

RESOLUTION
ON
THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
FOR
THE YEAR 1892-93,
Ending 30th September 1893.



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RESOLUTION

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department,—No. 3568, dated Pachmarhi, the 11th August 1894.

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 rainfall of 1892 was abundant, but its distribution in all the districts of the Provinces was very unequal. It commenced in the 1st week of June and practically closed in the middle of September. Up to the end of June the fall was very light except in the Hoshangabad District, where it retarded the *khariif* sowings. Very heavy rain fell during the months of July and August, and some damage was thus caused to the rice and *kodon* crops in some parts of the Raipur District, and to the cotton and millet crops in Nimar. The fall in October, which is so necessary for the preparation

of the ground for the *rabi* sowings, was generally sufficient everywhere. In Chhindwara and Balaghat it was indeed excessive and necessitated fresh *rabi* sowings over a large area. Up to the month of January the prospects of the spring crops were excellent in every district, and the people were confidently looking forward to a bumper harvest. At this time, however, the weather suddenly became abnormal; heavy rain falling in February, March and April, with long intervals of cloudy weather and occasional hail-storms, which caused much damage to the ripening plants. The Wardha District suffered from the effects of hail-storms, which seriously injured the crops in 61 villages. It was only in this district (with the exception of a few cases in Seoni and Damoh) that the damage done was considered sufficiently serious to justify action for the suspension of revenue (Revenue Book Circular No. III-33). The preparation of the prescribed statistical statements, however, took some time, and meanwhile the malguzars had collected the rents to so considerable an extent that any suspension would have given them a relief which they did not require and which would have failed to benefit the tenants. It was consequently decided that no suspension should be granted. In this connection the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, suggests that where circumstances are such as to make a detailed enquiry necessary with a view to recommending suspension of revenue, the Deputy Commissioner should be empowered to order provisional suspension for a month, with effect from the date of the commencement of the enquiry, reporting the fact to the Commissioner of the Division. This would prevent the suspension being too late to be of benefit to the tenants. This suggestion is a practical and reasonable one, and separate instructions will be issued in the matter, modifying the rules of 1893, and authorizing the Commissioner to suspend the revenue in anticipation of the thorough enquiry which is rightly prescribed.

3. The rice crop was on the whole a very fair one, better than in the previous year, and had it not been for the early cessation of the rains the crop would have yielded a bumper harvest in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur Districts.

STATEMENT B.

The average outturn ranged between 12 and 16 annas in the case of broadcast rice, except in Bhandara and Betul, where it was 8 and 10 annas respectively. As regards Bhandara it should, however, be noted that the outturn of transplanted rice, which in this district is much more important than broadcast rice, was 12 annas.

4. The crops of juar, tur, tili, kodon, kutki and other minor grains and pulses were generally distinctly better than those of the preceding year. But in Damoh, Nimar and the Chhattisgarh Districts, tur and til suffered from excessive rain and the absence of breaks in the earlier monsoon months, while the early cessation of rain dried up the kodon and kutki crops in Damoh. Juari was damaged in several districts by the rain of October, but the outturn was on the whole much better than that of the preceding year, and ranged between 10 and 12 annas, except in Seoni, Damoh, Nimar, Chanda and Balaghat, where the produce was but half the average.

Cotton suffered most in Damoh, Nimar, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, in which the outturn was 9 annas or less. Elsewhere it did well; no less than two-thirds of a full average being reaped.

5. Kodon and kutki did fairly well all over the Provinces. It failed totally in only one district—Wardha—while in Damoh, Chhindwara and Chanda the outturn was half the average.

6. As remarked above, the wheat crop promised unusually well up to January, but prospects were considerably marred by the unseasonable weather and low temperature of February and March. The heavy rainfall during these months and the subsequent continued cloudy weather induced rust in wheat, and in several districts the grain was further shrivelled up by frost. The outturn was poorest in the districts of the Jubbulpore Division and in the Nagpur country, owing mainly to excessive cold in the former and to hail-storms in the latter, and in only two districts of these Divisions—Saugor and Nagpur—was the outturn more than 8 annas. On the other hand the harvest was fairly good in the Nerbudda Valley districts, where the crop gathered was generally up to three-fourths of the ordinary average.

7. The linseed crop was affected in less degree than wheat, except in the Jubbulpore Division, and the outturn was generally much better than in the case of that crop. In the Jubbulpore Division the average yield ranged between 3 and 9 annas. The outturn of 16 annas returned for Mandla seems of doubtful accuracy.

8. *General health.*—The year was an exceptionally healthy one throughout the Province. There was a total absence of any serious epidemic diseases, except in a quite sporadic form, and the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division were, for the first time for many years, almost entirely free from cholera. In Bilaspur, deaths from this cause were only 110 as against 5,771 in the previous year, while in Raipur there was a still more striking decrease from 18,745 to 81.

9. Summarizing all these facts the year does not appear to have been altogether an unsatisfactory one from the agriculturalist's point of view. The *kharif* crops were generally good throughout, while the *rabi* crops, though severely damaged by rain and hail in January, February and March, were nowhere so scanty as to lead to any complaints of scarcity. The outturn of the minor crops was considerably better than that of the previous year, and there was a sufficient supply of the cheaper food-grains to meet the wants of the poorer classes.

10. The statistics given in these statements are not yet of much utility for purposes of comparison with the statistics of previous years. The districts of Betul, Bhandara, Chanda and Balaghat are still under survey, and reliable figures cannot be obtained till the entire patwari staff have returned to their ordinary duties on completion of the survey. In the case of Wardha and Nagpur there are differences which are explained as being due to inaccuracies in the previous year's statements. The figures for the remaining districts indicate that the cropped areas of all districts except Bilaspur and Sambalpur, have increased, while the area under fallow has declined except in Damoh, Nimar, Balaghat and Sambalpur. This general increase was no doubt chiefly due to the very favourable conditions of the season at sowing time, and also, in part, to the growing demand of wheat and oil-seeds for export.

STATEMENTS C AND D.

Double cropping has generally developed except in Raipur, where it has decreased by 3 per cent. The decrease is attributed to less extensive acreage of linseed, which is usually sown with rice. The Deputy Commissioner ascribes this decrease to the absence of rain at the sowing time in October, but as no decrease occurred in Bilaspur or Sambalpur, where the rainfall distribution was similar, the change is probably due to more accurate classification.

11. The area under *rabi* crops has increased considerably in the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division; partly no doubt owing to the increased facilities for the transport of grain since the opening of railway communication in that tract, but much more to the exceptionally favourable character of the sowing season. The increase is very marked in the areas sown with wheat and *teora*, which have expanded by 33 and 40 per cent. respectively.

Though special instructions issued in 1892 for the record by patwaris of village live-stock the totals returned still show such marked discrepancies from year to year that it would, at present, be fruitless to analyze them in any detail.

12. The reports regarding the working of the rules for the control and management of malguzari forests are not in all respects satisfactory. The Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division is of opinion that malguzars are not yet aware how much liberty the rules allow them, and he thinks that when they do learn this there will be a great increase of cutting. The Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, who has evidently given a good deal of thought to the subject shares this view, and urges that the rules do not provide sufficiently prompt and efficient means for punishing violation of their provisions. There is probably truth in these opinions, but the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think that when once Settlement operations are completed and patwaris are again at work in their circles, it will not be difficult to secure prompt reports of breach of the forest rules, and it should also be remembered that under Revenue Book Circular No. I-42 mukaddams are made specially responsible for reporting any case of unauthorized cutting. Where any such breach of rule is proved the Deputy Commissioner can, under Section 124-A (7) of the Land Revenue Act, confiscate any forest produce which has been wrongly cut or removed, and this should ordinarily be an effective and sufficient punishment in cases of this nature. The Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, is of opinion that because Rule IV of the Malguzari Forest Rules only permits of notification in cases of "material violation" of the rules, he is powerless to interfere in other cases. This view is, as the Commissioner of the Division points out, quite erroneous. The provisions of Section 124-A (7) apply to all cases, though in all the less serious cases, it will probably suffice to send for the offending malguzars, explain the rules to them, and warn them of the consequence of their further breach. It would appear that in Wardha there is especial need for action as, owing to the large demand for wood for fuel in ginning factories, the malguzars are under strong temptations to reckless cutting. As Settlement operations are now at an end in this district, the Deputy Commissioner should see that both patwaris and mukaddams fully understand their duties as regards reporting breaches of the rules, and he should take prompt action under Section 124-A (7) and Rule IV in cases where reckless cutting has occurred. The danger, however, would probably be in this case altogether avoided by facilitating the importation of coal for the factories.

The matter is certainly one which needs the very careful attention of District Officers, and they should especially enquire into and notice the treatment and condition of village forests in the course of their cold weather tours. There were comparatively few complaints during the year regarding denial of *nistar* and the cases in which forests were notified on this ground were few. Notices of intention to clear land for cultivation were also very few, and it is probable that the rule on this subject is generally overlooked. Here also patwaris and mukaddams could be of material help in giving information. In future reports the Chief Commissioner would like to have for each district figures showing (a) the number of complaints received regarding denial of *nistar*, (b) the number of forests notified, (c) the number of notices received for clearing land for cultivation.

13. The fuel and fodder reserves established in the Sambalpur District at the recent re-settlement are managed in the Revenue Department by patwaris and Inspectors, and are reported to be improving in condition. Seven plots of *bhata* land in the densely populated area of the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts have been acquired for management as fuel and fodder reserves in the interests of the people.

An experiment which was undertaken by the Director of Agriculture on the barren range of trap hills near Nagpur to ascertain whether forest growth could be promoted by sowing the seeds of suitable trees has, so far, resulted in failure. But it is proposed to continue it in the current year on somewhat different lines.

In this connection the Director of Agriculture recalls to notice that as a matter of fact the greater portion of the Government forest reserves, covering nearly 20,000 square miles of country, are of real and high practical value as subsidiary to agriculture. In all that concerns the working of these areas the Revenue authorities have been continuously consulted, and in rules, which are now under discussion with the Government of India, they are given a preponderating and final voice in all such questions.

The large schemes of excision for cultivation which are now in progress in the forest areas of Chanda, Mandla and Seoni, and to a less extent in Damoh, are giving fresh and valuable openings to the cultivating classes of the Provinces, and under the general orders of the Administration the large grazing areas which are under the control of the Forest Department will be managed more and more, not mainly with a view to obtain a maximum revenue, but with a generous and considerate regard to their great importance to the well-being of the agricultural classes.

14. The number of experimental crop cuttings shows a further increase this year, being 930 against 678 in the previous year.

STATEMENT E.

The result is satisfactory, and is in a great measure due to the Settlement Department, the officers of which contributed largely to the number of experiments. The number of experiments made by Deputy Commissioners themselves was not very large, the Deputy Commissioners of Mandla (9) and Seoni (7) having done most in this respect. The Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division rightly points out that Deputy Commissioners of the larger districts cannot be expected to do very much in this matter, but now that Covenanted Assistants in training are attached to all the larger districts, their services should be utilized, while in camp, for

this purpose. They should, without difficulty, be able to make numerous crop cuttings, and the carrying out of the experiments would give them really useful experience.

Erratum to Resolution No. 3568, dated the 11th August 1894, on the Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces during the year ending 30th September 1893.

In line 8 on page 6 for *discontinued* read *discounted*.

15. *Cattle disease*.—No accurate statistics are available as to the extent of cattle mortality. The instructions contained in Revenue Book Circular No. I-67, regarding the registration of village live-stock by patwaris, cannot be fully carried out so long as those officials are employed in Settlement Survey, which is in progress in several districts. The instructions should, however, certainly have been carried out in the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division, where Settlement operations came to an end some time ago, and the Commissioner of the Division must see that they are given full effect to in the current year. He should also call upon Deputy Commissioners to explain how it was that the matter was not attended to during the year under review.

Cattle disease prevailed in several districts in various forms, rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax and cow-pox, and in Damoh, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Bhandara many cattle appear to have died. The mortality was also heavy in the Chhattisgarh country, where pleurumonia prevailed in addition to other diseases, and in one district—Sambalpur—20 per cent. of the cattle are reported to have died. The number of deaths in Raipur was also large, amounting to more than 18,500. Cattle are very numerous in this part of the Central Provinces, and are often of the most miserable description. They are consequently subject to epidemics, resulting in heavy losses. In Khandwa the occurrence of a peculiar form of disease is reported, which proved fatal within an hour or two, and seemed to be nothing more than a severe fit of ague. If this recurs, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should be asked to make a careful local enquiry into its symptoms and causes. The losses of cattle by disease, serious though in some places they were, do not seem anywhere to have interfered with agriculture, and there can be no doubt but that at present cattle are, in many parts, far too numerous to allow of their being properly fed, and that they are, so far as numbers go, in excess of the real needs of the agricultural population. It would be a material advantage to agriculture if cultivators could be induced to rear a smaller number of plough cattle, and to increase their efficiency by better feeding. Of this, however, there is meanwhile little prospect.

16. The Veterinary Dispensaries at Nagpur and Raipur are working fairly well and are reported to be gaining in popularity. The number of cases treated at Nagpur was very nearly the same as in the year preceding, but the amount realized as fees more than quadrupled. The Raipur Dispensary shows a much larger attendance than in the previous year. The Veterinary Inspectors did not do any general touring during the year, but an arrangement has now been made to free them for occasional tours; an ex-regimental farrier being placed in temporary charge of the dispensary at Nagpur and a *salutri* at Raipur during the absence of the Inspectors. The Chief Commissioner agrees, however, with the Director of Agriculture in thinking that the expediency of entrusting veterinary treatment to inferior skill is very doubtful, and it will, he thinks, be necessary, if proper use is to be made of the services of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to entertain an additional Inspector for each dispensary. Proposals to this end are in course of submission to the Government of India.

It should be noted that the two Veterinary Dispensaries were under the direct control of the district authorities; the functions of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, being limited to inspection only. The Chief Commissioner observes with regret and disappointment the small outturn of inspection-work done by the Superintendent. Greater activity in this respect will be expected in the future.

17. *Prices and trade.*—At the commencement of the year under review prices of agricultural produce ruled high, but later on, especially after the *rabi* harvest, the price of all produce fell except in Balaghat and Sambalpur, and remained low throughout the year. Wheat was cheaper than in the previous year, despite the damage done to the *rabi* harvest by the unseasonable rains of February and March, and this fall in price is attributed to the diminished demand for export owing to the inferior quality of the grain. *Juari*, *kodon* and *kutki* were also generally cheaper than in the previous year. In Balaghat the price of rice was higher, while that of wheat, in spite of the bad *rabi* harvest, remained the same as in the previous year. This is again explained by the stoppage of export trade owing to the inferior quality of the grain. In Sambalpur rice continued dearer than in the previous year—a result which was probably due entirely to the great expansion of local trade which has resulted from the opening of the railway extension to Sambalpur. This is shown by the marked advance in prices that occurred in spite of the larger area sown, and an acreage outturn which was, if anything, in excess of that of the previous year. It is aptly put by the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division that the year was essentially a “poor man’s year.” Not only was the price of the commoner food-grains low, but the outturn of inferior land was above the average. On the other hand, the run of prices was not favourable to the richer agriculturists or to the trading classes. The latter, seeing the unfavourable prospects of the *rabi* crop, held back stocks in anticipation of a brisk rise in price. Owing, however, to the bad quality of the grain and the general slackness of the foreign wheat trade, no such rise occurred, and they were ultimately obliged to sell at a considerable loss. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, has some interesting remarks on the peculiar landlocked condition of the Sironcha Tahsil. A good harvest in these parts at once produces a glut of produce accompanied by excessively low prices. Thus, *juari* was selling here in the year under review at 42 seers for the rupee,

as against an average of about 17 for the Province. His efforts to start local bazars are praiseworthy, but the real remedy, here as elsewhere, is the development of communications which will enable superfluous grain to be sent where it is more needed, and where a better price can be secured.

18. The trade of the year, ending 31st March 1893, was marked by no very striking feature. Imports continued to increase, notably that of coal; the consignments of coal from the Umaria Colliery to stations in the Central Provinces being larger by five lakhs maunds than in the preceding year. Wheat exports declined over 30 lakhs maunds as compared with 1891-92, owing to the unfavourable wheat crop of 1891-92; but the export of rice represented a value of over a crore of rupees, half of which was consigned to Bombay. Speaking generally, the rise in agricultural prices has enabled the Central Provinces to pay for their increasing imports without adding materially to the value of raw material exported, and in each of the last two years to retain a balance of over two crores of rupees to their credit. Five years ago this balance was on an average considerably less than one crore, and though the valuation of traffic is not sufficiently accurate to render possible an exact statement of the amount received by the people in silver as payment for their produce, the statistics may safely be taken to show that this amount has doubled within recent years.

19. *Condition of the Agricultural classes.*—The year, though, as has been remarked, it was generally a favourable one both for agriculturalists and for the poorer classes of people, was in some respects a trying one for cultivators in the Northern Districts. As the Deputy Commissioner of Seoni puts it, they were “impoverished, to begin with, by deficient crops in the preceding year; revived by good *kharif* crops; then thoroughly elated by the prospect of a bumper *rabi* harvest, only to be reduced again to embarrassment by the withering of the wheat crop.” But food was sufficient in all districts; there was a remarkable absence of epidemics, and in the Chhattisgarh country the circumstances of the people were unusually prosperous.

20. As remarked in paragraph 19 of last year's Resolution the figures in this statement* do not as yet afford safe ground for generalization regarding the transfer of land from one class to another, and any general comparison with last year's figures, except in the case of the Chhattisgarh Division, is misleading owing to the differences caused by the correction or change of classification effected in the Settlement Department. Taking the figures as they now are, however, it appears that the area held by absolute occupancy tenants has declined except in Jubbulpore, where it has increased by 8,355 acres. The reason of this increase is not explained and is probably due to previous errors in classification. The area held by occupancy tenants shows an increase in most districts, but in only one of them—Wardha—is this attributed to the action taken by tenants under Section 62 of the Tenancy Act for the acquisition of these rights by purchase. In that district there were 89 cases of such purchase of occupancy rights between the 1st January and 31st May 1893, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that since that date there have been twice as many similar cases.

21. A feature in this statement which seems to call for some explanation is the marked discrepancy between the total rental as shown in column 29 and the

collections as entered in columns 30 and 31. The Commissioners of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions explain this as being due to the fact that a large proportion of the rent is paid between June and the beginning of the cold weather, while the *jamabandi* abstracts, on which the figures in Statement G are based, are filed on the 15th June. Some change in procedure seems necessary in this matter, and the point will have consideration.

The very numerous Rent-rate and Assessment Reports from the Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions with which the Chief Commissioner has had to deal during the year, support the conclusion that the area held in absolute occupancy tenant right is diminishing, while tenants generally have as yet made little, if any, use of the powers of purchasing occupancy rights given to them by Section 62 of the Tenancy Act. In some 300 cases in Wardha these rights were purchased during the year under review, but the result was clearly due to the energetic efforts of the Settlement Officer, who interested himself especially in this matter. To enable him to judge how far ignorance of the law was the cause of the absence of cases of purchases, the Chief Commissioner directed Deputy Commissioners to give special attention to the subject in their cold weather tours, and a good deal of interesting information has thus been recorded. It is clear there is still very general ignorance of the law, not only among tenants, but among Revenue Inspectors and patwaris, though the Commissioner of Settlements has done a great deal to compel these officials to acquire the requisite knowledge. But it has also become clear that in many cases the tenants have no very earnest wish to acquire these rights, and that they grudge the money which would be required to enable them to do so, being satisfied with the protection they already obtain from the law.

22. *Government loans.*—The action taken under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts displays a great improvement over the previous year and a great awakening of interest on the part of the District Officers to this important and useful part of their duties. The amounts advanced under the two Acts during the year ending the 31st March 1893 rose in a very marked way from Rs. 97,275 to Rs. 2,07,976. The increase was most striking in the Nagpur Division, where the amount advanced was Rs. 1,24,929 as compared with Rs. 39,800 in the preceding year, but the increase in the Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh Divisions was also considerable. This result was no doubt largely due to the very general failure of crops in 1891-92, but it must also be ascribed to the greater interest evinced by District Officers in encouraging applications for loans where needed, and in securing their prompt disposal. It may be noted that in the Jubbulpore Division the total amount advanced during the year under the two Acts was nearly the same as in that preceding it, but while in the former year more than two-thirds of the sum allotted to that Division was granted under the Land Improvement Act, in the latter year more than three-fourths went in agricultural loans. The same feature recurs though in a less marked way, in other Divisions, and is no doubt due, as the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, points out, to the fact that in a year of short harvests and bad trade there is more necessity for small loans to purchase cattle and seed, while the people are much less ready to undertake expensive improvements.

In the financial year which ended on the 31st March last the amount advanced has again increased, and as large sums are now allotted in the budgets of all solvent Wards' Estates for the same purpose, the total sum will soon

form a considerable proportion of the money annually borrowed by the cultivating classes in these Provinces. The tendency of these extensive transactions is to involve Government in some responsibility, for, when once a cultivator has resorted to Government for the money he needs for seed-grain or bullocks, his bunya, it is known, is far from willing to help him in another year, should Government fail him. If therefore a certain sum is lent as *takavi* in any one year, it is expedient that similar sums should be available for loan in succeeding years, otherwise there is danger that the help once given will be circumvented and defeated by the additional charges of the triumphant money-lender.

The action of Government in making these loans has, however, had this beneficial effect that it has already effected some reduction in the rates of interest demanded by private money-lenders. The people have been led to see that the customary rates on rural loans, which have come down from times of insecurity, are now excessive, and have wakened to more intelligent negotiations with their ordinary bankers. Whether the rates on these loans can ever descend to those that we should consider moderate is improbable. In the case of the large money-lenders, the rate of interest is governed not merely by what agriculturists will pay, but by the general trade demand for money. The Chief Commissioner was recently informed by a very large banker in these Provinces, that should the rate of interest reach a lower figure than 9 per cent. it would pay him to withdraw all his money from rural money-lending and to confine himself to a *hundi* business. This would obviously tend to prevent the rate of interest for rural money-lending falling below a certain fairly high point. Private money-lenders have further to face the possibility of denial of liability and contested civil suits. The large firm of Raja Gokal Das recently expressed its willingness to take over the whole *takavi* and Court of Wards' grain-lending business of the Province at rates not materially higher than those charged by Government, provided that the firm could be secured by Government against denial of liability and the possibility of contested suits. They asked, in short, for a right of summary recovery of a demand, the correctness of which it would not be open to borrowers to deny, concessions which of course it was impossible to make. But the greater the risks and the lower the security, the higher the rates of interest, and until these risks diminish with the growing prosperity of the rural classes, the rates cannot be really low.

The question of recovery in connection with the *takavi* loans made by Government has come lately into unexpected prominence. Hitherto, recoveries have been satisfactory, and cases of default rare. But in Wardha, the unfavourable conditions of the year obliged the Deputy Commissioner to postpone recoveries to a large extent; while in Chanda numerous cases have occurred in which loans made to occupancy tenants had to be written off as irrecoverable. In view of the possibility of further cases of this kind, the Chief Commissioner thought it best to obtain a legal opinion as to the powers possessed by Government for the recovery of these loans. The Judicial Commissioner, who has carefully considered the question, is of opinion that Government cannot proceed summarily to sell an occupancy or ordinary right which has been mortgaged to it, even though the mortgage has been effected with the consent of the *malguzar*. Moreover, even if a regular suit should be filed, the provisions of Sections 43 (3) and 61 (3) of the Tenancy Act would prevent the sale of the tenant's rights for the liquidation

of the debt. Deputy Commissioners have hitherto, in the case of occupancy tenants, relied on the security of the tenure. Instructions have been given that they must examine the personal solvency of such tenants as closely as if they were ordinary tenants.

23. *Distribution of Sanads for improvements.*—The action taken in this direction is still not quite satisfactory. During the year under report, 221 sanads were granted against 411 in the year preceding, the decrease being due to the number distributed in the Seoni District having declined from 198 to 8. This falling off in Seoni is ascribed to the withdrawal of the Special Survey staff, which formerly brought improvements to notice. On the other hand, in the Chhattisgarh Division, where none were granted last year, the number has gone up to 69, of which Raipur contributes 58 and Bilaspur 11. A fair number were distributed in Saugor, Nimar and Chhindwara, where, during the preceding year also, the certificates seem to have been appreciated, but in Jubbulpore and Bhandara the numbers granted fell off largely. It is, as the Commissioner of the Division remarks, very surprising that no sanads were distributed in Sambalpur, although 108 works of improvement are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to have been made since re-settlement, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 19,520, and where no less than 51 other works are in course of construction, on which Rs. 12,118 have already been expended. This matter should have the prompt attention of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner; the names of those persons who have completed improvements should be ascertained by local enquiry, and sanads issued without delay. No better measure could be devised for making the orders on this subject generally known, and, when once this has been done, there will probably be no hesitation in applying for further sanads where they have been earned. In Hoshangabad, the Deputy Commissioner appears to have given some attention to the grant of sanads, and he had enquiries made as to the number of improvements effected. He, however, took no further action, because applications for sanads were not filed. From both these cases it is quite evident that the advantages of taking out sanads are not yet sufficiently known, and that the orders contained in paragraph 21 of last year's Resolution to grant sanads without applications have not been sufficiently attended to. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners has again been called to this matter.

In this connection, the Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, proposes to suggest to the Deputy Commissioners of Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Hoshangabad Districts that they should ask the Settlement Officers to supply them with a list of persons who have made improvements, and should then issue sanads to them. He has also ordered that the Managers of all Court of Wards' Estates should be directed to apply for sanads for all improvements effected through their agency. The Chief Commissioner approves of these instructions, and desires that, as regards the Court of Wards, a similar procedure may be followed in all districts, and that, as regards reports by Settlement Officers, action may be taken wherever Settlement is in progress or where Settlement operations are about to begin. Care should, however, be taken that the Settlement Officer's recommendations are based on enquiry by a competent officer, and the Deputy Commissioner should himself, or through his Assistant, arrange to verify the more important cases.

II.—VILLAGE RECORDS.

24. As successive districts come under Settlement, the opportunity is being taken of placing the Land Record arrangements in each on a regular

and satisfactory footing. The arrangement of patwari circles is revised and made more uniform, the strength of the staff is so fixed as to secure the proper maintenance and efficient check of village records, the rate of patwari cess calculated so as to cover the cost of the proposed staff, and contributions in kind are converted into a money cess falling rateably on rental and revenue payments. Proposals on these lines were drawn up during the year for the districts of Saugor, Narsinghpur, Wardha and Nagpur. In all four districts ryots will pay patwari cess at the uniform rate of 3 pies per rupee of rental, while the payments to be made by proprietors will vary from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. land revenue payments in Nagpur to 5 per cent. in Saugor. It is thus in all cases below the limit of 6 per cent. prescribed by Section 146-A of the Land Revenue Act.

It may be added that the modifications in the Damoh patwari arrangements which had been previously sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, were worked out in detail during the year. Very large circles were reduced in area, and 16 new circles were created. Great care was taken to change the limits of existing circles as little as possible, as such changes involve a waste of the local knowledge, which is of the essence of a sound patwari system. The desirability of reducing the patwari staff in Nimar was also not lost sight of, and two more circles were abolished during the year.

25. In the backward zamindari tracts of the Province, where regular and accurate survey is as yet impracticable, a rough system of field measurement has, as was noticed in paragraph 23 of last year's Resolution, been started. It is certainly preferable to the system of appraising areas by seed corn, which it has superseded. The Chief Commissioner is gratified to notice that the measurements now obtained are reported to be fairly accurate. In the Chanda District several records were checked by the Director of Agriculture with satisfactory results, and in Sambalpur, where 454 villages were measured in this way, the Deputy Commissioner reports that the areas now recorded are much more reliable than the former seed-corn estimates.

26. The general conduct of the Land Record staff of Patwaris and Revenue Inspectors is reported to have been satisfactory except in the Raipur District, where it would appear that they have been allowed to get somewhat out of hand. This is clearly shown by the fact that it was found necessary to dismiss 52 patwaris out of a staff of 709, to inflict fines amounting to Rs. 4,018, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total pay; to fine 16 Revenue Inspectors and reduce two. Such frequent and severe punishments point to spasmodic and consequently ineffective action rather than to sustained and careful control. It is doubtless true, as pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner and Director of Agriculture, that the local supply of qualified candidates is limited, and that the patwaris are generally drawn from a very low class and are ignorant of their duties. But this, in itself, is not sufficient to explain the necessity of such very numerous and heavy punishments, and the Chief Commissioner is convinced that too much has been left in the hands of subordinates and that control has been ineffective and injudicious. He understands that a new Superintendent of Land Records has been recently posted to this district, and he looks for marked improvement in discipline during the current year. The matter needs the very careful attention of the Deputy Commissioner.

27. The preparation of the annual village papers in the districts of Seoni, Nimar, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, where no survey or settlement

work is in progress and where patwaris are working under the ordinary rules, was on the whole satisfactory, though a little delay occurred in filing some of the papers. The other districts were either under survey or under assessment, and the patwaris were engaged in the survey or attestation work of the villages in their circle or in completing their records in the Settlement Office.

28. There has been considerable improvement in the matter of compelling the residence of patwaris in their circles. Much progress cannot, as was remarked last year, be expected in districts under survey or settlement, but even in these districts the subject seems to have received attention, and in many of them the number of non-resident patwaris has been considerably reduced. The increase in Damoh in the number of non-residents is due to the number of patwaris who have been newly appointed or are working on probation. In the districts in which the patwaris have returned to their ordinary duties under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, the improvement in this matter was, in several cases, material. The number of non-residents in Raipur is, however, returned as 213 against 93 as reported last year, and it is quite clear that the latter figure was quite incorrect. In Seoni the Deputy Commissioner is said to have permitted the Tahsildars to summon the patwaris to the tahsils during the rains to assist in the kanungo's office. This, as the Director of Agriculture points out, is quite against the rules, and it is unreasonable to expect patwaris to take their families to remote places, if they are liable to be called away to a distance for weeks at a time.

29. The Chief Commissioner fully agrees with the view of the Director of Agriculture that in promoting the efficiency of the patwari staff there is hardly any measure of more importance than insistence on their residing within their charges. A patwari who lives at a distance from his circle cannot, as Mr. Fuller points out, acquire the knowledge of local circumstances which gives him his chief value; he is not at hand to write up the ryots' rental accounts; he cannot be found by his inspecting officer; and last, but not least, he is free from the check on dishonesty which results from the pressure of the social opinion of the people among whom he constantly lives.

30. The Chief Commissioner is much disappointed with the small attention which has been paid to the instructions contained in Secretariat letter No. 3853, dated the 14th October 1892, regarding the check of village papers by officers of the District Revenue staff in those areas of districts under Settlement in which patwaris are engaged on their ordinary duties. Out of the districts under Settlement the papers of a few villages in only one district (Wardha) were checked by the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Nedham), while in Ohhindwara and Wardha the papers of only 89 and 49 villages respectively were checked by Tahsildars. In the districts in which no settlement or survey operations are in progress, the results in this connection were distinctly better than in the previous year. Tahsildars checked the papers of 738 villages as compared with 75, while the number of villages in which papers were tested by Deputy Commissioners was 173 as against 60 in 1891-92.

31. The Chief Commissioner regrets, however, to notice that in Seoni and Raipur, in both of which districts the efficiency of the Land Record staff leaves much to be desired, neither the Deputy Commissioners nor their Assistants examined the papers of a single village. Such neglect must not be allowed to recur, and in all districts more work of this kind should be done by Assistant

Commissioners. There are few things which will give them more accurate and practical insight into the details of Revenue administration than the careful and intelligent check in the field of village maps and records.

32. The work of checking effected by Inspectors, District Superintendents and their Assistants, was on the whole satisfactory. There has been marked improvement in the check of *jamabandis* by kanungos, and the errors detected are reported to be very few. The village maps and boundary marks are reported to be generally in good condition.

A revised set of rules for the superior Land Record staff was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner during the year, and these rules were embodied in Revenue Book Circular No. II-17, dated the 24th February 1893. The expediency of some of these rules has been questioned by the Government of India on the ground that they give too little power, especially as regards appointments, to District Officers. The matter is under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, in connection with proposals to increase the executive powers of Deputy Commissioners generally.

A further Revenue Book Circular (No. II-18) issued during the year, in which the duties of Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants in checking land record work were more exactly defined. It was pointed out that their chief work should be, not the direct supervision of patwaris, but a careful check of the way in which Inspectors were doing their duties. This might be combined, it was said, with a direct check of patwaris' work in special cases, but they should principally confine themselves to the inspection of Inspectors. From the tour diaries which have come before him, the Chief Commissioner believes that attention is being paid to these orders, but he wishes again to impress upon Deputy Commissioners the importance of systematizing their work of supervision in the direction thus indicated.

33. Proposals of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for the introduction of a scheme under which the cost of the Superior Land Record establishment in all districts of the Provinces is to be charged to the Patwari Fund, with effect from the 1st April 1894, and not merely on the completion of Settlement in each case, were submitted to the Government of India, and have since been sanctioned.

III.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

34. The following figures indicate the progress of the land revenue demand during the past three years :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue on the Kistbandi ...	67,30,850 4 3	67,38,066 15 4	70,88,769 7 10
Increase over that for the preceding year...	—3,367 14 1	7,216 11 1	3,50,702 8 6

The figure for 1892-93 exceeds that given in last year's Report by Rs. 3,976-6-9. This excess represents for the most part the result of the changes in the Raipur District which took place during that year, but could not be shown in the Report.

The total additions to the Kistbandi during the year aggregate Rs. 3,51,495-11-6, while the decrease amounts to Rs. 793-3-0, giving a net increment of Rs. 3,50,702-8-6. Of this increase Rs. 3,39,961-5-9 are due to enhancements of revenue effected in the course of current revisions of settlement, and nearly the whole of the balance represents the amount added to the Kistbandi on account of Zamindari Police Takolis in the Bilaspur and Sambalpur Districts.

35. The decrease is but nominal and is in a great measure due to remissions granted on account of land taken up for public purposes and reductions made in the revenue of clearance lease plots. The decrease under the head Revenue-free Grants against Wardha and Nagpur is due to certain resumed muafi plots having been restored; that against Bilaspur represents the rent of certain plots granted rent-free for planting groves, and that against Sambalpur is due to certain plots having being declared religious and service muafi grants under the orders of the Government of India.

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

	Rs.	a.	p.
On current account ...	72,34,076	15	8
On arrear account ...	29,684	8	3
Total ...	72,63,761	7	11

Of the demand on arrear account Rs. 21,655-3-5 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,029-4-10 outstanding. The whole of the uncollected balance, apart from a nominal sum shown against Chanda, was due from Saugor and represents revenue suspended in the previous year and payable with the spring instalment of 1894.

37. The collections on account of the current year's demand amount to Rs. 72,31,091-4-2, leaving a balance of only Rs. 2,985-11-6, nearly the whole of which is in course of realization. Leaving out of account a sum of less than a rupee in the Betul District, the demand was collected in full in all districts of the Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh Divisions and in Bhandara and Balaghat in the Nagpur Division. In Saugor and Jubbulpore the balances were quite trifling, while in Seoni and, for the most part, in Mandla they were due to suspension of revenue sanctioned in consequence of failure of crops. In Wardha the whole amount outstanding was due from one person, a persistent defaulter, while in Nagpur a great part of it represented sums which had been remitted in connection with land acquisition, but which had not been struck off the Kistbandi.

The percentage of the total uncollected balance to the provincial demand for the year is '04 against '39 in the previous year, and this comparative completeness of realization accurately reflects the generally favourable conditions of the year under review.

In view, however, of the serious damage done to the rabi crops in the districts of the Jubbulpore Division, larger outstanding balances might, in this part of the Province, have been reasonably anticipated. There is no doubt that the current Settlement of these districts is a very light one, and even in Mandla, where the revenue has recently been heavily enhanced, the ease

with which it is paid shows how extremely lenient the previous assessments must have been.

A satisfactory feature in the year's statistics is the absence of any outstanding balance in the Chhattisgarh Division. Here also there has been material revenue enhancement, but the ease with which the revised payments are collected proves how fully that enhancement was justified.

Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners have given careful attention to the land revenue realizations, and they are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts.

38. Advance collections amount to Rs. 3,588-13-9, as contrasted with Rs. 5,031-11-6 in the preceding year, and thus show a satisfactory decrease. These collections are still considerable, but the payments made are reported to have been entirely voluntary, and no kind of compulsion or pressure was used in securing them. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners has, however, again been drawn to the advisability of discouraging these payments as far as may be possible.

39. *Land Revenue not on the Roll (Fluctuating demand)*—*Statement No. II-B.*—The revenue demand under this head consists of the most part of demands from ryots holding direct from Government, but it also includes the revenue from lapsed and resumed muafis and malik-makbuza escheats before it is brought on the roll, as also the triennially fixed takolis payable from zamindari estates.

The demand and collections for each of the past three years are compared below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arrear demand ...	6,954 1 11	6,783 1 3	12,224 14 6
Collection ...	5,111 13 8	5,142 7 9	9,767 10 7
Balance ...	1,842 4 3	1,640 9 6	2,397 14 5
Net current demand ...	1,54,538 6 6	2,19,185 10 1	2,34,890 5 1
Collections ...	1,47,645 9 10	2,06,876 8 10	2,13,684 6 5
Balance ...	6,892 12 8	12,309 1 3	21,679 13 0

The considerable increase in the current year's demand, as compared with that of 1891-92, is principally due to the spread of ryotwari cultivation in the Hoshangabad, Nimar and Balaghat Districts, where considerable progress was made in the allotment of survey numbers. In Seoni, Mandla and Chanda the increase is also due to the extension of patch cultivation. In Bilaspur the addition of Zamindari Police Takolis has added to the demand, while in Bhandara it has been swollen by the inclusion in it of Forest Takolis due from zamindaris whose forests had in the previous year been under Government management in consequence of the zamindars' refusal to accept the proposed assessment.

40. The balance outstanding at the close of the year is even larger than the balances of two former years, which gave occasion for adverse criticism of the work of the tahsil officials in those years. The largest balances occurred in Mandla and Hoshangabad, and are attributed principally to the bad *rabi* harvest of the year. The Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, remarks in this connection that arrears "must necessarily be expected in ryotwari settlements and especially in the commencement. It is only the poorer class of ryots who come forward to take the land, and with an already impoverished class of tenants arrears are inevitable until they have settled down. This is particularly the case when they have had bad years, as the Charwa ryots had until last year." It may be admitted in this connection that Government cannot expect to realize ryotwari revenue with the small revenue establishment that suffices in malguzari areas, and it may be found necessary, as the Commissioner of the Division suggests, to appoint an additional Tahsildar for the Charwa ryotwari tract. The Chief Commissioner desires, however, that both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner will make every effort to reduce the balances in these districts, as well as in Chanda, where arrears are reported to have accrued from delay in the entertainment of collecting establishment.

In Bilaspur the whole balance represents the amount of Police Takoli due from certain zamindars. For the realization of this sum warrants for the attachment of moveable property have been issued.

As regards ryotwari collections it is inevitable that there should be larger arrears and greater difficulty in collection than in the case of malguzari villages. The ease with which land revenue is collected in a proprietary tract of country, even in bad years, is a material set off against the loss of revenue which results from this mode of settlement, and we cannot expect that mere patels, even under the stimulus of a fairly liberal commission, will ever be such efficient agents in revenue collection as a proprietor, with his substantial interest in the village and wider margin of profit, nearly always is. Both this consideration and the manifest inconvenience of having no permanent and reliable intermediary between Government and the tenants who can be held responsible for the peace and welfare of the village and for the support of his ryots in times of scarcity, are obvious disadvantages in a ryotwari settlement. On the other hand, there is no doubt a strong tendency even in malguzari villages for the tenant "to break away"—to use the words of the Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad—"from the traditions of a patriarchal community and to rely upon his own efforts without much assistance from the malguzar." There can also be little doubt but that the recent rapid extension of the system of takavi advances by Government is doing a great deal to loosen the links which bind together malguzars and tenants and to lessen the landlord's sense of responsibility. In the future interests of the country this growth of self-reliance deserves encouragement, and the existence of ryotwari tracts, in which a man can always get a permanent and lightly rented holding, must be a valuable restraint on any abuse of a landlord's authority in neighbouring malguzari areas.

It may be added that the question of the method of payment of commission to ryotwari patels was fully considered during the year. The final instructions on this subject have been embodied in Revenue Book Circular No. VI-59.

The forest and other takolis of the Chhattisgarh zamindaris fell in on the 30th June 1893, and the question arose as to how the revision of assessment should be effected. A careful enquiry showed that, including the recently added police payments, the incidence of these takolis had in some cases become so heavy as to make it probable that they would press with undue severity on individual zamindars. The Commissioner of the Division was accordingly instructed to scrutinize each case carefully in consultation with Deputy Commissioners and to recommend reduction in the aggregate takoli in any case in which it might be found that the present incidence was so heavy as to be likely to embarrass the zamindar concerned. The result of this enquiry was that reductions, amounting in all to Rs. 3,262 were recommended in the case of sixteen estates, and these reductions have since been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. In no case is the total takoli in this Division now larger than the zamindar can reasonably and fairly be called upon to pay.

41. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue Statement No. II-C.*—The demand and collections for the past three years are compared below :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arrear demand ...	2,482 8 6	1,387 9 6	1,282 9 0
Collections ...	2,466. 1 3	1,367 4 0	943 4 4
Balance ...	16 7 3	20 5 6	339 4 8
Net current demand ...	39,587 15 3	72,749 2 8	43,279 4 7
Collections ...	37,792 4 7	70,516 3 8	41,303 2 7
Balance ...	1,795 10 8	2,232.15 0	1,976 2 0

The revenue under this head has again declined considerably during the year under report. The decrease is most marked in Saugor, Hoshangabad, Wardha and Sambalpur. In the first two districts it is due to a quite exceptional cause, *viz.*, the inclusion in the former year's figures of a sum of Rs. 18,675 paid by the Indian Midland Railway on account of the capitalized value of the revenue on land taken up by the Company, and of Rs. 10,000 realized from the Raja of Makrai for having broken the terms of his fealty bond in levying transit dues in his State. In Wardha the decrease has occurred in the amount of fines in miscellaneous land revenue cases under 161-A and 161-B of the Land Revenue Act. These fines were imposed by Tahsildars, but in Secretariat letter No. 1206, dated the 7th March 1893, it was pointed out that Tahsildars had no powers to impose fines in such cases, and it was directed that they should simply make the investigations and report the case for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, reports, that since the issue of these orders not a single case has come up before him—a result probably due to misunderstanding of the orders issued. It may be noticed here that it has recently been ruled by the Judicial Commissioner that fines under Section 161-A and Section 161-B cannot be imposed by Revenue Courts as such, but only by Magistrates after a regular trial. Rules have, at the Chief Commissioner's request, been drawn

up by the Judicial Commissioner for regulating the procedure in such cases and specifying the classes of Magistrates by whom they can be tried. This, which is no doubt the proper legal procedure, is in several ways an inconvenient one, and, should an amendment of the Land Revenue Act be proposed, the Chief Commissioner would wish to have the sections referred to so framed as to allow of these fines being imposed by Revenue Courts.

Last year a large income was derived as royalty on stone and ballast required by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in Sambalpur. But the demand has now diminished owing to the completion of the line, and this accounts for the large decrease in that district.

The Chief Commissioner observes that the amount realized as fines in revenue cases in the Raipur District rose from Rs. 123 to Rs. 964. The Deputy Commissioner explains that this was due to a rigid exaction of obedience to summons in revenue cases, which was necessary to ensure the prompt disposal of these cases. It is no doubt necessary to punish any wilful disobedience of the orders of Revenue Courts, but in a large district like Raipur, where communications are frequently defective, the Deputy Commissioner should be very careful to see that due discretion is observed in awarding such punishments. The progress made in collecting the revenue was on the whole satisfactory. In ten districts the demand was collected in full, and even in Hoshangabad and Sambalpur, where the balances were heaviest, most of the amount outstanding has been collected since the close of the year.

42. *Coercive process.*—The extent to which it was necessary to use pressure to collect the revenue in each of the past two years is contrasted below :—

Processes.	Jubbulpore Division.		Nerbudda Division.		Nagpur Division.		Chhattisgarh Division.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Notices of demand	64	575	167	339	563	394	210	101	994	1,409
Defaulters brought to District or Tahsil headquarters	19	23	8	50	66	66	430	1	523	140
Defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jails ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2
Attachment of moveable property ordered	497	1,028	786	1,834	962	1,159	635	657	2,880	4,676
Attachment of moveable property effected	27	177	168	92	93	67	5	3	293	339
Sales of moveable property effected	3	6	1	1	11	7	...	1	15	15

These figures show that though the demand was more completely realized in the year under review than in 1891-92, more pressure was, except in the Chhattisgarh Division, found necessary to realize it.

This was no doubt to some extent due to the partial failure of the *rabi* crop in several districts, and the marked increase in the number of notices issued in the northern districts would seem to illustrate this as it shows that in that part of the Province there was a good deal of delay in payment on the part of generally punctual payers (*vide* Section 2 of Revenue Book Circular No. VI-24).

The largest number of processes was issued in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions. In the former it is attributed to the character of the season, while in the latter the increase is in the main due to the large number of processes issued for the collection of rents from the tenants of the

Charwa ryotwari tract in the Hoshangabad District, and from patch cultivators in the Chhindwara and Betul Districts. It is, however, reported that in several of these cases, especially in Hoshangabad, the tenants had already paid their rents to patels, and that the patels were merely waiting till they had completed the collections for the whole village before paying the amount into the Treasury. This seems to show a great want of local knowledge and ordinary care on the part of the Tahsildars, and it is clear that the whole subject of ryotwari collections in the Charwa tract needs very careful and early attention on the part of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner. It is to be hoped that a better discretion will be shown in the current year.

In connection with this statement it should be noticed that notices of demand and warrants of attachment are the only processes which it is found necessary to use in any numbers in these Provinces. They seldom fail to produce the desired effect without the need of proceeding further, and in only 15 cases was the sale even of moveable property found necessary. The two cases of imprisonment in civil jails are not those of actual revenue defaulters, but of a lambardar in the Bhandara District and an agent of a malguzar in the Bilaspur District, who had collected rents from tenants and had then absconded. A most satisfactory feature of this return is the very small amount of pressure which was found necessary to realize the recently enhanced revenue in the Chhattisgarh Division. That only three attachments of moveable property and a single sale were found necessary in order to secure the complete realization of more than 15½ lakhs of revenue, furnishes as strong a proof as could be desired of the moderate character of the revised assessments.

43. On the whole the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that a better discretion was exercised by Tahsildars during the year under review in issuing the various kinds of coercive processes than was the case in the previous year, and he is especially gratified to notice the very considerable decrease in the number of warrants of arrest issued. There is still, however, as the Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division points out, a good deal of rather arbitrary variety in the procedure of Tahsildars in this respect, and the attention of these officials cannot be too often drawn to the instructions in Revenue Book Circular No. VI-24, which lays down broadly the lines by which they should be guided in the selection of means for enforcing the punctual payment of revenue.

44. The system of remitting revenue by postal money order has now been introduced in all the districts of the Provinces, but it is still too early to expect any very marked results. The system seems, however, to be gradually gaining popularity in parts of the Chhattisgarh Division, where it has been in force for some time past. In Raipur, the sum remitted amounted to Rs. 82,530, while in Bilaspur it has more than doubled during the year under review and amounted to Rs. 9,947. But in Sambalpur not a single item was remitted by money order, and the people there appear either not to know or not to appreciate the advantages of the system. The Chief Commissioner cannot help thinking that there has been in this district some neglect either on the part of the Postal Department or of Revenue Officers in bringing the advantages of the system to popular notice. He desires that the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner will satisfy themselves that this information is circulated as widely as possible. It is most unlikely that in a district where the means of

communication are comparatively so defective as they are in Sambalpur, there are not any persons who would prefer a remittance by money order to a long journey to the tahsil.

It is to be regretted that except in the Narsinghpur and Raipur reports this subject has either not been referred to at all, or has been quite cursorily dealt with. The Chief Commissioner desires that in future reports the matter should be referred to in greater detail. The amount remitted as compared with the previous year should be recorded, and any general or special reasons which tend to prevent the system becoming popular should be referred to. If such obstacles are susceptible of removal by further explanation or executive action, the means taken to remove them should also be noticed. It may be added that it would be well, now that the system has been generally introduced, if Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants would take the opportunity of explaining it to malguzars and tenants during their present year's tour, and of ascertaining what obstacles, if any, there seem to be in the way of its being more generally adopted as a means of making revenue payments.

IV.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Settlement of lapsed assignments of revenue.

45. The sum added to the kistbandi under this head during the year was Rs. 2,374-9-10 as against Rs. 3,449-7-7 in 1891-92. Sixteen cases were pending for settlement at the beginning of the year. One hundred and eight had been settled but not reported, while 165 occurred during the year. Of these 201 were reported during the year; 67 were settled but not reported, and only 21 cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

These results are on the whole satisfactory, and show that attention is being paid by Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars to the instructions contained in Revenue Book Circular No. VI-37.

The instructions in that Circular were added to and made more precise during the year under review, and if duly complied with, should result in even greater punctuality during the current year.

A form for the revised muafi registers referred to in paragraph 43 of last year's Resolution was prescribed during the year, and the work of preparing these registers is now in active progress in all districts.

The register for Balaghat has already been completed and printed, and it is expected that the registers for several other districts will be completed during the current year.

Re-assessment of Land Revenue.

46. In this, as in the previous year, the Settlement Department was chiefly occupied with Settlement (*i. e.*, assessment and rent-rate work) as opposed to survey operations. The Settlement operations in the Chhattisgarh Division were brought to a final conclusion by the issue of orders regarding the treatment of rent-free plots in Sambalpur and by the resumption of excise arrangements and the final settlement of the takolis in the three districts of the Division. The Settlement of the Sambalpur District was reported for the confirmation of the Government of India, which was received in the course of the year, and the reports on the two remaining districts will, it is expected, be submitted for sanction before the close of the current year. The Settlement of the Damoh District has also been brought to a close, and the final report written by the

Commissioner of Settlements has been submitted to the Chief Commissioner. In Jubbulpore, Wardha and Narsinghpur the work of assessment and announcement approached completion, and has since the close of the year been finished in all three districts. Finally, rent-rate and assessment work was carried on during the year in Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Saugor and Chhindwara. This summarizes a considerable part of the work of the year, but it may be useful to add a few details as to the work done in the several districts.

47. In Damoh great difficulty was experienced in revising the detailed assessment papers in order to give effect to the numerous changes that had taken place since the villages were first assessed, but the work was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The existing arrangements in regard to village watchmen were revised, and provision was made for their adequate remuneration by imposing on the malguzars a rate upon the rental or rental value of their lands, and commuting the various grain fees and perquisites of this class of village servants into cash.

48. In the Jubbulpore District also the Settlement practically came to a close, except that the announcement of the revised rents and jamas in a few villages, the introduction of certain revisions of the Patwari staff, and the preparation of the final report remained to be done. The Land Record staff of the district have already returned to their ordinary duties under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The Settlement Officer went on with the useful work of reducing exorbitant rents in the course of his operations, but no such difficulty was met with in obtaining the consent of the malguzars as was experienced in previous years.

The Settlement work of this district has been completed by Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussain with industry, tact and intelligence, and the Chief Commissioner has great pleasure in once again acknowledging the eminent services of this old and tried servant of Government.

49. In Nagpur satisfactory progress has been made. Rent-rate work which had been in arrears was brought up to date and a large area—911 miles—was assessed. Assessment work is still, however, in arrears and should be pushed on as rapidly as possible. The revised assessments of 242 villages were announced during the year. The Settlement Officer also completed the arrangements for village watchmen, has revised the wajib-ul-urz, and has drawn up proposals for the Land Record staff on the basis of a uniform Patwari Cess. The Chief Commissioner has been particularly pleased with the ability and thoroughness with which Mr. Craddock's proposals have been worked out, and with the patient attention to local detail and the careful regard to all relevant considerations which they invariably display.

In Wardha work was pushed on energetically by Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das and has been completed since the close of the year. The soil classification, which was, at first, not all that could be desired, has now been carefully examined by the Commissioner of Settlements and is reported by him to be "the best he ever came across." Here also the village servants and Land Record staff arrangements have been revised on the same lines as were followed in Nagpur. Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das has now left the Settlement Department, in which his indefatigable labours and the constant exposure which he underwent had told on his health, and the Chief Commissioner

desires to record his special acknowledgments of the excellent work which this officer has done.

50. In the three districts of Chhindwara, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad the outturn of work has been good, and both Mr. DeBrett and Mr. Montgomerie have done their work well. Mr. DeBrett is especially noticed by the Commissioner of Settlements for the punctuality with which his work has been carried on. Both in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara the revision of the Wazib-ul-arz has been completed, and in Narsinghpur the Land Record staff arrangements have also been re-cast. Mr. Sly's work in Hoshangabad has been of particular merit, and the Chief Commissioner has been gratified to observe not merely the clear grasp of principle shown by this officer, but also his great command of detail and his close sympathy with the feelings and wants of the people.

A matter in the two districts of Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad, and to a less extent in Wardha, which has caused the Chief Commissioner some anxiety, is the reduction of ordinary rents which is being carried on on so large a scale in these districts. He is in complete agreement with the views of his predecessors, as indeed is every one, as regards the necessity of reducing really exorbitant rents to a fair and reasonable limit. But in making these reductions the Settlement Officer must not be too much guided by purely statistical considerations as to what really is a fair or unfair rent. If a rent which is, statistically speaking, excessive has for years been paid without difficulty or complaint; or where no arrears have accrued from such rents and the tenants are not impoverished, there is reason to suspect that the statistical considerations are wrong. If a man's rent is Rs. 100, when a fair rent would be Rs. 50, it is clear that he cannot go on paying it without being reduced to abject poverty. Wherever, therefore, sweeping reductions are recommended, as they frequently are, the Settlement Officer must justify his proposals not merely by appeal to a theoretically fair rent, but by actual facts showing that the rent has been complained of;—that tenants who pay it do so with difficulty or that considerable arrears have actually occurred. Here as elsewhere in Settlement work Settlement Officers should keep on the firm ground of ascertained local fact. So long as they do this, the Chief Commissioner will be quite prepared to follow their proposals either in the direction of reduction or enhancement, and will welcome any theoretical support which they may be able to give to their recommendations. But the foundation must in all cases be the ascertained facts as recorded on the spot.

The Chief Commissioner regrets to find that work in Saugor is reported to be in such a backward state, and cannot but think that there must in this district have been some want of energy or systematic control. Owing to the entire failure of the wheat crop, work is now at a standstill in Saugor, but when it is resumed it will require exceptional energy and devotion on the part of the Settlement Officer to bring matters up to the level of that of the other districts of the Province. The cost rate per square mile has in this district risen even higher than was the case last year, and in this respect also great care and close supervision will be necessary.

51. Statement VI attached to the Report of the Commissioner of Settlements shows the various percentages in which revenue and rents are being enhanced in the several districts of the Provinces. In the Nagpur Districts

where the competition for land has hitherto not been keen, and where the position of the ryots is consequently strong, rents have risen but little during the currency of Settlement, and a more or less substantial enhancement has now been effected by the Settlement Officer. The same is the case in the somewhat remote and backward district of Chhindwara. In the Nerbudda Valley districts, on the other hand, the demand for land has been very strong; ordinary rents have been run up to an extremely high figure, and the chief work of the Settlement Officer has consisted in adjusting and reducing these rents, and in enhancing the rents of protected tenants which the malguzars had been unable to touch. The total addition to the rent roll from these operations has generally been very small.

As regards revenue increments, there is another contrast between the Nagpur and Nerbudda Districts. In the former, where the percentage of assets taken at last Settlement frequently exceeded 70 and 80, and where the spontaneous increase in these assets has been small, the increment of revenue is not higher than 20 to 25 per cent. In the Nerbudda Districts, on the other hand, the rise in rents has been so great that in spite of the very low percentage of assets taken at last Settlement, and the even lower percentage taken now, it has been impossible to avoid increments in revenue rarely less than 50 per cent. and ranging as high as 80 per cent.

52. During the year Settlement Survey was in progress in the five districts of Mandla, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat, of which Betul was completed, while in the three latter little remains to be done. The results reported are exceedingly satisfactory. The following statement shows the areas surveyed and the cost per square mile:—

Districts.	Square miles surveyed.	Square miles for which records prepared.	Cost per square mile surveyed and recorded.
			Rs.
Mandla	682	670	35
Betul	731	793	24
Chanda	724	766	42
Bhandara	980	989	38
Balaghat	443	547	38

The results all round are better even than in the preceding year. The cost rate for Betul is again very low in comparison to that of the other districts and is creditable to Mr. Lancaster, the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.

53. The zamindari survey in Raipur has now been going on for three years and is within measurable distance of completion. In Bilaspur and Sambalpur, where work was only started in 1891-92, more remains to be done, but the outturn of work, which amounted to 442 square miles as against 153 in

the year preceding, was satisfactory, especially when it is observed that the work was much delayed by the absence of sufficient traverse plots to keep all the patwaris employed. During the current season an Assistant Settlement Officer has been appointed to hold inspecting charge of zamindari survey work in these districts, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that the work next year will show a further marked improvement.

54. Good progress has been made in the Survey and Settlement of ryotwari tracts. In Mandla the Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Scott, announced the assessments of 99 ryotwari villages which were sanctioned last year and submitted rent-rate proposals for 209 villages, while in Chanda proposals were elaborated for 50 villages. In Balaghat all the ryotwari villages have been carefully surveyed, and rent-rate proposals for them have been received since the close of the year. Thirteen waste land villages of the Hoshangabad District have also been surveyed during the year.

55. The work of allotting new survey numbers in the Charwa tract of the Hoshangabad District and in the Singaji and Samardeo tracts of the Nimar District has been energetically continued. In Charwa and Singaji nearly the whole of the good land has been taken up, some 100,000 acres having been added to the cultivation within the past three years, resulting in an increase to the Government demand of Rs. 67,000. In Samardeo, in the Nimar District, which was only thrown open a year ago, there is still half the area available for cultivation, but the tract is notorious for the unhealthiness of its climate, and the people do not readily come forward to take up the fields. The Commissioner of Settlements remarks that "the Settlement of this tract forms the first step towards the reclamation of the Manjrod Pargana, which was at one time well cultivated and thickly populated, but is now an uninhabited wilderness. The desolate village of Manjrod—the nominal headquarters of the pargana—is said to contain the remains of 200 masonry wells. The country was laid waste by Scindia's forces in the early years of the century and has never recovered."

56. The important question of excising culturable waste was not lost sight of during the year's operations. In Seoni land has been excised in over 60 plots and about half the number have been traversed. In Betul information regarding the areas suitable for excision has been collected by the Forest Divisional Officer, and it is proposed to post an Assistant Settlement Officer to carry out the work in detail. In Chanda there is ample scope for extension of cultivation owing to the inclusion in the forests of a large area which is of little or no value to the Forest Department. Extensive proposals for the excision of the area have been drawn up by the Forest Divisional Officer. The Commissioner of Settlements has been through these proposals in consultation with him, the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Settlement Officer, and they have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner since the close of the year.

A Resolution was issued during the year granting special concessions to patels who found rice villages and excavate tanks in them. The rules on this subject were translated into vernacular and distributed to all rice-growing districts. The various instructions, which have issued from time to time on the subject of the excision of Forest land for ryotwari purposes and for the formation and settlement of ryotwari villages, were revised and consolidated during the year by the Commissioner of Settlements, and have since been sanctioned

by the Chief Commissioner. They will now be included in the Provincial Settlement Code.

Special instructions were framed by the Chief Commissioner, with a view to facilitating the excision of small Forest areas which press on village boundaries. Such cases are frequent in Saugor and Damoh, where the Forest boundaries were in many instances very injudiciously drawn, and relief has been afforded to several villages during the year by pushing back these boundaries.

It should be added that the Settlement Commissioner has, as required by paragraph 3 of Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 1555-7, dated the 28th June 1893, appended to his report a statement showing the progress made and the expenditure incurred in carrying out the programme imposed on the Settlement Department at the time of its constitution in 1885.

57. With the sole exception of Saugor, the progress made in Settlement work has been very satisfactory, and Mr. Fuller is again to be congratulated on the results of the year's work. His control of the important Department, of which he holds charge, has been sustained and successful, and his own work has, as usual, been admirably done. The Chief Commissioner has frequently had occasion to avail himself of his very extensive and detailed knowledge of the Revenue history and circumstances of the Province, and is much indebted to him for the help which has always been so willingly given.

Some of the officers who have worked in the Department during the year have been already mentioned in this review. The Chief Commissioner has observed with satisfaction that the Commissioner of Settlements has been able to write in terms of high praise not only of the English officers who have worked under him, but of many of their Native subordinates. To all these officers he tenders his acknowledgments.

V.—REVENUE COURT-WORK.

58. *Proprietary Mutations.*—This Statement (No. V) shows transfers of mahals and shares in mahals and plots by private sales; sales by order of Court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees, and mortgage with possession. The following table gives details of the area alienated by sale in each Division during each of the last three years:—

Division.	Area transferred by sale.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Jubbulpore Division	88,317	62,185	165,771
Nerbudda do.	92,978	136,024	77,921
Nagpur do.	94,373	81,015	138,964
Chhattisgarh do.	74,349	84,231	75,301
Total	350,017	363,455	457,957

These figures do not include transfers by mortgages with possession, which have decreased during the year. If these be added, the statistics of area alienated in each of the three years would stand as follows:—

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
405,134	449,060	531,643

59. There has been an increase in private sales and in sales by order of Court, but transfers by mortgage with possession have decreased. These latter figures cannot, however, be entirely relied on, as mutation proceedings are still very frequently not taken in cases of mortgages with possession. The figures showing the total area transferred by sale are also in one point very misleading. In Damoh an area of 85,910 acres was transferred during the year by a large Mahomedan landowner by way of dowry to his wife, and this has been treated—apparently wrongly—as a private sale. If this item be deducted the total area sold was 372,047 acres as against 363,456 acres in 1891-92, a much less startling increase.

The only other very marked increase is in Balaghat, where the area sold by order of Court was 35,789 acres as against 10 in the preceding year. This is largely due to the sale of a share in one of the zamindaris. Sales were also large in Bhandara and Nimar. The Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, writes:—“In this district, as compared with the rest of the Province, the number of malik-makbuza holdings is very large. In many villages nearly all the cultivators are malik-makbuzas, and it is only to be expected that a certain number of transfers should take place.” It is, however, satisfactory to note that out of 328 plots sold only one-sixth were transferred to money-lenders. The percentages of sales which were made respectively to money-lenders and to persons belonging to the agricultural classes are given in several of the District reports. In Nagpur 40 per cent. of the transfers were made to money-lenders, while in Chanda the percentage is only 12. In Saugor, Damoh, Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara the majority of the transfers were in favour of agriculturists, especially in Damoh and Mandla, where the percentages were 85 and 82 respectively. These figures show that out of some 20 million acres, included in holdings, less than one-fortieth changed hands by sale during the year, a rather formidable total. In the majority of cases of sale the transfer was merely from one agriculturist to another, presumably a wealthier man and better cultivator, but there seems less stability of holding than was to be anticipated in a body of tenants so carefully protected in occupation at an easy rent.

The only Deputy Commissioners who have examined these interesting statistics with any care and fullness are Mr. Drysdale in Seoni and Mr. Robertson in Nimar. In all the Chhattisgarh Districts the subject has been most perfunctorily dealt with, and the Jubbulpore report is also disappointingly meagre. There are few things that throw greater light on the revenue condition and history of a district than the circumstances of the transfer of agricultural land, and the Chief Commissioner desires that in future reports it should be invariably stated what proportion of the transfers were in favour of agriculturists and money-lenders respectively, and that some intelligible explanation should be given in cases of any marked differences between the figures of one year and another. He also wishes that selling prices and the proportion they bear to the rent or Government jama should be analysed with some care. Few things

illustrate more clearly the leniency or otherwise of our revenue assessments. Thus the fact that in Seoni the average selling price of land was 56 times the Government jama and in Chhindwara 47 times, is the strongest possible proof of the remarkably light incidence of the current land revenue assessments in these two districts.

60. The results of partition work during the year in each Division are given below:—

Divisions.	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 Division ...	34	38	72	25	5	30	42
Nerbudda do. ...	7	24	31	3	5	8	23
Nagpur do. ...	38	56	94	23	18	41	53
Chhattisgarh do. ...	26	39	65	9	16	25	40

The number of cases instituted has risen from 111 to 157, owing chiefly to the marked increase in Damoh, Nimar, Chanda and Raipur. The increase in Damoh is attributed to the completion of settlement operations, while that in Chanda is said to be due to the people having now realized that the restriction on partition which formerly existed in this district had been removed. In Nimar the increase was also due to orders which issued at the end of 1892, having removed the prohibition on partition which was formerly in force in this District. In the Raipur report no explanation has been given.

61. The number of disposals was less in all Divisions than was the case last year, and in the Chhattisgarh Division cases disposed of fell off from 30 to 16.

This state of things is most unsatisfactory, and Commissioners should at once call the attention of Deputy Commissioners to the necessity of improvement in this matter, and should themselves maintain a closer control over the work than they appear to have done during the year under review. In the Resolution on Revenue Administration for the year 1890-91, the condition of partition work in Chhattisgarh formed the subject of adverse comment by the Chief Commissioner, and some improvement was noticed in the following year. Now, however, the file of pending cases is again as large as ever and disposals have been disappointingly few. The Commissioner of the Division attributes this dilatoriness in procedure to the want of system on the part of the partition officers which makes postponements almost endless. He suggests that partition work should be confined to the period between the 1st November to the 30th April, and that all cases should be disposed of on the spot by a competent Assistant deputed for this work alone and sent to camp. The Commissioner has already ordered the transfer of all partition cases to one Assistant in each District, and his deputation to camp during the open season to complete them. The Chief Commissioner completely agrees with Colonel Thomas in thinking that

partition cases should be disposed of, so far as may be possible, on the spot, and he has repeatedly issued instructions to this effect. He is not, however, prepared to lay down any hard and fast rule as to the period to which disposals are to be restricted, or as to all cases in each District being disposed of by one officer. There should, in this matter, be some division of labour, and it will be best if at the beginning of each touring season, say in October, the Deputy Commissioner goes through the pending file of partition cases and distributes them between himself and his Assistants, so as to secure that they may be all disposed of on the spot.

The number of partition cases for disposal in Divisional offices was 56, of which 29 were finally sanctioned, and five were quashed under Section 15. There were 22 cases pending at the close of the year, against 9 in the previous year. Here also the progress made cannot be regarded as satisfactory and calls for improvement.

STATEMENT VI-B.

62. This statement serves mainly to show the extent to which the interference of Revenue Officers is sought under the provisions of the Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, and the most remarkable feature in it is the very small number of cases, other than mutation cases, which it shows. Even the number of mutation cases instituted during the year has decreased from 9,215 to 8,703. There has been a general fall in all districts, except Bhandara, Balaghat, Bilaspur and Sambalpur which show an increase. The number in Bhandara has increased enormously, from 366 to 933, but the reason of the increase is not explained. Such an exceptional increase certainly called for explanation, and the Deputy Commissioner should have given it. In other districts the cause of such increase as occurred was chiefly the death of proprietors holding a number of villages. Nimar shows a considerable falling off this year in spite of the large number of malik-makbuzas which generally makes the number of institutions in this district exceptionally high, and in this case also some explanation of the decrease might have been given.

STATEMENT VII.

Tenancy Act.—The number of cases for deposit of rent shows a further decrease this year from 719 to 650. The decrease is most noticeable in Mandla, Narsinghpur and Nagpur, but no explanation of this is given by the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The Commissioner, Nagpur Division, however, considers the decline in Nagpur to be due to the introduction of the system of rent money-orders which relieves tenants of the necessity of having recourse to the Courts. The same reason probably led to the fall in other districts, and with the general extension of the rent money-order system, applications of this nature will probably steadily decrease in number. In last year's reports special causes were said to have led to the smaller number of these applications in the Harda Tahsil of the Hoshangabad District, and the Chief Commissioner desired that this report should be verified. It does not appear that any action has been taken by the Deputy Commissioner on these instructions. It should be taken now.

63. The number of applications for the grant of occupancy rights—213 as compared with 99—is as usual very small, though, as compared with the previous year, the increase is considerable. Moreover, the applications made to the Settlement Officer of Wardha—more than 200 in number—are not shown

in this return. The largest increase is in Raipur, and is reported to be due to the action of the Judge of the Station Court (Mr. Ranade, Extra-Assistant Commissioner) who when tenants appeared before him to answer notices of enhancements served by landlords under Section 56 of the Tenancy Act informed them that they could apply for occupancy rights, which in most instances they did. This is a course which might be adopted with advantage in other districts. The number of applications also increased in Chhindwara and Wardha, while in Saugor, Seoni and Bhandara, where no applications had been made in the previous year, the number was respectively 3, 4 and 12. In nearly half the districts of the Province no applications were made, and it is probable that, even granting that in many cases ryots are satisfied with their position as ordinary tenants, the provisions of the law on this subject have not yet been fully brought home to them. The Chief Commissioner has noticed with satisfaction that most Deputy Commissioners have paid careful attention to this subject during their cold weather tours, and ryots will soon have no excuse for refraining from purchasing occupancy rights on the score of ignorance of the law.

64. It may be added that opportunity was taken in the Settlement Department, when announcing the revised rents and jamas, to explain to the ryots the rights in this respect, but without much effect except in Wardha, where, as has already been noted, 206 ryots are said to have paid over the necessary premia in the presence of the Settlement Officer.

65. *Civil Court litigation.*—The number of suits for arrears of rent are contrasted below with those of the previous year:—

Division.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Compro- mised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compro- mised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
Jubbulpore Division ...	145	1,379	524	164	1,067	389
Nerbudda do ...	202	2,048	396	246	2,033	438
Nagpur do ...	184	2,121	638	275	2,424	642
Chhattisgarh do ...	119	632	321	122	657	297
Total ...	650	6,180	1,879	807	6,181	1,746

The aggregate number is about the same as in the previous year, the figure for the year under review being only 25 in excess. But there have been increases in some and decreases in other districts. The decrease mainly occurred in Jubbulpore, Mandla and Seoni, and is attributed to the fact that the poor rabi harvest rendered it difficult for tenants to pay their rents, and landlords being aware of this did not care to press them. The increase is conspicuous in Hoshangabad and Nagpur, where the same cause, *viz.*, the poor outturn of the rabi crop, is said to have led to an opposite result, the difference being ascribed to the fact that in the former the malguzars were considerate, while

in the latter they were not. But in both Nagpur and Hoshangabad the year was on the whole a favourable one, and it is more probable that landlords knowing that the tenants had funds available, took the occasion to realize arrears from defaulters.

The number of decrees executed by ejectment does not differ materially from the previous year's figure, and the Chief Commissioner is glad to observe that the Courts continued to exercise the discretion in this matter which Section 72 (2) of the Tenancy Act gives them.

66. Suits for ejectment of ordinary tenants, on the ground that they had encroached on sir or Banjar land, have increased from 642 to 731; the Chhattisgarh Division, with its large areas of waste land, and somewhat lawless Chamar tenantry, continuing to contribute by far the greater part of them. Of these cases 334 were decreed for plaintiff, 321 for defendants or dismissed in default, and 76 were compromised.

The number of notices issued under Section 56 remained the same as in the previous year, inconsiderable, except, as last year, in Bhandara and Raipur, but the number of agreements filed was much smaller, and consequently decrees were made absolute in many more cases. The number in which they were not made absolute was only 20 against 118 in the former year.

In paragraph 50 of the Resolution for 1890-91 the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, was asked to institute enquiries how it was that not a single agreement had been filed in the Nagpur District, when as many as 260 and 160 were deposited in the Wardha and Bhandara Districts respectively. The Deputy Commissioner has ascertained by reference to the proceedings that, as a matter of fact, no agreements were filed, but he has given no explanation of this anomaly.

The very numerous Settlement Reports which have come before the Chief Commissioner during the year have shown very clearly that the number of notices served under Section 56—amounting in the year under review to 1,635—by no means represent the actual number of cases of enhancement to which ordinary tenants unwillingly consent. The majority of ordinary tenants in the Nerbudda Valley Districts seem to be still under the impression that they are mere tenants-at-will, and that if they refuse to pay the rent demanded by their malguzar, he can arbitrarily eject them, whatever the enhancement which he asks may be. The service of the notice suffices to secure an unwilling consent to the enhancement, and the competition for land is, in these parts, so keen that the ryot frequently prefers to hold his land even at a rent which leaves him but a small margin of subsistence, rather than be ousted on payment of a money compensation. On the other hand, there are cases reported from the same tracts, in which the tenant has taken his compensation for disturbance and settled comfortably on the ryotwari lands of the State.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, who has analysed the figures for his district with great care, suggests that it would be interesting if Tahsildars were to note the details of some of the notices under Section 56, and find out, by local enquiry during the open season, what the result of each such notice has been, and in how many cases the full enhancement proposed has been agreed to, without the intervention of the Courts. A few such enquiries would take but little time, and the Chief Commissioner would be glad if Deputy Commissioners could arrange to have them made, and embody the results in their Revenue Reports.

Suits by tenants for recovery of possession decreased from 1,260 to 1,187. This decrease calls for no comment.

VI.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

67. *Land acquisition.*—The details of areas acquired during the past three years are exhibited in the following Statement :—

	1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Roads ...	2,660	1	2	2,311	3	22	382	0	28
Railways ...	293	2	23	1,606	0	15	725	2	39
Other purposes ...	615	5	26	6,460	1	8	602	2	33
Total ...	3,569	1	13	10,378	1	5	1,710	2	26

The figures for the year under review show that the area taken up was small in comparison to that acquired in the previous years—a result due to the smaller amount required for new roads and railways, and to the inclusion in last year's returns of a large area required for the extension of the Ambajhari reservoir. A large proportion of such land as was acquired was, however, taken up for railway purposes. In Saugor nearly 500 acres were taken up for the Guna-Bina Railway, and 131 acres in Bilaspur for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The largest area for roads was taken up in the Seoni District, while the area acquired in the Raipur District for fuel and fodder reserves represents more than half the total area shown under the head "Other purposes."

Chanda is again the district against which the longest pending case is shown. The date of the oldest case is May 1889. It is explained that the delay was due to imperfect handling at the outset on the part of a former Deputy Commissioner; but procedure in this district is still defective, and the Commissioner has had to return compensation statements more than once for correction. The matter should have the Deputy Commissioner's attention, and the long pending cases, if not already disposed of, should be disposed of without delay. There is also a long pending case in Sambalpur, but it is of later date, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that arrangements had been made to have the enquiries completed during the past cold weather. In no other district are there any cases of older date than 1892, and the procedure in the cases which came up for orders was generally more careful than was the case in the previous year.

68. *Action of Deputy Commissioners under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.*—It was remarked in the last year's review that the number of sales ordered by the Civil Court showed a tendency to rise at the average rate of 100 per annum, but this year the number nearly doubled. The figures in the following table will illustrate this :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number of sales ordered by Civil Courts during the year ...	1,053	1,108	1,256	1,306	2,270
Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim ...	591	632	494	491	564
Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation ...	51	71	57	58	54
Number of cases in which sale has taken place ...	276	276	271	312	440
Number of cases pending at close of year ...	649	618	709	776	776

The increase is the largest in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Wardha and Chanda, while in Narsinghpur—which from its past history might have been expected to return a steadily increasing number—shows but a small rise. No explanation of the larger number of cases is given in the district reports, and it is, indeed, difficult to give any satisfactory explanation of such fluctuations. The number in which sale has been averted by payment of claim has also risen to some extent, though in a far smaller proportion than the number of sales ordered. But the figure which best indicates the utility of the intervention of the Collector in these cases is, as has frequently been remarked, that shown against temporary alienations. This, however, exhibits a decrease on the figure of last year, though even the latter was considered to be unduly small. The action of the Collector is not, however, as has been noticed in previous years, altogether fruitless, even in cases where arrangements for lease cannot be made, as it often saves properties from sale by allowing time to judgment-debtors for the payment of the claim against them or for its amicable settlement. One-fourth of the cases were, in fact, so settled during the past year. More than this cannot indeed well be expected, as the properties are almost invariably encumbered, far beyond their selling value.

The progress made in the disposal of these cases is, on the whole, fair, considering that in spite of the very large number of sales ordered during the year, the number of cases pending at the close of the year was the same as in the year preceding. The pending files of the Deputy Commissioners of Hoshangabad, Wardha and Nagpur were, however, unduly heavy, constituting as they do little less than half the number of pending cases for all districts taken together, and they require the early attention of the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

69. *General Revenue Business.*—The number of institutions has decreased from 48,649 to 43,992. The number has fallen in all districts, except Mandla, Chhindwara, Chanda, Bhandara, Raipur and Sambalpur, where business has somewhat increased. The decrease is the most noticeable in Pandhri and Income-tax objections—the year not being one of triennial revision—and in Forest cases, a result which was anticipated as a consequence of the introduction of the revised Malguzari Forest Rules.

The increase in Mandla was caused chiefly by the large number of lambardar, mukaddam and takavi cases, while in Chhindwara, Chanda and Bhandara, cases relating to kotwars were numerous. The erroneous treatment of each of the separate annual enquiries into rent-free grants, as a distinct Revenue case, added largely to the number registered in Sambalpur.

The number of cases pending at the close of the year showed a satisfactory decrease from 6,183 to 5,391. All the four Divisions contributed to this result. There has been marked improvement in the transaction of business in Damoh, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur. The number of cases pending, however, is still high in Nimar, Nagpur and Raipur, and steps have since been taken to reduce it. The heaviness of the pending file in Nimar is attributed to the delay in the disposal of Revenue Business in the Khandwa Tahsil, owing to laxity on the part of the Tahsildar; but the Deputy Commissioner reports that arrangements have now been made to bring the work of the tahsil up to date. The general improvement in the disposal of long-pending cases is also very marked, as will be noticed from the subjoined table, which gives details, by Divisions, of cases pending, for various

periods, during the past two years. Chhattisgarh is the only Division which does not show marked improvement, but here the previous year's figures were better than in other Divisions :—

Divisions.			Number of cases pending more than			
			Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.
Jubbulpore	...	{ 1891-92	228	62	23	66
	...	{ 1892-93	181	45	6	54
Nerbudda	...	{ 1891-92	150	92	59	95
	...	{ 1892-93	186	28	21	75
Nagpur	...	{ 1891-92	417	149	52	142
	...	{ 1892-93	246	108	50	124
Chhattisgarh	...	{ 1891-92	159	47	11	36
	...	{ 1892-93	158	79	30	35

The total number of cases pending for periods in excess of three months has declined from 1,793 to 1,426, and those for over nine and twelve months from 489 to 395. These figures clearly indicate the greater promptitude with which Revenue Business was transacted, and exhibit considerable improvement over the state of affairs in the past year. The results are, to a large extent, attributable to the investment of Extra-Assistant Commissioners with powers to pass final orders in certain classes of cases, arising under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts. It is hoped that still greater improvement will be observed in the work of the current year.

70. *Lambardars and Mukaddams.*—During the year under report the appointments of mukaddams have been completed, in accordance with Standing Orders, in Chanda and Balaghat, and but little remains to be done in Bhandara in this direction. The revision, necessitated by the orders contained in Revenue Book Circular No. I-48, may now be said to be practically complete throughout the Province.

The office of mukaddam appears to be held in respect by the people, the appointment is valued, and the persons holding it are said gradually to be getting conversant with their duties, and are realizing their position under the law, their responsibilities and their powers. They are generally reported to have done their best to discharge their duties, and the work performed by them is, except in matters of sanitation, well spoken of. In regard to sanitation it must be remembered that they are rarely sufficiently well educated to appreciate its advantages themselves, and have also to overcome the obstacles caused by deep-rooted popular prejudices and very scanty funds. Much progress cannot, therefore, be expected for some time to come.

It is satisfactory to notice that, so far as the reports show, it has but rarely been found necessary to fine mukaddams for neglect of duty.

71. *Kotwars or Village Watchmen.*—The work done by these men is reported to have been fairly satisfactory in all the districts of the Provinces, except Damoh, the Deputy Commissioner of which writes:—"Kotwars, hitherto, in this district, have not been drawn from a good class. Whatever mischief is going on in a village, they are generally found to be at the bottom of it. It may be hoped that, with better pay, better men will be got." A new Kotwar Halkabandi was effected by the Settlement Department for this district, but the Deputy Commissioner complains that it is defective inasmuch as the new circles are not always counterminous with Police circles, and that it is found inconvenient to have a kotwar reporting to two Police posts. He also complains that opportunity was not taken to get rid of some of the bad men. Enquiry will be made on both these points.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, appears now to have taken vigorous action under Revenue Book Circular No. I-62, and he reports that the number of unauthorized kotwars, in his district, was reduced during the year by 95. Considerable progress has also been made in this direction in the Nagpur Division. Halkabandis have been drawn up for the Nagpur and Wardha Districts, in which the new jamas were announced; and in Balaghat, Bhandara and Chanda, kotwars, in excess of the Settlement number, have been removed, females have been replaced by male kotwars, and reductions in, and additions to, the existing numbers have been made, according to the number of houses and population. In Wardha, the malguzars are reported to be under the impression that the kotwars, who are to hold appointments under the new arrangement made by the Settlement Department, are to be purely Government and Police servants, and they are reported to be setting to work to appoint additional kotwars to be their own village servants. It will, as the Deputy Commissioner points out, be necessary to keep a watchful eye on these malguzars, to prevent them from ousting the kotwars from a portion of their emoluments and appointing additional men.

In the Bilaspur and Raipur Districts, complaints were made of non-payment of dues by malguzars, and immediate steps were taken to get the dues realized through Tahsil Officials. But the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, rightly remarks that "the more the kotwars are helped in this way, in recovering their dues, the more they will depend on help." Similar complaints are noticed in Hoshangabad, and, wherever they occur, they will need the exercise of discretion on the part of Deputy Commissioners to prevent the result anticipated by Mr. Fox-Strangways.

Unauthorized dismissals are still numerous in Raipur, and, as the Commissioner points out, need the attention of the Deputy Commissioner. In Chanda 8 kotwars, who had been dispossessed by malguzars, were reinstated.

In paragraph 68 of last year's Resolution, it was noticed that the question of requiring non-agriculturist residents of villages to contribute to the remuneration of kotwars was under consideration. It was decided, during the year, that it would not be expedient to lay upon non-agriculturists generally the duty of paying such a contribution. In most villages the non-agricultural community is so small and poor as to render such a measure useless, and the trouble and irritation involved in the assessment and collection of such a cess would be quite out of proportion to the trifling amount to be collected. It was, therefore, resolved to confine the levy of such a cess to large villages, with a considerable non-agricultural population, who, in wealth and numbers,

form a considerable portion of the village community. Rates of assessment were prescribed for such cases, and the selection of villages, where such dues were to be imposed, was left to the Settlement Officers charged with the duty of revising existing kotwar arrangements.

72. *Touring and Inspections.*—With the exception of the Deputy Commissioners of Nagpur, Raipur and Sambalpur, Deputy Commissioners seem to have done a sufficient amount of touring. The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur was out for only 30 days, while those of Raipur and Sambalpur, respectively, spent 49 and 59 days in camp. The longest period spent in camp was by the Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, who was on tour for 197 days. The tour diaries, submitted by District Officers, were in nearly all cases interesting and useful, and the Chief Commissioner had repeated occasion to notice the evidence which they afforded of the practical interest taken by Deputy Commissioners in their arduous and varied work of District Administration. He would single out the diaries of Mr. Fox-Strangways, Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, Mr. Robertson, Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, and Mr. Nedham, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, as having been particularly full and good. Messrs. Cooke and Laurie also sent in useful diaries. The amount of touring done by Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners, was also generally sufficient, except in Nagpur and in districts to which only one Assistant is attached. Much more touring was done by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in this than in the preceding year; and their tour diaries were regularly received by the Deputy Commissioners, and returned with orders recorded thereon.

Commissioners have also spent a considerable time in camp, but the amount of touring accomplished by the Commissioner, Nagpur, was, again, inadequate. The orders issued for the periodical inspection of Head-quarters and District Offices require the Commissioners to pay their visits all the year round. But this does not appear to have been sufficiently realized, and their tours of inspection are still generally confined to the cold weather. The Chief Commissioner expects improvement in this respect.

The Chief Commissioner desires to acknowledge the cordial assistance which he has received from Commissioners of Division in dealing with the Revenue work of the year. He is not, however, yet assured that Commissioners of Divisions sufficiently realize, and act up to, the large responsibilities of their position. Subject to the orders of the Government of India, and the general lines of policy which may from time to time be laid down by the Administration for their guidance, they should regard themselves as in sole responsible civil charge of the considerable jurisdictions to which they have been appointed. They should endeavour to maintain a uniform standard of efficiency in the several districts in their charges, and should accustom themselves to act not as mere intelligent intermediaries between District Officers and the Local Administration, but as authoritative guides to the Officers working under them, and as active auxiliaries to the Chief Commissioner in carrying out the lines of administrative action, which may from time to time be decided on. That Commissioners have not, in the past, acted on these principles, Mr. Woodburn would not wish to say, but they have not, he thinks, always sufficiently realized their real position as the responsible Administrative Heads of the large areas of which they have charge. This may have been partly due to the comparatively restricted powers which, in some Depart-

ments, have hitherto been given to them. This question is, at present, under the Chief Commissioner's consideration, and he intends to widen their present powers, wherever this may be possible, without sacrifice of his own field of control, and thus to give them wider facilities in their work and larger responsibilities than they now possess.

He is specially indebted for valuable assistance to Colonel Bowie and Mr. Anderson, and he takes this opportunity of recording his great regret at the loss to himself and the Commission caused by the retirement of Mr. Venning, whose wide experience and sound judgment had long been of the greatest value to the Administration. Among Deputy Commissioners, he desires especially to acknowledge the good work done by Mr. Nedham, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, Mr. Duff, Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, Mr. Fox-Strangways, Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, Mr. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, Mr. Crump, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, Mr. Cooke, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, and Mr. H. M. Laurie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara. Of Assistant Commissioners Messrs. Napier, Standen and Blakesley have worked especially well, and deserve mention.

Of the reports received, that from the Chhattisgarh Division deserves special praise. It was written when Colonel Thomas had only been for a short time in charge of the Division, and gives a very clear and complete account of the work of the year. Of the District Reports, those from Damoh, Nimar, Bhandara, Wardha, Raipur and Mandla are the best. Mr. Alay Mahomed's report errs, if anything, in the direction of too great length, but every page of it gives evidence of the very real interest which that officer takes in his duties as Deputy Commissioner. The report from Jubbulpore is disappointingly meagre. The Chief Commissioner expected better things from this district.

The Divisional Reports, which were due on the 15th of November, were received on the following dates :—

Jubbulpore	...	2nd	January	1894.
Nerbudda	...	"	"	"
Nagpur	...	3rd	"	"
Chhattisgarh	...	23rd	November	1893.

The report from the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, was received, as was the case last year, nearly in time, but from other Divisions they were far behind date. The Commissioners, Nerbudda and Nagpur Divisions, do not explain the cause of this great delay. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, attributes it to the latest report having reached him so late as 24th November.

The Chief Commissioner desires, in conclusion, to draw the special attention of all Deputy Commissioners to the following matter in connection with their district work in the current year, and to the remarks that have been made in regard to these matters in this Review :—

Paragraph 12.—Information as to cuttings in malguzari forests and notice of them in next report ;

Paragraph 22.—Caution necessary in advances to occupancy tenants ;

Paragraph 23.—Distribution of sanads for improvements ;

Paragraphs 30 & 31.—Inspection of village-records by themselves and their assistants ;

Paragraph 43.—Supervision of their Tahsildars in the use of coercive processes ;

Paragraph 44.—The use of money-orders in the payment of revenue ;

Paragraph 59.—Examination of the statistics of transfer ;

Paragraph 60.—Disposal of partition cases ;

Paragraph 66.—Examination of the results of enhancement notices.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of its annexures, with the usual number of spare copies, be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department; that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioner's and Settlement Officers; that copies be distributed according to the sanctioned distribution list; and that the Resolution be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

[True Extract.]

H. H. PRIEST,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

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, 1893.
- B.—Report on the Administration of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending September 30th, 1893.
- C.—Compiled Agricultural Statements A to L, and Revenue Statements I to XI.
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<p>SUBJECT.</p> <p>Annual Settlement Progress Report, 1892-93.</p>

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 Nagpur, the 16th January 1894.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the progress of Land Settlement operations during the year ending September 30th 1893. These operations have been classified according as they concern—

- (1) the assessment of malguzari villages;
- (2) the survey of malguzari villages preparatory to assessment;
- (3) the survey of zamindari villages;
- (4) ryotwari settlement.

(I).—ASSESSMENT OF MALGUZARI VILLAGES.

2. The settlement of the Damoh district was brought to completion by the announcement of the revised rent and revenue assessments to the people. Assessment work was continued in the seven districts of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Nagpur and Wardha. No district was brought under settlement during the year.

3. *Damoh.*—In last year's report allusion was made to the necessity of revising the detailed assessment papers of this district so as to give effect to the numerous changes which had taken place since they were drawn up. This revision added very greatly to the difficulty and responsibility of the work of announcement. There were, in all, 1,404 villages to be dealt with, including over 43,000 ryots' holdings, for each of which a rent certificate was made out. The task was entrusted partly to Mr. E. H. Blakesley and partly to Mr. M. D. Ratnaparkhi, and was brought to a satisfactory conclusion before the rains. The existing arrangements in regard to village watchmen were revised in regard to number of posts and endowments. The watchman's remuneration was raised to a fair minimum where (as often was the case) it was quite insufficient for his maintenance and was provided for by an assessment on malguzars and ryots at a rate upon the rental or rental value of their lands, the various grain fees and perquisites which, under existing circumstances, formed the main portion of his income being thus commuted into cash. Certain necessary modifications were also made in the district patwari staff, very large circles being cut down and 16 new circles created.

The work was disposed of in a manner creditable to both officers concerned. Mr. Blakesley was without previous settlement experience, but showed considerable aptitude and most praiseworthy zeal. Mr. Ratnaparkhi worked, as usual,

indefatigably, and the intimate acquaintance with announcement procedure which he gained in the Sambalpur settlement was again utilized, later on in the year, in the Saugor district.

The total cost of the Damoh settlement has amounted to Rs. 67-8-2 per square mile, inclusive of field survey, but not of the preliminary traverse. The traverse survey was exceptionally costly in this district, and if its cost be included the rate per square mile rises to Rs. 98. It still remains below 2½ annas an acre.

The settlement was effected partly by Mr. T. C. Wilson and partly by Mr. Dori Lal. The former has been transferred to Burmah on promotion, and the latter has since died. I have been therefore obliged to write the final report myself. It has been submitted to the Chief Commissioner in print.

4. *Jubbulpore*.—Here also there was a very heavy tale of announcement work which was committed to Mr. Gajraj Singh, and was disposed of by him with (I think) even more care in detail than was displayed in Damoh. Between December and July he gave out the assessments of 1,714 villages, including over 76,000 ryoti holdings. His services merit special commendation.

Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein,
C. I. B., Settlement Officer.
Mr. Gajraj Singh, Assistant
Settlement Officer.
Mr. Abdul Hak, Assistant
Settlement Officer.
Mr. Appa Sahib Mohite, As-
sistant Settlement Officer.

There remained 541 villages to assess which have practically been all disposed of. The Settlement Officer shows (Statement VI) 218 villages in balance at the end of the year, but complete assessments for them have since been submitted, and it now remains only to announce the revised rents and jamas as they are sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, to introduce certain revisions of the patwari staff and to prepare the final report on the settlement. The Land Record staff of the district has already been transferred to the care of the Deputy Commissioner.

As in previous years, the Settlement Officer has in the course of his assessments reduced exorbitant rents paid by ordinary tenants. No difficulty is now experienced in obtaining the consent of the malguzars to these reductions. The tracts under assessment lay in the jungly portions of the district where there is not much competition for land, and rents do not, as a rule, run high. Reductions were made in the rental of only 1,069 holdings, the amount remitted being Rs. 3,848, and arrears amounting to Rs. 4,064 being written off.

The expenditure as yet incurred on the Jubbulpore settlement gives a cost rate of Rs. 79 per square mile. The rate will probably rise to Rs. 81 per square mile by the time that operations are finally concluded. In this district also the traverse survey was extraordinarily expensive, costing Rs. 31 per square mile, whereas the detailed field survey only cost Rs. 42. If the outlay on traverse be included, the final cost rate for the district will probably be Rs. 111 per square mile, or 2½ annas per acre. The changes in the control of the settlement have made it one of the most expensive in the Provinces.

The years which have brought Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein his experience have not detracted from the energy and thoroughness of his field work. He inspected himself every village under assessment. He has expressed great obligations to Mr. Abdul Hak for efficient assistance. Mr. Appa Sahib Mohite served for most of the time on probation, and has not been long confirmed.

5. *Nagpur*.—Notwithstanding great delay caused by the prevalence of sickness at the beginning of the season, a very large outturn of work is returned which, if hardly sufficient to make up all past arrears, has had a very satisfactory effect on the position of the settlement. No less than 770 villages, with an area of 1,145 square miles, were attested and inspected, and the field work of the settlement will be completed early in the course of the current

Mr. B. H. Craddock, Settle-
ment Officer.
Mr. G. C. Swiney, Assistant
Settlement Officer.
Mr. Mahadji Naik, Assistant
Settlement Officer.
Mr. Permand, Assistant
Settlement Officer.

season. Rent-rate proposals were submitted for all villages attested, *plus* 186 in arrears from the preceding year, and this branch of the work is also in a forward state. A large area was finally assessed—911 square miles, including 622 villages—but this leaves the arrears much as they were, and there remain for assessment 770 villages with an area of 1,145 square miles over and above those which are under attestation this season.

The revised assessments of 242 villages, dating from July 1893, were announced during the year. The revision of the kotwar (village watchman) arrangements in this and the neighbouring district of Wardha has been exceptionally troublesome. The Settlement Officer has further revised the *wajib-ul-arz*, and drawn up a scheme for the revision of the district Land Record staff on the basis of which the rate at which Patwari cess is to be levied has been determined.

So far as can be seen at present, the final cost of the survey and settlement of this district (traverse excluded) will be about Rs. 81 per square mile.

Mr. Craddock's assessments have been most thoroughly elaborated, and have received special commendation from the Chief Commissioner. In his hands our system of rent settlement has attained great precision, and though, in my judgment, he has been inclined to underrate factors which lie outside the range of his statistics (and has in consequence been a little too lenient in his rent enhancements), there can be no question as to the advantage of justifying assessments in the logical completeness which characterises those received from Nagpur.

Mr. Swiney was not able to go beyond his experience as a Surveyor, and rendered less assistance in assessment than I expected of him. Mr. Craddock writes in high terms of the services of his other two assistants—Messrs. Mahadji Naik and Parmanand.

6. *Wardha*.—Field work was completed by the attestation of 692 villages with an area of 1,014 square miles. I examined some of the work in the course of my cold weather tour and found it most satisfactory. The soil classing in particular was the best I had ever come across. The Settlement Officer himself checked fully a quarter of the khasra entries in the villages inspected by him. Rent-rate reports have been submitted for all the villages attested, but by the end of the November none had been assessed. This is partly due to delay in the receipt of orders on Rent-rate reports which reached the Settlement Officer much later than has been the case in previous years.

Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das,
Settlement Officer.

Mr. Bahmanji Mancherji, As-
sistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. B. Jagannath, Assistant
Settlement Officer.

Mr. Abdul Ghani, Assistant
Settlement Officer.

The revised assessments of 688 villages, dating from the 1st July 1893 were announced during the year. Since they have been made known the people have entirely lost the distrust of the Settlement Officer which had been excited by the mis-statements of professional agitators.

The office of village watchman has been very commonly partitioned in this district between a number of sharers, and the re-arrangement of charges was no easy task. There were 938 kotwars in the 688 villages. Their number was reduced to 658. A scheme has been drawn up and sanctioned for the revision of the district Land Record staff, and the rate at which Patwari cess will be levied has been fixed with due regard to the district requirements.

The cost of the assessment of this district on the area so far disposed of is Rs. 48 per square mile, but this takes no credit for a large amount of partly completed work, and the final cost rate should not exceed Rs. 35. The field survey was extremely cheap, costing but little over Rs. 25 per square mile. The cost rate for field survey and assessment will then be about Rs. 60 or 1½ anna an acre, and the settlement will be even more economical than that of Damoh,

which has hitherto been regarded as a model of cheapness. Including the traverse the cost rate will only be 2 annas an acre.

Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das has continued to show singular energy and devotion, and there is no settlement in the Provinces which rests on more accurately ascertained facts than that of which he has held charge. Mr. B. Jagannath has done good work which is warmly acknowledged by the Settlement Officer. Mr. Bahmanji Mancherji has shown considerable improvement. The third assistant (Mr. Abdul Ghani) was under training during the greater part of the field season, and was only confirmed in his post at its close.

7. *Saugor*.—The condition of work in this district is, I regret to say, not satisfactory. So far as field work goes, there is much to commend, the outturn covering 683 villages with an area of 1,099 square miles. But Rent-rate and assessment work is very greatly in arrears. In last year's report I referred to 491 villages which were, according to the Settlement Officer's own anticipations, to be assessed by February 1893. Assessments for 354 villages of this number have been submitted, sanctioned and announced during the year. But for the remaining 137 assessments have not even yet reached me. Nor have Rent-rate proposals been sent up for nine out of eleven groups of villages attested last field season, though in all districts, except Hoshangabad and Chhindwara, Rent-rate reports for the whole area attested last season are out of hand. In Chhindwara only one report is in arrears, and in the case of Hoshangabad delay has resulted from the absence of the Settlement Officer on three months' leave. There are special reasons to explain the backward condition of Mr. Cleveland's work, but there is nothing now to prevent him from using every effort to overtake his arrears, and I trust that efforts will not be wanting.

Mr. C. B. Cleveland, Settlement Officer.

Mr. Muhammad Amin, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Kanhia Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer.

In preparation for the announcement work taken up during the year the Settlement Officer submitted proposals for the revision of the wajib-ul-arz and for the determination of the rate at which Patwari cess is to be levied under the new settlement. Most of the announcement was effected by Mr. Ratnaparkhi who was transferred from Damoh for the purpose.

The settlement of this district is hardly sufficiently advanced to render possible a decided estimate of its final cost. It has so far been very expensive, but there is no reason to anticipate that the cost rate for survey and assessment will exceed Rs. 85 per square mile.

Such assessments as Mr. Cleveland has submitted have shown thought, good judgment and sympathy with the people. His senior assistant Mr. Muhammad Amin has given trouble, partly perhaps owing to ill-health, and this is the more to be regretted as much of his work was very good. Mr. Cleveland was also unfortunate in his junior assistant Mr. Kanhia Lal, who has since been transferred to Narsinghpur. He gives unqualified praise to his Superintendent, Sirdar Jawahir Singh.

8. *Narsinghpur*.—Affairs are here in the same position as in Wardha. The field work of the settlement was completed last season by the attestation and inspection of 625 villages, covering an area of 1,090 square miles. Rent-rate reports have been submitted for the whole of this area, but as yet none of the villages have been assessed.

Mr. E. A. deBrett, Settlement Officer.

Mr. Hassan Khan, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Jwala Pershad, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The reduction of exorbitant rents paid by ordinary tenants, which has now come to be considered part and parcel of our operations, has added very largely indeed to the Settlement Officer's work in this district, where the malguzars have very generally rack-rented to extreme competition limits those of their ryots who are not protected by law.

The announcement of the 441 village assessments sanctioned up to date has now been taken up, and the whole district should be assessed and the assessments given out to the people by next hot weather. In this district also the revision of the *wajib-ul-arz* and of the Land Record establishment have come under consideration during the year.

The field survey of this district was unusually expensive, costing over Rs. 47 a square mile. If the settlement is, as I hope, completed by next May, the cost rate of *assessment* will not exceed Rs. 45 per square mile.

Mr. deBrett has worked with more punctuality than some other officers, but his reports hardly show enough of thought—if indeed of interest. To his senior assistant, Mr. Hassan Khan, he is indebted for service ungrudgingly rendered at whatever personal sacrifice.

9. *Hoshangabad*.—Field work was here carried out according to programme, and there is only a short season's work left for the current year. A satisfactory tale of assessment is also shown—521 villages with an area of 1,106 square miles. Rent-rate reports are in arrears, but this is entirely due to Mr. Sly's absence during three months' of the recess season on privilege leave; all materials are ready to hand, and the reports should be rapidly submitted.

Mr. F. G. Sly, Settlement Officer.

Mr. Kutubuddin, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Ravi Shankar, Assistant Settlement Officer.

In this district also the condition of the ordinary class of tenants was exceedingly unsatisfactory, rack-renting in the form of extraordinarily high grain rents being very prevalent. The Settlement Officer has made large reductions and has, in all cases, commuted grain rents into cash payments. He has managed to carry the *malguzars* with him in his proposals, resulting though they do in very large reductions of income.

The settlement is hardly sufficiently near completion to enable me to frame an estimate of its cost with any approach to certainty. But I do not anticipate that assessment will amount to over Rs. 44 per square mile which will give a cost rate of Rs. 75 per square mile for field survey and assessment.

Mr. Sly's work has been of particular merit, and it is fortunate that so difficult a settlement as that of this district is in the hands of an officer of such good judgment. During his absence on leave the senior Assistant, Mr. Kutubuddin, was placed in charge of current duties, and I was most favourably impressed with the condition of the recess work, for which he was responsible, at my recent inspection of the office. His services have recently been specially commended to the notice of the Chief Commissioner. The work of the junior Assistant, Mr. Ravi Shankar, is well reported of.

10. *Chhindwara*.—The settlement of this district was noticed in last year's report as being in a backward state, owing to the death of the officer first posted to its charge. I am glad to be able to write of its progress more favourably this year. The field work of the Chhindwara tahsil was completed by a very full outturn—659 villages with an area of 1,025 square miles, and only 419 villages remain for attestation and inspection this season. Rent-rate reports have been received for 535 out of the 659 villages attested. No assessments have been completed, but this is a shortcoming shared this year by nearly every district.

Mr. C. W. E. Montgomerie, Settlement Officer.

Mr. Rajaram Gangadhar, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Bha0 Barde, Assistant Settlement Officer.

So far as can be judged, the assessment of this district will cost about Rs. 45 per square mile. The field survey cost Rs. 31-8-0, so that the cost of all operations of settlement will be very nearly the same as in Hoshangabad. The increment gained to the revenue will not be large in this district.

Mr. Montgomerie has taken infinite pains with his work as well as with his reports upon it, and has shown good judgment in his proposals. He reports

favourably of the work of his assistants. Both have shown zeal, which Mr. Rajaram Gangadhar turned rather to despatch and Mr. Bhao Barde to accuracy. Both have been recently rewarded by an increase of pay.

11. Owing to differences in the amount of incomplete work to credit, it is difficult to institute a comparison between the cost of the seven settlements in progress. Taking however the area attested and inspected as the basis for comparison, the following are the cost rates per square mile of the total sum expended up to the end of the year:—

Rate per square mile.		Rate per square mile.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Saugor	... 46	Hoshangabad	... 32
Jubbulpore	... 34	Chhindwara	... 37
Narsinghpur	... 33	Wardha	... 27
		Nagpur	... 30

The Wardha settlement under Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das is the most economical. There is a remarkably close correspondence between the cost rates of the adjacent districts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. Last year the Nagpur settlement was noticed as having been more expensive than the average, but the large outturn of field work shown this year has reduced its rate to a very satisfactory figure. The cost rate in Saugor was the highest last year and remains the highest. The attention of the Settlement Officer was called to this during the year, and the expenditure incurred in the office branch of his work was specially looked into by Mr. Carey in the course of his inspection last rains, without, however, discovering any traces of undue outlay. The records are more complicated in this district than elsewhere and this adds to the outlay. But an examination of the figures in Statement VII indicates that there are directions in which expenditure could certainly be reduced. The outlay on chainmeu, for instance, is double that incurred in Jubbulpore, treble that in Narsinghpur, and nearly 50 per cent. higher than that in Nagpur.

12. I may conveniently mention here that the occasion was taken of the assembling of the ryots at the time of announcing revised rents and jamas to explain to them carefully their rights under the law, and it is hoped that the impressions they have gained will counteract the popular idea, dating from the time of last settlement, that ordinary tenants are mere tenants-at-will, and hold at the mercy of their landlords. Special stress was laid upon the advantages offered by Section 62 of the Tenancy Act, under which occupancy rights can be purchased by the payment of a sum equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the rental, but without much effect save in the Wardha district where 206 ryots paid over the necessary *premia* in the presence of the Settlement Officer.

(II).—THE SURVEYING AND RECORDING OF MALGUZARI VILLAGES
PRELIMINARY TO ASSESSMENT.

13. The malguzari survey of the Provinces is now almost finished, and during the year operations were in progress in only five districts, one of which (Betul) was completed, while in three others only one season's work remains.

14. *Mandla*.—The results shown by Mr. Scott are exceedingly satisfactory. Maps were completed for an area of 682 square miles containing 1,48,593 fields, 19 per cent. of which were checked by Inspector's test lines. The Assistant Settlement Officer himself ran 38 miles of test chaining. In khasra writing 51 per cent. of the entries were checked by Inspectors, the highest percentage shown by any of the five districts. The office work is complete to date.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Scott's duties extended considerably beyond those of mere technical survey. He is charged with the resettlement of ryotwari lands which are in this district of much importance, constituting 592 plots or villages with an area of about 800 square miles. Last year 99 of these villages were resettled, the system followed being precisely the same as that used for the settlement of rents in malguzari villages, and the new assessments were announced during

the year and received with satisfaction. Survey numbers previously unoccupied were taken up under the new assessment to a Revenue value of Rs. 1,236, and allotment is still proceeding rapidly. During the year Rent-rate proposals have been submitted for 209 more villages and have received the orders of the Chief Commissioner. The survey of ryotwari lands is in some respects simpler than that of malguzari villages in that the plots are generally larger and of more regular shape. But the work is much complicated by the necessity of permanent field demarcation, and during the year no less than 51,069 marks were created, the cost of 19,031 of which—being for unoccupied numbers—was borne by Government. Mr. Scott's duties have also included the alignment and demarcation of the outside boundaries of these villages where they abut upon Government Forests, and he has moreover been in charge of their annual fluctuating assessment pending the extension of regular settlement. His services merit very high commendation.

The cost rate of the year's work is Rs. 35 which is very moderate.

15. *Betul*.—The survey of this district has been completed by the mapping of 731 square miles for the whole of which records were also prepared. The area under survey lay for the most part in the hilly portion of the district and fields were very large, giving an average of 7.67 acres. But these jungly tracts offer special difficulties of their own, and the task before the Assistant Settlement Officer was by no means an easy one. Mr. Lancaster himself tested the survey very thoroughly, his test lines aggregating in length over 87 miles, and his Inspector's test lines touched a third of the total number of fields surveyed. The check of the records was also very satisfactory, and altogether Mr. Lancaster has shown a very creditable season's work. His cost rate is only Rs. 24 per square mile. The total outlay incurred on the survey of this district falls at the rate of Rs. 34 per square mile.

16. *Chanda*.—It was explained in last year's report how greatly the progress of work in this district is impeded by the enormous area over which it spread,—measuring over 250 miles from Warora in the north to the extremity of the Sironcha tahsil. This year there was a further difficulty in the extraordinary unhealthiness of the opening months of the field season, during which a very large proportion of the staff suffered from fever, and the Assistant Settlement Officer was often at his wit's end for men to carry on Inspector's duties. Under these circumstances the survey of 724 square miles, mostly in rice country with very small fields, with a staff of 157 patwaris is quite as much as could be expected. An adequate amount of test chaining was run by the Inspectors. Mr. Dunne explains that his own chaining is below standard in consequence of the time taken up in covering the long distances between the various tracts in which work was in progress. In the preparation of the records 36 per cent. of the khasra entries were checked by Inspectors, which is lower than the proportion checked in the other districts, but is not inadequate.

Mr. Dunne has also elaborated Rent-rate proposals for 50 ryotwari villages situated in the Sironcha tahsil, and has been of very material assistance in completing the scheme now in hand for excising from the Forests the large culturable area which has been brought under the Forest Act in this district. He has shown much zeal and very great activity, and I concur with the Deputy Commissioner of the district in thinking that he has succeeded in obtaining creditable results under adverse circumstances.

The cost rate for the year is Rs. 42, but would have been higher by Rs. 7-8-0 had I not sanctioned the debit to the Patwari Fund of Rs. 5,430 expended on the salaries of patwari assistants. The patwari staff of this district is much too weak for its duties, and the sum thus transferred is more than balanced by short drawals of salary in previous years owing to fines and general savings.

An area of only 355 square miles now remains for survey in this district.

17. *Bhandara*.—Here also there is a satisfactory result to report, an area of 980 square miles having been disposed of. The country was exceedingly difficult for survey, owing to the minuteness of the field divisions, and the maps include over 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions of separately surveyed plots. Maps and records were checked in satisfactory detail.

Mr. E. Hill, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Hill was obliged to take sick leave before the field season was very far advanced, and in the absence of another Assistant Settlement Officer to take his place, I was compelled to leave the completion of the work to the Settlement Superintendent. I do not think that the quality of the maps and records has suffered, as work had been started on a sound system by Mr. Hill before he left the district. The amount of checking both of maps and khasras, was, in proportion to the strength of the staff, larger than in any other district. In the conduct of the office work Mr. Lachman Rao Piraji, the Settlement Superintendent in charge, acquitted himself very well indeed. I am particularly indebted to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Laurie, for the interest he took in the survey which contributed very largely to the good results shown.

The cost rate for the season is only Rs. 32 per square mile. But this is exclusive of a heavy expenditure on Rewards, the payment of which was delayed until after the end of the year. And it also excludes Rs. 1,819 spent in the payment of assistant patwaris which has been charged to the Patwari Fund. Including these items the cost rate is Rs. 38,—a very moderate outlay for this district.

One season's work remains to complete this district also.

18. *Balaghat*.—The survey of 443 square miles has brought this district also within one season of completion. The upland tahsil of Balaghat is very similar in its circumstances to the Mandla district, and like Mandla includes a large area of cultivated and culturable land which is in the hands of Government and is being settled ryotwar.

Mr. G. E. Parker, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Of the 390 villages for which maps and records were prepared during the year, 230 are classed as ryotwari, and in regard to them the Assistant Settlement Officer is charged with settlement as well as with survey. Mr. Parker was new to this branch of work and made but slow progress at the outset. There was much sickness amongst his staff, the uplands are difficult of access and are notoriously unhealthy, and a good deal of difficulty was experienced in marking off the culturable waste into suitable survey numbers and in demarcating these numbers. I was unfortunately unable to visit the tract myself in the course of my cold weather tour. So far however as I can judge from an inspection of the maps and records, the survey has been carefully effected, and Mr. Parker is now submitting his Rent-rate proposals.

I hope to be able very shortly to examine his work on the spot. Meanwhile I can state that the returns indicate an adequate amount of check, and that when I inspected the survey office during the rains I was favourably impressed with the detail and finish of the maps and records.

The season's cost rate is Rs. 38, and would have been Rs. 6 higher had not Rs. 3,030, spent on the salaries of assistant patwaris, been charged to the Patwari Fund.

(III).—THE SURVEY AND RECORDING OF ZAMINDARI ESTATES.

19. The Zamindari survey of *Raipur* has now been in progress for three years and is within a measurable distance of completion. An area of 210 square miles was disposed of during the year and there now remain only 405 square miles according to the estimated area of the villages for survey, which is, I think, rather exaggerated.

In *Bilaspur* and *Sambalpur* work was only started in 1891-92, and the areas disposed of up to date have rather an insignificant appearance by the side of the total area for survey, which is, however, in their case also probably overstated. In all three districts work was greatly delayed by the lack of traverse plots for the patwaris. During the previous year the traverse was effected by

local agency, but Revenue Party No. 9 of the Survey of India took up the traverse survey at the commencement of the year under report, and the officer in charge of the operations found it impossible to supply, during the currency of the field season, as many plots as I had hoped to receive from him. A considerable number of patwaris remained without work in consequence. Under these circumstances it is satisfactory to note the very substantial increase in the outturns of the Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts, which rose from 71 and 87 square miles in the preceding year to 186 and 256 square miles respectively.

20. The principal features in the returns for the three districts are compared below:—

	Area surveyed.	No. of fields surveyed.	Percentage of fields checked on map.	Percentage of Khasra entries checked.	Cost rate per square mile.
					Rs.
Raipur ...	Sq. miles. 210	232,776	8	27	30
Bilaspur ...	186	266,048	11	33	31
Sambalpur ...	256	662,851	11	34	24

The Sambalpur results are particularly good. In all three districts the survey was in charge of special Assistant Superintendents under the control of the Superintendents of Land Records, who could only allot to it a limited portion of his time. Much credit is due to these* officers.

* Mr. Gajraj Singh, Raipur.
Mr. Lachman Abs, Bilaspur.
Mr. Chotelal, Sambalpur.

During the current season an Assistant Settlement Officer has been appointed to hold inspecting charge of Zamindari survey work in the three districts, and we may expect to see a marked improvement in the rate of progress.

(IV).—RYOTWARI SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

21. I have already noticed the important ryotwari settlement operations which have been conducted in the Mandla, Chanda and Balaghat districts. The only other ryotwari work taken up during the year was the survey of 13 waste villages, covering an area of 21 square miles, in the Hoshangabad district.

22. The following figures indicate the progress which has been made in the allotment of ryotwari lands in the three recently settled waste tracts of Charwa (in the Hoshangabad district) and of Singaji and Samardeo in Nimar:—

	Year in which thrown open to allotment.	Total number of survey numbers.	NUMBER ALLOTTED		Balance unallotted.	Area of allotted numbers.	Revenue payable on allotted numbers.
			Previously.	During year.			
Charwa ...	1890	3,532	2,264	263	1,055	Acres. 67,100	Rs. 45,445
Singaji ...	1892	752	448	262	42	20,654	11,661
Samardeo.	1892	761	56	347	358	10,598	10,071

Very little good land remains unallotted in Charwa and Singaji, where our operations have added some 80,000 acres to cultivation and Rs. 57,000 to the Government revenue within the last three years. In the Samardeo block (which was only thrown open a year ago) half the available land has been taken up, but reports recently received from the Deputy Commissioner show that the colonists have suffered dreadfully from fever, there having been as many as 26 deaths in a single village of those newly settled. It will be necessary to give the people some special encouragement. The tract is notorious for the unhealthiness of its climate, and difficulty was from the first anticipated during the years when the soil was freshly opened by the plough. Its settlement forms the first steps towards the reclamation of the Manjrod pargana, which was at one time well cultivated and thickly populated, but is now an uninhabited wilderness. The desolate village of Manjrod—the nominal headquarters of the pargana—is said to contain the remains of 200 masonry wells. The country was laid waste by Scindia's forces in the early years of the century, and has never recovered.

23. In the three districts of Seoni, Betul and Chanda the excision of culturable waste and its settlement is a question of great practical importance, which has as yet to be dealt with. In Seoni the Deputy Commissioner and the Forest Divisional Officer are interested in the matter, and progress is being made, though I doubt whether very definite action can be looked for until a special Assistant Settlement Officer is appointed. Land has been excised in over 60 plots, and about half the number have been traversed, but there remain a large number of cases for examination in which there is either existing cultivation, or culturable land of good quality. In Betul very little progress has been shown, but I have learnt that the Forest Divisional Officer has collected information bearing on the scheme, which I am taking steps to obtain. It will be desirable, if possible, to post an Assistant Settlement Officer next year to this district also for special ryotwari work. In Chanda the Forest Divisional Officer has drawn up an excision scheme for the greater portion of the district, and I have recently been through his proposals in consultation with him, the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Settlement Officer, who has collected a great deal of information concerning the openings for extending cultivation in this district. The development of Chanda has been much cramped by the wholesale afforestation of more than half its area, and there is room for a considerable expansion of cultivation on lands which are of little or no value from the forest point of view. A commencement has now been made with the ryotwari settlement of a block of land already excised in the neighbourhood of Bhandak.

GENERAL.

24. The transfer to the Imperial Survey Department of the traverse survey of the Chhattisgarh zamindari villages has relieved the Settlement Department of much of its undertakings in the way of local traverse which is now confined to ryotwari villages. During the year local traverse work was continued for a short time in the Bilaspur district to provide the patwaris with some plots to work upon during the opening months of the field season, and traversing was also effected in ryotwari areas of the Damoh, Mandla, Seoni, Hoshangabad and Chanda districts. The area traversed (passed) and computed during the year was 376 square miles.

25. Revenue Survey Party No. 9 was (as already stated) engaged in the traverse survey of zamindari villages in the three Chhattisgarh districts, and disposed of 2,308 square miles, at a cost of Rs. 33 per square mile.

26. In accordance with the desire of the Government of India, expressed in their letter No. 1555-7, dated the 28th June 1893, I have added to this report a statement (No. VIII) in which is shown, district by district, the progress made and the expenditure incurred in carrying out the programme imposed upon the Settlement Department at the time of its constitution in 1885.

Excluding the zamindari estates in the Chanda district and the Chhattisgarh division, the area for survey was 49,583 square miles. Within the last eight years the whole of this has been traversed by the professional agency of the Imperial Survey Department, at a cost which varies a good deal from district to district, but works out to Rs. 26 per square mile for the Provinces as a whole. This traverse survey has been the basis of the subsequent field survey effected by the Settlement Department. Without it a correct field survey would have been impossible, and our experience in this respect has (I may venture to say) entirely justified the decision of the Government of India that a preliminary traverse should be obligatory in all cadastral operations. I consider that its cost has been high, but though it might have been effected more cheaply by local agency, it would not have been effected so rapidly or with such accuracy.

The Settlement Department has accomplished the detailed field survey of almost the whole of this area. The Bilaspur district (3,150 square miles) and some 560 square miles in the Raipur district were surveyed by the Survey Department, and there is a balance of 3,593 square miles, two-thirds of which however will be out of hand by the end of the present season. The field survey, as well as the preliminary traverse of the Provinces, has then practically been completed. The cost rate for the field survey is Rs. 42 per square mile, but if the Bilaspur district be excluded,—where survey effected by professional agency cost three times as much as in any other district,—the cost rate per square mile falls to Rs. 36, or considerably less than one anna an acre. When it is remembered that owing to the minute sub-division of land in our rice districts there has been on the average a field to be plotted in every acre and a quarter (the total number of fields in the area surveyed by the Settlement Department not falling short of 22 millions), that in districts where the fields are large they are of exceedingly irregular shape, and that this outlay includes the preparation of records under a very complicated Tenancy Law, the expenditure incurred on the maps and records can but be considered extremely moderate.

27. It is interesting to show that the cost of survey and record-writing has not been influenced by the size of the fields in anything like the degree generally supposed :—

District.	Percentage of total area occupied.	Average size of each ryot's holding.	Average size of each plot mapped (waste included).	Cost rate per square mile.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Saugor ...	59	9	2.98	37
Damoh ...	56	8	2.91	38
Jabalpur ...	62	8	2.81	42
Mandla ...	44	10	2.96	37
Seoni ...	57	15	1.72 [3.99]	31
Narsinghpur ...	67	12	4.33	47
Hoshangabad ...	69	16	8.02	31
Nimar ...	60	14	8.63	35
Betul ...	62	17	5.62	34
Chhindwara ...	59	14	5.04	31
Wardha ...	80	18	10.55	25
Nagpur ...	72	17	4.79	36
Chanda ...	53	13	0.83 [5.29]	37
Bhandara ...	58	12	0.41 [3.88]	34
Balaghat ...	55	10	0.72 [3.32]	38
Raipur ...	71	13	0.56 [0.69]	44
Bilaspur ...	70	13	0.58 [0.72]	120
Sambalpur ...	65	13	0.31 [1.18]	40

In rice districts numerous rice fields (or plots) are commonly included in a single khasra entry, and the figures in brackets show in these cases the average area *per khasra entry*. It is noticeable that owing to the extraordinary way in which holdings are parcelled in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts, the khasra entry covers but little larger area than the plot.

The district with the largest fields (Wardha) shows the lowest cost rate, but beyond this the table brings out very little correspondence between the size of the fields and the cost of survey and records. The expenditure in Raipur, where there is a khasra entry for every 0.69 acre, is but little in excess of that in Jabalpur where there are on an average nearly 3 acres to a field, and it is less than that in Narsinghpur where fields run over 4 acres. Large fields are commonly very irregular in shape, and offer special difficulties in survey. And their soil classing is of course often a very complicated matter, necessitating their sub-division into several compartments. Nor does the size of the ryoti holding appear to have had much effect. But in no district of these Provinces are holdings nearly as small as they are in the North-West Provinces and Bengal.

28. The area finally assessed up to date is 18,971 square miles (excluding 3,960 square miles summarily settled in the Mandla and Raipur districts), and the cost of its assessment falls at Rs. 46 per square mile. But we are entitled to claim credit for at least 4,000 square miles more on account of partly completed work in hand, and if allowance be made for this the cost rate falls below Rs. 40 per square mile. This rate covers outlay in classing the land, in checking every entry in the survey record, and in enhancing ryots' rents as well as village revenues in most careful detail, the rent-roll of every village being prepared in English with full particulars of the method in which the revised rents have been determined. The cost of survey and assessment taken together has been less than 2 annas an acre.

The completion of the area remaining for survey will cost approximately Rs. 1,44,720, and the assessment of the 25,093 square miles as yet unassessed, will require an outlay of about Rs. 8,48,800.

29. I was absent on privilege leave during three months of the rains, when Mr. L. S. Carey acted as Settlement Commissioner.

During my cold weather tour I inspected field work in the Saugor, Damoh, Jabalpur, Mandla, Bilaspur, Raipur, Chanda, Wardha and Chhindwara districts as well as the Betul office. During the rains, office work was inspected by Mr. Carey at Saugor, Narsinghpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur. The offices at Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat came under my inspection after my return from leave.

The Administration was unable to spare the services of an officer to take up the post of my Assistant, and it was therefore impossible to arrange for the inspection of field work in the Seoni, Betul, Nimar, Bhandara, Balaghat and Sambalpur districts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. FULLER,

Commr. of Settlements and Agriculture.

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STATEMENT I.

Giving details of establishment employed on regular Survey and Settlement during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

District.	CONTROL.		SUPERVISION.					Patwaris.	OFFICER.			Remarks.
	Settlement Officer.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Superintendent.	District Revenue Inspector.	Inspectors (permanent.)	Inspectors (temporary).			English Clerks.	Vernacular Clerks.	Servants.	
						12 months.	8 months.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saugor ...	No. 1	No. (a) 2	No. 1	No. 1	No. * 7	No. 14	No. 4	No. * 420	No. 5	No. 5	No. 10	(a) A third officer was employed in announcement for some months of the year.
Jubbulpore ...	1	3	1	1	* 8	12	...	* 404	4	7	16	
Mandla ...	...	1	1	1	* 4	8	4	* 114	1	3	4
Narsinghpur ...	1	2	1	1	* 6	9	2	* 276	4	5	9	
Hoshangabad ...	1	2	1	1	* 8	10	2	* 420	5	3	10	
Betul ...	...	1	1	1	6	10	...	174	1	3	4
Chhindwara ...	1	2	1	1	* 4	9	...	* 146	5	5	9	
Wardha ...	1	3	1	1	* 7	9	5	* 207	5	5	12	
Nagpur ...	1	3	1	1	* 8	14	4	* 259	5	5	13	
Chanda ...	...	1	1	1	7	9	8	* 144	1	3	6
Bhandara ...	...	1	1	1	6	7	7	* 185	1	3	6
Balaghat ...	...	1	1	1	4	6	8	* 95	1	3	4
Raipur (Zamin-dari) ...	...	...	1	...	4	4	4	* 89	1	...	3
Bilaspur do....	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	* 44	1	...	...
Bambalpur do....	...	...	1	...	4	4	1	* 86	1	...	1

* These figures show the whole of the district Land Record staff, only a portion of which was occupied in Settlement work. For all patwaris circles not under survey or settlement village papers were prepared as usual.

STATEMENT II.

Showing progress made in Settlement field survey during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

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	
Mandla ...	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	1,48,593	Acres.	120	7.54	479	27,655	19	3,796	24,898		
	Malguzari ...	2,150	345											430
	Ryotwari ...	800	180											252
Total ...	2,950	475	682											
Betul ...	2,603	1,872	731	57,715	7.67	93	11.14	314	19,023	33	4,604	15,893		
Chanda ...	2,918	1,839	724	7,93,873	0.58	157	6.23	553	75,293	9	2,718	22,528		
Bhandara ...	3,418	1,764	980	28,75,505	0.22	192	6.82	558	77,388	0.21	4,107	31,976		
Balaghat ...	2,391	1,197	443	2,74,924	5.89	76	8.20	390	41,238	0.15	2,043	13,611		
Raipur (Zamindari) ...	(b) 1,200	585	210	2,32,776	0.57	40	7.00	151	19,040	8	...	4,097		
Bilaspur do. ...	(b) 1,300	71	186	2,66,048	0.44	37	6.57	116	28,958	11	...	6,027		
Sambalpur do. ...	(b) 1,200	78	256	6,62,851	0.24	77	4.39	200	75,299	11	...	10,206		

NOTE.—(a) Obtained by dividing the area surveyed plus one-third of the area recorded by the figure given in column 7.
(b) Approximate only.

STATEMENT III.

Showing progress made in the preparation of revised Land Records during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

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—											
										Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Superintendents, District Revenue Inspectors and Tahsil Inspectors.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13									
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.																		
Mandla ...	Malguzari ...	2,150	324	419	1,32,326	0.31	1,43,966	479	67,673	51	876	22,379									
	Ryotwari ...	800	130	251																	
	Total ...	2,950	454	670																	
Betnl ...		2,603	1,810	793	57,715	0.09	57,715	314	28,463	49	1,920	12,019									
Chanda ...		2,918	1,696	766	1,10,026	0.22	8,59,267	539	39,775	36	1,169	11,289									
Bhandara ...		3,418	1,650	989	1,84,443	0.29	1,84,443	558	77,388	42	377	14,094									
Balaghat ...		2,391	1,063	547	59,371	0.17	3,20,924	390	27,466	46	169	8,879									
Raipur (Zamindari) ...		1,200	542	203	1,69,446	0.77	2,32,776	151	45,625	27	...	12,802									
Bilaspur do. ...		1,300	67	170	94,068	0.88	2,46,048	115	31,339	33	...	7,407									
Sambalpur do. ...		1,200	64	246	78,279	0.49	4,84,898	198	27,125	34	...	6,210									

STATEMENT V.

Showing progress made in the disposal of Assessment Office work during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

District.	Number of villages for which—								Remarks.
	Total number of villages inspected during season	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	683	683	626	626	683	683	683	680	
Jubbulpore	541	541	541	541	827	...	2,527	541	
Narsinghpur	625	617	951	1,052	731	882	933	649	
Hoshangabad	492	492	492	492	492	492	492	492	
Chhindwara	659	659	658	658	629	619	619	659	
Wardha	692	692	692	692	692	692	692	692	
Nagpur	770	770	770	702	770	767	344	770	

STATEMENT V.

Showing progress made in the disposal of Assessment Office work during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

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	683	683	626	626	683	683	683	680	
Jubbulpore	541	541	541	541	827	...	2,527	541	
Narsinghpur	625	617	951	1,052	731	882	933	649	
Hoshangabad	492	492	492	492	492	492	492	492	
Chhindwara	659	659	658	658	629	619	619	659	
Wardha	692	692	692	692	692	692	692	692	
Nagpur	770	770	770	702	770	767	344	770	

STATEMENT VI.

Showing progress made in the regular revision of Land Revenue Assessment during the year ending the 30th September 1893.

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.	Fidally 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. a p.							Rs.							
Saugor	{ Area in square miles .. Number of villages ...	3,186 2,078	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	{ 1,099 683	500 897	521 854	{ 52,842	68	14,406	{ 1,400 904	2,164 1,514	2,664 1,724			
Jubbulpore	{ Area in square miles ... Number of villages ...	3,564 2,527	1,915 1,570	8,24,778 0 0	62	78,463	{ 1,000 541	1,000 541	1,805 739	{ 58,246	86	88,978	{ Nil. ...	Nil. ...	844 218			
Narsinghpur	{ Area in square miles .. Number of villages ...	1,710 1,093	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	{ 1,090 625	1,120 652	591 441	{ 84,737	57	17,228	{ Nil. ...	Nil. ...	1,119 652			
Hoshangabad	{ Area in square miles ... Number of villages ...	2,777 1,454	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	{ 866 492	830 151	1,108 521	{ 1,46,968	69	28,075	{ 805 441	1,671 938	1,671 938			
Chhindwara	{ Area in square miles ... Number of villages ...	2,246 1,340	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	{ 1,025 659	875 535	489 262	{ 22,890	45	14,242	{ 737 419	887 543	1,757 1,078			
Wardha	{ Area in square miles ... Number of villages ...	2,222 1,380	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	{ 1,014 692	1,014 692	1,208 688	{ 85,728	28	23,277	{ Nil. ...	Nil. ...	1,014 692			
Nagpur	{ Area in square miles ... Number of villages ...	3,312 2,208	845 240	23,871 4 11	20	5,451	{ 1,145 770	1,417 956	911 622	{ 55,161	21	17,558	{ 911 578	911 578	2,056 1,346			

STATEMENT

Showing expenditure on regular Settlement operations during

Districts.	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 ...	19,470 3 9	7,328 0 4	...	2,976 10 5	726 13 5	30,499 11 11	2,427 8
Jubbulpore ...	18,513 11 6	6,611 1 6	...	3,741 6 3	1,115 5 1	29,981 8 4	2,051 11
Mandla ...	4,800 0 0	4,281 12 3	...	1,122 10 9	244 0 0	10,448 7 0	421 0
Narsinghpur ...	16,192 13 9	4,923 1 11	...	2,650 0 0	627 4 9	24,308 4 5	1,372 0
Hoshangabad ...	15,590 5 1	5,200 5 0	...	2,770 0 0	682 0 0	24,242 10 1	2,304 4
Betul ...	2,700 0 0	3,311 3 1	499 1 2	1,208 0 2	263 0 0	7,979 4 5	622 15
Chhindwara ...	19,255 12 3	4,878 0 4	...	2,352 6 9	636 0 0	27,123 3 4	1,593 4
Wardha ...	13,799 6 4	5,228 13 8	...	2,792 8 5	776 15 4	22,597 11 9	2,256 0
Nagpur ...	25,009 5 6	6,320 2 7	...	2,959 5 7	949 0 0	35,237 13 8	2,760 0
Chanda ...	5,641 15 0	5,085 9 9	...	1,124 2 1	334 0 0	12,165 10 10	701 0
Bhandara ...	2,450 0 0	4,457 3 2	...	1,058 14 3	407 1 10	8,373 8 3	357 4
Balaghat ...	4,550 0 0	3,905 9 1	631 9 11	1,160 0 0	244 15 5	10,492 2 6	306 0
Raipur Zamindari ...	...	2,027 0 2	...	280 0 0	70 10 4	2,377 10 6	...
Bilaspur do. ...	...	1,335 2 5	...	360 0 0	...	2,195 2 5	...
Sambalpur do. ...	...	2,523 10 2	...	...	...	2,523 10 2	...

VII.

the year ending the 30th September 1893.

ALLOWANCE.		CONTINGENCES.					GRAND TOTAL SETTLEMENT EXPENDITURE.	COST RATE OF SEASON PER SQUARE MILE—	
Subordinates	Total.	Pay of Chainmen.	Rewards.	Instruments and Stationery	Miscellaneous.	Total.		For field survey.	For assessment.
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.
628 4 0	8,055 12 0	1,638 0 8	...	653 12 4	7,471 9 10	9,783 6 10	43,333 14 9	...	83 2 11
611 13 3	2,663 8 3	795 5 0	...	513 4 10	6,094 1 7	7,402 11 5	40,047 12 0	...	30 11 4
141 0 0	562 6 3	5,880 1 10	2,175 6 4	605 12 7	5,853 11 10	14,515 0 7	(c) 25,525 13 10	35 12 9	...
284 1 0	1,656 7 0	513 1 2	...	360 11 0	4,445 13 10	5,319 10 0	31,374 5 5	...	53 1 4
678 9 3	2,982 13 3	666 10 0	...	290 13 0	7,839 6 6	8,796 13 6	(a) 36,022 4 10	...	32 9 1
186 0 0	808 12 0	3,169 0 0	1,595 14 6	1,474 1 1	2,924 5 2	9,163 1 9	(d) 17,951 5 2	24 8 11	...
210 6 0	1,833 10 9	715 13 9	124 0 0	170 0 4	3,409 2 8	4,419 0 9	33,374 14 10	...	68 4 0
334 2 6	2,590 9 0	659 8 2	110 0 0	337 4 3	5,648 4	6,754 12 9	31,943 1 6	...	26 7 1
398 10 0	3,159 0 6	1,178 2 6	...	371 7 3	8,047 9 2	9,597 2 11	47,994 1 1	...	52 10 11
301 11 6	1,002 11 6	8,795 4 11	2,332 12 4	1,279 3 6	5,220 3 0	17,677 7 9	(e) 30,865 14 1	42 10 1	...
457 8 0	814 12 0	13,266 0 3	2,951 6 2	509 1 10	5,385 5 6	22,111 13 9	(f) 31,299 13 0	31 15 0	...
245 6 0	641 6 0	3,474 5 11	723 15 10	639 14 0	848 8 7	5,686 12 4	(g) 16,820 4 9	37 15 6	...
100 15 6	100 15 6	1,508 14 8	485 5 0	623 14 3	1,209 15 7	3,828 1 6	6,306 11 6	30 0 6	...
316 4 6	316 4 6	1,630 9 11	338 0 3	23 11 0	1,223 15 10	3,266 5 0	(b) 5,777 11 11	31 1 0	...
67 4 0	67 4 0	2,186 10 6	...	319 12 1	1,234 7 6	3,740 14 1	6,331 12 3	24 11 10	...

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 1,711 14 3 spent on the management of the Ryotwari area in parganas Charwa and Bordha.
 (b) Inclusive of " 430 0 0 spent on local traverse survey.
 (c) Exclusive of " 1,112 12 10 charged to the Patwari Fund.
 (d) Do. " 1,234 6 10 do. do.
 (e) Do. " 5,430 7 4 do. do.
 (f) Do. " 1,519 3 11 do. do., and of over Rs. 4,000 incurred on Rewards, but not disbursed.
 (g) Do. " 3,030 4 7 do. do.

STATEMENT

Showing progress made in disposal of the Provincial programme of

District	Total area for Survey and Assessment.	TRAVERSE.			CADASTRAL SURVEY.					
		Area completed.	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Area completed.	Expenditure.	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Estimated cost of completing balance.	Estimated final cost rate per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Square Miles.	Square Miles.	Rs.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Sq. Miles.	Rs.	Rs. a p.
Saugor ...	3,186	3,186	33	<i>Nil.</i>	3,186	1,16,514	36 9 5	<i>Nil.</i>	...	36 9 5
Damoh ...	2,095	2,095	31	"	2,095	(a) 75,200	38 0 0	"	...	38 0 0
Jubbulpore ...	3,564	3,564	31	"	3,564	(a) 1,49,638	42 0 0	"	...	42 0 0
Mandla ...	2,950	2,950	21	"	1,157	42,696	36 14 5	1,793	71,720	39 0 0
Seoni ...	2,364	2,364	28	"	2,364	71,995	30 7 3	<i>Nil.</i>	...	30 7 3
Narsinghpur ...	1,673	1,673	33	"	1,673	79,745	47 10 7	"	...	47 10 7
Hoshangabad ...	2,777	2,777	25	"	2,777	84,799	30 8 7	"	...	30 8 7
Nimar ...	1,472	1,472	28	"	1,472	51,294	34 13 6	"	...	34 13 6
Betul ...	2,603	2,603	24	"	2,603	89,331	34 5 1	"	...	34 5 1
Chhindwara ...	2,246	2,246	28	"	2,246	70,745	31 8 0	"	...	31 8 0
Wardha ...	2,222	2,222	25	"	2,222	56,182	25 4 6	"	...	25 4 6
Nagpur ...	3,312	3,312	25	"	3,312	(a) 1,19,232	36 0 0	"	...	36 0 0
Chanda ..	2,918	2,918	18	"	2,563	95,103	37 1 8	355	28,000	42 0 0
Bhandara ...	3,418	3,418	18	"	2,744	93,929	34 3 9	674	25,000	35 0 0
Balaghat ...	2,391	2,391	21	"	1,640	62,961	38 6 3	751	20,000	35 0 0
Raipur ...	5,322	5,322	22	"	5,322	(a) 2,34,486	44 0 0	<i>Nil.</i>	...	44 0 0
Bilaspur ...	3,150	3,150	18	"	3,150	3,77,371	120 1 0	"	...	120 1 0
Sambalpur ...	1,920	1,920	38	"	1,920	(a) 76,200	40 0 0	"	...	40 0 0
Total Khalsa ...	49,533	49,533	26	...	46,010	19,47,471	(f) 42 0 0	3,573	1,44,720	42 0 0

Zamindari

Chanda ..	800	<i>Nil.</i>	...	800	<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	800	28,000	35 0 0
Raipur ...	1,200	337	33	373	795	23,621	29 11 5	405	14,200	31 0 0
Bilaspur ...	1,800	850	33	450	257	12,454	48 7 4	1,043	31,300	34 0 0
Sambalpur ...	1,200	521	33	679	334	10,247	30 10 10	568	28,980	30 0 0
Total Zamindari.	4,500	(g) 2,208	33	(g) 2,302	1,386	46,322	33 0 0	3,114	1,02,480	33 0 0

VIII.

Survey and Assessment with details of cost rates per square mile.

ASSESSMENT.						Remarks.
Area completed.	Expenditure.	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Estimated cost of completing balance.	Estimated final cost rate per square mile.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	
Square Miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Square Miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
521	82,188	157 0 0	2,665	70,000	48 0 0	
2,095	61,825	29 8 2	<i>Nil</i>	...	29 8 2	
3,220	1,20,449	37 6 6	344	20,000	39 0 0	(a) Assessment was commenced before the survey was completed, and the distribution of the total expenditure between survey and assessment is only approximate.
Summarily assessed.	...	...	(c)	...	...
Assessment not taken up.	...	...	2,364	83,000	35 0 0	
591	55,628	94 0 0	1,082	19,000	45 0 0	(b) Including some outlay in summarily assessing zamindari estates in these districts.
1,106	64,242	58 0 0	1,671	57,500	44 0 0	
Assessment not taken up.	...	...	1,472	59,000	40 0 0	(c) The malguzari area of this district (2,053 square miles) was summarily settled for 14—15 years, in 1888-90, at a cost of Rs. 46,872.
D.o.	...	...	2,603	92,000	35 0 0	
489	55,792	114 0 0	1,757	45,100	45 0 0	
1,208	58,670	48 0 0	1,014	19,000	35 0 0	(d) Exclusive of ryotwari villages.
1,256	82,648	65 0 0	2,056	61,000	43 0 0	
Assessment not taken up.	...	...	2,918	1,17,000	40 0 0	(e) Of the malguzari area, 1,907 square miles were summarily settled in 1885-86, for 12 years at a cost of Rs. 36,693.
D.o.	...	...	3,418	1,37,000	40 0 0	
D.o.	...	...	(d) 1,729	69,200	40 0 0	(f) If the Bilaspur professional survey be excluded the provincial rate is lowered to Rs. 36 per square mile.
(e) 3,415	(b) 1,32,990	41 5 6	(e) <i>Nil</i>	...	41 5 6	
3,150	(b) 1,00,876	32 0 6	"	...	32 0 6	(g) Exclusive of about 800 square miles traversed by local agency.
1,920	(b) 68,041	35 7 0	"	...	35 7 0	
18,971	8,83,349	46 0 0	25,093	8,43,800	39 0 0	

Survey.

Summarily assessed in 1888 for 10 years.					
D.o.	1890 for 11 "				
D.o.	1890 for 11 "				
D.o.	1889 for 14 "				
...

<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT.</p> <p>Annual Administration Report—Department of Land Records and Agriculture for 1892-93.</p>

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 13th February 1894.*

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 1893.

I.—ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE RECORDS.

2. Proposals have been drawn up by the Settlement Officers of Saugor, Narsinghpur, Wardha and Nagpur for the revision of the patwari staff, where necessary, the expansion of the controlling Land Record staff (to be paid from the Patwari Fund) and for the determination of the rates at which Patwari cess is to be levied under the new Settlements. In all four districts ryots will contribute at the rate of 3 pies per rupee of rental. The rates at which proprietors will contribute have been fixed in Saugor as 5 per cent. on the revenue, in Narsinghpur at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in Wardha at 4 per cent. and in Nagpur at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The maximum rate leviable is 6 per cent., so that in all cases the demand has been kept within moderate limits.

3. The modifications sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the patwari halkabandi of the Damoh district have been worked out in detail, very large charges having been reduced and 16 new circles having been in this way created. Great care has been taken to interfere with the limits of existing circles as little as possible, as a transfer of villages from one patwari to another involves, of course, a waste of the local knowledge which is the basis upon which the village record system really rests. Similar proposals for the Jabalpur, Narsinghpur and Wardha districts (in all of which the re-settlement operations are on point of completion) are now awaited.

4. The desirability of reducing the patwari staff of the Nimar district has not been lost sight of, and two more circles were abolished during the year.

5. The system of rough measurement referred to by me last year, as having been substituted for area estimation by the amount of seed sown, in preparing the annual papers of zamindari villages which are not sufficiently advanced for regular survey, has apparently worked pretty well. I was able last field season to check the records of some villages in the Chanda zamindaris which had been prepared in this way, and was satisfied with the results. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur reports in particular that during the year records were prepared in this fashion for 454 villages, and that the areas are much more reliable than those formerly estimated according to the supposed seed capacity of the land.

6. In regard to the general conduct of the Land Record staff of patwaris and Inspectors reports are satisfactory, save in the case of Raipur where the Deputy Commissioner states that the patwaris, as a body, are generally drawn from a very low class, are ignorant of their duties (apart from the technical work of surveying), and are inclined to be insubordinate. Punishments have certainly been very numerous in this district, no less than 52 men (out of a staff of 709) having been dismissed, and fines reaching the large proportion of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total pay. The patwari staff here is in great measure a new creation, the number of circles having been trebled at the re-settlement. The local supply of qualified candidates is very limited, and no doubt a considerable number of men have been enlisted who are not fit for their posts. But it is right that I should state that a large number of circles in this district came under my inspection last field season, and that I was, on the whole, satisfied with the results; though I found reason to believe that far too much power was allowed to the District Superintendent of Land Records by the Deputy Commissioner of that time. It is very possible that this may to some extent explain the large number of punishments inflicted. The Deputy Commissioner now reporting did not take charge until after the close of the field season. From the other two districts of the Chhattisgarh division—Bilaspur and Sambalpur,—where a large proportion of the patwari staff is also newly enlisted, no such unfavourable reports are received.

7. In dealing with the village record work of the year I will follow the district grouping adopted in last year's report, *viz.* :—

(A)—districts still under survey;

(B)—districts under assessment;

(C)—districts in which survey or assessment operations are not in progress, and in which the patwaris are working under the ordinary rules.

Class A includes Mandla, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat, in which most, if not all, of the patwaris were engaged on the survey of their villages.

Class B includes Saugor, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Wardha and Nagpur in which a large proportion of the patwaris were occupied in work connected with assessment; also Damoh, in which the new rental and revenue assessments were being announced.

Class C includes Seoni, Nimar, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur.

8. In the matter of compelling the patwaris to reside within their circles much progress cannot be expected in districts of Class A, as the patwaris are necessarily absent from their houses during a great portion of the year. The subject, however, received attention, and some improvement is shown by the Betul, Bhandara and Balaghat districts, though in all (and especially in Betul) the number of non-residents is still very large.

In districts of Class B there is also a difficulty, as in them also the patwaris of the area under assessment during the year are away from their homes for several months, engaged either in the attestation work of the villages in their circles or in completing their records in the Settlement Office. Great improvement is, however, shown in the Chhindwara, Wardha and Nagpur districts, where the number of non-residents has been reduced from 21, 123 and 120 to 12, 46 and 78 respectively. Matters are on a satisfactory footing in the Saugor, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad districts where the number of non-residents is shown to be very small. In the Jabalpur district only 38 patwaris out of 403 are shown as non-resident without permission, but some enquiries which I have recently made during a tour through this district have given me good ground for suspecting

that non-residence is far more common than these figures would show. I have addressed the Settlement Officer on the matter. The Damoh district shows 18 patwaris as non-resident without permission against 14 in the year preceding, but the Deputy Commissioner explains that a large proportion of the number are newly appointed or are working on probation.

In districts of Class C we should find material improvement, as here there is no excuse for non-enforcement of the rules. In Seoni the number of non-residents is shown as 12, but I believe that this greatly understates the case. I have recently found that the Deputy Commissioner permitted his Tahsildars to summon the patwaris to the tahsils during the rains to assist in the kanungo's office. This is directly against the spirit of the rules, and it is of course unreasonable to expect that patwaris will take their families to remote villages if they are liable to be called away to a distance for weeks at a time. The Nimar district shows only 10 non-residents, though here again the Deputy Commissioner suspects the accuracy of the returns. In Raipur the number of non-residents was reported last year as 93. The number is now given as 213, and it is plain that the former figure was quite incorrect. The Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts show very well if their figures are to be trusted; in the first only 11, and the second only 22 patwaris are now non-resident.

In promoting the efficiency of the patwari staff there is hardly any measure of more importance than insistence on their residing within their charges. A patwari who lives at a distance from his circle cannot acquire the knowledge of local circumstances which give him his chief value,—he is not at hand to write up the ryots' rental accounts,—he cannot be found by his inspecting officer, and last, but not least, he is free from the check upon dishonesty which results from the pressure of social opinion. Inspectors are now obliged to submit monthly lists of non-resident patwaris, and this should ensure to the Deputy Commissioner reliable information. It is hoped that matters will improve.

9. In taking account of the punctuality with which the annual village papers were filed, districts of classes A and B may be omitted from consideration, though all patwaris whose circles are not under survey or assessment are not withdrawn from their ordinary duties, and prepare their village papers as usual.

Preparation of the annual village papers.

In *Seoni* there was a month's delay in the filing of many milan khasras, but the other papers were rendered in due time. In *Nimar* also there was very little delay. In *Raipur* and *Bilaspur* the only delay was in regard to the jamabandis, all of which, save 6 in Raipur and 18 in Bilaspur, were however filed within a month after date. In *Sambalpur* there was considerable delay in filing a large number of *jinswars*, but it is explained that this was due to their detention by the Inspectors for purposes of check. All jamabandis were filed in this district within a month after date.

So far then as the punctuality of the patwaris' work is concerned, all districts of class C show fairly satisfactory results.

10. In Secretariat letter No. 3853, dated the 14th October 1892, the Chief Commissioner issued instructions under which officers of the District Revenue staff were to undertake to check village papers in those areas of districts under Settlement in which the patwaris were engaged on their ordinary duties, the object being to familiarize District officers and their Assistants with the work of inspection, against the time when the withdrawal of the Settlement staff would throw the entire control of the Land Record Staff on to their hands.

Check of village papers.

These instructions generally bore no result during the year under report. In five of the districts under settlement,—Saugor, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nagpur—no papers were inspected by Deputy Commis-

sioners, Assistant Commissioners or Tahsildars. In the remaining two districts—Chhindwara and Wardha—Tahsildars checked papers of 89 and 49 villages respectively, and in Wardha the papers of 10 villages were checked by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Nedham.

I contrast below for the five districts of Class C the amount of testing effected by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars as well as by the officers of the Land Record staff:—

District.	Percentage of khasra entries checked by Inspectors.	Amount of testing effected by—					
		Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.		Tahsildars.		Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners.	
		Number of		Number of		Number of	
		Villages.	Entries.	Villages.	Entries.	Villages.	Entries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Seoni ...	16	317	7,987	162	2,922	...	...
Nimar ...	38	326	5,345	1	33	84	553
Raipur ...	9	830	(a) 21,389	53	4,512	...	...
Bilaspur ...	11	768	37,436	53	2,469	32	338
Sambalpur ...	12	386	13,407	79	713	40	620

The Seoni, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts show a satisfactory increase in the number of entries tested by Inspectors. Nimar shows a decrease, but fields are large here and the percentage tested is very high (38). The amount of inspection exercised by District Superintendents and their Assistants is also satisfactory. Tahsildars tested some papers in Seoni, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, though only in Seoni and Sambalpur was their testing at all adequate. In Nimar the Tahsildars did practically nothing. The Deputy Commissioners of Seoni and Raipur did not either themselves or by their Assistants examine the papers of a single village. In the other three districts some practical interest was taken, and in particular by the Deputy Commissioners of Nimar (Mr. Duff) and of Sambalpur (Mr. Crump).

The testing of jamabandis in the tahsil by the kanungos shows a marked improvement and the percentage of errors discovered was very small.

11. The condition of village boundary marks and traverse stations receives attention under special instructions which have been issued, and as a general rule the villagers repair them annually in cases where the marks are of a character requiring annual restoration.

12. Under the orders of the Chief Commissioner patwaris in the Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur and Chanda districts have been required to prepare mauzahwar lists of *tari* yielding palm trees for use in the Excise Department. The lists are to be revised quinquennially.

13. During the year I prepared a re-draft of the rules for the superior Land Record staff (Inspectors, Assistant Superintendents and Superintendents) which, subject to certain modifications, was issued under the authority of the Chief Commissioner with Revenue Book Circular II—17, dated the 24th February 1893. A subsequent Revenue Book Circular (No. II—18, dated

(a) Exclusive of some entries checked by an Assistant Superintendent who was transferred to Foreign Service during the season.

the 27th June 1893) communicated the Chief Commissioner's instructions in regard to the extent and character of the supervision to be exercised by District Officers and their Assistants over the work of the Inspectors.

14. The forms in which the Patwari Fund Accounts are maintained in district offices were revised during the year, and instructions are issued, which will, it is hoped, facilitate work in future and lessen the number of discrepancies between the local accounts and those kept by the Comptroller. The condition of the Patwari Fund has been separately reported upon. It has a large balance to its credit (Rs. 4,18,560), and proposals have been submitted for the introduction at once of the sanctioned scheme under which the cost of the superior Land Record establishments (Inspectors, &c.,) throughout the Provinces is to be charged to the Patwari Fund.

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

15. There is nothing to remark under this head of the report, except that the approaching completion of the survey will render possible a precise statistical and economic examination of the various distinct tracts of which the Provinces are composed.

III.—SYSTEM OF COLLECTION OF RENT AND REVENUE IN PRECARIOUS TRACTS.

16. At the desire of the Government of India, District Officers have been requested to furnish such information as may be available concerning the direction and extent of hailstorms which have occurred during the past ten years. The Northern districts of these Provinces are very liable to hailstorms, particularly about the time of the spring harvest, and the gravity of the damage which is sometimes caused has been recognized by the issue of special rules, drafted by me, for the suspension of rents and revenue, a measure which had not previously been regarded as necessary in these Provinces.

17. I referred in last year's report to the systematic collection by landlords in some districts of an undue share of the rent after the autumn harvest, before the spring crops are gathered. A fresh illustration of this has been furnished by the Settlement Officer of Hoshangabad who has reported that in a tract which is almost wholly dependent on the wheat crop and in which the Government has been delaying the collection of $\frac{1}{3}$ th of its revenue till the spring harvest is gathered, the landlords have nevertheless been collecting half their rental before the spring harvest,—that is to say, have been systematically compelling their ryots to annually borrow at interest half a year's rental. The Tenancy Act contains a provision (Section 11) under which a ryot can recover from his landlord a heavy penalty for rent exacted before date. The Section has been a dead letter and its complete failure to check a practice which is grossly injurious to the ryot and in direct opposition to the policy of Government is a striking indication of the failure of legislation on the ryots' behalf, which leaves it to the ryot to take the initiative.

IV.—MEASURES OF PROTECTION AGAINST FAMINE.

(1).—*Fodder Reserves and Arboriculture.*

18. The acquisition has been completed of eleven plots of unculturable land in the densely populated area of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts, to be managed as Fodder Reserves in the interests of the people. In regard to the Fuel and Fodder Reserves which were established in the Sambalpur district at its recent re-settlement the Deputy Commissioner writes that they are managed in the Revenue Department by Patwaris and Inspectors, and are improving in condition. Stricter conservation is to be enforced, but I trust that it will not be influenced by any desire to gain an income for Government.

Experiments undertaken in this Department on the barren range of trap hills near Nagpur to ascertain whether jungle growth could be assisted by sowing seed have so far resulted in failure, but will be continued during the present year on rather different lines.

19. The term "Fuel and Fodder Reserves" customarily refers only to a few small plots of land which have been specially taken up during the past six years, but as a matter of fact the greater portion of the Government Forest Reserves—covering nearly 20,000 square miles of country—is of practical value as subsidiary to agriculture and not as a source of commercial products. The sale of timber constitutes indeed quite a minor item in the revenue of the Forest Department, which represents in great part money paid by the agricultural population for services or supplies connected with their cultivation. My long acquaintance with the rural circumstances of the Provinces may perhaps be held to justify the expression of my opinion that the management of the Forest Department too often ignores the essential connection between its lands and those under cultivation, and follows lines which, however efficacious in producing revenue, are calculated to cramp, not to develop, the agricultural resources of these Provinces. It would be out of place here to instance in detail cases which I have to support this view. The question is one with which I have had no official connection, and the representations on particular cases of hardship which I have from time to time submitted to the Forest Department have naturally suffered from the appearance of gratuitous criticism. I trust that I may be pardoned for venturing to record here that, in my judgment, more is required to ensure that questions of Forest management and Forest rates which are connected with the practices and requirements of the agricultural population, are not decided without full and careful consideration on the agricultural side, and that the Director of Agriculture should be formally authorized to institute proceedings for the modification of arrangements which are prejudicial to agricultural development, and should be given a voice in the introduction of changes, whether of system or rates, which will affect the circumstances of the agricultural population.

20. Road-side arboriculture has been separately reported upon in my letter No. 3350-116, dated 14th October 1893.

(2).—*Extension of Communications.*

21. The branch railway line to Sambalpur was opened in March 1893 adding 30 miles to the Railway system of the Provinces. Road construction has added 123 miles of new roadway, exclusive of 32 miles of road raised in class.

(3).—*Irrigation.*

22. During the year the Chief Commissioner was pleased, on my representations, to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 5,739 in repairing irrigation tanks in five ryotwari villages of the Chanda district. The rice country in this district is studded with tanks, dating from the time of Native rule, the condition of which is sadly deteriorating. A large proportion of the villages were granted at last Settlement to Maratha absentees whose interest in their estates does not as a rule extend to the expenditure of money upon them. The Government had not itself set a good example having allowed the tanks in villages under its own management to fall into disrepair. Their proper repair may be expected to have a salutary effect over the district at large. It will at all events enable the Deputy Commissioner to use his influence with private proprietors without charge of inconsistency.

23. In the matter of distributing certificates for land improvement, the most prominent facts for notice are the decline of the number distributed in the Seoni district from 198 to 8, and the large number distributed in Raipur (58). The falling off in Seoni is ascribed by the Deputy Commissioner to the withdrawal of the special survey staff which formerly brought improvements

to notice. Considerable numbers were distributed in Saugor, Nimar and Chhindwara, where during the preceding year also the certificates seem to have been appreciated. Distribution fell off largely in Jabalpur and Bhandara. None were distributed in Sambalpur although the Deputy Commissioner has collected information showing that since the re-settlement of the district 108 works of importance have been made at an expenditure of Rs. 19,520 and that 51 works are now in course of construction on which Rs. 12,118 have been expended.

V.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS, INCLUDING FARMS.

24. The results obtained on the Experimental Farm at Nagpur have been separately reported upon. The spring crops suffered very greatly from an extraordinary virulent attack of rust which followed the abnormal rainfall of November, and the outturns lost a great deal of their instructiveness. The abundant cold weather rainfall rendered irrigation for wheat unnecessary, and watering only benefited the crop where it had been manured with saltpetre. On the other hand it did not appear to aggravate the injury from rust, perhaps because on the Farm the sub-soil water lies at a great depth from the surface. Experiments were made with various manures, with deep ploughing, and to test the effects of certain crop mixtures and rotations which are in favour with the ryot. The short stapled cotton (*jari*), which is said to be gradually ousting higher class cotton (*bani*) in the Nagpur and Wardha districts, was shown to be actually the more profitable of the two under the circumstances of the year, although its produce commanded a much lower price. Some interesting results were obtained in checking the injury resulting to spring crops from trees growing in their vicinity, by cutting off the surface roots a short time before sowing.

The net cost of the Farm to Government was only Rs. 6,975.

The condition of the Agricultural Class attached to the Farm remains generally satisfactory; but the students who join it come simply in the hopes of getting Government employment, and if the supply of appointments falls off, the attendance will, in all probability, fall off likewise.

25. The number of experimental crop cuttings shows a further increase, being 930 against 678 in the preceding year. Deputy Commissioners contributed 34, Settlement Officers 103 and Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Settlement Officers 518; the rest being made by subordinate agency. The instructions for making these experiments were revised by me during the year, stress being laid on the importance of carefully selecting typical crops and on the undesirability of employing subordinate agency in order to add to the number of experiments made. The information which these experiments have yielded during the past eight years has been freely utilized by Settlement Officers in framing the factors whereby they distribute their assessments over the various classes of land, and is also of considerable value in connection with the general question of the agricultural resources of the Provinces. I have prepared a review of the results, which will be very shortly submitted.

26. A professional sugar-maker was employed in giving demonstrations in the sugar-cane growing area of the Chhindwara district of the practice followed in the North-Western Provinces under which fuel is economized and a better quality of sugar obtained than is commonly produced in these Provinces. The people showed interest, but will, I fear, go no further. The general custom in these Provinces is to make the sugar in heavy batches, which entail the use of a very large boiling pan and the consumption of a great deal of wood fuel. Complaints are general that the growing scarcity of fuel is checking the cultivation of sugar-cane, but economy is impossible without a complete change in the present fashion of manufacture, which can only be expected to yield very gradually to the pressure of circumstances.

VI.—CATTLE BREEDING AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

27. The year saw the establishment of a Civil Veterinary Department in the person of Veterinary Captain F. J Short, who was posted to the Provinces in October 1892. As yet there is but little to report, and the subject which received most consideration during the year was the system on which he was to distribute his attention between these Provinces and the Berars. Horse-breeding for military purposes is unimportant here and is likely to remain so, though there seems to be some chance of success with pony-breeding in the Northern districts. The results so far obtained from the Government stallions which are maintained at Saugor, Damoh and Narsinghpur have been very disappointing, the net gain in three years being (as stated by me in my last report) between 30 and 40 foals, which cost the Government about Rs. 50 apiece. The usual comparative statement is given below:—

Quarter ending	Number of mares served								
	1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Saugor.	Damoh.	Narsinghpur.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Narsinghpur.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Narsinghpur.
December, 31st ..	5	7	5	3	1	2	1	2	5
March, 31st ...	5	3	4	6	4	2	6	3	3
June, 30th ...	5	2	8	6	2	7	7	9	5
September, 30th ...	6	2	4	4	1	3	6	2	1
Total ...	21	14	21	19	8	14	20	16	14

The results are not very encouraging, considering that each stallion should serve about 40 mares per annum. Breeders no doubt hold back owing to the small proportion of servings which prove successful. One result of Veterinary Captain Short's inspections has been that the syces have been sent to Babugarh for training. Veterinary Captain Short is now touring in these districts in order to ascertain what scope there is for any extension or improvement of horse-breeding, what stamp of stallions are required, and whether there is any reasonable expectations that the people will use them if provided.

Nothing has, as yet, been done in the way of *mule-breeding. The question is one to which the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department is now giving his attention.

28. The Veterinary dispensaries at Nagpur and Raipur are under the District Officers and the functions of the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department are limited to inspection. The extent to which the dispensaries have been used is shown by the following figures:—

District.	Number of cases treated.				Average daily attendance.	Amount realized in fees.
	Horned cattle.	Horses.	Other animals.	Total.		
Nagpur ...	286	206	257	749	11.62	Rs. a. p. 231 4 6
Raipur ...	665	292	218	1,175	11.11	Nil.

The number of cases treated at Nagpur was very nearly the same as in the year preceding, but the amount paid as fees more than quadrupled. The Raipur dispensary shows a much larger attendance. Both institutions are stated by the Divisional Commissioners to be gaining in popularity. Arrangements have been made to free the Veterinary Inspectors in charge for occasional tours by entertaining assistants, an ex-regimental farrier at Nagpur and a *salutri* at Raipur. But the expediency of entrusting the dispensaries to inferior skill is very doubtful, and I should be glad to see additional Inspectors entertained. The Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department can of course do but little without some subordinate executive assistance, and though it is desirable in these Provinces to proceed very slowly, the entertainment of a certain number of trained Veterinary subordinates is a necessary consequence of his appointment.

29. Glanders broke out in the stables of a native gentleman of Nagpur and at the instance of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, the Glanders and Farcy Act was extended to the Municipal area. The disease, however, disappeared without the need of compulsory slaughter.

30. Veterinary Captain Short reports that numerous cattle died from disease in the Seoni and Bhandara districts, where apparently rinderpest, anthrax and foot and mouth disease were simultaneously prevalent. The number of deaths reported was however under 1,000. The mortality was apparently much severer than this in the Chhattisgarh country, where in one tract (part of Sambalpur) 20 per cent. of the cattle are reported to have died. Pleurc-pneumonia seems to have broken out here in addition to rinderpest. But it does not appear that the losses materially interfered with agriculture. Chhattisgarh villages are crowded with cattle of the most miserable description and heavy losses from epidemics are not unusual, and not altogether unfortunate. An outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the Nerbudda Valley and in part of the Nagpur district was of minor importance. The Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara states that some malguzars made use of the prescriptions given in the pamphlet of instructions which was issued broadcast some years ago. This is the first intimation I have received of the instructions finding any appreciation whatever.

There is as yet no progress to *report in the direction of systematic enquiry into the nature of local cattle disease.

VII.—AGRICULTURAL AND FISCAL STATISTICS.

31. The agricultural returns required by the Government of India were, as usual, prepared in my office.

The figures are annually gaining in value, save in regard to Government Forest areas, regarding which there is still much uncertainty and confusion.

VIII.—TRADE AND TRADE STATISTICS.

32. Road traffic was no where registered and the statistics issued were confined to Rail-borne traffic. There is very little long distance road traffic in the Provinces.

IX.—MUSEUMS.

33. No additions of importance were made to the collections of the Nagpur Museum during the year. The Museum was visited by 2,26,078 persons, of whom 1,01,592 were men, 79,701 women and 44,785 children. The numbers are smaller than those of the preceding year.

Further additions of Northern Indian art-ware were made to the Raipur Museum collections, which now include a very typical set of specimens. The

* Government of India's Circular No. 27-133, dated the 4th July 1893.

Museum was visited by 1,28,500 persons against 1,37,758 in the previous year. The falling off is ascribed not to any decline in the popularity of the Museum, but to the misconduct of the chowkidar who saved himself trouble by keeping the Museum closed when it should have been open.

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

GENERAL.

34. Practical action has been taken during the year to encourage the production of Tassar silk on the lines mentioned in last year's report. In the Chanda, Bhandara, Raipur and Sambalpur districts plots of *saj* jungle have been selected for the growth of the Tassar worm, the trees to be pollarded in a definite rotation. The areas selected in Chanda cover 2,024 acres, but in the other districts are very much smaller, and I am in correspondence with the object of enlarging them if possible.

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 Rainfall 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.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Saugor	1892-93	1·87	21·49	12·71	36·07	41
	Average of 25 years preceding	5·95	16·40	13·03	35·38	45
Damoh	1892-93	3·00	23·66	12·75	39·41	35
	Average of 25 years preceding	5·13	18·77	13·18	37·08	39
Jubbulpore	1892-93	4·47	21·38	16·41	42·26	50
	Average of 25 years preceding	9·09	19·60	14·72	43·41	56
Mandla	1892-93	4·52	19·41	20·88	44·81	55
	Average of 25 years preceding	11·00	16·16	13·40	40·56	54
Seoni	1892-93	7·61	17·24	12·69	37·54	48
	Average of 25 years preceding	11·08	16·24	12·71	40·03	54
Narsinghpur	1892-93	3·76	20·52	18·96	43·24	44
	Average of 25 years preceding	10·33	15·21	14·57	40·11	47
Hoshangabad	1892-93	5·62	23·38	11·95	40·95	39
	Average of 25 years preceding	8·08	15·82	15·42	39·32	47
Nimar	1892-93	2·64	8·89	14·22	25·75	36
	Average of 25 years preceding	7·26	8·89	8·12	24·27	33
Betul	1892-93	5·70	12·32	10·24	28·26	46
	Average of 25 years preceding	8·92	14·17	11·68	34·77	41
Chhindwara	1892-93	2·95	15·03	14·91	32·89	38
	Average of 25 years preceding	10·30	11·10	7·41	28·81	38
Wardha	1892-93	4·36	11·59	8·94	24·89	37
	Average of 25 years preceding	8·03	12·37	7·43	27·83	25
Nagpur	1892-93	6·17	13·46	8·57	28·20	44
	Average of 25 years preceding	10·10	13·20	8·43	31·73	38
Chanda	1892-93	5·82	13·83	14·01	33·66	41
	Average of 25 years preceding	8·86	16·81	13·04	38·71	38
Bhandara	1892-93	9·75	15·63	17·13	42·51	47
	Average of 25 years preceding	11·15	16·45	12·91	40·51	50
Balaghat	1892-93	3·15	29·15	10·99	43·29	44
	Average of 25 years preceding	13·61	19·01	14·62	47·24	60
Raipur	1892-93	7·12	22·33	9·40	38·85	41
	Average of 25 years preceding	11·82	14·36	13·27	39·45	49
Bilaspur	1892-93	4·98	26·72	8·64	40·34	38
	Average of 25 years preceding	9·18	13·00	10·41	32·59	45
Sambalpur	1892-93	13·77	41·83	5·70	61·30	43
	Average of 25 years preceding	8·53	16·71	15·17	40·41	54

tral Provinces during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1893.

Late monsoon.					Cold weather.					Hot weather.				
Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months.	Decem-ber.	January.	Febru-ary.	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
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
11.09 7.58	.05 1.27	....25	11.14 9.10	14 7	.08 .62	2.56 .61	.80 .19	3.44 1.42	6 ...	2.00 .22	.05 .15	3.08 .29	5.13 .66	55.78 46.56
8.66 9.83	... 1.97	....14	8.66 11.94	11 9	....53	1.40 .36	2.17 .20	3.57 1.09	7 ...	1.30 .27	.09 .24	.42 .32	1.81 .83	53.45 15.94
9.13 10.57	1.77 1.45	....33	10.90 12.35	18 6	....99	2.68 .57	.93 .20	3.61 1.76	4 ...	1.94 .49	.35 .26	2.44 .49	4.73 1.24	61.50 58.76
9.76 6.02	1.83 1.81	....34	11.59 7.67	17 10	....33	2.28 .50	.76 .49	3.04 1.32	9 ...	2.38 1.01	.08 .46	1.94 .61	4.40 2.08	63.84 51.63
8.70 8.92	5.73 1.73	.05 .45	14.48 11.10	13 13	....58	3.84 .51	.19 1.01	4.03 2.10	7 ...	3.34 .54	.13 .42	1.73 .55	5.20 1.51	61.25 54.74
12.83 8.87	1.76 1.81	....31	14.59 10.49	18 10	....37	1.79 .46	.85 .43	2.64 1.26	4 ...	1.76 .35	.16 .11	.79 .32	2.71 .78	63.18 52.64
10.15 8.94	.99 1.55	.34 .27	11.48 10.76	22 9	.20 .54	1.01 .29	.34 .15	1.55 .98	4 ...	1.48 .11	.21 .10	5.72 .36	7.41 .57	61.39 51.63
14.10 5.70	1.72 1.10	.44 .25	16.26 7.05	17 8	.09 .38	2.04 .31	....32	2.13 1.01	4...	.62 .9	.30 .15	.92 .84	1.84 .58	45.98 32.91
13.88 7.21	1.56 2.55	.04 .58	15.48 10.34	21 15	.15 .46	1.61 .50	....21	1.76 1.17	5 ...	2.79 .53	.07 .22	2.20 .39	5.06 1.14	50.56 47.42
9.84 10.92	3.51 2.17	....60	13.35 13.09	21 13	....45	3.65 .79	.14 .38	3.79 1.62	8 ...	2.78 .40	.20 .34	.82 .57	3.80 1.31	53.83 44.83
7.89 8.91	5.02 2.24	....58	12.91 11.73	22 12	....46	1.88 .40	.98 .18	2.86 1.04	4 ...	6.18 .31	....28	.81 .72	6.99 1.81	47.65 41.91
11.54 9.35	3.74 2.21	....45	15.28 12.01	19 16	.03 .42	3.57 .66	.63 .86	4.23 1.44	7 ...	3.26 .37	.09 .28	.81 .48	4.16 1.13	51.87 46.31
17.13 7.36	3.79 1.83	.23 .53	21.15 9.72	23 14	....39	1.29 .33	1.43 .13	2.72 .85	4 ...	14.75 .68	.01 .42	2.05 .62	16.81 1.72	74.34 51.00
15.83 10.21	4.28 1.32	....57	20.11 12.10	22 18	.03 .36	3.61 .63	1.25 .22	4.89 1.21	10 ...	4.87 .57	.03 .94	.62 .64	5.52 2.15	... 65.97
15.23 10.64	2.83 1.40	....42	18.06 12.46	19 14	....31	2.63 .20	.42 .42	3.05 .93	6 ...	2.30 .42	....34	1.81 .66	4.11 1.42	... 62.05
6.18 6.99	3.76 1.84	....37	9.94 9.20	16 12	....30	1.33 .33	1.42 .20	2.75 .83	5 ...	1.98 .70	....56	.10 6.88	2.06 8.14	... 57.62
10.31 8.57	2.85 1.52	.06 .49	13.22 10.58	9 19	....28	1.86 .45	2.10 .28	3.96 1.01	8...	.60 .68	....97	1.41 1.29	2.01 2.94	47.12 ...
10.88 9.93	1.73 1.88	1.23 .37	13.84 12.18	23 27	....23	1.10 .57	2.38 .31	3.48 1.11	7 ...	3.22 .77	1.55 .29	3.31 1.36	8.08 2.42	... 56.12

STATEMENT B.—Showing the character of the Season in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1893.

[Outturn in annas per rupee, taking 16 annas to represent an Average Crop.]

Districts.	KHARIF CROPS.								RABI CROPS.			
	Juar.	Tur.	Rice, broad- onsted.	Rice, trans- planted.	Cotton.	Til.	Kodo and Kutki.	Sugar-cano.	Wheat.	Gram.	Masur.	Linseed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saugor ...	12	7	14	12	12	14	14	16	11	10	11	9
Damoh ...	7	9	13	14	6	6	9	12	8	7	7	7
Jubbulpore ...	15	12	16	16	14	13	16	16	8	8	12	6
Mandla ...	12	7	13	...	...	14	13	...	6	10	7	3
Soni ...	8	10	16	6	10	12	12	16	6	6	8	16
Narsinghpur ...	10	8	12	8	12	10	10	12	12	12	12	9
Hoshangabad ...	11	12	12	10	11	10 ⁺	12	12	12	14	13	14
Nimar ...	8	11	13	...	9	10	10	16	16	16	14	16
Betul ...	11	12	10	...	10	10	12	11	8	6	5	6
Chhindwara ...	13	13	13	...	13	12	8	12	10	8	9	15
Wardha ...	12	12	12	...	14	8	8	8	8	8	4	10
Nagpur ...	12	14	15	16	14	11	13	12	10	12	12	14
Chanda ...	8	4	12	12	12	5	7	8	8	4	4	5
Bhandara ...	10	8	8	12	...	12	12	12	6	2	8	10
Balaghat ...	8	9	12	13	...	14	13	14	3	4	4	8
Raipur ...	12	8	14	14	14	16	14	12	10	12	12	12
Bilaspur ...	...	5	15	...	8	9	11	12	9	9	9	12
Sambalpur ...	...	...	12	14	8	14	10	8	12	12	12	8

STATEMENT C-(1).—Showing the Progress of Cultivation in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1893.

(1)—Details of Area.

Districts.	Area included in Holdings.				Total area included in holdings (occupied area) 3 and 4.	Area not included in Holdings.								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.	Grand Total of area, 5 plus 12.	
	Under crop.	Not cropped within year.	Total 1 and 2.												5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor	1,001,299	84,722	1,086,021	136,048	1,222,069	923	218,185	441,306	46,635	74,364	38,295	819,703	2,041,777	15,735
Dainoh	529,463	88,808	618,271	105,206	721,567	304	161,517	157,182	40,255	173,227	16,836	540,321	1,270,888	15,536
Jubbulpore	1,070,204	298,109	1,368,313	(a) 63,394	1,431,707	(a) 1,161	(a) 136,565	(a) 341,665	(b) 72,088	(b) 256,964	(b) 33,802	849,195	2,280,908	101,601
Mandla	531,948	65,033	597,001	(c) 52,948	649,949	(c) 717	(c) 70,837	(c) 520,281	(d) 37,450	(d) 172,360	(d) 14,355	816,060	(e) 1,466,009	32,793
Seoni	720,533	136,456	856,989	89,117	905,156	864	284,458	226,001	50,483	65,603	20,588	647,997	1,553,153	31,008
Total Jubbulpore Division	3,862,497	671,238	4,533,735	396,713	4,930,448	3,909	871,622	1,680,435	253,861	742,518	123,876	3,632,281	8,612,729	196,672
Narsinghpur	631,180	44,154	675,334	51,704	727,038	996	125,733	145,667	34,108	43,718	17,880	368,102	1,095,140	22,950
Hoshangabad	1,063,243	50,113	1,113,356	205,097	1,318,453	56	254,787	146,736	73,935	54,101	41,243	570,853	1,893,311	10,018
Nimar	496,149	30,872	527,021	(f) 102,385	629,356	(f) 208	(f) 148,124	(f) 152,075	(g) 33,124	(g) 59,908	(g) 21,160	414,687	1,044,043	26,219
Betul	(h) 701,463	159,980	861,443	224,742	1,086,185	23	17,421	87,035	34,812	446,552	21,419	607,263	1,693,443	12,399
Chhindwara	714,681	112,551	827,232	41,975	863,207	198	149,557	200,416	55,585	156,797	19,842	583,395	1,457,602	4,349
Total Nerbudda Division	3,606,716	597,670	4,004,386	625,853	4,630,239	1,481	695,622	737,929	231,504	761,165	121,544	2,549,305	7,179,514	80,934
Wardha	950,748	87,908	1,038,656	100,313	1,139,059	92	39,705	87,864	35,257	92,018	27,597	282,533	1,421,592	5,633
Nagpur	1,276,421	59,106	1,335,527	235,966	1,570,893	1,135	138,804	179,227	60,859	123,479	45,581	640,085	2,119,978	9,757
Chanda	642,483	82,333	724,816	160,774	885,543	2,974	470,505	176,876	143,227	24,869	20,119	846,464	1,732,107	48,233
Bhandara (i) { Khalsa	583,750	57,463	641,213	75,765	716,973	1,318	226,713	154,936	72,059	40,779	28,288	524,123	1,241,096	99,683
{ Zamindari	557,573	23,010	580,583	20,687	601,270	232	301,194	178,279	34,620	108,900	21,782	645,007	946,277	81,832
Balghat { Khalsa	310,593	36,262	346,855	5,537	352,392	500	103,234	197,395	26,285	37,303	17,197	382,414	764,509	40,857
{ Zamindari	104,966	7,089	112,055	2,622	114,677	89	43,020	18,773	8,897	24,623	5,671	101,073	215,750	38,929
Total Nagpur Division	4,152,040	353,906	4,505,946	604,664	5,110,610	5,740	1,323,175	992,880	381,204	452,471	175,229	3,330,699	8,441,300	374,935
Raipur (j) { Khalsa	2,207,226	227,213	2,434,439	31,189	2,465,628	408	181,573	506,403	144,901	35,888	45,909	1,005,232	3,470,860	602,594
{ Zamindari	256,780	32,420	289,200	4,085	293,285	202	47,534	97,290	15,443	12,079	6,623	179,170	472,455	28,591
Bilaspur { Khalsa	1,294,471	111,982	1,406,453	10,763	1,417,221	850	98,543	393,250	72,676	10,198	25,826	601,343	2,018,564	318,419
{ Zamindari	133,298	19,242	152,540	999	153,539	512	8,065	26,673	4,708	1,384	4,946	47,238	200,777	35,943
Sambalpur	626,084	126,816	752,900	38,908	791,808	2,287	90,666	241,353	50,543	15,684	26,602	427,135	1,218,943	6,523
Total Chhattisgarh Division	4,517,859	517,673	5,035,532	85,949	5,121,481	4,379	427,801	1,355,029	288,270	75,233	109,906	2,260,118	7,381,599	992,073
GRAND TOTAL	16,139,112	1,940,487	18,079,599	1,713,179	19,792,778	15,569	3,317,720	4,772,273	1,154,899	2,031,387	530,555	11,822,403	31,615,181	1,644,614

(a).—The figures in the Agricultural Series are wrong.

(b).— Do. do.
 (c).— Do. do.
 (d).— Do. do.
 (e).— Do. do.
 (f).— Do. do.
 (g).— Do. do.
 (h).— Do. do.

(i).—In the Agricultural Series, submitted to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, an excess area of 1,088 acres was wrongly, through a misunderstanding, shown in column No. 2 of A-2 of the Agricultural Series (not available for cultivation), instead of adding it to the area entered in column No. 3 of A-2. This area has now been excluded from ryotwari area, given in column No. 2 of A-2, and included in that of column No. 3 of A-2. By so doing, the total area of both the columns comes to 502,784 and 329,221 acres, respectively. On the other hand, the area now given in columns 9, 10 and 11 of the Statement C-1 were omitted from the column, and were included in column 8 of the statement. The total of columns 9, 10 and 11 thus comes to 502,784 acres, and that of columns 4, 6, 7 and 8 comes to 329,221 acres, which agree with those given in column No. 2 of A-2 and No. 3 of A-2 of the Agricultural Series.

(j).—Discrepancies from the figures shown in the Agricultural Series are due to the fact of the District being under survey, and the latest figures not being available.

(k).—The figures given in this statement are correct.

The difference between these figures and those shown in the Agricultural Series is due to the fact that at the time the Agricultural Series were prepared, the area of certain zamindari villages, which has been surveyed were not taken into account. The calculated areas were embodied in the Statements appended to the Revenue Report.

STATEMENT—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.					
Sangor	5,335	478	2,066	7,879	2,093	1,535	85	52,522	125,196
Damoh	1,528	844	589	2,961	474	541	81	43,328	84,837
Jubbulpore	(a) 2,648	...	...	(a) 2,648	849	678	13	70,866	163,721
Mandla	340	560	296	1,196	336	4	205	40,946	81,972
Seoni	1,015	21,920	1,444	24,379	651	207	461	84,200	51,438
Total Jubbulpore Division	10,866	23,302	4,395	88,563	4,403	2,905	705	247,982	511,164
Narsinghpur	1,736	...	497	2,233	451	277	...	28,514	79,400
Hoshangabad	2,450	...	692	8,142	434	469	...	46,202	184,808
Nitmar	13,282	257	1,088	14,627	1,961	1,067	1	22,079	78,141
Betul	(b) 11,800	...	692	12,492	4,140	1,264	...	44,735	95,970
Chhindwara	7,560	20	190	7,770	3,287	527	12	...	...
Total Nerbudda Division	36,828	277	3,159	40,264	10,273	3,404	13	141,530	498,319
Wardha	2,855	81	34	2,920	450	626	3	40,809	99,798
Nagpur	10,594	12,548	...	23,142	3,493	773	665	67,281	184,562
Chanda	(c) 8,192	(d) 134,401	5,719	148,312	1,792	208	5,123	65,229	135,690
Bhandara (e)	4,800	145,650	1,223	151,233	917	184	3,030	47,561	100,984
Balaghat	400	90,875	56	91,331	136	41	1,270	22,148	55,889
	13,085	70,899	...	83,484	2,393	308	1,899	86,500	73,298
Balaghat	5,045	13,579	...	18,624	775	60	505	9,647	19,415
Total Nagpur Division	44,631	467,483	7,032	519,046	9,866	2,253	12,495	298,855	619,642
Raipur (f)	3,716	13,791	4,456	21,963	5,708	296	1,759	149,853	422,920
Bilaspur	721	95	85	851	351	11	53	14,041	42,887
	603	24,467	710	25,780	1,221	131	5,415	91,158	263,817
Sambalpur	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	8,100	7,875
Sambalpur	1,058	21,880	243	23,181	3,227	37	5,882	75,072	146,143
Total Chhattisgarh Division	6,099	60,233	5,444	71,776	10,508	475	12,609	337,724	853,150
GRAND TOTAL	98,324	551,295	20,030	669,649	35,050	9,997	25,912	1,025,591	2,452,275

(a).—The figures in the Agricultural Series are wrong.
 (b).—The area of 11,800 acres, shown irrigated from wells, as given in column 2 of Statement C (2), is correct. The difference of 1,059 acres with No. 6 (d)—wells of A-2—is due to the wrong entry of 1,000 acres instead of 1 acre against ryotwari area.
 (c).—The difference of 30 acres between the area of wells, shown in column 2 of Statement C (2) and column 6 (d) of Statement A-2 of the Agricultural Series, is due to the fact that the area shown in the former includes the area double-cropped; while that shown in the latter includes the area cropped only once.
 (d).—Similar is the cause of difference of 154 acres between the area covered by tanks, shown in column 3 of Statement C (2) and column 6 (c) of A. 2.
 (e).—Discrepancies from the figures shown in the Agricultural Series are due to the fact of the District being under survey, and the latest figures not being thus available.
 (f).—See Note (f) in Statement C (1).

STATEMENT D.—Showing the area under each of the principal crops in each District

(1).—Crops grown in the Kharif (or Sehari) Season,

Districts.	Rice transplanted.		Rice broadcasted.		Juari.		Juari-arhar (tur).	Kodo and kutki.	Arhar (tur).	Urad, mung and moth.	Cotton.	Cotton-arhar (tur).	Til.	Castor.
	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.	Acres.
Saugor ...	54	762	76	24,686	42,563	16,371	68,303	1,136	4,024	6,384	11,535	49,165	73	
Damoh (a) ...	58	30	323	71,525	22,235	6,261	48,390	283	3,090	4,186	2,184	17,646	61	
Jubbulpore ...	...	2,623	...	195,049	10,653	6,449	144,808	1,244	11,192	1,937	14,060	37,031	431
Mandla ...	...	...	...	79,744	5	(b)443	(b)188,363	...	(b)1,102	...	...	18,218	16
Seoni ...	22,687	65,798	...	13,195	9,334	5,006	134,878	2,936	4,007	2,682	3,559	16,362	666	
Total Jubbulpore Division..	22,799	69,213	389	384,199	84,790	34,532	584,802	5,599	23,415	15,189	31,337	139,425	1,216	
Narsinghpur ...	...	462	...	32,894	7,080	26,335	68,990	1,601	1,581	6,526	35,344	20,149	615
Hoshangabad ..	...	260	2	18,024	5,558	31,124	79,933	1,338	1,337	3,664	15,661	49,532	457
Nimar ...	...	...	25	11,726	(c)169,590	(c)1,445	(f)5,685	(f)40,199	(f)26,970	78,663	9,83	(e-a)48,445	49
Betul (i) ...	...	...	...	11,745	27,084	21,723	202,022	7,058	9,663	1,973	2,962	19,916	5,289
Chhindwara ...	...	502	...	8,649	73,057	92,670	84,895	9,062	2,966	14,478	33,042	7,893	5,531
Total Nerbudda Division ...	...	1,224	27	83,038	282,359	173,300	441,525	59,258	42,517	105,304	96,843	145,935	11,941
Wardha ...	...	27	...	5,850	272,227	...	2,417	668	2,882	4,336	255,573	31,455	2,420
Nagpur ...	12,217	14,085	263	4,969	151,432	143,553	4,092	43,827	3,673	36,597	105,239	22,159	3,683	
Chanda ...	135,277	25,910	5,543	26,638	98,871	45,672	(j) 445	(j)9,307	(j)1,249	1,362	12,471	2,904	410	
Bhandara (m) { Khalsa ...	131,521	101,539	12,182	38,786	5,226	51,344	7,960	1,350	30,433	12	11	3,749	2,490	
{ Zamindari. ...	82,441	102,961	6,922	61,855	314	1,071	4,706	210	6,549	...	1	332	676	
Balaghat ... { Khalsa ...	77,838	153,093	2,563	16,175	419	563	30,862	3,371	17,580	6	28	1,130	1,693	
{ Zamindari. ...	14,092	39,176	3,721	16,597	353	2,390	4,842	1,095	21,057	48	199	513	860	
Total Nagpur Division ...	453,386	436,791	31,194	170,920	523,842	244,693	55,333	59,934	83,473	42,361	373,402	62,222	12,237	
Raipur (n) ... { Khalsa ...	...	11	16,412	1,287,202	307	426	100,099	7,735	182,413	3,398	4,709	38,242	19,974
{ Zamindari. ...	27	1,707	294	107,918	401	18,296	43,259	3,990	8,973	5,059	4,430	9,333	2,171	
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa ...	10	57	22,753	797,656	...	107	(o)99,140	615	56,814	4,620	3,596	22,647	22,161	
{ Zamindari. ...	...	...	...	52,666	166	82	(o)27,943	178	6,452	1,498	742	1,830	2,913
Sambalpur ...	2,903	20,148	14,970	462,930	...	...	872	119	53,999	9,919	...	28,262	1,314
Total Chhattisgarh Division	2,940	21,923	54,419	2,707,971	674	18,911	272,213	12,637	308,651	24,494	13,527	100,361	48,593	
GRAND TOTAL ...	479,125	529,151	86,039	3,346,121	896,865	471,436	1,353,573	137,428	458,056	187,348	215,199	446,946	74,017	

(a). The figures in the Agricultural Series are wrong.

(b). Do. do. do.

(c). Do. do. do.

(d). Do. do. do.

(e). Do. do. do.

(e-a). Do. do. do.

(f). Do. do. do.

(g). Do. do. do.

(h). Do. do. do.

(i). The total area of 2,972 acres, now given in columns 13, 19, 20 and 21 of Statement D (1), and 15 and 16 of Statement D (2), is correct. This area was wrongly shown with No. 9 of A-3 (Agricultural Series) instead of being shown with No. 30 of A-3.

(j). Miscellaneous classification of crops in Statement D (1) and D (2) and A-3 is the cause of difference.

(k). The difference of 1,035 acres between the area shown in columns 13, 19, 20 and 21 of Statement D (1), and 15 and 16 of Statement D (2) and against No. 29 of A-3, is due to the fact that the area shown in Statements D (1) and D (2) includes the area covered by groves; while in the Statement A-3, the area covered by groves was not shown against No. 29 (orchards and garden produce), but was shown against No. 9 (other food-grains, including pulses).

of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1893.

including permanent orchards and groves.

San (hemp).	Sugar-cane.		Groves and orchards.		Garden crops.		Miscellaneous food crops.		Miscellaneous non-food crops.		Total.		Remarks.
	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
2,145	1,482	435	127	1,693	538	555	303	26,035	...	91,786	2,580	347,653	
480	471	52	24	215	234	123	158	5,653	3	23,432	1,271	205,846	
1,921	851	...	...	10,261	...	534	...	53,601	...	16,537	851	508,891	
839	...	...	...	...	...	(o) 6	...	(b) 72,939	...	...	...	361,175	
2,829	788	...	...	336	18	152	...	41,604	...	5,831	23,493	309,176	
7,714	3,592	487	151	12,505	790	1,370	461	199,832	3	137,586	28,195	1,732,241	
1,898	941	540	(d) 66	(d) 2,058	(d) ...	(d) 405	(d) ...	(d) 17,643	...	29,723	1,007	253,839	
1,261	216	338	28	496	336	2,033	218	12,832	21	57,395	821	231,243	
1,610	...	39	319	486	1,097	40	(g) 27	(g) 41,607	(h) 725	(h) 16,096	2,193	452,477	
693	10,446	...	407	78	...	1,235	...	65,960	...	50,324	10,853	427,725	
2,146	3,611	...	31	37	20	2,160	7	105,109	5	2,110	3,674	444,307	
7,603	15,214	917	831	3,155	1,453	5,873	252	243,151	751	155,648	18,548	1,859,591	
1,653	169	...	129	1,171	298	1,194	324	9,012	40	10,281	960	601,146	
1,649	490	...	2,708	1,136	2,442	6,352	398	2,225	16	16,642	18,533	561,388	
413	3,471	...	(k) 104	(k) 731	47	219	(l) 546	(l) 3,061	...	5,842	144,988	235,555	
676	4,412	...	57	132	103	234	484	6,535	67	11,577	148,826	262,119	
23	1,042	...	63	...	23	...	20	6,078	...	45	90,511	184,921	
144	1,628	9	37	155	70	557	37	23,823	1	2,063	82,174	251,671	
136	303	39	...	43	12	109	3	2,823	...	432	18,131	90,717	
4,694	11,515	48	3,093	3,373	2,955	8,665	1,812	53,557	123	46,882	504,123	2,187,517	
407	1,070	...	54	8,769	57	2,324	663	167,172	...	7,411	18,256	1,831,499	
415	101	31	16	300	...	601	115	8,414	...	510	543	215,858	
480	1,585	1,868	27	938	66	1,464	(p) 66	(p) 5,046	...	371	24,507	1,017,580	
104	...	1,983	...	59	...	86	...	7	...	...	...	96,739	
124	3,254	...	...	(q) 481	(q) 174	(q) 254	(r) 184	(r) 16,846	...	1,108	21,485	596,006	
1,630	6,010	3,882	97	17,547	297	4,679	1,028	197,435	...	9,400	64,791	3,757,682	
21,541	36,331	5,334	4,197	29,580	5,535	20,537	3,553	694,025	877	349,516	615,657	9,537,031	

- (l). The figures in the Agricultural Series are wrong.
(m). Discrepancies from the figures shown in the Agricultural Series are due to the fact of the district being under survey, and the latest figures not being available.
(n). See foot-note (j) in Statement C. (1).
(o). 696 and 176 acres on account of Saonkukur have been included.
(p). Includes 4 and 421 acres on account of macca (maize) and 2 on account of bajra.
(q). The totals of columns 18, 19, 20 and 21 of Statement D (1) and columns 15 and 16 of Statement D (2) do not agree with that of No. 29 (orchards and garden produce) of A-3, as the latter comprises columns 13, 19, 20 and 21 of Statement D (1), and is exclusive of columns 15 and 16 of Statement D (2), which has been included in No. 30 (miscellaneous food crops) of A-3.
(r). The totals of columns 22 and 23 of Statement D (1) and 17 and 18 of Statement D (2) do not tally with that of No. 30 (miscellaneous food crops) of A-3, as the latter consists of miscellaneous food crops of columns 22 and 23 of Statement D (1) and 17 and 18 of Statement D (2), and of the areas under kodo, gulji and orchards of columns 8, 13 and 19 of Statement D (1).

District.	Wheat, pissi.	Wheat other kinds.	Wheat, gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Masur.	Tiuri lakh.	Linseed.	Linseed gram.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	409,971	116,454	33,912	44,400	2,757	13,951	2,172	29,424	7,779
Damoh (A) ...	142,980	75,783	52,229	19,169	375	8,753	1,494	24,482	7,960
Jubbulpore ...	(b) 156,524	(b) 97,996	(b) 210,794	84,187	2,043	30,642	1,595	44,965	13,107
Mandla ...	392	135,311	10,474	37,251	(c) 208	(c) 1,566	...	9,228	1,508
Seoni ...	260,469	25,429	43,568	18,282	2,437	19,828	19,288	28,872	4,745
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	970,336	450,973	350,977	203,289	7,820	74,140	24,549	1,36,971	35,119
Narsinghpur ...	23,385	3,701	210,310	95,803	3,113	31,397	13,565	5,515	8,248
Hoshangabad ...	435,162	108,048	92,501	61,628	2,440	6,881	23,845	20,508	5,500
Nimar ...	...	(e) 39,348	(e) 597	9,531	(f) 2,093	(f) 6,498	(f) 139	4,146	72
Betul (J) ...	95,308	27,955	36,404	52,548	5,037	29,429	18,540	4,450	650
Chhindwara ...	83,240	63,592	40,081	44,315	1,553	10,465	5,063	7,353	4,808
Total Nerbudda Division	637,095	2,42,644	379,893	263,825	14,236	84,670	61,152	41,972	19,276
Wardha ...	12,508	172,818	2,704	13,781	5,644	1,332	14,350	123,656	84
Nagpur ...	207,141	213,143	3,400	35,953	6,777	4,493	45,917	156,444	164
Chanda ...	14,618	63,400	563	20,444	(k) 6,437	(k) 465	(k) 41,863	70,435	...
Bhandara { Khalsa ...	92,080	34,399	108	32,986	2,885	1,255	62,663	29,671	...
(N) ... { Zamindari...	9,813	3,852	249	7,267	618	695	27,416	11,711	...
Balaghat. { Khalsa ...	17,334	9,144	147	10,038	1,649	1,046	98,733	26,982	332
{ Zamindari..	4,358	1,400	117	4,990	1,754	456	10,319	10,381	209
Total Nagpur Division..	357,802	498,156	7,288	125,459	25,764	9,742	241,261	429,280	789
Raipur { Khalsa ...	125,849	74,176	2,592	28,483	80,208	28,261	120,957	452,246	19,762
(O) ... { Zamindari.	7,255	17,993	165	4,409	3,537	1,711	4,660	24,864	...
Bilaspur.. { Khalsa ...	128,575	746	349	13,443	67,052	35,180	83,598	(p) 236,664	707
{ Zamindari.	29,156	...	34	659	18,896	6,421	2,020	(p) 14,650	10
Sambalpur ...	...	(s) 2,360	(s) 12	(t) 2,253	(t) 1,810	448	...	2,346	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	290,835	95,275	3,152	49,252	171,303	72,021	211,233	730,770	20,479
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,256,068	1,287,048	741,310	641,825	219,123	240,573	538,195	1,338,993	75,663

(a) The figures in the Agricultural Series are wrong.

(b) Do. do.

(c) Do. do.

(d) Do. do.

(e) Do. do.

(f) Do. do.

(g) Do. do.

(h) Do. do.

(i) Do. do.

(j) Do. do.

(k) Do. do.

(l) Do. do.

(m) Do. do.

(n) Do. do.

(o) Do. do.

(p) Do. do.

(q) Do. do.

(r) Do. do.

(s) Do. do.

(t) Do. do.

(u) Do. do.

(v) Do. do.

(w) Do. do.

(j) The total area of 2,972 now given in Columns 18, 19, 20 and 21 of Statement D (1) and 15 and 16 of Statement D (2) is correct. This area was wrongly shown with No. 9 of A (3) (Agricultural Series) instead of being shown with No. 30 of A (3) (Miscellaneous food crops).

(k) Vide explanation against (p) in Statement D (1).

(l) Vide explanation against (n) in Statement D (1).

(m) The figures in the Agricultural Series are wrong.

rabi (or Unhari) season.

Tobacco.		Melons.		Garden crops.		Miscellaneous food crops.		Miscellaneous non-food crops.		Total.	
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
9	593	...	...	866	1,343	1,180	2,231	...	359	2,055	664,716
10	276	38	...	489	1,672	470	1,532	...	150	1,007	336,875
...	767	...	...	...	987	1,692	16,873	...	391	1,692	660,871
...	197	...	...	...	...	...	7,430	...	...	...	203,565
1	732	27	...	385	...	470	3,389	...	...	883	427,039
20	2,565	65	...	1,740	4,002	3,812	31,455	...	900	5,637	2,293,096
...	1,169	...	...	(d) 914	(d) 942	(d) 77	(d) 484	...	663	991	298,293
...	2,912	...	...	788	9,427	857	20,413	13	274	1,658	789,539
2	218	...	...	(g) 1,422	(g) 1,304	(h) 599	(h) 1,710	(i) 17	(i) 2	2,040	65,658
...	591	...	...	808	631	466	2,466	...	...	1,274	274,009
21	1,095	...	...	1,466	493	151	12,340	2	12	1,640	274,410
23	5,985	...	...	5,398	12,797	2,150	37,413	32	951	7,603	1,801,909
90	1,457	...	84	560	69	1,083	1,500	30	2,530	1,763	352,517
33	969	...	...	2,748	3,520	514	24,214	4	225	3,299	702,360
127	718	...	...	(l) 1,983	(l) 6,997	(m) 1,193	(m) 60,746	...	20,186	3,303	306,872
75	107	103	50	1,514	2,152	384	11,531	1	579	2,077	270,416
8	31	21	...	465	123	323	1,301	...	78	817	63,156
574	292	...	38	419	339	307	2,065	1	268	1,301	108,407
386	59	...	19	85	208	12	236	10	48	493	34,554
1,293	3,635	124	191	7,774	13,408	3,816	101,595	46	23,914	13,053	1,838,282
207	2,574	70	...	81	910	3,260	19,293	2	1,134	3,620	956,445
71	672	...	...	2	250	229	3,147	...	5	302	68,668
38	1,009	...	...	32	927	82	(q) 2,051	(r) 12	(r) 449	164	570,753
...	100	...	...	...	590	2	(q) 50	...	...	2	72,386
186	285	...	...	(u) 805	(u) 260	(v) 528	(v) 3,789	9	28	1,528	13,591
502	4,640	70	...	920	2,937	4,101	28,330	23	1,616	5,616	1,681,843
1,838	16,823	259	191	15,832	33,144	13,879	198,793	101	27,381	31,909	7,615,130

(a) Discrepancies from the figures shown in the Agricultural Series are due to the fact of the district being under survey, and the latest figures not being thus available.

(o) The figures given in this Statement are correct. The difference between these figures and those shown in the agricultural series is due to the fact that at the time the agricultural series were prepared the areas of certain villages, which had been surveyed were not taken into account. The calculated areas were embodied in the Statements appended to the Revenue Report.

(p) Includes 1,218 and 328 on account of Sarso, and 11,095 and 7 on account of Burree.

(q) Includes 1 and 2 on account of Rajgira (khalsa).

(r) Includes 9 (khalsa) on account of Kusum.

(s) The total of columns 3 and 4 of Statement D (2) does not agree with No. 2 of A (3) of the Agricultural Series because the latter is exclusive of half the area under wheat and gram, the whole of which being very small was included in No. 8 of A (3) (Gram).

(t) The total of columns 4 and 5 of Statement D (2) does not tally with No. 8 of A (3) (gram) because the latter consists of the areas under gram, wheat and peas shown in columns 4, 5 and 6 of Statement D (2).

(u) Vide explanation against foot-note 2 of Statement D (1).

(v) Vide explanation against foot-note 2 of Statement D (1).

STATEMENT E.—Showing the Results of Experimental Harvestings made during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1893, in the case of Wheat, Gram, Linseed, Juari, Cotton and Sugar-cane.

District.	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, ordinary ...	460 (1)	920
	Kabar, 1st class, ordinary M.	850 (1)	680
	Kabar, 1st class, ordinary ...	687 (4)	...	360 (1)	576	...	480
	Kabar, 2nd class, Tagar ...	470 (1)	537
	Mund, 1st class, ordinary M.	350 (2)	680 (1)	813	680
	Mund, 1st class, ordinary ...	730 (9)	1,010 (2)	793	582
	Mund, 1st class, Tagar M....	670 (1)	596
	Mund, 2nd class, M.	553 (8)	773
	Mund, 2nd class, Tagar M....	450 (1)	450
	Mund, 2nd class, ordinary M.	598 (6)	795 (2)	350 (1)	603	691	700
	Mund, 2nd class, ordinary ...	584 (5)	...	415 (2)	569	...	485
	Mund, 2nd class, Tagar	980 (1)	197 (3)	1,307	222
Rayan, ordinary M.	680 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rayan, ordinary ...	591 (12)	560 (3)	220 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	591	687	440	...	...	...	...	...
Rayan, Bandhia M.	710 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh ... Dry.	Mund, 1st class ...	380 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund, 1st class, Tagar ...	230 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund, 2nd class, Tagar ...	173 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachar ...	240 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kabar, 1st class ...	...	480 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960	...	...	...	...	...
	Kabar, 2nd class ...	...	500 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Kabar, 2nd class, Bandhwas..	600 (3)	625 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,733	1,213	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund, 1st class ...	...	280 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund, 1st class, Bandhwas...	470 (6)	350 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	865	700	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund, 2nd class, Tagar ...	455 (11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund, 2nd class, Tagar Ujarba	360 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund, 2nd class, Tagar Bandhwas	910 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mund, 2nd class, Bandhwas...	589 (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	908	...	...	...	...	...	...

Jubbulpore.	Dry.	Domatta	120 (1)	480		
		Domatta, Tagar	392 (5)	738	
		Domatta Tagar, Bandhwas	615 (2)	756	
		Domatta, Bhandwas M.	880 (1)	880	
		Domatta, Bandhwas	410 (1)	820	
		Domatta Jhilan, Dofasli	410 (2)	752
		Domatta Saman, Dofasli	760 (1)	760
		Domatta Saman, Geonda Dofasli	1,080 (1)	1,080
		Sahra, Saman, Dofasli M.	290 (1)	580
		Sahra Tagar, Bandhwas	710 (1)	710
Patarua, Tagar	320 (1)	853		
Mandla.	Dry.	Kabar, 1st class, M.	335 (2)	190 (2)	673	546		
		Kabar, 2nd class, M.	160 (1)	280 (1)	670 (1)	427	560	1,072		
		Mund, 1st class, M.	700 (2)	1,120		
		Mund, 1st class, Tagar	60 (1)	...	260 (1)	480	...	260		
		Mund, 1st class, ordinary	60 (1)	240		
		Mund, 2nd class, ordinary	200 (1)	800		
Mund, 2nd class, Tagar	64 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	Dry.	Kabar, 2nd class, M.	...	1,300 (1)	1,040			
		Morand, 1st class	630 (1)	540 (1)	360 (1)	630	540	360			
		Morand, 2nd class	460 (5)	480 (1)	310 (3)	645	640	310			
		Sahra, 1st class	...	840 (1)	453			
Dry.	Kabar, 1st class	960 (1)	1,182			
		Kabar, 1st class, ordinary	570 (1)	912			
Irrig	Kabar, 1st class, M.	1,480 (1)	1,973			
		Kabar, 2nd class	900 (2)	1,148			
Dry.	Kabar, 2nd class, M.	2,645 (2)	2,645			
		Kabar, 2nd class	870 (2)	1,110			
Dry.	Kabar, 2nd class, ordinary	...	843 (3)	477 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	1,061	831	...	...	...	...
		Mund, 1st class	630 (6)	710 (2)	...	...	490 (1)	...	...	805	946	...	...	...	560
Irrig	Mund, 1st class, Dongar	...	600 (1)	400 (1)	...	...	...	...	800	400	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund, 1st class, ordinary	...	650 (2)	530 (4)	...	...	...	...	800	654	...	...	...	...
Irrig	Mund, 1st class	...	...	140 (1)	...	...	...	777 (3)	...	...	560	...	...	...	1,069
		Mund, 1st class M.	1,100 (1)	1,100			
Irrig	Mund, 1st class, Geonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140
		Mund, 2nd class	776 (3)	378 (6)	363 (3)	...	500 (3)	...	...	936	637	572	...	709	...		
Irrig	Mund, 2nd class, Dongar	...	890 (1)	490 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	1,017	653	...	...	...	...
		Mund, 2nd class, ordinary	...	490 (4)	555 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	760	593	...	...	...	
Irrig	Mund, 2nd class, Geonda, ordinary	...	900 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,309	...	...	...	...	...
		Patarua	720 (1)	556 (12)	180 (1)	...	437 (4)	...	...	720	696	222	...	516	...		
Narsinghpur.	Dry.	Patarua, ordinary	...	410 (2)	440 (1)	...	...	...	...	572	586	...	...	...	...
		Patarua, Dongar	...	...	480 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	698	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur.	Dry.	Patarua, Geonda	...	...	680 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	680	...	...	...	...
		Patarua, Geonda Saman	...	1,040 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT E.—(Continued.)

District.	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 10 annas outturn calculated from experimenting officer's estimates of crops in annas per rupee.								
		Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice (unhusked).		Juar.	Cotton (with seed).	Sugarcane (gurb).	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice (unhusked).		Juar.	Cotton (with seed).	Sugarcane (gurb).	
					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	
Narsingh- pur.— (Conold.)	Dry. { Sahra ... ..	...	380 (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	..	...	...	...	...	...
	(Con- { Sahra, Saman ... ..	...	700 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
	old.) { Sahra Saman, Dhanbi ... ..	...	650 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. { Sahra ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,396 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	
	{ Rithua ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862	
	Dry. { Rithua, Baroni Bari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,503	
	{ Kachbar	1,098 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshaug- abad.	Dry. {	Mar, 1s class	890 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mariar, ordinary	890 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand	840 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, ordinary	673 (39)	836 (5)	370 (3)	...	683 (3)	...	...	...	731	876	418	...	711	...	...	...
		Morand, ordinary M.	706 (3)	...	650 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	988	...	866	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, ordinary, Dhongar.	640 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, Dhongar	601 (9)	625 (2)	560 (2)	...	...	530 (1)	...	...	652	715	560	...	...	706	...	...
		Morand, Jhola	675 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, Baudhia M. ... ..	...	...	...	...	920 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	...	...	...
		Morand, Baudhia ... ..	...	...	...	...	560 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	...	...	...
		Kabar, 1st class	775 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rankar	870 (1)	350 (1)	...	...	1,520 (1)	...	...	...	1,740	466	...	...	1,026	...	...	...
		Rankar, M. ... ..	...	...	...	...	540 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	...	...
		Rankar, Abpashi ... ..	...	...	...	...	560 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...
		Rankar, Geonda ... ..	...	...	...	...	440 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	...	...	...
		Rankar, Geonda, Saman ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,240 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,653	...	...	...
		Rankar, Saman, Emb. ... ..	...	...	...	...	960 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	...	...	...
Rankar, Dhongar	483 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rankar, ordinary	653 (9)	680 (4)	420 (2)	...	540 (1)	570 (1)	...	...	752	728	498	...	617	570	...	...
Rankar, Bhandhia M. ... ..	...	...	...	...	495 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	...	...	...

	Sihar	...	650 (1)	...	...	540 (3)	...	...	...	650	...	...	613	...	...	...
	Sihar M, Emb.	...	...	...	...	1,300 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...
	Sihar Saman Emb.	...	...	...	...	538 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	...	...	...
	Sihar Saman, M, Emb.	...	...	...	...	640 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...
	Sihar Saman, M.	...	...	...	...	1,040 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	...	...	...
	Sihar Jhilan, Emb.	...	...	...	...	840 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	...	...
	Sihar Jhola, M.	...	...	...	...	805 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	...	...	...
	Sihar, Thal	1,210 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,126	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sihar, ordinary	630 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sihar, ordinary Geonda	810 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar ...	Dry. {	Thawar, Sihar M.	...	...	...	...	610 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	813	...	...
		Mal, 1st class	...	...	...	...	440 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	...	...
		Mal, 2nd class	...	...	...	...	...	270 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...
		Mal, 2nd class M.	...	...	...	...	620 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	826	...	...
	Irrig.	Mal, 2nd class M.	980 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry.	Mal, 3rd class M.	...	...	...	...	1,260 (1)	...	...	980	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,680	...	...	...
Betul ...	Dry. {	Kali, 2nd class	550 (1)	665 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	733	963	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 1st class	780 (1)	...	...	...	520 (1)	...	...	734	...	...	...	594	...	...
	Irrig. {	Morand, 1st class M.	...	...	...	...	...	2,400 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
		Morand, 2nd class M.	...	...	...	...	...	1,450 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900
		Morand, 2nd class M.	440 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	826	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 2nd class M.	100 (1)	680 (1)	...	...	445 (2)	...	...	800	1,360	...	...	849	...	...
	Dry. {	Sahra, Geonda M.	...	760 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari	...	...	...	...	710 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	...	...
		Bardi	...	...	...	...	420 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	...
Chhindwara.	Dry. {	Kali, 2nd class, ordinary	360 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 1st class, ordinary	270 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 1st class, ordinary M.	326 (22)	...	296 (3)	...	...	...	...	605	...	356	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 1st class	240 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 1st class, Tagar	260 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	562	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 1st class, Bandhia...	950 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,520	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 1st class, Stony Up-land.	310 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. {	Morand, 1st class M.	520 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	693	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 1st class, ordinary	260 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	693	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 2nd class	250 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 2nd class, ordinary	300 (20)	...	100 (1)	...	...	...	...	553	...	400	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 2nd class, Tagar	230 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. {	Morand, 2nd class, Tagar Geonda.	230 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 2nd class	...	670 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	893	...	...	...	...	...
		Sahra	223 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sahra, ordinary M.	100 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig.	Sahra, ordinary M.	130 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. {	Mutbarra, ordinary	75 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mutbarra	...	500 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...

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

District.	Year.	Wheat.				Rice common.				Juar.			
		August 15th, 1892.	November 15th, 1892.	February 15th, 1893.	May 15th, 1893.	August 15th, 1892.	November 15th, 1892.	February 15th, 1893.	May 15th, 1893.	August 15th, 1892.	November 15th, 1892.	February 15th, 1893.	May 15th, 1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sauger ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	11-77 12-36	12-70 11-76	12-70 12-36	13-73 12-36	9-70 8-42	9-70 9-79	9-70 10-94	9-07 9-79	... ...	... 14-33	16-56 13-71	16-56 15-0
Damoh ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	17-15 17-15	17-15 16-0	17-15 14-28	16-10 17-15	11-44 13-70	12-63 13-70	12-63 12-63	12-0 12-63	... ...	... ...	20-0 18-0	......
Jubbulpore ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	13-0 12-75	13-0 12-50	13-75 12-75	13-25 13-0	11-0 14-25	12-50 15-0	13-50 12-75	13-25 13-0	17-0 13-25	18-0 16-0	21-0 16-50	19-25 17-0
Mandla ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	16-0 18-0	16-0 17-0	16-0 15-0	16-0 18-0	12-0 13-0	12-0 13-0	16-0 16-0	12-0 13-0	... ...	... ...	... 19-0	......
Seoni ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	13-57 16-0	13-57 13-57	13-57 13-30	16-59 13-57	11-48 13-57	11-48 13-57	11-48 13-57	11-48 13-57	......	......	......	......
Narsinghpur...	1892-93. 1891-92.	12-80 12-37	10-66 12-37	12-80 12-0	14-0 12-37	9-13 10-35	9-13 10-35	9-13 10-35	9-13 10-35	......	......	......	......
Hoshangabad..	1892-93. 1891-92.	12-61 13-38	14-23 10-30	14-23 12-23	15-22 12-98	10-40 10-03	10-40 10-03	10-40 9-40	10-92 10-40	14-92 16-12	16-80 14-40	16-80 15-46	15-96 15-50
Nimar	1892-93. 1891-92.	12-80 12-19	13-47 11-13	12-80 11-13	14-22 12-80	10-55 11-93	11-83 11-93	11-83 10-55	11-93 10-55	19-08 22-54	22-54 20-06	20-66 19-08	20-66 19-03
Betul ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	12-0 13-50	13-03 11-80	13-93 12-34	17-28 13-09	9-0 9-0	9-6 9-0	9-60 9-0	9-0 9-0	14-90 19-20	17-28 17-28	17-28 18-78	22-73 16-0
Chhindwara ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	10-13 16-89	10-34 15-20	11-69 12-66	13-82 11-69	8-89 8-88	10-0 10-0	11-43 10-90	10-0 10-0	12-0 20-57	13-09 18-0	16-0 14-40	14-40 14-40
Wardha	1892-93. 1891-92.	13-33 16-0	13-33 11-42	13-33 11-42	13-33 11-42	11-42 10-42	11-42 11-42	10-0 11-42	10-0 11-42	17-14 21-81	17-17 21-81	17-14 20-0	17-14 17-14
Nagpur ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	11-57 15-62	11-87 11-25	11-87 11-87	17-50 12-50	10-62 13-12	11-25 11-25	12-50 11-25	11-87 12-50	16-87 22-50	16-87 21-25	19-37 20-0	18-70 17-50
Chanda ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	12-57 16-15	10-90 12-37	12-57 13-40	14-32 12-57	11-73 13-40	11-72 12-37	14-80 15-12	12-80 11-73	14-84 21-67	16-30 17-85	16-32 18-49	17-49 14-84
Bhandara ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	12-50 17-50	12-50 15-0	11-25 12-50	18-75 12-50	11-25 13-25	12-50 13-25	15-0 13-25	12-50 11-25	......	......	......	......
Balaghat ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	11-81 17-06	11-81 17-06	11-81 11-81	13-12 11-81	16-57 16-57	15-10 19-13	15-10 16-57	15-10 16-57	......	......	......	......
Raipur ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	12-42 16-16	12-90 15-30	13-12 14-18	18-56 14-18	13-68 18-25	13-65 18-25	13-68 13-69	13-68 14-60	......	......	......	......
Bilaspur ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	13-31 19-88	13-31 17-75	13-31 14-44	18-93 14-44	18-0 19-20	16-94 20-09	16-94 19-20	20-09 16-94	......	......	......	......
Sambalpur ...	1892-93. 1891-92.	11-38 16-63	11-38 14-0	11-81 10-50	14-0 12-25	16-63 19-25	14-88 21-88	... 18-38	14-87 18-38	......	......	......	......

important kinds of Agricultural produce, during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1893.

Gram.				Kutki and Kodo.				Linseed.				Cotton, cleaned.			
August 15th, 1892.	November 15th, 1892.	February 15th, 1893.	May 15th, 1893.	August 15th, 1892.	November 15th, 1892.	February 15th, 1893.	May 15th, 1893.	August 15th, 1892.	November 15th, 1892.	February 15th, 1893.	May 15th, 1893.	August 15th, 1892.	November 15th, 1892.	February 15th, 1893.	May 15th, 1893.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
15.45	16.48	16.47	16.47	...	...	...	...	8.87	8.87	7.56	8.87	2.40	2.04	2.40	2.0
13.72	13.01	12.36	15.45	...	...	...	...	10.20	8.87	9.28	9.28	2.35	2.24	2.37	2.40
18.50	16.62	18.50	18.69	...	...	26.0	...	9.62	8.0	8.80	9.12	2.47	...	...	...
20.0	16.0	16.0	17.19	...	...	21.33	...	11.80	9.80	10.50	10.52	2.75	2.75	2.0	2.28
17.50	17.0	17.25	19.0	...	...	...	...	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	2.50	2.50	1.75	1.75
18.75	18.0	18.0	19.0	...	...	...	...	9.50	8.75	9.0	9.0	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.75
24.0	24.0	24.0	19.0	17.0	16.0	18.0	16.0	12.0	12.0	9.50	10.0	2.0	2.0	...	1.75
28.0	26.0	25.0	28.0	19.0	17.0	19.0	18.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	12.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
13.57	12.44	13.57	16.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.57	2.49	2.49	1.50	1.50
19.47	17.92	16.59	16.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49
12.80	16.0	16.0	16.0	...	...	...	...	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
19.0	15.0	15.0	17.60	...	...	...	...	9.80	9.80	8.0	8.0	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
16.61	16.56	18.75	22.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.68	3.33	2.85	1.90	2.0
16.0	13.10	14.40	16.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.67	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.33
17.26	14.21	16.10	18.58	...	...	...	...	10.18	10.18	...	8.29	2.28	2.20	1.78	1.88
14.21	...	...	16.10	...	...	...	...	10.18	9.33	...	10.18	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.66
12.70	12.70	13.50	18.0	11.37	13.93	14.40	14.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.0	13.93	13.93	14.90	12.0	11.37	11.37	11.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.13	11.69	11.69	16.89	11.43	14.55	12.31	16.0	9.14	9.14	8.0	10.66	2.66	2.0	1.60	2.0
19.43	16.89	15.20	13.82	17.77	17.77	16.0	16.0	10.67	10.67	9.14	9.14	2.0	2.0	2.28	2.66
14.55	13.33	11.42	16.0	...	...	...	...	10.0	8.88	8.0	8.0	...	2.52	1.64	2.0
17.14	16.0	14.55	16.0	...	...	...	...	11.11	10.0	10.0	10.0	...	...	2.66	2.66
16.25	12.50	13.75	16.25	...	...	...	...	7.31	7.31	7.87	8.72	2.82	2.50	1.75	2.25
20.0	17.50	16.25	16.25	...	...	...	...	10.12	7.31	9.0	7.31	2.53	2.74	2.75	2.75
13.0	11.70	11.80	9.20	...	...	...	...	8.06	7.30	8.17	8.60	2.20	2.10	1.70	1.70
16.90	11.70	13.0	15.12	...	...	...	...	9.77	9.10	9.20	9.20	2.25	2.10	2.10	2.0
16.0	15.0	13.25	17.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.0	17.50	16.0	17.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.20	13.0	10.80	14.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.60	19.20	16.80	19.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.0	15.93	12.75	18.60	16.81	17.20	15.88	...	8.43	8.43	7.55	...	2.25	2.25	2.25	...
23.37	21.25	21.25	18.60	21.75	21.75	21.0	16.31	11.56	9.73	9.80	8.64	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25
16.75	12.56	12.56	16.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27.16	25.12	17.86	20.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.0	12.0	12.0	13.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
12.75	18.0	17.25	10.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 1893.

(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 8, 9, 10 and 11.
		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.
Sangor	1,222,069	141,898	76,481	17.83	8,805	88,338	21,546 0 0	758	9,348	224 0 0	205,565
Damoh	721,567	90,943	38,487	17.93	2,487	29,602	12,535 6 9	588	4,303	1,574 8 9	103,835
Jubbulpore	1,431,707	154,081	71,300	18.	6,538	52,443	23,339 1 6	3,758	9,954	9 18 0	287,729
Mandla	(a) 649,949	28,505	28,341	8.75	255	3,078	853 0 0	24	51	...	59,975
Seoni	905,153	140,719	66,876	22.93	850	8,130	2,071 14 6	9	206	79 0 0	215,931
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	4,930,448	555,596	281,485	10.08	13,520	131,691	60,945 6 9	5,127	23,862	1,987 0 9	902,534
Narsinghpur	727,038	85,004	84,825	16.	855	17,522	8,108 10 4	79	1,425	905 4 0	138,276
Hoshangabad	1,318,453	205,495	83,676	21.93	488	16,001	5,047 8 7	207	8,554	0 12 0	807,520
Nimar	629,856	49,120	11,582	9.65	11,095	176,162	114,641 0 0	1,235	22,951	16,744 0 0	269,815
Betul	1,086,185	54,698	83,038	12.68	232	7,197	3,585 0 0	84	3,149	944 0 0	148,076
Chhindwara	869,207	121,704	52,578	20.05	497	7,581	2,556 2 1	20	838	68 8 0	182,201
Total Nerbudda Division ...	4,630,239	516,021	265,194	16.87	13,167	223,468	133,938 5 0	1,025	31,416	18,082 8 0	1,036,094
Wardha	1,139,059	187,097	67,935	18.	3,769	52,127	44,613 15 8	531	7,913	84 11 0	265,072
Nagpur	1,570,893	185,413	47,216	14.81	1,0431	100,882	1,20,960 12 8	1,151	16,277	...	349,868
Chanda	885,643	79,700	23,665	8.0	4,257	72,896	32,482 0 0	838	18,731	16,786 0 0	194,902
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	716,973	185,034	26,899	22.59	2,878	53,763	42,554 0 0	142	1,077	129 0 0	216,778
... { Zamindari	801,270	48,671	14,305	20.90	282	9,468	5,027 0 0	2	11	...	72,455
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	382,095	119,475	11,296	9.80	681	11,250	5,901 4 11	...	...	...	142,071
... { Zamindari	114,677	21,855	2,787	21.48	47	1,291	342 8 0	...	...	...	25,933
Total Nagpur Division ...	5,110,609	727,245	194,133	17.03	22,345	301,727	2,51,881 9 1	2,659	44,009	16,809 11 0	1,267,114
Baipur ... { Khalsa	2,465,628	300,390	141,871	20.	2,505	9,694	3,812 5 5	35	626	869 5 2	512,781
... { Zamindari	293,285	43,726	9,645	18.	79	635	206 10 8	...	...	...	54,066
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	1,417,221	162,263	89,507	17.77	1,386	31,607	15,075 2 0	23	256	26 8 0	283,633
... { Zamindari	153,539	40,179	5,051	29.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,230
Sambalpur	791,808	146,526	40,567	23.	...	...	...	...	...	...	187,093
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	5,121,481	753,084	286,641	20.80	3,970	41,930	19,094 2 1	64	1,082	895 11 2	1,982,743
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,791,777	2,551,946	1,027,453	18.09	63,002	693,717	4,65,859 6 11	9,475	1,00,369	37,864 14 11	4,378,455

(a). The total of columns 12 of G (1) and 28, 33 and 34 of G (2) does not agree with the figures given in column 2 of G (1), showing a difference of 46,350, which is the same as the area of waste land villages, included in column 2 of G (1), like last year, under Settlement Commissioner's No. 2204-5 of 10th August 1892. The details of these 46,350 acres are not available, because waste land villages (Zar-khareed), as they are locally known, have never been surveyed, and jamabandis never got ready for them.

STATEMI

Districts.	Land held by Absolute Occupancy Tenants.				Land held by Occupancy Tenants.				Land held in ordinary Tenant Right by Tenants of Other Classes.				Number of Holdings	Aa
	Number of Holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per Acre.	Number of Holdings	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per Acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per Acre.	Number of Holdings		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
	No.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Aa	
Saugor ...	17,222	181,749	1,89,335 0 0	1 0 8	31,463	290,853	2,65,263 0 0	0 14 7	129,742	1,11,938 0 0	0 13 9	43,354	32	
Damoh ...	14,092	193,263	1,16,626 0 2	0 14 0	19,439	162,547	1,41,363 3 6	0 13 10	72,194	73,206 1 11	1 0 2	25,405	13	
Jubbulpore ...	21,699	230,639	2,66,719 1 1	1 2 6	41,981	337,638	3,80,741 1 6	1 2 1	157,381	1,53,611 8 8	0 15 7	61,955	33	
Mandla ...	864	12,814	8,701 0 0	0 10 10	16,077	181,486	86,851 0 0	0 7 8	29,811	.....	...	30,746	30
Seoni ...	2,655	43,277	32,708 7 1	0 10 10	15,409	239,368	1,46,641 4 11	0 9 0	89,454	50,523 9 3	0 9 4	27,336	30	
Total, Jubbulpore Division ...	56,532	606,742	6,14,089 8 4	1 0 2	124,369	1,211,897	10,20,859 9 11	0 13 5	478,582	3,89,369 3 10	0 13 0	188,796	150	
Narsinghpur ...	10,377	158,926	2,18,561 11 2	1 6 0	21,368	216,253	2,08,240 10 4	0 15 5	45,347	89,117 3 4	1 15 5	16,272	14	
Hoshangabad ...	13,438	319,206	3,16,961 0 9	0 15 11	24,910	373,373	3,69,670 10 3	0 15 10	60,056	94,082 2 7	1 9 1	68,001	23	
Nimar ...	312	4,806	2,499 0 0	0 8 4	23,235	340,576	1,77,571 0 0	0 8 4	1,270	1,194 0 0	0 15 0	489		
Betul ...	7,475	192,626	97,352 0 0	0 8 1	14,518	358,021	1,31,801 10 0	0 5 10	72,852	15,369 0 0	0 3 4	26,327	30	
Chhindwara ...	7,691	111,792	1,00,331 15 4	0 14 4	24,851	281,847	1,37,673 8 0	0 7 9	101,372	35,744 10 9	0 5 7	25,965	18	
Total, Nerbudda Division ...	39,293	787,356	7,35,705 11 3	0 14 11	108,882	1,570,075	10,24,957 6 7	0 10 5	280,897	2,35,507 0 8	0 13 5	137,074	85	
Wardha ...	9,524	174,461	1,44,063 0 4	0 13 2	21,599	422,852	3,30,862 1 8	0 12 6	49,304	42,109 9 10	0 13 8	12,168	22	
Nagpur ...	20,992	269,777	2,84,481 1 9	1 0 10	37,534	556,631	4,73,977 5 10	0 13 7	70,130	55,231 0 10	0 12 7	20,918	30	
Chanda ...	7,920	128,201	72,975 0 0	0 9 6	46,014	547,388	3,25,478 0 0	0 9 1	...	.....	...	...
Bhandara { Khalsa Zamin-dari ...	6,478	91,164	57,052 0 0	0 10 0	15,396	201,557	1,51,140 0 0	0 11 11	38,518	30,272 0 0	0 12 6	20,148	10	
	1,347	26,637	20,859 0 0	0 12 6	3,680	54,123	47,625 0 0	0 14 5	14,198	8,387 0 0	0 9 7	10,088	13	
Balaghat { Khalsa Zamin-dari ...	2,852	29,675	31,278 4 10	0 3 1	8,798	90,587	67,803 6 0	0 11 11	24,465	15,718 9 8	0 9 10	11,012	9	
	564	10,077	8,037 13 2	0 12 9	2,983	35,691	30,883 1 8	0 18 6	7,156	7,274 15 9	1 0 3	4,125	3	
Total, Nagpur Division ...	49,677	730,082	6,18,746 4 1	0 13 6	136,004	1,908,834	14,27,768 15 2	0 11 11	203,771	1,58,993 4 1	0 12 5	79,059	94	
Raipur... { Khalsa Zamin-dari ...	20,180	319,328	1,89,879 5 2	0 9 6	54,012	773,878	5,02,799 9 11	0 10 4	160,050	96,927 5 5	0 9 8	67,716	65	
	13	342	154 0 0	0 7 2	4,001	74,175	41,868 6 7	0 9 0	10,626	6,709 10 2	0 10 1	1,305	14	
Bilaspur. { Khalsa Zamin-dari ...	11,956	123,923	79,590 8 2	0 9 11	52,630	412,140	2,45,956 14 5	0 9 6	130,711	78,718 9 2	0 9 7	68,830	42	
	...	...	.....	...	3,027	62,136	47,797 9 9	0 12 4	575	211 1 0	0 5 10	3,807	4
Sambalpur ...	...	...	.....	...	42,023	566,657	1,64,060 7 0	0 4 7	...	.....	...	...
Total, Chhattisgarh Division ...	32,149	418,593	2,69,623 13 4	0 9 7	155,893	1,888,986	10,02,482 15 8	0 8 6	301,962	1,82,566 9 9	0 8 1	141,658	1,272	
GRAND TOTAL ..	177,651	2,572,773	22,39,165 5 0	0 13 11	524,948	6,579,792	44,76,063 15 4	0 10 10	1,265,212	9,06,436 2 4	0 12 2	546,587	4,615	

G.—(Contd.)

held by Ordinary Tenants.		Total tenant Area (i. e., Total of columns 14, 18, 21 and 25).	Total Rental (i. e., 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.	Inci- dence. 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.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
3,75,582 0 0	1 2 6	926,158	9,42,118 0 0	1 0 3	2,17,768 0 0	2,314 0 0	12,407	17,939	4,934	25,100	41,892 0 0
2,09,406 11 11	1 2 7	548,014	5,40,692 1 6	0 15 9	4,64,897 15 4	4,473 7 11	3,782	6,436	2,961	12,471	19,386 1 4
4,66,237 6 2	1 3 1	1,116,616	12,67,309 1 5	1 2 2	1,51,827 10 1	2,194 3 7	14,847	12,360	24,792	78,433	1,95,527 4 8
1,20,157 0 0	0 6 2	534,094	2,15,709 0 0	0 6 5	.....	.....	6,749	2,781	...	2,527	2,138 0 0
2,08,544 14 11	0 10 11	681,778	4,38,418 4 2	0 10 3	63,567 9 1	1,704 11 0	6,162	1,284	2,090	15,629	13,060 14 2
13,79,928 1 0	0 14 7	3,806,660	34,04,246 7 1	0 14 4	8,98,061 2 6	10,686 6 6	43,947	40,800	34,777	134,160	2,72,004 4 2
3,09,712 3 4	2 2 6	564,228	8,25,631 12 2	1 7 5	.....	.....	10,663	13,871	2,298	19,410	67,785 1 11
3,67,558 5 1	1 8 6	992,409	11,48,272 2 8	1 2 5	6,13,763 12 11	30,442 10 2	10,314	8,004	3,504	40,206	1,03,145 15 4
6,686 0 0	1 0 0	353,333	1,87,950 0 0	0 8 6	1,51,865 0 0	4,046 0 0	1,325	14,883	991	982	6,16,314 0 0
97,606 0 0	0 5 9	931,160	3,42,123 10 0	0 5 10	2,59,072 9 7	12,339 0 0	3,818	3,131	2,613	54,160	27,952 0 0
89,712 0 2	0 7 8	681,111	3,63,462 2 3	0 8 6	1,72,786 9 4	3,067 12 3	5,115	780	1,585	13,513	11,215 7 11
8,71,274 8 7	0 15 9	3,522,241	28,67,444 11 1	0 13 0	11,97,487 15 10	49,895 6 5	31,235	40,669	10,991	128,271	8,26,412 9 2
1,88,218 15 3	0 13 5	869,798	7,05,253 11 1	0 12 11	.....	.....	2,871	1,317	1,554	37,414	60,980 4 9
2,37,433 11 11	0 12 7	1,197,444	10,51,123 4 4	0 14 0	.....	.....	2,879	20,702	2,205	26,312	52,280 0 0
.....	.....	675,679	3,98,453 0 0	0 9 5	1,96,096 0 0	2,938 0 0	5,664	9,308	8,703	42,478	56,551 0 0
1,83,776 0 0	1 1 10	495,637	4,22,240 0 0	0 13 7	4,05,333 0 0	10,645 0 0	1,455	3,108	3,355	27,817	35,359 0 0
89,163 0 0	0 10 8	227,382	1,66,034 0 0	...	1,52,722 0 0	778 0 0	1,157	276	2,011	15,124	17,266 0 0
90,181 4 3	0 15 4	238,576	2,04,981 8 9	0 13 8	1,65,592 8 1	866 13 10	1,264	234	1,845	14,116	18,407 13 4
85,022 3 5	1 0 1	87,750	81,218 2 0	0 14 0	72,751 8 3	214 4 0	885	109	1,011	5,520	9,772 11 9
8,23,795 2 10	0 13 11	3,792,266	30,29,303 10 2	0 12 11	9,92,495 0 4	15,442 1 10	16,175	35,054	20,684	168,781	2,50,616 13 10
4,39,730 5 1	0 10 8	1,912,588	12,23,336 9 7	0 10 9	11,87,539 15 6	9,248 11 1	15,613	24,646	7,982	30,469	32,834 1 8
77,171 7 3	0 8 5	232,414	1,25,903 8 0	0 8 8	1,25,903 8 0	.....	4,468	2,397	567	8,656	2,498 12 5
2,60,167 0 8	0 9 9	1,097,210	6,64,433 0 5	0 9 8	6,45,559 11 1	9,714 10 9	12,376	23,972	5,611	17,756	13,524 12 10
28,142 9 3	0 11 1	103,142	76,151 4 0	0 11 9	74,324 3 9	3,548 10 0	2,402	2,765	794	3,284	3,297 6 0
.....	...	566,657	1,64,060 7 0	0 4 7	1,82,051 15 10	514 13 8	4,167	33,891	5,569	35,118	15,894 13 2
8,05,211 6 3	0 10 1	3,912,041	22,59,884 13 0	0 9 3	22,15,379 6 2	23,026 13 6	39,026	87,671	20,523	90,283	68,049 14 1
33,80,209 2 8	0 13 5	15,033,208	11,560,879 9 4	0 12 2	53,03,423 8 10	99,050 12 3	1,30,383	2,04,194	86,975	521,495	14,17,083 9 3

Districts.	Land held by Absolute Occupancy Tenants.				Land held by Occupancy Tenants.				Land held in ordinary Tenant Rights by Tenants of Other Classes.				No. of Holdings	A
	Number of Holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per Acre.	Number of Holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per Acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per Acre.	Number of Holdings		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
	No.	Acres.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	No.	Acres.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	No.	A	
Sangor ...	17,223	181,749	1,89,335	0 1 0 8	31,463	290,858	2,65,263	0 0 0 14 7	129,742	1,11,808	0 0 0 13 9	43,354	3	
Damoh ...	14,092	133,263	1,16,626	2 0 14 0	19,439	162,547	1,41,363	3 6 0 13 10	72,194	73,206	1 11 1 0 2	25,405	1	
Jubbulpore ...	21,699	230,639	2,66,719	1 1 2 6	41,981	337,638	3,80,741	1 6 1 2 1	157,381	1,53,611	8 6 0 15 7	61,555	3	
Maadla ...	864	12,814	8,701	0 0 10 10	16,077	181,456	86,851	0 0 0 7 8	29,811	...	...	30,746	3
Seoni ...	2,653	48,277	32,708	1 0 10 10	15,409	239,368	1,46,641	4 11 0 9 0	69,454	50,523	9 3 0 9 4	27,330	3	
Total, Jubbulpore Division ...	56,532	606,742	6,14,089	4 1 0 2	124,369	1,211,697	10,20,859	9 11 0 13 5	478,552	3,69,369	3 10 0 13 0	188,790	15	
Karsinghpur ...	10,377	158,926	2,18,561	1 2 1 6 0	21,368	216,258	2,08,240	10 4 0 15 5	45,347	89,117	3 4 1 15 5	16,272	14	
Hoebangabad ...	13,438	319,206	3,16,961	9 0 15 11	24,910	373,373	3,69,670	10 3 0 15 10	60,056	94,062	2 7 1 9 1	68,001	2	
Nimar ...	312	4,800	2,439	0 0 8 4	23,235	340,576	1,77,571	0 0 0 8 4	1,270	1,194	0 0 0 15 0	48		
Betul ...	7,475	192,626	97,352	0 0 8 1	14,518	358,021	1,31,601	10 0 0 5 10	72,552	15,309	0 0 0 3 4	26,327	3	
Chhindwara ...	7,691	111,732	1,00,331	1 4 0 14 4	24,851	281,847	1,37,673	8 0 0 7 9	101,372	35,744	10 9 0 5 7	25,955	15	
Total, Nerbudda Division ...	39,293	737,356	7,35,705	3 0 14 11	108,882	1,570,075	10,24,957	6 7 0 10 5	280,597	2,35,507	0 8 0 13 5	137,074	68	
Wardha ...	9,524	174,461	1,44,063	4 0 13 2	21,599	422,652	3,30,862	1 8 0 12 6	49,304	42,169	9 10 0 13 5	12,168	22	
Nagpur ...	20,902	269,777	2,84,481	9 1 0 10	37,534	556,631	4,73,977	5 10 0 13 7	70,130	55,231	0 10 0 12 7	24,918	30	
Chanda ...	7,920	128,221	72,975	0 0 9 6	46,014	547,388	3,25,478	0 0 0 9 1	...	.....	...	...
Bhandara { Khalsa Zamin-dari ...	6,478	91,164	57,052	0 0 10 0	15,390	201,557	1,51,140	0 0 0 11 11	35,518	30,272	0 0 0 12 6	20,148	10	
	1,347	26,637	20,559	0 0 12 6	3,680	54,128	47,625	0 0 0 14 5	14,198	8,387	0 0 0 9 7	10,688	12	
Balaghat { Khalsa Zamin-dari ...	2,852	29,675	31,273	10 0 3 1	8,756	90,587	67,803	6 0 0 11 11	24,465	15,718	9 8 0 9 10	11,612	9	
	564	10,377	8,037	2 0 12 9	2,983	35,691	30,883	1 8 0 12 6	7,156	7,274	15 9 1 0 3	4,120	3	
Total, Nagpur Division ...	49,677	730,082	6,18,746	1 0 13 0	136,004	1,908,834	14,27,768	15 2 0 11 11	203,771	1,58,993	4 1 0 12 5	79,000	94	
Raipur... { Khalsa Zamin-dari ...	20,180	319,325	1,89,879	2 0 9 6	54,012	773,878	5,02,799	9 11 0 10 4	100,060	96,927	5 5 0 9 8	67,716	65	
	13	342	154	0 0 7 2	4,001	74,175	41,868	6 7 0 9 0	10,625	6,709	10 2 0 10 1	1,300	14	
Khaspur... { Khalsa Zamin-dari ...	11,956	128,923	79,590	2 0 9 11	52,630	412,140	2,45,956	14 5 0 9 6	130,711	78,718	9 2 0 9 7	68,800	42	
	...	...	...	...	3,027	62,136	47,797	9 9 0 12 4	575	211	1 0 0 5 10	3,500	4
Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	42,023	566,657	1,64,060	7 0 0 4 7	...	.....	...	...
Total, Chhattisgarh Division ...	32,149	418,703	2,69,625	4 0 9 7	155,633	1,888,966	10,02,482	15 5 0 8 6	301,902	1,82,526	9 9 0 8 1	141,600	1,272	
GRAND TOTAL ...	177,651	2,572,773	12,38,165	0 0 13 11	524,948	6,579,792	44,76,068	15 4 0 10 10	1,265,212	9,06,436	2 4 0 12 2	540,587	4,615	

G.—(Contd.)

held by Ordinary Tenants.		Total tenant Area (i. e., Total of columns 14, 18, 21 and 25).	Total Rental (i. e., columns 15, 19, 22 and 26).	Incidence per Acre.	Rents actually collected.		Land held Rent-free.		Land held by sub-tenants of sir land.		
Rent.	Incidence per Acre.				On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as Grant from Proprietors.	Area held in lieu of Service.	Number.	Area.	Rent Demand.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.
3,75,582 0 0	1 2 6	926,158	9,42,118 0 0	1 0 3	2,17,768 0 0	2,314 0 0	12,407	17,939	4,934	25,100	41,892 0 0
2,09,406 11 11	1 2 7	548,014	5,40,692 1 6	0 15 9	4,64,897 15 4	4,473 7 11	3,782	6,436	2,961	12,471	19,386 1 4
4,66,237 6 2	1 3 1	1,116,616	12,67,309 1 5	1 2 2	1,51,827 10 1	2,194 3 7	14,847	12,360	24,792	78,433	1,95,527 4 8
1,20,157 0 0	0 6 2	534,094	2,15,709 0 0	0 6 5	.....	.....	6,749	2,781	...	2,527	2,138 0 0
2,08,544 14 11	0 10 11	681,778	4,38,418 4 2	0 10 3	63,567 9 1	1,704 11 0	6,162	1,284	2,090	15,629	13,060 14 2
13,79,928 1 0	0 14 7	3,806,660	34,04,246 7 1	0 14 4	8,98,061 2 6	10,686 6 6	43,947	40,800	34,777	134,160	2,72,004 4 2
3,09,712 3 4	2 2 6	564,228	8,25,631 12 2	1 7 5	.....	.....	10,663	13,871	2,298	19,410	67,785 1 11
3,67,558 5 1	1 8 6	992,409	11,48,272 2 8	1 2 5	6,13,763 12 11	30,442 10 2	10,314	8,004	3,504	40,206	1,03,145 15 4
6,686 0 0	1 0 0	353,333	1,87,950 0 0	0 8 6	1,51,865 0 0	4,046 0 0	1,325	14,883	991	982	6,16,314 0 0
97,606 0 0	0 5 9	931,160	3,42,128 10 0	0 5 10	2,59,072 9 7	12,339 0 0	3,818	3,131	2,613	54,160	27,952 0 0
89,712 0 2	0 7 8	681,111	3,63,462 2 3	0 8 6	1,72,786 9 4	3,067 12 3	5,115	780	1,585	13,513	11,215 7 11
8,71,274 8 7	0 15 9	3,522,241	28,67,444 11 1	0 13 0	11,97,487 15 10	49,895 6 5	31,235	40,669	10,991	128,271	8,26,412 9 2
1,88,218 15 3	0 13 5	869,798	7,05,253 11 1	0 12 11	.....	.....	2,871	1,317	1,554	37,414	60,930 4 9
2,37,433 11 11	0 12 7	1,197,444	10,51,123 4 4	0 14 0	.....	.....	2,879	20,702	2,205	26,312	52,280 0 0
.....	.....	675,679	3,98,453 0 0	0 9 5	1,96,096 0 0	2,938 0 0	5,664	9,308	8,703	42,478	56,551 0 0
1,83,776 0 0	1 1 10	495,637	4,22,240 0 0	0 13 7	4,05,333 0 0	10,645 0 0	1,455	3,108	3,355	27,817	35,359 0 0
89,163 0 0	0 10 8	227,382	1,68,034 0 0	...	1,52,722 0 0	778 0 0	1,157	276	2,011	15,124	17,266 0 0
90,181 4 3	0 15 4	238,576	2,04,981 8 9	0 13 8	1,65,592 8 1	866 13 10	1,264	234	1,845	14,116	18,407 13 4
35,022 3 5	1 0 1	87,750	81,218 2 0	0 14 0	72,751 8 3	214 4 0	885	109	1,011	5,520	9,772 11 9
8,23,795 2 10	0 13 11	3,792,266	30,29,303 10 2	0 12 11	9,92,495 0 4	15,442 1 10	16,175	35,054	20,634	168,781	2,50,616 13 10
4,39,730 5 1	0 10 8	1,912,588	12,29,336 9 7	0 10 3	11,87,539 15 6	9,248 11 1	15,613	24,646	7,982	30,469	32,834 1 8
77,171 7 3	0 8 5	232,414	1,25,903 8 0	0 8 8	1,25,903 8 0	.....	4,468	2,397	567	3,656	2,498 12 5
2,60,167 0 8	0 9 9	1,097,240	6,64,433 0 5	0 9 8	6,45,559 11 1	9,714 10 9	12,376	23,972	5,611	17,756	13,524 12 10
28,142 9 3	0 11 1	103,142	76,151 4 0	0 11 9	74,324 3 9	3,548 10 0	2,402	2,765	794	3,284	3,297 6 0
.....	...	566,657	1,64,060 7 0	0 4 7	1,82,051 15 10	514 13 8	4,167	33,891	5,569	35,118	15,894 13 2
8,05,211 6 3	0 10 1	3,912,041	22,59,884 13 0	0 9 3	22,15,379 6 2	23,026 13 6	39,026	87,671	20,523	90,283	68,049 14 1
33,80,209 2 8	0 13 5	15,033,208	11,560,879 9 4	0 12 2	53,03,423 8 10	99,050 12 3	1,30,383	2,04,194	86,975	521,495	14,17,083 9 3

STATEMENT II.—showing the extent to which village papers were tested and the result of each testing, during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1893.

District.	Total number of villages.	Total number of Khassa.	AMOUNT OF KHASSA TESTING AND RESULTS.											Jamabandi testing by Kanungoes.			
			By Revenue Inspectors.				By District Revenue Inspectors.			By Tahsildars.		By Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.					
			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.	Number of entries tested.	Number found incorrect.	Percentage of incorrect entries on number tested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Saugor ...	1,200	8,81,885	1,244	60,732	1,013	2	5	220	5,844
Damoh ...	1,345	4,80,675	Cannot be filled up for want of records, Revenue Inspectors have been transferred.				2	111	1,197	...	10	222	48,010	817	73
Jubbulpore ...	The statement cannot be filled owing to progress of Settlement.																
Mandla
Seoni ...	1,589	897,643	1,589	64,737	1,001	2.6	80	317	7,087	102	2,022	No record kept.	...	40,024	970	2.4	
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	4,194	1,263,203	2,833	125,460	2,704	2.1	87	648	14,528	172	8,142	...	...	83,640	1,247	1.5
Narsinghpur ...	401	80,884	401	20,907	188	0.80	2	103	3,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshanghabad ...	1,800	285,123	1,500	140,644	1,540	1	5	120	3,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar ...	729	130,291	730	40,474	783	1.83	0	320	5,845	1	83	64	553	16,755	1,880	11.25	
Hetul ...	(a) 1,829	103,200	670	31,902	2,917	0.1	18	(b) 204	(b) 5,708	...	...	...	...	730	7	0.9
Chhindwara ...	681	147,570	681	15,642	823	5	3	308	8,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Nerbudda Division ...	4,790	816,171	4,132	258,620	6,251	2.4	82	1,070	21,031	90	1,001	84	553	17,494	1,803	10.8	
Wardha ...	688	82,100	688	25,697	232	0.9	4	44	1,205	40	874	10	116	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	(c) 1,303	106,440	1,044	27,903	401	1.5	4	90	2,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	830	40,880	227	5,004	178	8.5	1	13	837	2	...	(d) 7	(d) 75	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	1,817	83,830	815	10,253	845	3.3	5	06	1,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	240	81,567	103	9,074	167	1.7	2	03	1,040	240	3,430	...	...	...	...	...
Total Nagpur Division ...	4,303	454,335	2,407	78,021	1,303	1.3	20	280	6,658	201	4,304	17	100	...	...	...
Raipur ...	3,536	5,586,087	3,513	519,803	15,010	2.80	20	330	21,880	53	4,512	...	...	844,145	7,940	2.31
Bilaspur ...	2,003	2,288,081	2,003	252,941	5,807	2.00	27	78	37,430	53	2,400	82	388	70,250	2,300	3.55	
Sambalpur ...	1,419	1,086,005	1,41	132,509	1,027	1	13	380	15,407	70	713	40	620	55,133	741	1	
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	7,657	8,961,373	7,530	905,373	21,844	2.4	60	1,084	72,231	186	7,004	72	958	475,553	11,490	2.4	
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,934	11,405,082	16,962	1,367,402	31,602	2.3	165	3,082	114,441	738	16,201	173	1,701	676,000	14,070	2.5	

(a).—Including 314 villages, which have been surveyed this year (under report).

	Villages tested.	Entries tested.
(b).—Settlement Superintendent ...	57	1,405
District Revenue Inspector ...	6	120
Tahsil Revenue Inspectors ...	141	4,183
Total ...	204	5,768

(c).—Villages under attestation excluded.

(d).—By Assistant Settlement Officer, 7 villages, 75 entries.

TATEMENT I.—Showing progress made in compelling Patwaris to reside within their Circles, during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1893.

Total number of Patwaris.			Number non-resident (a) on September 30th 1892.		Number non-resident (b) on September 30th 1893.		Percentage of patwaris non-resident without permission.			
							(a) on September 30th 1892.	(b) on September 30th 1893.	Remarks.	
1			2		3		4	5	6	
			With permission.	Without permission.	With permission.	Without permission.				
Saugor	420	4	8	5	...	2.0	...	This year several steps have been taken to induce non-resident Patwaris to reside within their circles, but owing to the urgent pressure of announcement and attestation work throughout the whole season, they could not take up their permanent residence within their circles, and the average is the same as last year.
Damoh	...	...	174	25	14	22	...	8.0	10.0
Jubbulpore	..	...	403	31	38	31	...	9.0	9.0
Mandla	* Includes six Patwaris of Forest villages. Last year 134 Patwaris were living in their circles and 30 more have taken up their permanent residence in their circles during the current year. Eight were dismissed on account of not having taken up their permanent residence. The figure of residence reported in the previous year was found on enquiry by the Assistant Settlement Officer to be grossly incorrect.
Seoni	...	...	*135	...	4	...	...	3.0	9.0
Narsinghpur	...	...	277	40	...	42	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	..	446	3	14	3	...	3.0	2.0
Nimar	...	..	244	31	18	26	...	7.43	4.09
Betul	...	...	185	...	157	...	...	84.8	64.3
Chhindwara	...	...	151	5	21	6	...	14.0	8.0
Wardha	...	...	207	...	123	...	...	59.0	22.2
Nagpur	...	...	259	6	120	18	...	46.0	30.0
Chanda	...	...	164	2	22	4	...	13.41	45.73
Bhandara	...	...	185	22	90	21	...	48.6	35.6
Balaghat	...	...	95	10	64	9	...	67.37	56.84
Raipur	...	...	709	...	93	5	...	13.0	30.0
Bilaspur	...	...	349	...	20	1	...	8.0	3.15
Sambalpur	...	...	233	14	57	14	...	24.0	9.0

STATEMENT II.—showing the extent to which village papers were tested and the result of each testing, during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1893.

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 Tahsildars.		By Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.					
			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.	Number of entries tested.	Number found incorrect.	Percentage of incorrect entries on number tested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Saugor	1,260	3,81,885	1,244	60,732	1,013	2	5	220	5,844
Damoh	1,345	4,80,675	Cannot be filled up for want of records. Revenue Inspectors have been transferred.				2	111	1,197	...	10	222	48,619	817	73
Jubbulpore	The statement cannot be filled owing to progress of Settlement.																
Mandla
Seoni	1,589	897,643	1,589	64,737	1,691	2.8	80	317	7,987	162	2,922	No record	Kept.	40,024	970	2.4	
Total Jubbulpore Division	4,194	1,263,203	2,833	125,469	2,704	2.1	37	648	14,528	172	3,142	...	...	83,643	1,287	1.5
Narsinghpur	491	89,889	491	20,987	185	0.89	2	103	3,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshanghabad	1,560	285,123	1,560	140,644	1,540	1	5	129	3,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	729	130,291	730	49,474	783	1.68	9	326	5,845	1	83	84	553	16,755	1,886	11.25	
Betul	(a) 1,329	163,299	670	31,902	2,917	9.1	18	(b) 204	(b) 5,768	...	...	...	...	789	7	0.9
Cbhindwara	681	147,570	681	15,642	823	5	3	808	8,787	89	1,028	...	...	...	...	...
Total Nerbudda Division	4,790	816,171	4,132	258,629	6,251	2.4	32	1,070	21,081	90	1,061	84	553	17,494	1,893	10.8	
Wardha	688	82,100	688	25,697	252	0.9	4	44	1,295	49	874	10	115	...	...	...
Nagpur	(c) 1,303	166,446	1,044	27,903	461	1.5	8	95	2,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	839	40,386	227	5,094	178	8.5	1	18	837	2	...	(d) 7	(d) 75	...	...	...
Bhandara	1,817	83,836	316	10,253	845	3.3	5	65	1,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	246	81,567	193	9,174	157	1.7	2	63	1,040	240	3,430	...	...	...	...	...
Total Nagpur Division	4,898	454,335	2,467	78,021	1,393	1.8	20	280	6,658	291	4,804	17	190	...	...	...
Raipur	2,535	5,586,087	3,513	519,863	15,010	2.89	26	830	21,889	53	4,512	...	...	844,165	7,949	2.81
Bilaspur	2,603	2,288,681	2,603	252,941	5,307	2.09	27	765	37,436	53	2,469	82	888	76,255	2,806	3.63	
Sambalpur	1,419	1,036,605	1,419	132,569	1,027	1	13	886	13,407	79	713	40	620	55,133	741	1	
Total Chhattisgarh Division	7,557	8,961,373	7,530	905,373	21,344	2.4	66	1,984	72,235	185	7,694	72	958	475,558	11,490	2.4	
GRAND TOTAL	20,934	11,405,082	16,962	1,367,492	31,692	2.3	155	3,982	114,444	738	16,201	173	1,701	576,690	14,676	2.5	

(a).—Including 314 villages, which have been surveyed this year (under report).

	Villages tested.	Entries tested.
(b).—Settlement Superintendent	57	1,465
District Revenue Inspector	6	120
Tahsil Revenue Inspectors	141	4,183
Total	204	5,768

(c).—Villages under attestation excluded.

(d).—By Assistant Settlement Officer, 7 villages, 95 entries.

TATEMENT I.—Showing progress made in compelling Patwaris to reside within their Circles, during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1893.

Total number of Patwaris.		Number non-resident (a) on September 30th 1892.	Number non-resident (b) on September 30th 1893.		Percentage of patwaris non-resident without permission.				
			With permission.	Without permission.	(a) on September 30th 1892.	(b) on September 30th 1893.	Remarks.		
1		2	3	4	5	6			
			With permission.	Without permission.	With permission.	Without permission.			
Saugor	...	420	4	8	5	...	2.0	...	This year several steps have been taken to induce non-resident Patwaris to reside within their circles, but owing to the urgent pressure of announcement and attestation work throughout the whole season, they could not take up their permanent residence within their circles, and the average is the same as last year.
Damoh	...	174	25	14	22	18	8.0	10.0	
Jubbulpore	...	403	31	38	31	38	9.0	9.0	
Mandla	* Includes six Patwaris of Forest villages.
Seoni	...	*135	...	4	...	12	3.0	9.0	
Narsinghpur	...	277	40	...	42	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	446	3	14	3	9	3.0	2.0	
Nimar	...	244	31	18	26	10	7.43	4.09	
Betul	...	185	...	157	...	119	84.8	64.3	
Chhindwara	...	151	5	21	6	12	14.0	8.0	
Wardha	...	207	...	123	...	46	59.0	22.2	
Nagpur	...	259	6	120	18	78	46.0	30.0	
Chanda	...	164	2	22	4	75	13.41	45.73		Last year 134 Patwaris were living in their circles and 30 more have taken up their permanent residence in their circles during the current year. Eight were dismissed on account of not having taken up their permanent residence.
Bhandara	...	185	22	90	21	66	48.6	35.6	The figure of residence reported in the previous year was found on enquiry by the Assistant Settlement Officer to be grossly incorrect.
Balaghat	...	95	10	64	9	54	67.37	56.84	
Raipur	...	709	...	93	5	213	13.0	30.0	
Bilaspur	...	349	...	20	1	11	8.0	3.15	
Sambalpur	...	233	14	57	14	22	24.0	9.0	

STATEMENT J.—Showing the extent to which punctuality was observed in filing the principal village returns, during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1893.

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 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 ...	1,260	1,245	15	...	...	...	1,260	790	184	172	114	...	1,260	1,260	...	...	...
Damoh ...	1,345	1,345	...	...	...	...	2,690	2,654	...	36	...	...	1,420	1,420	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	Cannot be	filled owing	to progress	of Settlement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	1,589	1,009	580	...	...	...	1,589	1,589	...	...	...	...	1,589	1,589	...	...	...
Total Jubbulpore Dn.	4,194	3,599	595	...	...	...	5,539	5,038	184	208	114	...	4,269	4,269	...	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	1,093	893	210	...	...	...	1,093	853	428	152	160	...	1,093	981	112	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	1,560	1,540	...	20	...	...	1,560	1,540	...	20	...	...	1,576	1,558	23	...	...
Nimar ...	729	728	1	...	...	...	729	705	22	2	...	...	729	726	3	...	...
Betul ...	184	...	106	78	...	...	552	...	318	234	...	...	184	...	...	184	...
Chhindwara ...	681	668	13	...	...	...	681	195	486	...	...	...	681	665	16	...	...
Total Nerbudda Dn.	4,247	3,819	330	98	...	...	4,615	2,793	1,254	408	160	...	4,263	3,925	154	184	...
Wardha ...	688	688	...	...	...	...	688	688	...	...	...	...	688	472	216	...	...
Nagpur ...	1,803	1,143	139	21	...	...	1,803	757	341	205	...	...	1,303	1,154	149	...	...
Chanda ...	...	...	...	The papers	of the 45	circles in which annual	papers were	prepared	have been	filed in the	Settlement	Office.	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	451	...	...	(a) 80	...	353	451	...	...	(a) 80	...	353	451	...	...	853	98
Balaghat ...	216	...	...	(a) 80	...	(a) 164	246	...	...	(a) 80	...	(a) 164	381	...	...	97	234
Total Nagpur Dn.	2,688	1,831	139	101	353	262	2,688	1,445	341	285	353	262	2,773	1,626	365	450	332
Raipur ...	3,310	3,310	...	...	...	...	3,310	2,633	677	...	...	...	3,310	2,756	548	...	6
Bilaspur ...	2,603	2,603	...	...	...	...	2,603	2,398	195	10	...	...	2,603	2,471	114	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1,221	1,210	11	...	...	...	1,221	600	325	285	11	...	1,221	954	267	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Dn.	7,134	7,123	11	...	...	...	7,134	5,681	1,197	295	11	...	7,134	6,181	929	18	6
GRAND TOTAL	18,263	16,372	1,075	199	353	262	19,976	14,902	2,976	1,196	638	262	18,439	16,001	1,448	652	338

(a) The difference of 2 Nos. is due to Milan khasras and Jinswars of 2 villages out of the total of 246 due not having been filed up to 30th September 1893, and there being no col. in the return to show such numbers.

STATEMENT K (1).—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 May 1893.

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 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.	
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	110	12,638 0 0	2	192 0 0	9	1,860 0 0	3,412 0 0	11,278 0 0	842 1 2	6.6	(a) Excludes Rs. 6-12-5 realized as penal interest.
	Damoh	5	346 0 0	...	.....	1	100 0 0	143 0 0	303 0 0	21 10 0	6.3
	Jubbulpore	35	4,780 2 8	...	.....	16	1,760 0 0	1,161 7 8	5,378 11 0	252 9 1	5.2
	Mandla	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Seoni	32	6,422 0 0	...	.....	8	1,150 0 0	1,696 0 0	5,876 0 0	(a) 412 4 3	6.4
	Total	182	24,186 2 8	2	192 0 0	34	4,870 0 0	6,412 7 8	22,835 11 0	1,528 8 6	6.3	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	...	.....	...	.....	1	36 0 0	.....	36 0 0	.....	...
	Hoshangabad	...	.....	...	.....	3	2,800 0 0	50 0 0	2,750 0 0	2 1 4	...
	Nimar	65	5,614 3 6	...	.....	3	1,050 0 0	1,692 2 3	4,972 1 3	355 3 4	6.38
	Betul	21	4,038 0 0	...	.....	20	1,480 0 0	835 0 0	4,683 0 0	283 4 11	7.0
	Chhindwara	7	695 0 0	...	.....	17	1,814 0 0	270 0 0	2,239 0 0	42 7 11	6.0
	Total	93	10,347 3 6	...	.....	44	7,180 0 0	2,847 2 3	14,680 1 3	683 1 6	6.6
Nagpur.	Wardha	...	.....	...	.....	1	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....	...
	Nagpur	24	4,955 0 0	...	.....	7	4,700 0 0	1,517 8 0	8,137 8 0	294 8 11	5.9
	Chanda	18	5,139 10 4	...	.....	4	1,400 0 0	1,434 10 4	5,105 0 0	305 12 11	5.9
	Bhandara	181	17,511 8 3	...	.....	15	4,735 0 0	4,963 4 7	17,283 3 8	1,054 11 3	6.0
	Balaghat	12	1,194 14 1	...	.....	1	100 0 0	342 0 0	952 14 1	80 3 8	6.7
	Total	235	28,801 0 8	...	.....	28	11,235 0 0	8,257 6 11	31,778 9 9	1,735 4 9	6.0
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	18	11,110 0 0	...	.....	6	2,800 0 0	2,445 0 0	11,465 0 0	708 13 4	6.38
	Bilaspur	21	13,587 3 10	1	200 0 0	2	1,300 0 0	1,305 1 7	13,782 2 3	1,078 2 8	7.9	
	Sambalpur	85	11,320 15 9	...	.....	1	150 0 0	3,029 14 5	8,441 1 4	925 13 0	8.17
	Total	124	36,018 3 7	1	200 0 0	9	4,250 0 0	6,780 0 0	33,688 3 7	2,710 13 0	7.5	
	GRAND TOTAL	634	99,352 10 5	3	392 0 0	115	27,535 0 0	24,297 0 10	1,02,982 9 7	6,657 11 9	6.7	

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 ...	2,232 0 0	819 9 2	...	...	...	0 6 6	2,232 0 0	819 2 8
	Damoh ...	143 0 0	21 3 11	...	...	...	...	143 0 0	21 3 11
	Jubbulpore ...	1,206 10 8	256 12 8	...	...	...	...	1,206 10 8	256 12 8
	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	1,745 0 0	402 2 6	259 0 0	92 0 10	20 0 0	5 3 4	1,984 0 0	489 0 0
	Total Jubbulpore Division...	6,326 10 8	1,499 12 3	259 0 0	92 0 10	20 0 0	5 9 10	6,565 10 8	1,586 3 3
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	2,800 0 0	468 10 2	...	...	...	...	2,800 0 0	468 10 2
	Nimar ...	2,774 2 3	374 9 4	...	...	1,082 0 0	19 6 0	1,692 2 3	355 3 4
	Betul ...	835 0 0	278 9 11	...	...	...	...	835 0 0	278 9 11
	Chhindwara ...	270 0 0	42 1 9	...	...	25 0 0	4 2 7	245 0 0	37 15 2
	Total Nerbudda Division ...	6,679 2 3	1,163 15 2	...	...	1,107 0 0	23 8 7	5,572 2 3	1,140 6 7
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	1,592 8 0	295 9 7	125 0 0	17 11 4	...	...	1,717 8 0	313 4 11
	Chanda ...	1,295 0 0	302 10 11	43 13 0	6 4 0	...	...	1,338 13 0	308 14 11
	Bhandara ...	4,898 9 11	1,030 3 5	200 0 0	71 13 1	11 10 8	2 5 1	5,086 15 3	1,099 11 6
	Balaghat ...	292 0 0	43 6 8	...	...	...	...	292 0 0	43 6 8
	Total Nagpur Division ...	8,078 1 11	1,671 14 7	368 13 0	95 12 5	11 10 8	2 5 1	8,435 4 3	1,765 5 11
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	2,375 0 0	693 3 4	...	3 8 0	...	...	2,375 0 0	693 11 4
	Bilaspur ...	1,382 12 7	1,098 11 8	...	...	77 11 0	22 9 0	1,305 1 7	1,076 2 8
	Sambalpur ...	3,708 4 10	1,138 11 2	281 0 0	87 8 0	40 0 0	12 8 0	3,049 4 10	1,213 11 2
	Total Chhattisgarh Division.	7,466 1 5	2,930 10 2	281 0 0	91 0 0	117 11 0	35 1 0	7,629 6 5	2,986 9 2
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,550 0 3	7,266 4 2	908 13 0	278 13 3	1,256 5 8	66 8 6	28,202 7 7	7,478 8 11

Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1893) in the Districts of the Central Provinces, during the year March 1893.

Collection made on account of net demand.		Balance.		Advance collections.		Total collections.		Remarks.
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (columns 11+15).	Interest (columns 12+16).	
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.	
8,232 0 0	819 2 8	...	...	180 0 0	22 14 6	3,412 0 0	842 1 2	
143 0 0	21 3 11	...	...	...	0 6 1	143 0 0	21 10 0	
1,161 7 8	252 9 1	45 3 0	4 3 7	...	...	1,161 7 8	252 9 1	
...	
1,696 0 0	412 4 3	288 0 0	76 11 9	...	...	1,696 0 0	(a) 412 4 3	(a) Excludes Rs. 6-13-5 realized as penal interest.
6,232 7 8	1,505 3 11	333 3 0	80 15 4	180 0 0	23 4 7	6,412 7 8	1,528 8 6	
...	
50 0 0	2 1 4	2,750 0 0	466 8 10	...	...	50 0 0	2 1 4	
1,692 2 3	355 3 4	...	...	...	...	1,692 2 3	355 3 4	
835 0 0	278 9 11	...	...	...	4 11 0	835 0 0	283 4 11	
245 0 0	37 15 2	...	...	25 0 0	4 8 9	270 0 0	42 7 11	
2,822 2 3	673 13 9	2,750 0 0	466 8 10	25 0 0	9 3 9	2,847 2 3	683 1 6	
...	
1,517 8 0	294 8 11	200 0 0	18 12 0	...	...	1,517 8 0	294 8 11	
1,288 13 0	305 12 11	50 0 0	3 2 0	145 13 4	...	1,434 10 4	305 12 11	
4,849 15 3	1,042 10 9	237 0 0	57 0 8	113 5 4	12 0 6	4,963 4 7	1,054 11 3	
292 0 0	436 8	...	...	50 0 0	36 13 0	342 0 0	80 3 8	
7,948 4 3	1,686 7 3	487 0 0	78 14 8	309 2 8	48 13 6	8,257 6 11	1,735 4 9	
2,325 0 0	630 11 4	50 0 0	16 0 0	120 0 0	28 2 0	2,445 0 0	708 13 4	
1,305 1 7	1,076 2 8	...	...	...	...	1,305 1 7	1,076 2 8	
2,939 14 5	913 5 0	959 6 5	300 6 2	40 0 0	12 8 0	3,029 14 5	925 13 0	
6,620 0 0	2,670 3 0	1,009 6 5	316 6 2	160 0 0	40 10 0	6,780 0 0	2,710 13 0	
23,622 14 2	6,535 11 11	4,579 9 5	942 13 0	674 2 8	121 15 10	24,297 0 10	6,657 11 9	

STATEMENT L (1).—Showing Financial Results of action under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) in the Central Provinces, during the year ending 31st March 1893.

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 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.	
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	228	20,197 5 4	11	3,295 0 0	10,204 7 10	18,287 13 6	1,233 10 0	6.1	<p>(a) Includes Rs. 18-8-0 on account of double interest realized for default of payment on due date.</p> <p>(b) Excludes Rs. 25-1-10 realized as penal interest.</p> <p>(c) The difference of Rs. 47-0-9 between column 4 and column 10 of printed statement for the preceding year is due to the fact that the sum of Rs. 47-0-9 out of Rs. 59-1-0 sanctioned in Revenue Secretary's No. 408, dated 12th February 1892 has been written off as irrecoverable (Rs. 12-0-3 having been collected before the receipt of the sanction).</p> <p>(d) Rs. 16 due from cultivators of Phundardehi, Tabil Baijpur, on account of advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act, were recovered in 1891-92 from the malguzars of the village under the orders of Colonel Temple, the then Deputy Commissioner. The malguzars appealed to the Commissioner and in appeal the Commissioner ordered refund of the sum to the appellant. This sum was refunded to Ramsaran, the malguzar, on 10th March 1893, at the end of the year. As this sum was not outstanding it was excluded from the item shown in column 10 for the last year, and as it has been refunded during the year under report, it is included in the item shown in column 1 for 1892-93, hence the difference of Rs. 16 between column 10 of Statement L (1) for the preceding year and column 4 of Statement under report.</p>
	Damoh ...	116	8,463 0 0	...	...	32	4,125 0 0	3,519 0 0	9,069 0 0	(a) 505 4 5	5.9
	Jubbulpore ...	12	1,234 10 8	1	100 0 0	3	160 0 0	564 10 8	930 0 0	55 9 8	4.5	
	Mandla ...	77	2,582 9 0	...	...	104	4,721 8 0	2,183 9 0	5,120 8 0	164 4 2	6.3
	Seoni ...	104	4,287 0 0	3	70 0 0	78	4,004 0 0	2,737 0 0	5,624 0 0	(b) 292 3 1	6.8	
	Total ...	537	36,764 9 0	4	170 0 0	228	16,305 8 0	19,208 11 6	34,031 5 6	2,250 15 4	6.1	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	24	2,314 0 0	...	...	24	3,423 0 0	2,043 13 4	3,693 2 8	97 15 7	4.23
	Hoshangabad ...	95	5,817 0 0	...	...	298	12,845 12 0	5,821 8 0	12,841 4 0	222 13 9	3.83
	Nimar ...	57	(c) 2,360 12 6	...	...	3	450 0 0	1,188 5 9	1,622 6 9	174 0 10	7.37
	Betul ...	65	4,983 10 8	...	...	55	4,300 0 0	2,304 6 10	6,979 3 10	311 5 0	6.2
	Chhindwara ...	28	3,400 0 0	...	...	67	4,600 0 0	1,495 8 0	6,504 8 0	172 14 0	6.
	Total ...	264	18,875 7 2	...	...	447	25,818 12 0	12,853 9 11	31,640 9 3	979 1 2	5.2
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	333	20,468 11 0	7	626 6 0	532	35,250 3 0	13,706 14 10	42,638 5 2	1,559 9 1	7.1	
	Nagpur ...	97	7,181 4 0	...	...	173	19,770 4 0	3,537 12 0	23,413 12 0	467 12 11	6.5
	Chanda ...	213	15,092 15 10	...	...	395	25,167 15 0	7,852 3 2	32,408 11 8	748 13 7	4.9
	Bhandara ...	341	20,455 6 0	101	7,606 0 0	193	19,387 2 0	5,145 7 4	42,303 0 8	612 10 9	3.	
	Balaghat ...	297	10,221 0 0	7	239 0 0	93	5,647 0 0	5,417 8 0	10,689 8 0	601 14 4	5.9	
	Total ...	1,281	73,419 4 10	115	8,471 6 0	1,386	1,05,222 8 0	35,659 13 4	1,51,453 5 6	3,990 12 8	5.4	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	672	(d) 16,911 8 9	...	...	105	3,903 2 0	9,440 8 0	11,374 2 9	1,080 7 1	6.39
	Bilaspur ...	292	5,955 11 4	19	1,342 0 0	162	7,787 8 0	4,207 5 10	10,877 13 6	386 13 6	6.66	
	Sambalpur ...	579	12,761 12 9	...	...	555	11,228 8 0	7,164 12 0	16,825 8 9	708 11 10	5.55
	Total ...	1,543	35,629 0 10	19	1,342 0 0	822	22,919 2 0	20,812 9 10	39,077 9 0	2,176 0 5	6.1	
GRAND TOTAL .		3,625	1,64,688 5 10	138	9,983 6 0	2,883	1,70,065 14 0	88,534 12 7	2,56,202 13 3	9,396 13 7	5.7	

STATEMENT L (2).—Showing efficiency of collection on account of Loans under the ending 31st

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 ...	10,125 5 4	1,229 13 8	.....	.....	224 0 0	2 1 8	9,901 5 4	1,227 12 0
	Damoh ...	4,033 5 4	500 6 4	50 0 0	31 4 0	50 0 0	.....	4,033 5 4	531 10 4
	Jubbulpore ...	564 10 8	55 9 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	564 10 8	55 9 8
	Mandla ...	2,114 1 11	157 9 10	69 7 0	6 10 4	.....	.....	2,183 8 11	164 4 2
	Seoni ...	2,898 0 0	313 1 3	292 0 0	42 9 5	.....	0 13 0	3,190 0 0	354 13 8
	Total, Jubbulpore Dn. ...	19,735 7 3	2,256 8 9	411 7 0	80 7 9	274 0 0	2 14 8	19,872 14 3	2,334 1 10
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	1,984 13 4	89 0 5	59 0 0	8 15 2	.....	.....	2,043 13 4	97 15 7
	Hoshangabad ...	12,845 12 0	1,034 11 5	5,817 0 0	222 13 3	.....	.....	18,862 12 0	1,257 8 8
	Nimar ...	1,330 5 0	160 5 3	15 0 0	18 12 0	156 15 3	5 0 5	1,188 5 9	174 0 10
	Betul ...	2,347 5 4	306 13 4	.....	.....	67 0 0	0 6 6	2,280 5 4	306 7 4
	Chhindwara ...	1,495 8 0	172 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,495 8 0	172 13 9
	Total, Nerbudda Dn. ...	20,003 11 8	1,763 12 2	5,891 0 0	250 8 5	223 15 3	5 6 5	25,670 12 5	2,008 14 2
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	18,863 14 0	2,036 1 5	366 0 0	49 7 10	740 8 0	51 15 10	18,489 6 0	2,033 9 5
	Nagpur ...	3,289 8 0	413 10 0	383 4 0	73 0 11	50 0 0	3 2 0	3,622 12 0	483 8 11
	Chanda ...	8,087 9 4	774 3 11	225 6 2	22 14 6	189 15 5	17 15 9	8,123 0 1	779 2 8
	Bhandara ...	4,606 2 0	546 9 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,606 2 0	546 9 5
	Balaghat ...	5,561 8 0	613 5 10	30 0 0	3 12 0	256 0 0	22 0 0	5,335 8 0	595 1 10
	Total, Nagpur Dn. ...	40,408 9 4	4,383 14 7	1,004 10 2	149 3 3	1,236 7 5	95 1 7	40,176 12 1	4,438 0 3
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	9,318 2 0	1,051 12 6	553 0 0	73 5 5	164 11 3	14 7 0	9,706 6 9	1,110 10 11
	Bilaspur ...	4,077 0 8	347 1 2	361 0 0	29 8 4	385 12 8	20 10 2	4,052 4 0	355 15 4
	Sambalpur ...	7,230 10 1	713 10 9	103 9 4	10 2 7	159 5 4	14 5 4	7,174 14 1	709 8 0
	Total, Chhattisgarh Dn. ...	20,625 12 9	2,112 8 5	1,017 9 4	113 0 4	709 13 3	49 6 6	20,933 8 10	2,176 2 3
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,00,773 9 0	10,516 11 11	8,324 10 6	593 3 9	2,444 3 11	152 13 2	1,00,653 15 7	10,957 2 6

Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1881) in the Districts of the Central Provinces, during the year March 1893.

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. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
9,779 7 10	1,215 4 0	121 13 6	12 8 0	425 0 0	18 6 0	10,204 7 10	1,233 10 0	
3,519 0 0	482 3 11	514 5 4	49 6 5	.....	4 13 6	3,519 0 0	487 1 5	
564 10 8	55 9 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	564 10 8	55 9 8	
2,183 8 11	164 4 2	.....	.....	0 0 1	.....	2,183 9 0	(a) 164 4 2	(a) Excludes Rs. 25-1-10 realized as penal interest.
2,737 0 0	291 11 9	453 0 0	63 1 11	.....	0 7 4	2,737 0 0	292 3 1	
18,783 11 5	2,209 1 6	1,089 2 10	125 0 4	425 0 1	23 10 10	19,208 11 6	2,232 12 4	
2,043 13 4	97 15 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,043 13 4	97 15 7	
5,821 8 0	222 13 9	12,841 4 0	1,084 10 11	.....	.....	5,821 8 0	222 13 9	
1,188 5 9	174 0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,188 5 9	174 0 10	
2,260 5 4	305 9 4	20 0 0	0 14 0	44 1 6	5 11 8	2,304 6 10	311 5 0	
1,495 8 0	172 13 9	.....	.....	.....	0 0 3	1,495 8 0	172 14 0	
12,509 8 5	973 5 3	12,861 4 0	1,035 8 11	44 1 6	5 11 11	12,853 9 11	979 1 2	
13,651 9 6	1,552 5 3	4,837 12 6	491 4 2	55 5 4	7 3 10	13,706 14 10	1,559 9 1	
3,480 12 0	456 15 11	142 0 0	26 9 0	57 0 0	10 13 0	3,537 12 0	467 12 11	
7,634 6 5	734 0 0	488 9 8	45 2 8	217 12 9	14 13 7	7,852 3 2	743 13 7	
4,606 2 0	546 9 5	.....	.....	539 5 4	66 1 4	5,145 7 4	612 10 9	
5,335 8 0	595 1 10	.....	.....	82 0 0	6 12 6	5,417 8 0	601 14 4	
34,708 5 11	3,885 0 5	5,468 6 2	552 15 10	951 7 5	105 12 3	35,659 13 4	3,990 12 8	
9,307 10 9	1,072 0 7	398 12 0	38 10 4	132 13 3	8 6 6	9,440 8 0	1,080 7 1	
4,052 4 0	355 15 4	.....	.....	155 1 10	30 14 2	4,207 5 10	386 13 6	
7,063 6 8	702 13 8	106 7 5	6 10 4	96 5 4	5 14 2	7,164 12 0	708 11 10	
20,428 5 5	2,130 13 7	505 3 5	45 4 8	384 4 5	45 2 10	20,812 9 10	2,176 0 5	
86,729 15 2	9,198 4 9	19,924 0 5	1,753 13 9	1,804 13 5	180 5 10	88,534 12 7	9,378 10 7	

REVENUE STATISTICS.

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

Districts.	Land Revenue on roll on 1st October 1892.	Increase during the year.						Total of (cols. 3 to 7).
		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.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jubbulpore Division.								
Saugor ...	(a) 4,48,565 12 2	1,078 2 5	...	...	...	2 12 0	1,080 14 5
Damoh ...	2,67,663 4 8	25 15 0	89,865 14 4	...	...	...	89,891 13 4
Jubbulpore ...	5,89,981 9 9	129 18 4	1,29,458 12 8	...	...	...	1,29,588 10 0
Mandla ...	(b) 1,05,153 2 3	9 2 0	...	...	...	...	9 2 0
Seoni ...	1,54,989 6 9	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0
Total ...	15,66,353 3 7	1,243 0 9	2,19,324 11 0	...	...	52 12 0	2,20,620 7 5
Nerbudda Division.								
Narsinghpur ...	4,19,605 0 10	127 0 0	...	...	...	...	127 0 0
Hoshangabad ...	(c) 4,39,737 0 1	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0
Nimar ...	1,80,049 2 4	71 12 11	1,119 7 0	...	...	31 0 0	1,222 3 11
Betul ...	1,90,514 0 10	32 0 0	...	...	...	44 0 0	76 0 0
Chhindwara ...	2,15,759 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,45,664 7 5	230 12 11	1,119 7 0	...	...	135 0 0	1,485 3 11
Nagpur Division.								
Wardha ...	5,17,536 2 2	74 9 9	98,098 12 9	...	...	...	98,173 6 0
Nagpur ...	(d) 8,47,572 3 1	(e) 756 4 8	21,330 11 0	...	...	...	22,086 15 8
Chanda ...	2,89,624 10 4	169 8 7	42 12 0	...	63 9 10	...	275 14 5	
Bhandara ...	4,02,232 12 2	12 8 0	...	...	...	1 9 3	14 1 3
Balaghat ...	1,54,566 4 8	...	45 0 0	...	...	...	45 0 0
Total ...	22,11,532 0 5	1,012 15 0	1,19,517 3 9	...	63 9 10	1 9 3	1,20,595 5 10	
Chhattisgarh Division.								
Raipur ...	(f) 8,51,541 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	5,09,031 11 8	...	...	...	...	4,680 0 0	4,680 0 0
Sambalpur ...	1,53,944 3 6	8 12 0	...	...	...	4,105 14 0	4,114 10 0
Total ...	15,14,517 3 11	8 12 0	...	...	...	8,785 14 0	8,794 10 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	67,38,066 15 4	2,495 8 8	3,39,961 5 9	...	63 9 10	8,975 3 3	3,51,405 11 0	

- (a) The difference of Rs. 1-2-2 is due to Rs. 1-11-0 instead of annas 8 pias 10 having been erroneously taken into account last year as remission of Land Revenue of
- (b) (1) Through inadvertence a sum of Rs. 73 due from lapsed Malik-Makbuza tenures in Ramgarh Tahsil used to be shown as "Land revenue not on the roll." This mistake
- (2) Sanctions (1) to the remission of Rs. 7 Land Revenue on account of the land acquired for the Mahomedan burial-ground, sanctioned by Revenue Secretary's No. 2022, looked in preparing the statements for last year.
- (c) Subsequent to the submission of the kistbandi for Land Revenue for the year 1892-93, there were certain additions to, and deductions from, the total demand on account of Secretariat. The difference of Rs. 268-12-7 was brought on the roll for 1892-93, hence the difference of Rs. 268-12-7 with column 16 of Statement I for the preceding year.
- (d) This sum is in excess of the figure shown in last year's printed statement (column 16) by annas 3 pias 8 because this sum was erroneously excluded from the kistbandi
- (e) This figure does not include Jamas Rs. 22-8-0 of Mauafi plots resumed situated in villages, the revised assessments of which have been lately announced by the Settlement Officer.
- (f) The difference of Rs. 3,600-5-10 is explained as follows:—

INCREASE.

	Rs. a. p.
(a) Revenue added on account of resumption of Mauafi Mauzah Doori (whole village) and Darri (one-fourth village) vide Revenue Secretary's No. 5015, dated the 13th December 1892.	325 0 0
(b) Balance of revenue added to the kistbandi on account of a Mauafi plot in Mauza Kumbhi resumed under Junior Secretary's Endorsement No. 4548-137, dated the 28th January 1891, (Rs. 3 on account of resumption having been added to the kistbandi of 1891-92).	23 0 0
(c) Revenue added on account of resumption of a Mauafi plot in Mauza Kura with effect from 1st July 1891, vide Junior Secretary's letter No. 4548-137, dated the 28th January 1891.	2 12 0
(d) Police Takoli assessed on the Khariar and Bindra Nawagarh Zamindaris (vide Revenue Secretary's No. 4213, dated the 24th June 1892).	8,312 0 0
(e) Revenue added on account of one-fourth share of Mauafi plot in Mauza Dhanda resumed under Revenue Secretary's letter No. 2861, dated the 13th July 1891.	2 5 5

DECREASE.

	Rs. a. p.	Total
Revenue remitted for land acquired for storage of grain vide Revenue Secretary's letter No. 4103, dated the 31st November 1892.	0 1 3	3,004 1 5
Do. for Balram Dass Water Works, vide Revenue Secretary's No. 1912, dated the 24th April 1893.	8 10 5	3 11 5
Total	8 11 8	Difference 3,000 5 10

Land Revenue on the roll during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1893.

Decrease during the year.					Net Increase (col. 8 minus col. 13).	Net decrease (col. 13 minus col. 8).	Land Revenue on roll on 1st October 1893.
By revenue- free grants.	By revision of assess- ment.	By Govern- ment appropri- ation.	By any other cause.	Total of (cols. 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.
...	...	5 13 7	...	5 13 7	1,075 0 10	...	4,49,640 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	89,891 13 4	...	3,57,555 2 0
...	...	13 11 0	...	13 11 0	1,29,574 15 0	...	7,19,556 8 9
...	...	...	...	...	9 2 0	...	1,05,162 4 3
...	...	4 9 4	...	4 9 4	45 6 8	...	1,55,034 13 5
...	...	24 1 11	...	24 1 11	2,20,596 5 10	...	17,86,949 9 5
...	...	33 13 0	6 12 7	40 9 7	86 6 5	...	4,19,691 7 3
...	...	83 8 2	...	83 8 2	...	23 8 2	4,39,713 7 11
...	234 9 0	2 15 4	...	237 8 4	984 11 7	...	1,81,033 13 11
...	...	1 2 1	...	1 2 1	74 13 11	...	1,90,588 14 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,759 3 4
...	234 9 0	121 6 7	6 12 7	362 12 2	1,145 15 11	23 8 2	14,46,786 15 2
47 9 8	...	...	...	47 9 8	98,125 12 10	...	6,15,661 15 0
9 4 0	...	71 1 9	10 0 0	90 5 9	21,996 9 11	...	8,69,568 13 0
...	20 8 0	...	...	20 8 0	255 6 5	...	2,89,880 0 9
...	...	90 3 0	...	90 3 0	...	76 1 9	4,02,156 10 5
...	72 9 0	...	6 6 2	78 15 2	...	33 15 2	1,54,532 5 6
56 13 8	93 1 0	161 4 9	16 6 2	327 9 7	1,20,377 13 2	110 0 11	23,31,799 12 8
...	...	9 0 4	...	9 0 4	...	9 0 4	8,51,532 4 5
15 7 0	...	10 12 0	...	26 3 0	4,653 13 0	...	5,13,685 8 8
43 8 0	...	...	...	43 8 0	4,071 2 0	...	1,58,015 5 6
58 15 0	...	19 12 4	...	78 11 4	8,724 15 0	9 0 4	15,25,233 2 7
115 12 8	327 10 0	326 9 7	23 2 9	793 3 0	3,50,845 1 11	142 9 5	70,88,769 7 10

Mauzah Nowgaon.

was found out too late last year, i.e., after the submission of the Annual Statements, but was duly guarded against in the kistbandi for 1893-94.

dated the 27th July 1892, as well as (2) for Rs. 20 on account of Mauzahwar Kistee transferred to Forest Department under Secretariat letter No. 2353, dated the 11th July 1892 were over-

Mauzi resumptions and remissions of revenue for land taken up for public purposes regarding which a revised kistbandi was, owing to a mistake, not submitted to the Revenue year.

figure by the Taheldar, Ramtek. This was an item of remission sanctioned for land taken up in Moksa village which ought not to have been deducted.

Officer since he included these Jamas in the revised assessments. This explains the difference between this figure and that shown in column 8 of Statement IV.

STATEMENT II.—Showing Demands and Collections during the

II A.—Land Revenue on the Roll and

Districts.	Demand.						Collection.	
	① 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 3 and 4.	Collected in advance dur- ing previous year.	Net demand (column 5, minus column 6.)		
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.								
Sangor ...	*18,486 4 4	4,48,565 12 2	80,904 10 6	4,79,470 6 8	192 7 7	4,79,277 15 1	10,457 7 6	4,79,277 10 8
Damoh ...	921 11 0	2,67,663 4 8	18,441 11 8	2,86,105 0 4	259 11 4	2,85,845 5 0	921 11 0	2,85,614 4 0
Jubbulpore ...	1,739 10 8	5,89,981 9 9	42,384 15 3	6,32,366 9 0	(a) 631 5 4	6,31,735 3 8	1,739 10 8	6,31,724 9 8
Mandla ...	77 14 0	1,05,153 2 3	8,169 13 3	1,13,322 15 6	28 13 0	1,13,294 2 6	77 14 0	1,13,033 1 11
Seoni ...	.....	1,54,989 6 9	10,724 0 0	1,65,713 6 9	142 3 7	1,65,571 3 2	.....	1,64,349 2 2
Total ...	21,225 8 0	15,66,353 3 7	1,10,625 2 8	16,76,978 6 3	1,254 8 10	16,75,723 13 5	13,196 11 2	16,73,997 12 5
Nerbudda Division.								
Narsinghpur ...	.....	4,19,605 0 10	28,422 12 0	4,48,027 12 10	47 1 1	4,47,980 11 9	.....	4,47,980 11 9
Hoshangabad ...	5 0 0	4,39,737 0 1	30,767 14 2	4,70,504 14 3	(c) 160 13 10	4,70,344 0 5	5 0 0	4,70,344 0 5
Nimar ...	.....	†1,80,934 0 4	13,582 6 0	1,94,516 6 4	12 6 0	1,94,504 0 4	.....	1,94,504 0 4
Betul ...	.....	1,90,514 0 10	12,650 12 0	2,03,164 12 10	244 11 6	2,02,920 1 4	.....	2,02,919 3 5
Chhindwara ...	.....	2,15,759 3 4	14,539 10 1	2,30,298 13 5	98 2 9	2,30,200 10 6	.....	2,30,200 10 8
Total ...	5 0 0	14,46,549 5 5	99,963 6 3	15,46,512 11 8	563 3 2	15,45,949 8 6	5 0 0	15,45,948 10 7
Nagpur Division.								
Wardha ...	1,518 14 11	5,17,536 2 2	34,644 0 4	5,52,180 2 6	344 3 0	5,51,835 15 6	1,518 14 11	5,51,306 8 11
Nagpur ...	472 4 9	8,47,572 3 1	58,505 7 10	9,06,077 10 11	(d) 128 10 5	9,05,949 0 6	472 4 9	9,05,354 11 9
Chanda ...	6,159 8 7	2,89,624 10 4	21,621 0 0	3,11,245 10 4	47 1 0	(e) 3,11,232 15 4	6,159 0 7	3,11,097 14 1
Bhandara ...	.....	4,02,232 12 2	28,086 9 0	4,30,319 5 2	88 5 4	4,30,280 15 10	.....	4,30,230 15 10
Balaghat ...	.....	1,54,566 4 8	10,604 8 0	1,65,170 12 8	10 11 4	1,65,160 1 4	.....	1,65,160 1 4
Total ...	8,150 12 3	22,11,532 0 5	1,53,461 9 2	23,64,993 9 7	568 15 1	23,64,459 0 6	8,150 4 3	23,63,200 3 11
Chhattisgarh Division.								
Raipur ...	(f) 303 4 0	8,51,541 4 9	70,358 4 0	9,21,899 8 9	1,513 14 10	9,20,385 9 11	303 4 0	9,20,385 9 11
Bilaspur ...	.....	5,09,031 11 8	44,840 0 9	5,53,871 12 5	559 7 3	5,53,312 5 2	.....	5,53,312 5 2
Sambalpur ...	.....	(g) 1,57,030 1 6	17,398 13 1	1,74,418 14 7	(h) 172 4 5	1,74,246 10 2	.....	1,74,246 10 2
Total ...	303 4 0	15,17,603 1 11	1,32,587 1 10	16,50,190 3 9	2,245 10 6	16,47,944 9 3	303 4 0	16,47,944 9 3
GRAND TOTAL ...	29,634 8 3	67,42,037 11 4	4,96,637 3 11	72,38,674 15 3	4,632 5 7	72,34,076 15 8	21,655 3 5	72,31,091 4 2

- (a).—The sum of Rs. 346-10-5 (difference between column 20 of the preceding year's statement and
 (b).—Of this sum Rs. 346-10 5 of last year and 0-8-0 collected during 1892-93, total Rs. 347-2-5,
 (c).—Rs. 151 struck off the account (vide Nerbudda Commissioner's No. 9002, dated 29th
 (d).—Rs. 128-10-5 collected in advance in previous year out of fixed demand for collection during
 (e).—In all these cases, the advance collections are not deducted from the total demand in column 5;
 (f).—Rs. 303-4-0 shown as balance from previous year in column 1 of Statement II-A consists of

- (1) Police Takoli on Khariar and Bindra Nawagarh Zamindaris for the month of September
 (2) Assessments made on the Mauji plots of the Koombli and Kooru, as explained above,

- (g).—The figure in column 3 of Statement II-A does not agree with that in column 2 of State
 a portion of the Zamindari Takoli on account of cost of Police. The Deputy Commissioner
 This sum was neither realized nor shown as arrears in last year's return through inadvertence.
 (h).—In column 20 of Statement II-A for 1891-92, Rs. 88-5-4 against Sambalpur Tahsil collected in
 the difference of Rs. 35-11-4.

- * There is a difference of Rs. 108-12-8 between the balance of previous year, as shown in Statement
 * The Land Revenue demand, shown in column 3 of Statement II-A, does not agree with the Land
 In compliance with paragraph 4 of Revenue Secretary's letter No. 2340, dated 16th May 1893,
 statement was deducted from the Land Revenue demand shown in column 3 of State

Revenue year ending 30th September 1893.

Cesses assessed on the Land Revenue.

Balance.		Particulars of Balance.						Total of columns 13, 14, 15, and 16.	Date of the oldest item of balance in column 13.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.
On account of previous year (column 2 minus 8)	On account of year under report (column 7 minus 9)	On account of previous year		On account of year under report.						
		Remitted as irrecoverable.	Recoverable.	Real.			Nominal.			
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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.
8,028 12 10	0 4 5	.....	8,028 12 10	0 4 5	.....	.....	.....	8,029 1 3	1st June 1892.	45 13 7
.....	231 1 0	.....	.....	231 1 0	.....	.....	.....	231 1 0	.....	83 11 3
.....	10 10 0	.....	10 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 10 0	.....	(b) 704 7 11
.....	261 0 7	.....	.....	261 0 7	.....	.....	.....	261 0 7	.....	74 6 0
.....	1,223 1 0	.....	.....	1,223 1 0	.....	.....	.....	1,223 1 0	.....	32 5 6
8,038 12 10	1,726 1 0	.....	8,039 6 10	1,715 7 0	.....	.....	.....	9,754 13 10	.....	940 12 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 5 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 2 1
.....
.....	0 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 13 11	.....	.....	101 2 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 8 3
.....	0 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 13 11	.....	.....	247 2 1
.....	529 6 7	.....	.....	529 6 7	.....	.....	.....	529 6 7	.....	124 15 5
.....	594 4 9	.....	.....	472 0 0	.....	.....	122 4 9	472 0 0	.....	38 4 9
0 8 0	135 1 3	.....	0 8 0	135 1 3	.....	.....	.....	135 9 3	1891-92.	61 5 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 13 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 14 8
0 8 0	1,258 12 7	.....	0 8 0	1,136 7 10	.....	.....	122 4 9	1,136 15 10	.....	231 5 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425 11 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467 11 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276 2 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,169 9 10
8,029 4 10	2,995 11 6	.....	8,039 14 10	2,851 14 10	.....	.....	123 2 8	10,891 13 8	.....	3,538 13 9

column 5 of statement under review) still stands as a surplus collection in the Sehora Tahsil account. shown in column 20 as outstanding collections are for 1887 as surplus collections in the Sehora Tahsil. November 1892); hence the difference with column 20 of last year's printed statement. 1892-93, were erroneously omitted from column 20 of the preceding year's statement. hence the difference of Rs. 34-6-0. the following items:—

1892 (vide Commissioner's No. 4759, dated 28th June, 1892).	Rs. a. p.
for 1891-92	276 0 0
.....	27 4 0
Total	303 4 0

ment I. The difference between these figures is Rs. 3,085-14-0, which has not been explained by the Deputy Commissioner. Apparently this amount represents has been called for an explanation.

It has been realized during the year under report. advance was erroneous as subsequently discovered. The correct figure, Rs. 2-10-0 has been now entered in column 5 of statement under review; hence

II-A and that shown in column 18 of previous year's Statement. The Deputy Commissioner has been called upon to explain this difference.

revenue shown in column 2 of Statement I for the following reason:—

Rs. 1,119-7-0 on account of enhancement shown in column 4 of Statement I was added and Rs. 234-9-0 on account of reduction, shown in column 10 of that ment II-A.

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

Districts.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand, Total of columns 1 and 2—column 3.	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanation.	
	Balance from previous years.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year, 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	11	
	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 ...	(a)	1,428 8 9	94 0 0	1,334 8 9	(a)	1,334 8 9	44 14 1	(a) (1) Rs. 33 10 7 have been remitted as irrecoverable by Revenue Secretary's No. 1833, dated the 17th April 1893. (2) „ 45 9 4 was erroneously shown last year. 79 8 11 (b) The difference of Rs. 18-14-8 is due:— (1) to a sum of Rs. 21-2-0 being erroneously included in last year's balance which was really ordered to be written off. (2) to an item of Rs. 2-3-4 being through an oversight taken as a payment due in the year, while really it was paid in advance. Thus the balance shown last year should have been decreased by Rs. 18-14-8. (c) The difference of Rs. 7-1-4, which was overpaid was realized from person who have left the district since, and, there being no prospect of their being traced in the near future it has been credited to Government. (d) Excluding Rs. 123-12-0 remitted by Revenue Secretary's No. 1089, dated 24th February 1893. (e) (1) Rs. 563 13 6 } Struck off as being irrecoverable. „ 515 3 7 } Due from patch cultivators of Hards struck off subsequently as being irrecoverable. „ 1,079 1 1 } able. (f) Of this Rs. 120-6-11 struck off as being irrecoverable. (g) Of this Rs. 133-4-6 on account of patch forest cultivation have been struck off as being irrecoverable. (h) Collected out of Rs. 73-2-1 remitted by Chief Commissioner in his Revenue Secretary's No. 3513, dated 26th September 1892, hence the difference with columns 7 and 8 of the preceding year's printed statement. (i) Excludes Rs. 12-9-9 taken out from totals, vide Remission Statement No. 2632, dated 25th September 1893, of the Deputy Commissioner's office, Betul, to the Commissioner, Nerbudda Division.
	Damoh ...	202 11 11	928 12 0	...	1,131 7 11	202 11 11	916 1 9	...	12 10 3	21 4 3	
	Jubbulpore ...	.....	1,577 8 6	...	1,577 8 6	.....	1,577 8 6	.....	.....	...
	Mandla ...	(b) 4,886 1 7	48,590 14 5	(c) 2 3 11	53,474 12 1	4,886 1 7	41,350 6 7	.....	7,238 3 11	5 2 0
	Seoni ...	(d) 645 3 0	10,673 2 8	9 9 6	11,308 12 2	193 1 0	8,873 9 3	452 2 0	1,789 15 11	...	
Total ...	5,734 0 6	63,193 14 4	105 13 5	68,827 1 5	5,281 14 6	54,052 2 10	452 2 0	9,040 14 1	71 4 4		
Nerbudda Division.	Narsinghpur ..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Hoshangabad ...	(e) 4,228 11 4	67,335 2 6	0 1 10	71,563 12 0	2,881 5 0	61,280 13 8	(f) 1,347 6 4	(g) 6,054 3 0	...	
	Nimar ...	40 1 6	6,274 2 10	...	6,314 4 4	17 14 5	6,109 6 5	22 3 1	74 12 5	...	
	Betul ...	(h) 1 8 8	8,072 2 0	3 1 2	8,070 9 6	1 8 8	7,985 14 10	.....	(i) 70 8 3	(j) 3 1 2
	Chhindwara ...	572 14 2	4,733 11 8	21 0 0	5,290 9 10	513 8 8	4,140 5 3	(k)	(l) 463 14 6	(m) 23 4 0	
Total ...	4,843 3 8	86,420 3 0	24 3 0	91,239 3 8	3,414 4 9	79,606 8 2	1,369 9 5	6,663 6 2	16 5 2		

Nagpur Division.

Wardha
Nagpur
Chanda
Bhandara
Balaghat

Wardha	.....	212 8 6	...	212 8 6	.....	142 13 3	.....	69 11 3	...
Nagpur	(n)	2,135 0 1	...	2,135 0 1	.....	2,135 0 1	.....	.....	..
Chanda	(o) 878 12 10	14,342 3 6	...	15,221 0 4	402 9 10	11,634 14 9	476 3 0	2,707 4 9	0 4 0
Bhandara	(p) 100 0 0	11,939 4 0	...	12,039 4 0	.....	11,939 4 0	100 0 0	.....	...
Balaghat	.....	21,297 10 5	49 0 0	21,248 10 5	.....	20,760 7 8	.....	(q) 488 2 9	...
Total	978 12 10	49,926 10 6	49 0 0	50,856 7 4	402 9 10	46,612 7 9	576 3 0	3,265 2 9	0 4 0

Chhattisgarh Division.

Raipur
Bilaspur
Sambalpur

Raipur	(r) 28 13 6	13,046 4 0	2 12 0	13,072 5 6	28 13 6	13,043 8 0	.....	...	2 12 0
Bilaspur	308 0 0	19,908 0 9	...	20,216 0 9	308 0 0	17,204 0 9	.....	2,704 0 0	...
Sambalpur	(s) 332 0 0	2,572 0 11	(t) ...	2,904 0 11	332 0 0	2,565 10 11	.....	6 6 0	...
Total	668 13 6	35,526 5 8	2 12 0	36,192 7 2	668 13 6	32,813 3 8	.....	2,710 6 0	2 12 0

GRAND TOTAL

12,224 14 6	2,35,072 1 6	181 12 5	2,47,115 3 7	9,767 10 7	2,13,084 6 5	2,397 14 5	21,679 13 0	100 9 6
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(j) The sum of Rs. 3-1-2 collected in advance in the preceding year was, through an oversight, not brought to account, hence it has again been shown in column 9 of this statement.

(k) Rs. 59-5-6 remitted as irrecoverable.

(l) Excluding Rs. 113-7-11 on account of commission paid to patels, &c., viz:—
Commissions paid to Patels Rs. 134 7 11
Deduct amount shown in Columns 3 and 9 .. 21 0 0
Rs. 113 7 11

(m) Of this are:—
Collected in advance on account of year following Rs. 2 4 0
Do. in previous years .. 23 4 0

(n) Rs. 52-11-0 balance outstanding at close of September 1892, remitted as the sum was on account of service maufis which were subsequently released from resumption. Rs. 13-8-0 and 66 were written off in 1891-92.

(o) The balance does not agree with the total of the entries in columns 7 and 8 of the statement for the previous year, but with that in column 8 only, the balance from 1890-91 being irrecoverable. Sanction to the remission of Rs. 44-13-5 and 53-3-9 has been obtained (vide General Secretariat letter No. 4662, dated 27th October 1891, and Revenue Secretary's No. 2556, dated 23rd July 1892), and similar sanction to the remaining sum of Rs. 40-3-10 will be applied for shortly.

(p) This sum was not shown as balance in the preceding year's statement.

(q) Of this sum Rs. 4 on account of revenue of unsettled ryotwari villages and Rs. 445-4-0 on account of villages settled at acreage rates, are reported to be irrecoverable and application for their remission will shortly be made.

(r) Rs. 28-13-6 shown in column 1 are on account of assessments of three pieces of land which were resumed in 1890-91, but the assessment was not brought under demand in 1891-92 through mistake. This sum was therefore realized during the year under report and shown as arrears of the previous year.

(s) In the last year's statement there was an uncollected balance of Rs. 11-6-6 shown in column 8. This amount was due from village Banttal which has now been included in Government Forest. The arrears in question was remitted, vide Revenue Secretary's letter No. 2672, dated 30th May 1893.

(t) In the preceding year's statement Re. 1 shown in column 9 as collected in advance was erroneous as subsequently discovered. As nothing was collected in advance in that year the column under review is left blank.

STATEMENT II-C.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

Districts.	Demand.		Amount collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand. Total of columns 1 and 2. minus column 3.	Collection.		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 minus 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	11
	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.										(a) The difference of Rs. 512-14-0 (difference between total of columns 7 and 8 of the last year's printed Statement, and column 1 of this Statement), is thus explained:— (1) Amount remitted and removed from the account, vide Revenue Secretary's letter No. 8498, dated the 31st July 1893. Rs. 825 0 0 (2) A nominal balance in the Tahsil Murwara under head "Mines and Quarries" removed from the accounts (the demand of last year was shown in excess of this sum). Rs. 187 14 0
Saugor	.....	4,120 11 10	.....	4,120 11 10	.....	4,120 11 10	.....	.....	.....
Damoh	.....	286 11 6	.....	286 11 6	.....	286 11 6	.....	.....	.....
Jubbulpore	(a) 0 0 8	7,260 2 10	.....	7,260 8 6	.....	7,260 2 10	0 0 8	.....	.....
Mandla	.....	202 9 0	.....	202 9 0	.....	202 9 0	.....	.....	.....
Seoni	7 15 0	354 9 6	.....	362 8 6	7 15 0	322 12 6	.....	31 13 0	.....
Total	7 15 8	12,224 12 8	12,232 12 4	7 15 0	12,192 15 8	0 0 8	31 13 0	Total „ 512 14 0
Nerbudda Division.										(b) In 1888-89 and 1889-90, the fishing rights of the Sangur ghat were let to one Azimulla for Rs. 729-10-0 and Rs. 718-4-0, respectively. Rs. 6-11-3 of the former and Rs. 2-0-0 of the latter remained uncollected, as the man was a perfect pauper, and the arrears of Rs. 8-11-3 were therefore struck off as irrecoverable, vide Revenue Secretary's No. 830, dated 6th February 1890; hence column 1 of statement II-C has been left blank. (c) Of this Rs. 6-13-0 struck off under Deputy Commissioner's orders as being irrecoverable. (d) Of this Rs. 4 do. do. (e) The actual collections of Miscellaneous Land Revenue was more than double the amount estimated for the year. (f) In bringing forward the total of columns 7 and 8 of Statement II-C for the preceding year in this year's Statement, this has been reduced by Rs. 140-12-0 (on account of rent of Nazul land and sale proceeds of grass on encamping grounds), in accordance with the instructions conveyed in Commissioner's letter No. 8102, dated 18th September 1893, which are now credited to "Law and Justice" against Major head "XXV Miscellaneous." (g) Excluding Rs. 300 remitted in 1891-92 on account of quarry. (h) This is nominal as the quarries of Sonpur and Bhokara were handed over to Public Works Department soon after they were leased out, and will be written off the kist-handi. (i) On account of fisheries.
Narsinghpur	(b)	1,405 14 2	438 15 8	966 14 6	.....	966 14 6	.....	.....	345 13 4
Hoshangabad	650 7 4	8,648 6 9	22 3 5	9,276 10 8	313 7 4	8,081 8 1	(c) 337 0 0	(d) 544 11 0	.....
Nimar	.....	1,386 2 8	.....	1,386 2 8	.....	1,386 2 8	.....	.....	.....
Betul	1 4 0	819 3 0	.....	820 7 0	1 4 0	819 3 0	.....	.....	.....
Chhindwara	1 0 0	305 0 0	.....	306 0 0	1 0 0	(e) 673 3 7	.....	.....	.....
Total	652 11 4	12,564 10 7	461 3 1	12,756 2 10	315 11 4	11,927 0 1	337 0 0	544 11 0	345 13 4	
Nagpur Division.										
Wardha	(f) 73 10 0	1,134 2 1	.....	1,207 12 1	71 14 0	866 4 1	1 12 0	267 14 0	.....
Nagpur	(g) 6 6 0	5,337 0 5	777 14 0	4,565 8 5	6 6 0	4,340 14 5	.....	(h) 218 4 0	805 5 0
Chanda	.....	470 4 8	.....	470 4 8	.....	420 8 8	.....	49 12 0	.....
Bhandara	.....	2,577 12 5	.....	2,577 12 5	.....	2,577 12 5	.....	.....	(i) 35 0 0
Balaghat	.....	1,813 6 0	6 0 0	1,807 6 0	.....	1,807 6 0	.....	.....	63 0 0
Total	80 0 0	11,332 9 7	783 14 0	10,628 11 7	78 4 0	10,012 13 7	1 12 0	535 14 0	903 5 0	
Chhattisgarh Dn.										
Raipur	.....	3,193 12 2	32 0 0	3,161 12 2	.....	3,149 12 2	.....	12 0 0	.....
Bilaspur	20 10 0	1,801 10 9	426 8 0	1,395 12 9	20 2 0	1,336 2 9	0 8 0	39 0 0	275 4 0	
Sambalpur	521 4 0	3,554 10 4	57 8 0	4,018 6 4	521 4 0	2,684 6 4	.....	812 12 0	101 8 0
Total	541 14 0	8,550 1 3	516 0 0	8,575 15 3	541 6 0	7,170 5 3	0 8 0	863 12 0	376 12 0	
GRAND TOTAL	1,282 9 0	44,672 2 1	1,761 1 1	44,193 10 0	943 4 4	41,303 12 7	339 4 8	1,976 2 0	1,625 14 4	

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 1893.

Districts.	Notices of demand under Section 93.		Arrest under Section 94 (a).		Attachment and sales of property under Section 94 (b).			Attachment transfer, or sale of estates in respect of which arrears accrued. Section 94 (c), (d), (e) & (f).				Attachment of other immoveable property belonging to defaulter. Section 94 (g).				
	Total number of mahals in district.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to district or tahsil headquarters 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.	Number of estates attached and held under management, [clause (c)].	Number of estates transferred, [clause (d)].	Number of estates the settlement of which was annulled [clause (e)].	Number of estates sold [clause (f)].	Number of cases of attachment.	Number of cases of sale.	Amount of process fees and talabana realised.	Cost of issuing notices and processes.	Surplus credited to Government, col. 14 minus col. 15:
	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.																
Sauger	2,199	...	14	...	101	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	1,420	3	...	...	223	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	225 4 0	...	225 4 0
Jubbulpore	2,670	538	...	...	489	160	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	563 7 4	...	563 7 4
Mandla	1,414	84	8	...	112	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 0 0	...	135 0 0
Seoni	1,584	...	(a) 1	...	(a) 103	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Jubbulpore Division	9,287	575	23	...	1,028	177	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	923 11 4	...	923 11 4
Nerbudda Division.																
Narsinghpur	1,309	54	16	...	315	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371 8 0	...	371 8 0
Hoshangabad	1,480	93	2	...	1,103	38	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	693	10	...	...	62	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 8 0	...	59 8 0
Betul	1,188	151	27	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 12 0	...	(b) 133 12 0
Chhindwara	1,905	81	5	...	828	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	344 4 0	...	344 4 0
Total Nerbudda Division	6,575	339	50	...	1,834	92	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	909 0 0	...	909 0 0
Nagpur Division.																
Wardha	1,904	85	22	...	167	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	252 12 0	...	252 12 0
Nagpur	2,594	69	23	1	290	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	369 12 0	...	369 12 0
Chanda	1,742	81	15	...	143	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	1 0 0
Bhandara	1,817	159	1	...	541	33	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	662 4 0	301 10 8	360 9 4
Balaghat	751	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Nagpur Division	8,808	394	66	1	1,157	67	7	10	...	...	...	1	1	1,285 12 0	301 10 8	984 1 4
Chhattisgarh Division.																
Raipur	3,386	31	...	...	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667 8 0	...	667 8 0
Bilaspur	2,297	29	1	1	117	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 12 0	...	155 12 0
Sambalpur	973	41	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division	6,606	101	1	1	657	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	823 4 0	...	823 4 0
GRAND TOTAL	31,276	1,409	140	2	4,676	339	15	12	...	...	1	1	1	8,941 11 4	301 10 8	3,640 0 8

(a).— Besides these 10 warrants of arrest issued but arrest was not made.

(b).— Excludes Rs. 8 wrongly realized in excess.

STATEMENT IV.—Showing results of the annual enquiry into the lapsing and resumption of revenue-free estates made under Section 180 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1893.

Lapses and Resumptions.

Districts.	Number of lapses.			Number 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 death extant in the district at close of year.	Remarks.
	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	12
					A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.			Y. M. D.		
Jubbulpore Division.	Saugor	1	...	18	18	7,498 2 24	937 8 5	1	...	...	58
	Damoh	4	...	20	6	68 1 16	25 15 0	2	16	28 3 93	734
	Jubbulpore	...	26	9	28	863 3 25	179 13 14	...	7	3 5 93	299
	Mandla	1	...	1	2	15 0 10	9 2 0	...	...	...	2
	Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total	6	26	48	54	7,945 3 35	1,102 6 9	3	23	...	1,101	
Nerbudda Division.	Narsinghpur	...	...	1	1	108 0 0	127 0 0	...	...	...	106
	Hoshangabad	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
	Nimar	...	9	5	10	104 0 32	71 12 11	1	3	4 4 93	60
	Betul	...	...	2	2	210 3 20	32 0 0	...	...	...	7
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total	...	9	9	13	423 0 12	230 12 11	1	4	...	201	
Nagpur Division.	Wardha	...	8	25	15	149 3 7	74 9 9	...	18	29 9 92	167
	Nagpur	...	63	31	77	931 0 0	(a) 775 15 10	...	17	23 4 93	925
	Chanda	10	...	45	38	1,260 3 5	169 8 7	16	1	3 12 91	371
	Bhandara	...	2	1	2	14 1 0	12 8 0	1	...	...	31
	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	10	73	102	132	2,355 3 12	1,032 10 2	17	36	...	1,498	
Chhattisgarh Division.	Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
	Bilaspur	...	...	2	...	728 3 24	...	...	2	26 5 93	43
	Sambalpur	...	...	4	2	29 1 2	8 12 0	...	2	10 3 93	34
Total	...	...	6	2	758 0 26	8 12 0	...	4	...	118	
GRAND TOTAL	16	108	165	201	11,483 0 5	2,374 9 10	21	67	...	2,918	

(a) Rs. 2-12-10 besides added to the kistbandi in addition, not included in the figure, of 775-15-10 as it was the enhanced revenue assessed on a malik-makbuza plot in Gorakpur, Tahsil Ramtek.

Rs. a. p.
(a) 775 15 10
Add 2 12 10
Total 778 12 8
Deduct 22 8 0

Balance 756 4 8, as per col. of Statement I.

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 1893.

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.		
JUREL- FORB DN.	Saugor	98	16	16,090 3 14	3,208 0 9	59,543 3 5	39	4	5,938 3 14	1,550 3 9	30,174 13 8	20	2	7,579 3 8	1,615 0 5	16,374 6 3
	Damoh	120	19	93,550 1 37	8,097 3 7	1,65,934 8 11	21	6	3,716 1 25	1,278 6 10	27,540 1 6	2	...	147 3 32	67 8 0	548 0 0
	Jubbulpore	73	59	16,425 0 30	5,505 1 1	43,877 0 0	29	6	6,927 0 10	3,568 14 5	82,557 5 9	10	...	1,089 2 15	993 8 0	3,700 0 0
	Mandla	28	1	14,737 0 0	923 7 4	17,780 0 0	1	...	97 0 0	38 12 0	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Sooni	15	2	4,802 2 37	424 11 8	35,034 10 0	5	1	3,485 2 30	553 5 1	19,968 15 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	334	77	145,606 0 38	18,158 8 5	3,22,169 6 4	95	17	20,164 3 39	6,989 10 1	1,60,231 3 11	32	2	8,817 1 15	2,682 0 5	20,622 6 3	
NERUDA DIVISION.	Narsinghpur	44	2	13,290 0 0	4,552 0 0	1,37,814 0 0	32	...	9,242 0 0	5,676 0 0	67,375 0 0	14	1	7,039 0 0	2,787 0 0	49,860 0 0
	Hoshangabad	14	1	6,752 2 32	2,682 0 7	96,589 0 0	9	2	5,361 2 8	1,213 6 8	26,537 4 0	30	...	27,373 1 32	5,762 12 8	42,625 0 0
	Nimar	35	280	10,309 0 0	3,632 4 0	87,859 15 3	2	15	624 0 0	244 13 8	5,167 6 0	12	33	10,563 0 0	2,679 0 7	22,701 15 0
	Betul	16	1	9,343 1 9	851 2 8	21,460 4 9	16	1	3,956 2 15	557 0 3	4,539 15 3	16	...	9,436 2 12	435 0 6	13,529 15 8
	Chhindwara	50	28	13,849 1 22	3,481 11 11	61,980 18 10	14	...	5,187 2 18	585 3 8	27,753 8 0	5	...	3,233 0 0	67 12 3	1,697 0 0
Total	159	312	53,549 1 23	15,199 3 2	4,05,704 1 10	73	18	24,371 3 1	8,276 8 3	1,31,373 1 3	77	34	57,645 0 4	11,731 9 7	1,30,413 14 8	
NAGPUR DIVISION.	Wardha	55	16	9,990 2 32	2,801 14 0	29,246 12 0	19	5	3,123 3 2	2,318 15 0	12,748 14 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Nagpur	86	41	18,843 0 0	7,692 0 0	1,08,674 0 0	20	22	6,313 0 0	1,760 0 0	22,553 0 0	11	1	5,243 0 0	850 0 0	17,221 0 0
	Chauda	27	28	12,196 3 7	3,044 6 3	15,921 8 0	7	...	7,421 3 12	1,331 15 1	3,123 10 3	8	3	1,704 2 16	168 13 8	3,149 8 0
	Bhandara	91	163	19,131 2 28	4,711 11 4	66,640 14 0	85	50	17,223 3 35	4,414 9 7	40,827 13 3	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Balaghat	16	1	8,929 2 28	988 4 0	31,916 12 0	52	2	35,789 2 16	1,177 14 8	12,572 7 10	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	275	249	69,091 3 15	19,238 3 7	2,47,399 14 0	183	88	69,872 0 25	11,003 6 4	91,825 13 4	19	4	6,952 2 16	1,018 13 8	20,370 8 0	
CHH- TTIS- GARH DN.	Raipur	82	...	35,337 2 13	7,147 5 9	1,43,705 8 0	11	...	4,571 0 19	1,376 10 0	10,194 11 4	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Bilaspur	69	24	29,686 1 38	7,144 0 16	93,401 10 4	5	...	955 3 37	231 4 1	227 4 4	1	...	56 0 19	13 0 0	300 0 0
	Sambalpur	12	...	5,613 3 2	692 2 8	8,855 0 0	2	...	1,186 3 10	204 14 3	1,557 15 2	1	...	214 1 29	25 13 4	200 0 8
Total	163	24	68,587 3 13	14,983 8 11	2,45,962 2 4	18	...	6,713 3 26	1,812 12 4	11,979 14 10	2	...	270 2 8	38 13 4	500 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL	931	662	336,835 1 9	67,579 8 1	1,12,21,235 8 6	369	123	121,122 3 11	28,082 5 0	3,95,415 1 4	130	40	73,685 2 3	15,471 5 0	1,71,906 12 11	

STATEMENT VI-A.—Showing Progress made by Deputy Commissioners in disposing of Partition Cases under Act XIX of 1863, during the year ending 30th September 1893.

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.		
	No. pending at commencement of year.	No. adjusted, with-drawn, or struck off in default.	No. disposed of during year.	No. still pending at close of year.	No. of cases instituted.	No. adjusted, with-drawn, or struck off in default.	No. 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.														
{ Sangor	81	10	2	19	8	4	...	4	19	...	5th September 1892	2	4	2,001 0 32
{ Damoh	1	...	1	...	24	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Jubbulpore	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	18th February 1893	...	...	...
{ Mandla	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
{ Seoni ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	84	10	4	20	38	15	1	22	20	...	...	2	4	2,001 0 32
NERBUDDA DIVISION...														
{ Narsinghpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Hoshangabad	4	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	3	...	12th January 1891	1	3	1,018 2 26
{ Nimar	1	...	...	1	12	2	1	9	1	...	14th September 1892	...	...	...
{ Betul ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chhindwara	2	...	1	1	8	...	2	6	1	...	19th May 1892	...	...	...
Total	7	...	2	5	24	3	3	18	5	...	...	1	3	1,018 2 26
NAGPUR DIVISION ...														
{ Wardha ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Nagpur	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chanda	4	...	3	1	21	1	3	17	1	...	12th August 1892	3	3	3,581 0 88
{ Bhandara	20	8	6	6	14	3	...	11	6	...	31st July 1891	9	18	4,851 8 24
{ Balaghat	13	3	6	4	21	8	...	13	4	...	2nd June 1891	10	10	2,458 2 16
Total	38	11	15	12	56	12	3	41	12	...	...	22	31	10,889 2 38
CHHATTISGARH DN....														
{ Raipur	14	...	4	10	20	1	4	15	8	2	16th July 1890	4	8	4,598 3 18
{ Bilaspur	11	4	2	5	12	4	...	8	5	...	5th April 1892	2	4	4,368 1 35
{ Sambalpur	1	...	1	...	7	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	26	4	7	15	39	5	9	25	13	2	...	6	12	8,965 1 13
GRAND TOTAL	105	25	28	52	157	35	16	106	50	2	...	31	50	22,874 3 29

STATEMENT No. VI-B.—Showing progress made by Commissioners in disposing of Partition cases under Act XIX of 1863, during the year ending 30th September 1893.

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	2	3	5	...	2	2	5	...
	Damoh	1	2	3	...	...	3	3	...
	Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mandla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Seoni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	3	5	8	...	3	5	8	...
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	...	3	3	...	...	2	2	1
	Hoshangabad	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Nimar	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Betul	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Chhindwara	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	...	5	5	...	...	3	3	2
Nagpur	Wardha	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Nagpur	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Chanda	...	4	4	...	...	3	3	1
	Bhandara	...	15	15	...	2	6	8	7
	Balaghat	1	7	8	...	...	6	6	2
	Total	6	28	34	...	2	15	17	17
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	...	7	7	...	...	5	5	2 (a)
	Bilaspur	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	1 (b)
	Sambalpur	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..
	Total	...	9	9	...	...	6	6	3
	GRAND TOTAL	9	47	56	...	5	29	34	22

(a) One of these disposed of on 13th November 1893.

(b) Disposed of on 6th November 1893.

STATEMENT VII.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business, during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1893.

Head of business.	Number of cases.																		
	Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsingpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhindwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chand.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.	
Mutation cases (Section 125, Land Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year	77	73	18	41	25	1	58	11	6	1	99	96	32	14	7	160	22	25
	Instituted during year	634	634	653	160	149	240	224	1,312	179	247	891	608	517	933	207	481	486	151
	Disposed of during year	645	707	655	176	151	224	236	1,098	159	247	938	683	518	917	213	553	600	157
I.—Repair of boundary marks (Sections 132 (a), 134 and 135 of Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	7	3	...	...	3	2	3	17	26	8	8	7	...	9	8	3	7	1
	Disposed of during year	6	3	...	...	3	2	6	16	27	8	5	5	...	8	9	3	4	1
II.—Deposit of rent by tenants (Section 9 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	8	...	21	1	...	9	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	47	9	19	4	21	47	90	28	11	20	10	27	28	23	23	145	86	60
	Disposed of during year	49	8	19	5	20	66	90	28	10	20	10	29	28	22	23	141	36	60
III.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvement made by him (Section 13 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 13—16 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	(a) 1	1	...	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	6	9	...	...	...	7	3	15	1	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	8	10	...	...	...	5	4	14	1	...	...
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	4	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	2	...	1	10	...	4	1	2	...	...
	Instituted during year	2	1	...	1	1	11	23	...	3	8	6	8	...	7	7	6	4	...
	Disposed of during year	6	2	...	...	1	15	19	...	5	7	7	13	...	8	8	8	...	...
VI.—Application to fix rent of sir land transferred (Section 42 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	5
	Instituted during year	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2
	Disposed of during year	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2
VII.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 46 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Application to confer occupancy rights and fix rent (Section 62 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	4	9	2	...	2	4	2	4	...	12	...	56	...	...
	Instituted during year	3	...	...	...	4	9	2	...	2	4	11	1	...	7	...	165	...	...
	Disposed of during year	1	...	...	...	4	10	1	...	2	5	9	2	...	7	...	178	...	...
IX.—Application to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (Section 80 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	2	...	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	5	2	...	3	1	12	1	...	...
	Instituted during year	22	...	...	15	10	7	1	21	6	5	27	14	8	14	13	9	8	...
	Disposed of during year	21	...	...	13	13	6	2	19	5	6	26	14	8	15	14	17	4	...
GRAND TOTAL	Pending at commencement of year	88	77	18	44	29	16	65	14	9	5	109	116	32	23	11	241	17	25
	Instituted during year	717	617	679	181	188	326	343	1,385	227	304	948	663	553	1,005	263	826	537	217
	Disposed of during year	730	722	679	195	194	323	354	1,170	208	306	995	696	554	984	273	916	547	220

(a) In the last year's statement, two cases were shown by mistake.

STATEMENT VIII.—Showing principal suits between landlord and tenant, under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1893.

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 48 (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.			
	Compro-mised.	Decreed for plain-tiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defen-dant or dismissed in default.	By sale of dis-trained produce.	By ejectment.	Compro-mised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.			Made ab-solute on payment of compensa-tion by landlord.	Not made ab-solute.	Compro-mised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismiss-ed in de-fault.	
									2	3						4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JUBBULPORE DIVISION.	Sangor ...	67	333	99	...	12	21	20	14	101	7	...	...	17	46	23
	Damoh ...	22	176	39	10	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	27	13	44
	Jubbulpore ...	48	382	160	...	5	2	17	16	8	...	...	...	22	109	108
	Mandla ...	9	32	13	...	...	...	2	1	126	...	...	...	...	23	16
	Seoni ...	18	144	58	5	7	...	...	1	6	3	...	1	6	33	12
	Total	164	1,067	369	15	30	23	39	33	241	10	...	1	72	224	218
NERBUDA DIVISION.	Narsinghpur ...	96	830	212	102	41	...	1	3	53	21	1	1	5	22	21
	Hoshangabad ...	90	756	99	36	52	...	11	13	40	4	24	...	1	7	6
	Nimar ...	14	158	39	...	6	...	2	1	74	...	...	...	3	10	13
	Betal ...	36	139	65	53	18	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	1	11	5
	Chhindwara ...	10	150	23	...	2	...	...	1	55	6	1	1	1	28	16
	Total	246	2,083	438	191	119	...	14	18	234	32	26	2	11	78	60
NAGPUR DIVISION.	Wardha ...	63	675	145	194	17	...	...	...	18	7	...	1	2	14	3
	Nagpur ...	117	943	231	40	9	...	1	3	108	11	...	3	...	10	7
	Chanda ...	19	176	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Bhandara ...	43	505	133	5	18	...	...	...	587	104	58	4	1	11	8
	Balaghat ...	33	125	49	4	5	2	7	4	195	15	11	9	3	17	24
	Total	275	2,424	642	243	49	2	8	7	908	137	69	17	6	53	44
CHHATTIS-GARH DN.	Raipur ...	52	321	148	4	...	36	219	171	252	4	23	...	7	106	122
	Bilaspur ...	66	263	107	...	10	8	23	47	...	...	3	...	7	21	52
	Sambalpur ...	4	73	42	...	...	7	31	45	...	...	...	...	2	29	65
	Total	122	657	297	4	10	51	273	263	252	4	26	...	16	156	249
	GRAND TOTAL	807	6,181	1,746	453	208	76	334	321	1,685	183	121	20	105	611	571

STATEMENT IX.—Showing the action taken by the Commissioners under the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 (during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1893).

Divisions.	Districts.	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 as yet been paid.	Area thus occupied.	Date of oldest pending case referred to in column 10.	Remarks.	
			For Roads.	For Railways.	For other purposes.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
JUBBULPORE.	Sangor	Permanent	.....	179 2 10	28 1 32	208 0 2	616 5 7	5 13 7	1	169 8 6	30th May 1892.	
		Temporary	.....	314 0 10	.....	314 0 10	.....	.....	.....	314 0 10	.....	
	Damoh	Permanent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jubbulpore	Permanent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 11 0	2	.....	13th October 1892	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maudla	Permanent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	253 2 31	22nd June 1892.	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seoni	Permanent	.....	213 3 12	.....	213 3 12	1,297 13 10	4 9 4	1	213 3 12	1st October 1891.	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total		213 3 12	493 2 20	28 1 32	735 3 24	1,914 3 5	24 1 11	5	951 1 19	.....	
NEEMUDA.	Narsinghpur	Permanent	.....	.....	17 3 0	17 3 0	430 1 6	33 13 0	.....	.....	.....
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hoshangabad	Permanent	.....	19 1 21	11 2 38	31 0 19	272 8 0	83 8 2	3	31 0 19	13th May 1892.	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nimar	Permanent	.....	.....	7 2 21	7 2 21	60 3 4	2 15 4	1	7 2 16	13th Sept. 1893.	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Betul	Permanent	.....	.....	101 2 29	101 2 29	524 2 8	1 2 1	.....	.....	.....
	Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chhindwara	Permanent	.....	33 3 24	.....	37 0 11	.....	.....	.....	4	37 0 11	14th January 1893	
	Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total		33 3 24	19 1 21	141 3 35	195 1 0	1,286 15 6	121 6 7	8	75 3 6	.....	
NAGPUR.	Wardha	Permanent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nagpur	Permanent	.....	0 0 11	60 8 26	60 8 27	11,461 3 11	71 1 9	2	2,871 1 20	15th February 1892	(a) Paid from Municipal Funds 11,455 15 0
		Temporary	.....	.....	0 0 22	0 0 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. Provincial Funds. 5 4 11
	Chanda	Permanent	71 1 31	0 1 2	71 2 33	456 2 7	4	71 1 31	4th May 1889.	
		Temporary	35 2 36	35 2 36	50 4 0	35 2 36	
Bhandara	Permanent	.....	.....	71 3 14	71 3 14	.....	90 3 0	1	71 3 14	22nd April 1893.		
	Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balaghat	Permanent	.....	27 1 5	.....	27 1 5	150 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total		134 1 32	71 3 35	61 1 10	267 2 27	12,117 11 1	161 4 9	7	3,050 1 21	.....	
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	Permanent	.....	.....	333 0 24	333 0 24	1,174 14 10	13 12 1	.....	.....	.....
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bilaspur	Permanent	.....	131 2 0	17 2 26	149 0 26	879 0 5	10 12 0	4	149 0 26	7th Sept. 1892.	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sambalpur	Permanent	.....	9 1 13	20 0 32	29 2 5	205 2 1	.....	.....	6	29 2 5	23th March 1890	
	Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total		.....	140 3 13	371 0 2	511 3 15	2,259 1 4	24 8 1	10	178 2 31	.....	
	GRAND TOTAL		382 0 23	725 2 39	602 2 39	1,710 2 26	17,577 15 4	331 5 4	30	4,256 0 37	.....	

Rs. a. p.
 (a) Paid from Municipal Funds 11,455 15 0
 Do. Provincial Funds. 5 4 11
 Total ... 11,461 3 11

(b) The difference of Rs. 4-11-9 between this and the entry in column 10 of Statement I, is due to the omission of the following remissions sanctioned in the year under report:—
 Rs. a. p.
 (1) For land acquired at Kumhari 0 1 3
 (2) Do. Bhatgaon for Balram-dass Water-works ... 8 10 5
 Do. in Purna ... 1 0 1
 Total ... 4 11 9

STATEMENT X.—Giving details of land sold by collector under precept from Civil Courts during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1893.

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.	No. of year's purchase of Revenue.	Amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.	Remarks.	
	Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.											
	1	2	3											
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
JUBBULPORE DIVISION.	Saugor	98	119	217	41	17	26	(a) 60	78	1,498 10 8	5,364 13 3	...	12,142 4 4	(a) Includes 45 cases, viz:— Returned under Section 99 : Transfer of Property Act ... 13 No Saleable interest ... 11 Sale stopped on request of decree-holder ... 4 No purchaser ... 13 Other causes ... 6 Total ... 45
	Damoh	15	83	48	13	1	12	9	13	430 12 0	2,710 1 2	6	6,357 0 0	
	Jubbulpore	23	54	77	14	...	25	(b) 20	18	996 1 9	7,509 0 0	7	...	
	Mandla	2	16	18	3	...	3	5	7	151 0 0	12,740 0 0	8	...	
	Seoni	11	28	39	8	...	2	(c) 21	8	36 2 0	220 0 0	6	185 10 6	
Total	149	250	399	79	18	68	115	119	3,112 10 5	28,543 14 5	4	18,634 14 10		
NERBUDDA DIVISION.	Narsinghpur	33	221	254	43	22	35	95	59	1,905 8 6	10,757 15 0	5	24,391 12 9	(b) Out of these in 6 cases there were no Saleable rights; in 5 no bidders, and in 1 no process-fee was paid— There being no suitable column for these cases, they have been shown in column 7.
	Hoshangabad	195	259	454	116	2	138	55	143	681 10 0	23,735 7 9	34	24,978 14 9	
	Nimar	29	82	111	39	1	24	9	38	555 14 1	6,109 0 0	11	1,504 4 0	
	Betul	13	30	52	15	...	8	15	14	185 12 2	2,187 8 0	12	2,300 0 0	
	Chhindwara	23	41	64	14	...	16	12	22	195 6 7	5,856 10 0	30	2,851 0 0	
Total	293	642	935	227	25	221	186	276	3,524 4 0	48,596 8 9	14	56,025 15 6		
NAGPUR DIVISION.	Wardha	111	138	249	44	2	40	53	110	995 12 5	11,894 4 6	12	10,601 5 0	(c) Includes 7 cases, viz:— Struck off, because the Judgment-Debtor had no saleable interest on the property attached ... 3 No one was willing to purchase ... 2 Struck off on decree-holders request. ... 2 Total ... 7
	Nagpur	90	150	240	47	4	30	40	119	630 7 3	4,585 0 0	7	4,175 0 0	
	Chanda	30	71	101	17	1	(d) 33	17	33	507 15 3	1,604 14 3	5	1,148 0 0	
	Bhandara	69	89	158	63	...	21	12	62	1,353 10 8	10,369 12 6	6	2,286 13 3	
	Balaghat	19	48	67	30	...	7	9	21	276 0 0	905 0 0	3	3,454 0 0	
Total	319	496	815	201	7	131	131	345	3,763 13 0	29,358 15 3	38	21,065 2 2		
CHHATTIS-GARH DN.	Raipur	34	53	87	41	2	16	4	24	189 3 2	1,323 3 0	7	...	(d) Of this 19 have been recommended for sale.
	Bilaspur	12	18	30	14	2	3	...	11	34 0 0	260 0 0	7	30 0 0	
	Sambalpur	2	2	4	2	...	1	...	1	140 0 0	330 0 0	2	3,338 0 0	
Total	48	73	121	57	4	20	4	36	363 3 2	1,913 3 0	5	3,368 0 0		
GRAND TOTAL	809	1,461	2,270	564	54	440	436	776	10,763 15 1	1,08,412 9 5	10	99,144 0 6		

STATEMENT XI.—Showing General Revenue Business transacted during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1893.

Districts.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land Revenue excluding cesses.	Number of cases for disposal.			Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than—				Number of English letters in Revenue Department.			
					Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.			Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
	M. Acres.			Rs. a. p.													
Jubbulpore Division.	Saugor ...	1,697 0	591,486	2,119	4,48,565	12 2	432	1,979	2,411	2,146	285	55	10	2	40	2,132	2,844
	Damoh ...	963 41	325,613	1,385	2,67,663	4 8	124	1,464	1,588	1,528	60	6	1	4	9	849	1,610
	Jubbulpore ...	2,138 0	748,146	2,534	5,89,981	9 9	116	2,189	2,305	2,175	130	37	17	...	...	1,709	2,608
	Mandla ...	932 521	339,487	1,744	1,05,153	2 3	237	1,745	1,982	1,789	198	60	17	...	2	1,212	1,414
	Seoni ...	1,353 119	370,832	1,491	1,54,989	6 9	(a)97	1,047	1,144	(b)1,056	88	23	...	3	2,014	1,665	
Total ...	7,084 41	2,375,564	9,278	15,66,353	3 7	1,006	8,424	9,480	8,694	736	181	45	6	54	7,916	10,139	
Nerbudda Division.	Narsinghpur ...	1,055 134	366,391	1,093	4,19,605	0 10	165	1,656	1,821	1,611	209	15	4	10	47	1,890	2,247
	Hoshangabad ...	1,739 396	528,103	1,530	4,39,745	10 6	748	2,019	2,767	2,279	488	77	11	10	8	3,577	3,297
	Nimar ...	823 301	253,486	743	1,80,049	2 4	205	3,005	3,210	2,581	626	75	3	1	5	1,684	1,731
	Betul ...	1,346 0	323,196	1,138	1,90,514	0 10	187	2,179	2,366	2,202	164	10	3	...	1	1,310	1,204
	Chhindwara ...	1,292 0	407,494	1,338	2,15,759	3 4	147	1,999	2,146	1,925	218	9	7	...	14	1,465	1,423
Total ...	6,256 191	1,878,670	5,842	14,45,673	1 10	1,452	10,858	12,310	10,605	1,705	186	28	21	75	9,836	9,902	
Nagpur Division.	Wardha ...	1,623 26	400,854	1,372	5,17,536	2 2	448	3,442	3,890	3,416	474	37	24	11	44	7,583 (c)	...
	Nagpur ...	2,085 527	757,862	2,291	8,47,572	3 1	76	3,004	3,764	3,226	538	41	29	26	41	4,013	3,762
	Chanda ...	1,132 389	697,610	2,487	2,89,908	0 0	240	3,206	3,446	3,235	211	107	35	4	3	661	675
	Bhandara ...	1,440 191	742,850	1,817	4,02,232	12 2	290	4,656	4,916	4,637	259	36	17	3	12	2,792	2,390
	Balaghat ...	557 0	383,331	1,211	1,54,566	0 0	350	1,820	2,200	2,046	154	25	3	6	24	375	754
Total ...	6,838 493	2,982,507	9,178	22,11,815	1 5	2,118	16,128	18,246	16,610	1,636	246	108	50	124	15,424	7,581	
Chhattisgarh Division.	Raipur ...	3,804 0	1,584,427	3,310	8,51,541	4 9	894	3,361	4,255	3,666	589	27	9	3	8	4,044	4,362
	Bilaspur ...	2,435 593	1,164,158	3,857	5,09,031	0 0	491	2,980	3,471	3,208	263	71	30	21	22	2,501	3,178
	Sambalpur ...	1,176 260	796,413	973	1,57,030	1 6	196	2,241	2,437	1,975	462	60	40	6	5	1,150	1,190
Total ...	7,416 213	3,544,998	8,140	1,517,602	6 3	1,581	8,582	10,163	8,849	1,314	158	79	30	35	7,695	8,730	
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,595 298	10,781,789	32,433	57,41,443	13 1	6,157	43,992	50,149	44,758	5,391	771	260	107	288	40,871	36,352	

(c) The discrepancy of 26 cases between the figures in column 5 of this statement and those in column 9 of the last year's printed statement, is due to the fact that last year 27 cases on account of Land Acquisition were shown as pending, but afterwards orders were received to the effect that each notification and not each village, was to be treated as a single case, and hence the figure of 27 cases was reduced to one.

(d) Disposed of by final orders ... No. 1,029
Transferred to another office for final disposal ... " 28

Total ... 1,056

