,555	3,465 12 1	0 9 11	4,848	60,000
Bilaspur ...	11,553	1,30,334	80,822 0 0	0 12 0	52,220	4,78,699	2,95,266 0 0	0 9 10	1,28,252	75,533 0 0	0 9 7	1,19,910	4,50,000			
Sambalpur { Khalsa zamindari ...	...	...	.....	.....	41,551	5,62,401	1,61,883 2 1	0 4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sambalpur { Khalsa zamindari ...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	31,112	4,60,902	2,72,576 0 10	0 9 5	1,48,186	18,50,352	9,78,121 12 9	0 8 5	2,86,299	1,71,535 6 5	0 9 8	1,89,295	11,60,000			
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,88,136	26,09,184	22,58,220 2 4	0 13 10	5,23,058	64,03,358	44,84,527 2 10	0 11 2	12,15,898	9,37,484 4 6	0 12 4	5,49,653	44,70,000			

3.—(Contd.)

held by ordinary tenants.				Total tenant area (s, total of columns 14, 18, 21, and 25).	Total rental (s, s., columns 15, 19, 22, and 26).	Inci- dence per acre.	Rents actually collected.		Land held rent free.		Land held by sub-tenants of sir land.		
Rent.		Incidence per acre.	On account of current year.				On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from proprie- tors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand.	
Rs.	s. p.												Rs.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
3,77,183	0 0	1 2 4	9,22,348	9,44,717	0 0	1 0 4	12,267	20,243	4,925	23,560	38,867	0 0	
2,09,192	9 6	1 3 1	5,46,218	5,38,966	13 2	0 15 9	3,865	6,469	3,252	12,716	20,565	2 10	
4,35,265	9 8	1 2 3	11,04,843	12,59,714	9 9	1 2 3	15,097	13,372	6,543	23,990	10,94,651	15 7	
1,20,157	0 0	0 6 2	5,16,508	2,11,977	0 0	0 6 6	6,749	49,132	...	2,527	2,183	0 0	
2,08,767	10 8	0 11 4	6,68,365	4,36,917	0 10	0 10 5	6,855	1,551	1,713	15,589	20,407	15 6	
13,50,585	13 8	0 14 6	37,58,282	33,89,992	7 5	0 12 5	44,836	90,769	16,433	78,362	11,76,130	1 11	
3,18,536	2 10	2 3 11	5,64,393	9,10,667	14 4	1 9 9	11,212	14,423	2,698	18,414	73,115	14 8	
4,34,217	14 10	1 12 5	9,89,095	12,16,372	9 11	1 3 8	9,256	7,718	3,454	34,230	1,36,163	6 6	
7,866	8 9	1 0 7	3,15,906	1,60,139	11 1	0 3 1	2,155	15,154	1,643	16,002	19,863	0 0	
97,577	0 0	0 5 2	8,97,506	3,41,391	0 0	0 5 9	3,819	5,219	2,593	53,145	27,873	0 0	
91,285	12 9	0 7 8	6,63,891	3,58,673	7 11	0 3 8	4,154	786	1,553	14,726	18,265	15 2	
9,49,883	2 2	1 1 1	34,30,791	29,87,244	11 3	0 13 10	30,596	43,305	11,346	1,36,567	2,75,281	6 4	
1,99,047	4 3	0 14 1	8,74,811	7,20,544	5 9	0 13 2	2,999	1,191	3, 09	92,477	1,26,768	7 10	
2,30,741	10 5	0 12 1	11,87,333	10,42,181	9 5	0 14 0	1,815	20,768	3,194	33,225	64,582	12 6	
...	...	...	6,38,167	3,73,438	0 0	0 7 10	2,900	11,350	4,494	21,189	38,172	0 0
1,83,776	0 0	1 1 10	4,95,920	4,22,340	0 0	0 13 7	1,455	3,108	3,335	27,317	35,359	0 0	
89,163	0 0	0 10 8	2,27,099	1,66,034	0 0	...	1,157	276	2,011	15,124	12,266	0 0	
89,262	10 3	0 14 5	2,40,712	2,04,581	6 5	0 13 7	1,063	451	1,931	9,360	13,716	1 9	
33,567	10 4	1 0 7	82,631	77,769	1 2	0 14 11	-815	109	1,103	6,113	10,269	13 6	
8,25,558	3 3	0 14 0	37,47,673	30,06,788	6 9	0 12 10	12,204	37,251	19,777	2,05,305	3,01,134	3 7	
4,30,311	14 1	0 10 7	19,06,186	12,16,553	9 7	0 10 2	16,849	25,173	5,008	37,210	20,356	11 11	
37,788	1 8	0 9 2	1,05,969	60,270	8 1	0 9 1	2,168	1, 18	289	1,990	1,357	12 0	
2,78,788	0 0	0 9 8	11,92,755	7,30,357	0 0	0 9 9	13,864	26,862	6,947	21,125	16,625	0 0	
...	...	...	5,62,401	1,61,883	2 1	0 4 7	3,895	33,779	5,759	33,347	15,704	3 4
...	
7,46,835	15 9	0 10 2	37,67,311	21,69,069	3 9	0 9 2	36,796	87,332	18,003	93,672	54,043	11 3	
88,72,863	2 10	0 13 10	1,47,04,057	1,15,53,094	13 8	0 12 7	1,24,432	2,58,657	65,564	5,13,926	18,06,589	5 1	

STATEMENT H.—Showing the extent to which villages papers were tested and the result of each testing, during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.

District.	Total number of villages.	Total number of Khasra	Amount of Khasra testing and results.											Jamabandi testing by Kanungoes.		
			By Revenue Inspectors.				By District Revenue Inspectors.			By Tahildars.		By Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.		Number of entries tested	Number found incorrect.	Percentage of incorrect entries on number tested.
			Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of entries containing errors in rent, right or possession.	Percentage of col. 6 on col. 5.	Number of Revenue Inspector's circles visited.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saugor	1,399	4,77,188	1,399	74,393	3,814	5	8	134	1,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	1,345	4,90,551	1,345	55,598	944	1.69	6	674	14,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	Cannot be filled up owing to progress of Settlement work.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	1,473	1,51,384	908	46,814	1,234	2.06	7	105	1,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,217	11,19,623	3,652	1,76,805	6,012	3.5	21	913	17,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur	475	1,18,950	475	17,708	819	4.62	3	156	2,989	...	...	10	105	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	1,530	3,55,546	951	1,49,835	3,267	2.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	691	1,15,874	691	44,054	1,318	2.99	8	235	3,473	10	154	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	178	5,436	27	782	65	.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	...	...
Chhindwara	...	...	...	Left blank owing to the Patwaris being engaged in Settlement work.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,874	5,95,906	2,144	2,12,379	5,469	2.6	11	391	6,462	10	154	10	105	490	...	...
Wardha	694	68,683	598	36,399	325	2.2	1	35	1,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	2,335	1,80,694	1,312	43,368	3,050	14	11	73	2,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	62	33,942	50	4,871	467	9.58	2	3	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,091	2,73,319	1,860	84,628	4,342	5.1	14	111	3,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	3,377	54,63,492	3,388	4,76,158	12,140	2.5	48	1,120	34,522	6	200	50	1,142	65,922	12,398	15.5
Bilaspur	3,022	22,94,052	3,062	2,45,055	5,331	2.5	15	722	15,372	59	2,827	...	...	5,400	453	8.5
Sambalpur	1,221	10,08,326	1,305	1,08,221	1,893	1.7	5	219	5,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,220	87,65,770	7,560	8,30,317	19,420	2.3	68	3,061	55,667	65	3,027	50	1,142	91,322	13,855	15.1
GRAND TOTAL	17,302	1,07,54,618	15,306	13,04,129	35,243	2.6	114	3,476	83,911	75	3,181	60	1,247	91,812	13,855	15

STATEMENT I. — *Showing progress made in compelling patwaris to reside within their circles, during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.*

Total number of patwaris.		Number non-resident (a) on September 30th 1891.		Number non-resident (b) on September 30th 1892.		Percentage of patwaris non-resident without permission.		REMARKS.	
						(a) On September 30th 1891.	(b) On September 30th 1892..		
1		2		3		4	5	6	
		With per- mission.	Without permission.	With per- mission.	Without permission.				
Saugor	...	420	1	68	4	8	16·	2·	
Damoh	...	174	22	34	25	14	19·5	8·	
Jubbulpore	...	403	31	71	31	38	18·	9·	
Mandla	
Seoni	...	129	...	32	4	...	24·8	3·1	
Narsinghpur	...	277	37	60	40	...	12·	.....
Hoshangabad	3	23	3	(b) 14	5·	3·	(b) Nearly all these men are newly appointed and the question of their permanent residence is now under enquiry.
Nimar	...	242	36	26	31	18	10·74	7·43	
Betul	...	185	11	86	...	157	.....	85·	
Chhindwara	...	151	...	113	5	21	75·	14·	
Wardha	...	207	...	104	...	(c) 123	50·	59·	(c) Of these 34 have their houses within a distance of 3 miles from their circles and will be exempted under Rule XX.
Nagpur	...	259	6	119	6	119	45·	45·	
Chanda	...	164	...	...	2	22	.....	48·99	
Bhandara	...	185	...	63	50	60	34·	32·	
Balaghat	...	95	12	3	10	64	3·16	67·37	
Raipur	...	709	...	283	...	93	40·	13·	
Bilaspur	...	349	...	238	...	20	75·	8·	
Sambalpur	...	233	1	79	14	57	34·	24·	

STATEMENT II.—Showing the extent to which villages papers were tested and the result of each testing, during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.

District.	Total number of villages.	Total number of Khazra	Amount of Khazra testing and results.											Jamabandi testing by Kanungoes.			
			By Revenue Inspectors.				By District Revenue Inspectors.			By Tahsildars.		By Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.		Number of entries tested	Number found incorrect.	Percentage of incorrect entries on number tested.	
			Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of entries containing errors in rent, right or possession.	Percentage of col. 6 on col. 5.	Number of Revenue Inspector's circles visited.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Saugor	1,399	4,77,188	1,399	74,393	3,844	5	8	134	1,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	1,345	4,90,551	1,345	55,598	944	1.69	6	674	14,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	Cannot be filled up owing to progress of Settlement work.			
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	1,473	1,61,884	908	46,814	1,234	2.06	7	105	1,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,217	11,19,623	3,652	1,76,805	6,012	3.5	21	913	17,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsingpur	475	1,18,950	475	17,708	819	4.62	3	156	2,080	...	...	10	105	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	1,530	3,55,246	951	1,49,835	2,267	2.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	691	1,15,874	691	44,054	1,318	2.99	8	235	3,473	10	154	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	178	5,438	27	782	65	.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	...	...
Chhindwara	Left blank owing to the Patwaris being engaged in Settlement work.			
Total	3,874	6,95,906	2,144	2,12,879	5,469	2.6	11	391	6,462	10	154	10	105	490	...	...
Wardha	694	68,683	598	35,599	825	2.2	1	35	1,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	2,235	1,80,694	1,312	43,548	2,060	1.4	11	73	2,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalaghat	62	33,942	50	4,871	467	9.58	2	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,001	3,73,319	1,800	84,628	4,342	5.1	14	111	3,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpur	3,377	54,63,422	2,322	4,76,158	12,146	2.5	48	1,120	34,522	6	200	50	1,142	55,922	12,395	15.5	
Bilaspur	2,023	22,04,052	1,062	2,45,958	5,391	2.5	15	722	15,372	59	2,327	...	...	5,400	469	8.5
Sambalpur	1,221	10,08,326	1,205	1,08,221	1,893	1.7	5	219	5,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,220	87,65,770	7,540	8,80,317	19,420	2.3	64	2,001	55,667	65	3,027	50	1,142	61,822	12,365	15.1	

Percentage of patwaris non-resident without permission.

Total number of patwaris,			Number non-resident (a) on September 30th 1891,		Number non-resident (b) on September 30th 1892.		Percentage of patwaris non-resident without permission,		REMARKS,			
			3		3		4	5		6		
1			2		3		4		5		6	
			With per- mission.	Without permission.	With per- mission.	Without permission.						
Saugor	...	...	420	1	68	4	8	16·	2·			
Damoh	...	...	174	22	34	25	14	19·5	8·			
Jubbulpore	...	...	403	31	71	31	38	18·	9·			
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Seoni	...	...	129	...	32	4	...	24·8	3·1			
Narsinghpur	...	...	277	37	60	40	...	12·	.....		
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	3	23	3	(b) 14	5·	3·	(b) Nearly all these men are newly appointed and the question of their permanent residence is now under enquiry.		
Nimar	...	...	242	36	26	31	18	10·74	7·43			
Betul	...	...	185	11	66	...	157	.....	65·			
Chhindwara	...	...	151	...	113	5	21	75·	14·			
Wardha	...	...	207	...	104	...	(c) 123	50·	59·	(c) Of these 34 have their houses within a distance of 3 miles from their circles and will be exempted under Rule XX.		
Nagpur	...	...	259	6	119	6	119	45·	45·			
Chanda	...	...	164	...	...	2	22	.....	48·99			
Bhandara	...	...	185	...	63	50	60	34·	32·			
Balaghat	...	...	95	12	3	10	64	3·16	67·37			
Raipur	...	...	709	...	283	...	93	40·	13·			
Bilaspur	...	...	349	...	238	...	20	75·	8·			
Sambalpur	...	...	233	1	79	14	57	34·	24·			

STATEMENT J.— Showing the extent to which punctuality was observed in filing the principal village returns during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.

Districts.	Milan Khaara.						Jinswar.						Jamabandi of year under report.				
	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed within three months after date.	Number filed more than three months after date.	Number unfiled on September 30th.	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed within three months after date.	Number filed more than three months after date.	Number filed on September 30th.	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed after one month after date, but before September 30th.	Number unfiled on September 30th.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sangor	1,399	1,041	327	29	...	2	1,399	444	592	309	52	2	1,399	1,329	66	2	2
Dumoh	1,345	1,345	...	...	...	...	2,690	241	1,155	1,294	...	...	1,422	1,140	278	4	...
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	This statement cannot be filed up owing to			progress of Settlement work.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	1,473	1,246	...	...	...	...	1,473	128	208	910	...	...	1,473	310	626	311	...
Total	4,217	3,682	327	29	...	2	5,562	813	1,955	2,513	52	2	4,294	2,779	969	817	2
Narsinghpur	1,093	808	105	180	...	...	1,093	567	241	105	180	...	1,093	1,008	85	...	...
Hoshangabad	1,530	1,480	36	14	...	...	1,530	1,430	14	...	...	...	1,575	1,540	35	...	...
Nimar	691	602	19	20	50	...	691	572	49	28	42	...	691	601	45	45	...
Betul	178	...	...	178	...	...	534	...	...	534	...	...	178	...	178	...	...
Chhindwara	...	...	...	Blank owing to the patwaris being engaged on Settlement work.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,492	2,890	160	392	50	...	3,848	2,619	804	667	222	...	3,537	3,149	843	45	...
Wardha	694	654	...	40	...	...	694	577	7	91	19	...	694	659	35	...	...
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	756	654	...	40	...	...	694	577	7	91	19	...	694	659	35	...	...
Raipur	3,310	3,310	...	...	...	...	3,310	2,053	1,257	...	...	...	3,310	2,329	981	...	...
Bilaspur	2,622	585	739	790	509	...	2,622	521	1,008	652	441	...	2,622	549	758	1,315	...
Sambalpur	1,221	1,192	29	...	...	...	1,221	142	218	861	...	...	1,221	190	145	896	...
Total	7,153	5,087	767	790	509	...	7,153	2,716	2,483	1,513	441	...	7,153	3,068	1,984	2,201	...
GRAND TOTAL	15,618	12,203	1,254	1,251	559	2	17,257	6,725	4,749	4,784	784	2	15,678	9,655	3,231	2,503	2

STATEMENT K (I).—Showing financial results of action under the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the districts of the Central Provinces, during the year ending 31st March 1892.

Division.	District.	Loans outstanding (principal) in whole or part at commencement of the year.		Paid out during year under report on account of loans sanctioned in previous years.		Paid out during the year under report on account of loans sanctioned during the year under report.		Recoveries made on account of principal during the year under report (column 17 of Statement K (2)).	Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Recoveries made on account of interest during year under report (column 18 of Statement K (2)).	Percentage of interest recovered on the amount shown in col. 4.	REMARKS.
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		
Jubbulpore.	Sangor	86	10,793 0 0	5	950 0 0	21	3,274 8 0	2,379 8 0	12,638 0 0	472 1 4	4.3	(a) Rs. 60 entered by Comptroller under the Agriculturists Loans Act. (b) Of this Rs. 80 credited by Comptroller under the Agriculturists Loans Act. (c) The Comptroller has credited Rs. 50 here which the Deputy Commissioner has shown under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The Comptroller's balance is, therefore, less by this amount. (d) The Deputy Commissioner has transferred Rs. 800, the balance of last year under the Agriculturists Loans Act, <i>vide</i> columns 4 and 10 of Statement II. A.
	Damoh	4	410 0 0	...	.....	1	(a) 60 0 0	(b) 124 0 0	346 0 0	24 5 2	5.8
	Jubbulpore	24	4,208 5 4	...	.....	17	1,695 0 0	(c) 1,123 2 8	(c) 4,780 2 8	285 10 2	6.7
	Mandla	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Seoni	28	6,534 0 0	...	.....	4	1,200 0 0	1,812 0 0	6,422 0 0	386 5 5	5.9
	Total	142	21,945 5 4	5	950 0 0	43	6,229 8 0	4,938 10 8	24,186 2 8	1,168 6 1	5.3	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	...	(d)	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Hoshangabad	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Nimar	64	8,112 5 9	...	.....	...	25 0 0	2,523 2 3	5,614 3 6	512 12 1	6.3
	Betul	17	3,512 0 0	...	.....	5	1,085 0 0	559 0 0	4,038 0 0	150 12 6	4.3
	Chhindwara	...	.....	...	.....	7	720 0 0	25 0 0	695 0 0	4 2 7	...
	Total	81	11,624 5 9	...	.....	12	1,830 0 0	3,107 2 3	10,347 3 6	667 11 2	5.7
Nagpur.	Wardha	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Nagpur	23	4,497 8 0	...	.....	8	1,650 0 0	1,192 8 0	4,955 0 0	267 0 8	5.9
	Chanda	16	5,290 7 8	...	.....	3	1,200 0 0	1,350 13 4	5,189 10 4	320 10 1	6.0
	Bhandara	125	21,164 2 2	...	.....	4	1,350 0 0	5,002 9 11	17,511 8 3	1,074 1 11	5.0
	Balaghat	16	1,072 8 7	...	.....	2	667 5 6	545 0 0	1,194 14 1	51 13 4	4.8
	Total	180	32,024 10 5	...	.....	17	4,867 5 6	8,090 15 3	28,801 0 8	1,713 9 10	5.3
Chhat-tisgarh.	Raipur	18	12,250 0 0	...	.....	3	1,660 0 0	(f) 2,800 0 0	11,110 0 0	738 11 1	6.0
	Bilaspur	20	13,382 2 2	1	1,000 0 0	...	.....	(g) 794 14 4	13,587 3 10	597 13 7	4.5
	Sambalpur	84	14,610 1 6	...	.....	1	350 0 0	3,639 1 9	11,320 15 9	1,130 12 7	7.7
	Total	102	40,242 3 8	1	1,000 0 0	4	2,010 0 0	7,234 0 1	36,018 3 7	2,467 5 3	6.0	

STATEMENT J.— Showing the extent to which punctuality was observed in filing the principal village returns during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1892..

Districts.	Milan Khasra.						Jinswar.						Jamabandi of year under report.				
	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed within three months after date.	Number filed more than three months after date.	Number unfilled on September 30th.	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed within three months after date.	Number filed more than three months after date.	Number filed on September 30th.	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed after one month after date, but before September 30th.	Number unfilled on September 30th.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Saugor	1,399	1,041	327	29	...	2	1,399	444	592	309	52	2	1,399	1,329	66	2	2
Damoh	1,345	1,345	...	...	...	...	2,690	241	1,155	1,294	...	...	1,422	1,140	278	4	...
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	This statement cannot be filled up owing to progress of Settlement work.						...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	1,473	1,246	...	...	...	...	1,473	128	208	910	...	...	1,473	310	625	311	...
Total	4,217	3,632	327	29	...	2	5,562	813	1,955	2,513	52	2	4,294	2,779	969	317	2
Narsinghpur	1,093	808	105	180	...	...	1,093	567	241	105	180	...	1,093	1,008	85	...	...
Hoshangabad	1,530	1,480	36	14	...	...	1,530	1,490	14	...	...	...	1,575	1,540	35	...	...
Nimar	691	602	19	20	50	...	691	572	49	28	42	...	691	601	45	45	...
Betul	178	...	...	178	...	...	534	...	...	534	...	...	178	...	178	...	...
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	Blank owing to the patwaris being engaged on Settlement work.						...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,492	2,890	160	392	50	...	3,848	2,619	304	667	222	...	3,537	3,149	343	45	...
Wardha	694	654	...	40	...	...	694	577	7	91	19	...	664	659	35	...	...
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	756	654	...	40	...	...	694	577	7	91	19	...	694	659	35	...	...
Raipur	3,310	3,310	...	...	...	...	3,310	2,053	1,257	...	...	...	3,310	2,329	981	...	...
Bilaspur	2,622	585	733	790	609	...	2,622	521	1,008	652	441	...	2,622	549	758	1,315	...
Sambalpur	1,221	1,192	29	...	...	...	1,221	142	218	861	...	...	1,221	190	145	886	...
Total	7,153	5,087	767	790	509	...	7,153	2,716	2,483	1,513	441	...	7,153	3,068	1,884	2,201	...
GRAND TOTAL	15,618	12,263	1,254	1,251	559	2	17,257	6,725	4,749	4,784	734	2	15,678	9,655	3,231	2,563	2

STATEMENT K (I).—Showing financial results of action under the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the districts of the Central Provinces, during the year ending 31st March 1892.

Division.	District.	Loans outstanding (principal) in whole or part at commencement of the year.		Paid out during year under report on account of loans sanctioned in previous years.		Paid out during the year under report on account of loans sanctioned during the year under report.		Recoveries made on account of principal during the year under report (column 17 of Statement K (2)).	Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Recoveries made on account of interest during year under report (column 18 of Statement K (2)).	Percentage of interest recovered on the amount shown in col. 4.	REMARKS.
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	86	10,793 0 0	5	950 0 0	21	3,274 8 0	2,379 8 0	12,638 0 0	472 1 4	4.3	(a) Rs. 60 entered by Comptroller under the Agriculturists Loans Act. (b) Of this Rs. 80 credited by Comptroller under the Agriculturists Loans Act. (c) The Comptroller has credited Rs. 50 here which the Deputy Commissioner has shown under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The Comptroller's balance is, therefore, less by this amount. (d) The Deputy Commissioner has transferred Rs. 300, the balance of last year under the Agriculturists Loans Act, vide columns 4 and 10 of Statement II. A.
	Damoh	4	410 0 0	...	.....	1	(a) 60 0 0	(b) 124 0 0	346 0 0	24 5 2	5.8
	Jubbulpore	24	4,208 5 4	...	.....	17	1,695 0 0	(c) 1,123 2 8	(c) 4,780 2 8	285 10 2	6.7
	Mandla	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Seoni	28	6,534 0 0	...	.....	4	1,200 0 0	1,312 0 0	6,422 0 0	386 5 5	5.9
	Total	142	21,945 5 4	5	950 0 0	43	6,229 8 0	4,938 10 8	24,186 2 8	1,163 6 1	5.3	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	...	(d)	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Hoshangabad	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Nimar	64	8,112 5 9	...	.....	...	25 0 0	2,523 2 3	5,614 3 6	512 12 1	6.3
	Betul	17	3,512 0 0	...	.....	5	1,085 0 0	559 0 0	4,038 0 0	150 12 6	4.3
	Total	81	11,624 5 9	...	.....	12	1,830 0 0	3,107 2 3	10,347 3 6	667 11 2	5.7
Nagpur.	Wardha	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Nagpur	23	4,497 8 0	...	.....	8	1,650 0 0	1,192 8 0	4,955 0 0	267 0 6	5.9
	Chanda	16	5,290 7 8	...	.....	3	1,200 0 0	1,350 13 4	5,139 10 4	320 10 1	6.0
	Bhandara	125	21,164 2 2	...	.....	4	1,350 0 0	5,002 9 11	17,511 8 3	1,074 1 11	5.0
	Total	180	32,024 10 5	...	.....	17	4,867 5 6	8,090 15 3	28,801 0 8	1,713 9 10	5.3
Chhat-tisgarh.	Raipur	18	12,250 0 0	...	.....	3	1,660 0 0	(f) 2,800 0 0	11,110 0 0	738 11 1	6.0
	Bilaspur	20	13,382 2 2	1	1,000 0 0	...	.....	(g) 794 14 4	13,587 3 10	597 13 7	4.5
	Sambalpur	84	14,610 1 6	...	.....	1	350 0 0	3,639 1 9	11,320 15 9	1,130 12 7	7.7
	Total	122	40,242 3 8	1	1,000 0 0	4	2,010 0 0	7,234 0 1	36,018 3 7	2,467 5 3	6.0	
	GRAND TOTAL	525	1,05,836 9 2	6	1,950 0 0	76	14,936 13 6	23,370 12 3	99,352 10 5	6,017 0 4	5.7	

STATEMENT K (2).—Showing efficiency of collection on account of loans under the Land ending 31st

Division.	District.	Demand for year under report under terms on which loans were made.		Arrear demand.		Collection made in advance in previous year.		Net demand.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (columns 3+5 -7).	Interest (columns 4+6 -8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	2,341 8 0	456 7 9	38 0 0	15 3 1	...	...	2,379 8 0	471 10 10
	Damoh ...	124 0 0	24 5 2	...	...	...	...	124 0 0	24 5 2
	Jubbulpore ...	1,123 2 8	284 9 2	...	1 1 0	...	1 0 0	1,123 2 8	284 10 2
	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	1,397 0 0	394 4 6	164 0 0	89 10 1	10 0 0	10 11 8	1,551 0 0	479 2 11
	Total ...	4,985 10 8	1,159 10 7	202 0 0	105 14 2	10 0 0	11 11 8	5,177 10 8	1,253 13 1
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	1,853 10 8	526 10 10	...	...	412 8 0	30 10 9	1,441 2 3	496 0 1
	Betul ...	559 0 0	150 12 6	...	...	...	...	559 0 0	150 12 6
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,412 10 3	677 7 4	...	...	412 8 0	30 10 9	2,000 2 3	646 12 7
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	1,317 8 0	281 1 6	...	...	...	...	1,317 8 0	281 1 6
	Chanda ...	1,390 13 4	335 10 1	60 0 0	10 0 0	56 3 0	18 12 0	1,394 10 4	326 14 1
	Ebandara ...	5,032 9 11	1,066 9 1	270 0 0	90 9 2	111 10 8	13 8 4	5,190 15 3	1,143 9 11
	Balaghat ...	545 0 0	51 13 4	...	...	...	...	545 0 0	51 13 4
	Total ...	8,285 15 3	1,735 2 0	330 0 0	100 9 2	167 13 8	32 4 4	8,448 1 7	1,803 6 10
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	...	...	2,800 0 0	742 3 1	...	...	2,800 0 0	742 3 1
	Bilaspur ...	717 3 4	575 4 7	...	...	...	...	717 3 4	575 4 7
	Sambalpur ...	3,627 11 4	1,126 14 7	252 6 5	78 14 0	...	...	3,880 1 9	1,205 12 7
	Total ...	4,344 14 8	1,702 3 2	3,052 6 5	821 1 1	...	...	7,397 5 1	2,523 4 3
GRAND TOTAL ...		20,029 2 10	5,274 7 1	3,584 6 5	1,027 8 5	590 5 8	74 10 9	23,023 3 7	6,227 4 9

Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the districts of the Central Provinces during the year March 1892.

Collection made on account of net demand.		Balance.		Advance collections.		Total collections.		Remarks.
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (cols. 11 (+) 15.)	Interest (cols. 12 (+) 16.)	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
2,379 8 0	471 10 10	...	...	...	0 6 6	2,379 8 0	472 1 4	
124 0 0	24 5 2	...	...	...	...	124 0 0	24 5 2	
1,123 2 8	234 10 2	...	...	...	1 0 0	1,123 2 8	235 10 2	
...	
1,292 0 0	381 2 1	259 0 0	92 0 10	20 0 0	5 3 4	1,312 0 0	386 5 5	
4,918 10 8	1,161 12 3	259 0 0	92 0 10	20 0 0	6 9 10	4,938 10 8	1,168 6 1	
...	
...	
1,441 2 3	493 6 1	...	(A) 2 10 0	1,082 0 0	19 6 0	2,523 2 3	512 12 1	(A) The balance of Rs. 2-10-0 has been remitted, vide Chief Commissioner's order No. 408-12, dated the 12th February 1892.
559 0 0	150 12 6	...	...	...	...	559 0 0	150 12 6	
...	...	...	...	25 0 0	4 2 7	25 0 0	4 2 7	
2,000 2 3	644 2 7	...	2 10 0	1,107 0 0	23 8 7	3,107 2 3	667 11 2	
...	
1,192 8 0	267 0 6	125 0 0	14 1 0	...	...	1,192 8 0	267 0 6	
1,350 13 4	320 10 1	43 13 0	6 4 0	...	...	1,350 13 4	320 10 1	
4,990 15 3	1,071 12 10	200 0 0	71 13 1	11 10 8	2 5 1	5,002 9 11	1,074 1 11	
545 0 0	51 13 4	...	...	...	...	545 0 0	(B) 51 13 4	(B) Besides this amount 3 were by mistake realized in excess of demand by Tahsildar of Burha.
8,079 4 7	1,711 4 9	368 13 0	92 2 1	11 10 8	2 5 1	8,090 15 3	1,713 9 10	
2,800 0 0	738 11 1	...	3 8 0	...	...	2,800 0 0	738 11 1	
717 3 4	575 4 7	...	...	77 11 0	22 9 0	794 14 4	597 13 7	
3,599 1 9	1,113 4 7	281 0 0	87 8 0	40 0 0	12 8 0	3,639 1 9	1,130 12 7	
7,116 5 1	2,433 4 3	281 0 0	91 0 0	117 11 0	35 1 0	7,234 0 1	2,467 5 3	
22,114 6 7	5,949 7 10	908 13 0	277 12 11	1,256 5 8	67 8 6	23,370 12 3	6,017 0 4	

STATEMENT L (1).—Showing financial results of action under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) in the districts of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1892.

Division.	District.	Loans outstanding (principal) in whole or part at commencement of the year.		Paid out during year under report on account of loans sanctioned in previous years.		Paid out during year under report on account of loans sanctioned during the year under report.		Recoveries made on account of principal during the year under report (column 17 of Statement L (2).)	Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Recoveries made on account of interest during year under report (column 18 of Statement L (2).)	Percentage of interest recovered on the amount shown in column 4.	Remarks.
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	187	26,171 0 0	21	1,713 0 0	22	4,021 0 0	11,707 10 8	20,197 5 4	1,171 3 1	4.5	(a) Comptroller's figure includes Rs. 60 advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act.
	Damoh ...	166	10,047 0 0	1	1,000 0 0	26	(a) 3,580 0 0	(b) 6,164 0 0	8,463 0 0	585 3 8	5.8	
	Jubbulpore ...	15	849 0 1	...	.....	9	825 0 0	(c) 439 5 5	(c) 1,234 10 8	58 8 4	6.8
	Mandla ...	32	2,182 10 0	...	.....	59	1,892 0 0	1,492 1 0	2,582 9 0	124 8 8	5.8
	Seoni ...	98	4,036 10 9	1	100 0 0	40	2,035 0 0	1,934 10 9	4,287 0 0	243 6 1	6.0	
	Total ...	498	43,286 4 10	23	2,813 0 0	156	12,403 0 0	21,737 11 10	36,764 9 0	2,182 13 10	5.4	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	4	(d) 300 0 0	20	2,340 0 0	326 0 0	(d) 2,314 0 0	18 6 5	6.3	(d) Vide Note (d) to Statement I. A.
	Hoshangabad ...	...	.....	...	.....	95	5,857 0 0	40 0 0	5,817 0 0	.....	...
	Nimar ...	52	2,832 10 3	...	.....	8	650 0 0	1,074 13 0	2,407 13 3	172 13 9	6.1
	Betul ...	43	4,552 0 0	...	.....	25	2,280 0 0	(e) 1,848 5 4	4,983 10 8	255 1 2	5.6
	Chhindwara ...	...	.....	...	.....	23	3,400 0 0	.....	3,400 0 0	.....	...
Total ...	99	7,684 10 3	...	.....	171	14,527 0 0	3,289 2 4	18,922 7 11	446 5 4	5.8	
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	331	34,012 3 8	22	2,846 8 0	16,190 0 8	20,468 11 0	2,070 15 2	6.8	(f) Comptroller's balance is Rs. 50 less, vide Note (f) to Statement I. A.
	Nagpur ...	82	3,961 0 0	...	.....	51	5,394 0 0	2,173 12 0	7,181 4 0	229 14 0	5.8
	Loaned by Agricultural Department..	15	565 0 0	...	.....	3	80 0 0	377 8 0	267 8 0	49 5 9	8.6
	Chanda ...	156	15,814 11 9	2	160 0 0	101	8,270 0 0	9,151 11 11	15,092 15 10	1,123 3 4	7.1	
	Bhandara ...	165	10,646 0 0	...	.....	167	13,390 14 0	3,581 8 0	20,455 6 0	426 2 2	4.0
	Balaghat ...	301	10,481 8 0	3	85 0 0	63	4,906 8 0	5,252 0 0	10,221 0 0	561 12 1	5.3	
Total ...	1,100	75,480 7 5	5	245 0 0	407	34,687 14 0	36,726 8 7	73,686 12 10	4,461 4 6	5.9		
Chhat-tisgarh.	Raipur ...	1,203	20,597 4 9	129	7,711 4 0	11,413 0 0	(f) 16,895 8 9	1,383 15 7	6.0	(g) Exceeds Comptroller's balance by Rs. 77-11-0, vide Note (g) to Statement I. A.
	Bilaspur ...	282	9,363 11 4	2	90 0 0	33	1,194 8 0	4,692 8 0	(g) 5,955 11 4	560 11 10	5.9	
	Sambalpur ...	998	14,401 5 1	...	.....	421	6,716 8 0	8,356 0 4	12,761 12 9	870 4 3	6.0
Total ..	2,483	44,362 5 2	2	90 0 0	583	15,622 4 0	24,461 8 4	35,613 0 10	2,814 15 8	6.0		
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,186	1,70,813 11 8	30	3,148 0 0	1,317	77,240 2 0	86,214 15 1	1,64,986 14 7	9,905 7 4	5.8		

STATEMENT L (2)—Showing efficiency of collection on account of loans under the Agriculturists Loan

Division.	District.	Demand for year under report under terms on which loans are made.		Arrear demand.		Collection made in advance in previous year.		Net demand.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (Cols. 3 + 5 - 7).	Interest (Cols. 4 + 6 - 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	11,707 10 8	1,170 14 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,707 10 8	1,170 14
	Damoh	5,317 0 0	516 13 0	947 0 0	99 10 8	50 0 0	.....	6,214 0 0	616 7
	Jubbulpore	408 10 8	55 2 2	30 10 9	3 14 6	.....	0 8 4	439 5 5	58 8
	Mandla	1,561 8 0	131 7 0	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0	1,561 8 0	131 3
	Seoni	1,982 0 0	260 3 10	244 10 9	24 14 8	.....	.....	2,226 16 9	285 2
	Total	20,976 13 4	2,134 8 7	1,222 5 6	128 7 10	50 0 0	0 12 4	22,149 2 10	2,262 4 1
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	385 0 0	27 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	385 0 0	27 5
	Hoshangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nimar	982 13 9	191 12 4	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	982 13 9	191 12
	Betul	1,781 5 4	254 14 2	.....	.....	.....	0 3 0	1,781 5 4	254 11
	Chhindwara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,149 3 1	474 0 1	.....	.....	50 0 0	0 3 0	3,099 3 1	473 13	
Nagpur.	Wardha	16,021 2 8	2,072 0 9	117 0 0	25 2 1	272 10 0	29 12 10	15,865 8 8	2,067 6
	Nagpur	2,507 0 0	262 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,507 0 0	262 1
	„ Agricultural Department	15 0 0	1 3 2	550 0 0	49 5 9	.....	.....	565 0 0	50 8 1
	Chanda	1,490 2 8	837 7 0	1,897 5 4	230 2 10	200 5 4	18 4 4	9,187 2 8	1,109 5
	Bhandara	3,581 8 0	426 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,581 8 0	426 2
	Balaghat	5,179 0 0	562 15 2	18 0 0	1 0 0	161 0 0	20 7 1	5,026 0 0	543 8
Total	34,793 13 4	4,161 13 3	2,572 5 4	365 10 8	633 15 4	68 8 8	36,732 3 4	4,458 15	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	15 0 0	1 14 0	12,073 8 0	1,457 8 3	303 3 3	18 9 10	11,785 4 9	1,440 12
	Bilaspur	4,782 12 0	584 1 7	172 8 0	17 13 4	287 8 8	32 4 11	4,667 11 4	569 10
	Sambalpur	8,258 15 3	860 15 1	41 5 1	5 2 5	.....	.....	8,300 4 4	866 1
Total	13,056 11 3	1,446 14 8	12,287 5 1	1,480 8 0	500 11 11	50 14 9	24,753 4 5	2,876 7 1	
GRAND TOTAL		7,976 9 0	8,217 4 7	16,081 15 11	1,974 10 6	1,324 11 3	120 6 4	86,723 13 8	10,071 8

Act (XII of 1884) in the districts of the Central Provinces, during the year ending 31st March 1892.

Collection made on account of net demand.		Balance.		Advance collections.		Total collections.		Remarks.
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (Cols. 11 + 15).	Interest (Cols. 12 + 16).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
11,707 10 8	1,170 14 7	...	...	...	0 4 6	11,707 10 8	1,171 8 1	
6,164 0 6	585 8 8	50 0 0	31 4 0	...	...	6,164 0 0	585 3 8	
439 5 5	58 8 4	...	...	...	...	439 5 5	58 8 4	
1,492 1 0	124 8 8	69 7 0	6 10 4	...	...	1,492 1 0	124 8 8	
1,934 10 9	242 9 1	292 0 0	42 9 5	...	0 13 0	1,934 10 9	243 6 1	
21,737 11 10	2,181 12 4	411 7 0	80 7 9	...	1 1 6	21,737 11 10	2,182 13 10	
326 0 0	18 6 5	59 0 0	8 15 2	...	...	326 0 0	18 6 5	
...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	...	(a) Of the balance of Rs. 23-15-0, Rs. 5-3-0 have been remitted, vide Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's No. 408-12, dated 12th February 1892.
917 13 9	167 13 4	15 0 0	(a) 23 15 0	158 15 8	5 0 5	1,074 13 0	172 13 9	
1,781 5 4	(b) 254 14 2	...	...	67 0 0	0 3 0	1,848 5 4	255 1 2	(b) The whole demand was collected in full by the Tahsildar irrespective of the Rs. 0-3-0 collected in advance in the preceding year: hence the excess of Rs. 0-3-0.
...	
3,025 3 1	441 1 11	74 0 0	33 14 2	263 15 8	5 3 5	3,289 2 4	446 5 4	
15,449 8 8	(c) 2,018 15 4	416 0 0	52 9 10	740 8 0	51 15 10	16,190 0 8	2,070 15 2	(c) Includes Rs. 1-5-9 realized in excess in the Arvi Tahsil, and Rs. 2-13-5 collected under: Rule IX of Circular 1-16 in the Wardha Tahsil.
2,123 12 0	223 12 0	383 4 0	25 5 0	50 0 0	3 2 0	2,173 12 0	229 14 0	
1,877 8 0	49 5 9	187 8 0	1 3 2	...	...	377 8 0	49 5 9	
8,961 12 6	(d) 1,105 3 7	225 6 2	22 14 6	189 16 5	17 15 9	9,151 11 11	1,123 3 4	(d) Includes Rs. 13-12-7 on account of penalty, and this amount has, therefore, not been deducted from the net demand.
3,581 8 0	426 2 2	...	...	...	...	3,581 8 0	426 2 2	
4,996 0 0	539 12 1	30 0 0	2 12 0	256 0 0	22 0 0	5,252 0 0	561 12 1	
35,490 1 2	4,306 2 11	1,242 2 2	115 12 6	1,236 7 5	95 1 7	36,726 8 7	4,461 4 6	
11,249 4 9	1,369 8 7	537 0 0	71 3 10	164 11 3	14 7 0	11,413 0 0	1,383 15 7	
4,908 11 4	540 1 8	361 0 0	29 8 4	385 12 8	20 10 1	4,692 8 0	560 11 10	
8,196 11 0	855 14 11	103 9 4	10 2 7	159 5 4	14 5 4	8,356 0 4	870 4 3	
23,751 11 1	2,765 9 2	1,001 9 4	110 14 9	709 13 3	49 6 0	24,461 8 4	2,814 15 8	
84,004 11 2	9,754 10 4	2,729 2 6	340 1 2	2,210 3 11	150 13 0	86,214 15 1	9,905 7 4	

REVENUE STATISTICS.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the alterations which have occurred in the demand of

Districts.	Land Revenue on roll on 1st October 1891.	Increase during the year					
		By lapse or resumption of revenue free tenures.	By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	By land released from occupation by Govt.	By any other cause.	Total of (cols. 3 to 7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore Division.							
Sangor ...	4,49,034 15 11	91 12 10	.....	...	...	(d) 39 8 3	131 5 1
Damoh ...	2,67,644 1 8	65 1 6	.....	...	...	.....	65 1 6
Jubbulpore ...	5,89,392 2 0 (a)	598 3 11	.....	...	...	.....	598 3 11
Mandla ...	1,05,107 3 9	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Seoni ...	1,54,989 6 9	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Total ...	15,66,167 14 1	755 2 3	.....	...	...	39 8 3	794 10 6
Narbudha Division.							
Narsinghpur ...	4,19,437 0 10 (c)	168 0 0	.....	...	...	.....	168 0 0
Hoshangabad ...	4,39,412 15 10	55 3 8	.....	...	...	.....	55 3 8
Nimar ...	1,79,987 10 0	93 7 0	15 0 0	...	...	.....	103 7 0
Betul ...	1,90,514 0 10	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Chhindwara ...	2,15,796 10 4	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Total ...	14,45,148 5 10	316 10 8	15 0 0	...	...	.....	331 10 8
Nagpur Division.							
Wardha ...	5,17,566 11 0	182 12 10	.....	...	...	.....	182 12 10
Nagpur ...	8,47,734 1 2	216 15 8	.....	...	...	(d) 21 14 11	238 14 7
Chanda ...	2,89,837 1 6	280 8 1	.....	...	...	200 12 9	481 4 10
Bhandara ...	4,02,231 8 1	1 4 1	.....	...	...	.....	1 4 1
Balaghat ...	1,55,820 4 8	.....	45 0 0	...	...	.....	45 0 0
Total ...	22,12,989 10 5	681 8 8	45 0 0	...	...	222 11 8	949 4 4
Chhattisgarh Division.							
Raipur ...	8,45,977 6 11 (f)	1,037 8 0	.. ..	...	...	866 0 0	1,903 8 0
Bilaspur ...	5,08,904 13 0	.....	.....	...	...	154 0 0	154 0 0
Sambalpur ...	1,51,662 2 0	658 12 0	.....	...	...	1,631 0 0	2,289 12 0
Total ...	15,06,544 5 11	1,696 4 0	.....	...	...	2,651 0 0	4,317 4 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	67,30,850 4 3	3,449 9 7	60 0 0	...	...	2,913 3 11	6,422 13 6

(a).—These figures do not agree with those shown in column 16 of the preceding year's printed statement and the Kistbandi for 1891-92, which involved an increase of Rs. 15,558-13-9 in

(b).—Reduced by Rs. 65 as under :—

- (1) a village named Markatola of the Adegaon Taluka has become waste and was abandoned by the lease-hence
- (2) another plot in Adegaon has since been settled Ryotwari and included in Statement II—hence the decrease of

(c).—A sum of Rs. 15-14-11, was omitted by mistake from this item last year.

(d).—Enhanced jama of escheated malik-makbuza plots.

(e).—Jama of musafi plots taken erroneously twice over now removed from the kistbandi.

(f).—In column 16 of Statement I for last year, Land Revenue on 1st October 1891, was wrongly shown at Rs. 8,46,208-11-6. From this figure Rs. 234-4-7, being remitted on account of land acquired for public purposes and Rs. 2-0-0 added to the kistbandi on account of musafi

Land Revenue on the roll during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.

Decrease during the year					Net Increase (col. 8 minus col. 13).	Net Decrease (column 13 minus column 8).	Land Revenue on roll on 1st October 1892.
By revenue free grants.	By revision of assess- ment.	By Govern- ment appro- priation.	By any other cause.	Total of (col- ums 9 to 12).			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	575 0 0	26 11 0	...	601 11 0	...	470 5 11	4,48,564 10 0
...	...	45 14 6	...	45 14 6	19 3 0	...	2,67,663 4 8
...	...	8 12 2	...	8 12 2	589 7 9	...	5,89,981 9 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,107 3 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,989 6 9
...	575 0 0	81 5 8	...	656 5 8	608 10 9	470 5 11	15,66,306 2 11
...	...	...	...	...	168 0 0	...	4,19,605 0 10
...	...	...	...	...	55 3 8	...	4,39,468 3 6
...	...	46 14 8	...	46 14 8	61 8 4	...	1,80,049 2 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,90,514 0 10
...	...	37 7 0	...	37 7 0	...	37 7 0	2,15,759 3 4
...	...	84 5 8	...	84 5 8	284 12 0	37 7 0	14,45,395 10 10
...	12 8 2	0 13 6	...	13 5 8	169 7 2	...	5,17,536 2 2
(r) 8 8 0	...	392 8 4	...	401 0 4	...	162 1 9	8,47,571 15 5
...	418 12 0	...	275 0 0	693 12 0	...	212 7 2	2,89,624 10 4
...	...	...	...	...	1 4 1	...	4,02,232 12 2
...	1,299 0 0	...	...	1,299 0 0	...	1,254 0 0	1,54,566 4 8
8 8 0	1,730 4 2	393 5 10	275 0 0	2,407 2 0	170 11 3	1,628 8 11	22,11,531 12 9
...	...	...	...	...	1,903 8 0	...	8,47,860 14 11
...	...	27 1 4	...	27 1 4	126 14 8	...	5,09,031 11 8
7 10 6	...	...	...	7 10 6	2,282 1 6	...	1,53,944 3 6
...	...	27 1 4	...	34 11 10	4,312 8 2	...	15,10,856 14 1
16 2 6	2,305 4 2	586 2 6	275 0 0	3,182 9 2	5,376 10 2	2,136 5 10	67,34,090 8 7

After the submission of the letter for sanction; the revenue of Bijernagoharh pargana was realized according to the new Settlement the demand in the Murwara Tahsil.

the decrease of Rs. 52.

Rs. 13

65

Rs. 231-4-7 as per details have been deducted.
resumption in Maszah Kumbi.

STATEMENT II.—Showing demands and collections during

II. A.—Land Revenue on the roll and

Districts.	Demand.						Collection.		
	Balance from previous year.	For year under report.					On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	
		Land Revenue.	Cesses including additional rates.	Total columns 2 and 3	Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (column 4 minus 5).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jubbulpore Division.	Saugor ...	74 8 6	4,49,034 15 11	30,940 10 6	4,79,975 10 5	237 12 7	4,79,737 13 10	0 3 0	4,61,142 12 10
	Damoh ...	...	2,67,644 1 8	18,444 10 0	2,86,088 11 8	32 4 7	2,86,056 7 1	...	2,85,134 12 1
	Jubbulpore ...	2,977 12 5	5,69,392 2 0	42,384 3 8	6,31,776 5 3	218 7 4	6,31,562 13 11	2,519 8 5	5,69,145 7 3
	Mandla ...	...	1,05,107 3 9	8,168 9 0	1,13,275 12 9	46 6 0	1,13,229 6 9	...	1,13,151 8 9
	Seoni ...	112 5 4	1,54,989 6 9	10,724 0 0	1,65,713 6 9	15 8 2	1,65,697 14 7	112 5 4	1,65,697 14 7
Total ...	3,164 10 3	15,66,167 14 1	1,10,662 0 9	16,76,829 14 10	545 6 8	16,76,284 8 2	2,632 0 9	16,55,272 7 6	
Nerbudda Division.	Narsinghpur ...	...	4,19,437 0 10	28,422 12 0	4,47,859 12 10	96 5 7	4,47,763 7 3	...	4,47,763 7 3
	Hoshangabad ...	35 2 4	4,39,412 15 10	30,762 0 2	4,70,175 0 0	89 2 10	4,70,085 13 2	35 2 4	4,70,080 13 2
	Nimar ...	41 2 0	1,79,987 10 0	13,521 10 0	1,93,509 4 0	...	1,93,509 4 0	...	1,93,503 8 9
	Betul ...	...	1,90,514 0 10	12,650 12 0	2,03,164 12 10	200 0 9	2,02,964 12 1	...	2,02,964 12 1
	Chhindwara ...	...	2,15,796 10 4	14,539 10 1	2,30,336 4 5	13 14 5	2,30,322 6 0	...	2,30,172 10 0
Total ...	76 4 4	14,45,148 5 10	99,896 12 3	15,45,045 2 1	399 7 7	15,44,646 10 6	35 2 4	15,44,490 3 3	
Nagpur Division.	Wardha ...	...	5,17,366 11 0	34,628 6 5	5,51,995 1 8	608 15 1	5,51,386 2 7	...	5,49,867 3 8
	Nagpur ...	...	8,47,734 1 2	58,506 8 0	9,06,240 9 2	...	9,06,240 9 2	...	9,05,603 7 6
	Chanda ...	254 1 11	2,89,837 1 6	21,632 4 0	3,11,469 5 6	26 12 6	3,11,442 9 0	61 4 0	3,05,496 4 4
	Bhandara ...	156 12 0	4,02,231 8 1	28,086 9 0	4,30,318 1 1	(f) 13 14 9	4,30,304 2 4	156 12 0	4,30,304 2 4
	Balaghat ...	...	1,55,820 4 8	10,697 8 0	1,66,517 12 8	(g) 35 11 5	1,66,482 1 3	...	1,66,482 1 3
Total ...	410 13 11	22,12,989 10 5	1,53,551 3 8	23,66,540 14 1	685 5 9	23,65,855 8 4	21 8 0	23,57,763 3 1	
Chhattisgarh Division.	Raipur ...	20 0 0	8,45,977 6 11	70,355 12 0	9,16,333 2 11	1,561 15 5	9,14,771 3 6	20 0 0	9,14,771 3 6
	Bilaspur ...	...	5,08,004 13 0	44,840 0 9	5,53,744 13 9	(h) 168 5 11	5,53,576 7 10	...	5,53,576 7 10
	Sambalpur ...	...	1,51,662 2 0	17,389 0 1	1,69,051 2 1	171 5 9	1,68,879 12 4	...	1,68,879 12 4
Total ...	20 0 0	15,06,544 5 11	1,32,584 12 10	16,39,129 2 9	1,901 11 1	16,37,327 7 8	20 0 0	16,37,327 7	
GRAND TOTAL ...	(i) 3,871 12 6	67,30,850 4 3	4,96,694 13 6	72,27,545 1 9	8,531 15 1	72,24,013 2 8	2,905 2 1	71,94,743 5 6	

(a).—Tauzi for the month of July shows an advance collection of Rs. 122-9-8, but the sum of Rs. 59-5-8, was not an
 (b).—Remitted as per Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 4683-44, dated the 23rd October 1891.
 (c).— Do. do. No. 55-65, dated the 7th January 1892.
 (d).—Represent the remission granted on account of land taken up for the Chhindwara-Saoner Road.
 (e).—Out of Rs 17-14-10 shown in column 19 of previous year's Statement Rs. 13-14-9 were on account of demand for
 (f).—In addition to the Rs. 18-8-0 shown in column 19 of the previous year's Statement Rs. 17-3-5 advance collections
 (g).—Rs. 168-5-11 collected in advance in previous year were erroneously omitted from column 19 of the preceding
 (h).—This figure exceeds that shown in column 17 of Statement II of last report by Rs. 177-2-0, Rs. 41-2-0 and

the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.

cesses assessed on the Land Revenue.

Balance.		Particulars of balance.						Total of columns 12, 13, 14 and 15.	Date of the oldest item of balance in column 12.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.
On account of previous year (column 1 minus 7.)	On account of year under report (column 6 minus column 8.)	On account of previous year.		On account of year under report.						
		Remitted as irrecoverable.	Recoverable	Real.			Nominal.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
74 5 8	18,595 1 0	74 5 6	...	18,595 1 0	...	...	...	18,595 1 0	...	192 7 7
...	921 11 0	...	...	921 11 0	...	...	...	921 11 0	...	259 11 1
458 4 0	1,417 6 8	136 0 0	322 4 0	1,417 6 8	...	...	...	1,739 10 8	...	977 15 9
...	77 14 0	...	...	77 14 0	...	...	...	77 14 0	...	23 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 3 7
532 9 6	21,012 0 8	210 5 6	322 4 0	21,012 0 8	...	...	...	21,334 4 8	...	1,601 3 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 47 1 1
...	5 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	311 13 10
41 2 0	0 11 3	(b) 41 2 0	...	...	...	...	(c) 0 11 3	...	...	12 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244 11 6
...	149 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 149 12 0	...	...	98 2 6
41 2 0	155 7 3	41 2 0	...	5 0 0	...	...	150 7 3	5 0 0	...	714 2 5
...	1,518 14 11	...	...	1,518 14 11	...	...	...	1,518 14 11	...	344 3 0
...	637 1 8	...	...	472 4 9	...	...	164 12 11	472 4 9	...	...
192 13 11	5,946 4 8	...	192 13 11	5,719 8 8	...	...	226 12 0	6,159 8 7	...	47 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 5 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6 11
192 13 11	8,102 5 3	...	192 13 11	7,710 12 4	...	...	391 8 11	8,150 12 8	...	495 0 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,513 14 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559 7 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237 15 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,281 5 10
766 9 5	29,269 13 2	251 7 6	515 1 11	28,727 13 0	...	...	542 0 2	29,490 0 11	...	5,031 11 6

advance collection for the following year, and the sum of Rs. 17-2-11 has been included in the "Demand" and shown in the "collection" for the year.

1891-92 so the latter figure only has been shown in this column and the balance (Rs. 4-0-1) has been included in the entry in column 19 of this Statement of previous years have been brought to account in the year under report.

Rs. 136 in Jubbulpore shown as nominal balances last year have now been written off in column 11.

STATEMENT II B.—Land Revenue not on the roll.

Districts.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand, Total of cols. 1 and 2—col. 3.	Collections.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of year following.	Remarks.
	Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year col. 1—col. 5.	On account of year under reports col. 2 minus total of cols. 3 and 6.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jubbulpore Division.										
Saugor	1 2 0	1,081 15 3	0 4 0	1,082 13 3	1 2 0	1,002 7 4	79 3 11	94 0 0	(a) Rs. 26-8-10 were shown in col. 9 in last year's statement out of which only Rs. 17-7-4 have been adjusted during the year the balance of Rs. 8-12-6 has been added to the figures in col. 9 as the owners of the amount have not taken land this year. (b) Excludes Rs. 519-10-6 remitted, vide Revenue Secretary's No. 1602, dated the 16th May 1892. (c) Out of Rs. 3,445-2-3 in cols. 7 and 8 of the previous year's statement Rs. 112-8-6 had been written off as irrecoverable. (d) Excludes Rs. 457-8-11 remitted vide Junior Secretary's Nos. 4396-44, 4202-44 and 4953—S, dated the 10th October 1891, 22nd October 1890 and 26th November 1890, hence the difference with cols. 7 and 8 in the previous year's statement. (e) (1) Rs. 53-7-5 remitted vide under-Secretary's No. 4396-44, dated the 10th October 1891. (2) Rs. 36-0-9 remitted vide Secretary to Chief Commissioner's No. 35-8 dated the 26th September 1892. (e-a) Rs. 73-2-1 remitted, vide Revenue Secretary's No. 3513, dated 26th September 1892. (f) Includes Rs. 5-10-0 on account of commission paid to Patels. (g) Rs. 36 4-0 were left as balance at the close of 1891 October of which Rs. 5-12-0 have been written off for on account of munsif of Shekarpar by Deputy Commissioner's order. (h) Rs. 66 of Katol Tahsil is irrecoverable owing to the insolvency of the person whose munsif resumed. He has also disappeared. (i) Irrecoverable as the person from whom the amount was due is dead leaving no property nor heir. (j) To the total demand of Rs. 5,144-0-7 have been added Rs. 18,554-0-0 realized by direct management of the Zamindari forests. (k) Struck off as irrecoverable under sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. (l) Of these Rs. 6 struck off under Deputy Commissioner's orders and Rs. 94-12-0 under sanction of Chief Commissioner conveyed in Revenue Secretary's No. 8511, dated the 26th September 1892, to the Commissioner, Nagpur Division.
Damoh	.....	1,015 5 4	.....	1,015 5 4	.....	812 9 5	.....	202 11 11	.....
Jubbulpore	.....	679 7 0	.....	679 7 0	.....	679 7 0	.....	.....	.....
Mandla	186 14 9	44,598 0 9	(a) 17 7 4	44,712 8 2	74 3 10	39,733 4 1	62 10 11	4,842 5 4	9 5 3	
Seoni	(l) 938 15 4	9,489 1 6	9 6 2	10,318 10 8	694 5 10	8,849 5 10	144 9 6	630 5 6	9 9 6	
Total	977 0 1	56,858 13 10	27 1 6	57,808 12 5	769 11 8	51,077 1 8	207 4 5	5,754 10 8	112 14 9	
Nerbudda Division.										
Narsinghpur	(c) 3,332 9 9	69,487 11 8	.....	66,820 5 5	2,253 8 8	59,259 0 4	1,079 1 1	4,228 11 4	0 1 10
Hoshangabad	27 5 0	2,185 11 9	.....	2,213 0 9	21 9 2	2,151 6 1	5 11 10	34 5 8	.....
Nimar	(d) 91 13 2	8,198 12 5	4 12 C	8,255 13 7	2 5 0	8,125 10 4	(e) 89 8 2	(e-a) 68 6 1	3 1 2	
Betul	7 0 0	4,422 8 9	.....	4,429 8 9	6 0 0	3,843 11 7	1 0 0	(f) 578 8 2	21 0 0
Chhindwara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,458 11 11	78,294 7 7	4 12 C	81,748 7 6	2,283 6 10	73,879 12 4	1,175 5 1	4,909 15 3	24 3 0	
Nagpur Division.										
Wardha	(g) 30 8 0	105 10 8	.....	136 2 6	80 8 0	105 10 8	.....	.....	.....
Nagpur	2,153 12 7	1,010 7 6	13 0 0	3,153 4 1	2,037 1 7	983 15 6	(h) 118 11 0	(i) 13 8 0	.....
Chanda	144 0 8	15,630 9 7	.....	15,774 10 3	5 11 8	14,751 12 9	138 5 0	878 12 10	.....
Bhandara	.....	(*) 18,698 0 7	.....	(f) 18,698 0 7	.....	(g) 18,698 0 7	.....	.....	.....
Balaghat	14 0 0	16,315 9 5	.....	16,322 9 5	13 0 0	16,214 13 5	(k) 1 0 0	(l) 100 12 0	49 0 0
Total	2,344 5 3	51,760 5 9	13 0 0	54,091 11 0	2,086 5 3	50,754 4 11	258 0 0	993 0 10	49 0 0	
Chhatia-gadh Du.										
Raipur	.....	14,073 8 0	.....	14,073 8 0	.....	14,073 8 0	.....	.....	2 12 0
Bilaspur	3 0 0	15,183 6 3	.....	15,186 6 3	3 0 0	14,875 6 3	.....	308 0 0	.....
Sambalpur	.....	3,059 14 2	.....	3,059 14 2	.....	2,716 7 8	.....	843 6 6	1 0 0
Total	3 0 0	32,316 12 5	.....	32,319 12 5	3 0 0	31,665 5 11	.....	651 6 6	3 12 0
GRAND TOTAL	6,783 1 3	2,19,230 7 7	44 13 6	2,25,963 11 4	5,142 7 9	2,06,876 8 10	1,640 9 6	12,309 1 3	189 18 9	

STATEMENT II. C.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

Districts.	Demand.		Amount collected in advance during previous year.	Not demand, Total of columns 1 and 2—column 3.	Collections.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanation.
	Balance from previous year.	Estimate for year under report.			On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous years. Column 1—column 5.	On account of year under report. Column 2 minus total of columns 3 and 6.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jubbulpore Division.										
Sangor	.....	19,825 3 8	.....	19,825 3 8	.....	19,825 3 8	.....	.....	.....	(a) Excludes Rs. 3 on account of impost of Mauzah Jaba, which has since been managed Ryotwari.
Damoh	.....	231 2 6	.....	231 2 6	.....	231 2 6	.....	.....	.....
Jubbulpore	691 4 11	5,836 3 9	.....	6,527 8 8	691 4 11	5,823 5 1	.....	512 14 8	.....
Mandla	.....	225 15 0	.....	225 15 0	.....	225 15 0	.....	.....	.....
Seoni	(a)	(b) 657 14 3	.....	657 14 3	.....	619 15 3	.....	7 15 0	.....
Total	691 4 11	26,776 7 2	.....	27,467 12 1	691 4 11	26,255 9 6	.....	520 13 8	.....	(b) Excludes Rs. 30 on account of iron mines at Jatana, &c., as these iron mines are inside the Govt. Forests and have been sold by the Forest Department.
Nerbudda Division.										
Narsinghpur	(c) 8 11 3	2,445 2 11	332 0 7	2,071 13 7	.....	2,063 2 4	8 11 3	.....	438 15 8	(c) The omission of Rs. 23 in column I. of the current year's statement is on account of arrears of the rent of Bungalow plots on Government lands which have been transferred during the year under report to District Council and Municipal Committees.
Hoshangabad	234 14 1	16,900 6 4	20 0 0	17,115 4 5	225 7 10	10,229 15 0	(d) 9 6 3	650 7 4	22 3 5	
Nimar	.....	1,140 0 6	.....	1,140 0 6	.....	1,140 0 6	.....	.....	.....
Betul	.....	760 4 7	.....	760 4 7	.....	759 0 7	.....	1 4 0	.....
Chindwara	.....	942 14 11	.....	942 14 11	.....	942 14 11	.....	.....	.....
Total	243 9 4	22,188 13 3	402 0 7	220,30 6 0	225 7 10	21,135 1 4	18 1 6	651 11 4	461 3 1	(d) Rs. 9-6-3 have been struck off as irrecoverable under Deputy Commissioner's orders.
Nagpur Division.										
Wardha	32 12 0	3,012 9 4	.....	3,045 5 4	80 8 0	2,800 7 4	2 4 0	212 2 0	.....	(e) Out of this sum Rs. 95-15-4 have been realized in October.
Nagpur	16 12 0	6,929 3 9	38 0 0	6,907 15 9	16 12 0	6,584 13 9	.....	306 6 0	777 14 0	
Chanda	.....	634 12 11	.....	634 12 11	.....	634 12 11	.....	.....	.....
Bhandara	.....	1,736 0 0	.....	1,736 0 0	.....	1,736 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Balaghat	(A)	1,791 2 6	30 0 0	1,761 2 6	.....	1,761 2 6	.....	.....	6 0 0	
Total	49 8 0	14,103 12 6	68 0 0	14,085 4 6	47 4 0	13,517 4 6	2 4 0	518 8 0	783 14 0	(f) Rs. 300 on account of a quarry transferred to Public Works Department after sale. The balance is therefore nominal and will be removed as irrecoverable.
Chhattisgarh Division.										
Raipur	.....	3,452 1 2	20 0 0	3,432 1 2	.....	3,432 1 2	.....	.....	32 0 0	(A) The balance of Rs. 413-4-6 shown in column 8 of the last year's statement on account of Miscellaneous Revenue being calculated on an estimated demand and thus only nominal has not been reproduced in column I. of the current year's return.
Bilaspur	11 7 3	1,011 7 11	12 6 0	1,010 9 2	11 7 3	978 7 11	.....	20 10 0	426 8 0	
Sambalpur	391 12 0	5,782 15 3	64 0 0	6,110 11 3	391 12 0	5,197 11 3	.....	521 4 0	57 8 0	
Total	403 3 3	10,246 8 4	96 6 0	10,553 5 7	403 3 3	9,608 4 4	.....	541 14 0	516 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL	1,367 9 6	73,815 9 3	566 6 7	74,136 12 2	1,367 4 0	70,516 8 8	20 5 6	2,232 15 0	1,761 1 1	

STATEMENT III.—Showing coercive processes used in collection of land revenue under Sections 93 and 94 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.

Districts.	Notices of demand under Section 93.		Arrest under Section 94 (a):		Attachments and sales of property under Section 94 (b).			Attachment, transfer, or sale of estates in respect of which arrear accrued. Section 94 (c) (d) (e) and (f).				Attachment of other immoveable property belonging to defaulter. Section 94 (g).				
	Total number of mabals in district.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to district or tahsil Head-quarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	No. of estates attached and held under management. [clause (c)].	No. of estates transferred [clause (d)].	No. of estates the settlement of which was annulled [clause (e)].	No. of estates sold [clause (f)].	No. of cases of attachment.	No. of cases of sale.	Amount of process fees and talabana realised.	Cost of issuing notices and processes.	Surplus credited to Government.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore Division.	Saugor ...	2,275	...	16	...	51	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 0 0	...	67 0 0
	Damoh ...	1,422	85	...	...	127	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0
	Jubbulpore ...	2,670	5	...	...	182	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	185 12 0	...	185 12 0
	Mandla ...	1,415	14	1	...	111	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	122 8 0	...	122 8 0
	Seoni ...	1,593	...	(A) 2	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Jubbulpore Division	9,378	54	19	...	497	27	3	1	...	...	...	...	525 4 0	...	525 4 0	
Nerbudda Division.	Narsinghpur ...	1,322	...	2	...	391	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	393 0 0	...	393 0 0
	Hoshangabad ...	43	4	...	...	147	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	692	9	...	...	67	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	78 6 0	0 9 0	72 13 0
	Betul ...	1,183	105	6	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	(B) 89 12 0	...	89 12 0
	Chhindwara ...	1,905	49	...	...	157	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	193 12 0	...	193 12 0
Total Nerbudda Division	5,150	167	8	...	783	168	1	...	...	...	...	...	749 14 0	0 9 0	749 5 0	
Nagpur Division.	Wardha ...	1,904	107	27	...	207	32	1	2	...	...	...	...	309 12 0	...	309 12 0
	Nagpur ...	2,594	29	34	1	273	10	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	1,742	49	4	...	134	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	1,317	371	1	...	318	32	6	1	...	...	...	...	517 4 0	167 5 4	349 14 8
	Balaghat ...	751	7	...	...	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Nagpur Division	8,308	563	66	1	962	93	11	7	...	...	...	...	827 0 0	167 5 4	659 10 8	
Chhattisgarh Division.	Raipur ...	3,333	144	293	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814 6 0	...	814 6 0
	Bilaspur ...	2,297	31	132	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824 2 0	4 3 2	819 14 0
	Sambalpur ...	972	35	...	...	65	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division	6,605	210	430	...	635	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138 8 0	4 3 2	1,134 4 0	
GRAND TOTAL	29,941	994	523	1	2,880	293	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	3,240 10 0	172 1 6	3,068 7 8

A. — Excludes 29 warrants of arrest in which arrest was not made.
 B. — Excludes Rs. 0-12-0 realized inadvertently.

STATEMENT IV.—Showing results of the annual enquiry into the lapsing and resumption of revenue-free estates made under Section 130 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.

Lapses and Resumptions.

Districts.	No. of lapses			No. of cases reported during year under report.	Area.	Revenue.	Number of cases unsettled at close of year.	Number of cases settled, but not reported at close of year.	Date of the oldest case settled, but not reported.	Number of revenue-free or quit-rent holders whose tenure is subject to change on their deaths extant in the district at close of year.	
	Unreported from previous year.		Occurring during year under report.								
	Pending for Settlement.	Settled, but not reported.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
					A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.					
Jubbulpore Division.											
Saugor	.....	1	14	15	219 0 16	91 12 10	1	.....	.....	76
Damoh	..... 2	.....	12	10	232 1 11	65 1 6	4	.....	.....	836
Jubbulpore	.....	7	48	29	2,786 1 16	598 3 11	.....	26	15th February 1892.	308
Mandla	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Seoni	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Total	2	8	75	54	3,237 3 3	755 2 3	6	26	.....	1,231
Nerbudda Division.											
Narsinghpur	.....	.....	4	4	274 1 0	168 0 0	.....	.....	.....	112
Hoshangabad	.....	.....	2	1	86 0 0	65 3 8	.....	1	23rd August 1892.	13
Nimar	.....	5	15	11	128 3 8	93 7 0	.....	9	.....	64
Betul	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18th August 1892.	8
Chhindwara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total	.....	5	22	16	489 0 8	316 10 8	.....	11	.....	213
Nagpur Division.											
Wardha	.....	9	10	11	398 0 32	182 12 10	.....	8	4th June 1892.	177
Nagpur*	..... 1	23	70	31	269 1 3	216 15 8	.....	63	19th April 1892.	959
Chanda	..... 10	.....	25	25	2,912 9 19	280 8 1	10	.....	.....	398
Bhandara	.....	1	2	1	3 0 32	(a) 1 4 1	.....	2	27th April 1892.	32
Balaghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	33	107	68	3,582 3 6	681 8 8	10	73	.....	1,566
Chhatís-garh Division.											
Raipur	(b).....	2	3	3	2,693 1 8	1,037 8 0	2	.....	25th March 1892.	.....
Bilaspur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sambalpur	.....	3	1	4	2,321 0 34	658 12 0	.....	.....	.....	34
Total	.....	5	4	7	5,014 2 2	1,696 4 0	2	.....	.....	34
GRAND TOTAL	13	51	208	145	12,324 0 19	3,449 9 7	18	110	.....	3,044

* Enhanced jama Rs. 21-14-0 added to the Kistbandi on account of Malikmskbuza escheated plots shown in column 6 of Statement I not shown in this Statement.

(a). The increase on account of the lapsed case shown in column 4 is Rs. 1 and the Rs. 0-4-1 is an enhancement of a muafi reported in 1870, on account of which an enhancement of Rs. 3-4-1 was sanctioned, but Rs. 3 only were brought on instead of Rs. 3-4-1.

(b). Six cases shown in column 7 of previous year's Statement have been expunged as they were shown by mistake. The grants in these cases were made in perpetuity.

STATEMENT V.—Showing mutations in possession of proprietary rights due to sale or mortgage as registered under Section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.

Districts.	Private sales.					Sales by order of Court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees.					Mortgage with possession.				
	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
	Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore Division.															
Saugor	87	18	15,691 8 32	3,776 1 7	81,564 5 3	44	4	11,855 3 16	2,828 2 0	37,870 3 4	62	3	26,223 8 16	4,405 12 0	27,621 2 3
Damoh	41	8	5,490 0 16	1,259 11 0	20,075 8 0	5	...	1,151 1 28	116 15 9	1,186 12 6	7	3	1,551 1 4	428 3 8	4,520 0 0
Jubbulpore	99	44	2,139 1 8	5,133 15 8	1,10,666 2 6	24	9	4,971 1 32	1,139 3 11	17,689 9 4	17	5	10,139 0 2	1,587 8 7	11,649 0 0
Mandia	18	...	11,775 0 0	977 0 0	10,380 0 0	3	...	600 0 0	82 0 0	2,612 0 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Seoni	21	1	5,654 0 7	630 0 8	31,425 0 0	8	...	2,856 0 0	281 12 0	6,095 11 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	266	71	40,760 1 23	11,776 12 11	2,54,110 15 9	84	13	21,434 2 36	4,448 1 8	65,454 4 2	86	11	37,914 0 22	6,421 8 3	43,790 2 3
Kerudda Division.															
Narsinghpur	61	2	46,239 3 4	19,137 14 0	61,724 0 0	28	2	21,404 0 0	15,877 13 0	3,51,744 5 0	6	1	3,135 0 2	2,023 5 8	12,133 0 0
Hoshangabad	27	3	10,982 0 0	3,262 10 3	1,08,412 14 10	16	2	13,849 2 0	4,066 3 8	83,594 2 6	6	7	9,811 0 0	2,134 4 6	90,648 0 0
Nimar	44	308	11,968 0 0	4,313 7 5	65,659 8 2	4	23	3,022 0 0	437 13 2	16,308 2 10	17	65	10,837 0 0	3,413 10 11	39,643 10 3
Betul	20	1	7,549 3 3	721 15 2	18,920 0 0	1	...	1,016 0 0	30 0 0	3,986 3 6	9	...	5,788 1 37	994 7 9	5,645 0 0
Chhindwara	55	1	16,714 1 25	1,415 8 7	52,130 5 0	10	...	3,279 0 0	540 15 4	9,077 6 7	12	...	3,523 3 21	1,032 10 0	33,970 0 0
Total	207	315	93,453 3 32	28,851 7 5	3,06,846 12 0	59	27	42,570 2 0	20,952 13 2	4,64,710 4 5	50	73	38,095 1 20	9,828 6 10	1,82,037 10 3
Nagpur Division.															
Wardha	52	23	6,369 2 11	3,076 3 2	36,027 0 0	18	8	2,651 2 11	1,186 2 10	7,700 0 0	2	1	613 2 14	419 15 0	4,890 0 0
Nagpur	89	103	25,006 1 3	9,703 15 1	1,22,431 15 0	8	3	2,874 3 22	866 7 11	4,544 8 4	2	...	1,948 0 24	925 0 0	5,425 0 0
Chanda	83	20	15,559 2 17	2,700 2 10	17,145 11 0	8	1	1,091 1 1	277 15 7	1,895 8 0	8	1	5,731 2 20	1,007 0 0	5,000 0 0
Bhandara	89	61	12,847 1 21	2,694 12 9	33,710 8 9	22	46	9,096 2 29	2,233 11 6	35,451 6 10	1	...	524 3 30	175 0 0	2,618 5 0
Balaghat	11	5	5,508 0 9	870 9 11	14,599 0 0	...	1	10 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	224	213	65,290 3 21	19,045 11 9	2,28,914 2 9	54	59	15,724 1 23	4,568 5 10	49,598 7 2	13	2	8,818 1 8	2,526 15 0	17,433 5 0
Chhat-tigarh Division.															
Baipur	104	...	45,089 3 2	13,029 6 8	2,20,133 12 0	27	...	19,527 1 14	4,261 4 0	26,984 2 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Bilaspur	43	4	12,887 1 29	2,922 15 4	41,948 9 4	7	...	1,600 0 32	425 2 8	5,147 6 4	1	...	616 3 5	147 12 0	2,630 0 0
Sambalpur	11	...	5,627 0 34	1,267 7 0	8,430 0 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	...	161 1 21	222 13 0	4,227 0 0
Total	158	4	63,104 1 25	17,219 13 0	2,70,512 5 4	34	...	21,127 2 6	4,686 6 8	32,131 8 4	3	...	778 0 26	370 9 0	6,857 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	855	602	262,599 2 21	76,893 13 1	10,60,384 3 10	231	99	100,857 0 25	34,655 11 4	6,11,894 8 1	152	86	85,605 3 36	18,947 7 1	2,50,118 1 6

STATEMENT VI A.—Showing progress made by Deputy Commissioners in disposing of partition cases under Act XIA of 1863 during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Districts.	Cases pending from preceding year.				Cases instituted during year under report.			Cases pending at close of year.			Date of institution of oldest case in column 4.	Details of partitions effected during year.		
	Number pending at commencement of year.	Number adjusted, with-drawn or struck off in default.	Number disposed of during year.	Number still pending at close of year.	Number of cases instituted.	Number adjusted, with-drawn or struck off in default.	Number disposed of.	Instituted during year.	Instituted during two previous years.	Instituted further back than the two previous years.		No. of mahals formerly.	No. of mahals now.	Area partitioned.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
														A. R. P.
Jubbulpore Division ...	14	8	1	5	29	3	...	26	...	5	29th March 1887	2	3	1,044 0 17
{ Sangor ...	11	8	3	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Damoh ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Mandla ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1,217 3 5
{ Seoni ...														
Total	26	16	5	5	33	4	...	29	...	5	...	3	5	2,261 3 22
Nerbudda Division ...	7	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4,929 1 0
{ Narsinghpur ...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
{ Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Betul ...	2	...	2	...	7	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chhindwara ...														
Total	13	3	6	4	11	5	3	3	4	...	...	4	4	4,929 1 0
Nagpur Division ...	9	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	23rd August 1889	5	(a) 11	4,403 0 0
{ Wardha ...	5	3	...	2	5	3	...	2	2	...	10th April 1891	...	...	...
{ Nagpur ...	(b) 16	5	6	5	22	7	...	15	4	1	1st August 1887	6	9	3,528 2 7
{ Chanda ...	8	...	7	1	17	5	...	12	1	...	2nd June 1891	7	7	4,970 1 22
{ Bhandara ...														
{ Balaghat ...														
Total	38	11	18	9	44	15	...	29	8	1	...	18	27	12,901 3 29
Chhattisgarh Division.	21	5	8	8	10	4	...	6	5	3	31st July 1890	(c) 8	21	15,231 2 6
{ Raipur ...	24	...	22	2	9	...	...	9	2	...	29th April 1890	4	13	8,920 2 19
{ Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sambalpur ...														
Total	45	5	30	10	23	7	...	16	7	3	...	12	34	24,152 0 25
GRAND TOTAL	122	35	59	23	111	31	3	77	19	9	...	37	70	44,245 0 86

(a). One mahal divided into three mahals.

(b). In last year's statement one case was wrongly shown in column 9, instead of the right figure 2.

(c). Of these in five cases partition was sanctioned last year, but the proceedings were finally completed during the year under report.

STATEMENT VI B.—Showing progress made by Commissioners in disposing of Partition cases under Act XIX of 1863, during the year 1891-92.

Divisions.	Districts.	Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.				Cases pending at close of year.
					Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 15.	Finally Sanctioned.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jubbulpore	Saugor	1	4	5	...	...	3	3	*2
	Damoh	...	3	3	...	...	2	2	†1
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Total	2	7	9	...	...	6	6	3
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Nagpur	Wardha	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Nagpur	...	6	6	1	...	5	6	...
	Chanda	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...
	Bhandara	...	6	6	...	...	6	6	...
	Balaghat	3	5	8	...	...	7	7	1
	Total	8	19	27	3	...	18	21	6
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...
	Bilaspur	3	3	6	1	...	5	6	...
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	6	9	1	...	8	9	...
	GRAND TOTAL	13	33	46	4	...	33	37	9

STATEMENT VII.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue business during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.

Head of business.	Number of cases.																		
	Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhindwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chand.	Bhandara.	Ba'aghat.	Rai- pur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.	
Mutation cases (Section 125, Land Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year	118	11	15	33	9	24	51	23	...	1	66	129	54	55	...	77	80	17
	Instituted during year	678	681	958	280	259	312	229	1,408	246	255	944	809	520	366	116	594	429	131
	Disposed of during year	719	619	955	272	243	335	222	1,420	240	255	911	842	542	407	109	611	437	123
I.—Repair of boundary marks (Sections 182 (a), 134 and 135 of Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	5	4	1	...	6	9	4	6	3	3	...	2	...	7	7	...	4	...
	Disposed of during year	5	3	1	3	8	10	1	6	3	3	8	2	...	7	6	...	4	...
II.—Deposit of rent by tenants (Section 9 of Tenancy Act.)	Pending at commencement of year	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	54	19	38	29	29	102	84	18	8	24	8	48	21	17	13	121	57	39
	Disposed of during year	51	20	39	28	30	97	85	18	8	24	11	44	21	17	13	121	57	39
III.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvement made by him (Section 18 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Applications to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 13-16 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	7	5	...	...	1	...	4	21	2	19	...	3	...	1	10	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	7	6	...	...	...	...	4	19	2	19	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	...
V.—Application to fix the price at which a landlord may purchase the holding of an absolute occupancy tenant in case of intended transfer (Section 38 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	16	4	...	1	1	3	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	14	2	...	...	8	15	2	13	4	5	10	1	4	3	8	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	12	1	...	...	5	14	2	11	5	20	4	1	1	3	9	...	...	...
VI.—Application to fix rent of air land transferred (Section 42 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	2
VII.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 46 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	6	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	6	9	15	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	6	9	15	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
VIII.—Application to confer occupancy rights and fix rent (Section 62 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	5	1	6	4	...	...	...	69	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	3	...	...	...	10	2	...	5	1	4	2	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
IX.—Application to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (Section 80 of Tenancy Act.)	Pending at commencement of year	5	...	...	5	17	...	2	2	...	1	14	3	...	3	8	1	...	...
	Instituted during year	25	...	1	15	29	7	5	6	7	10	27	2	25	15	45	3	...	...
	Disposed of during year	28	...	1	18	43	7	6	7	7	10	23	2	25	15	41	2	...	...
Grand Total	Pending at commencement of year	131	13	16	43	80	31	55	26	1	6	106	138	54	59	2	105	31	17
	Instituted during year	783	714	1,001	324	330	458	559	1,461	284	322	993	895	547	423	155	847	497	170
	Disposed of during year	826	650	999	321	330	473	349	1,473	276	223	900	917	569	459	146	711	502	163

STATEMENT VIII.—Showing principal suits between landlord and tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, during the revenue year ending 30th September 1892.

Districts.	Suits for arrears of rent.					Suits for ejectment of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of sir land or under Section 43 (b).			Proceedings for ejectment of ordinary tenants, Sections 55 (b) to 57.				Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
	Number disposed of during year.			Number of decrees executed.		Number disposed of during year.			Number of notices issued under Section 56.	Number of statements of agreement filed by tenants or recorded by the Court.	Number of decrees for ejectment.		Number disposed of during year.		
	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	By sale of distressed produce.	By ejectment.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.			Made absolute on payment of compensation by landlord.	Not made absolute.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JUBBULPORE DIVISION.	Saugor	43	420	106	3	18	...	...	74	8	1	3	12	31	32
	Damoh	10	141	55	14	9	...	...	19	2	...	17	1	33	17
	Jubbulpore	54	580	267	2	4	...	10	4	8	...	...	16	100	87
	Mandla	10	84	61	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	12
	Sooni	22	154	45	39	5	...	2	2	18	...	...	6	88	23
	Total	145	1,379	524	64	37	1	13	10	119	10	1	20	36	273	170
NERBUDDA DIVISION.	Narsinghpur	69	974	131	151	41	1	1	72	9	2	4	4	18	13
	Hoshangabad	67	640	94	4	29	8	22	42	5	32	31	4	34	21
	Nimar	29	179	78	18	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	2	4	2
	Retul	35	131	46	17	5	...	1	29	3	...	8	...	13	16
	Chhindwara	12	124	47	2	2	...	...	102	4	...	2	1	49	34
Total	202	2,048	896	102	78	11	23	52	302	21	34	45	11	118	86
NAGPUR DIVISION.	Wardha	60	616	131	37	12	...	1	158	8	1	8	...	8	4
	Nagpur	58	725	180	6	19	...	1	251	...	7	14	2	7	12
	Chanda	21	160	73	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16
	Bhandara	36	525	172	179	25	...	...	326	130	29	5	...	4	3
	Balaghat	9	95	82	5	4	1	...	95	...	8	26	...	19	12
Total	184	2,121	638	227	61	1	1	16	830	138	44	53	2	51	47
CHHATTIS-GARH DS.	Raipur	55	267	155	...	6	52	116	198	120	...	...	8	35	180
	Bilaspur	40	282	101	17	6	6	10	20	...	...	...	9	77	111
	Sambalpur	24	83	65	...	...	6	55	51	...	...	...	5	27	35
Total	119	632	321	17	12	64	181	269	325	120	...	...	22	139	306
GRAND TOTAL	650	6,180	1,879	500	183	77	218	347	1,638	289	79	118	71	550	609

STATEMENT IX.—Showing the action taken by Deputy Commissioners under the Land Acquisition Act (A of 1810) during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.

1	Division.	District.	Whether acquisition permanent or temporary.	Area taken up				Total amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction in land revenue.	Number of cases in which land has been occupied, but in which no compensation has yet been paid.	Area thus occupied.	Date of oldest pending case referred to in column 8.	Remarks.
				For Roads.	For Railways.	For other purposes.	Total.						
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
		A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	R. a. p.	No.	A. r. p.				
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	Permanent	123 2 23	187 3 15	0 3 27	317 1 25	1,351 11 10	26 11 0	23	316 1 38	4th April 1891.		
		Temporary	...	314 0 10	...	314 0 10	...	...	15	314 0 10	...	
	Damoh	Permanent	...	...	...	...	1,462 7 3	45 14 6	...	...	...
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Permanent	162 2 1	...	31 3 35	194 1 36	9,328 0 1	8 12 2	29	...	...
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	Permanent	253 2 31	...	14 3 38	268 2 29	408 15 2	8 6 2	27	253 2 31	22nd June 1892.		
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	544 3 15	501 3 25	47 3 20	1,094 2 20	12,551 2 4	89 11 10	119	884 0 39	...			
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	Permanent	79 2 3	...	5 0 16	84 2 19	863 6 3	...	4	...	...
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	Permanent	...	2 1 7	13 2 19	15 3 26	1,701 9 2	7 7 8	2	...	...
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	Permanent	61 3 3	...	5 1 13	67 0 16	1,319 15 0	46 14 8	3	2 3 9	21st December 1891.		
		Temporary	35 8 0	...	...	35 3 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	Permanent	85 1 26	...	...	85 1 26	790 14 3	37 7 0	...	...	...
		Temporary	36 1 17	...	...	36 1 17	107 7 1	...	...	...	...
	Total	298 3 9	2 1 7	24 0 8	825 0 24	4,783 3 9	91 13 4	9	2 3 9	...			
Nagpur	Wardha	Permanent	...	...	208 sq. ft.	208 sq. ft.	129 0 10	0 13 6	...	...	...
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	Permanent	...	...	2,871 1 7	2,871 1 7	6,998 8 9	392 8 4	10	2,871 1 7	15th February 1892.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	Permanent	906 2 10	...	7 1 5	913 3 15	76 1 1	...	33	906 2 10	4th May 1889.		
		Temporary	344 0 11	...	...	344 0 11	...	...	...	344 0 11	Do. do.	
	Bhandara	Permanent	...	...	...	...	1,249 4 3	...	...	...	...
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	Permanent	100 1 25	...	0 2 6	100 3 31	398 4 10	6 6 2	1	0 2 6	25th May 1892.		
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,351 0 6	...	2,879 0 18	4,230 0 24	8,851 3 9	399 12 0	44	4,122 1 34	...			
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	Permanent	...	102 3 37	3,405 1 24	3,508 1 21	949 0 4	23 5 9	30	3,484 3 26	...		
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	Permanent	117 0 32	55 3 26	...	173 0 18	390 2 10	27 1 4	...	...	4th July 1890.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	Permanent	...	943 0 0	103 3 18	1,046 3 18	...	...	22	1,046 3 18	24th March 1890.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	117 0 32	1,101 3 23	3,509 1 2	4,728 1 17	1,339 3 2	50 7 1	52	4,531 3 4	...		
		GRAND TOTAL	2,311 3 22	1,606 0 15	6,460 1 8	10,378 1 5	27,524 13 0	631 12 3	224	9,541 1 6	...		

Re. 0-14-4 on account of additional rates and Re. 2-4-3 on account of Patwari fund.

STATEMENT X.—Giving details of land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.

Districts.	Number of sales ordered by Civil Courts.			No. of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	No. of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	No. of cases in which sale has been taken place.	No. of cases struck off in default.	No. of cases pending at close of year.	Amount of land revenue transferred.	Price realized.	Number of year's purchase of Revenue.	Amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.
	Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.									
	1	2	3										4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore Division.												
Saugor	85	129	214	58	7	40	11	98	2,208 15 10	14,843 7 9	6	25,210 15 8
Damoh	10	48	58	21	...	8	14	15	559 0 0	8,292 5 9	14	191 0 0
Jubbulpore	14	58	70	25	8	10	4	23	195 10 0	3,916 0 0	20	.....
Mandla	6	14	20	3	1	6	8	2	82 4 0	1,912 0 0	23	1,581 7 5
Seoni	(a) 14	23	37	9	...	14	1	11	297 3 4	8,355 0 0	23	10,318 15 1
Total	129	270	399	116	16	78	38	149	3,343 1 2	37,318 13 6	11	37,302 6 2
Kerabadda Division.												
Narsinghpur	50	198	248	67	26	34	88	33	3,263 10 4	26,399 14 0	8	35,603 15 11
Hoshangabad	136	215	351	72	2	40	42	195	832 11 2	7,094 5 8	8	33,450 15 11
Nimar	30	58	88	27	1	26	5	29	519 6 6	3,631 0 0	7	2,124 9 5
Betul	9	45	54	15	...	9	17	13	138 0 9	2,044 12 0	15	.....
Chhindwara	20	43	63	18	4	13	10	23	145 13 4	4,009 2 0	27	3,198 0 0
Total	245	564	809	199	33	122	74	260	4,899 10 1	43,179 1 3	9	77,377 9 3
Nagpur Division.												
Wardha	60	120	180	25	...	17	27	111	2,843 7 7	4,324 14 0	2	34,887 10 3
Nagpur	96	108	204	47	4	36	27	90	1,009 10 7	3,093 0 0	8	3,867 8 0
Chanda	31	53	84	12	2	14	26	30	365 0 0	2,456 0 0	7	.....
Bhandara	47	103	150	46	2	18	15	69	790 12 11	5,732 0 0	7	9,017 8 0
Balaghat	20	31	51	14	...	7	11	19	802 1 9	753 0 0	1	8,950 0 0
Total	254	415	669	144	8	92	106	319	5,811 0 10	21,353 14 0	4	56,722 10 3
Chhattisgarh Dn.												
Raipur	28	45	73	26	...	10	3	34	100 2 9	839 0 0	8	2,295 1 7
Bilaspur	17	10	27	5	1	8	1	12	59 15 6	527 0 0	8	.....
Sambalpur	4	2	6	1	...	2	1	2	33 0 0	1,101 13 0	33	1,101 13 0
Total	49	57	106	32	1	20	5	48	192 2 3	2,467 13 0	13	3,896 14 7
GRAND TOTAL	677	1,306	1,983	491	58	312	223	776	14,246 14 4	1,04,324 10 2	7	1,74,799 8 3

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(a) In Column 8 of previous year's Statement two cases, in which property was leased for 10 and 4 years, were inadvertently omitted which have been now included in Column 1.

STATEMENT XI.—Showing General Revenue Business transacted during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.

Districts.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	No of villages.	Land Revenue excluding cesses.	No. of cases for disposal.			No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than				No. of English letters in Revenue Department.	
					Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.			Three months	Six months	Nine months	Twelve months	Issues.	Receipt.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. a. p.											
Jubbulpore Division.															
{ Saugor ...	1,689	591,488	2,119	4,49,034 15 11	409	2,399	2,808	2,376	432	110	34	5	51	2,262	3,016
{ Damoh ...	956	325,613	1,345	2,67,644 1 8	66	1,725	1,791	1,667	124	19	..	...	7	983	1,447
{ Jubbulpore ...	2,116	847,510	2,534	5,89,392 2 0	131	2,365	2,496	2,380	116	17	2	1	...	1,403	2,407
{ Mandla ...	905	339,487	1,745	1,05,107 3 9	197	1,568	1,765	1,502	263	78	22	12	4	1,565	1,034
{ Seoni ...	1,344	370,232	1,491	1,54,939 6 9	121	1,752	1,873	1,776	97	6	4	5	4	1,562	1,874
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	7,010	2,474,958	9,234	15,66,167 14 10	924	9,809	10,733	9,701	1,032	228	62	23	66	7,778	9,778
Nerbudda Division.															
{ Narsinghpur ...	1,058	366,891	1,108	4,19,437 0 10	309	1,844	2,153	1,988	165	22	2	9	51	1,585	2,009
{ Hoshangabnd ...	1,730	528,103	1,530	4,39,412 15 10	459	2,942	3,401	2,653	748	65	67	43	31	1,052	1,183
{ Nimar ...	797	231,341	690	1,79,987 10 0	291	3,865	4,156	3,951	205	23	22	3	4	1,996	1,884
{ Betul ...	1,344	322,931	1,138	1,90,514 0 10	57	3,066	3,123	2,936	187	26	1	1	1	1,272	1,169
{ Chhindwara ...	1,282	407,632	1,338	2,15,796 10 4	163	1,567	1,730	1,583	147	14	...	3	8	1,051	1,636
Total Nerbudda Division ...	6,211	1,556,398	5,804	14,45,148 5 10	1,279	13,284	14,563	13,111	1,452	150	92	59	95	6,956	7,886
Nagpur Division.															
{ Wardha ...	1,615	400,854	1,372	5,17,366 11 0	521	4,788	5,309	4,861	448	56	23	22	69	Not given.	...
{ Nagpur ...	2,054	756,911	2,167	8,47,734 1 2	814	3,570	4,384	3,624	760	171	54	17	46	1,112	1,254
{ Chanda ...	1,141	697,863	2,762	2,89,837 1 6	184	2,378	3,032	2,822	240	91	11	5	4	513	482
{ Bhandara ...	1,464	742,887	1,917	4,02,231 8 1	354	3,586	3,940	3,650	290	74	47	4	10	2,672	1,907
{ Balaghat ...	663	383,993	1,211	1,55,820 4 8	407	2,178	2,585	2,205	380	25	14	4	18	2,490	2,004
Total Nagpur Division ...	6,937	2,982,508	9,329	22,12,989 10 5	2,280	17,000	19,280	17,162	2,118	417	149	52	149	6,787	5,647
Chhatbisgarh Division.															
{ Raipur ...	4,027	1,583,938	3,310	8,45,977 6 11	415	3,243	3,658	2,764	894	7	7	10	8	3,536	4,387
{ Bilaspur ...	2,430	1,156,958	3,857	5,08,904 13 0	211	3,303	3,514	3,023	491	111	26	...	26	...	...
{ Sambalpur ...	1,168	796,413	1,720	1,51,662 2 0	132	1,830	1,962	1,766	196	41	14	1	2	...	...
Total Chh. Division ...	7,625	3,537,309	8,887	15,06,544 5 11	758	8,376	9,134	7,553	1,581	159	47	11	36	3,536	4,387
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,783	10,851,173	33,254	67,30,850 4 3	5,241	48,469	53,710	47,527	6,183	954	350	145	344	25,057	27,698