

RESOLUTION
ON THE
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1893-94,

ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1894.



Jagpur:

PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1895.

[PRICE ONE RUPEE.]

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,
in the Revenue Department, No. 2312, dated Nagpur, the 16th May 1895.*

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 of this Resolution are grouped 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 chief characteristic of the rainfall of the period June 1893 to May 1894 was a peculiarity of distribution and an excess of fall in the Winter and Spring months which resulted in extensive and very serious damage to the rabi crops, especially in the Northern Districts. The only part of the Provinces in which the rainfall was satisfactory, both in amount and distribution, was Chhattisgarh, where it is reported to have been “sufficient, seasonable and favourable to agriculture.” The regular monsoon rains set in, in good time, towards the middle of June throughout the Provinces. After that, except in Chhattisgarh where the rains practically ceased after September, there was, with the exception of December, no month up to April without general rain.

STATEMENT A.

Turning to details, it may be noted that timely showers in June facilitated the preparation of the land and the sowing of kharif seed, while the copious fall in July gave promise of an excellent harvest. But the break at the end of this month and the beginning of August in the Nagpur Division had an injurious effect in the rice growing districts, especially in Chanda, where transplanting operations were seriously impeded for want of rain. The falls in August and September were heavy throughout the Provinces and proved sufficient and beneficial everywhere except in the Nagpur Division, where they were excessive and did much damage to the rice crop. Prospects generally continued, however, to be favourable up to October, when abnormal weather set in in all parts of the Provinces except Chhattisgarh. There were very heavy showers of rain during that month and the succeeding month of November, damaging both kharif harvests and rabi sowings. The weather continued to be damp and cloudy during the months of January, February and March, and resulted in very serious damage to the wheat crop in the districts of Saugor, Damoh, Jubulpore, Narsinghpur and a portion of Hoshangabad.

3. The peculiar distribution of the monsoon rains had a bad effect on the rice crop, which was not as good as that of last year, except in the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division, where the outturn was nearly a full one. Indeed had it not been for the early cessation of the rains there would have been a bumper harvest of this

STATEMENT B.

crop in all the districts of this Division. In Chanda, Balaghat, Betul, Narsinghpur and Seoni the crop was a poor one, the average outturn in these districts ranging between 6 and 10 annas in the case of broadcasted rice. Of these districts, Chanda and Balaghat, where the crop is of much importance, fared the worst, the outturn being in both cases less than half the average. In Bhandara, where rice occupies more than half the whole cropped area, the outturn of broadcasted rice was only 8 annas, but as the outturn of transplanted rice, which takes up generally an area more than three times the extent of that under the broadcast crop, was 10 annas, the Deputy Commissioner considers that the crop was a fair one. In the remaining districts the harvest was estimated at from 12 to 13 annas in the rupee.

4. The rainfall of the year was less unfavourable to juari and tur, and the outturn was generally better than that of the preceding year. It would have been still larger but for the heavy rains of November which reduced the yield of both these crops. The juari was affected by excessive moisture, while the tur was spoiled by insects which were brought on by continued cloudy weather while the plants were in flower. Only in Chhindwara was the outturn of juari a full one, being 16 annas; while in Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat it was very poor. Elsewhere it was fair, ranging between 10 and 14 annas.

5. The cotton crop was on the whole a very fair one. The average outturn ranged between 10 and 14 annas, except in Narsinghpur, Wardha and Chanda, in which it was damaged by the heavy rains of October and November. The damage was serious in Wardha, the chief cotton producing district in the Provinces, where the harvest gathered amounted to only 8 annas. In Chanda, where, however, the crop is not so important, the produce was half of this. Til suffered much from the effects of the excessive rains in August, September and October in the districts of the Nagpur and Nerbudda Divisions (excepting Betul and Chhindwara), and the outturn in these districts was 9 annas or less. In Saugor and Seoni of the Jubbulpore Division the outturn was only 8 annas. Elsewhere it prospered fairly well and gave an outturn of from 12 to 15 annas. In several districts, however, the area under this crop was much less than usual owing to the rains having swamped the ground and rendered it unsafe for sowing til.

6. The small millets, kodon and kutki, form the principal food of the poorer classes and the aboriginal tribes in the hilly districts, and are chiefly grown in upland areas. The crop was affected by the heavy rains of August, but the outturn was generally fair and slightly better than in the previous year. In only four districts, *viz.*, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat, did the crop suffer much and return less than 9 annas. In two of these districts (Bhandara and Balaghat) these grains are largely used as food by the hill-tribes, so that a bad outturn is severely felt.

7. The effect of the peculiar character of the season of the year under report was however most marked in the case of wheat, which proved almost a total failure in the districts of the Jubbulpore Division, particularly in the Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore Districts. In Saugor and Damoh, where wheat occupied 61 and 44 per cent., respectively, of the total cropped area, the results of the continued wet weather were disastrous and brought about the entire destruction of the wheat crop. The failure was indeed so great that the whole of the Land Revenue instalment of June 1894 had to be suspended; the new assessment postponed: a special takavi grant of five lakhs of rupees made, and relief works opened. The local officers report that there has been no similar calamity since 1854, and that even in that year the failure was much less serious than in the year under report. The following are the descriptions given by the Deputy Commissioners of these districts of the progress and extent of the calamity:—

The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor writes:—

“The crops grew well and the conditions remained auspicious till November, when heavy rain fell and induced an attack of rust, which caused almost total destruction of the wheat crop all over the district, and the other crops also suffered more or less by excessive rain, wet, cold or hail. The year 1854 is still remembered as that of the great blight by old men, who

say that it was not so bad as the present one. The attack commenced about the middle of December and spread rapidly over all parts of the district. Reports became common, early in January, of considerable damage being caused to the wheat crop by rust. At first the damage varied from field to field and village to village, but it soon became universal, and in spite of the well covered appearance of the rabi land, expectations fell from 16 annas in the beginning of December to about 10 or 12 annas in the beginning of January. Rain again fell with hail early in February, and the harvest portended a complete failure all over, and estimates further fell to about 5 or 6 annas by the middle of February, and a week later to less than 4 annas. A good deal of the grain looked fair before it was quite ripe, but on drying it shrivelled up to nothing at all as a rule. Numerous crop experiments were made in all parts of the district, but the standing crop told its own tale, and it was ascertained that while in individual villages of the Rehli Tahsil the outturn extended from 1 to 2 annas, in most other parts of the district it was *nil*. Labourers would not come forward to do the reaping, for it did not repay labour, and in places reapers were employed on half the produce as their wages. Sometimes the tenants took nothing but the straw, leaving what poor grain there was to the labourers. Numerous fields were left uncut to be grazed over by cattle at large. The wheat outturn may then be regarded as an entire failure, and hardly one anna on the whole."

The Deputy Commissioner of Damoh, after referring to the effect of the rain-fall in November on the kharif crops, writes as follows :—

"The effect of the unseasonable rain upon the rabi crops was most disastrous. Rust, which had played such havoc with the magnificent crops of the previous Spring, early made its appearance. Before the end of December, long before the ear had sprouted, the outer blades of the plants were beginning to turn yellow. A fall of rain early in January added to the moisture of the soil, and warm cloudy weather during that month greatly developed the disease. The appearance of the fields at the end of January was remarkable. The stalks of the wheat then in full ear though still green were covered with a powdery substance of a bright orange colour. It was impossible to walk through a field without carrying away quantities of it. . . . Early sown wheat had a good appearance so far as height and size of ear went, and the rust (bad as it looked) was said to have affected only the stalk and leaf and not to have penetrated to the grain. Early in February, however, there were some heavy falls of rain accompanied by cold fogs which drove the blight inwards, causing the grain to shrivel or preventing it from forming at all. Late sown wheat and wheat in handias and low-lying land fared worst. After attaining a few inches in height it rotted and dried up. This class of crop produced absolutely *nil*. It was commonly grazed off by cattle. Even in the better early sown fields the grain was exceedingly scanty, and so light that it could with difficulty be separated from the chaff. The ordinary process of winnowing with the aid of the wind could not be resorted to as grain and chaff flew away together. Many fields remained uncut and many more were cut merely to provide fodder for the cattle. One malguzar told me that he had offered his reapers the whole of the grain from his *sir* fields if they would hand him over the straw and chaff, but they refused to reap even on these terms. No such attack of rust seems to have visited the district since the year 1854, and that attack, if the memory of those old enough to remember it can be trusted, did not equal this in severity. . . . The estimate for wheat was nominally one anna, but even this low estimate was too high."

In the Nagpur Division half the average was exceeded only in Nagpur with an 11-anna crop; elsewhere it was far below it. The crop was also seriously affected in the Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur Districts, in which the produce is estimated at 8 and 10 annas respectively. In the Chhattisgarh country the total absence of winter rains affected the wheat harvest generally. It was slightly better than last year, but it was still below three-quarters of the average. Except in this Division, Betul and Chhindwara were the only districts in which the wheat crop was perceptibly better than in the previous year, and generally wheat must be regarded as having yielded exceedingly badly in the year under report.

The outturn of gram, on the other hand, was in almost all districts distinctly better than in the previous year. In Mandla and Chhindwara a full 16-anna crop was reaped, and it was only in Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat that the outturn was less than 10 annas.

8. The linseed crop had an even worse fate than wheat. It failed generally throughout the Provinces, and it was only in Nimar, Betul, Balaghat and Raipur that the outturn exceeded 8 annas. The linseed plant is very sensitive to damp when in flower, and the cloudy weather at this particular stage of its growth continued, with few clear intervals, throughout the cold season, and resulted in the almost entire destruction of what was originally a promising crop.

9. Taken in the aggregate, the year under review was all-round a very unfavourable one. It was an exceedingly bad one in the Nagpur and Jubulpore Divisions, especially in the Saugor and Damoh Districts, where the kharif crops were below the average and the wheat harvest proved a total

failure owing to rust brought on by excessive moisture. In the Nerbudda Division the crops were fair, except in Narsinghpur and part of Hoshangabad, the richest districts of the Division, where they were damaged by the excessive cold weather rains. It was only in the Chhattisgarh Division that the year was really a prosperous one, even better, indeed, than the excellent year which preceded it.

10. *General health.*—The year under report was not so healthy as last year, which was exceptional in this respect; but it cannot be said to have been in any way abnormally unhealthy. Fever and cholera prevailed throughout the Provinces and increased the mortality to some extent, but in no district, except Narsinghpur, where deaths from fever were 50 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year, were these diseases especially virulent. Influenza however appeared in an epidemic form in the Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat Districts, and considerable numbers fell victims to it. Cholera made its appearance in many districts, but in a quite sporadic form. In the Nerbudda Division it lasted for ten out of twelve months.

11. Statements C and D in the appendix indicate the progress of cultivation and the area under each of the principal kharif and rabi crops. The statistics exhibited in them do not however yet admit of complete analysis. The survey of Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat has now, it is true, been completed, or almost completed, but a year must elapse before the corrected figures for these districts can be turned to account. In the Chhattisgarh Division the zamindaris are still under survey, and the information at present available regarding them is far from reliable. As regards the remaining districts, the areas under crops increased in all except Wardha, Nagpur, Seoni, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara, and the increase is generally attributed to the seasonable fall of rain at the sowing times in June and October. In Wardha and Nagpur the differences are explained as caused by correction of the statistics after preparation of last year's statements, while the decrease in Chhindwara is said to be due to the fact that the cultivators were engaged in breaking up as much land as possible with a view to getting it recorded as in their possession at the Settlement now in progress, and thus left much of their holdings in fallow. The area under double crops has generally increased, except in Narsinghpur and Nimar.

12. The most noteworthy feature in the crop statistics furnished by district officers is the extension of rice and linseed cultivation in the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division. The area sown with wheat has decreased, but there has been an enormous increase in the area under linseed, the cultivation of which is more profitable than that of wheat, inasmuch as the quantity of seed required for sowing is less, while the price which it commands in the market is higher than that of wheat. This crop has also been grown in the Nagpur and Wardha Districts over a larger area than it occupied last year. Cotton is another crop which is steadily growing in importance in the agricultural economy of the Provinces, and the area sown with it has increased considerably in the Wardha, Nagpur and Nimar Districts, the increase in Wardha amounting to no less than 56 per cent. This is due to the larger demand for the produce owing to the competition of numerous ginning factories and spinning mills in those districts.

13. The instructions contained in Revenue Book Circular No. I-67 for the record of village livestock by patwaris have not been given effect to except in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division, although attention was especially drawn to them in paragraph 11 of the last year's Revenue Resolution. Even in the districts for which figures have been given, sufficient care and intelligence does not seem to have been shown in recording and checking them, and the attention of Revenue Inspectors should be specially drawn to the matter. To a patwari of average intelligence the record of these statistics should offer no real difficulty, and their correct registration for a series of years would furnish a most valuable index to the condition and progress of the agricultural population.

14. Greater care appears to have been taken during the year under report in enforcing the observance of the rules for the control and management of Malguzari Forests (Revenue Book Circular No. I-64), and in making them

more widely known. The more important incidents of the working of these rules are tabulated below :—

	Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Cibirdwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Hinganghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.	Total.
No. of complaints received regarding denial of <i>Nistar</i>	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	29	41	2	...	3	...	90
No. of Forests notified	4	...	...	...	...	4	5	1	2	2	...	15	5	2	...	1	41
No. of notices received for clearing land for cultivation	...	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	3	...	24

It is satisfactory to observe that a great deal more attention seems to have been given by Deputy Commissioners to this subject than was the case last year, and both Mr. Laurie in Bhandara and Mr. Crump in Wardha deserve special mention for the pains they have taken, both in explaining the rules to malguzars and in arranging for prompt punishment in cases in which the rules had been materially infringed. The Chief Commissioner is not at all sure that the punishment of confiscation, which was specially referred to in last year's Resolution, has been sufficiently resorted to in really flagrant cases. It is the most effective mode of punishment of breach of the rules, and, as reckless cutting is generally due to a desire for large immediate profits, it is calculated to be particularly deterrent to others who may be tempted to do likewise.

Except in Mandla, there were very few cases in which notices were received for clearing land for cultivation, and it is probable that the rule on this subject is not yet generally known.

It is again pointed out in the Wardha report that, owing to the great demand for wood in the ginning factories of that district there are special temptations to reckless cutting, and attention seems to have been given to the suggestion made in paragraph 12 of last year's Resolution, that efforts should be made to encourage the substitution of coal for wood in these factories. The Arvi Municipality has, to this end, exempted coal from octroi, and Hinganghat (where however coal seems already to be used to some extent) is about to follow its example. The Commissioner promises to give the matter his attention, and it should be again noticed in next year's report.

Except in Bhandara and Chanda, complaints regarding the denial of *Nistar* were not at all frequent, and it was only in Bhandara that notifications of forests as requiring special protection were numerous. Generally speaking, due regard seems to be paid by malguzars to the rights of tenants in this respect.

Although, as has been noticed, it is clear from the reports that a good deal more attention has been paid during the year under review to the subject of malguzari forests, the Chief Commissioner is confident that a good deal more still can and ought to be done. He doubts, for instance, whether Tahsildars, in their numerous and extensive tours, systematically visit or make enquiries about these forests, and Deputy Commissioners should insist not only on their doing this but on their explaining to malguzars, mukaddams and patwaris the main provisions of the rules. Where Hindi copies of the rules have not been distributed they should be distributed now, and the duties of patwaris in reporting breaches of the rules should be pointed out to them by Revenue Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner is unable to agree with the Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur that the rules are unduly complex. They seem to him to be simple and practical; certainly well within the reach of the intelligence of the average malguzar. What is needed is that they should be carefully and patiently explained to those concerned in their working, and that cases of their flagrant and wilful violation should be promptly and sufficiently punished.

In next year's report the Chief Commissioner would wish to see the following statistics added to those asked for in paragraph 12 of last year's Resolution :—

- (d) cases of unauthorized cuttings of prohibited timber ;
- (e) cases of wasteful cuttings of forests.

15. *Fuel and Fodder Reserves.*—This subject has not been dealt with in the district or divisional reports in the detail which its importance deserves. No reference to it is made in the Raipur report, and the paragraphs devoted to it in the Bilaspur and Sambalpur reports are far from being as full as they should be. The Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division should see that more attention is given to this subject in this year's reports. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the reserves in Sambalpur are said to be improving: a simple system of management graduated according to the size and importance of the reserves was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner during the year and is now being carried out by the Deputy Commissioner in consultation with the Forest Officer. In Bilaspur the reports are not so encouraging. Fodder reserves have, it is true, been established in 14 places, and watchers have been appointed to look after them. But malguzars are said to be hostile, and no improvement seems to be taking place in the condition of the reserves. No such hostility is reported from Sambalpur, where the scheme has got further advanced, and with patient continuance in the undertaking, any initial hostility will abate, as the advantages to the agricultural community become more obvious. The Commissioner of the Division has the means of collating experiences in the management of these reserves, and he should suggest to his district officers the measures for removing opposition to them and making them more immediately useful which these experiences recommend. The Deputy Commissioners must arrange to visit each of these reserves, or to send a competent assistant to do so during the next touring season. They could then talk the matter over with malguzars and villagers, enlist their support to the scheme and consult with them as to the most efficient and practical method of management. It is clear that the whole subject needs more attention from the Commissioner and his District Officers, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that some real progress will be made before another year elapses.

It may be mentioned here that considerable progress has been made during the year in the large schemes of excision of forest land for cultivation which were referred to in paragraph 13 of last year's Resolution. Proposals for the excision of a large area aggregating some 250 square miles have been received from the Chanda District and have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. Similar proposals have recently been sanctioned for Seoni, and the procedure for preparing and submitting these proposals has now been so materially simplified that their rapid completion in all districts where the question has arisen may now be expected.

16. The number of experimental crop cuttings was considerably less than in the previous year, *viz.*, 635 against 930. This decrease is ascribed by the Commissioner of Settlements, firstly, to the fact that no one below the rank of Extra-Assistant Commissioner is now, unless specially authorized, allowed to make these experiments, and, secondly, to Settlement Officers having been in several cases confined to Head-Quarters in bringing their Settlements to completion. The second is no doubt a reasonable cause of decrease; but after reading the district reports, the Chief Commissioner is not satisfied that sufficient attention was paid to this subject by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants, and he expects better results in the current year. In the larger districts there is no doubt some ground for Deputy Commissioners not conducting these experiments themselves, but even in these districts much might be done by Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners. The entire absence of experiments in the Jubbulpore District, where the comparative failure of the crop made experimental test of the outturn especially necessary, is unsatisfactory, particularly when compared with the 201 experiments in Saugor and 126 in Damoh. In the smaller districts, moreover, there is no excuse for Deputy Commissioners neglecting these experiments, and some should certainly have been made by them in Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni and Balaghat.

It is only by a continued and systematic succession of crop experiments in various soils, the classification of which is now being made precise in the course of Settlement operations, that our statistics of outturns can be made reliable and of real practical value, and the Chief Commissioner desires that both Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture should do what they can to increase the number of carefully made crop-cuttings, and to aid

District Officers by pointing out for each district the kind of crops and the classes of soil in which experiments should be specially made. Attention should also again be drawn to the remarks made in paragraph 14 of last year's Resolution regarding the employment on this work of young Assistants in training. The Chief Commissioner expects that each of these officers will make a sufficient number of experiments during the current year.

17. *Cattle disease.*—In most districts the figures showing deaths from cattle disease are reported to be untrustworthy, and until Settlement work has come to an end in all districts, and the statistical returns prescribed by Revenue Book Circular No. I-67 are regularly maintained by patwaris and carefully checked by Inspectors, there can be no really sound information either regarding the actual numbers of village cattle or their increase or decrease from year to year. In the Chhattisgarh Division, however, where the patwaris have been posted to their circles for some years past, complete figures should be available, and the Chief Commissioner is disappointed to find that the subject has been so cursorily treated in the district reports. In the Sambalpur report neither the comparative numbers of cattle in the two years or the statistics of death from disease are given, although attention was specially drawn to this matter in paragraph 15 of last year's Resolution. Care should be taken in the current year to have these statistics carefully recorded and checked. They should then be abstracted and analysed in the next yearly report. The rule in Revenue Book Circular No. I-62 (Section 12-viii.) directing kotwars to report deaths of cattle to the nearest police-post, and the similar rule in Revenue Book Circular No. I-42 (III 7) laying down that mukaddams are to report in the same way outbreaks of cattle disease, should also be brought to the special notice of District and Police Officers, and efforts should be made to secure a more careful compliance with these rules and a more accurate registration of deaths among cattle. At present the same complaint as to the untrustworthiness of these figures is repeated in the reports year after year, and nothing seems to be done to remedy this discreditable state of things. The patwaris have not too much to do, and they will do this work as correctly as other parts of their duty when they know it is insisted on, and information of much importance in the agricultural economy of his district will be at the command of the Deputy Commissioner.

Such facts as are given in the district reports have no features of special interest. There seems to have been heavy mortality among cattle in the Chhattisgarh Division (where the deaths in Raipur alone rose from 18,654 to 27,075) and in the Sakoli Tahsil of the Bhandara district, but in no district does there seem to have been any really severe outbreak of epidemic disease. The extraordinary carelessness which prevails regarding cattle in the Eastern districts is graphically described in the following extract from the Divisional Report :—

“The Chhattisgarh and Urya ryots appear as a rule to be utterly careless of their plough-cattle. They make no attempts to isolate those which are diseased from the others, nor to take measures for their treatment. The cattle are allowed to feed as best they can during the hot season when there is scarcely any grazing at all outside the forests, and at night they are penned up without food in sheds which are seldom if ever cleaned out and the floors of which are, as I have frequently seen, soaked with decomposed secretions.”

In the Sambalpur report it is pointed out that most of the mortality occurs among the non-working cattle of no value, and in estimating the effects of disease upon the progress of agriculture it must be remembered that in nearly all districts the number of cattle kept is far in excess of cultivating requirements. Several of the reports refer to the efforts made to familiarize malguzars and others with modern methods of veterinary treatment and to the very small degree of success which has so far attended these efforts. In Warora the Municipality endeavoured to encourage the segregation of diseased cattle by erecting a shed for the purpose, but not a single animal was brought there. In Narsinghpur, on the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner thinks that the advantages of segregation are beginning to dawn upon the people. He instances a case in the Chawarpatha Wards Estate where segregation, insisted on by Government officers, had a marked effect in immediately stopping the progress of the disease, and he thinks that this concrete and practical illustration will have a valuable teaching influence. The Chief Commissioner invites the attention of other Deputy Commissioners to this incident, for he thinks that something might be done in

other Wards' Estates in the same direction; and there can be no doubt but that a few actual illustrations of the practical advantage of isolation will have more effect than the circulation of many thousands of pamphlets.

The Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department seems to have paid as little attention to the treatment of cattle disease as to any other branch of his duties, and in no district does he appear to have made any local enquiries on the subject.

The Veterinary Dispensaries at Nagpur and Raipur continued to do fairly well, and the Raipur institution is reported to be steadily increasing in popularity.

The work of the Superintendent of the Veterinary Department was again most disappointing. He was, it is true, absent on leave for a part of the year, but even when on duty his work was very poor, and his reports meagre and unsatisfactory.

18. *Prices and Trade.*—The main feature of the price statistics of the year is the clear proof which they yield of the predominant influence of export trade and railway communication in controlling local prices. It has been shown in an earlier part of this Resolution that the outturn of nearly all kinds of grain was, except in Chhattisgarh, unusually poor, and it might reasonably have been expected that this would have been accompanied by a general rise in prices. But in point of fact the prices of food-grains were, in most districts, not perceptibly higher than in the previous year, and sometimes even lower. Thus, in Balaghat, common rice was selling in August 1893 at 15½ seers per rupee, while in May 1894, in spite of a very poor harvest in the interim, it was 16 seers. Similarly in Chanda, where there was almost a complete failure of the rice harvest, the price scarcely varied, while in Jubbulpore and Seoni the general scale of food-grain prices was, notwithstanding a very poor harvest, lower than in 1892-93. Even in Saugor the rise in price of wheat and gram never approached to a famine limit, and it was only in Damoh, where there is no railway and where the roads in the rains offer difficulties to cart traffic, that prices rose rapidly as soon as the monsoon broke. Thus, in November, wheat and gram were selling at 18·70 and 26 seers, respectively, while in June they had risen to 10·62 and 13·75, nearly double the price of four months previously.

STATEMENT F.

The causes universally ascribed for this low level of prices, notwithstanding the poor harvest of the year, is the almost entire absence of demand for grain for export to Europe and the great facilities for import afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railway systems.

Large supplies were sent to Balaghat and Jubbulpore from Chhattisgarh, while Saugor and Damoh were replenished from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, where the wheat crop had been unusually plentiful. The year's statistics show most conclusively that the surest and most practically beneficial method of creating a Famine insurance fund is to invest capital in the extension of railways. It is certain that in the year now under review it has been the railways that have saved the Provinces from what might have been severe and prolonged distress.

19. The low range of prices of agricultural produce is again reflected in the trade statistics of the year ending the 31st March 1894. The following quotation from the annual trade report brings this out very clearly:—

“There was a marked fall,” it is there stated, “in the price of agricultural produce during the year in spite of the fact that the harvests were unsatisfactory. This was due to the collapse of the wheat trade during the past two seasons, which reacted, as it always does, on the price of other grains. One reason for this collapse was the damaged quality of the grain, owing to which many contracts were cancelled or repudiated, but the uncertainties of exchange, and the decreased demand for Indian wheat which followed them, were the chief causes which threw a vast amount of surplus wheat upon the hands of local dealers or even the agriculturists, the result being a general fall of the prices of food-grains.

“Thus wheat fell from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-4-0 a maund (or by 25 per cent.); rice from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 3-4-0 per maund; gram and pulses from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 1-14-0, and juaari from Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 1-14-0.”

The returns to which these remarks refer were, as has been noticed, for the year ending 31st March 1894, and do not include the period which followed upon the failure of the wheat harvest in the Northern Districts. These later returns are not yet in full available, but it may be mentioned that the absence

of the usual exports from that tract reduced the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway by no less a sum than 40 lakhs of rupees.

It is shown by the statistics of the last ten years that in spite of unsatisfactory harvests, imports in these Provinces are steadily increasing year by year, while the rise in the price of agricultural produce is clearly shown by the fact that while in 1893-94 exports as compared with the average of 1883-88 had increased in bulk by 23 per cent. they had risen in value by no less than 42 per cent.

In the import trade of the year to which the returns refer, the most noticeable facts were the continued expansion in the demand for coal and kerosine oil and the larger consumption of salt and sugar. Cotton goods, on the other hand, show no perceptible increase, and it seems certain that the expansion of local manufacture is checking the import of Indian-made goods, especially as regards twist and yarn. The falling off in the figures for spices and tobacco may be due to the poor harvests which left the people with less to spend on luxuries.

In exports, the chief rise occurred in myrobalans and linseed, while there was a decrease in the export of til and of all food-grains except juar and bajra. Cotton showed a very marked falling off.

A very interesting feature in the trade of the year is the great development which the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has given to the trade of Chhattisgarh. In 1890-91, when this line was first opened, this tract imported 712 thousands of maunds and exported 2,605, while in the year under review it imported 1,486 thousands of maunds and exported 5,538. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture points out that the effect of the new line, as regards trade with the Eastern Districts has been, during the year under report, to allow the Provinces to purchase sixty lakhs worth of commodities in exchange for produce of a similar value which never reached the market before.

20. *Condition of the Agricultural Classes.*—The year under review, though hopeful at its commencement, proved ultimately to be a bad one both for agriculturists and for the poorer classes of people. The sole exception to this state of things was the Chhattisgarh Division, where harvests were good and prices easy; the year being consequently a favourable one both for cultivators and the labouring poor. Over the greater part of the Jubbulpore Division and in a portion of the Nerbudda Division the period under review was particularly trying, while in the Nagpur Division, where the year began favourably, it turned out badly, and considerable suffering would certainly have resulted had it not been that slack export trade and considerable imports made prices easy, and enabled the people to tide over the season without any very great hardship.

The following extracts from the divisional and district reports may serve to illustrate features of the year in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions.

Mr. Anderson writes:—

“The year was an exceptionally trying one to the agricultural classes and the labouring population over the greater part of the Division. In Saugor and Damoh an immense deal of capital sunk in seed-grain has been entirely lost, and the same remark applies, though in a less degree, to Jubbulpore. All malguzars who lent seed to their tenants have lost heavily in this way, and have had either to draw on their private resources, borrow from money-lenders or obtain takavi advances from Government in order to assist their tenants and keep their villages in cultivation. The quantity of gold and silver ornaments disposed of in order to obtain cash is said to be very great, and money-lenders have done a large business. The malguzars have heavy arrears of rents to collect. The cultivators in their turn have suffered much. Their debts have grown heavier and many of them have been pinched for food. Even the better classes of cultivators have had to dispense with wheat as an article of diet and content themselves with an inferior diet. Arrears of rent have to be faced, and they look anxiously for a return to better times. The labouring population has passed through a period of great distress and privation. These remarks apply specially to the Saugor District as a whole, and to the extensive wheat growing tract in the centre of the Damoh District. Parts of Jubbulpore have also suffered much, and here, as in Damoh, the new Settlement is unfortunately ushered in by an exceptionally bad year. In Saugor there are only a few groups of villages in which the revised Settlement has been sanctioned and announced. I have just marched through a portion of the wheat-growing *hareli* of Damoh, and there can be no doubt of the fact that the people are extremely despondent, though they at the same time gratefully acknowledge the assistance they have received from Government by suspension of the June kist, and in the way of takavi advances.”

The following extract from Mr. Phillip's report for Narsinghpur describes the conditions of the year in that district, and of the means taken to cope with such scarcity and distress as existed:—

"There can be no doubt that owing to the comparative failure of the wheat harvest considerable hardship was experienced by many persons in various parts of the district during the past rainy season. At harvest time the field labourers were unable to collect as much grain as usual, and in consequence many of them were in sore straits for food about the middle of the monsoon. I am glad to be able to report, however, that in almost every village where assistance was needed by any of the inhabitants it was readily accorded by the malguzar. The bulk of the tenantry did not feel the stress of hard times till seed time came. The store of seed-grain in the district was exceedingly limited, and many of the malguzars who ordinarily advance such grain to their tenants had no grain to advance. Similarly many tenants who ordinarily reserve enough of their own grain for seed were unable to do so, all their comparatively scanty stock being required for consumption. Consequently they had to seek in some unaccustomed quarter for the necessary supply for sowing. A sufficiency of seed-grain was forthcoming, large quantities having been imported into the local markets from other districts, chiefly from Harda in the Hoshangabad District, when it became clear that the local demand for seed-grain would be considerable. But the difficulty was that numerous tenants had not the wherewithal to purchase. However, the difficulty was overcome in various ways. In some cases malguzars bought grain themselves and distributed it to their tenants. In other cases the tenants purchased it direct on credit on the security of their malguzars. And in other cases agricultural loans were given to the tenants to enable them to purchase for cash. A very considerably larger sum has been advanced under the Agriculturists Loans Act during the current financial year than during the year which ended on the 31st March last. Similarly, the Court of Wards has recently lent a large amount to tenants for agricultural purposes. In the year which ended on the 30th September about Rs. 4,000 were so lent, and since that date about Rs. 10,000 have been advanced. Apart from these loan transactions, considerable quantities of grain have been advanced to the tenants of the various estates as usual. In such various ways have the tenants been tided over their period of difficulty."

In referring to this extract, the Commissioner of the Division adds that:—

"All this accurately describes the state of affairs over a great part of the Hoshangabad District also. The great difficulty was the want of seed-grain, but here also this was tided over in various ways, and but little land has remained unsown. In the other districts of the Division the agricultural classes fared much better, but in them also they were feeling the effects of previous bad years, and when they saw what promised to be a bumper harvest converted into a poor or at best a moderate one, they were naturally much depressed."

In the Nagpur Divisional Report the following interesting remarks made by the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, are quoted:—

"The cultivating classes" Mr. Chitnavis writes "who inhabit the plains are in far better circumstances than those of the uplands. The latter live from hand to mouth and are liable to great distress on the failure of a single season. It is true that they have in forest products a means of subsistence to fall back upon in the event of their crops failing, but having no transferable interest in their holdings they are unable to obtain loans either from money-lenders or from Government, and on their crops failing they desert to Feudatory territory or to the zamindaris."

The foregoing extracts have shown that the year under review was a trying one to the agricultural classes in all parts of the Provinces except the Eastern Districts.

21. This statement possibly does not as yet allow of perfectly safe comparison being made with the figures of the preceding year as regards the transfer of land from one class to another. From such information, however, as is available it appears that the area held in absolute occupancy tenant right has declined, except in Jubbulpore, Nimar, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat. The decrease is for the most part explained as due to malguzars having availed themselves more freely of their rights of pre-emption, while such increase as occurred is ascribed to a number of absolute occupancy tenants ejected by malguzars having recovered possession of their holdings through the Civil Courts. In Jubbulpore and Nimar no explanation is given for the differences, and it is probable that they are the results of more correct classification. On the other hand, the area held in occupancy tenant right has increased by more than 160,000 acres, all districts except Damoh, Seoni, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur having shared in this advance. In Wardha, Bhandara, Balaghat and Raipur the increase is partly attributed to the purchase of occupancy rights under Section 62 of the Tenancy Act. There were 115 cases of such purchases in Wardha, while the number of applicants for these rights were 246 in Raipur, 58 in Balaghat and 55 in Bhandara. These results are encouraging as compared with last year, and

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credit is due to District Officers for explaining the provision of the law to the tenants while on tour.

The subject of the acquisition of occupancy rights by purchase seems to have had careful attention from nearly all Deputy Commissioners during the year, and is discussed in most of the reports. There is a strong consensus of opinion that the fact that Section 62 of the Tenancy Act has hitherto been taken so little advantage of is either—and this is the case in the Nagpur country and the upland districts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions—that the ordinary tenant is satisfied as he is, and has no desire to spend money on rights which are to him of dubious value; or, in the rest of the Provinces, and indeed everywhere, the result is explained by the still generally prevailing ignorance on the part of the tenant of the power of purchase which the law has given him.

“It does not appear,” writes Mr. Anderson from the Jubbulpore Division, “that any ordinary tenants have purchased occupancy rights during the year. The matter is not referred to except by the Deputy Commissioners of Damoh and Mandla, whose opinions are that, so long as they are not dispossessed of their holdings, ordinary tenants are satisfied with their position and do not think it worth while to pay down cash for the superior status.”

Similarly, the Deputy Commissioner of Betul quotes as typical the statement made to him by an ordinary tenant that “he paid his rent year after year, and the malguzar did not trouble him; why should he purchase any further rights?”

The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division also very pertinently points out that to the wild hill tribes who are so numerous in parts of these Provinces the acquisition of a settled status, far from being an object of desire, is most distasteful. They prize, more than anything else, their freedom to move their cultivation from place to place, and laugh at the idea of their being ever willing to pay money for a permanency of occupation, which is the last thing they really wish for.

On the other hand, in Chhindwara the Settlement Officer brought to notice a system of purchase of occupancy holdings, which had established itself there before 1883, and which has given further evidence that the principles of the Tenancy Act of that year were certainly consonant with methods and practices already in existence among the people. These principles, however, although they had the high merit of giving new incentives to thrift and industry, were novel in Indian legislation, and it is always a matter of difficulty and of patient and continued effort to bring home to the bulk of the people even the simplest legislative change. In this particular case the difficulty has been increased by the circumstance that in large areas of the Provinces ordinary tenants have no present grievance, and by the further circumstance—which has obtained far less attention from District Officers than its importance deserves—that the ordinary tenant in these Provinces is very far from being a tenant-at-will, and is, in point of fact, almost as efficiently protected by law from arbitrary treatment as the occupancy tenant proper. What, therefore, is needed is for Deputy Commissioners, Settlement Officers and their Assistants to continue to explain to tenants, on the one hand, what their real rights are, and, on the other, to point out to them the ease with which they can, if they will, acquire the status of occupancy ryots. In a recent tour diary the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, mentions his coming across a village in which the malguzar had made an attempt at a general enhancement of ordinary rents. Upon this the tenants in a body applied for the purchase of occupancy rights and obtained them. Similarly, in Balaghat, the Deputy Commissioner now reports that he is receiving applications for purchase every day. The Chief Commissioner commends these facts to other Deputy Commissioners as an encouragement to them not to relax their efforts in bringing to the knowledge of tenants the means of protection which the law gives them.

In only a very few reports has any reference been made to the relations between landlords and tenants. The subject is one of much importance, and Deputy Commissioners have large opportunities in the course, both of their daily revenue work, and more particularly when moving about the country in the cold weather, to acquire valuable information regarding it. The Chief Commissioner considers that it is a subject which may appropriately be referred

to in an annual review of the Revenue administration of the year, and he desires that, for the future, a paragraph should be devoted to it in the district and divisional reports.

22. *Government Loans.*—The extent to which loans were taken under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts during the year ending the 31st March 1894, again shows an advance on the figures of the previous year, the amount disbursed having risen from Rs. 2,07,976 to Rs. 2,17,337. The increase was most striking in the Jubbulpore Division, where the sums advanced amounted to Rs. 60,812 against Rs. 21,537 in 1892-93. The cause of this large increase was the general failure of the rabi harvest in the Division, especially in Saugor and Damoh. These districts alone absorbed more than half the total amount allotted to the Division, and yet the demand was so great that a special grant of five lakhs had to be subsequently sanctioned for advances to really necessitous agriculturists. The amount advanced in the Nerbudda Division, where harvests were also poor, was similarly largely in excess of the figure of the preceding year, and there is no doubt but that an even larger sum would, if available, have been eagerly taken up. In the Nagpur Division, on the other hand, the advances made under the Agriculturists Loans Act decreased considerably, except in Balaghat; the decrease being attributed to the improved condition of the cultivators at the close of the season in 1892-93, as compared with what it was after the bad harvest of 1891-92. In the Wardha District, where the number of applications fell from 1,239 to 296, it is explained by the Deputy Commissioner that cultivators were either already too much indebted to local money-lenders to incur further liabilities, or were so badly off that they were afraid to bind themselves down to pay instalments at fixed dates. He also thinks that applicants were discouraged by the number of applications for loans that had been refused, owing to want of funds, in the previous year. The decrease is also considerable in the Chhattisgarh Division, especially in Bilaspur, and is explained as due partly to the prosperous condition of the people, and partly to the greater degree of caution exercised by Revenue officers in recommending loans to ordinary and occupancy tenants without security. Some of the decrease in Bilaspur and Sambalpur seems to have resulted from delay in disposing of applications—a cause of decrease which must not be allowed to recur.

As regards Land Improvement Loans, it is curious to note that, in spite of the unfavourable character of the year, which would, it might have been expected, have made both malguzars and tenants reluctant to incur any liabilities which were not absolutely necessary, the amount advanced (Rs. 36,204), was considerably larger than the figures of the previous year, and was especially large in the Jubbulpore Division, where the conditions of the year were most unfavourable.

In the Nagpur and Nerbudda Divisions, on the other hand, the amount advanced was less than in 1892-93.

Chhattisgarh is still far behind the other Divisions in regard to the amounts taken for land improvement, but this may be due in some measure to the present prosperity of the people, which makes them more independent of Government help.

The recoveries of agricultural loans though, with the exception of Chhattisgarh, they were less efficient than in 1892-93, were still fairly satisfactory, except in Hoshangabad and Wardha, where large amounts falling due during the year remained uncollected. A collection of 91 per cent. on a demand of nearly a lakh-and-a-quarter was, in a year of bad harvests, very fair. In Hoshangabad the arrears are reported to have been due from the ryots of the Charwa ryotwari tract who were unable to pay owing to bad harvests; while in Wardha, where the balance is much more considerable (Rs. 6,235), the Deputy Commissioner has given no explanation for non-collection. The Commissioner of the Nagpur Division thinks that the poor cotton outturn of the year may perhaps partly account for the very large arrear balance. The matter should have been more fully dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner, and the Commissioner must now see that the work of collection is pushed on, wherever realization is possible without causing undue hardship. It is not creditable to the supervision exercised by the former Commissioner of the Division that he should at the close of the year be ignorant of the causes of such large arrears. They should certainly have attracted his attention earlier in the year, and he should have been able to refer

in his annual report either to the reasons for permitting the arrears or to the orders he had issued to ensure realization from all those who could really pay. The Deputy Commissioner's attention is specially drawn to the very large balance of uncollected interest. Whatever leniency the circumstances of a season may suggest in regard to the recovery of principal, the payment of interest should be uniformly insisted on.

Recoveries under the Land Improvement Act showed a marked improvement on the figures of the previous year, the outstanding balance being only Rs. 2,174 against Rs. 5,522 in 1892-93, while the net amount for recovery was practically the same in both years. Had it not been for the comparatively large balances in Raipur and Sambalpur, especially in the latter, the results would have been even better. In the present prosperous circumstances of the Chhattisgarh country there is no excuse for allowing revenue arrears of any kind, and the Commissioner should see that Deputy Commissioners both insist on and secure the prompt payment of all revenue demands.

The divisional and district reports contain very little of general interest in connection with Government loans, and in the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore reports the subject has been very cursorily—indeed too cursorily—dealt with. In the districts of the Nagpur Division the complaint is general that the allotments were inadequate, and that numerous deserving applicants had to be sent away owing to want of funds. The Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, also found his allotment insufficient, and it is certain that as cultivators get to realize the advantages of these loans, and if they find that they can obtain them promptly and without difficulty, the annual demand for advances will assume very large proportions, and the work involved in preliminary enquiry and in the distribution of the money will become a severe tax on the time and energies of District Officers and their establishments. In the past year (1894-95), the provincial grant under this head was Rs. 2,75,000. In the current year it has been raised to Rs. 3,50,000, and there is no reason to think that if funds are available, this steady expansion will cease. In that event the question will arise as to whether it will be possible to carry on such large operations without additional agency. But for the present and for some time to come the work can doubtless be dealt with by that staff, and it is essential that no effort should be spared to increase the extent to which these loans are made available. For the Chief Commissioner is confident that few measures have given more direct and real satisfaction to the people and done more obvious practical good than the system of Government loans at easy rates of interest.

So far, Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants have shown the most creditable energy and promptitude in dealing with these loans, though the Chief Commissioner is constrained to notice with regret the exception to the general rule which was afforded by Bilaspur during the year under review. In that district the Deputy Commissioner himself notices that there was "extreme delay" in some cases, and the Commissioner believes that both here and in Sambalpur the falling off in the demand for loans was to some extent due to the difficulty and delay experienced in obtaining them. It is hoped that the Deputy Commissioners of these two districts will now exert themselves to bring their districts in this respect up to the level of the rest of the Provinces.

23. *Distribution of Sanads for improvements.*—This subject appears to have received considerably greater attention on the part of District Officers during the year under review than in the preceding one. This is evident from the fact that the number of *sanads* granted has increased from 211 to 427. Special attention seems to have been paid to this matter in the Nerbudda Division, especially by the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, who alone has the credit of issuing 113 certificates out of 171 granted in the Division. Seoni has contributed a fairly large number (51), and so have Balaghat (38), Bhandara (25) and Chanda (22). In the Chhattisgarh Division the number has risen from 69 to 110, of which Sambalpur contributes 73 against none in the previous year. Applications have increased in Seoni, and the increase is ascribed to the exertions of the Land Record staff in making the orders widely known. The applications were also numerous in Chanda, where 39 proved unsuccessful, and the Deputy Commissioner observes that "people are becoming alive to the advantages of these *sanads*, and are ready enough to claim them with "or without good reasons." On the other hand, the experience of the Deputy

Commissioner of Betul was that, in spite of his inspecting works of improvement and offering *sanads*, the tenants were unwilling, even when he was encamped in their villages, to apply for them. The Chief Commissioner cannot, however, but believe that this reluctance must have been due to some misconception which did not come to the Deputy Commissioner's notice.

The districts in which no action was taken are Jubbulpore, Wardha and Nagpur. The Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, has not touched upon the subject in his report, while the Deputy Commissioners, Wardha and Nagpur, content themselves with remarking that orders have now been issued on the subject in the sense of the remarks contained in paragraph 23 of the Resolution on the Revenue Administration of the Provinces for 1892-93. As soon as the Settlement of a district is completed, the number of improvements effected and of applications for their formal registration may be expected largely to increase.

II.—VILLAGE RECORDS.

24. The measures which are being taken, as successive districts come under Settlement, to place the Land Record arrangements in each on a more or less uniform and efficient footing, were steadily proceeded with during the year. Proposals on these lines were drawn up by the Settlement Officers of Hoshangabad and Chhindwara, and were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. In Hoshangabad, where patwaris are very numerous and where, owing to hereditary claims, their number cannot at once be reduced, 6 pies per rupee of ryoti rental and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the malguzar's jamas had to be fixed as patwari cess. While in Chhindwara, where the conditions were more favourable for fixing a reasonable number of circles, $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies on tenants and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on malguzars was found sufficient. In Hoshangabad every possible opportunity will be taken to reduce the number of patwaris to a reasonable limit as deaths or dismissals make this possible. But this must necessarily be a work of time.

In the Jubbulpore, Wardha and Narsinghpur Districts the changes in the patwari arrangements which had been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner were carried into effect. Care was taken both in Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur to make the alterations in the limits of circles as slight as possible, so as to prevent, as far as might be, the loss of the local knowledge of their former circles acquired by patwaris during the period of survey.

In Wardha the revision of the circles was made more difficult by the existence of a number of hereditary (termed locally *kulkarni*) patwaris, who possessed long-standing rights in widely scattered villages which, if it had been found necessary to retain these rights intact, would have made the formation of compact circles impossible. A compromise has now, however, been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner under which this class of patwaris will be given hereditary rights in all the villages of their new circles, which invariably include at least one of the old *kulkarni* villages, on condition of their relinquishing these rights in such of their former villages as have been thrown into other circles.

The scheme for reducing the Nimar patwari staff was steadily kept in view during the year, and in 6 cases where patwaris had resigned or had been dismissed circles were abolished and the villages merged in adjacent circles. Similarly, in the Sambalpur District, two circles were abolished. On the other hand, in Balaghat, the extension of cultivation has rendered circles, which were suitable when the arrangements were originally made, too large to be properly managed by a single patwari. Sanction was accordingly obtained during the year to the reduction of some of the larger charges, and to the formation of 9 new circles.

The enforcement of the patwari rules in the Chanda zamindaris was undertaken in the previous year, and during the year under review the patwaris have been trained in survey.

With the extension of the patwari system to the zamindari estates of Chhindwara and Hoshangabad, which has now been arranged for, there will, as the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture points out, remain no proprietary area in the Provinces unprovided with a staff for the maintenance of village records.

25. The work and conduct of the staff of patwaris and Revenue Inspectors seems in most districts to have been fairly good, though the Chief Commissioner would have been glad if more explicit reference had been made to the subject in the district reports. There are few classes of public servants whose duties bring them into more intimate contact with the people, or whose conduct, whether good or bad, is more likely to influence the cultivating classes, either in favour of, or adversely to, the methods and machinery of Government administration. Cut off, as they frequently are, from head-quarters, they have easy and frequent opportunities of harassing the villagers by exacting forced labour, taking supplies without payment, or demanding money for services which they are in reality bound to render gratuitously. In these circumstances it is a primary duty of Deputy Commissioners and their responsible Assistants to see that the work of these officials is strictly and systematically supervised; that complaints are promptly and thoroughly enquired into and cases of real delinquency severely punished.

The Chief Commissioner desires that all District Officers will bear these remarks in mind; will see that practical effect is given to them, and will state in their next annual report how the land record staff have worked and whether their relations with the people have been satisfactory. In the reports of the year under review, the Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat, whose district has gained an unenviable pre-eminence for the occurrence of cases of forced labour and non-payment for supplies by minor officials, is the only officer who has any remarks on this particular point. Could the Chief Commissioner believe that the absence of reference to this subject in the other reports were due to the absence of any causes of complaint, he would be gratified. But, in view of facts which have otherwise been brought to his notice, he is unable to come to so favourable a conclusion, and would wish the subject in future to be specifically referred to.

As regards efficiency of work, it may be observed that in Bhandara the Deputy Commissioner complains of the idleness of the patwaris, and of a want of proper supervision by the inspecting staff, while the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar writes that he cannot say much of the patwaris. "The greater part of them" he reports "have, I fear, too much time on their hands, and a certain number are rather listless in their work." In Bilaspur, also, Mr. Womack remarks that "the Revenue Inspectors are reported not to have sufficient acquaintance with their executive work. They have had no systematic training in checking 'patwaris' records." Finally, as regards the Raipur staff, the conduct and discipline of which attracted adverse comment last year, the following remarks of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture may be quoted:—

"The unsatisfactory state of the Raipur staff was described in last year's report, and it is but fair to remark that the present Deputy Commissioner has succeeded to a troublous heritage, owing to the neglect of the Land Record staff by his predecessors. Since the close of the Settlement, up to last year, the staff of patwaris and Inspectors steadily deteriorated, and it is impossible to expect a return to habits of discipline in so short a period as one year. The fact that it was necessary to punish 23 out of the staff of 26 Inspectors in the year under report displays the absence of discipline, and moreover indicates that steps are being taken to bring the staff back to a state of efficiency. The Assistant Settlement Commissioner paid a visit to Raipur during the year, and made a very thorough inspection indeed of the patwaris' papers. His remarks were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, who has cordially co-operated with this Department in giving effect to his recommendations. Some new blood has already been infused into the Raipur Inspector staff, which was somewhat denuded in favour of other districts shortly after the close of the Settlement. It is doubtful, however, whether we have gone sufficiently far in this direction, and probably some more new men will have to be introduced so as to raise the standard of work. But at present the existing Inspectors are being granted a last chance of improving the state of affairs, and of showing themselves alive to the numerous warnings which have been disregarded in the past."

It is clear that in these districts much improvement is possible, and that the greatest care will have to be taken in the selection and training of Revenue Inspectors and in the removal of all patwaris who are idle and incompetent.

On the other hand, the Chief Commissioner has noticed with satisfaction the excellent work done by patwaris and Revenue Inspectors in the Saugor and Damoh Districts, and he has pleasure in quoting the following extract on this subject from the divisional report:—

"The Deputy Commissioners of Saugor and Damoh both testify to the usefulness of the Land Record staff in making systematic inquiries in connection with the scarcity. 'The Revenue Inspectors,' the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, writes, 'formed a really useful and reliable agency for the collection of information regarding the agricultural conditions of their circles.' They

submitted weekly reports under certain specified heads which were abstracted by the Assistant Settlement Officer and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, who was thus kept in touch with the state of affairs from week to week in each circle. The Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, writes as follows:—“Much extra work has been thrown on the Land Record staff, owing to the failure of the wheat crop, in connection with takavi, registration of grain stocks and valuation of crops, and it has, on the whole, been well done. In takavi enquiries the local knowledge possessed by the Inspectors was invaluable, and enquiries by them were much more efficiently done than those by Tahsildars who did not possess the same detailed local knowledge.”

The Deputy Commissioner of Damoh elsewhere refers to some cases of misconduct among patwaris, owing to their being allowed to cultivate land. A holding belonging to another tenant had been recorded in a patwari's name, rents were shown at lower figures than those fixed, or as paid when still unpaid, while in one instance a patwari had entered himself as occupancy tenant of land which he held in ordinary right. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that in view of these, and similar facts, patwaris should be entirely prohibited from holding land; but the Chief Commissioner is inclined to agree with the Commissioner that so drastic a remedy is not required, and that insistence on compliance with Rule 7 (c) of the Patwari Rules, coupled with severe punishment of any detected cases of such misconduct, should be sufficient.

In considering the work of malguzari patwaris, with whom are classed the zamindari patwaris of the Balaghat and Bhandara Districts, they must be grouped according as their districts are—

- (a) still under cadastral survey;
- (b) with cadastral survey complete, but with assessment work in progress;
- (c) with cadastral survey complete and no assessment work going on.

It is only in the last class of villages that the Land Record staff is entirely employed in its ordinary duties, and that strict compliance with the rules can be insisted on. At present only the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division, with Seoni, Damoh, Betul and Nimar, fall into this class.

26. As regards the question of compelling patwaris to reside in their circles, satisfactory progress has been made. The details, however, which have been given by the Director of Land Records show that the question of non-residence needs immediate and careful attention in Jubbulpore and Damoh, in both of which districts Settlement operations have now come to an end, and that in Raipur and Sambalpur more vigorous and sustained action is necessary. In Betul also the matter should be taken up without delay, and the Chief Commissioner will expect the Commissioners of the three divisions in which these districts are situated to secure some definite progress during the current year. The great importance in promoting efficiency of work of patwaris residing in their charges was pointed out in paragraph 29 of last year's Resolution, and all District Officers should continue to give the matter their careful attention.

27. It is only in connection with districts coming under class (c) that the question of punctuality in filing village papers has to be considered. Generally there seems to have been improvement in this respect, though it is noticed that in Raipur map correction was unduly hurried and in some cases scamped in order to ensure the submission of papers by the prescribed date. This tendency to sacrifice good work for merely paper results must be carefully kept in mind and guarded against in all districts.

28. The instructions which were given in paragraph 31 of last year's Revenue Resolution regarding the necessity of systematic check of Land Record work by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants—instructions which were reinforced by the Government of India in their orders acknowledging that Resolution—issued too late to affect the figures of the year now under review. The Chief Commissioner believes, however, from the tour diaries which have recently been before him, that these instructions have been receiving general attention during the past camping season.

In districts under survey, little, if any, inspection by the District Revenue staff is expected, but such check has been especially enjoined in districts under assessment, “in order,” as the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture aptly puts it “that on the departure of the Settlement Officer at the close of Settlement there may be no abrupt transition, and that the control of the Land Record staff may pass into hands not quite unfamiliar with the duties thus imposed on them.” These orders seem to have received more attention than in

the previous year. In Jubbulpore, where, however, figures have not been given, the papers of a large number of villages are said to have been checked by the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistant, some testing having also been done by Tahsildars. In Wardha the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Crump) tested 209 numbers in 47 villages, and his Tahsildars 2,185 in 162 villages. In Chhindwara and Nagpur also some checking was done by Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars, but in Hoshangabad, Saugor and Narsinghpur no testing at all was done by the district staff. In Hoshangabad the result is the more surprising as the attention of the Deputy Commissioner was specially drawn to the matter by the Commissioner of the Division. In Narsinghpur the negative results are ascribed to the absence of patwaris from their circles, but this explanation cannot be regarded as adequate. The Chief Commissioner would have expected a large outturn of testing work in this district, as his absence of connection with, and control over the Settlement staff has been a frequent subject of complaint on the part of the Deputy Commissioner. It is hoped that these three districts will show better results during the current year.

In the seven districts where the Land Record staff is entirely under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, the amount of testing effected by them and their Assistants, though still inadequate, shows some improvement on the figures of the previous year, 186 villages having been checked as against 173. Moreover, it appears from the district reports that the returns do not really represent the amount of work done. Thus, in Damoh, where the return is blank, the Commissioner notices that the papers of 47 villages were checked by the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants, and similar references to the failure to record the amount of testing done are made in the Raipur and Sambalpur reports. It is advisable that a systematic record of check work should be maintained in all districts, and arrangements for securing this will now be made. The work done by Tahsildars is less than in the previous year, though it shows a great improvement on the work of 1891-92. This work forms a very essential part of the revenue training of Tahsildars, and Deputy Commissioners must see that they take their proper share in it. The returns of the Bilaspur District, where 164 villages and over 5,000 entries were checked by Tahsildars—just double what was effected in the whole of the other six districts concerned—shows what can be done when attention is given to the matter, and the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Womack) deserves credit for these excellent results. As was pointed out last year, more work of this kind should be done by Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners under training; for there are few things that can give them a more practical insight into the relations of our revenue system with the people of the country and of the difficulties with which Revenue Officers have to deal. In this, as in other matters, Commissioners of Divisions must not rest satisfied with criticism of results at the close of the year. It is *during* the year that their control can and should be exercised, and for neglect or insufficient work they, quite as much as District Officers, will be held responsible.

29. The amount of testing effected by District Superintendents of Land Records, their Assistants and by Revenue Inspectors was generally sufficient. The only exceptions were Nimar and Betul, and, in a measure, Seoni, where, however, the staff was largely employed on ryotwari work and boundary demarcation.

There has again been improvement in the checking of jamabandis by kanungoes, and in some districts the errors detected by them were numerous. A Revenue Book Circular (VI—57) was issued during the year pointing out the duties of kanungoes, stress being laid on their primary duty of registering and checking village statistics. It was found that in many cases it had been customary to utilize their services as general assistants to the Tahsildar in his revenue work.

III.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

30. The progress of the land revenue demand during the past three years is exhibited in the following statement:—

	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Land revenue on the kistbandi ..	67,38,066	15	4	73,05,570	12	2	76,64,667	8	5
Increase over that for preceding year ...	7,216	11	1	5,67,503	12	10	3,59,096	7	3

The figure for 1893-94 exceeds that entered in last year's report by Rs. 2,16,801-4-4. This excess is due in the main to alterations in the kistbandis for last year in the Saugor and Jubbulpore Districts consequent on revision of assessment. Intimation of these alterations was, however, received by the Deputy Commissioners too late to allow of their inclusion in the district reports.

The net additions to the kistbandi during the year aggregate Rs. 3,59,096-7-3. Of this total, Rs. 3,25,887 represent the enhancements of revenue effected at the revision of assessments now in progress in the Provinces, and nearly the whole of the remainder is due to lapses or resummptions of revenue-free grants.

There is a considerable decrease in the Chhattisgarh Division amounting to Rs. 4,579, but of this Rs. 3,897 represents the reduction in zamindari takoli mentioned in paragraph 40 of last year's Resolution, while the balance is due partly to the revision of assessment in certain muafi villages in the Sambalpur District and partly to remissions on account of land taken up for public purposes. The decrease of Rs. 439 against the Nagpur District under the head "Revenue-free grants" is due to a mokasa holding which had been previously resumed having been restored to the grantee, while the sum of Rs. 25 against Raipur has resulted from the release of a muafi plot which had been resumed under a misapprehension.

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

	Rs.	A.	P.
On current account	78,57,334	0	8
On arrear account	10,796	8	10
Total	78,68,130	9	6

Of the arrear demand Rs. 2,421-1-0 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,375-7-10 outstanding, the whole of which, with the exception of small items against Damoh, Seoni and Chanda, represents the amount suspended in Saugor in 1892-93 which could not be collected owing to the failure of the rabi harvest in the year under review.

Collections on account of the current year's demand amounted only to Rs. 71,14,410-15-5, leaving the exceedingly large unrealized balance of Rs. 7,42,923-1-3. In view of the altogether exceptional circumstances of the year in the Northern Districts, the results are not unsatisfactory.

In the first place it should be observed that of the inconsiderable reported balance in Chhattisgarh all but Rs. 48 was nominal. So that the demand in this Division may be said, as was the case last year, to have been collected in full. Similarly in the Nerbudda Division, the balance in the Chhindwara District was nominal, so that with the sole exception of Hoshangabad, where there was a small balance, the demand here also was collected in full. Wheat, the most important item in the agricultural economy of this tract, was a failure in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad, and the Chief Commissioner considers these results distinctly creditable to District Officers. The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur, especially, had great difficulties to contend with, as a regular agitation was organized in his district to give as dark a picture as possible of the crops as well as of the circumstances of malguzars and tenants, and thus to compel concessions similar to those which had been granted in the adjacent tracts of Saugor and Bhopal. It was only by careful and critical local enquiry that these interested statements were shown to be untrue, and the collection of the revenue pushed to so successful a conclusion. The Deputy Commissioner points out that the revenue did not come out of the malguzars' private funds, as they succeeded in realizing rents from tenants; and he illustrates this by the fact that in Court of Wards Estates 75 per cent. of the rents were collected. Of the remaining districts, Mandla, Bhandara and Balaghat show a clear balance-sheet, while in Nagpur the arrears were trifling. Even then, in this year of exceptionally poor harvests and low agricultural prices, it appears that in 11 districts out of 18 the demand was practically realized in full.

Turning now to the remaining seven districts, it will be observed that the great bulk of the arrears was confined to the three northern districts of Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore, where wheat is the staple crop and where the wheat outturn was one and four annas respectively. Of the total arrears of over seven

lakhs in this Division, Rs. 5,68,272 represented the June kist in Saugor and Damoh which was suspended with the approval of the Government of India. In Jubbulpore there was no suspension; but, looking at the fact that wheat only yielded a four-anna crop, and that the low price of all agricultural produce put malguzars to unusual straits for money, the Chief Commissioner agrees that a balance of just over one lakh out of a demand of more than 9½ lakhs was not excessive. Unfortunately in the present year the wheat crop in this district has again proved a partial failure, and a formal measure of suspension has now become necessary.

Of the balance in Seoni (Rs. 4,641) Rs. 1,160 have since been realized, the rest being due from malguzars whose crops had been such a failure that it was difficult for them to meet their demands. In Chanda crops have been very poor for several years past, but the arrears (Rs. 8,790) are all said to be realizable; while in Wardha, where the balance was considerable (Rs. 27,273—4 per cent of the revenue), the Commissioner points out that a larger area than usual (56 per cent.) had been sown with cotton, that the revised and materially enhanced revenue demand had to be met, while the cotton crop was only an eight-anna one and its price unusually low. In these circumstances he considers that the Deputy Commissioners both of this district and of Chanda were right in not using undue pressure on those malguzars who were in obviously straitened circumstances.

Reviewing the matter as a whole, the Chief Commissioner considers that Deputy Commissioners deserve credit generally, not merely for realizing wherever realization was proper and possible, but for the discretion shown by them in refraining from harsh measures where circumstances showed that such measures might have caused legitimate discontent and probable permanent impoverishment. To secure a clean revenue balance-sheet without regard to circumstances and with the aid of the very severe measures which the law, to meet cases of wilful default, very properly permits, is in reality a far easier task, and one that requires far less knowledge and discretion than to judge exactly when to be severe and when to show leniency, so that in each year the maximum revenue may be collected which it is possible to collect without crippling the permanent resources of the people. The Chief Commissioner is glad to think that his officers perceive the necessity of working, in this as in other administrative matters, in sympathy with the circumstances of the people, and he considers that they have dealt successfully with the difficulties of an unusually trying year.

The decrease in advance collections is satisfactory, the total being Rs. 3,033-13-5 as compared with Rs. 3,588-13-9 in the previous year. In calculating their amount the sum of Rs. 7,158 from the Jubbulpore District has been excluded, as it was due to a mistake made in realizing revenue from the malguzars of the Bargi and Bilehri groups, in accordance with the rates of the revised assessment which really only came into force in July 1894. Even in the Chhattisgarh Division, where the amount is largest, the payments are said to have been entirely voluntary. In other Divisions these collections are reported to be due to payments erroneously made in excess when remitting revenue by post office money order. The total amount of advance collections is still, however, too large, especially in the Chhattisgarh Division, and Deputy Commissioners should continue to discourage such collections as far as possible.

31. *Land Revenue not on the roll (fluctuating demand)*—The Revenue demand under this head consists for 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 the year under review are compared below with those of the two preceding years:—

	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Arrear demand	6,783	1	3	12,224	14	6	23,521	12	3
Collections	5,142	7	9	9,767	10	7	16,749	3	11
Balance	1,640	9	6	2,397	14	5	6,772	8	4
Net current demand	2,19,185	10	1	2,34,880	5	1	2,49,160	18	9
Collections	2,06,876	8	10	2,13,064	6	5	2,16,111	13	10
Balance	112,309	1	3	21,679	13	0	33,048	15	11

The increase in the demand for the year under review is considerable, amounting to Rs. 14,270-8-8, and is chiefly due to the spread of ryotwari cultivation in Nimar and Hoshangabad, where considerable progress was made in the allotment of survey numbers. Nimar alone contributes Rs. 11,828-11-8 to the total increase. It is also due to the extension of patch cultivation in Seoni and Mandla. In Chanda the revision of forest takolis and in Balaghat the variations in the total ryotwari demand have added to the demand. In Jubbulpore and Bilaspur the demand shows a marked decrease, but it is not explained either in the district or divisional reports.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was again larger this year than in the past two years. It was very large in Hoshangabad, Mandla, Seoni, Chanda and Chhindwara. In Hoshangabad, Mandla and Chanda, the heavy arrears are explained as due to the failure of crops, while in Seoni they appear to have been largely due to non-compliance with the standing orders as to the appointment of patels through whose agency revenue in ryotwari villages should invariably be realized. In Seoni these orders seem to have been entirely ignored, and the Commissioner must now see that carefully selected patels are promptly appointed for all ryotwari villages in this district. In Chhindwara the Deputy Commissioner states that collections could not be commenced as early as they should have been, owing to delay in the submission of patch cultivation kistbandis by patwaris. This is obviously a most inadequate and unsatisfactory explanation. It is the Deputy Commissioner's duty to see that these important statements of demand are punctually prepared and sent in. On the other hand, revenue under this head was collected in full in the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division, the balance of 6 annas 6 pies shown against Sambalpur being reported to be irrecoverable. Similarly, in the Nimar District, where the demand was larger by Rs. 11,829, or 200 per cent., than in the previous year, realizations were very satisfactory. In the newly settled Singhajee ryotwari tract the whole demand was collected without resort to process of any kind, and it is stated in the district report that local enquiry shows that the current year's demand will be collected with equal ease. This, as Mr. Robertson remarks, "speaks volumes for the success of the Settlement and for the class of cultivators we have been able to obtain." It also, the Chief Commissioner would add, speaks well for the efficiency of the Nimar revenue staff, and of the methods adopted by the Deputy Commissioner for realizing his ryotwari demand. In Hoshangabad the balance, large in the previous year, has grown to more than three times its former amount. In his report, which is in other respects also a meagre and unsatisfactory one, the Deputy Commissioner dismisses the matter, as the Commissioner remarks, "somewhat curtly," by ascribing it to bad crops. The Chief Commissioner understands it to be the case that the crops in the ryotwari country in Hoshangabad were very poor, and the Deputy Commissioner has an area to manage eight times as large as the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar. Nevertheless, the assessment on these ryotwari holdings is an extremely light one, and nothing short of a disastrous failure would explain or justify any material shortcoming in the collections. The ryotwari system is an admirable system, if it is well-managed; but it must be well-managed if it is to be a good system, and the Chief Commissioner is constrained to the conclusion that the conduct of the ryotwari tracts is, on the whole, since the improvement of Court of Wards' management, the least satisfactory part of the revenue work of Deputy Commissioners in these Provinces. The reason, he believes, to be that they have not yet realized their duties and responsibilities in the matter. The ryotwari holdings are formed and constituted by the Settlement Officers; they fix the allotments, they select the tenants, they decide the rents, they make the regulations, and the Deputy Commissioner is only called in to collect the assessment. The Deputy Commissioner has the up-bringing of a child, in which he had no previous interest. Nevertheless, the venture depends for its success on the close personal control of the Deputy Commissioner, and the credit of the State itself, which has assumed the position and responsibilities of landlord, is at stake.

This the Deputy Commissioners now must all realize and take to heart, and the Commissioners in turn must maintain a much closer supervision over this part of the work of their District Officers. There is manifestly room for improvement in the system in Mandla, if, as is reported, the holdings are

frequently deserted within a couple of years; it is bad work when, as in Seoni, the Deputy Commissioner had not for three years examined the details of his rent balances to see what would be collected or what must be remitted from the death or insolvency of the tenants; and when unusual arrears accrue, as in Hoshangabad, a Deputy Commissioner must be on firmer ground of intimate personal knowledge of the affairs of his tenants, than to report that the arrears are 'no doubt' due to bad crops.

The Chief Commissioner admits that the extensive ryotwari settlements in Charwa have made a heavy addition to the already sufficient work of the Harda Tahsil; he has accepted the necessity for the creation of a new Tahsil in that part of the country, specially charged with the regulation and expansion of ryotwari settlement, and it remains for the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner to work out the details as soon as possible. Meanwhile the Deputy Commissioner must carefully examine the arrears on his rent-roll, and take prompt and methodical steps for recovery of the realizable items.

The large balances in Mandla and Chanda also need the attention of the Deputy Commissioners concerned, and District Officers generally must realize that now that ryotwari cultivation is assuming such large proportions in various parts of the Provinces, the regular realization of this class of revenue will need similar careful and systematic attention to that now given to the collection of land revenue on the roll.

The instructions issued in Revenue Book Circular No. VI—59 are reported not to have been given effect to during the year in the Seoni and Chanda Districts. Commissioners should see that these rules are brought into force in all districts during the current year.

32. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The demand and collections for the
STATEMENT No. II C. past three years are contrasted below :—

	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Arrear demand	1,337	9	6	1,282	9	0	2,090	7	0
Collections	1,367	4	0	943	4	4	1,435	5	0
Balance	20	5	6	339	4	8	655	2	0
Net current demand	72,749	2	8	43,279	4	7	50,148	0	2
Collections	70,516	3	8	41,303	2	7	48,710	9	5
Balance	2,232	15	0	1,976	2	0	1,437	6	9

The revenue under this head, which declined last year, has increased somewhat during the year under report. The increase is most marked in Mandla, Narsinghpur and Wardha. In Mandla it was due to the addition, for the first time, of a sum of Rs. 3,706 on account of malikana realized by Government from malguzars for payment to the ex-talukdars of Ramgarh and Shahpura; while in Narsinghpur it was made up in the main of the payments by the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company in connection with prospecting for coal in a new field, and also of the payments of Rs. 1,836-8-0 by one Parmanand for an encamping ground at Mandli which was sold to him during the year under the provisions of Revenue Book Circular No. VI—49. In Wardha a new item of Rs. 2,315-2-0 was realized, being the royalty for stone quarried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. The demand rose considerably in Jubbulpore, Bhandara and Nagpur, and the increase is said to be due to the keen competition for quarries and fisheries. The decrease is remarkable in the Saugor and Hoshangabad Districts, and is accounted for by a fall in receipts from quarries owing to railway construction work having come to an end and by lessened receipts from forest license fees in the Charwa ryotwari villages.

Collections appear to be on the whole satisfactory. The demand was realized in full in the Nagpur and Nerbudda Divisions with the exception of Hoshangabad, and the balance outstanding in other districts at the close of the year was inconsiderable, except in Sambalpur, where, however, it is said to be in train of collection.

Two sources of the income from miscellaneous land revenue have been affected by orders issued during the year under review. In the one case it was

found that cultivation in the beds of non-navigable rivers had been wrongly excluded from the adjacent malguzari villages, and the proceeds of leasing it credited to Government. This has now been put right and these lands restored to their rightful owners.

In the other case the subject of the leasing of the rights of fishing in rivers and streams was brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice by the disproportion between the generally small sums realized and the expense and trouble caused to a very poor section of the people by the monopolizing of those rights. In most districts fisheries have now been thrown open, but in the Chhattisgarh Division, where receipts from this source are large, the matter is still under consideration.

The very large sum levied as fines in the Raipur District (Rs. 964) was noticed in section 41 of last year's Resolution, and it was pointed out that in so large a district discretion should be observed in punishing non-compliance with summons. In the year under review the amount realized under this head (Rs. 696) shows a satisfactory decrease, but it is still very large as compared with the figure of 1891-92 in Raipur itself, and the amounts realized in other districts. The matter should continue to have the Deputy Commissioner's attention.

33. *Coercive processes.*—The following table shows the extent to which it was necessary to use pressure to collect the revenue in each of the past two years:—

Processes.	JUBBULPORE DIVISION.		NEBUDDA DIVISION.		NAGPUR DIVISION.		CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.		TOTAL.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Notices of demand	575	1,427	339	262	394	568	101	171	1,409	2,438
Defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Head-Quarters	23	57	50	71	66	88	1	...	140	216
Defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jails	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	2
Attachment of moveable property ordered	1,028	1,646	1,834	1,657	1,159	1,384	657	1,819	4,676	6,506
Attachment of moveable property effected	177	261	92	784	67	169	3	10	338	1,224
Sales of moveable property effected	6	11	1	4	7	27	1	...	15	42

A considerable increase in the number of coercive processes issued was no doubt to be anticipated from the unfavourable character of the year in most parts of the Provinces, but some of the figures in the above table are certainly not covered by this explanation. This is especially the case in Chhattisgarh, where, in spite of a very prosperous year following another scarcely less prosperous, the number of attachments ordered rose from 657 to 1,819. In Raipur the increase is ascribed partly to the indiscreet action of a Tahsildar, and partly to the fact that in remitting revenue by postal order, malguzars frequently make payments slightly less than the full sum due from them. Much difficulty is said to be felt in realizing these short payments, and coercive processes are frequently necessary. It would be well if in each such case the Tahsildar would send for the malguzar, see that he understands exactly what he has to pay on each instalment, and, if he wishes it, give him a written statement of this demand. In Bilaspur the increase is ascribed to strict compliance with the Chief Commissioner's orders that no measures are to be taken to realize revenue before the due date—an explanation which cannot be regarded as adequate; while in Sambalpur the ill-judged procedure of a Tahsildar is again brought forward as an explanation. The Chief Commissioner cannot regard any of these explanations as sufficient, and he thinks that the results of the year in Chhattisgarh clearly show that insufficient care was shown by Deputy Commissioners in personally supervising this branch of work, and that a good discretion was not shown in the selection of Tahsildars who were authorized to issue coercive processes without reference to the Deputy Commissioner. It is certainly not every Tahsildar who is fit to have these powers, and District Officers should never grant them unless the work of the Tahsildar concerned has, as a whole, given them confidence in his tact and judgment. The Chief Commissioner trusts that the results of the current year will show that this important subject has had attention. It is certainly discreditable that the number of attachment orders in Chhattisgarh, with its excellent crops and prosperous circumstances, was larger than in any of the other Divisions, where not only had the crops been bad, but where the demand was so

much enhanced. As an illustration of how unnecessary these numerous orders of attachment were, it may be observed that on 1,819 orders, attachment actually took place in only 10 cases, while in no single instance was sale found necessary.

In the other three Divisions such increase in the issue of coercive processes as occurred is not larger than might have been anticipated from the untoward character of the year. Indeed in the Nerbudda Division it is noteworthy that the number of notices of demand and attachment orders actually decreased. The pressure of the seasons is however very clearly shown by the fact that the number of attachments *effected* rose from 92 to 784.

A gratifying feature of the year's statistics is that in spite of the large number of orders of attachment issued, sale was only found necessary in 42 cases, while in only two instances were defaulters imprisoned in the Civil jail.

As regards the general principles which should guide Revenue Officers in enforcing prompt payment, the importance of care in selecting Tahsildars who may properly be empowered to issue coercive processes on their own motion has already been pointed out, and Commissioners of Divisions should make a point of noticing the names of Tahsildars who have been so empowered, and of satisfying themselves that they are fit to exercise such powers. Moreover the instructions contained in Revenue Book Circular No. VI—24 regarding the broad rules to be followed in the selection of the mode of pressure which should be used in individual cases cannot be too often brought to the notice of all Revenue Officers. In this, as in other revenue work, however, the really essential point is the possession by Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars of a detailed knowledge of the character and circumstances of malguzars and tenants, and Deputy Commissioners should do all they can to insist on Tahsildars familiarizing themselves with all details of their charges.

34. The system of remitting revenue by postal money-orders has now been introduced into all the districts of the Provinces, and the statistics of the year give every reason to think that its advantages are being rapidly recognized. In most of the reports the subject has been adequately dealt with, but the Chief Commissioner observes that, in spite of the very explicit instructions on the matter in paragraph 44 of last year's Resolution, the Deputy Commissioners of Saugor, Hoshangabad and Wardha have entirely omitted to notice it. In the reports of the current year the instructions above referred to must be carefully complied with in every district.

In the Nagpur Division the system was most largely resorted to in the Chanda District, where nearly Rs. 10,000 were so remitted. This was only what was to be expected, as it is especially in large districts removed from the railway, and where other means of communication are defective, that the advantages of this mode of payment are most obvious. In the Nerbudda Division the system is very definitely growing in popularity. In Narsinghpur the amount remitted rose from Rs. 3,777 to Rs. 15,795, while in Chhindwara the remittances increased by Rs. 15,429. In Betul, another remote and somewhat inaccessible district, the amount remitted reached the large sum of Rs. 38,792. In Nimar the total remittance amounted only to Rs. 787; but money-orders were only introduced into the district on the 15th March of the year under review.

The amount now annually remitted in Raipur, another district where distances are great and communication defective, is now very large, and reached over a lakh and eight thousand rupees in the year under review. In Bilaspur, remittances fell off from Rs. 9,947 to Rs. 7,585, and no explanation of the decrease has been attempted by the Deputy Commissioner. There is no *prima facie* reason why remittances here should not be as large as in Raipur, and the Commissioner of the Division should satisfy himself that the system has been fully explained to the people, and should see that if there are any special local obstacles to its expansion, they should be, if possible, removed.

Satisfactory progress is shown in the Jubbulpore Division. In Jubbulpore itself this method of payment is said to be gaining in popularity, and nearly Rs. 15,000 were remitted, while in Seoni the total reached Rs. 10,223. In Damoh, where the system was only introduced in March, the amount remitted was small; but in Mandla, although it was introduced here also in the same month, the success attained was much greater, and over Rs. 16,000 were received at the treasuries in this way.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla (Mr. Aláy Mahomed), has considered the question with some care. His opinion is that while, no doubt, very convenient

to the people, the expansion of the revenue money-order system is not expedient for his district, since it strengthens the tendency, already sufficiently strong in these backward tracts, for malguzars never to leave their own villages, and prevents their becoming acquainted with the Tahsildar and other officials as they would do if they had to go to the tahsil two or three times a year to make revenue payments. There is no doubt some measure of truth in these remarks, but they do not apply at all to the more advanced districts; and even in those which are backward the Chief Commissioner is sceptical as to how far the Tahsildar gets any real acquaintance with malguzars when they come in to pay revenue.

Both the Commissioners of Nagpur and Jubbulpore notice that the system is much more resorted to in the case of small sums than large ones. For larger sums it is cheaper to send an agent or servant with the remittance than to pay the prescribed commission. It would, on this account, seem advisable to lower the rate of commission on the larger amounts, but this matter will be separately discussed.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, recommends that a malguzar who owns several villages should be permitted to make the remittance for all villages by means of a single money-order, and he also suggests that where several people in a single village have to remit small payments of miscellaneous revenue they might be allowed to club together and remit in one order form. Both these suggestions seem useful, and they might be separately reported to the Commissioner of the Division for consideration and orders.

On the whole the Chief Commissioner thinks that the progress made in this matter is satisfactory, and he is glad to observe the increased interest in the subject which Deputy Commissioners are now taking.

IV.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

35. *Settlement of lapsed assignments of revenue.*—The sum added to the revenue under this head during the year was Rs. 3,108-5-5, as compared with Rs. 2,374-9-10 in the year preceding.

STATEMENT IV.

There were 23 cases pending for settlement at the commencement of the year and 78 settled but not reported, while 193 occurred during the year. Of these 181 were reported during the year, 88 were settled but not reported, and only 25 cases remained unsettled at the close of the year. These figures show that promptitude was observed during the year in bringing lapses to notice, and it is clear that the instructions contained in Revenue Book Circular No. VI—37, which, as was noticed last year, were added to and made more precise during that year, have received the careful attention of Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars.

This statement does not at present distinguish between cases of lapses and resumptions, and the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, thinks that such distinction would be interesting as showing how far muafis have been resumed in ordinary course of lapse, or whether resumption has been brought about by alienation or in execution of a sale decree. There are, however, separate statistics of alienations and sales, and the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the present statement sufficiently serves its purpose.

Revised muafi Registers for Bhandara and Betul were completed during the year, and those for Nagpur, Wardha, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur will, it is said, be completed during the current year. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, gives no details of the progress made in his Division, merely observing that the matter has not been overlooked; while the point has not been noticed, except in Betul, in the district or divisional reports of the Nerbudda Division, where, however, it should be noted the work is apparently being done by the Settlement Department in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. The preparation of these registers is a matter of considerable importance, and the Chief Commissioner desires that both Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture (in respect of districts under Settlement) will do all in their power to have them completed and sent to press during the current year.

36. *Re-assessment of land revenue.*—In the year under review the Settlement Department was again almost entirely occupied with Settlement work proper (rent-rate fixation and revenue assessment) as opposed to survey.

The settlements of the Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Wardha Districts were brought to a close, and the announcement of the revised rent and revenue

assessments was completed. Assessment work was vigorously pushed on in Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Nagpur, while in the earlier part of the year some work was done in Saugor. Towards the close of the year the Settlement establishments of the three first-mentioned districts were transferred to Seoni, Bhandara and Betul; Settlement Officers were appointed to these districts, and the regular work of re-settlement was begun.

As regards survey work, only four districts, *viz.*, Mandla, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat, remained unfinished at the close of the previous year. During the year 1893-94 operations were practically brought to a close in the three latter districts, while excellent progress was made in the Mandla survey. Ryotwari settlement was energetically pushed on in Mandla, Balaghat and Chanda, and in the latter district excision proposals for some 250 miles of country were submitted. A small amount of ryotwari excision work which remained to be done in Damoh was also completed.

Fair progress was made in the survey of the Chhattisgarh Zamindaris, though owing to the non-supply of traverse sheets by the Survey Department the outturn of work was smaller than was anticipated.

The final reports on the Raipur and Bilaspur Settlements, and that on the summary settlement of the Mandla District, were submitted to the Government of India shortly after the close of the year, and the Settlements of these three districts have since been sanctioned. The report on the Damoh Settlement has, for the present, been withheld from submission, as it is necessary to see how the revised settlement will work in the changed circumstances of the district brought about by the failure of recent harvests.

The above is a concise statement of the main directions in which work proceeded during the year, but it seems advisable to add a few details as to the work done in the several districts.

Jubbulpore.—The small balance of assessment and announcement work which remained to be done was completed shortly after the close of the year. A revised patwari halkabandi was framed and sanctioned, and the muafi register was completed. Finally the Settlement report has been written and is now being translated. The total cost of re-assessment in this district (including traverse survey) is just over four lakhs of rupees, and is almost covered by a single year's revenue increment which amounts to Rs. 3,95,000.

Khan Bahadur Aulad Husain has now left Jubbulpore to take up the Settlement of Seoni, and the Chief Commissioner is glad to think that he will be able to avail himself, for yet another district, of the great industry, tact and capacity of so tried and experienced an officer.

In Nagpur there was at first some delay in attestation owing to fever among the staff, and work was again delayed in July owing to the Settlement Officer's deputation to officiate as Commissioner of Settlements. But excellent progress was made in announcement, and the Settlement of this district is now on the point of completion. With regard to Mr. Craddock's work, the Chief Commissioner can only repeat what he said last year. His reports have been most careful, interesting and complete, and his rent and revenue proposals have been characterized by great good sense and circumspection.

In Wardha work was successfully brought to completion by Mr. Blakesley, his assessments having been favourably received by the people. Patwari circles were revised and the Settlement report is now being written by Rai Bahadur Parshottam Das, the former Settlement Officer. The Wardha Settlement is remarkable for its cheapness, the cost—including traverse—being only Rs. 88 per square mile.

In Narsinghpur also Settlement work was completed, especial success having been attained in securing the malguzars' consent to the reduction of excessive rents where they existed. A revised patwari halkabandi was submitted and sanctioned and the muafi register was completed. Here, as in Jubbulpore, the total cost of assessment is almost covered by one year's revenue increment. Mr. deBrett maintained his reputation for business capacity and promptness of work, and has now been transferred to the Saugor Settlement.

Mr. Sly's work in Hoshangabad was somewhat delayed by his deputation to Simla as Under Secretary, Revenue and Agricultural Department, but good progress was made, and the Settlement will, it is hoped, very shortly be completed. Mr. Sly's work has shown the same care, ability and knowledge of

the feelings and circumstances of the people that have characterized it in previous years, and the Chief Commissioner very greatly regrets that by his appointment as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department the Provinces will, for a time at least, lose the services of this able and sympathetic officer.

In Chhindwara excellent progress was made, and here also Settlement operations are on the point of completion. The Chief Commissioner quite agrees with Mr. Carey that "Mr. Montgomerie may be congratulated on the progress attained this year. He has proved himself a most conscientious and laborious officer, and his sympathies for the people are so marked that one can feel quite safe in his hands against over-assessment."

The following remarks of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture will show how matters stand in Saugor :—

"Matters were in a backward state in this district when last year's report was written, and the unfortunate scarcity of the last season has thrown the operations still further out of gear. About the end of April the Settlement Officer reported that, owing to the failure of crops, the state of affairs was such as to justify the belief that land would go largely out of cultivation, and that it would be impossible for him to announce a revised assessment on the basis of the attested records. Fortunately there is now no reason to suppose that the patwari papers under preparation will disclose such a *tabula rasa* as was then anticipated by the Settlement Officer. But at the time it was deemed advisable to suspend Settlement operations, mainly in view of the fact that the services of the land record staff were required by the Deputy Commissioner to deal with the apprehended scarcity."

Shortly after the close of the year it was decided to post Mr. deBrett to Saugor to take up the threads of the Settlement work, and to ascertain what effect the scarcity had had on the circumstances of malguzars and tenants. The harvest of the current year has also been poor, and proposals will shortly be submitted to the Government of India recommending a short-term Settlement of this district on specially lenient principles.

Settlement Survey was in progress during the year in the four districts of Mandla, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat. Work was completed in the three latter districts, and good work was done in Mandla. The following statement shows the area surveyed: that for which land records were written, and the cost per square mile :—

District.	Square miles surveyed.	Square miles for which records were prepared.	Cost per square mile of the area surveyed and recorded.
Mandla	739	739	Rs. 35
Chanda	294	395	71
Bhandara	643	748	35
Balaghat	678	678	22

The outturn of work was satisfactory, and the cost per square mile, except in Chanda, where "only a small balance of work scattered over a large area remained for completion, and where the permanent staff had to be maintained "at its full strength", was as low as or even lower than in the previous year.

It was anticipated that as a consequence of the appointment of a special Assistant Settlement Officer to hold inspecting charge of Zamindari Survey in Chhattisgarh, progress there would have been markedly better than in the previous year; but owing to the failure of the Survey Department to furnish sufficient traverse sheets these anticipations were not fully realized. Still the outturn of work was good, 729 miles having been surveyed as against 442 in 1891-92, and the quality of work both in field and office was reported to have much improved. A sufficient supply of survey sheets is now available; and as an officer has been placed on special duty to settle the numerous boundary disputes which had impeded work in Bilaspur, the figures of the current year may be expected to show a marked advance on those of 1893-94.

A good deal of work was done during the year in connection with the survey and Settlement of ryotwari tracts.

In Mandla the Assistant Settlement Officer (Mr. Scott) submitted rent-rate reports for 148 villages, and revised payments were announced in 209 villages. In Chanda rent-rates were sent in for 67 villages and assessment proposals for 88 villages. Moreover excision proposals for some 250 square miles of country in the Forest Reserves were drawn up and sanctioned during the year. In Balaghat rent-rate proposals were worked out for 297 villages, the assessments of which have been sanctioned since the close of the year; while 37 villages and plots excised from the forests of the Damoh District were surveyed and assessed.

The allotment of ryotwari lands was proceeded with during the year in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Mandla and Balaghat. In the first two districts progress was small. The best lands have now all been allotted, and it is naturally more difficult to find settlers for the poorer tracts. In Nimar cultivators from Berar are, it is said, proposing to settle.

In Mandla the work of allotment was supervised by special Inspectors, and over 2,000 numbers were disposed of; but, as has been noticed above, many of these allotments have been counterbalanced by the surrender or desertion of others previously taken up. It is not possible to instil settled habits into the people of the hills all at once, and if a genuine colonization is to be made, the areas must be carefully selected in the neighbourhood of civilized tracts of country, from which a nucleus at least of settlers of the agricultural classes can be formed, and orders have been given for settlement in the future in closer attention to these principles.

In Balaghat work was not satisfactory, chiefly, it is believed, owing to the inefficiency of the Tahsildar. A specially selected officer has now been posted there who will shortly, it is hoped, be able to show more satisfactory results.

The excision of culturable waste from forest land was, as has been already mentioned, taken up in Chanda, and proposals for excising 250 square miles of land were sanctioned. The two other districts where this question is of importance are Seoni and Betul, and in both districts the appointment of Assistant Settlement Officers to be in special charge of this work has been arranged for. Indeed the proposals for Seoni have already been submitted and have been sanctioned since the close of the year.

As regards the general principles of assessment, it may be mentioned here that the question of limiting the proportion of assets taken as revenue was fully discussed during the year, and it was decided by the Government of India that more than 60 per cent. shall only be taken in cases where the present revenue exceeds 65 per cent. of the assets as revised by the Settlement Officer, and where this revenue has been hitherto paid without difficulty. This decision necessitated numerous changes in the jamas sanctioned for the Nagpur and Wardha Districts, and reductions amounting to Rs. 20,638 and Rs. 10,641, respectively, have been made in these two districts to the very grateful relief of the proprietors.

In dealing with the numerous cases of the fixation of malikana which came before him, the Chief Commissioner found that the fixation of the proportion of profits payable to the inferior and superior proprietor, respectively, was very liable to vary with the idiosyncrasies of the officers dealing with the several cases. Starting, therefore, from a memorandum on the subject recorded by Sir R. Temple in 1864, he found it expedient to lay down broadly the principles to be followed in these enquiries, and to prescribe the method in which enquiry was to be made. The result has been to give greater fulness and uniformity to the procedure, and at the same time to ensure that due regard is paid to the interests of both parties in these cases.

The rules for the excision of culturable land from Government forests and its settlement on ryotwari principles were carefully revised during the year, and have since been approved by the Government of India. The Provincial Settlement Code was also revised by Mr. Fuller before he went on leave, and has been approved as a guide to Settlement Officers in their work.

The formulation of a brief statement of the general principles or rules on which Provincial Settlements are to proceed formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India during the year, and the rules have been finally sanctioned since its close. The Chief Commissioner welcomes these rules as giving the land-owning and cultivating classes an assurance that the revision of land revenue assessments in these Provinces will proceed on clearly defined and reasonable lines.

The following is a summary of the results of the year in the important work of the revision of land-revenue assessments :—

District.	INSPECTED.		RENT-RATES DRAWN UP.		ASSESSED.		Number of cultivators' holdings dealt with.
	Villages.	Square miles.	Villages.	Square miles.	Villages.	Square miles.	
Saugor ...	590	854	269	451	...	...	..
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	218	344	7,275
Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	652	1,119	80,477
Hosbangabad ...	441	790	369	622	121	187	15,992
Chhindwara ...	419	738	238	366	659	1,019	27,310
Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	692	1,014	18,528
Nagpur ...	576	911	135	238	770	1,145	20,250
TOTAL ...	2,026	3,293	1,011	1,677	3,112	4,828	119,832

The total revenue enhancement effected during the year amounts to, in round numbers, Rs. 3,37,000, and rents have been fixed for the holdings of 119,832 tenants, a remarkable performance. The year's expenditure in the revision of the assessment in these seven districts came to Rs. 2,32,165.

The Chief Commissioner considers that the progress made has been most satisfactory, and that both Mr. Fuller and his *locum tenens*, Mr. Craddock, are to be congratulated on the excellent outturn of work which they have to show. It is with much regret that Mr. Woodburn realizes that this will be the last occasion on which he will have an opportunity of acknowledging Mr. Fuller's services in these Provinces. His fourteen years' work in the Central Provinces have been years of unremitting energy and unabated enthusiasm in his work. The present system of Settlement may be said to be his own creation, and he has spared no pains in elaborating its principles, working it out in detail or in encouraging and stimulating his officers to earnest participation in its practical application. The loss of his special experience will be greatly felt in the Provinces he has served so vigorously, and in acknowledging once more, as previous Chief Commissioners have so often acknowledged, the excellence of his last year's work in the Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioner can only wish him many years of no less useful and successful work in the Province which he has now elected to rejoin. Of the officers who worked under him several have already been noticed, but the Chief Commissioner would desire to acknowledge the excellent services rendered by the Assistant Settlement Officers, especially by Messrs. Dunne, Scott, Hasan Khan, Kutb-ud-din and Parmanand, and also the good work done by Mr. Lancaster in connection with Zamindari Survey.

V.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

37. *Proprietary mutations.*—This statement shows transfers of mahals and shares in mahals and plots by private sales. It also shows sales of such mahals by order of court in foreclosure or in execution decrees and cases of 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.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Jubbulpore Division ...	62,185	165,771	76,318
Nerbudda do. ...	136,024	77,921	85,716
Nagpur do. ...	81,015	138,964	97,501
Chhattisgarh do. ...	84,231	75,301	59,048
	363,455	457,957	318,583

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

1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
449,060	531,643	428,357

There has been a very considerable decrease in private sales and in sales by order of court, while transfers by mortgage with possession have increased. The decrease in sales is most marked in Saugor and Damoh (even after excluding the area erroneously shown as sold in the returns of the previous year) and is attributed to the scarcity in those districts, buyers having had no spare capital to invest and sellers wishing to hold out for the better price which better times would bring, but it is most clearly due to the action of Government in refraining from a demand for revenue, which the harvests could not pay. The sale of document stamps in these two districts, stationary from April to October, increased at sowing time by 70 per cent. in Saugor and 50 per cent. in Damoh, and according to the Superintendent of Stamps represent loans amounting to 50 lakhs in the one district and 20 lakhs in the other. How far these loans are covered by mortgages is not yet known. A decrease is also noticeable in Narsinghpur, and the Deputy Commissioner writes : "this phenomenon can, I think, be explained by the fact that Settlement operations have been in progress in the district during the period under consideration * * * consequently there was a natural reluctance throughout the district to purchase villages during the period of survey and attestation leading up to announcement." This explanation is borne out by the Chhindwara figures, where also there was a decrease. But in Hoshangabad, on the other hand, where Settlement work likewise was in active progress, sales of both classes increased. It is difficult to find any general explanation for statistics which depend on such numerous and complex factors. The increase in transfers by private sale and by mortgage with possession was remarkable in Jubbulpore. The area transferred by private sale increased from 15,425 acres to 22,426, and by mortgage with possession from 1,089 acres to 27,537, and shows that in spite of the leniency shown in the revenue collections the effect of the seasons was very severely felt in the district.

There was a small increase in Nimar and Chanda, but it has not been noticed, except in Chanda, where it has been ascribed partly to the character of the season, and partly to the fact that the necessity of having formal mutation of names in such cases has become better known.

The percentages of sales which were made respectively to money-lenders and to persons belonging to agricultural classes have not been given in some of the district reports, though this information was specially asked for in the concluding portion of paragraph 59 of the last year's Revenue Resolution. It should be observed, however, that the subject generally has been treated with much greater care in the year under review. The only districts in which it has not been adequately referred to are Jubbulpore, Saugor and Hoshangabad. It appears, however, from such statistics as are furnished by the Deputy Commissioners that, except in the Jubbulpore District itself, the greater proportion of the transfers in the Jubbulpore Division were made in favour of agriculturists, especially in Damoh and Mandla, where the percentages were 91 and 80 respectively. In Jubbulpore, out of 154 transfers, 84 were made to money-lenders and the rest to agriculturists. In Nagpur only 19 per cent. of the transfers were made to money-lenders, against 40 per cent. in the previous year, while in Balaghat, on the other hand, nearly all the transfers, 19 in number, are reported to have been made to money-lenders. More than half of the transfers in Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Betul were made to money-lenders, while in the Chhattisgarh Division the percentage amounts to only 17.

In view of the unfavourable conditions of the year, the statistics, as a whole, are not unsatisfactory. Even after allowing for the 86,000 acres in Damoh, erroneously shown as sold in last year's returns, the area sold in the Provinces has decreased by over 50,000 acres, the prosperous circumstances of Chhattisgarh being illustrated by the decline of sales in that Division from 84,000 acres in 1891-92 to 59,000 acres in the year under review.

As regards the prices obtained for land sold, the statistics do not afford much material for comment. The prices obtained by private sale are generally better than those realized in execution of decree, the obvious explanation of this being that in the latter class of cases only the decretal money is shown as consideration, while the frequently heavy encumbrances are omitted. The compulsory character of the sale also, no doubt, affects sales unfavourably. The ratio of the prices obtained to the Government revenue payable was again remarkably high in Seoni, where land privately sold fetched as much as 187 times the Government jama, 62 times being the *average* for the Lakhnadon Tahsil. This once more illustrates the excessive leniency of the current assessment of this district.

In Chhattisgarh the prices obtained are not high, and would not in themselves indicate a light assessment. But until this tract was quite recently opened up by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway the money demand for land was slight, and it may also be noticed that though prices are still low, they are, notwithstanding the recent revision of assessment, considerably higher than they were a few years ago.

38. *Partitions.*—This statement shows the progress made by District Officers in the disposal of partition cases. The following figures indicate the work done in each Division:—

STATEMENT VI-A.

Division.	CASES FOR DISPOSAL.			DISPOSED OF.			Pending at close of year.
	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during year.	Total.	Withdrawn, adjusted or struck off.	By order or partition.	Total.	
Jubbulpore Division ...	42	41	83	10	39	49	34
Nerbudda do. ...	23	40	63	17	23	40	23
Nagpur do. ...	58	39	97	25	37	62	35
Chhattisgarh do. ...	40	85	125	39	25	64	61
TOTAL ..	163	205	368	91	124	215	153

The number of cases instituted has increased from 157 to 205, owing chiefly to the marked increase in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Raipur and Bilaspur. The Deputy Commissioners, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur give no reason for the increase, while the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, states that it is difficult to assign any special grounds for the increase in the number of applications in a particular year. Last year the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, predicted that partition cases in his district would rapidly become more numerous, as it had, he said, become more generally known that restrictions on partitions which formerly existed in this district had been removed. This expectation was not, however, realized, as only three cases were instituted in the past year. This the Deputy Commissioner attributes to the badness of the season, which rendered proprietors less inclined to incur the expense of partition proceedings. Considerable progress seems to have been made during the year under review in the disposal of partition cases in all districts, except Jubbulpore, and the result shows a great improvement over the past year. In Jubbulpore, however, only four cases were disposed of during the year, and 25 are still pending, of which one was instituted in 1893. The Deputy Commissioner explains that cases were left pending until they could be taken up on the spot in the touring season. It is hoped that they have been now disposed of on these lines.

The number of cases disposed of in all districts has increased from 44 to 124, but the pending file, owing to the large number of institutions during the year, is no smaller than it was in the previous year. There is a large number of old cases still pending in Chanda, Wardha and Raipur, and the Deputy Commissioners should see that effective arrangements are made for the

speedy disposal of these cases, unless they have, as the Chief Commissioner hopes is the case, been disposed of on the spot during the past touring season.

The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, thinks that more power should be given to partitioning officers to enable them to settle disputes summarily, and he thinks that this could be done without any risk of serious injustice. The Commissioner of the Division admits that this might facilitate prompt disposal, but he considers, and in this the Chief Commissioner is inclined to agree with him, that it would be unwise to entrust Extra-Assistant Commissioners in charge of partition with much greater power than they already possess under the rules. The enlargement of the powers of Deputy Commissioners seem, however, to deserve consideration, and might be separately referred for orders.

It is not stated in any of the District reports, except those of the Chhattisgarh Division, whether the arrangements suggested in paragraph 61 of the last year's Resolution for the disposal of partition cases in camp were given effect to during the year, and the Chief Commissioner desires that this point should be explicitly noticed in all future reports. The suggestion was acted upon in the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division, and the result was that more work was got through than in the preceding year. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, however, is of opinion that the settlement of partition work in camp is not, as a general rule, practicable in a large district like his. But the Commissioner of the Division does not agree with him. He thinks that partition cases can invariably be disposed of more promptly and with greater fairness and accuracy on the spot, and in this the Chief Commissioner entirely concurs.

39. The number of partition cases for disposal in Divisional offices was 103 against 56 during the year 1892-93, while those disposed of during the year were 83 as compared with 34 in the previous year, of which 74 were finally sanctioned, three were quashed under Section 15, and six were returned for revision. The cases left undisposed of at the end of the year were 20, while last year the number was 22. These figures show a decided improvement over the past year. It may be mentioned here that a defect in the present procedure for regulating imperfect partitions has recently been pointed out by the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division. He shows that by the wording of the Land Revenue Act each separate village must be divided into the number of shares asked for, and he illustrates very clearly the very manifest disadvantages arising from this necessity. He also thinks that more discretion should be allowed to Revenue Officers in allowing or refusing imperfect partition. The subject is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, one of great importance to the agricultural community, and is now under his consideration.

40. This statement exhibits the extent to which interference of Revenue Officers is sought under the provisions of the Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts. The number of institutions of mutation cases has declined further this year from 8,703 to 8,485, the decrease being most noticeable in Damoh, Nagpur, Bhandara, Balaghat and Raipur. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, ascribes the decrease to the currency of Settlement operations in the course of which the names of all proprietors who are in possession are recorded, and the necessity for filing applications for mutation thus obviated. This is probably a true explanation, and would apply to all districts under Settlement. In Bhandara the number of cases was exceptionally large in the preceding year, but no explanation was then given of the unusual increase. It is now explained that it was due to the death of three or four co-sharers in certain zamindaris, and to the discovery of some old cases in which proceedings for mutation had not been made owing to the deaths of the proprietors not having been brought to notice by their heirs. This explains the diminution of cases during the year under review; but the Deputy Commissioner should have stated what action was taken on the apparent neglect in reporting the cases referred to, and whether the persons who were to blame were fined. Similarly, in Raipur, the figures of last year were swelled by the death of two malguzars who owned about fifty villages, and the number of cases was consequently smaller in the year under review. The larger number of cases which were registered in some districts is generally ascribed to deaths of malguzars holding a number of villages, but in a few cases it is put down to the enforcement of the penal sections of the Land Revenue Act in cases of failure to give information,

which resulted in bringing a larger number of cases to light. The Chief Commissioner inclines to agree with Colonel Thomas in thinking that neglect to give information of changes is by no means uncommon, and that the Deputy Commissioner would do well to enforce the penal provisions of the law more frequently than now appears to be the rule. The importance which the law attaches to the prompt intimation of proprietary changes is shown by the severe penalty which Section 127 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act attaches to failure to report such changes, and proprietors must be made to realize their duties in this respect.

Tenancy Act.—The number of cases for deposit of rent also shows a further decrease from 650 to 621. The decrease is fairly general, and is in several districts considerable, but is not large in the aggregate owing to its being counterbalanced to some extent by the very marked increase in Narsinghpur, Raipur and Bilaspur. Increases are due to special reasons. In Narsinghpur the tenants of the Niwari estate, consisting of 14 villages, were directed not to pay rent to the proprietrix as arrangements were being made for taking the estate under the Court of Wards, and they consequently deposited their rents in the Treasury. In Raipur the increase was due to a quarrel between the tenants and their malguzar in the Drug Tahsil; while in Bilaspur it resulted from the large number of applications made by the tenants of the malguzar of Akaltara and the zamindar of Korba. On the other hand, the decrease, which was general in the other districts of the Provinces, is generally ascribed either (1) to the introduction of the rent money-order system, (2) to tenants having become cognizant of their rights and of the remedy which deposit gives them against any excess demand on the part of the malguzar, (3) to a better understanding between the landlord and the tenant. But Colonel Thomas thinks that the 2nd is the real reason for the decrease, "for," he remarks "both tenants and gaontias now know pretty well that the former are protected from paying more than their proper rents." The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, has still to verify, as desired by the Chief Commissioner, the special causes assigned in the report of 1891-92 for the large decrease in these applications during that year, and the Chief Commissioner is displeased to find that this explanation has not yet been given.

The number of applications for the grant of occupancy rights has risen from 213 to 385, but of these cases 359 arose in the three districts of Bhandara, Balaghat and Raipur. It should be noted, however, that it is precisely in these three districts that most pains have been taken by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants to explain to tenants the provisions of the law on this subject.

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

Division.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
Jubbulpore Division ..	164	1,067	369	176	1,205	311
Ne-budda do. ...	246	2,033	438	181	2,146	380
Nagpur do. ...	275	2,424	642	263	2,623	896
Chhattisgarh do. ..	122	657	297	67	659	283
TOTAL ...	807	6,181	1,746	692	6,633	1,870

The number has risen from 8,734 to 9,195, owing chiefly to the statistics of the Nagpur Division, except Balaghat, and to those of Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni and Narsinghpur. The reason for this increase is that which is generally given in the district reports, *viz.*, that greater pressure was required for the collection of rents owing to the straitened circumstances of tenants consequent on the scanty crops of the year. This also accounts for the increase in the number of decrees executed by ejectment, which rose from 208 to 312. In Saugor and Damoh, where suits for rent arrears decreased in number, it is the result of the entire suspension of the June revenue instalment

in these districts, which was made subject to a similar concession by malguzars in the matter of rents. In Sambalpur it is ascribed partly to good harvests and partly to the indulgence of considerate gaontias.

Suits for ejectment of ordinary tenants on the ground that they had encroached on sir or banjar land have decreased from 731 to 461; the Chhattisgarh Division, with its large waste areas and somewhat lawless Chamar tenantry, being responsible for as many as 384 cases. This figure, however, represents a decrease in the figure for the past year for Raipur and Sambalpur. The decrease in Raipur is said to be due to some extent to malguzars having realized that the most effective and advantageous procedure in cases of petty encroachments is to apply for enhancement of rent under Section 14 of the Tenancy Act.

The number of notices issued under Section 56 (1,669) is about the same as last year, the figure of the year under review being only 34 in excess. The number is as usual small in all districts except in Bhandara and Raipur, in which the figure continues to be large. No notices were issued in Damoh, Hoshangabad and Wardha. The number of statements of agreement has further declined from 183 to 101, and there are fewer decrees for ejectment made absolute. No agreements were filed in Bhandara, although there were 504 notices; while only 3 were filed in Raipur, where 641 notices were issued. The Chief Commissioner is surprised that no attempt has been made by the Deputy Commissioners of these districts to explain these curious results, the more so as their attention was specially drawn in Section 66 of last year's Resolution to the interest and importance attaching to some analysis of these statistics. Their explanation of the figures should now be obtained by the Commissioners of Divisions concerned, and submitted for the Chief Commissioner's perusal. In spite of the small numbers of agreements filed only 89 were made absolute.

In the concluding portion of paragraph 66 of last year's Resolution, Deputy Commissioners were asked to make enquiries regarding the outcome of these notices, and to embody the results in their Revenue Reports, but none of them, except the Deputy Commissioners, Balaghat and Mandla, have furnished information on this point, the report having probably reached them too late to allow of their instituting enquiries before the close of the year. The enquiries made by the Deputy Commissioners, Balaghat and Mandla, show that a large number of notices are empty threats, in which occupancy tenants declining to pay the enhancement demanded, the malguzar did not see fit to proceed further. The result indicates, as remarked by the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, "unnecessary harassment on the part of malguzars, who probably issue a number of notices as a test whether more rent can be obtained without any intention of proceeding further should the notices fail to have the immediate result desired." The matter is one of great importance and, although the Chief Commissioner is unwilling to give trouble, he must ask Deputy Commissioners to have inquiries made in the current autumn as to the actual result of each such notice issued in the past year and in the current one.

An increase was expected in the number of suits for recovery of possession owing to Tahsildars being now empowered to try such suits. There was a decrease, however, from 1,187 to 987, a result doubtless due to the failure of crops, making malguzars unwilling to eject.

VI.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

42. *Land acquisition.*—The following statement exhibits the areas taken up under the Land Acquisition Act during the past three years:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	A.	B. P.	A.	B. P.	A.	B. P.
Roads	2,311	3 22	382	0 28	896	2 15
Bailways	1,606	0 15	725	2 39	481	2 35
Others purposes	6,460	1 8	602	2 39	3,392	3 31
TOTAL	10,378	1 5	1,710	2 26	4,771	1 1

The area acquired during the year under review was more than double that of the previous year, the increase being due to a considerable quantity of land having been taken up in Raipur for fuel and fodder reserves. The largest

area for roads was acquired in Chanda, while 381 acres were taken up for this purpose in Raipur and Bilaspur. The bulk of the area acquired for Railways was taken up in Raipur and Bilaspur.

The longest pending case is dated the 23rd November 1890, and is shown against Hoshangabad. The Deputy Commissioner has given no explanation of the reason why the case was allowed to drag on for the past four years. The matter should be looked into and the case disposed of with as little delay as possible. There are four more long pending cases, but of a later date (1892) entered against Jubbulpore, Mandla, Bilaspur and Sambalpur. The Deputy Commissioners, Jubbulpore and Bilaspur, have given no explanation of the delay in the disposal of these cases. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, states that the case in his district was disposed of by him during the year, but was returned by the Commissioner of the Division for further information. The case shown against Sambalpur relates to a small area taken up for a Rifle Range, and could not, it is said, be disposed of owing to the unwillingness of the Military authorities to pay the compensation, and the refusal of the owners to surrender possession. The procedure in cases which came up for sanction was generally satisfactory, though undue delay is still sometimes allowed to occur. Act I of 1894 came into force during the year, and a Revenue Book Circular was issued drawing attention to the salient features of the new Act and to the main points of difference in procedure from the former Act of 1870.

43. *Action of Deputy Commissioners under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.*—The number of execution cases sent during the year to Collectors under Civil Court precept is compared below with those of the past four years :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Number of sales ordered by Civil Courts during the year	1,108	1,256	1,306	2,270	1,981
Number of cases in which sale has been averted	632	494	491	564	448
Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation ...	71	57	58	54	34
Number of cases in which sale has taken place	276	271	312	440	330
Number of cases pending at close of year ...	618	709	776	776	762

It will be observed that the number of sales ordered by the Civil Court has declined from 2,270 to 1,981. The largest decrease was in Saugor, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. The decrease is also considerable in Nimar, and the Deputy Commissioner finds it difficult to assign a reason for it. He thinks, however, that there is a growing inclination in his district to settle these cases out of court. The number in which sale was averted by payment of claim has also fallen, and so has the number in which sale has been averted by temporary alienations, though the total number of cases under both heads bears about the same proportion to the cases in which sale was ordered, as in the previous year. The procedure has thus had the result of affording time to judgment-debtors to make the best arrangements they can for payment of the claim, and this has saved nearly one-fourth of the properties of which sale was ordered by the Civil Court.

The pending file of the Deputy Commissioners appears rather heavier than last year, although the number of cases pending at the close of the year decreased by 14. There was a large decrease in the sales ordered by the Civil Court, and it would not have been too much to expect a proportionate decrease in the file of pending cases. The districts in which the largest number of cases were pending at the close of the year are again the same as last year, *viz.*, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Wardha, where the figures returned are 151, 150 and 97, respectively,

making up more than half the cases for all districts taken together. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, attributes the largeness of the pending file to very heavy work in his district, while the greater number of pending cases in the Nagpur District are reported to be now nearly ready for disposal. Deputy Commissioners have been relieved of much of their work by the appointment of Civil Judges, and the Chief Commissioner trusts the matter will now be more vigorously taken up, and that better results will be shown during the current year.

44. *General Revenue Business.*—The year is characterized by a great increase in the number of institutions, which have risen from 43,922 to 62,127, or by 41 per cent. The increase was chiefly due to the figures of the Jubbulpore Division, where the number of applications for loans was quite abnormally large. There was also some increase in Narsinghpur, Wardha, Chanda and Raipur. In Damoh the number of institutions rose from 1,464 to 13,685; a result chiefly due to the extraordinary number of applications for agricultural loans in this district. In Chanda cases relating to mutations and kotwars were also numerous.

The number of cases disposed of during the year was 61,891 as contrasted with 44,758, while the number of cases pending at its close was 5,541 as against 5,391. As institutions increased by over 18,000, it is satisfactory that there was so slight an increase in the pending file. Indeed, in all Divisions, except Jubbulpore, the number of pending cases was considerably smaller than in 1892-93. The district which returns the largest number of pending cases is Jubbulpore, where the figure is 743 as compared with 130 in the previous year. The figure is also large in Hoshangabad and Wardha, and in the former it is attributed to the inclusion in the returns of kotwars' applications for help from Government in collecting their dues, which are, says the Deputy Commissioner, sometimes unnecessarily prolonged by pleas of payment and other objections by tenants. Substantial improvement has been made in reducing the pending file in Nimar, Chanda, Raipur and Sambalpur, but in Bhandara and Bilaspur the number of cases pending is larger than last year, in spite of a considerable decrease in the year's institutions. The heaviness of the file in Bilaspur is particularly noticeable, and is attributed to the delay in the disposal of revenue business in the Bilaspur Tahsil, owing to the incompetence of the tahsil kanungo to cope with the work. The Commissioner of the Division reports that this official has now been dismissed and a more competent man appointed in his place. In this, as in other matters, there is much room for improvement in Bilaspur, and the Chief Commissioner is not satisfied that the Deputy Commissioner maintains that systematic and vigilant control over his subordinates that is essential for the effective disposal of business. Mr. Woodburn looks for material improvement in this respect.

The disposal of long pending cases is shown in the following table, which gives details by Divisions of the cases pending for various periods during the last two years :—

Division.		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING MORE THAN—			
		Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.
Jubbulpore ...	{ 1892-93 ...	181	45	6	54
	{ 1893-94 ...	297	86	41	50
Nerbudda ...	{ 1892-93 ...	186	28	21	75
	{ 1893-94 ...	224	28	37	83
Nagpur ...	{ 1892-93 ...	246	108	50	124
	{ 1893-94 ...	137	96	51	135
Chhattisgarh ...	{ 1892-93 ...	158	79	30	35
	{ 1893-94 ...	286	52	38	40

The aggregate of cases pending for periods exceeding three months has increased from 1,426 to 1,681 ; those pending for two longer periods from 395 to 475, and those pending for 3 and 6 months from 1,031 to 1,206. The only Division which showed an improvement on the previous year was Nagpur, but as the number of institutions in the Nerbudda Division was less than that in 1892-93, while that in Chhattisgarh was practically the same, an improvement should also have been shown here. The matter should have the attention of Commissioners of Divisions.

45. *Lambardars and Mukaddams.*—The work of bringing the appointments of mukaddams into accordance with the rules contained in Revenue Book Circular No. I.—48 was completed during the year, and a considerable number of lambardar and mukaddam cases were disposed of.

The position of mukaddams continues to be respected by the people, and is said to be becoming more and more sought after in the Chhattisgarh Division. These officials are reported to have done their duty satisfactorily, and the only complaints received in regard to their work were from Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Bhandara and Chanda. The Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, writes: "Complaints are still being received from the police regarding the absence of temporary resident mukaddam gomashtras. These men are generally paid servants of rich malguzars and bankers, who often transfer them from one place to another to suit their own convenience. It has been impressed upon the malguzars that in cases in which they wish to transfer these men, they should make proper arrangements to fill up their places before the transfer actually takes place." In Hoshangabad they were chiefly found fault with in respect of failing to assist kotwars in the realization of their dues, and the Deputy Commissioner has issued instructions drawing their attention to the rules contained in Revenue Book Circular No. I.—42. In Bhandara and Chanda some fines are said to have been imposed on them for neglect of duty.

46. *Kotwars or Village Watchmen.*—These men are reported to have worked fairly well in all districts except in Sambalpur, and there have been very few cases in which they were punished with fine or dismissal for neglect of duty. Their position in Sambalpur does not, however, appear to be satisfactory. During the year under review 75 kotwars were dismissed for neglect of duty, 11 absconded and 64 were warned for negligence. The whole question of the position and remuneration of village watchmen in this district is under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner. The number of dismissals during the year was certainly very large, and is said to be due to the insufficient enquiries made by the Extra-Assistant Commissioners entrusted with the work. The Deputy Commissioner has, however, taken steps to prevent such summary dismissals in future. Last year the Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, reported badly of the kotwars in his district, but this year matters appear to have improved. Fewer cases of misconduct have occurred, and no kotwars have been dismissed.

Considerable progress has been made in revising the lists of kotwars in the Nagpur Division. The work in the Nagpur District will be brought to a close during the current year, while that in the Bhandara District is reported to have been completed in the great majority of cases. The action taken by the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, under Revenue Book Circular No. I.—62 has resulted in no less than 161 unauthorized kotwars being removed in that district. The kotwar system in the jagirs of the Chhindwara District is said to be on an unsatisfactory footing, and the Settlement Officer is now employed in the preparation of a scheme of kotwars' circles for these areas.

In Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur some cases occurred in which kotwars' dues were not paid by the malguzars, and immediate steps were taken to realize them through the agency of the tahsil staff. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, writes: "The subject of kotwars' 'jewar,' or fees, which I noticed last year, continues to give trouble. I have in some cases enforced the responsibility of the mukaddam, but in Chamar villages this theory cannot be pushed too far. The recovery of a large number of petty sums, each item perhaps requiring separate enquiry, is a great tax on the time and patience of Tahsildars. The cases are further complicated, as the Tahsildar of Drug reports, by an ambiguity as to the meaning of the term 'plough of land' on which the fees are calculated." Considerable difficulty was also experienced by the kotwars

of the Damoh District in the realization of their dues, owing to the system of cash payment calculated on the rental. Under this system it is possible for the rate to vary in every village in a single circle, and the kotwar is not told the exact amount he should collect. The Deputy Commissioner has, therefore, directed the patwaris to prepare a list of payments asamiwar, and expects that the difficulty will in this way be greatly lessened. Difficulties were also experienced by the kotwars of Jubbulpore and Wardha in collecting their dues, but they were due to the badness of the harvests. The facts reported from Raipur emphasise the importance of discretion on the part of the Deputy Commissioner in giving kotwars help in recovering their dues. There is no doubt that the more they are helped in this way the more they will depend on help; and the exact point where the outside help is necessary to keep them efficient is a matter which must be left to the local knowledge and good judgment of District Officers and their Assistants. It is impossible on such a point to lay down any general instructions.

A few cases occurred in some of the districts in which kotwars were dispossessed by the malguzar of their service land, but they were all reinstated by the Deputy Commissioner. The malguzars, and in some places the police also, appear to be under the impression that they can remove kotwars and appoint other men to the post without any reference to the district authorities; and it is, as the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, remarks, necessary that this impression should be removed.

In connection with revenue work, generally, it may appropriately be mentioned here that an opportunity has been taken of thoroughly revising and bringing up to date the provincial compilation of Revenue Book Circulars. The orders on each subject, which have been issued separately from time to time, have been amalgamated in comprehensive Circulars: obsolete orders definitely cancelled, and all subjects dealt with in the Revenue Department, including Nazul and Forests, which had previously been separately dealt with, included in the new volume, which will shortly be published. This volume of Circulars will be accompanied by a volume containing all Local Acts dealing with revenue work, together with the notifications published by the Chief Commissioner under these Acts.

47. *Touring and Inspections.*—The amount of touring done by District Officers was generally sufficient, and the statistics furnished by the Deputy Commissioners show that there has been distinct improvement in this respect. In no case was the duration of the period spent in camp less than 64 days, which is the time during which the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, was on tour. The longest period spent in camp was by the Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, who was out in his district for 139 days. The Deputy Commissioners, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad and Raipur were also on tour for a long period, the time spent by them in camp being 136, 118 and 104 days, respectively. The Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, inspected all the tahsils in his district, but the exact period of his tours is not stated. The amount of touring done by Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners was also satisfactory, except in Hoshangabad and the districts to which only one Assistant is attached.

The exact periods spent in camp by Commissioners of Divisions have not been stated, except in the case of Chhattisgarh, the Commissioner of which was on tour for 133 days. In future reports a brief sketch of the tours made, and of the periods occupied by them should be given. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, only remarks that “* * * during the last 6 months of the year I was “more frequently absent from than present at head-quarters.” The inspections made by Commissioners were frequent and thorough, and the Chief Commissioner is especially indebted to Colonel Thomas for his careful and detailed inspections of the district and tahsil offices in his Division. Mr. Anderson’s inspections in Jubbulpore were also valuable.

The tour diaries submitted by Deputy Commissioners have again been most careful and interesting, and have enabled the Chief Commissioner not only to realize what Deputy Commissioners are doing more vividly than is possible from a mere study of reports and returns, but have also given him a fuller and more detailed knowledge of the circumstances and special needs of the several districts of the Provinces than he could have gained by personal inspection in necessarily rapid journeys.

He wishes to acknowledge especially the excellent diaries submitted by Messrs. Nedham, Laurie and Crump in the Nagpur Division, by Mr. Saunders and Mr. Chitnavis in Balaghat, the former of whom succeeded in bringing to light a number of abuses in connection with forced labour, non-payment for supplies and unnecessary strength of the police force, regarding which orders have since issued. Mr. Cooke in the Damoh District, Mr. Robertson in Nimar, and Mr. Fox-Strangways in Raipur also submitted diaries of much interest and practical value.

It may appropriately be mentioned here that the subject of the arrangements to be made in connection with supplies for officers on tour was considered with care and detail during the year, and Circular orders were issued laying stress on the necessity of the strictest supervision in this matter over Native subordinates, and recommending the adoption of a plan, which had previously been tried with success by more than one officer, of entrusting a travelling baniya with the charge of supplies required for a camp. The plan was tried by the Chief Commissioner himself in part of his tour, and was found to work fairly well. Deputy Commissioners and other officers have been asked to report on the results of their trials of this system, but it is too early as yet to form a definite opinion as to its success or as to whether it will be a perceptible relief to the rural population.

Instructions were also issued on the subject of *begar*, or forced labour, and the matter has been receiving the careful attention of Deputy Commissioners.

48. The Chief Commissioner has again to acknowledge the valuable assistance which he has received from Commissioners of Divisions in dealing with the work of the year. The failure of crops in Saugor and Damoh and the measures of relief which this failure necessitated threw a large amount of very arduous and responsible work on Mr. Anderson in the Jubbulpore Division, and the Chief Commissioner is greatly indebted to him, both for his untiring work in this matter and also for the firmness and good judgment which he showed in dealing with the numerous questions which had, almost daily, to be disposed of. These Provinces have had no previous experience of anything approaching to famine, and District and Divisional Officers alike were quite new to the task which faced them in the two Northern Districts. The special thanks of the Administration are due to all those officers, English and Native alike, who so willingly co-operated in this work, and who did so much to prevent a severe temporary calamity developing into prolonged and extensive distress. The work done by Mr. Cooke in Damoh, and by Mr. Raghunath Rao, his Assistant, deserves special mention, nor should the excellent and untiring services rendered by Messrs. Leventhorpe and Starkey, of the Public Works Department, be left unnoticed.

In the remaining Divisions, Mr. Woodburn is specially indebted to Colonel Bowie, whose intimate knowledge of the people and calmness of judgment, have given weight to his influence in his Division, and to his advice in many matters connected with revenue administration. The orders referred to in clause 3 of Section 72 of last year's Resolution for widening the powers of Commissioners of Divisions formed the subject of careful consideration during the year. A decision has now been arrived at as to the points in which extended powers can be given, and the orders will shortly issue. They will be noticed in greater detail in next year's review.

49. Among Deputy Commissioners he desires to acknowledge the good work done by Mr. Nedham, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur; Mr. Duff, Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore; Mr. Cooke, Deputy Commissioner, Damoh; Mr. H. M. Laurie, Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara; Mr. Phillips (and his *locum tenens* Mr. Standen) in Narsinghpur; Mr. Robertson, Deputy Commissioner, Nimar; and Mr. Fox-Strangways, Deputy Commissioner, Raipur. Many of the officers of the Provincial Service also rendered excellent service, and the names of Messrs. Bhargo Rao, Greany, Trimbuk Rao Desmukh, Harish Chandra Bose and Ram Krishna Rao deserve special mention.

50. Of the reports received, those from Damoh, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Nimar and Raipur are the best, and reflect the keen interest taken by the Deputy Commissioners of those districts in their revenue work. On the other hand, some of the reports are so meagre and badly written that the Chief Commissioner can scarcely believe that the Deputy Commissioners concerned have even read them, much less drawn them up themselves. The reports from Bilaspur and Hoshangabad are particularly unsatisfactory. The report from Sambulpur,

though it shows signs of having been compiled by an officer who has a considerable knowledge of the district, is written in such imperfect English, and contains such flagrant instances of bad grammar and composition, that it is difficult to understand how the Deputy Commissioner could have signed it. It was observed most truly some years ago by Mr. Jones, the then Chief Commissioner of these Provinces, that if there is one report more than another which a Deputy Commissioner should write himself and take an interest in writing it is that on the revenue administration of his district. To an officer who has taken any real interest in the work of the year, and in the land and people of which he has been put in charge, it should be an opportunity which he welcomes, and not a labour, to review periodically what has been done, to discuss the effect of Government measures on the welfare and progress of the people, and to submit his views on the many and complex questions which constantly arise in connection with revenue administration. The Chief Commissioner trusts that he will not again have to notice reports which are obviously the work of head clerks or other subordinate officials, and which have not even been properly revised by the Deputy Commissioners in whose names they are submitted.

The divisional reports which were due on the 15th November were received on the following dates :—

Jubbulpore Division ...	17th January 1895.	Nagpur Division ..	10th January 1895.
Nerbudda „ ...	20th February „	Chhattisgarh „ ...	22nd December 1894.

The delay in the submission of the reports was even greater than last year in all Divisions. The report from the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, was received only a month behind time, but those from Commissioners, Jubbulpore and Nagpur Divisions, were late by two months, and the Commissioner, Nerbudda, submitted his report after a lapse of three months from the date prescribed for its submission. The delay in the Nerbudda Division was caused by the exceedingly late submission of the Narsinghpur report, of which no explanation is given by the Deputy Commissioner, and which the Chief Commissioner has observed with displeasure. The Commissioner, Nagpur Division, attributes it to his being new to the Division, while the reasons assigned by the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, are (1) that the latest report did not reach him till the 10th December, and (2) that in view of the urgency of the tour in Saugor and Damoh he thought it better to be late with his report than to delay his tour.

The Chief Commissioner has again very strongly to impress upon officers the necessity of punctuality in the submission of these reports. When they are late the Provincial review is correspondingly delayed, and criticisms and instructions which are intended to guide and assist in the work of the year are often issued only shortly before its close.

51. As in last year's review, the Chief Commissioner, in conclusion, desires to commend to the special notice of Deputy Commissioners the remarks that have been made

In paragraph 14	on the supervision of malguzari forests,
„ „	25 on the supervision of the work of patwaris,
„ „	33 on the use of coercive processes,
„ „	37 on the transfers of land,
„ „	41 on the results of notices of enhancement.

He hopes that all these matters will receive their particular attention in the reports they will compile for the current year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and 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 and Deputy Commissioners, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture 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. PRIST,

Offg. Chief Secretary.

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 30th September 1894.
- B.—Report on the Administration of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending 30th September 1894.
- C.—Compiled Agricultural Statistics A to L.
- D.—Revenue Statistics I to XI.
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FROM

<p>SUBJECT.</p> <p>Annual Settlement Progress Report, 1893-94.</p>
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L. S. CAREY, Esq., I. C. S.,

OFFG. COMM. OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces,

To

THE CHIEF SECY. TO THE CHIEF COMM.,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

*Central Provinces.**Dated Camp, the 22nd March 1895.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the usual Annual Report on the progress of Settlement operations in these Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1894.

In describing the operations of the 12 months, I have classified them as usual according as they relate to—

- (1) the assessment of malguzari villages;
- (2) the survey and recording of malguzari estates preparatory to assessment;
- (3) the survey and recording of zamindari estates; and
- (4) ryotwari settlements.

I.—ASSESSMENT OF MALGUZARI ESTATES.

2. The settlement of the Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Wardha districts was brought to completion, the revised rent and revenue assessments being announced to the people. Assessment work was continued in Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Nagpur, and for part of the year in Saugor. Towards the close of the year the Settlement establishments of the three districts first mentioned were transferred to Seoni, Bhandara and Betul; Settlement Officers were appointed, and these districts were brought under settlement.

3. *Jubbulpore.*—At the close of last year there remained 218 villages for assessment and 541 villages for announcement. This work has now been disposed of. On the 344 square miles re-assessed during the year a revised assessment of Rs. 27,930 has been fixed, giving an increase of 77 per cent. over the present demand. Some reduction of excessive rents on land held in ordinary right was deemed necessary, and in pursuance of the policy of past years the consent of the malguzars was obtained to the reduction of the total rent by 5 per cent.

Announcement followed so close on the heels of attestation and assessment that no detailed check of village records with a view to the tabulation of changes and their embodiment in rental certificates was necessary as in the past. The work of announcement proceeded therefore both smoothly and expeditiously. Some ryots, it is true, petitioned against their revised rental, but this was attributable to the shortness of the crops. There has been very little rent enhancement in this district, and the only conceivable grievance that the tenants could have in this connection is that the reduction of exorbitant ordinary rents was not of a sufficiently radical character. Special trouble was taken at the time of announcement to explain to ordinary tenants the terms on which they could acquire occupancy right, but the efforts of the Settlement staff proved unavailing.

Khan Bahadur Aulad Hus-
sain, O. I. E., Settlement Officer.
Mr. Abdul Hak, Assistant
Settlement Officer.

Probably the rents of ordinary tenants in this district are so high that the ryots have not a sum equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the rental available in ready cash.

The revised halkabandi was framed and sanctioned, the number of patwari circles being increased from 404 to 407. The three new circles were formed in the hilly portions of the district where the existing circles were unmanageably large. The number of changes is therefore very small, and the local knowledge of the patwaris will continue unimpaired.

A new muafi register has been drawn up on the lines prescribed by the Chief Commissioner. This work entailed considerable labour in this district, owing to the number of alienations of revenue both in the shape of plots and villages, and it was further complicated owing to the doubtful terms in which the conditions of some of the grants were couched.

Three villages have been assessed on ryotwari principles, and proposals were submitted in regard to the treatment of five nazul villages in the vicinity of Jubbulpore. The assessment of a number of nazul plots lying scattered about the district was also effected. The final Settlement report has been written by the Settlement Officer, and its translation has been taken in hand.

The total cost of the Jubbulpore Settlement has been Rs. 2,93,362, falling at the rate of Rs. 82-5-0 per square mile,—a figure somewhat in excess of the estimate given in last year's report, where it was explained that the change in the control of the Settlement had made it one of the most expensive in the Provinces. Including the cost of traverse at Rs. 31 per square mile, the final cost rate for the district amounts to Rs. 113-5-0 per square mile or 2 annas 10 pies per acre. It is, moreover, noticeable that the total cost (including traverse), which amounts to Rs. 4,03,848, is all but covered by one year's increment of revenue, as the enhancement obtained from revision of assessment is Rs. 3,95,191.

Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussain having brought this Settlement to a successful close, has now, undaunted by age, undertaken the revision of assessment in the Seoni district. He writes in high terms of the efficient assistance rendered to him by his assistant Mr. Abdul Hak.

4. *Nagpur*.—Great delay was again experienced this year in starting attestation work in Nagpur, owing to the prevalence of fever. The result was that the 441 mahals which remained for attestation were not out of hand until the middle of April, instead of being finished by the end of February, as anticipated. The 576 villages which remained for inspection were all duly disposed of, and 770 villages were finally assessed; of which Mr. Craddock dealt with 646 before his appointment as Officiating Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture in the month of July.

Mr. B. H. Craddock, I. C. S.,
Settlement Officer.

Mr. E. H. Blakesley, I. C. S.,
Settlement Officer.

Mr. E. A. deBrett, I. C. S.,
Settlement Officer.

Mr. Mahadji Naik, Assistant
Settlement Officer.

Mr. Permanand, Assistant
Settlement Officer.

Mr. Bahmanji Mancherji,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Blakesley, who was placed in temporary charge of the Nagpur Settlement, submitted rate reports for 135 villages, and the balance of work left for disposal is 441 villages to be rent-rated and 576 to be assessed.

During the year excellent progress has been made with announcement, the revised assessments of no less than 869 villages having been given out. The number of appeals is somewhat larger in this district than in any other, especially in the case of tenants, but the Settlement Officer remarks that many of them have emanated from a small circle of villages, and are traceable to the influences of an individual who has instigated the ryots to contest their rents. Apart from this, most of the appeals have been filed by well-to-do brahmins and wealthy pleaders who have purchased land. It is perhaps no matter for surprise that appeals are more numerous owing to the proximity of the villages to the head-quarters of the Administration. The balance of villages for announcement is 1,099, and this work is, as I write, completed for the whole area which has been finally assessed, and there only remains in such cases to give effect to the reductions necessitated by the orders of the Government of India, prescribing 60 per cent. of assets as the usual limit to the State's share. The necessary examination of assessment papers, with this end in view, was entrusted to Mr. deBrett, Settlement Officer, who was deputed to Nagpur for the purpose, and proposals have, since the close of the year, been submitted to the Secretariat.

Allowing for these reductions, the increment of revenue obtained in this district up to date is approximately Rs. 1,30,000, or 20 per cent.—rents having

been enhanced 15 per cent. Good progress has been made in the preparation of the registers of alienation of land revenue and revised patwari circles. The cost of the Settlement up to date is Rs. 2,45,403, and it is estimated that an additional expenditure of Rs. 48,000 will be incurred before it is finished. This will bring the total cost, including traverse, up to Rs. 113 a square mile, which is about the same rate as in Jubbulpore. Had the Settlement been concluded in December 1894, as was anticipated before Mr. Craddock was appointed to act as Commissioner of Settlements, the total cost would not apparently have exceeded Rs. 107 to the square mile. Mr. Craddock has left on record favourable notices of the work of his Assistants, Messrs. Mahadji Naik, Permanand and Bahmanji Mancherji. The two former did excellent service at the time of announcement, and Mr. Permanand has shown himself a thoroughly capable officer in every way.

5. *Wardha*.—The field work in this district was completed in the previous year, and rent-rate reports had been submitted for the whole district. There remained the assessment of 692 villages, covering an area of 1,014 square miles. Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das fell ill in January 1894. His place was taken by Mr. E. H. Blakesley, who brought the Settlement to a close in a creditable manner, his assessments being favourably received by the people.

The number of ryoti holdings dealt with during the year was 18,528, and the rental of the tract was raised 7 per cent. The revision of assessment in this district, as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, added Rs. 1,43,000 to the rent-roll, but of this sum Rs. 10,500 will be struck off the revised kistbandi, in accordance with the recent orders of the Government of India. The percentage increase of the revised revenue of the district on that hitherto paid will be 25. The most striking feature of this Settlement is its phenomenal cheapness in all branches. The total cost, including traverse, is Rs. 1,95,262, or Rs 87-14-0 per square mile, which is distributed as follows among the various operations:—

			Rs.	A.	P.	
Traverse	...	...	25	0	0	Per square mile.
Survey	...	...	25	4	6	Do.
Assessment	...	...	37	9	6	Do.

The Settlement Officer also submitted proposals for the revision of patwari circles, the framing of which was complicated owing to the existence of certain 'kulkarnis' or patwaris having hereditary rights over scattered villages. The proposals have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, and have been brought into force, but the question of the manner in which these hereditary rights can best be recognized remains for disposal. The winding up of the Settlement was, on Mr. Blakesley's transfer to Nagpur, entrusted to Mr. Jagannath, Assistant Settlement Officer, whose work throughout the Settlement has been warmly commended in a letter I have received from Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das. The Rai Bahadur, whose energy and devotion has been recognized in many previous reports, has suffered in health owing to the exposure he has undergone in conducting the Settlements of the Chanda, Bilaspur and Wardha districts. He has now been posted to the Small Cause Court at Jubbulpore, where during his leisure moments he has undertaken to write the final Settlement report of this district.

6. *Narsinghpur*.—Here, as in Wardha, at the close of last year all inspection had been completed, and rent-rate reports had been submitted for the whole district. The work outstanding was the assessment of 652 villages, constituting 827 mahals and covering an area of 1,119 square miles.

The early part of the season was spent by the Settlement Officer in enquiring into and reducing the exorbitant rents of ordinary tenants,—an operation which has played a considerable part in the re-settlement of the district. In his tour Mr. deBrett met with considerable success—the malguzars, as a rule, accepting his proposals when the double risk of loss from an assessment based on assets inflated beyond the rent-paying ability of tenants was pointed out to them.

Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das,
Settlement Officer.

Mr. E. H. Blakesley, I. C. S.,
Settlement Officer.

Mr. Jagannath, Assistant Set-
tlement Officer.

Mr. Abdul Ghani, Assistant
Settlement Officer.

Mr. E. A. deBrett, I. C. S.,
Settlement Officer.

Mr. Hassan Khan, Assistant
Settlement Officer.

Mr. Kanbia Lal, Assistant
Settlement Officer.

The announcement of the whole district, comprising 1,093 villages, was effected during the year under report, in accordance with rules framed by the Commissioner of Settlements, on the occasion of his visit to Narsinghpur, while the revised revenues were being given out. In this work the Settlement Officer and both Assistant Settlement Officers co-operated, but the lion's share was accomplished by Mr. Hassan Khan. Here, as in Jubbulpore, the records of 441 villages assessed in previous years had to be brought up to date to form the basis of the announcement operations. The revised patwari halkabandi has been framed and sanction obtained to the reduction of the number of circles from 277 to 269. The service lands of some men have been resumed where the cultivation was found to interfere too much with their legitimate duties.

The register of revenue-free villages and plots has been drawn up in the form prescribed, and has been submitted to the Secretariat since the close of the year.

The actual expenditure of the year is Rs. 34,643, to Rs. 19,000 estimated. This has raised the rate per square mile from Rs. 45 to Rs. 52-12-8.

It was previously assumed that the work would be completed in May, but the operations were prolonged into September, some delay occurring in announcement, owing to the late receipt of orders on assessments. The newly prescribed procedure for the revision of the malikana payments of inferior to superior proprietors also entailed further investigations, and the Settlement Officer's time was taken up in disposing of a dispute relating to the date on which the Settlement of certain villages expired. It should moreover be added that Mr. deBrett could have been transferred sooner to Saugor had the operations in that district been resumed at an earlier date.

The total cost of re-settlement has been Rs. 2,25,226, falling at Rs. 99-6-10 per square mile, or if traverse be included at Rs. 132-6-10. This is all but covered by one year's increment of revenue, the revision having added Rs. 2,12,359 to the rent-roll.

Mr. deBrett has fully maintained his reputation for business-like capacity, and Mr. Hassan Khan has, as usual, rendered most loyal and efficient assistance. The Settlement Officer attributes much of the success in announcement to the patient and careful way in which Mr. Hassan Khan explained the revised assessments to the people, and compelled an acknowledgment of their justice. The success attained in this respect may be gauged by the number of appeals, which were very few indeed in this district.

The work of Mr. Kanhia Lal is also favourably mentioned.

7. *Hoshangabad*.—Mr. Sly had hardly recovered the ground lost during his three months' leave of absence in the previous year, when he was transferred in July last to Simla to act as Under Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. This has further delayed the completion of the Settlement. During the cold weather the Settlement Officer completed the attestation and inspection

of the 441 villages of the Harda tahsil. He also wrote rent-rate reports or 369 villages of the Sohagpur tahsil which had been previously inspected, and before he left for Simla he assessed 121 of these estates. He has therefore still to submit rate reports for 441 and to assess 689 villages, all which work he hopes to complete by the middle of May, as well as the revision of the settlement of the two Jagirdari estates, which are situate in the Hoshangabad district. During the year the Settlement Officer drafted a new wajib-ul-arz, which was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. Revised assessments were announced for 413 mahals lying in the Seoni and Hoshangabad tahsils. The work was started by the Settlement Officer and prosecuted by Mr. Kutub-uddin, Assistant Settlement Officer, who is stated by Mr. Sly to have shown considerable tact, and to have won the confidence of the people: the result being that few appeals have been lodged against the assessments of this district.

The expenditure of the year is Rs. 34,430-14-11, exclusive of Rs. 406-4-4 on ryotwari settlement pure and simple. I estimate that it will cost another Rs. 30,000 to complete the Settlement, and its total cost, including traverse, will then amount to Rs. 2,82,897, falling at Rs. 101-12-11 per square mile. The increment of revenue already obtained in the mahals, the assessment of which is completed, amounts to Rs. 1,75,724. The work submitted by Mr. Sly is

Mr. F. G. Sly, I. C. S., Settlement Officer.

Mr. Kutub-uddin, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Appa Sahib Mohite, Assistant Settlement Officer.

characterized by Mr. Craddock as of excellent merit, and his office is a model one. The Settlement Officer writes in very high terms of the ability of Mr. Kutub-ud-din, whose efficient assistance in the work of announcement has already been adverted to.

Mr. Appa Sahib Mohite is lacking in experience, and has not yet had an opportunity of proving his worth in field work.

8. *Chhindwara*.—The number of villages to be assessed in this district is 1,340. Up to the close of last year 921 had been inspected and 797 rent-rated, but assessments for only 262 villages had been completed. This year very good progress has been made. The balance of 419 villages lying in the Sausar tahsil have been inspected. Rent-rate reports for 238 villages have been submitted, and 659 villages, covering 1,019 square miles, and constituting the balance of the Chhindwara tahsil, have been finally assessed.

Mr. C. W. E. Montgomerie,
I. C. S., Settlement Officer.
Mr. Rajaram, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Bhao Barde, Assistant Settlement Officer.

In preparation for the announcement work the Settlement Officer submitted proposals for the revision of the wajib-ul-arz and for the determination of the rate at which patwari cess should be levied under the new Settlement. The revised jamas of 255 villages have also been announced. The field work was carried out in the face of considerable difficulties, owing to the particularly unhealthy character of the season.

The preliminary report for the Sausar tahsil was also submitted during the year, and since its close rates for the remainder of this tahsil have been submitted and sanctioned. There remains then but the assessment of 419 villages, and the compilation of the report on the revision of the assessment of the Jagirs. During last field season, after local enquiry, a summary record of rents for the 600 villages in the Jagirs lying scattered about a hilly country, 1,400 square miles in extent, was prepared; and, on a reference to the Secretariat, the procedure to be adopted by the Settlement Officer, in dealing with the special powers and privileges of the Jagirdars in connection with the Police, Excise and Pandhri administration of their estates, was prescribed. Preparations were also made for the summary survey of the Jagir villages on the rough system of length and breadth measurement, a patwari staff being entertained and trained; but the actual work of measurement was not commenced until after the close of the year.

The revision of assessment of the Chhindwara tahsil has given an increment of Rs. 60,311—an advance of about 50 per cent. on the present demand. Altogether 27,310 ryoti holdings were dealt with. The percentage of rent enhancement is only 9 per cent., to 17 per cent. in the previous year. In the more backward tracts assessed during this season great caution had to be exercised in the treatment of the rents of villages peopled by aboriginal tribes. It is hoped that this Settlement will be completed by the 15th April, with the exception, perhaps, of some announcement work. If this expectation be realised, the total cost of the Settlement will amount, allowing Rs. 25,000 for the expenditure of the current year, to Rs. 2,50,270. The cost-rate, including traverse, would then fall at Rs. 111-6-10 per square mile. The cost-rate for assessment will be somewhat higher than in other districts, which is attributable to the illness and death of Mr. Dori Lal, Settlement Officer, shortly after the inception of operations. The delay that thus unavoidably occurred has never been made good. Mr. Montgomerie may be congratulated on the progress attained this year. He has proved himself a most conscientious and laborious worker, and his sympathies for the people are so marked that one can feel quite safe in his hands against over-assessment. My recent tour through this district has fully convinced me of the leniency of his soil classification. It may be that he is too prone to trust merely to statistical considerations in reducing rents, but this is a defect which a little more experience will remove. The Settlement Officer warmly acknowledges the services of Mr. Rajaram, Assistant Settlement Officer. This officer has displayed considerable tact and despatch in announcement work, and his business-like qualifications are of no mean order.

Mr. Bhao Barde is a very painstaking officer who has greatly increased the value of his work by amending the weak points in his soil classing.

9. *Saugor*.—Matters were in a backward state in this district when last

Mr. C. B. Cleveland, I. C. S.,
Settlement Officer.

Mr. Gajraj Singh, Assistant
Settlement Officer.

Mr. Muhammad Amin, As-
sistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Jawala Pershad, Assis-
tant Settlement Officer.

year's report was written, and the unfortunate scarcity of the last season has thrown the operations still further out of gear. About the end of April the Settlement Officer reported that, owing to the failure of crops, the state of affairs was such as to justify the belief that land would go largely out of cultivation, and that it would be impossible for him to announce a revised assessment on the basis of the attested records. Fortunately there is now no reason to suppose that the patwari papers under preparation will disclose such a *tabula rasa* as was then anticipated by the Settlement Officer. But at the time it was deemed advisable to suspend settlement operations mainly in view of the fact that the services of the Land Record staff were required by the Deputy Commissioner to deal with the apprehended scarcity. The Settlement Officer and two Assistant Settlement Officers accordingly left the district, and Mr. Gajraj Singh, Assistant Settlement Officer, was placed in charge of the office until operations were resumed.

During the field season attestation was completed in 642 villages, leaving a balance of 120 unattested, and 590 were inspected including 141 attested in the previous year. In all 313 villages have still to be inspected, 1,019 to be rent-rated and 1,724 to be assessed.

Of the five groups comprising 259 villages, the re-assessment of which was sanctioned in the previous year, two were announced in the rains of 1893 and the remaining three during the year under report, i. e., before the scarcity declared itself. The increment obtained in these villages amounts to Rs. 52,642-0-11, or an increase of 68 per cent. The rental of the tract has only been raised 10 per cent.

In view of the considerable indebtedness of the tenants of the Khurai tahsil, a somewhat novel attempt was made to induce malguzars to reduce the debts due by their ryots and to agree to a reasonable annual kistbandi for the balance, in consideration of the promise of a relatively light assessment. The experiment was only tried in about a dozen villages, when the failure of the wheat harvest changed the aspect of affairs, and rendered the success of any kistbandi arrangement impracticable. It is very doubtful how far such a scheme has within it the germs of a successful issue. It is but too probable that the malguzars would assent only to the striking off of amounts which they knew to be absolutely irrecoverable, and the tenants would only be benefited in so far as they obtained a more lenient kistbandi than would otherwise be accorded. It would be a risky policy to pledge Government to waive its legitimate claims to revenue in return for such chimerical sacrifices on the part of the malguzars, and it has been decided by the Administration not to renew the experiment. Moreover, the enquiries made have demonstrated that the tenants are not indebted by any means to such a serious extent as was originally imagined.

Office work was pushed on during the rains as far as was possible with the aid of paid contractors, but the absence of the patwaris in their circles made the progress slow; and it was ultimately deemed wiser to postpone the preparation of duplicate traces and the compilation of ryotwari abstracts until the effect of the scarcity had declared itself.

There is therefore plenty of office work to be got through, and Mr. deBrett, the newly appointed Settlement Officer, will find his hands full. Including the expenditure of the year, which amounts to Rs. 35,638-1-1, the total cost of survey and assessment up to date is Rs. 2,42,041, and I question whether it can be completed for less than Rs. 70,000. This will bring the cost-rate of assessment per square mile to Rs. 61-5-8, a figure considerably in advance of any other district, and the cost-rate for the district, including traverse, would be Rs. 130-15-1.

10. It was mentioned in last year's report 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. The address, as now delivered by the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of announcement work, has become quite a special feature of this operation. The text of the discourse is furnished by the Tenancy Act, and the terms of the revised wajib-ul-arz are likewise expounded.

Hitherto in only a few districts has any success been attained in inducing ryots to purchase occupancy rights under Section 62 of the Tenancy Act, in spite of all endeavours to set a fashion at the time of announcement. In Wardha, however, Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das' efforts to establish the practice have been singularly fruitful when contrasted with the abortive attempts of other districts, for 64 tenants availed themselves of the opportunity of purchase during the announcement operations of the year. Altogether 297 tenants have purchased occupancy right in this district since January 1893.

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

11. In the malguzari area of these Provinces survey operations have been contracting rapidly of late. Last year only four districts remained incomplete, *viz.*, Mandla, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat, and during the year under report operations were brought to a close in the three latter districts, with the exception of some 31 square miles in Bhandara.

12. *Mandla*.—A very good season's work has been accomplished, for which Mr. T. R. Scott, Assistant Settlement Officer. Mr. Scott deserves great credit. In the malguzari area 526 square miles, containing 300 villages, were surveyed and recorded; while in the area to be settled in ryotwari fashion 213 square miles, comprising 148 villages, were similarly disposed of. The number of fields checked by Inspectors' test-lines is 29,212, falling at 19 per cent. of the total surveyed as in the previous year. The Assistant Settlement Officer himself ran 58 lineal miles of test chaining, while the other members of the supervising staff ran 238 miles. In khasra writing 51 per cent. of the entries were checked by the Inspectors. The office work in connection with this area was completed during the year under report.

Apart from the mere technical work to which the above figures relate, Mr. Scott has pushed on with commendable vigour the re-settlement of the ryotwari lands in this district, and indeed these assessment operations are the most important section of his work. His duties in this connection may be summarised as follows:—(1) framing of rate reports, (2) application of the sanctioned rates and submission of assessment reports, (3) announcement of the revised assessments and distribution of certificates, (4) selection of patels for each village, and (5) allotment of unoccupied numbers in ryotwari villages. As stated above, an area of 213 square miles, comprising 148 ryotwari villages, were surveyed during the year. The occupied lands have been formed into 14,420 survey numbers, covering 41,916 acres; while the unoccupied, but culturable area, consisting of 58,650 acres, has been carved up into 10,266 survey numbers, the balance being recorded as *minhai* forest or pasture land. The rent-rate report for these villages was submitted on the 12th October, just after the close of the year. Revised payments were announced and certificates distributed to the tenants of 209 villages, of which the final assessment proposals had previously been submitted to the Chief Commissioner.

The Assistant Settlement Officer also drew up proposals for the award of hereditary status to the patels of nine villages, who had substantially improved their estates by constructing embankments, digging wells, &c. These men have not yet however fulfilled the conditions which entitle them to hereditary status, the highest reward that Government can confer on them. It was accordingly decided to give them a higher rate of commission on collections, in the hope that this would prove an incentive to further progress. For the work of allotting unoccupied but culturable survey numbers in villages already settled ryotwari, two special Inspectors were told off. They succeeded in allotting 12,462 acres or 2,068 survey numbers, the revenue demand on which is Rs. 2,702.

In compliance with instructions conveyed in the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 804, dated the 12th March 1892, the boundaries of 31 ryotwari villages were revised so as to include a sufficient area of forest for the village *nistar*, and with a view to incorporating within village limits cultivated and culturable tracts that had been originally excluded through inadvertence.

In addition to his duties in connection with the re-survey of malguzari and ryotwari areas, and the assessment of the latter, Mr. Scott has also to supervise

the preparation of the kistbandi khationis not only of 307 ryotwari villages already re-surveyed, but also of 280 which have still to come under survey and of 167 other cultivated plots, which it has been decided not to settle ryotwar, but which still continue under revenue management. The kistbandis of these 754 villages were all lodged in the tahsils before the 15th May. For the prosecution of much of this work the Assistant Settlement Officer has to employ a special staff of men, as the circle patwaris are altogether taken up with their duties in connection with the re-survey.

Mr. Scott's ryotwari work is described by Mr. Craddock as excellent. He has, moreover, submitted a very good report.

13. *Chanda*.—Out of the patwari staff of 145, an average of 95 men were employed on annual papers throughout the year, leaving only 50 on Settlement survey. To complete the district within the year, it was necessary to entertain 27 patwari assistants. The season was excessively unhealthy, like the last, and at the outset there were few of the staff who did not suffer from fever. The work was, moreover, scattered throughout the four tahsils, and the distances to be traversed by the Inspectors and supervising officers were very great. A further difficulty consisted in the extraordinarily small size of the fields, which averaged 40 of an acre to 58 in the previous year. In spite of these drawbacks, the Assistant Settlement Officer was able to complete the re-survey of the malguzari area, as well as of some ryotwari villages in Warora and Sironcha tahsils. The area completed in survey was 294 square miles, while khasra was written for 395 square miles.

The Inspectors' lines touched 7 per cent. of the fields surveyed—a percentage certainly lower than what is usually expected, but by no means inadequate, considering the diminutive size of the fields dealt with and the distances the Inspectors had to travel. For the same reasons the amount of test chaining run by the Assistant Settlement Officer and his supervising staff is somewhat below standard. The great advantage of clubbing contiguous fields, held by the same man in the same right, is manifest in this district. For the 4½ lakhs of fields to be recorded 51,687 khasra entries sufficed, and great labour was thus saved. The Inspectors checked 19,366 or 38 per cent. of these entries—a not inadequate amount of check. A large amount of office work was got through during the recess, and the quality was found satisfactory on my predecessor's inspection. There remain some arrears in connection with 30 villages in the Sironcha tahsil, which is due to the unwieldy size of the patwari's circles in this part of the district.

As in Mandla, the excision of waste lands and the assessment of villages in ryotwari fashion has formed an important part of the Assistant Settlement Officer's duties. During the year rent-rate reports for 67 villages were sent up, and assessment statistics were submitted for 83 ryotwari villages, some of which lie in the Sironcha tahsil; while others have been recently carved out of a block of forest on the Chanda-Warora road. Announcement work will be taken in hand in the present field season. Excision proposals have been sanctioned for an area of about 250 square miles scattered about the Cis-Wainganga Reserves, and their demarcation and settlement will shortly be undertaken.

The incidence of expenditure on Settlement operations during the year is high, as is always the case when only a small balance of work scattered over a large area remains for completion and the permanent staff remains at full strength. It has, moreover, to be remembered that the expenditure covers the assessment of 90 square miles.

The total cost of survey operations in Chanda is Rs. 1,16,005, falling at Rs. 40-9-8 per square mile. This is a decidedly moderate rate when the conditions of the district are borne in mind.

Mr. Dunne has maintained his reputation for good steady work, and has earned the acknowledgments of the Deputy Commissioner of his district.

14. *Bhandara*.—The operations in this district were under the control of Mr. Swiney from the 10th November 1893 up to 7th August 1894, when he went on privilege leave prior to rejoining the Survey of India Department. His place was taken temporarily by the Settlement Superintendent, Lachman Piraji.

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

Mr. Lachman Piraji, Superintendent.

The work this year lay in the more jungle portions of the district, and the marked unhealthiness of the season delayed the operations. Of the 185 patwari circles, 131 were completed in the previous year. Thus only 54 patwaris were available to complete a considerable area. The necessity of employing assistant patwaris was soon apparent, and 27 men were entertained—their number being subsequently increased by 10. These measures enabled the Assistant Settlement Officer to survey 643 and to write up the records of 748 square miles. The balance left to be completed is 31 square miles, which is being worked off this season under the Settlement Officer's orders. In some villages there are omissions of survey to be supplied at the time of attestation. The Settlement Officer is alive to these deficiencies, and will see to their rectification.

The Inspectors' check lines touched 6.69 per cent. of the total number of fields surveyed, and they tested 35 per cent. of the khasra entries. The amount of their check was then sufficient, but the number of pertals run by the Assistant Settlement Officer was not up to the standard.

The office work was completed before the close of the year, but I gather from Mr. Napier's report that some revision is necessary in the misls of those villages, the boundaries of which have been altered on comparison of the maps of adjacent estates. There has been some want of method in the Bhandara office in this connection, and delay has also occurred in effecting boundary comparison with the Balaghat district. For this I gather that the Balaghat office is mainly to blame.

The expenditure of the year amounts to Rs. 22,749-13-3, which brings up the total cost of the re-survey of the district to Rs. 1,15,160, falling at Rs. 34 per square mile. For a difficult rice country this is certainly a not excessive outlay.

The thanks of this Department are due to Mr. H. M. Latrue, the Deputy Commissioner, for taking steps to ensure the completion of the survey within the year; and, in taking leave of Mr. Swiney, Mr. Craddock has recorded his acknowledgments for much assistance rendered to the Settlement Department during the past eight years.

15. *Balaghat*.—The survey of this district has been brought to completion during the year; 678 square miles, comprising 67 ryotwari, 2 malguzari, 4 thekedari and some fazil-jungle villages were surveyed, and the records completed. The work was carried on under adverse circumstances, owing to the late receipt of traverse sheets, the unhealthiness of the tract, its difficulty of access, and the want of village help. The check of the survey work was adequate. The number of khasra entries per acre was very small indeed, owing to the large areas of forest included in the villages under survey. The percentage tested was 34, which might well have been higher, seeing that the total number of entries was so small. Including the Rs. 15,086 expended this year, the total cost of the survey amounts to Rs. 75,017, or Rs. 32-5-7 per square mile.

Rent-rate proposals were also elaborated by the Assistant Settlement Officer for the 297 ryotwari villages surveyed during the previous year. Orders were received from the Secretariat in regard to the three groups, of which one, comprising 74 villages, has been finally assessed, and the other two submitted to the Secretariat since the close of the year. Some delay has occurred in dealing with them, owing to the discovery of certain discrepancies in the statistics which necessitated their return for correction. The rate report for the 67 villages surveyed during the year under report was also submitted by the Assistant Settlement Officer. The announcement of the revised payments in the case of all these 364 villages has still to be done. Mr. Parker has now left the Provinces for good on his reversion to the Survey Department of the Government of India. His services to the Department have been acknowledged by Mr. Craddock.

III.—THE SURVEY AND RECORDING OF ZAMINDARI ESTATES.

16. At the beginning of the year Mr. Lancaster, Assistant Settlement Officer, was deputed to hold inspecting charge of zamindari survey work in the three Chhattisgarh districts, and a marked improvement in the rate of progress was anticipated. This expectation has not been realized to the full, owing to the failure of the Survey Department to furnish sufficient traverse-sheets to the Bilaspur and Sambalpur patwaris. The area surveyed in the latter district

has fallen from 256 to 177 square miles: the average number of patwaris at work during the year being 44, as contrasted with 77 in the past year. In Bilaspur an increased amount of survey has been accomplished, but of the 78 men constituting the staff of patwaris only 33 worked throughout the year, while 27 did a half-season's work, and for 18 no sheets at all were available.

The outturn of work is therefore disappointing; on the other hand, there is every indication that the quality of the work, both in field and office, has much improved, and Mr. Craddock, who inspected the offices, has left on record very favourable comments on the character of the work.

17. The following figures will show the position of affairs in the zamindaris:—

		Area to be surveyed.	Area previously surveyed.	Area surveyed during season under report.	Balance.
		Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
Raipur	...	1,423	795	248	380
Bilaspur	...	2,085	257	304	1,524
Sambalpur	...	1,700	334	177	1,189

The areas to be surveyed have been arrived at by adding up the universal theorem areas given by the Imperial Department. Of course the village areas will vary slightly, but there should not be any very great discrepancy. During the present season, however, it has been arranged that the Survey Department should traverse some new zamindari villages which are considered suitable for cadastral survey. This will increase the areas now shown as awaiting survey.

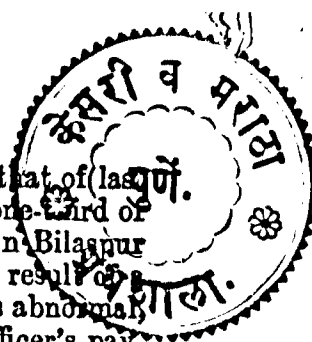
Good progress was made in past years in Raipur, and not a few circles have already been completed in the western zamindaris. The work now remaining to be done is returned as 380 square miles. This unsurveyed area lies in 45 patwari circles, of which 36 should be completed this year. A large balance of work will remain in 9 large circles, and some assistance will doubtless be required to enable the patwaris to finish their work within a reasonable time.

In Bilaspur 1,524 square miles remain for completion by 76 men, ten of whom should finish their circles each year. The traversed areas in this district embrace a large area of forest, which needs no detailed survey. As we have now a sufficiency of traverse-sheets, rapid progress may be looked for in the future.

In Sambalpur the case is different, and the zamindaris of this district are much more closely cultivated. Moreover the prevailing cultivation is rice, and the fields are excessively small. It has also to be borne in mind that zamindari patwari circles are inordinately large. The question of affording some assistance in backward circles will not be lost sight of, as the cost of the operations will be considerably enhanced if they are allowed to continue unduly long, and the fixed establishment of the inspecting staff remains at full strength.

18. The following figures relating to the season's work are of interest:—

		No. of fields surveyed.	Percentage of fields checked by Inspectors.	No. of khaara entries.	Percentage of khaara entries checked.	Cost-rate per square mile.
						Rs.
Raipur	...	1,98,348	8	68,172	35	34
Bilaspur	...	3,62,105	8	86,072	37	25
Sambalpur	...	3,90,147	13	51,839	51	49



The increase of the incidence per square mile in Raipur over that of last year is due to the appointment of the Assistant Settlement Officer, one-third of whose pay and travelling allowance is debited to each district. In Bilaspur the rate has fallen, owing to greater progress having been made, the result of a more regular supply of traverse-sheets. The rate in Sambalpur is abnormal, having been swollen by the contribution to the Assistant Settlement Officer's pay, the disbursement of rewards, which should have been paid in the previous year, and a large expenditure on instruments. Moreover, as above stated, 33 of the 77 patwaris were idle throughout the year, owing to lack of traverse-sheets. The amount of check effected is, on the whole, adequate. In a rice country, notorious for the smallness of its fields, the running of pental lines to check 8 per cent. of the total number is generally deemed sufficient. The number of khasra entries is relatively small, compared with what is found in the Raipur and Bilaspur khalsa. Apparently holdings are more compact in these zamindaris, and the *lakabhata* system had not the same hold in the past. This is probably to be attributed to the fact that there was not the same demand for land, and new cultivators were not coming year by year to claim a share of the better lands in consideration of their joining the village community. Under this system the malguzars of the khalsa profited in so far as they succeeded by this means in bringing their poorer lands under cultivation. In the Sambalpur khalsa the case is different, and clubbing was much resorted to at the time of Mr. Nethersole's re-survey.

The percentages of check are higher in Sambalpur than in the other districts, as the Inspectors had so few circles to deal with that they had more time to devote to each.

19. Mr. Lancaster has been very active in the control of the large areas entrusted to him, and has covered considerable distances. The office work has much improved under his supervision, and was completed in due time, with slight exceptions. The results attained reflect credit on the Assistant Settlement Officer.

The existence of a number of boundary disputes in Bilaspur has proved a hindrance to the progress of work. Now, however, that Mr. Tabor, I. C. S., has been placed on special duty for their Settlement, this cause of delay should cease to exist.

20. The survey of the Chanda zamindaris has been undertaken during the current season; a patwari staff having been trained while the traverse operations were in progress.

IV.—RYOTWARI SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

21. The ryotwari Settlement operations conducted during the year in Mandla, Chanda and Balaghat have already been described. The only other ryotwari work dealt with last season was the survey and assessment of 37 villages and plots excised from the forests of the Damoh district. When sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, the assessments will be announced, and early allotment is anticipated in most of these areas, as numerous applications have been received.

22. The following figures indicate the progress which has been made in the allotment of ryotwari lands in the Hoshangabad, Nimar, Mandla and Balaghat districts:—

Districts.	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.			
Hoshangabad (Charwa) ...	1890	5,345	4,162	145	1,038	71,719	63,802
Nimar ...	1892	1,514	1,083	148	288	35,007	23,217
Mandla ...	1893	44,454	24,232	2,068	18,154	87,444	29,275
Balaghat ...	1893	13,736	9,215	27	4,494	55,504	13,338

The progress in Hoshangabad and Nimar has been slow, as all the best areas were allotted in previous years, and more difficulty is naturally experienced in finding settlers for the poorer lands. Two villages in Charwa were reserved for colonization by North-Western Provinces ryots. It was at first intended to recruit these men direct, and sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 2,920, in bringing down 40 families and granting them subsistence allowance until their first crop had ripened. Ultimately a North-Western Provinces man, desirous of becoming patel of mauzah Bharari, was induced by Mr. Sly to colonize it with Hindustanis, on a promise of commission at 20 per cent. He brought down 10 families of Hindustani ryots, who were allotted land, but his undertaking to settle 20 more such families has not yet been fulfilled. The difficulties attendant on all such schemes of colonization are apparently very great, as the climate of Charwa has hitherto proved fatal to the Hindustani settler. The Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, has recently received overtures from some Berar men for newly opened areas in his district. In Mandla fair progress has been made through the agency of special allotment Inspectors. Only very limited success has hitherto been met in Balaghat, but the appointment of special Inspectors should, it is anticipated, soon lead to the attainment of the object in view.

23. The excision of culturable waste in Chanda has taken a good start under Mr. Dunne's auspices during the year under report. The other districts where the question is still of importance are Seoni and Betul. Owing to unavoidable delay in taking up the settlement of the former district little has been done in selecting culturable areas for disforestation during the year under report. Since its close, however, Mr. Hill, Assistant Settlement Officer, has been posted to Seoni with a view to the selection of areas fit for cultivation, and their settlement, on ryotwari principles, when once the question of excision has been settled. Similarly, in Betul, nothing has been done by the District authorities on the information collected by the Divisional Forest Officer. The Settlement Officer who has recently been posted to the district has called for the papers, so that no time may be lost in starting work on the arrival of the Assistant Settlement Officer who is to be deputed to Betul for special ryotwari work.

GENERAL.

24. As mentioned in the report for 1892-93, local traverse work is now confined to ryotwari villages in Mandla, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Chanda and Balaghat districts. The area traversed and computed during the year was 100 square miles.

25. Revenue Survey Party No. 9 was engaged in the traverse survey of zamindari villages in Chanda, Balaghat, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, and disposed of 2,942 square miles, at a cost of Rs. 31 per square mile.

26. The completion of the area remaining for survey will cost approximately Rs. 49,000, and the assessment of the 20,307 square miles, as yet unassessed, will require an outlay of about Rs. 7,30,200.

The area finally assessed under the Provincial programme is 23,794 square miles, the corresponding figure last year being 18,971 square miles. The cost-rate has risen during the year from Rs. 46 to Rs. 46-14-1, which is doubtless due to the fact that the completion of the settlements of Nagpur and Hoshangabad was delayed, owing to the deputation of the Settlement Officers, without substitutes, to other appointments. Had the areas remaining for assessment in these districts, *i. e.*, 912 and 1,488 square miles, respectively, been finished in accordance with the programme, there would doubtless have been a slight increase of expenditure, but the cost-rate would have been very materially lower.

We are, moreover, entitled to claim due credit for partially completed work in the districts of Saugor and Chhindwara, a consideration which would justify the lowering of the rate.

27. The office of Settlement Commissioner was held by Mr. J. B. Foller, I. C. S., C. I. E., from the commencement of the year up to 20th July 1894, when he was appointed to act as Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division. His place

was taken by Mr. R. H. Craddock, I. C. S., who held charge up to the close of the year.

During his cold weather tour Mr. Fuller inspected field work in Narsinghpur, Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Mandla, Balaghat, Bhandara, Nagpur, Chhindwara, Betul, Hoshangabad and Nimar, and during the rains office work was inspected by Mr. Craddock at Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Chanda and Hoshangabad.

28. In November 1893 Mr. M. D. Ratnaparkhi of the Provincial Civil Service took over charge of the office of Assistant to the Settlement Commissioner. He inspected field work during the cold weather in Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Balaghat and Seoni, and was deputed to Chanda and Balaghat in connection with office inspection. His duties, however, appertained more to the Land Record branch of this office than to the settlement side, though he did inspect some zamindari patwaris engaged in survey, and went to Chhindwara in the month of May 1894 to instruct the Settlement staff of that district in announcement procedure.

He has displayed zeal and activity in the field, and his inspection notes were of a careful and searching character.

29. In conclusion, I regret the late submission of this report, which is due mainly to the many changes which have taken place in the staff. The Settlement reports of three districts, *viz.*, Narsinghpur, Nagpur and Saugor, were written by one Settlement Officer, Mr. deBrett, and the figures were therefore available for compilation on a date much later than usual.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. S. CAREY,

Offg. Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

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STATEMENT I.

Details of establishment employed on regular Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1894.

District.	CONTROL.		SUPERVISION.					Patwaris.	OFFICE.			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 ...	1	2	1	1	*14	1	...	*420	5	5	10	
Jubbulpore ...	1	1	1	1	*18	5	...	*407	4	7	16	
Mandla ...	...	1	1	1	*5	10	4	*114	1	3	4	
Narsinghpur ...	1	2	1	1	*8	5	...	*269	4	6	9	
Hoshangabad ...	1	2	1	1	*12	6	...	*420	6	2	10	
Betul ...	1	2	1	1	*6	3	...	*174	3	4	8	
Chhindwara ...	1	2	1	1	*6	7	4	*144	2	8	9	
Nagpur ...	1	3	1	1	*12	12	4	*259	8	7	13	
Chanda ...	...	1	1	1	*6	6	4	*145	1	3	6	
Bhandara ...	1	2	1	1	*8	4	2	*185	1	3	9	Settlement Officer with one Assistant joined in September 1894.
Balaghat ...	...	1	1	1	*4	5	...	*95	1	8	4	
Raipur (Zamindari)...	...	}	...	1	4	3	1	*89	(a) 1	2	3	(a) The Patwari Fund clerk gets an allowance of Rs. 10 from Settlement Funds.
Bilaspur do. ...	...	1	...	1	4	4	1	*44	(a) 1	1	...	
Sambalpur do. ...	...	}	...	1	4	4	1	*86	(a) 1	1	1	

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

STATEMENT II.

Progress made in Settlement Field Survey during the year ending 30th September 1894.

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 circles Inspector's check lines.	Percentage on total number of fields surveyed.	Length of check lines run by—		
											Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Superintendents, District Revenue Inspectors and Tahsil Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Acres.						Chains.	Chains.	
Mandla ...	Malguzari ... 2,423	775	526	1,54,650	3 09	118	8 35	448	29,212	19	4,657	19,052	* As recalculated.
	Ryotwari ... 780	382	213										
* Total ...	3,203	1,157	739										
Chanda ...	2,857	2,563	294	4,72,384	40	77	5 53	289	29,487	7	1,425	12,387	
Bhandara ...	3,418	2,744	643	4,05,559	1 0	64	13 94	290	27,138	6 69	1,908	10,552	
Balaghat ...	2,318 59	1,640 18	678 41	60,559	5 18	32	28 2	227	* 9,312	15	† 1,056 15	3,926 05	* Boundary comparison of 7,916 fields was done. † Boundary comparison of 1,107 fields was done.
Raipur (Zamindari) ...	1,423	795	248	1,98,348	80	45	7 27	172	24,204	8	1,875	4,018	
Bilaspur do. ...	2,085	257	304	3,62,105	53	47	8 40	191	27,980	8	1,829	8,087	
Sambalpur do. ...	1,700	334	177	3,90,147	28	44	5 27	120	51,119	13	731	6,090	

STATEMENT III.

Progress made in the preparation of revised Land Records during the year ending 30th September 1894.

District.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			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.	DETAILS 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
Mandla ...				1,46,904	31	1,54,650	448	74,745	61	1,348	16,191	
{ Malguzari ...	2,423	743	526									
{ Ryotwari ...	780	381	213									
Total ...	3,203	1,124	739									
Chanda ...	2,857	2,462	395	51,687	20	4,72,384	239	19,866	38	1,239	14,991	
Bhandara ...	3,418	2,639	748	70,304	15	4,71,785	290	24,543	35	3,143	10,823	
Balaghat ...	2,318.59	1,640.18	678.41	20,524	06	60,557	227	6,997	34	1,038	3,295	
Raipur (Zamindari) ...	1,423	745	237	68,172	45	1,98,948	172	19,433	35	865	5,830	
Bilaspur do. ...	2,085	237	280	86,072	48	3,31,645	168	32,244	37	850	8,616	
Sambalpur do. ...	1,700	319	164	51,839	49	3,98,040	120	25,592	61	44	6,890	

STATEMENT II.

Progress made in Settlement Field Survey during the year ending 30th September 1894.

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 circles Inspector's check lines.	Percentage on total number of fields surveyed.	Length of check lines run by—		
											Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Superintendents, District Revenue Inspectors and Tahsil Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Acres.						Chains.	Chains.	
Mandla ...	Malguzari ... 2,423	775	526	1,54,650	3-09	118	8-35	448	29,212	19	4,657	19,052	* As recalculated.
	Ryotwari ... 780	382	213										
	* Total ... 3,203	1,157	739										
Chanda ...	2,857	2,563	294	4,72,384	40	77	5-63	289	29,487	7	1,425	12,387	
Bhandara ...	3,418	2,744	643	4,05,559	1-0	64	13-94	290	27,138	6-69	1,908	10,552	
Balaghat ...	2,318-59	1,640-18	678-41	60,559	5-18	32	28-2	227	* 9,312	15	† 1,056-15	3,926-05	* Boundary comparison of 7,915 fields was done. † Boundary comparison of 1,107 fields was done.
Raipur (Zamindari) ...	1,423	795	248	1,98,348	80	45	7-27	172	24,204	8	1,875	4,018	
Bilaspur do. ...	2,055	257	304	3,62,105	53	47	8-40	191	27,980	8	1,829	8,067	
Sambalpur do. ...	1,700	334	177	3,90,147	28	44	5-27	120	51,119	13	731	6,090	

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

STATEMENT III.

Progress made in the preparation of revised Land Records during the year ending 30th September 1894.

District.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			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.	DETAILS 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								
Mandla	2,423	743	526	1,46,901	·31	1,54,650	448	74,745	51	1,348	16,191									
{ Malguzari ...																				
{ Ryotwari ...	780	881	213																	
Total ...	3,203	1,124	739																	
Chanda ...	2,857	2,462	395	51,687	·20	4,72,384	289	19,866	38	1,289	14,991									
Bhandara ...	3,418	2,639	748	70,304	·15	4,71,785	290	24,543	35	3,143	10,823									
Balaghat ...	2,318·59	1,640·18	678·41	20,524	·06	60,557	227	6,997	34	1,038	3,295									
Raipur (Zamindari) ...	1,423	745	237	68,172	·45	1,98,348	172	19,433	35	865	5,830									
Bilaspur do. ...	2,085	237	280	66,072	·48	3,31,645	168	32,244	37	850	8,616									
Sambalpur do. ...	1,700	319	164	51,839	·49	3,98,040	120	25,592	51	44	6,890									

STATEMENT IV.

Progress made in the disposal of Settlement Office work during the year ending 30th September 1894.

District.		Inking.	Map copying.	Area calculation.	Area passing by Settlement Officer.	Area entry in khasras and jamabandis.	Totalling khasras and jamabandis.	Preparation of milan khasras, jinswars and jambandi abstract.	Copying.	Binding.	Remarks.
		Sheets.	Sheets.	Numbers.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mandla ...	Total to be disposed of	872	872	1,46,904	448	448	448	448	448	448	
	Disposed of during year	872	872	1,46,904	448	448	448	448	448	448	
	Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	Total to be disposed of	572	572	51,687	289	317	317	317	317	317	
	Disposed of during year	572	572	51,687	289	287	287	287	287	287	
	Balance	...	...	...	...	30	30	30	30	30	
Bhandara ...	Total to be disposed of	741	741	70,304	290	290	290	290	290	290	
	Disposed of during year	741	738	70,304	290	290	290	290	290	290	
	Balance	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	Total to be disposed of	712	712	20,524	227	227	227	227	227	227	
	Disposed of during year	712	712	20,524	227	227	227	227	227	227	
	Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur Zamindari.	Total to be disposed of	859	859	68,172	172	172	172	172	172	172	
	Disposed of during year	859	140	68,172	172	172	172	172	172	87	
	Balance	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	
Bilaspur do. ...	Total to be disposed of	296	296	1,20,677	168	168	168	168	168	168	
	Disposed of during year	296	276	1,20,677	168	168	168	168	168	27	
	Balance	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	
Sambalpur do. ...	Total to be disposed of	208	208	51,839	120	120	120	120	120	120	
	Disposed of during year	208	73	(a) 51,839	120	120	120	120	120	98	
	Balance	...	(b) 135	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	(b) 153 sheets of season 1892-93 were disposed of during the year under report. (a) Exclusive of 11,600 numbers calculated for soil purposes.

STATEMENT V.

Showing progress made in the disposal of Assessment Office work during the year ending the 30th September 1894.

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	590	590	...	...	697	250	277	195	
Jubbulpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur ... ..	...	...	2	29	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	441	441	441	441	369	294	316	441	Area attested during the year 1893-94 is 790 square miles.
Chhindwara	419	419	420	420	449	459	459	419	
Wardha ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	576	576	576	644	576	579	1,002	576	

STATEMENT VI.

Showing progress made in the regular revision of Land Revenue Assessment during the year ending the 30th September 1894.

District.		Total to be assessed.	IN PREVIOUS YEARS.					DURING YEAR UNDER REPORT.					BALANCE.			Remarks.		
			Finally assessed.	Enhancement in Land Revenue.	Percentage of enhancement on previous demand.	Number of ryots' holdings dealt with.	Percentage by which rents enhanced.	Inspected.	Rent-rates submitted.	Finally assessed.	Enhancement in Land Revenue.	Percentage of enhancement on previous demand.	Number of ryots' holdings dealt with.	Percentage by which rents enhanced.	For inspection.		For rent-rates.	For final assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.							
Saugor ...	{ Area in Sq. miles ... No. of villages ...	{ 8,186 2,083	{ 521 359	{ 52,642 0 11	{ 68	{ 14,406	{ 10	{ 854 590	{ 451 269	{ }	{ }	{ }	{ }	{ }	{ 548 814	{ 1,941 1,245	{ 2,665 1,724	
Jubbulpore ...	{ Area in Sq. miles ... No. of villages ...	{ 3,564 2,527	{ 3,220 2,309	{ 3,88,024	{ 64	{ 1,17,441	{ 4	{ }	{ }	{ 344 218	{ 12,167 0 0	{ 77	{ 7,275	{ -5	{ }	{ }	{ }	
Narsinghpur ...	{ Area in Sq. miles ... No. of villages ...	{ 1,710 1,093	{ 591 441	{ 84,737	{ 57	{ 17,228	{ 4	{ }	{ }	{ 1,119 652	{ 1,27,621 14 7	{ 46	{ 30,477	{ 6	{ }	{ }	{ }	
Hoshangabad ...	{ Area in Sq. miles ... No. of villages ...	{ 2,777 1,454	{ 1,106 521	{ 1,46,966	{ 69	{ 28,075	{ 9	{ 790 441	{ 622 369	{ 187 121	{ 23,758 15 6	{ 87	{ 15,992	{ 8	{ }	{ 1,049 564	{ 1,484 812	
Chhindwara ...	{ Area in Sq. miles ... No. of villages ...	{ 2,246 1,340	{ 489 262	{ 22,390	{ 45	{ 14,242	{ 17	{ 738 419	{ 366 238	{ 1,019 659	{ 37,921 11 3	{ 55	{ 27,810	{ 9	{ }	{ 603 305	{ 738 419	
Wardha ...	{ Area in Sq. miles ... No. of villages ...	{ 2,222 1,380	{ 1,208 688	{ 85,726	{ 26	{ 23,277	{ 20	{ }	{ }	{ 1,014 692	{ (a) 57,377 1 8	{ 28	{ 18,528	{ 7	{ }	{ }	{ }	(a) Effect has still to be given to the reduction ordered by the Government of India in some cases.
Nagpur ...	{ Area in Sq. miles ... No. of villages ...	{ 3,312 2,208	{ 1,256 862	{ (a) 79,062 4 11	{ 20	{ 23,007	{ 15	{ 911 578	{ 238 135	{ 1,145 770	{ (a) 72,949 0 0	{ 28	{ 20,250	{ 14	{ }	{ 673 441	{ 912 576	

STATEMENT

Expenditure on regular Settlement operations during

Month.	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. p.
Sauger ...	17,556 8 11	5,225 5 1	..	2,823 9 8	737 10 4	26,343 2 0	1,810 6 0
Jubbulpore ...	12,875 0 0	3,054 15 3	...	3,125 9 8	829 6 0	19,884 14 11	816 15 6
Mandla ...	6,014 8 3	4,514 5 4	..	1,131 11 0	240 0 0	11,900 8 7	463 15 4
Narsinghpur ...	21,070 4 6	3,895 0 0	...	2,700 0 0	636 0 0	28,301 4 6	1,023 4 0
Hoshangabad ...	19,179 3 10	3,851 14 6	240	2,863 14 0	704 3 1	26,839 3	1,103 13 0
Betul ...	1,473 3 10	1,918 1 11	...	411 2 8	44 0 0	3,646 8 5	...
Chhindwara ...	21,187 10 0	4,608 9 7	...	2,387 10 8	636 0 0	28,819 14 3	1,843 6 0
Wardha ...	13,192 1 11	2,990 2 2	...	2,332 9 10	793 0 7	19,307 14 6	967 0 0
Nagpur ...	24,083 1 4	4,585 1 1	...	2,999 0 11	940 14 6	32,607 1 10	2,168 4 0
Chanda ...	5,923 14 3	3,805 11 1	...	1,133 13 2	384 0 0	11,247 6 6	494 4 0
Bhandara ...	3,922 9 3	3,009 1 0	...	1,107 13 5	401 4 0	8,440 11 8	538 0 0
Bal ghat ...	4,200 0 0	2,470 5 5	1,880 14 2	1,171 2 8	241 1 6	9,963 7 9	308 8 0
Raipur (Zamindari)...	718 7 6	1,644 11 5	...	418 15 2	364 6 5	3,146 8 8	330 3 6
Bilaspur ...	718 7 6	1,939 1 7	...	515 3 1	42 0 0	3,214 12 2	298 3 6
Sambalpur ...	718 7 6	1,849 10 0	...	400 1 9	89 5 4	3,057 8 7	298 3 6

(a) Includes Rs. 340-1-6 on account of Bhatta for
(b) Rewards „ 5:2 for 1893 94 were paid during
(c) Exclusive of Rs. 406-4-4 spent on the manage-

VII.

the year ending the 30th September 1894.

ALLOWANCE.		CONTINGENCIES.					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.
462 13 0	2,273 3 0	1,027 12 1	...	460 3 1	5,533 12 11	7,021 12 1	35,638 1 1	...	...
416 6 0	1,233 5 6	416 9 3	...	160 15 10	1,529 4 6	2,106 13 7	23,225 2 0	...	67 8 3
182 10 0	646 9 4	5,694 4 10	1,859 3 6	310 15 3	5,345 0 6	13,209 8 1	25,756 10 0	34 13 8	...
139 12 3	1,168 0 3	455 0 5	...	493 0 6	4,226 7 3	5,174 8 2	34,643 12 11	...	30 15 4
887 2 9	1,490 15 9	524 15 6	...	188 4 6	5,387 7 9	6,100 11 9	34,430 14 11 ^(c)	...	184 2 0
169 10 0	169 10 0	143 8 10	...	220 4 6	881 4 9	1,245 2 1	5,261 4 6	...	...
252 12 0	2,096 2 0	796 7 8	45 9 10	580 6 5	3,506 6 10	4,923 14 9	35,844 15 0	...	34 12 10
138 11 0	1,105 11 0	181 0 3	289 12 0	77 7 7	3,398 8 1	4,446 11 11	24,860 5 5	...	24 12 5
204 15 6	2,433 3 6	980 7 11	...	473 10 4	7,028 15 9	8,483 2 0	43,523 7 4	...	38 0 8
148 6 0	642 10 0	5,992 7 4	2,523 4 0	303 10 4	4,008 12 3	12,923 1 11	24,813 2 5	84 6 7	...
259 9 6	797 9 6	4,616 0 2	2,464 15 11	235 15 7	6,194 8 5	13,511 8 1	22,749 13 3	35 6 1	...
246 8 0	555 0 0	1,578 1 10	839 12 1	222 2 9	2,428 1 10	4,568 2 6	15,086 10 3	22 2 4	...
256 8 8	586 12 2	1,627 7 11	(b) 1,341 7 9	1,023 9 6	851 3 10	4,843 13 0	8,577 1 10	34 9 4	...
166 8 8	464 7 2	2,026 11 2	402 14 3	241 10 11	1,283 8 2	3,954 12 6	7,633 15 10	25 1 1	...
72 5 2	370 8 8	1,467 5 7	(a) 1,100 7 6	1,103 2 10	1,532 7 3	5,203 7 2	8,631 8 5	48 13 4	...

1892-93, and Rs. 160 on account of rings to Khalsa men.
the year under report.
ment of the Ryotwari area of Charwa.

STATEMENT

Showing progress made in the disposal of the Provincial programme

District.	Total area for Survey and Assessment.	TRAVERSE.			CADASTRAL				
		Area completed.	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Area completed.	Expenditure.	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Estimated cost of completing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.		Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Sq. miles.	Rs.
Saugor ...	3,186	3,186	33	Nil.	3,186	1,16,514	36 9 5	Nil.	...
Damoh ...	2,095	2,095	31	...	2,095	(e) 75,200	38 0 0	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	3,564	3,564	31	...	3,564	(e) 1,49,688	42 0 0	...	...
Mandla ...	3,203	3,203	21	...	1,896	68,453	36 1 8	1,307	48,000
Seoni ...	2,364	2,364	28	...	2,364	71,995	36 7 3	Nil.	...
Narsinghpur ...	1,710	1,710	38	...	1,710	79,745	46 10 2	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	2,777	2,777	25	...	2,777	84,799	30 8 7	...	...
Nimar ...	1,472	1,472	28	...	1,472	51,294	34 13 6	...	...
Betul ...	2,603	2,603	24	...	2,603	93,358	35 13 10	...	...
Chhindwara ...	2,246	2,246	28	...	2,246	70,745	31 8 0	...	...
Wardha ...	2,222	2,222	25	...	2,222	56,182	25 4 6	...	...
Nagpur ...	3,312	3,312	25	...	3,312	(e) 1,19,232	36 0 0	...	...
Chanda ...	2,857	2,857	19	...	2,857	1,16,005	40 9 8	...	...
Bhandara ...	3,418	3,418	18	...	3,387	1,15,160	34 0 0	31	1,000
Balaghat ...	2,319	2,319	22	...	2,319	75,017	32 5 7	Nil.	...
Raipur ...	5,322	5,322	22	...	5,322	(e) 2,34,486	44 0 0	...	...
Bilaspur ...	3,150	3,150	18	...	3,150	3,77,371	120 1 0	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1,920	1,920	38	...	1,920	(e) 76,200	40 0 0	...	...
Total Khalsa ...	49,740	49,740	26	...	48,402	20,31,444	(f) 42 0 0	1,338	49,000

Zamindari

Chanda ...	1,000	800	31	200	...	...	...	1,000	35,000
Raipur ...	1,443	808	31	...	1,043	32,198	30 13 11	360	13,000
Bilaspur ...	2,085	1,790	31	...	561	20,087	35 12 4	1,524	40,000
Sambalpur ...	1,700	1,328	31	...	511	18,878	37 0 0	1,189	44,200
Total Zamindari ...	6,208	(g) 4,726	31	(g) 200	2,115	71,163	33 10 4	4,093	1,32,200

No. C-142

SUBJECT. Annual Administration Report, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, for the year 1893-94.
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FROM

L. S. CAREY, Esq., I. C. S.,

OFFG. DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces,

To

THE CHIEF SECY. TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

*Central Provinces.**Dated Camp, the 22nd March 1895.*

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 1894.

I.—ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE RECORDS.

2. During the year proposals have been drawn up by the Settlement Officers of Hoshangabad and Chhindwara for the revision of the patwari staff, the expansion of the supervising and inspecting agency of the Land Record staff, which will now 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. The rates fixed for the ryoti cess are 6 pies per rupee of rental in Hoshangabad and $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies in Chhindwara, while the malguzars will pay $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., respectively, on their jamas. The district of Hoshangabad has an excessive number of patwaris, and under the Chief Commissioner's orders every opportunity will be taken for reducing the number, but this reduction can only be effected gradually, due regard being paid to vested interests. The Settlement Officer has been instructed to submit two halkabandis, giving effect in the one to such amalgamations of circles as may now be feasible, and exhibiting in the other an ideal halkabandi for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of the future. As this scheme is worked out, it is hoped that the patwari staff will, in the course of a few years, be reduced to proper proportions, and that on the next revision of Settlement it may be possible to lower the rates which it has now been necessary to render payable by ryots and malguzars.

3. In the Jubbulpore, Wardha and Narsinghpur districts effect has been given to the modifications sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the patwari halkabandi.

Very little interference with existing arrangements has been found necessary in Jubbulpore, where the limits of only 16 circles have been altered. A few of the jungle circles, however, proved of unmanageable size, and the total number of patwari circles was therefore raised from 404 to 407, although sanction was originally given to the formation of six new circles. The pay of some patwaris in this district is excessive, and it has been arranged that all stipends in excess of Rs. 150 per annum are to be reduced to this figure on the occurrence of mutations within the family, while if the patwariship passes out of the family, the emoluments will be lowered to Rs. 120 unless special reasons exist for permitting the continuance of a higher stipend.

In effecting the revision in Narsinghpur due regard has been paid to the inexpediency of numerous alterations, which involve the loss of the local knowledge acquired by patwaris at the time of survey. It has, however, been

necessary to alter the limits of 40 circles, the result being the abolition of nine and the creation of one new circle, whereby the total number of circles has been reduced from 277 to 269.

Advantage has been taken of the present revision to resume the service land of some patwaris, substituting a cash remuneration where it was found that cultivation interfered too much with their legitimate duties. As the date of the expiry of the present Settlement varied in different portions of the district, it devolved upon the Settlement Officer to introduce an *ad interim* arrangement, which will hold good merely until the new Settlement comes into force throughout the district.

In Wardha the revision has been complicated by the existence of certain *kulkarnis*, or hereditary patwaris whose rights extend over scattered villages, and thus render the formation of compact circles a matter of impossibility if these rights in their present shape are to be maintained. A proposal has recently been submitted to the Secretariat that these *kulkarnis* should be given hereditary right in all of the villages of their new circles, which invariably contain at least one of the old *kulkarni* villages, on condition of their relinquishing such rights in villages now thrown for purposes of administrative convenience into other circles.

The number of patwaris in this district has been raised from 207 to 217, and the staff of Revenue Inspectors has been increased by two, with a view to secure adequate supervision.

4. The policy of reducing the patwari staff of the Nimar district, which has been pursued in previous years, has been steadily kept in view during the year under report, and sanction has been obtained to the abolition of six circles, the patwaris of which resigned, or were dismissed for non-residence, or for carrying on grain dealings within their circles. Similarly, in the Chandarpur Zamindari of the Sambalpur district, two circles which were abnormally small, were absorbed into adjacent circles.

5. In the uplands of Balaghat the patwaris were found unable to cope with the work in the enormous circles entrusted to them under the existing halkabardi, since the framing of which cultivation has considerably increased and new ryotwari villages have been started. Proposals were accordingly submitted for the splitting up of large charges and the creation of nine new circles, and sanction was recently accorded to these provisional arrangements which will hold good until the Settlement of the district is revised, and a new halkabandi more suitable to the present requirements of the district is framed.

6. In the unsurveyed villages of zamindaris, holdings have been roughly measured during the last two or three seasons, and areas calculated on a procedure elaborated by Mr. Fuller. The procedure is termed the base-line and offset system. Last year the results were tested by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on his tour through the Chanda zamindaris, and found satisfactory. This year the Assistant Settlement Commissioner had an opportunity of checking the records of some villages prepared on this system in the Phuljhar zamindari of the Sambalpur district, and he has submitted a favourable report on the subject. It may then be accepted that this system is a fairly efficient substitute for a regular survey in villages which are in too primitive a stage to be worth mapping.

It is at present intended to make a summary survey of the Chhindwara and Hoshangabad Jagirs on these lines, and during the year some literate Gonds have been trained as patwaris by the Settlement Officer, Chhindwara, with this end in view.

7. The enforcement of the patwari rules in the Chanda zamindaris was undertaken in the previous year, and during the year under report the patwaris have been trained in survey. Traverse plots now being available, survey has been started.

With the extension of the patwari system to the zamindari estates of Chhindwara and Hoshangabad, alluded to in the previous paragraph, there will remain no proprietary areas in the Provinces unprovided with a staff for the maintenance of village records.

8. The conduct of the Land Record staff has been for the most part satisfactory, but the Raipur district forms an exception. The services rendered

by the patwaris and Revenue Inspectors to the district administration of Saugor and Damoh, in the collection of information regarding the agricultural conditions of their circles on the failure of the wheat crop, are acknowledged by the Deputy Commissioners of these districts, and it is gratifying to read that the local knowledge of the Revenue Inspectors proved invaluable, and that their enquiries in Taccavi cases were more efficiently conducted than by Tahsildars, who did not possess the same detailed local knowledge.

In Damoh the few cases of misconduct of patwaris are alleged to be traceable to their connection with land, and the Deputy Commissioner expresses himself in favour of the alteration of the rule under which patwaris are allowed to hold and cultivate land. The Commissioner of the Division is of opinion that the rule in question sufficiently restricts cultivation by patwaris, and that, apart from meting out severe punishment to patwaris detected in the commission of such offences as are described by the Deputy Commissioner, no further action is required. In these views I concur.

The unsatisfactory state of the Raipur staff was described in last year's report, and it is but fair to remark that the present Deputy Commissioner has succeeded to a troublous heritage, owing to the neglect of the Land Record staff by his predecessors. Since the close of the Settlement, up to last year, the staff of patwaris and Inspectors steadily deteriorated, and it is impossible to expect a return to habits of discipline in so short a period as one year. The fact that it was necessary to punish 23 out of the staff of 26 Inspectors in the year under report displays the absence of discipline, and moreover indicates that steps are being taken to bring the staff back to a state of efficiency. The Assistant Settlement Commissioner paid a visit to Raipur during the year, and made a very thorough inspection indeed of the patwaris' papers. His remarks were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, who has cordially co-operated with this Department in giving effect to his recommendations. Some new blood has already been infused into the Raipur Inspector staff, which was somewhat denuded in favour of other districts shortly after the close of the Settlement. It is doubtful, however, whether we have gone sufficiently far in this direction, and probably some more new men will have to be introduced so as to raise the standard of work. But at present the existing Inspectors are being granted a last chance of improving the state of affairs, and of showing themselves alive to the numerous warnings which have been disregarded in the past.

In Bilaspur and Sambalpur matters are in a better state, although the number of dismissals of patwaris is larger than desirable.

9. The work of the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records is generally well reported of, and in Sambalpur the work of Mr. Chote Lal has been so esteemed by successive Deputy Commissioners that he has been entrusted with a gradually increasing share of the revenue administration of the district. This matter has been forced on my notice on perusing the diaries of the Superintendent of Land Records, and I have recently had occasion to point out to the Deputy Commissioner that there is great risk of the Superintendent neglecting his legitimate duties if he is given work which in other districts is generally transacted by Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars. As the Commissioner of the Division is now alive to the situation, and has expressed himself averse to the Superintendent being "hampered with duties which do not properly belong to the Land Record Department", the matter will doubtless be speedily rectified.

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

A.—Still under cadastral survey.

B.—With cadastral survey completed, but under assessment.

C.—With cadastral survey completed, but under the ordinary rules.

Class A includes the districts of Mandla, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat, in which many of the patwaris were engaged on the survey of their villages.

Class B includes Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Ohhindwara, Wardha and Nagpur, in which the bulk of the patwaris were employed on work connected with assessment or announcement of revised revenue.

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

11. The subject of compelling patwaris to reside within their circles has engaged attention, and even in three districts* of Class A some improvement is perceptible—owing to efforts having been made on the conclusion of the survey of a circle—to enforce the residence of the patwari. In the case of Mandla no figures are returned. There is still a large area for survey in this district, and while these operations are in progress, the patwaris must, perforce, spend much of their time away from their circles.

Patwaris' residence.

*Balaghat.
Bhaodara.
Chanda.

The patwaris of Class B villages have also to spend a large portion of the year at the Head-quarter's office, compiling statistics and fairing out the records of the Settlement. In spite of this the progress made in enforcing residence in Wardha and Nagpur is very satisfactory. In Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur the figures of this and previous years indicate that there is little to complain of in the matter of non-residence. In Jubbulpore no progress has been made in this respect, and the time has arrived for the Deputy Commissioner to take action in respect of defaulters. In the light of more careful enquiries instituted in the Saugor district, the number of non-resident patwaris proves to be 54 instead of 12, as previously reported. On the conclusion of Settlement operations steady improvement may be looked for, as the patwaris of this district are attached to their circles, and do not view the prospect of dismissal in the same light-hearted way as their newly appointed compeers of Chhatisgarh.

The increase of non-residence in Chhindwara is partly nominal, as some of the men are newly appointed, or on probation, and others are mere substitutes.

As regards districts of Class C where there is no excuse for the non-enforcement of the rules, matters are on a satisfactory footing in Nimar and Bilaspur; but in Sambalpur and Damoh, and especially in Betul, where the percentage of non-resident patwaris is abnormally high, much still remains to be done.

In Raipur no less than 215 patwaris are shown as non-resident. Even after deducting the 74 zamindari patwaris who are engaged on survey work, the percentage of absentees is very high, and close and sustained attention will be required to effect the desired improvement.

The figures returned from the Seoni district show an increased number of non-residents, but of the 26 men so entered only 14 are real defaulters.

12. Turning now to the punctuality with which the annual village papers were filed, districts of Class A and B have to be left altogether out of account, but it should be noted that no effort is spared to ensure the filing of papers for all villages of these districts wherever the patwaris are disengaged. In other words, the patwaris of group A districts are employed on annual papers as soon as the re-survey of their circle is completed, while in districts under assessment, papers are prepared for all tracts, the assessment of which has been completed, or which have not yet come under the operations of the Settlement Officer.

Preparation of the annual papers.

* Damoh.
Seoni.
Nimar.
Bilaspur.

In four* out of the seven districts of Class C very fair punctuality was attained in filing the various papers, but in Nimar and Bilaspur the crop statistics and jamabandis of some villages were submitted a little late. In Sambalpur, but for the delay in filing the jamabandis, the results would be satisfactory, and the Betul record would be as good as any but for the unaccountable delay in filing a large number of *jinswars*. Some allowance can, however, be made for the patwari staff of this district, as this is the first year that they have had to deal with the ordinary duties of Land Record. No figures have yet reached me for the Raipur district, but the Deputy Commissioner claims credit for improvement in respect of punctual submission. The inspections of the Assistant Settlement Commissioner, however, indicate that map correction has been unduly hurried, and in some cases scamped, in view to the submission of the prescribed papers by the dates fixed. The quality of the work has thus suffered, being sacrificed merely to obtain paper results. The Deputy Commissioner is now alive to this tendency, and efforts are being made to bring the Inspectors to a proper sense of their duty.

Apart from this, the question is being considered of the expediency of postponing somewhat the dates fixed for the submission of the crop statistics and jama-bandis. Experience gained in Chhattisgarh during the last few years would justify the belief that the quality of the work would be improved if more time could be granted. It remains to be seen whether this step can be taken without any undue sacrifice of administrative requirements.

13. In districts still under survey but little inspection of the ordinary Land Record work can be effected by the officers of the District revenue staff. On the other hand, in districts under assessment, the Administration has enjoined the co-operation of these officers with those of the Settlement Department in the work of testing, in order that there may be no abrupt transition on the departure of the Settlement Officer at the close of the Settlement, and that the transfer of control of the Land Record staff may pass into hands not unversed in the duties newly imposed on them. The instructions bore but little fruit in the past, and renewed attention has been invited to them in the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 3568 of the 11th August 1894 on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces, as also in the orders of the Government of India acknowledging receipt of this Resolution. These orders were, however, issued too late to produce any impression on the statistics of the year now under report.

In Saugor and Hoshangabad no papers were checked by the Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, while in Chhindwara and Nagpur testing was effected in only four and ten villages, respectively. The failure to inspect patwari papers in Narsinghpur is attributed to the absence of patwaris from their circles, they being engaged in work connected with the announcement of revised jamas. For Jubbulpore no figures are forthcoming, but it is stated that the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Standen, Assistant Commissioner, tested the Inspectors' check of the village papers in a large number of villages. Wardha is the only district where the amount of checking was at all adequate, and here 209 numbers in 47 villages came under review by the Deputy Commissioner and 2,185 in 162 villages by Tahsildars. In Nagpur, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad Tahsildars have done a certain amount of testing, but for Saugor and Narsinghpur the returns are blank.

There remain the districts of Group C. I contrast below for each of the seven districts figures showing the amount of check 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					
		SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF LAND RECORDS.		TAHSILDARS.		DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.	
		Number of		Number of		Number of	
		Villages.	Entries.	Villages.	Entries.	Villages.	Entries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Seoni	16	375	6,025	40	600	10	100
Damoh	11	682	7,849	51	425	...	...
Nimar	21	44	618	41	633	40	264
Betul	9	159	4,917	21	210	49	403
Baipur	8.5	482	19,844	39	590	32	153
Bilaspur	11	816	37,992	164	5,421	42	1,178
Sambalpur	12	343	15,405	...	431	13	353

The percentage of entries tested by Inspectors in Seoni is the same as in the previous year. In Nimar the number has fallen very considerably,

which is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the misbehaviour of one Revenue Inspector since dismissed, and to constant changes in another charge which remained vacant for part of the year. The amount of checking in Damoh seems insufficient, while in Bilaspur and Sambalpur as much has been done as can reasonably be expected in Chhattisgarh where the fields are very small. The amount of inspection effected by the District Superintendents of Land Records and their Assistants is sufficient in all districts except Nimar and Betul, although more might certainly have been done in Seoni. The reason assigned for the unfavourable results in Nimar and Betul is mainly the illness of the staff, but it should be noted that the Superintendent of Nimar has been largely engaged in ryotwari work, while the time of these officials in Betul was much taken up with the alignment of boundaries between malguzari villages and Government forest. The only district in which the Tahsildars' testing was at all adequate was Bilaspur. To these results the Janjgir tahsil contributed but little. From the figures returned by this district and Wardha a good idea can be formed of what Tahsildars can do by way of inspection, when they turn their attention thereto.

As regards the testing of papers by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants the return is blank for Damoh, but the Commissioner, Jubbulpore, reports that the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistant checked work in 47 villages. In Seoni and Sambalpur little was done, but more practical interest was shown in Nimar, Betul and Bilaspur.

Generally speaking, more care should be taken in keeping a record of the testing effected. In Sambalpur and other reports it is stated that no record is extant of the work accomplished by the officials who have left the district on transfer.

14. The testing of jamabandis by the kanungoes—*vide* Rule 42 of Revenue Book Circular II-17—has received more attention than in the past in those districts where the papers have been filed in the tahsil. The number of errors discovered is excessive in Nimar, Betul, Bilaspur and Jubbulpore, and it would seem expedient that orders should be issued by the Deputy Commissioners of these districts to the kanungoes that the names of patwaris submitting incorrect papers should be reported in view to their punishment. No checking was done by the kanungo of Bilaspur, and in consequence of this and other shortcomings he has been replaced by a more competent official. A clear exposition of the functions of kanungoes has been given in Revenue Book Circular VI-57, and it has been laid down that the primary duty of these officials is that of registering the annual village statistics, and that this duty should take precedence of all others.

15. Last season the newly appointed Assistant Settlement Commissioner toured through the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Balaghat and Seoni, and prepared exhaustive notes on the work of the Land Record staff, which were, in due course, forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners concerned for information and necessary action. The results were, on the whole, satisfactory, but in Raipur the Superintendent of Land Records was proved to be wanting in the requisite power of control and management of so large a staff, and was accordingly transferred to a lighter charge.

Two new Circulars of the Land Record series issued during the year—one with a view to ensure the acquisition of a more intimate local knowledge of their circles by patwaris, the other designed to remove erroneous ideas as to the soil classification recorded at survey and attestation being accepted unquestioned, and to fix responsibility on the patwari for the correction of wrong classing, while limiting his discretion and subjecting his modifications to the check of his circle Inspector.

16. The boundary marks are generally reported to be in a satisfactory condition. In Bhandara and Betul, however, some repairs are necessary. In the former district the requisite action has been taken by the Deputy Commissioner, and in Betul the matter has been left to be dealt with by the recently appointed Settlement Officer.

17. Hitherto the cost of the Land Record supervising establishment has been met from the Patwari Fund only in the cases of districts, the Settlements of which had been completed, *viz.*, the three Chhattisgarh districts and

Damoh. But during the year the scheme for the transfer of the cost of the superior Land Record establishments (Inspectors, &c.) throughout the Provinces to the Patwari Fund has been introduced with effect from the 1st April 1894. Proposals were also submitted for filling up the vacant posts of Superintendents of Land Records by the appointment of various officials now on deputation in the Settlement Department. Orders on this case are now awaited. The old staff of District Revenue Inspectors has been absorbed into the Land Record staff as Assistant Superintendents, or brought temporarily on the Settlement staff in districts for which no assistants are provided in the sanctioned cadre. The condition of the Patwari Fund has been separately reported on.

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

No village note-books issued this year.

18. There is nothing to remark under this head of the report.

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

19. The information which District Officers have collected in regard to the extent and direction of the hailstorms of the past ten years is not of sufficient value to warrant its submission, but orders have been issued for the submission of reports in future on the occurrence of hailstorms. In compliance with the instructions of the Government of India, the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, sent in a report on a hailstorm which visited his district in February 1894, together with a skeleton map indicating its course and approximate breadth. These papers were forwarded to the Local Government for transmission to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

20. In every report of the past few years my predecessor has made allusion 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, and the system has been shown to lead to the impoverishment of the ryots, as they are driven to borrow from a money-lender in order to meet the inequitable demand.

In his last report Mr. Fuller wrote that the section of the Tenancy Act which contains a provision under which a tenant can recover from his landlord a heavy penalty for rent exacted before date, has proved 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."

It would therefore appear that if we wait for legislative action, on tenants' initiative, it will be a long time before any improvement can be expected. In my recent march through the Seoni, Chhindwara and Betul districts I found it the rule rather than the exception for the malguzars to realize at the first instalment in excess of the amount to which they were entitled. I cannot but think that a good deal can be done by executive action to remedy this grievance, and I have no doubt that it is a very real grievance, for I found that the tenants had often to borrow to meet the demand. A threat from a Settlement Officer of a severe assessment is often efficacious. It proved to be so in Betul, the malguzar bringing the money to my camp in the evening for restoration to the tenants. It seems to me idle to suppose that the prestige of the Deputy Commissioner is not in most cases sufficient to ensure the refund of the excess, provided that in his capacity of Court of Wards he sets a good example to the malguzars of his district. If the tenants once become aware of their rights, and appreciate that Government is in earnest in supporting them against these exactions, they will pluck up sufficient heart to withstand their oppressors. The record of prescribed instalments in the rent certificates distributed to each tenant at the time of the announcement of the revised assessment in districts under Settlement and the entry of the correct demand for each instalment in the tenant's receipt books, from year to year, should also have an educative effect on the ignorant tenantry. Action will moreover be possible ere long under Section 123 of the Land Revenue Act, as a clause has been inserted in the new Wajib-ul-arz regarding the relations of malguzars and tenants in the matter of rental collection.

IV.—MEASURES OF PROTECTION AGAINST FAMINE.

(1) *Fodder Reserves and Arboriculture.*

21. All efforts to clothe the barren range of trap hills near Nagpur with jungle growth by sowing seed have hitherto resulted in failure, which is mainly owing to the damage done by constant trespass of cattle. The *Gaulis* of Nagpur enjoy the reputation of letting loose their cattle in the civil station at night. They were prosecuted, but got off on the ground that the Telinkheri reserve is outside municipal limits. At Doctor Leather's suggestion it is now proposed to deal with a section of the reserve annually, after enclosing it with a hedge of prickly pear.

22. There is but little to report in regard to the fuel and fodder reserves specially taken up in Chhattisgarh during recent years. In Sambalpur they are stated to be in good condition, and it has now been decided to carve them up into compartments in view to their being worked on rotation.

In the Bilaspur district fuel and fodder reserves have been established in 14 villages, and watchers have been appointed to look after them. The malguzars, however, are reported to adopt a hostile attitude in regard to these plantations, and the people do not yet appreciate the benefits which it is sought to confer on them. Probably allusion is made to those malguzars out of whose villages the waste lands were excised.

The Deputy Commissioner recommends more effective conservation, and the matter is receiving his attention.

The Raipur report is silent on the subject.

23. Roadside arboriculture has been separately reported on in this office letter No. 3956-116, dated the 25th October 1894.

(2) *Extension of Communications.*

24. No addition was made to the railway system of the Provinces. Road construction has added 75 miles of new road-way. No roads have been raised in class.

(3) *Irrigation.*

25. In letter No. C-472, dated the 20th June 1894, the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the proposal made by the Settlement Commissioner that Settlement Officers should be instructed, when dealing with villages containing irrigation tanks, to enquire into the existing custom regarding the annual repair of these tanks, and to record such custom in the village administration paper. This entry in the *Wajib-ul-arz* will render it possible for the Administration to enforce, in the case of the non-resident malguzars of Chanda and Bhandara who have neglected their villages in the past, the obligation to repair their tanks.

26. There are no Government irrigation works in these Provinces, save a few tanks in some ryotwari villages. The Deputy Commissioner of Chanda has been unable to get the Junona tank repaired by local agency, and the execution of this work has recently been entrusted to the Public Works Department.

The number of certificates granted for land improvement, which is mainly connected with irrigation, has risen from 221 to 427. The greatest activity in this respect has been exhibited in the Seoni, Hoshangabad, Sambalpur and Balaghat districts, where 51, 113, 73 and 38 sanads were respectively distributed. The matter has engaged attention in all districts except Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Wardha. In Chanda 39 applications were rejected, which fact the Deputy Commissioner construes to imply that the orders on the subject are becoming better known, as the people claim sanads with or without adequate reason. In Betul the case is different, for when on tour the Deputy Commissioner inspected certain wells and offered sanads, but the tenants would not apply even though he was camped in their villages. The reason ascribed by the Deputy Commissioner is the suspicious attitude of the people

in regard to the impending settlement. The amount expended in the Hoshangabad district on the improvements, for which certificates were granted, is estimated at Rs. 27,117. More sanads may be expected to be issued in the adjoining district of Narsinghpur this year, as the Deputy Commissioner recently received a list of improvements from the Settlement Officer, and action is being taken thereon. Further enquiries are also in progress in Sambalpur and Seoni.

V.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS INCLUDING FARMS.

27. The results obtained on the Nagpur Experimental Farm have been separately reported upon. As in the previous year the wheat and linseed crops suffered badly from rust which detracted much from the value of the experiments. The experience of the year indicated that early sowing enables the plants to resist with some success the insidious attacks of this fungoid disease, and my cold weather tour of this season has afforded numerous proofs of this important fact. Experiments in regard to manures have demonstrated that nitrogenous manure is the one most needed by the plants. The soil seems to possess sufficient phosphatic plant food, for the withdrawal of calcic superphosphate has caused no appreciable diminution in the outturn.

The experiments designed to test the advantage of deep ploughing would seem to show that deep ploughing every third year with simple harrowing in intermediate years is the most profitable form of tillage. Experiments were also made with certain crop mixtures and rotations, and also to ascertain the relative value of box-dung and stall-dung. The comparative merits of various varieties of cotton were tested, but the excessive rainfall reduced the yields, and no very decisive result was obtainable. The discovery that the digging of a trench and the cutting off of the surface roots of trees enables spring crops to be grown in their vicinity is deemed by Doctor Leather to be well worthy of note.

The Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India made a detailed inspection of the Farm during the rains, and recorded an interesting note summarizing the results arrived at in the past.

The net cost of the Farm was Rs. 6,606.

The Agricultural Class attached to the Farm has continued to flourish, and the junior class of the year was an exceptionally good one. The prospects of this institution are not, however, very bright. Students have joined in the past on the promise of employment as Revenue Inspectors. Owing to the completion of the survey of the Provinces the demand for Revenue Inspectors is on the decline, and vacancies are becoming fewer every year. The question of the employment of passed students in the future has formed the subject of a reference to the Secretariat.

28. The experimental crop cuttings effected during the last eight years, *i. e.*, from 1884-85 to 1891-92, were reviewed in a valuable note recorded by Mr. Fuller, and attention was invited to the salient features in Revenue Book Circular No. III-36, which issued on the 9th June 1894.

The number of experimental crop cuttings has declined from 930 to 635 in the year under report. The decrease is mainly due to the elimination of subordinate agency—*vide* Rule IV of Revenue Book Circular No. III-34—under which no one of lower rank than that of Extra-Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Settlement Officer can conduct an experiment unless specially authorized. But it is also noteworthy that less experiments were conducted by Settlement Officers in several districts, as they were engaged at Headquarters in the winding up of their settlements. In the previous year settlement was in full swing in seven districts, and no opportunity was lost of experimenting with a view to discover the relative value of different soils. The district staff have made a normal number of experiments.

VI.—CATTLE-BREEDING AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

29. The provincial section of the first annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department in these Provinces was submitted last July. There is not much to report in connection with horse-breeding, but the usual comparative

statement showing the results obtained from the Government stallions which are maintained at Saugor, Narsinghpur and Damoh, are given below :—

Quarter ending	NUMBER OF MARES SERVED.								
	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Saugor.	Damoh.	Nar-singhpur.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Nar-singhpur.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Nar-singhpur.
December, 31st ...	3	1	2	1	2	5	5	3	4
March, 31st ...	6	4	2	6	3	3	5	2	4
June, 30th ...	6	2	7	7	9	5	7	6	7
September, 30th ...	4	1	3	6	2	1	4	3	2
Total ...	19	8	14	20	16	14	21	14	17

The work done by these stallions has not improved. The Narsinghpur stallion has been sold, as he was reported to be unpopular with the people. Sanction has been given to the purchase of another at a cost not exceeding Rs. 650. The training of the syces at Babugarh, in accordance with a suggestion thrown out by Veterinary-Captain Short, has proved efficacious, and the District Superintendent of Police of Saugor informs me that the trained syce of his district now thoroughly understands stud work. The stallions have been taken on tour by the District Superintendent of Police, but, from what I can gather, the results of this measure have not been very encouraging.

A report was drawn up by the Veterinary Superintendent as to the prospects of horse-breeding in the northern districts of the Provinces, but it was of a meagre nature, and instructions have been issued for the collection of further information. Owing, however, to Veterinary-Captain Short's absence from the Provinces on leave and deputation, and his subsequent illness, no steps have hitherto been taken to give effect to these orders.

As regards mule-breeding, the people of these Provinces are alleged to be averse to it, and nothing has been done in this direction.

30. The Veterinary Dispensaries at Nagpur and Raipur have remained in the charge of District Officers. The orders for their transfer to the direct charge of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, could not be complied with during the year under report, owing to Veterinary-Captain Short's absence from the Provinces.

The extent to which the dispensaries have been used is shown by the following figures :—

District.	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.				Average daily attendance.
	Horned cattle.	Horses.	Other animals.	Total.	
Nagpur ...	305	285	200	790	12-30
Raipur ...	693	284	290	1,267	10-01

The forge which was established in connection with the Nagpur Dispensary has been closed as it did not pay its way. The ex-regimental farrier at Nagpur has not proved a success, and will have to be replaced.

31. There has, to judge from district reports, been the usual amount of cattle disease throughout the Provinces. Owing to the failure of crops in some districts, the condition of the cattle was weakly, and they were apparently more prone than usual to be carried off by disease. The principal sufferers were the emaciated surplus stock, and agricultural operations have not been anywhere curtailed.

The only tract where disease appears to have assumed a serious type was in the Sakoli tahsil of the Bhandara district.

The simple remedies prescribed in the pamphlet which was distributed several years ago are alleged to have been resorted to in some of the larger

villages of the Wardha tahsil; but, generally speaking, the people continue to prefer their own methods of treatment.

The only district in which any attempt at isolation and segregation has been made is Narsinghpur, where, on the outbreak of disease on the Chawarpatha estate under Court of Wards' management, steps were taken which proved efficacious, and the disease was thoroughly arrested. The people of the district were apparently impressed with the success attendant on the measures adopted, and isolation has since been practised by the villagers in a few instances. The Deputy Commissioners of Hoshangabad and Seoni express themselves in favour of the appointment of a veterinary establishment in their districts. The expediency of entertaining a large number of veterinary subordinates has been admitted in previous reports, but the necessity of proceeding very slowly in these Provinces is equally apparent.

The Deputy Commissioner of Betul has some reflections on the probability of the dissemination of cattle disease by the transport for sale of the hides of animals dying from disease. This is doubtless a fit subject for investigation by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

No systematic enquiry into the nature of local cattle disease has yet been undertaken.

VII.—AGRICULTURAL AND FISCAL STATISTICS.

32. As in previous years the agricultural returns required by the Government of India were prepared in this office. The instructions issued by the Government of India, in Revenue and Agricultural Department Circular No. 9-28 of 26th February 1894, on the subject of the exhibition of mixed crop returns were given effect to during the year. The re-survey of the malguzari portion of the Provinces is now all but completed with the single exception of Mandla, and the value of the figures relating to this area is annually increasing. The survey of the zamindaris in Chhattisgarh and Chanda and the jagirdaris of Chhindwara and Hoshangabad will probably take a few more years to complete.

VIII.—TRADE AND TRADE STATISTICS.

33. The quarterly and annual returns of rail-borne traffic continued to be issued and reviewed by this Department.

During past years road traffic was nowhere registered in these Provinces in view of the fact that there was very little long-distance road traffic in the Provinces. But the Government of India recently expressed a desire that a moveable staff might be entertained with a view to ascertaining the traffic on routes which might subsequently prove profitable lines for the construction of feeder railways. The following routes were accordingly selected by the Administration :—

Raipur-Dhamtari, in the Raipur district.

Bilaspur *via* Mungeli to Kawarda, in the Bilaspur district.

Gondia to Burha, in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts.

Local candidates for the posts of moharir were selected and sent to Nagpur for training. Forms were prescribed and work was started towards the close of 1893. Monthly returns were received from the Deputy Commissioners and compiled in this office. In the following table the statistics of the traffic are exhibited :—

	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Balaghat.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Exports	55,736	30,326	1,54,708
Imports	5,65,730	1,22,521	87,600

The export naturally exceeds the import in the case of Balaghat, as the railway station is at Gondia on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, while in the other districts the railway station is at the head-quarters of the district.

There was some delay in starting the work in Balaghat and Bilaspur, and the returns are not therefore a complete index of the season's traffic. It is, moreover, proverbially dangerous to generalize from the figures of one season. It has accordingly been decided to continue the registration for another year on the same routes.

IX.—MUSEUMS.

34. The main additions to the collections of the Nagpur Museum during the year were specimens of coins presented by the Bombay and Bengal Asiatic Societies, some Lucknow pottery, a collection of eggs of Indian birds, a model of a Hindu temple carved in fine sandstone, nine stone images from the remains of an old Buddhist temple, and some geological specimens from Koradih and Bokhara in the Nagpur district.

The Museum was visited by 2,13,216 persons, of whom 1,02,287 were men, 72,246 women and 38,683 children. The number of visitors fell 13,000 below the figure of the previous year.

The Raipur Museum was visited by 2,38,938 persons against 1,28,500 in the previous year. The increased popularity of this institution is ascribed to the influx of people to head-quarters on the occasion of the Durbar held by the Chief Commissioner.

GENERAL.

35. Pictorial lesson sheets describing the most prominent agricultural insect pests in India were translated into three vernacular languages, and supplied to schools through the Inspector-General of Education.

36. The operations in connection with the rearing of the tassar crop have not met with very much success during the year. The Forest Divisional Officer of Chanda, Mr. Lowrie, has interested himself considerably in the matter, but his first crop of worms died from disease, and out of the next crop of 1,000 worms only 200 cocoons were gathered. A further experiment is to be made this year.

In Balaghat 1,904 acres have been selected for tassar *baris*, partly in the lowlands of the Lanji and Sonawani ranges and partly in the uplands, but the Dhimars hold off, alleging the position of the *baris* to be unsuitable owing to the damp and mist. The real reason for their action, in the opinion of the Conservator, is to be found in the fact that they have found the industry unprofitable, and have no desire to revive it.

In Bhandara, where the Forest Divisional Officer has fostered the industry, there is reported to have been a very fair crop of cocoons. He writes:—“The Dhimars were unable to confine themselves to only 5 acres of the 20-acres plot, and in two cases extended their operations over nearly half the entire plot. There is no doubt that when the season comes round again the same men will resume operations.” A parcel of 20,000 cocoons obtained from the Bilaspur district was forwarded to Mr. Otto Anz, of Hamburg, for experiment in connection with his intention to start a tassar reeling industry in India. Unfortunately some of these cocoons were injured in transit, owing to inexperienced treatment prior to packing. The balance, however, sufficed for the purpose, and a report from that gentleman is awaited.

37. The office of Director was held by Mr. J. B. Fuller, I. C. S., C. I. E., up to the 21st July 1894, when he was relieved by Mr. R. H. Craddock, I. C. S., who held charge up to the close of the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. S. CAREY,

*Offg. Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Central Provinces.*

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Annexure C.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Rainfall of the year in each district of the Centre

Districts.	Year.	EARLY MONSOON.				Number of rain days during the three months.
		June.	July.	August.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Saugor	1893-94	15.71	9.55	19.49	44.75	32.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	5.79	16.10	13.02	35.41	45.1
Damoh	1893-94	14.67	10.06	18.51	43.24	37.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	5.05	18.96	13.16	37.17	38.5
Jubbulpore	1893-94	20.71	9.86	22.54	53.11	47.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	8.91	19.67	14.78	43.36	56.5
Mandla	1893-94	9.57	10.09	18.26	37.92	46.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	10.75	16.28	13.69	40.72	54.5
Seoni	1893-94	10.77	8.48	16.68	35.93	48.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	10.95	16.28	12.71	39.94	54.5
Narsinghpur	1893-94	16.45	10.10	17.85	44.40	34.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	10.08	15.41	14.74	40.23	47.5
Hoshangabad	1893-94	15.21	3.66	11.10	29.97	36.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	7.99	15.21	15.29	38.48	47.5
Nimar	1893-94	9.07	1.45	8.67	19.19	32.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	7.08	8.89	8.35	24.32	33.5
Betul	1893-94	6.96	4.48	13.10	24.54	41.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	8.80	14.10	11.62	34.52	41.5
Chhindwara	1893-94	9.47	4.44	8.89	22.80	35.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	10.02	11.25	7.70	28.97	39.5
Wardha	1893-94	4.90	9.65	10.98	25.53	37.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	7.89	12.34	7.49	27.72	25.5
Nagpur	1893-94	9.84	7.59	15.75	33.18	42.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	9.95	13.21	8.44	31.60	38.5
Chanda	1893-94	5.92	11.48	12.36	29.76	47.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	8.74	16.70	13.08	38.52	38.5
Bhandara	1893-94	5.23	8.09	15.34	28.66	44.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	11.10	16.42	13.07	40.59	50.5
Balaghat	1893-94	9.79	12.18	25.75	47.72	56.5
	Average of 36 years preceding	13.21	19.40	14.48	47.09	60.5
Raipur	1893-94	4.55	12.29	19.16	36.00	44.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	11.64	14.67	13.12	39.43	49.5
Bilaspur	1893-94	10.27	20.85	14.21	45.33	40.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	9.02	13.53	10.34	32.89	45.5
Sambalpur	1893-94	16.09	15.04	12.07	43.20	59.5
	Average of 26 years preceding	8.73	17.68	14.81	41.22	54.5

Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending 31st May 1894.

LATE MONSOON.					COLD WEATHER.				HOT WEATHER.					Grand total for the year.
Sep-ber.	Octo-ber.	Nov-ember.	Total.	Num-ber of rainy days during the three months.	Decem-ber.	Jan-uary.	Febru-ary.	Total.	Num-ber of rainy days during the three months.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
ches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1.62	2.09	2.02	18.73	21	...	.56	1.04	1.60	4	.25	.07	.03	.35	65.43
7.71	1.22	.24	9.17	7	.60	.63	.21	1.49	...	.29	.11	.40	.80	46.87
1.19	1.23	2.09	20.51	24	...	.35	3.83	4.18	3	.12	...	...	.12	68.05
9.78	1.80	.13	11.80	9	.51	.40	.28	1.19	...	.31	.23	.32	.86	51.02
1.36	3.80	1.94	22.10	23	...	.46	.34	.80	3	.13	.07	...	.20	76.21
0.51	1.46	.32	12.29	6	.95	.65	.23	1.83	...	.55	.26	.56	1.37	58.85
1.86	3.30	3.39	17.55	25	...	...	...	...	...	.24	.02	...	.26	55.73
6.16	1.33	.33	7.82	10	.32	.67	.50	1.39	...	1.06	.45	.66	2.17	52.10
1.63	3.97	2.82	12.47	23	...	.10	.03	.13	1	.94	.40	.57	1.91	50.44
8.91	1.83	.43	11.22	13	.56	.64	.98	2.18	...	.65	.41	.60	1.66	55.00
1.94	1.63	1.38	9.95	15	...	.51	1.72	2.23	3	.26	.23	...	.49	57.07
8.53	1.33	.30	10.16	10	.36	.51	.45	1.32	...	.40	.11	.34	.85	52.56
7.86	.50	5.01	13.37	19	...	.03	.85	.88	1	.15	.42	...	.57	44.79
8.99	1.53	.27	10.79	9	.78	.28	.16	1.22	...	.16	.10	.67	.83	51.32
3.23	.77	.67	4.67	10	...	.11	.02	.13	...	.31	...	...	.31	24.30
6.02	1.12	.26	7.40	8	.37	.38	.31	1.06	...	.11	.16	.36	.63	33.41
1.26	.41	2.70	14.37	18	...	.20	...	.20	2	.35	.01	...	.36	39.47
7.47	2.51	.56	10.54	15	.45	.54	.20	1.19	...	.62	.21	.46	1.29	47.54
2.80	.98	2.24	6.02	12	...	.11	.08	.19	...	1.23	.02	...	1.25	30.26
10.30	2.22	.58	13.10	13	.43	.90	.37	1.70	...	.49	.33	.55	1.37	45.14
5.50	5.51	2.04	13.05	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	.04	...	.04	38.62
8.87	2.35	.56	11.78	12	.44	.46	.21	1.11	...	.54	.27	.72	1.53	42.14
8.04	5.83	2.96	16.83	22	...	.12	...	.12	1	.16	.18	.16	.50	50.63
9.43	2.27	.43	12.13	18	.41	.77	.37	1.55	...	.36	.27	.49	1.12	46.40
1.00	2.56	1.64	15.20	25	...	.42	.78	1.20	3	.02	.02	.02	.06	46.22
7.74	1.91	.62	10.17	14	.37	...	.13	.92	...	1.22	.40	.67	2.29	51.90
1.21	4.61	2.27	18.09	19	...	.50	1.05	1.55	2	.03	.47	.12	.62	48.92
10.43	1.43	.55	12.41	18	.35	.74	.28	1.35	...	.74	.90	.64	2.28	56.63
8.03	9.00	2.15	29.18	25	...	.08	.80	.83	2	.38	.20	.03	.61	78.39
10.82	1.47	.40	12.69	14	.20	.29	.42	1.01	...	.49	.33	.70	1.52	62.31
0.75	1.01	.59	12.35	23	...	.05	.24	.29	2	.03	.08	...	.11	48.75
6.96	1.91	.36	9.23	12	.29	.37	.25	.91	...	.75	.54	6.62	7.91	57.43
1.93	1.50	1.30	14.73	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.06
8.64	1.57	.47	10.68	19	.27	.50	.35	1.12	...	.63	.93	1.29	2.90	47.59
3.14	3.76	.66	17.56	23	...	...	1.44	1.44	1	...	.06	.04	.10	62.30
9.55	1.87	.40	11.82	27	.21	.59	.39	1.19	...	.86	.34	1.43	2.63	56.86

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Progress of Cultivation in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1894.

(1)—DETAILS OF AREA.

Districts.	AREA INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.					Total area included in holdings (occupied area) 4 and 5.	AREA NOT INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.							Grand total of area, 6 plus 13.	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 7 to 12.			
	Under crop.	Not cropped within year.	Total 2 and 3.												
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	1,015,570	74,276	1,089,846	132,893	1,222,739	988	240,779	436,828	45,977	58,549	34,867	817,988	2,040,727	25,101	
Damoh	556,473	75,153	631,626	101,276	732,302	269	161,528	148,972	40,047	169,419	17,737	537,972	1,270,874	29,778	
Jubbulpore	1,099,855	284,448	1,384,303	62,210	1,446,513	1,130	138,233	819,049	79,943	263,113	34,240	835,708	2,282,221	108,887	
Mandla	547,995	(a) 79,190	627,185	(a) 52,948	680,133	(a) 717	(a) 103,479	(a) 623,239	49,740	189,474	16,019	982,668	1,662,801	40,418	
Seoni	726,091	142,401	868,492	41,191	909,683	726	282,657	226,199	50,588	63,004	20,837	644,011	1,553,694	36,249	
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	3,945,984	655,468	4,601,452	390,518	4,991,970	3,830	926,676	1,754,287	266,295	743,559	123,700	3,818,347	8,810,317	240,433	
Narsinghpur	634,376	43,561	677,937	49,847	727,784	815	126,902	146,195	34,408	42,034	18,202	368,556	1,096,340	12,233	
Hoshangabad	1,051,126	69,256	1,120,382	207,556	1,327,938	95	270,178	148,895	76,124	36,214	41,544	573,050	1,900,988	10,907	
Nimar	508,599	40,581	547,180	99,249	646,479	178	141,833	151,873	33,212	50,462	21,253	398,811	1,045,200	23,231	
Betul	649,718	334,999	984,717	68,371	1,053,088	6	312,683	99,095	55,244	114,010	22,269	603,307	1,656,395	12,026	
Chhindwara	701,400	131,510	832,910	52,035	884,945	194	145,814	197,587	55,830	154,702	20,055	574,182	1,459,127	11,242	
Total Nerbudda Division ...	3,543,219	619,907	4,163,126	477,108	4,640,234	1,288	997,410	743,645	254,818	397,422	123,323	2,517,906	7,158,140	69,639	

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

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Progress of Cultivation in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1894.—(Concl'd).

(1)—DETAILS OF AREA.—(Concl'd).

Districts.	AREA INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.					Total area included in holdings (occupied area) 4 and 5.	AREA NOT INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.							Grand total of area. 6 plus 13.	Area double-cropped.
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Out of Cultivation.	Groves.		Free forest.	Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water.	Hill and rock.	Occupied by roads and buildings.	Total 7 to 12.			
	Under crop.	Not cropped within year.	Total 2 and 3.												
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.	
Wardha ...	924,381	116,678	1,041,059	100,022	1,141,081	74	26,319	80,008	35,348	111,168	27,473	280,885	1,421,466	7,050	
Nagpur ...	1,250,937	92,509	1,343,446	230,900	1,574,346	1,186	133,555	180,940	60,939	126,424	43,055	546,049	2,120,395	11,896	
Chanda ...	622,336	106,324	728,660	165,186	893,846	1,884	437,393	207,153	143,035	23,527	27,957	840,949	1,734,795	51,405	
Bhandara ...	{ Khalsa ...	609,208	50,503	659,801	69,544	729,345	1,320	218,359	139,975	84,610	24,460	30,788	499,512	1,228,857	187,701
	{ Zamindaris ...	288,600	19,047	307,647	15,263	322,910	1,048	343,798	118,565	29,330	68,399	19,416	580,556	903,466	78,486
Balaghat ...	{ Khalsa ...	355,305	31,696	387,001	20,444	407,445	470	108,002	220,320	30,397	34,508	24,460	418,157	825,602	95,774
	{ Zamindaris ...	136,990	7,577	144,567	3,101	147,668	105	122,695	49,045	15,342	298,514	6,098	491,849	639,517	39,933
Total Nagpur Division ...	4,187,757	424,424	4,612,181	604,460	5,216,641	6,037	1,390,121	996,051	399,001	667,000	179,247	3,657,457	8,874,093	422,245	
Raipur ...	2,532,283	232,020	2,764,303	37,815	2,802,118	439	246,726	711,594	161,356	46,461	52,888	1,219,464	4,021,582	661,249	
Bilaspur ...	{ Khalsa ...	1,341,624	77,593	1,419,217	11,814	1,431,031	826	98,635	378,691	74,276	9,479	25,624	567,531	2,018,562	367,476
	{ Zamindaris ...	133,293	19,242	152,540	1,000	153,540	542	8,985	26,673	4,709	1,384	4,946	47,239	200,749	35,942
Sambalpur ...	632,739	123,823	756,562	41,237	797,799	2,316	90,460	232,948	50,846	16,778	27,532	419,840	1,217,679	6,800	
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	4,639,944	452,678	5,092,622	91,866	5,184,488	4,123	444,806	1,349,906	291,187	74,102	109,390	2,274,114	7,458,602	1,071,467	
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,316,904	2,152,477	18,469,381	1,563,952	20,033,333	15,278	3,759,013	4,843,869	1,211,301	1,902,083	536,260	12,267,824	32,301,157	1,803,784	

**STATEMENT C.—Showing the Progress of Irrigation in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the,
31st May 1894.**

(2)—DETAILS OF IRRIGATION, &c.

Districts.	IRRIGATION.				NUMBER OF IRRIGATION WELLS.		Number of artificial irrigation tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
	AREA IRRIGATED FROM—				Temporary.	Durable.			
	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
Saugor	5,425	152	388	5,965	1,411	1,802	8	50,454	166,553
Damoh	1,431	373	600	2,404	358	753	49	39,112	78,224
Jubbulpore	2,298	58	294	2,650	836	675	12	81,417	196,183
Mandla	340	560	296	1,196	336	4	205	41,887	63,780
Seoni	995	25,799	333	27,127	728	388	532	36,766	94,074
Total Jubbulpore Division	10,489	26,942	1,911	39,342	3,669	3,622	806	249,636	618,814
Narsinghpur	1,697	...	483	2,180	421	279	...	30,877	76,210
Hoshangabad	2,519	2	372	2,893	547	570	1	37,498	150,285
Nimar	(a) 13,012	224	(a) 1,059	14,295	2,083	1,139	1	22,937	79,343
Betul	7,847	...	...	7,847	3,613	2,196	...	38,532	108,131
Chhindwara	5,170	12	96	5,278	3,287	373	12	...	...
Total Nerbudda Division	30,245	238	2,010	32,493	9,951	4,557	14	129,841	413,974
Wardha	2,444	30	26	2,500	516	636	2	49,540	99,080
Nagpur	9,848	12,136	211	22,195	3,238	773	667	67,545	135,090
Chanda	8,428	133,820	5,320	147,568	1,690	246	5,206	64,446	129,832
Bhandara	9,783	154,566	203	164,552	995	232	6,145	48,590	97,180
Balaghat	2,413	110,027	4	112,444	233	109	3,187	25,706	51,412
	2,228	82,792	...	85,020	3,052	579	2,081	33,330	76,660
	1,424	19,401	...	20,825	833	66	581	6,117	12,234
Total Nagpur Division	36,568	512,772	5,764	555,104	10,552	2,641	17,869	300,274	601,538
Balpur	4,785	13,607	2,330	20,722	6,393	197	1,638	194,408	513,220
Bilaspur	354	4,020	328	4,702	1,099	157	3,971	96,445	276,976
Sambalpur	1,742	8,204	1	10,425	3,837	52	5,743	8,100	7,875
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,401	159,740
Total Chhattisgarh Division	6,881	25,831	3,138	35,850	11,330	406	11,352	374,354	957,811
GRAND TOTAL	84,183	565,783	12,823	662,789	35,502	11,226	30,041	1,054,108	2,592,137

(a) The difference of 10,944 between these figures and those against No. 6 (d) Wells and 6 (e) Other sources of A-2 (Agricultural Series) is due to the area irrigated from "Ziras" (pits dug on the banks of nullas for irrigation purposes) having been included in column 2 (area irrigated from wells) in this Statement to make the same correspond with the area shown in column 13 of the same statement for the previous year, whereas the area so irrigated has been shown against 6 (e) "Other sources" in Statement A-2 (Agricultural Series).

STATEMENT D.—Showing the Area under each of the Principal Crops in each D

(1).—CROPS GROWN IN THE KHARIF (OR SEHARI)

Districts.	RICE TRANSPLANTED.		RICE BROADCASTED.		JUARI.		JUARI-ARHAR (TUR.)	Kodo and kutki.	Arhar (tur).	Urad, mung and moth.	Cotton.	Cotton-arhar (tur).	Til.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor	92	1,227	65	22,947	56,199	12,735	64,210	897	3,336	7,459	12,386	69,960	
Damoh	...	112	304	74,500	30,886	9,122	(a) 55,923	282	8,239	3,690	3,145	25,869	
Jubbulpore	...	5,991	...	176,040	8,753	4,776	164,910	2,925	14,181	2,737	12,546	47,591	
Mandla	...	120	...	84,292	1	...	200,558	2	196	198	...	(g) 28,611	
Seoni	25,779	63,768	...	14,434	11,481	6,749	(f) 123,812	2,286	4,522	2,517	3,627	18,535	
Total Jubbulpore Division	25,871	71,218	369	372,213	107,320	33,382	609,413	5,892	25,474	16,601	31,704	190,596	
Narsinghpur	...	880	..	25,559	7,534	23,475	67,553	1,174	777	2,463	35,884	22,958	
Hoshangabad	...	107	3	19,130	3,592	20,796	(n) 67,978	2,160	677	2,062	12,917	(o) 62,273	
Nimar	...	2	20	17,318	146,946	603	(s) 14,987	(r) 38,333	25,146	95,301	12,041	51,845	
Betul	...	...	...	12,413	12,691	72,462	123,950	1,726	6,501	1,909	3,643	21,498
Chhindwara	...	665	...	8,604	54,901	104,235	90,509	7,254	2,578	13,937	41,982	8,609	
Total Nerbudda Division	...	1,654	23	83,024	225,664	221,571	364,977	50,647	35,679	115,672	106,467	167,183	
Wardha	...	21	12	7,286	...	240,151	396	772	2,682	6,765	264,034	2,862	
Nagpur	11,852	14,084	204	5,809	(5) 125,045	213,554	3,436	38,554	4,780	42,007	114,472	26,890	
Chanda	136,125	27,896	5,690	28,308	20,940	20,082	511	9,955	12,056	314	16,750	1,232	
Bhandara	{ Khalsa ... 142,455	85,373	15,054	47,334	2,830	41,690	12,128	1,587	4,232	26	11	2,938	
	{ Zamindari ... 98,412	66,177	12,333	30,194	740	1,866	19,716	746	3,406	101	...	861	
Balaghat	{ Khalsa ... 79,121	143,808	2,910	26,426	432	1,278	28,720	2,847	20,827	46	10	677	
	{ Zamindari ... 16,418	51,050	2,983	18,295	309	2,845	17,500	968	21,449	26	12	664	
Total Nagpur Division	484,383	388,409	39,186	163,652	150,296	521,466	82,407	55,429	69,432	49,285	395,289	36,144	
Raipur	3	990	14,305	1,436,019	515	7,427	269,378	77,053	202,721	4,121	19,209	54,767	
Bilaspur	{ Khalsa ...	19	2,700	831,239	160	48	(14) 70,686	604	51,574	2,847	3,501	26,181	
	{ Zamindari ...	...	...	52,666	166	82	27,728	178	6,452	1,498	862	1,880
Sambalpur	1,181	21,103	3,516	479,600	...	...	(18) 15,904	98	53,982	7,457	...	31,845
Total Chhattisgarh Division	1,184	22,112	20,521	2,799,524	841	7,557	383,696	77,933	314,729	15,923	23,572	114,676	
GRAND TOTAL	511,438	483,393	60,099	3,418,413	484,121	783,976	1,440,493	189,901	445,314	197,481	557,032	508,599	

(a) Includes 622 sawa.
3,458 macca (maiz.)
Total ... 4,080

(b) Includes 1,693 ranbili.
1,136 mustard.
Total ... 2,829

(c) Includes 23,705 bir (grass.)

(d) Includes 7,923 mustard.

(e) Do. 504 bajra.
Do. 7,994 maize.
Total ... 8,498

(f) Includes 16,171 bir (grass.)

(g) Do. 4,611 rantil.

(h) Do. 2,639 mustard.

(i) Do. 461 maize and 1 on account raji or mandwa.

(j) Do. 799 kultha.

(k) Do. viz,—
643 castor.
31,920 jagri.
1,530 mustard.
327 karar.

Total ... 84,420

(l) Includes 8,736 on account of maize and 131 for mandwa.
(m) Do. 5,611 do. do. grass (bir.)
(n) Do. 5,496 do. do. sawa.
(o) Do. 32,306 do. do. til—tur.

Irrigated. Unirrigated.

(p) Includes 71 1,986 on account of chillies.
(q) Do. 4,947 as follows:—
2,010 bajra
2,337 maize

Total ... 4,947

(r) Includes 54,178 on account of grass (bir.)
(s) Do. 8,873 do. sawa.
(t) Do. 1,220 do. til-tur.
(u) Do. 989 do. mungfalli.
(v) Do. 19,651 Irrigated bajra.

Irrigated. Unirrigated.

(w) Includes 939 395 on account of Ganja.
(x) Do. 65,134 on account of jagri.
(y) Do.—

(1) ... 11,025 maize.
(2) B 14,411 sawa, &c.

Total ... 8 ... 25,436

Unirrigated.

(z) Includes 17,087 on account of grass.

of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1894.

INCLUDING PERMANENT ORCHARDS AND GROVES.

San temp).	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.	
1,803	1,332	332	64	1,594	292	131	226	15,895	1	87,361	2,072	358,057	
481	452	41	32	516	336	423	52	80	...	(c) 23,708	1,176	234,694	
2,354	...	1,010	...	10,560	...	336	...	(e) 13,622	...	(f) 16,237	...	495,926	
150	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	(i) 61,216	...	...	...	378,046	
4,878	847	...	...	341	33	361	19	(l) 9,506	15	(m) 5,725	26,693	306,962	
9,666	2,631	1,383	96	13,011	661	1,255	297	100,319	16	133,031	29,941	1,773,885	
1,653	620	399	30	2,041	108	310	166	14,176	...	30,102	924	237,582	
1,862	199	313	38	492	(p) 332	(s) 2,639	256	(q) 6,700	30	(r) 54,415	858	258,229	
2,038	73	1	274	472	181	512	79	(u) 29,002	(w) 939	(v) 17,982	1,566	453,625	
4,657	6,949	...	53	1,870	14	282	(y) 60	(y) 27,449	...	(z) 17,090	7,076	381,866	
2,159	3,439	...	32	18	(2) 17	(2) 1,775	2	(3) 12,603	...	(4) 1,500	3,490	423,101	
11,869	11,280	713	427	4,893	652	5,518	563	89,930	969	121,089	13,914	1,754,403	
1,780	180	...	249	2,012	277	815	438	2,706	1	13,865	1,157	548,896	
1,612	416	...	2,788	1,088	2,726	7,288	395	3,026	25	17,682	18,406	630,108	
492	3,195	...	292	218	13	547	71	5,117	...	5,630	145,386	150,286	
583	4,474	...	(8) 132	139	78	1,034	(9) { 197	8,182	(9) ...	6,152	162,390	216,022	
54	717	...	10	2	97	592	{ 6	10,360	{ 9} ...	406	111,575	135,905	
172	1,204	...	40	152	158	730	167	10,393	51	2,443	83,651	242,659	
67	362	...	...	17	258	191	14	4,154	...	611	20,065	119,303	
4,760	10,548	...	3,511	3,628	3,637	11,200	1,288	43,938	77	46,789	54,263	2,043,179	
4,488	1,144	50	182	12,259	537	(12) 3,341	66	10,134	8	(13) 13,130	16,245	2,140,339	
739	1,391	991	28	4,824	57	(16) 1,839	34	{ 797	...	672	4,210	1,024,508	
104	...	2,028	...	685	...	57	...	(17) { 13	...	...	...	97,632	
134	3,874	...	3	586	96	224	157	2,608	...	1,229	8,827	617,868	
5,465	6,409	3,069	213	18,354	690	10,461	257	13,552	8	15,031	29,282	3,880,347	
31,760	30,868	5,165	4,247	39,886	5,640	28,434	2,405	247,739	1,070	315,940	615,767	9,451,814	

Unirrigated.

(1) Includes 64,944 jagni.

Irrigated. Unirrigated.

- (2) Do. chillies 8 1,520
- (3) Do. 11,819 on account of maize.
- (4) Do. 1,435 grass (bir).
- (5) Do. 11,004 on account of ringni (jowar.)
- (6) Do. as follows:—
 - (1) Jagai 435
 - (2) Kardi 147

Total ... 582

- (7) The figures against Nos. 9, 29 and 30 of A-3 (agricultural series) are wrong.
- (8) Includes 4 on account of pan (Betel leaves.)
- (9) Do. 18,266 viz:—

Irrigated. Unirrigated. Irrigated. Unirrigated.

	<i>Khalsa.</i>		<i>Zamindari.</i>	
	<i>Irrigated.</i>	<i>Unirrigated.</i>	<i>Irrigated.</i>	<i>Unirrigated.</i>
(1) Bajra	4	369	3	128
(2) Makai (maize)	...	888	...	618
(3) Kultha	...	6,747	...	9,509
Total	4	8,004	3	10,255

(10) Includes 1,804 and 81 on account of oilseeds, respectively.

(11) Do. 1,660 mustard.

(12) Do. 4,055 chillies.
220 lasan.

Total ... 4,275
4,066 garden.

Grand Total ... 8,341*

(13) Includes 11,539 grass (bir).

Khalsa. Zamindari.

(14) Includes 41,714 and 13,839, viz:—

	<i>Khalsa.</i>	<i>Zamindari.</i>
(1)	39,403 kodo rahar	13,663 kodo rahar.
(2)	2,311 sawa	176 sawa.
Total	41,714	13,839

Khalsa. Zamindari.

(15) Includes 10,205 and 290, viz:—

	<i>Khalsa.</i>	<i>Zamindari.</i>
(1)	2,486 mustard	283 mustard.
(2)	7,719 burree	7 burree.
Total	10,205	290

(16) Includes 11 on account of condiments.

(17) Do. 416 and 7, viz:—

	<i>Khalsa.</i>	<i>Zamindari.</i>
(1)	415 joudhri or makai	7
(2)	1 bajra	...
Total	416	7

(18) Includes 15,141 viz:—

(1)	Gulji 485
(2)	Kulthi 14,656
Total	15,141

(19) Includes 1,920 Burree.

STATEMENT D.—Showing the Area under each of the Principal Crops in each Dist

(2.)—CROPS GROWN IN THE 1.

District.	Wheat, pissi.	Wheat, other kinds.	Wheat, gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Masur.	Tiuri- lakh.	Linseed.	Linse- gram.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	402,793	103,722	34,109	71,356	2,448	10,071	3,249	34,792	8,...
Damoh ...	133,583	87,669	46,802	23,652	356	7,764	1,554	33,120	9,...
Jubbulpore ...	153,145	89,458	240,180	87,532	1,532	35,106	2,125	67,356	17,...
Mandla ...	19	133,909	794	53,381	17	4,975	1	8,052	2,...
Seoni ...	194,253	(f) 32,717	45,872	40,723	3,256	28,078	34,329	39,819	6,...
Total Jubbulpore Division...	883,798	417,675	367,757	276,644	7,609	85,994	41,358	163,139	45,...
Narsinghpur ...	23,601	3,071	219,303	90,770	2,609	32,713	11,430	7,747	12,...
Hoshangabad ...	492,043	79,996	98,087	54,742	4,046	6,072	22,535	22,846	11,...
Nimar ...	3,857	37,943	569	10,914	2,079	6,290	87	7,336	...
Betul ...	115,432	17,298	43,468	35,676	3,174	30,282	20,115	5,198	...
Chhindwara ...	69,954	50,188	(p) 60,462	62,488	1,945	14,872	6,090	8,371	8,...
Total Nerbudda Division ...	704,887	188,496	421,859	254,590	13,853	90,259	60,257	51,498	32,...
Wardha ...	16,215	176,730	2,299	14,331	5,521	973	14,139	146,858	0
Nagpur ...	85,580	209,369	3,734	37,886	(e) 9,974	4,500	55,840	194,618	...
Chanda ...	16,073	69,638	900	12,405	8,210	278	37,589	(t) 107,177	...
Bhandara (x) { Khalsa ...	74,674	36,676	1,003	25,867	2,522	1,311	94,520	67,778	...
{ Zamindari... ..	13,807	4,200	117	8,469	758	1,357	52,122	29,893	...
Balaghat ... { Khalsa ...	15,206	8,111	390	9,263	1,098	2,118	45,875	37,058	1
{ Zamindari... ..	5,202	1,363	175	4,908	1,835	439	11,074	10,523	...
Total Nagpur Division ...	226,757	506,087	8,618	113,189	29,918	11,026	311,159	592,905	1,1
Raipur ...	118,795	89,337	420	24,173	75,233	27,235	126,691	552,620	1,2
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa ...	107,605	2,385	226	12,227	67,043	(C) 33,273	92,012	325,198	3
{ Zamindari... ..	29,222	...	34	659	18,696	6,421	2,020	14,315	...
Sambalpur ...	...	1,467	1	1,541	2,320	446	...	4,052	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division	255,622	93,189	681	38,600	163,297	72,375	220,723	896,215	1,6
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,076,064	1,235,417	798,945	683,023	214,077	259,654	633,497	1,723,757	60,9

(a) Includes ... 126 4l.
3 kusmu
Total ... 129

(b) Includes, viz.—
(1) Chillies ... 407
(2) Garlic ... 159
(3) Brinjals (Bhata) ... 336
(4) Shukarkand (Sakla) 721
Total ... 1,623

(c) Includes 9,270 barley.
(d) Do. 115 4l (dye).
(e) Do. 102 barley.
(f) Do. 5,737 on account of Rajga.
(h) In the Agricultural Series this has been included against No. 30 of A-3 (Miscellaneous food crops)
(i) Includes 102 and 163 on account of spices and condiments.
(j) Do. 697 barley

		<i>Irrigated.</i>	<i>Unirrigated.</i>
(k) Includes	...	1,024	and 5,416 viz.—
		<i>Irrigated.</i>	<i>Unirrigated.</i>
(1) Spices and condiments.	{	Garlic ... 95	55
		Chillies ... 154	437
		Dhana ... 65	627
		Total ... 314	Total...1,319
(2) Mangoes	...	41	3,944
(3) Shukarkand (sweet potatoes)	...	609	153
		Total ... 710	Total...4,097
Grand Total	...	1,024	5,416

		<i>Irrigated.</i>	<i>Unirrigated.</i>
(l) Includes	...	1,548	and 1,136 on account of chillies
(m) Represents 4l (dye).	...		
(n) Exhibits—		<i>Irrigated.</i>	<i>Unirrigated.</i>
(1) Garlic	...	260	8
(2) Chillies	...	12	11
(3) Sweet potatoes	...	2	...
(4) Vegetables	...	295	25
		Total ... 569	44

the Central Provinces during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1894.

(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.
10	2,425	...	4	1,064	1,112	983	3,359	9	524	2,066	678,476
13	1,207	...	...	787	937	309	2,004	...	(a) 132	1,109	343,072
62	1,030	...	...	...	(b) 2,160	...	(c) 10,278	...	(d) 143	62	712,754
...	85	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 6,206	...	...	...	210,367
10	1,638	(h) 13	...	(i) 296	(j) 330	115	(j) 1,066	...	100	434	423,251
95	6,385	13	4	2,147	4,539	1,407	22,913	9	904	3,671	2,378,920
...	1,695	...	...	962	1,036	158	469	...	63	1,120	496,983
8	2,386	...	...	(k) 1,213	(k) 5,670	318	1,447	11	203	1,550	801,396
7	268	...	...	(l) 2,359	(l) 2,000	87	634	(m) 3	(m) 135	2,456	72,183
8	711	...	...	(n) 569	(n) 44	112	391	...	(o) 68	684	272,118
8	971	...	...	(q) 1,250	(q) 22	150	71	1	(r) 400	1,409	231,642
26	6,031	...	...	6,353	8,772	825	3,012	15	869	7,219	1,837,322
82	1,560	...	4	470	176	759	398	3	223	1,314	380,064
31	1,563	...	...	2,704	6,696	263	1,198	21	82	3,024	611,295
...	789	...	...	(u) 1,906	(u) 6,171	(v) 241	(v) 112,931	...	(w) 3,761	2,147	375,922
37	152	...	...	(y) { 1,911	(y) { 3,637	(z) 145	(z) 56,819	51	1,266	2,144	366,354
24	177	...	...	(y) { 658	(y) { 472	(z) 186	(z) 7,926	...	422	863	118,736
426	356	...	...	384	1,400	453	(z) 2,221	97	167	1,360	123,411
508	48	...	...	144	331	103	604	5	116	760	36,732
1,108	4,645	...	4	8,177	18,933	2,155	182,097	177	6,037	11,617	2,012,574
229	2,560	188	2,878	1,752	(A) 5,872	2,163	3,737	32	(B) 1,780	4,364	1,032,594
41	647	...	...	(D) 336	(D) 2,164	86	(E) 1,336	1	(F) 419	464	649,918
...	100	...	...	...	79	2	50	...	...	2	71,606
160	153	...	...	823	161	496	1,076	...	118	1,479	11,365
430	3,460	188	2,878	2,911	8,276	2,747	6,199	33	2,317	6,309	1,765,473
1,659	20,521	201	2,886	19,538	40,520	7,134	214,221	234	10,127	28,816	7,994,289

(o) Includes 47 safflower (unirrigated).
 (p) Do. 11,691 on account of wheat, linseed, &c.
 (q) Includes 605, viz.—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
(1) Potatoes	199	...
(2) Chillies	319	4
(3) Turmeric	53	...
	601	4
Total	605	

(r) Includes 393 Safflower.
 (s) Do. 1,860 on account of popat.

	Total
Til	24,072
Castor	8,660
Total	32,732

(u) Includes ... 1,816 and 6,041 on account of chillies.
 (v) Do. ... 1,11,694, viz.—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
(1) Maize	...	5
(2) Ringni (Jawari)	...	85,079
(3) Popat, Kultha and Urad	...	26,610
Total	...	1,11,694

(w) Includes 3,731 cotton.
 (x) The figures against No. 9, 29 and 30 of A-3 (Agricultural series) are wrong.

	KHALSA.		ZAMINDARI.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
(y) Includes—				
(1) Bhatai	79	...	8	...
(2) Chillies	633	2,635	73	45
(3) Onions and garlic	236	...	37	2
	948	2,635	118	47

	KHALSA.		ZAMINDARI.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
(z) Includes, viz.—				
(1) Barley	7	79	131	23
(2) Urad, Popat	...	45,821	...	7,233
(3) Ringni	...	8,721	...	294
Total	7	54,621	131	7,550

(A) Includes 3,320 mangoes.
 (B) Do. 1,022 dyes.
 (C) Do. 21 Hirwa.
 (D) Do. ... 25 420 on account of condiments.
 (E) Do. 483 on account of barley.
 (F) Do. 15 do. Safflower.

Jubbulpore	Dry	Mund II, Tagar	118(5)								450									
			Domatta Tagar	120(2)								373								
Mandla	Dry	Kabar I	300(1)	350(1)							480	466								
			" I, M.	320(1)	360(1)							512	480							
		" II	331(5)	420(1)			400(1)					571	560					533		
			" II, M.	300(1)			460(1)					600						613		
		Mund I	390(2)									543								
			" I, ordinary	340(1)								1,088								
		" I, Tagar	372(3)									848								
			" I, Dhanai Tikra		500(1)									666						
" II, Tagar	250(3)									804										
	" II, Dhanai Tikra		740(2)									740								
Seoni	Dry	Morand I	560(1)								560									
			" II	513(3)		180(1)					653		286							
Narsinghpur	Dry	Kabar II, ordinary	240(1)								480									
			" II, Bandhwas			160(1)								213						
		Maud I	241(4)	350(1)							639	467								
Hoshangabad	Dry	Morand Thal, M.	1,010(1)	480(1)							1,010	640								
			" Dhongar	432(11)								627								
		" Jholawala	400(5)								619									
		" ordinary, M.	632(5)								780									
		" ordinary	560(37)		292(4)							728		417						
			Kabar II, ordinary	670(9)	272(3)	228(2)						758	497	350						
		" II, ordinary, M.	820(1)								937									
		Rankar Dhongar	450(2)	420(1)							726	517								
		" ordinary	461(11)	492(5)	260(1)						701	593	416							
		" ordinary, M.	450(1)								600									
Nimar	Dry	Thaur			290(1)								357							
			Thaur, M.		660(1)								812							
		Mal I, M.	610(3)					990(1)			792						1,133			
Betul	Dry	Kali II	645(1)								794									
			" II, M.		1,000(1)								615							
		Morand I, M.	720(3)					840(2)		3,120(1)		772							2,773	
			" II													516				
		Sihar		410(1)						4,110(1)		656							3,131	
Chhindwara	Dry	Morand I, ordinary	542(15)		230(2)						618		278							
			" I, ordinary, M.	540(1)								540								
		" I, Tagar	498(9)									559								
			" I, Tagar, M.	490(1)								490								
		" I, Saman						290(1)										580		
			" I, Saman, M.						787(3)									826		
		" I, Saman Khari, M.						1,405(1)									1,124			
		" II, ordinary	487(3)					230(1)			556						368			
" II, ordinary, M.	470(1)					760(1)			470						760					

STATEMENT B.—Showing the results of Experimental Harvestings made during the Agricultural Year ending 31st May 1894, in the case of wheat, gram, linseed, rice, juari, cotton and sugar-cane.—(Concl'd.)

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	
Chhindwara.— (Concl'd.)	Dry ...	Morand II, Tagar	420(1)	390(1)	420	446
		" II, Saman	447(8)	557
		" II, Saman, M.	644(4)	624
	Irrig.	" II, Saman Khari, M.	1,110(1)	888
		Sabara Santa Bari, M.	5,100(1)	5,100
		Khardi I, Utar	248(8)	258
	Dry ...	" I, Saman	510(2)	628
		" I, Saman, M.	740(1)	740
		" I, Saman Khari, M.	745(1)	745
		" II	395(1)	395
		" II, M.	250(1)	250
		" II, Khari, M.	230(1)	230
		" II, Ujar, M.	140(1)	140
		Ritari Ujar	260(1)	260
		" Saman, M.	400(1)	457
Wardha	Dry ...	Kali I, M. Abpashi	...	...	...	...	1,120(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" II, ordinary	570(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" II, ordinary, M.	653(1)	...	890(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry ...	Morand I	...	...	205(8)	...	...	516(2)	175(1)	...	...	...	816	...	...	...	...
		" I, M.	...	...	495(2)	...	...	566(2)	252(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" I, ordinary	427(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" I, ordinary, M.	...	...	805(1)	...	...	...	237(1)	...	...	610	...	...	...	...	...
		" I, Pathar	247(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" I, Pathar ordinary, Wahuri...	430(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" I, Bari Barani	...	...	...	...	...	800(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" II,	...	...	200(1)	...	...	353(2)	218(4)	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...
		" II, M.	...	...	...	...	...	382(1)	277(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry ...	" II, Pathar, M.	340(1)	458
		Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	235(1)	196(9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" M.	...	...	...	...	...	220(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi		...	...	...	...	...	210(1)	157(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry ...		Kanhar, M.	640(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand I.	580(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" I, M.	635(2)	...	...	...	...	506(3)	...	...	718	...	...	...	...	875	...	
Irrig.	" I, M.	...	...	...	...	...	540(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	...	
	Dry ...	Morand I, Khari, M	...	...	...	...	...	750(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...
		" I, Pathar	480(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	...	...	...	...	...	...
" I, ordinary, M.		712(8)	...	...	...	...	650(2)	...	...	860	...	...	...	...	811	...	
" II		...	...	...	...	...	510(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	...	
" II, M.		...	...	130(1)	...	...	791(8)	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	820	...	
" II, ordinary		610(1)	...	...	...	...	560(1)	...	...	813	...	...	...	...	560	...	
Dry ...	" II, ordinary, M.	531(7)	...	...	...	...	650(1)	...	...	731	...	...	...	...	743	...	
	" II, Ban, M.	540(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	...

Chanda	Dry ...	{ Kali Kanhar Bersi, Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	600(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...
			82(1)	830(1)	400(1)	219	1,173	640
	Irrig.	Bersi, Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	490(2)	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry ...	{ Morand " M.	480(1)	640
			797(2)	1,838
	Irrig.	Morand	525(2)	700
Dry ...	{ Wardi Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	60(1)	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	{ Wardi, Salang, M. Ritari " M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,514(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,514	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	908(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,211	...	...
Bhandara	Dry ...	{ Kanhar Morand	...	275(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	260(2)	...	240(1)	576	...	820
	Irrig.	Morand, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,360(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,813
	Dry ...	{ Morand, Warthernya, Saman, Sehar, M.
			850(1)	1,700
	Irrig.	{ Sehar, M. Kardi, M.
...			252(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry ...	{ Ritari Bardi, Warthernya, Saman, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	800(1)	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	...	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	{ Marhani, M. Bardi, Warthernya, Saman, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380(1)	...	...	...	...	...	1,840	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	Dry ...	{ Kanhar Saman " Saman, M. Morand, M. " Saman, M. Sehar, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	783(2)	...	...	...	...	...	783	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	390(1)	...	...	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885(1)	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	...	...	...
	Irrig.	{ Sehar, M. " Saman, M.
			...	...	...	...	...	...	1,665(2)	...	...	...	...	...	1,845	...	...	...	...
Dry ...	{ Sehar, Saman Warthernya, M. " Jhilan, M. Bardi, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,320(1)	...	...	...	...	...	2,320	...	...	720	...	...
Raipur	Dry ...	{ Kanhar Dorsa	...	345(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	420(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	...	...	...	...
	Dry ...	{ Kanhar " M. Dorsa " M. Matasi, M.
			...	830(2)	520(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	520	...	...	...
			...	400(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,036	...	...	...	...
			
Irrig.	{ Bahal, M. Berna, M. Mal, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,320(1)	1,560(1)	...	...	...	...	...	2,651	2,269	...	...
Sambalpur	Irrig.	{ Barcha, M. " M. (Panikhari) At Barcha, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			

2,840
3,200
3,840

STATEMENT E.—Showing the results of Experimental Harvestings made during the Agricultural Year ending 31st May 1894, in the case of wheat, gram, linseed, rice, juari, cotton and sugar-cane.—(Concl'd.)

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	
Chhindwara.— (Concl'd.)	Dry ...	Morand II, Tagar	420(1)	390(1)	420	446	
		" II, Saman	447(3)	557	...	
		" II, Saman, M.	644(4)	624	...	
	Irrig.	" II, Saman Khari, M.	1,110(1)	888	...	
		Sabara Santa Bari, M.	5,100(1)	5,100
		Khardi I, Utar	248(3)	258	...	
	Dry ...	" I, Saman	510(2)	628	...	
		" I, Saman, M.	740(1)	740	...	
		" I, Saman Khari, M.	745(1)	745	...	
		" II	395(1)	395	...	
		" II, M.	250(1)	250	...	
		" II, Khari, M.	230(1)	230	...	
		" II, Ujar, M.	140(1)	140	...	
		Ritari Ujar	260(1)	260	...	
		" Saman, M.	400(1)	457	...	
Wardha	Dry ...	Kali I, M. Abpashi	...	...	...	...	1,120(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" II, ordinary	570(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" II, ordinary, M.	653(1)	...	390(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	...	...	...	...
	Dry ...	Morand I	...	...	205(3)	...	...	516(2)	175(1)	...	...	...	316	...	...	...
		" I, M.	...	...	495(2)	...	...	586(2)	252(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" I, ordinary	427(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" I, ordinary, M.	...	...	805(1)	...	...	...	237(1)	...	...	...	610	...	...	...
		" I, Pathar	247(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" I, Pathar ordinary, Waburi...	430(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" I, Bari Barani	...	...	...	...	...	800(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" II,	...	...	200(1)	...	...	853(2)	218(4)	...	...	...	320	...	...	...
		" II, M.	...	...	...	...	...	882(1)	277(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" II, Pathar, M.	...	...	...	...	...	840(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453
		Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	235(1)	196(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" M.	...	...	...	...	...	220(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	210(1)	157(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	Dry ...	Kanhar, M.	640(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand I.	580(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	...	...	...	...
	Irrig.	" I, M.	635(2)	...	...	...	...	506(3)	...	...	718	...	...	...	875	...
		" I, M.	...	...	...	...	...	540(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	...
		Morand I, Khari, M	...	...	...	...	...	750(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...
Dry ...	" I, Pathar	480(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	...	...	...	...
	" I, ordinary, M.	712(8)	...	...	...	...	650(2)	...	...	860	...	...	...	811		
	" II	...	...	...	...	...	510(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	672		
	" II, M.	...	...	130(1)	...	...	791(8)	...	...	...	260	...	...	820		
	" II, ordinary	610(1)	...	...	...	...	560(1)	...	...	813	...	...	...	560		
	" II, ordinary, M.	531(7)	...	...	...	...	650(1)	...	...	731	...	...	...	743		
Khardi	540(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	460(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	606			
							265(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	...	

Chanda	Dry ...	{ Kali	600(1)	960
		{ Kanhar	400(1)	640
	Irrig.	{ Bersai, Kanhar	82(1)	880(1)	219	1,173
		{ Bersai, Kanhar	490(2)	1,202
	Dry ...	{ Morand	797(2)	...	480(1)	640
		{ " M.
Irrig.	{ Morand	...	...	...	...	...	525(2)	...	...	...	...	...	1,836	...	...	...	...
	{ Wardi	...	...	...	60(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	700	...	...	...
Irrig.	{ Wardi, Salang, M.	...	...	...	...	1,514(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,514	...	...	...	...
	{ Ritari " M.	...	...	...	...	908(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,211	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	Dry ...	{ Kanhar	...	275(1)	...	...	...	...	...	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Morand	...	260(2)	...	240(1)	...	...	...	576	...	...	320	...	...	...	...
	Irrig.	{ Morand, M.	1,360(1)	1,613
		{ Morand, Warthernya, Saman,	850(1)	1,700
	Dry ...	{ Sehar, M.	1,560(1)	1,940(1)	1,840	2,217
		{ Sehar, M.
Dry ...	{ Kardi, M.	...	252(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Ritari	...	...	...	...	800(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	{ Bardi, Warthernya, Saman, M.	...	...	...	...	1,380(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,840	...	...	...	...
	{ Marhani, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,736
Balaghat	Dry ...	{ Kanhar Saman	...	...	...	...	428(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	...	...
		{ " Saman, M.	...	...	...	...	783(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	783	...	...	...
		{ Morand, M.	...	...	...	...	390(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	...	...	...
		{ " Saman, M.	...	...	...	...	...	885(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	...	...
	Irrig.	{ Sehar, M.	1,665(2)	1,845
		{ " Saman, M.	...	...	...	...	2,055(1)	1,075(1)	...	...	...	...	...	2,349	1,483	...	...
Dry ...	{ Sehar, Saman Warthernya, M.	...	...	...	...	...	360(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	...
	{ " Jhilan, M.	...	...	...	...	2,320(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,320	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	{ Bardi, M.	...	...	...	...	...	290(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	...	...	...
	{ Bardi, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	Dry ...	{ Kanhar	...	345(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Dorsa	...	420(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	Dry ...	{ Kanhar	...	380(2)	520(1)	...	...	...	...	...	502	520	...	...	...	...	...
		{ " M.	...	...	...	...	1,353(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,353	...	...
		{ Dorsa	...	460(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,036	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ " M.	...	...	...	...	...	800(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	...	...
Irrig.	{ Mataai, M.	...	...	...	...	...	597(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	...	...	...
	{ Bahal, M.	...	...	...	...	2,320(1)	1,560(1)	...	...	...	...	...	2,651	2,269	...	...
Dry ...	{ Berna, M.	...	...	...	...	...	1,420(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,893	...	...	...
	{ Mal, M.	...	...	...	...	...	1,155(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,416	...	...	...
Sambalpur	Irrig.	{ Barcha, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,640(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,640
		{ " M. (Panikhari)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400(1)	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Irrig.	{ At Barcha, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,840
	{ At Barcha, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT F.—Showing the Retail Prices in seers per rupee ruling for the more important

Districts.	Year.	WHEAT.				RICE, COMMON.				JUAR.			
		August 15th, 1893.	November 15th, 1893.	February 15th, 1894.	May 15th, 1894.	August 15th, 1893.	November 15th, 1893.	February 15th, 1894.	May 15th, 1894.	August 15th, 1893.	November 15th, 1893.	February 15th, 1894.	May 15th, 1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Saugor ...	1893-94 1892-93	14.16 11.77	15.45 12.70	14.54 12.70	12.36 13.73	9.07 9.70	9.79 9.70	11.06 9.70	9.79 9.07	...	...	25.95 16.56	18.45 16.56
Damoh ...	1893-94 1892-93	18.70 17.15	18.70 17.15	16.10 17.15	12.75 16.10	12.0 11.44	12.0 12.63	12.0 12.63	10.0 12.0	...	...	20.0 20.0	...
Jubbulpore ...	1893-94 1892-93	16.0 13.0	17.0 13.0	16.50 13.75	17.0 13.25	13.50 11.0	14.50 12.50	14.50 13.50	14.25 13.25	19.0 17.0	22.0 18.0	24.0 21.0	17.50 19.25
Mandla ...	1893-94 1892-93	18.0 16.0	19.0 16.0	18.0 16.0	20.0 16.0	12.0 12.0	14.0 12.0	15.0 16.0	12.50 12.0	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	1893-94 1892-93	19.47 13.57	19.47 13.57	24.88 13.57	20.36 16.59	11.48 11.48	11.48 11.48	13.57 11.48	13.57 11.48	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur.	1893-94 1892-93	16.0 12.80	18.0 10.66	18.0 12.80	14.0 14.0	9.13 9.13	9.13 9.13	9.13 9.13	9.13 9.13	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad.	1893-94 1892-93	18.42 12.61	18.42 14.23	17.66 14.23	16.97 15.22	10.25 10.40	10.25 10.40	11.86 10.40	11.28 10.92	...	...	23.80 16.80	...
Nimar ...	1893-94 1892-93	15.06 12.80	17.07 13.47	16.0 12.80	17.07 14.22	11.93 10.55	12.47 11.83	12.47 11.83	13.06 11.93	20.66 19.08	22.54 22.54	24.80 20.66	24.80 20.66
Betul ...	1893-94 1892-93	20.57 12.0	20.57 13.93	20.57 13.93	19.63 17.28	9.0 9.0	10.80 9.6	10.80 9.60	9.82 9.0	24.0 14.90	24.0 17.28	27.43 17.28	27.0 22.73
Chhindwara...	1893-94 1892-93	15.20 10.13	16.89 10.34	15.20 11.69	16.89 13.82	10.0 8.89	11.43 10.0	11.43 11.43	10.0 10.0	18.0 12.0	18.0 13.09	28.89 16.0	28.89 14.40
Wardha ...	1893-94 1892-93	16.0 13.33	16.0 13.33	16.0 13.33	16.0 13.33	10.0 11.42	10.0 11.42	10.0 10.0	10.0 10.0	17.14 17.14	17.14 17.17	20.0 17.14	20.0 17.14
Nagpur ...	1893-94 1892-93	16.25 11.87	17.50 11.87	18.75 11.87	16.25 17.50	11.87 10.62	11.87 11.25	12.50 12.50	11.87 11.87	19.69 16.87	18.75 16.87	22.19 19.37	20.62 18.70
Chanda ...	1893-94 1892-93	13.72 12.57	13.72 10.90	17.60 12.57	14.66 14.32	12.80 11.73	12.80 11.73	14.66 14.80	12.57 12.80	16.24 14.84	14.83 16.30	17.76 16.32	16.24 17.4
Bhandara ...	1893-94 1892-93	15.0 12.50	18.75 12.50	18.75 11.25	17.50 18.75	12.50 11.25	12.50 12.50	13.25 15.0	12.50 12.50	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	1893-94 1892-93	15.75 11.81	16.0 11.81	17.50 11.81	16.0 13.12	15.30 16.57	16.0 15.10	17.50 15.10	16.0 15.10	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	1893-94 1892-93	19.68 12.42	21.85 12.90	26.55 13.12	19.68 18.56	16.25 13.68	16.93 13.65	17.50 13.68	14.18 13.68	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	1893-94 1892-93	21.30 13.31	22.40 13.31	24.62 13.31	22.42 18.93	18.0 18.0	18.0 16.94	18.0 16.94	18.0 20.09	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1893-94 1892-93	14.44 11.98	16.0 11.88	21.0 11.81	17.50 14.0	13.13 16.63	16.33 14.88	16.69 ...	17.50 14.87	...	...	...	...

kinds of Agricultural produce during the Agricultural Year ending 31st May 1894.

GRAM.				KUTKI AND KODO.				LINSSEED.				COTTON, CLEANED.			
August 15th, 1893.	November 15th, 1893.	February 15th, 1894.	May 15th, 1894.	August 15th, 1893.	November 15th, 1893.	February 15th, 1894.	May 15th, 1894.	August 15th, 1893.	November 15th, 1893.	February 15th, 1894.	May 15th, 1894.	August 15th, 1893.	November 15th, 1893.	February 15th, 1894.	May 15th, 1894.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
19.01 15.45	24.73 16.43	22.43 16.47	19.0 16.47	...	...	...	...	8.87 8.87	8.87 8.87	9.28 7.56	9.71 8.87	2.29 2.40	2.29 2.04	2.71 2.40	2.71 2.0
26.0 18.50	26.0 16.62	20.0 18.50	18.0 18.69	...	...	23.29 86.0	...	10.12 9.62	8.60 8.0	8.12 8.80	8.62 9.12	...	...	2.25 ...	2.25 ...
20.0 17.50	21.0 17.0	21.0 17.25	23.50 19.0	...	...	...	...	8.75 8.75	9.0 8.75	8.50 8.75	8.75 8.75	1.75 2.50	1.75 2.50	2.25 1.75	2.75 1.75
21.0 24.0	24.0 24.0	24.0 24.0	32.0 19.0	15.0 17.0	19.0 16.0	20.0 18.0	17.0 16.0	10.0 12.0	10.0 12.0	10.0 9.50	10.0 10.0	1.75 2.0	2.0 2.0	...	2.0 1.75
17.92 18.67	19.47 12.44	24.83 13.67	24.83 16.59	...	...	...	...	13.57 ...	13.57 ...	13.57 ...	9.77 13.67	1.50 2.49	1.50 2.49	2.46 1.50	2.46 1.50
21.0 12.80	21.0 16.0	28.0 16.0	...	...	...	...	...	8.0 8.0	8.0 8.0	8.0 8.0	8.0 8.0	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0
28.80 16.61	27.0 16.53	30.31 18.75	24.0 22.15	...	...	...	...	9.11 ...	...	...	9.60 8.68	1.60 3.33	2.0 2.65	2.50 1.90	3.80 2.0
18.58 17.26	19.03 14.21	20.66 16.10	18.58 18.63	...	...	...	...	8.0 10.18	8.0 10.18	...	8.61 8.29	1.88 2.23	1.88 2.20	2.28 1.73	2.28 1.88
24.0 12.70	24.0 12.70	24.0 13.50	24.0 18.0	14.40 11.37	17.28 13.93	17.28 44.40	15.43 14.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.0 10.13	19.0 11.69	25.33 11.69	25.33 16.89	16.0 11.43	16.0 14.55	22.86 12.31	14.22 16.0	9.84 9.14	10.67 9.14	9.14 8.0	9.14 10.66	1.60 2.66	2.0 2.0	2.0 1.60	2.0 2.0
14.54 14.55	16.0 13.33	16.0 11.42	17.77 16.0	...	...	...	...	9.88 10.0	8.88 8.88	10.0 8.0	10.0 8.0	...	2.28 2.52	2.28 1.64	2.28 2.0
16.25 16.25	16.25 12.50	20.0 13.75	20.0 16.25	...	...	...	...	9.28 7.31	8.72 7.31	8.72 7.87	8.16 8.72	2.25 2.82	2.25 2.50	2.50 1.75	2.50 2.25
9.20 13.0	10.40 11.70	18.47 11.80	16.66 9.20	...	...	...	...	9.20 8.06	8.17 7.30	9.20 8.17	8.17 8.60	2.0 2.20	2.0 2.10	2.0 1.70	2.10 1.70
15.0 16.0	15.0 15.0	20.0 13.25	17.50 17.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.80 19.20	13.0 13.0	17.50 10.80	16.0 14.40	...	21.0	20.0	...	...	12.50	12.50	8.0	...	...	...	...
17.50 17.0	16.80 15.93	18.60 12.75	19.12 18.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.75 16.75	16.75 12.66	20.0 12.66	18.69 16.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.0 12.0	17.0 12.0	18.0 13.0	17.25 13.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0

STATEMENT G.—Showing the Area held by the several classes of Landlords and Tenants, and May
(1).—DETAILS

Districts.	Total area included in holding.	LAND HELD BY MALGUZARS.		
		Area held as Sir.	Area cultivated other than Sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Sangor	1,222,739	128,227	75,594	17.49
Damoh	732,902	90,910	39,926	17.85
Jubbulpore	1,446,513	152,828	74,606	16.00
Mandla	680,133	28,505	23,341	8.75
Seoni	909,703	140,319	68,389	22.94
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	4,991,990	550,789	286,850	16.78
Narsinghpur	727,784	86,567	40,099	17.00
Hoshangabad	1,327,938	208,029	88,298	22.31
Nimar	646,479	40,299	12,611	9.57
Betul	1,053,088	76,239	33,937	10.48
Chhindwara	884,945	121,621	56,687	20.15
Total Nerbudda Division ...	4,640,234	641,755	231,627	16.67
Wardha	1,141,081	136,916	68,965	18.00
Nagpur	1,574,346	182,521	50,377	14.79
Chanda	893,848	78,447	27,348	11.60
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	729,345	122,288	25,026	20.00
{ Zamindari	822,911	46,765	9,859	17.00
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	407,445	56,479	12,109	16.83
{ Zamindari	147,668	22,425	3,405	17.49
Total Nagpur Division ...	5,216,642	645,841	197,089	16.16
Balpur	2,802,118	406,267	161,563	20.00
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	1,431,031	161,865	93,270	17.80
{ Zamindari	153,539	40,179	5,051	23.3
Sambalpur	797,799	146,694	38,212	23.00
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	6,184,487	754,405	298,096	20.30
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,033,353	2,492,790	1,018,662	17.50

*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

also the Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agriculture Year ending 31st 1894.

OF PROPRIETORS.

LAND HELD BY MALIK-MAKBUZAS.			LAND HELD BY REVENUE-FREE GRANTEES.			Total area held by proprietors, i.e. total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.	REMARKS.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
No.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
3,164	89,340	22,452 3 0	797	9,233	...	262,394	(c) Rs. a. P. 4,117 5 11
2,507	29,498	14,803 12 8	571	4,190	...	164,524	4,430
6,723	51,931	53,158 2 3	8,756	9,978	8,154 8 0	289,343	60,078
255	3,078	853 0 0	24	51	...	59,975	
366	7,954	8,123 1 7	9	205	72 0 0	216,861	
13,020	131,801	94,388 3 1	5,157	23,657	8,233 8 0	993,097	(a) 240 4,274
851	17,490	7,961 15 7	99	1,408	894 14 0	145,564	
695	22,760	8,362 9 9	209	3,551	78 14 9	322,633	...
11,428	177,206	1,13,234 0 0	1,218	21,317	16,279 0 0	260,433	...
357	9,374	4,312 14 2	24	208	71 4 0	119,758	
522	7,471	2,632 15 1	23	283	11 0 0	186,062	
13,853	234,301	1,86,554 6 7	1,573	26,767	17,335 0 9	1,034,450	(a, b, c) — Deduct escheated to Government Net Malik-makbuzas
3,777	52,174	48,674 0 0	541	7,834	...	265,889	
9,030	102,388	1,15,320 9 7	990	15,431	...	350,717	
3,679	69,453	32,134 0 0	716	18,715	16,712 0 0	193,963	
(a) { 4,164 } (b) { 55,076 } { 43,087 15 6 } 92 814 25 0 0 203,204							
850 } { 9,430 } { 5,547 0 2 } 66,054							
606	10,808	4,395 10 7	...	...	...	79,396	
140	1,296	224 6 6	...	...	...	27,128	
21,746	300,625	2,49,433 10 4	2,339	42,794	16,737 0 0	1,186,349	
2,791	10,402	3,534 3 7	88	859	208 0 0	579,091	
2,475	81,607	15,075 2 0	21	256	26 8 0	236,498	
...	...	...	...	...	...	45,230	
...	...	...	...	...	...	184,806	
5,266	42,009	18,609 5 7	59	1,115	234 3 0	1,095,625	
53,885	708,736	49,89,35 9 7	9,123	94,333	42,539 11 9	4,309,521	

difference of 46,351 which is the same as the area of waste land villages, included in column 2 of G (1) like last year.

STATEMENT G.—Showing the Area held by the several classes of Landlords and Tenants and May
(2).—DETAILS

Districts.	LAND HELD BY ABSOLUTE OCCUPANCY TENANTS.				LAND HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.				LAND HELD IN ORDINARY TENANT RIGHT BY TENANTS OF OTHER CLASSES.				
	No. of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	No. of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
	No.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Saugor ...	17,588	179,965	1,92,071 15 9	1 1 1	35,189	290,961	2,96,077 1 6	0 16 9	131,657	1,14,362 14 6	0 13 10		
Damoh ...	14,485	132,801	1,31,547 9 4	0 15 10	19,705	161,553	1,52,964 9 9	0 15 2	75,071	76,417 10 11	1 0 2		
Jubbulpore ...	21,457	230,773	3,07,655 11 9	1 5 4	42,553	337,681	4,26,183 14 3	1 4 2	167,529	1,60,653 8 10	0 15 4		
Madda ...	654	12,814	8,701 0 0	10 1 7	16,032	211,669	69,171 0 0	3 5 11	23,811	...	...
Secni ...	2,632	47,739	32,593 7 0	0 10 11	13,543	236,704	1,46,249 6 4	0 9 11	91,477	47,160 3 4	0 8 3		
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	57,023	604,092	6,72,569 11 10	1 1 9	1,27,322	1,238,768	11,00,642 15 10	0 14 2	496,375	3,98,543 5 7	0 12 10		
Narsinghpur ...	10,604	153,237	2,13,566 13 3	1 5 7	22,544	214,814	2,87,535 9 6	1 5 5	44,204	63,159 11 7	1 14 1		
Hoebangabad ...	13,542	307,914	3,14,883 14 0	1 0 4	26,546	376,554	3,69,576 7 3	0 15 9	62,549	69,704 7 4	1 6 11		
Nimar ...	325	4,805	2,509 0 0	0 8 4	24,427	357,476	1,55,753 0 0	0 8 4	2,034	1,771 0 0	0 13 11		
Betul ...	7,339	190,785	63,700 3 3	0 8 3	22,546	396,364	1,30,805 5 5	0 5 3	71,795	21,954 4 8	0 4 10		
Chhindwara ...	7,720	106,749	69,995 13 9	0 14 5	25,654	293,770	1,44,533 5 2	0 7 10	104,159	34,954 10 9	0 5 4		
Total Nerbudda Division ...	39,528	761,534	7,23,660 12 3	0 15 3	122,017	1,639,007	11,19,501 11 4	0 10 11	264,741	2,31,635 2 1	0 13 0		
Wardha ...	9,617	173,934	1,72,953 12 3	0 15 10	21,428	425,678	3,84,320 3 2	0 14 5	60,255	42,520 0 1	0 11 6		
Nagpur ...	18,684	299,383	2,91,044 10 7	1 1 3	33,965	557,285	4,79,790 15 4	0 13 9	89,786	57,253 4 10	0 10 2		
Chanda ...	7,633	129,791	72,858 0 0	0 9 0	47,825	556,167	3,34,327 0 0	0 9 7	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	{	Khalsa	7,278	91,432	79,476 11 2	0 13 11	19,369	216,204	1,68,004 3 7	0 13 11	46,213	37,201 6 11	0 12 11
		Zamindari	1,773	29,504	20,406 6 5	0 12 4	7,259	82,262	67,061 7 3	0 13 2	22,063	17,098 1 7	0 12 8
Balaghat ...	{	Khalsa	2,995	34,444	30,725 9 3	0 14 3	9,287	94,519	78,714 10 9	0 13 4	20,036	17,218 8 2	0 12 9
		Zamindari	673	9,121	7,243 7 9	0 12 8	2,929	88,300	30,149 0 3	0 12 7	6,131	7,303 4 0	0 16 6
Total Nagpur Division ...	48,659	733,009	6,74,835 9 3	0 14 6	142,041	1,970,661	15,63,596 9 3	0 12 6	236,474	1,79,074 4 7	0 12 1		
Balpur ...	21,166	318,639	1,90,138 2 11	0 9 6	61,570	647,794	5,46,639 4 5	0 10 4	170,249	1,08,697 12 1	0 9 11		
Bilaspur ...	{	Khalsa	13,440	123,314	78,597 4 0	0 9 9	46,141	409,976	2,46,153 6 4	0 9 7	134,434	80,119 6 3	0 9 6
		Zamindari	3,027	62,136	47,797 9 9	0 12 8	876	211 1 0	0 5 10
Bambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	43,049	675,194	1,63,949 4 2	0 4 7	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	84,606	446,853	2,66,735 6 11	0 9 6	163,787	1,896,011	10,04,730 7 9	0 6 6	306,257	1,86,227 9 9	0 9 9		
GRAND TOTALS ...	180,012	2,546,066	23,30,801 8 3	0 14 8	546,170	6,743,487	67,87,791 11 2	0 11 4	1,323,947	9,86,279 15 6	0 12 0		

also the Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending 31st 1894.—(Concl'd.)

OF TENANTS.

LAND HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.				Total tenant area (i. e., total of columns 15, 19, 21 and 25).	Total rental (i. e., columns 15, 19, 23 and 26).	Incid-ence per acre.	RENTS ACTUALLY COLLECTED.		LAND HELD REENT-FREE.		LAND HELD BY SUB-TENANTS OF HIS LAND.		
Number of Holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incid-ence 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.	Num-ber.	Area.	Rent demand.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
44,379	326,076	3,81,634 4 3	1 2 9	923,688	9,74,346 4 0	1 0 9	61,687 6 8	2,002 6 10	13,236	18,331	6,673	88,812	64,979 13 2
57,252	189,383	2,21,634 3 4	1 2 10	558,408	5,64,794 0 4	1 0 2	3,29,382 4 1	4,047 14 3	3,768	6,202	3,923	17,696	27,547 3 9
63,559	394,974	4,76,029 3 10	1 3 3	1,131,167	13,70,721 6 8	1 3 2	6,72,407 3 4	12,164 0 8	14,634	11,379	4,058	17,629	7,195 11 3
30,740	309,983	1,20,187 0 0	6 3 2	664,277	2,18,029 0 0	0 6 2	.....	.....	6,749	2,791	...	2,627	2,138 0 0
24,403	308,974	2,11,690 0 11	0 10 11	684,894	4,37,610 1 7	1 9 6	2,75,611 11 5	12,615 6 5	6,581	1,967	2,416	19,504	15,770 13 1
1,92,239	1,528,389	14,11,444 11 4	0 14 9	3,987,624	35,83,500 12 7	0 14 9	12,68,988 9 6	80,829 9 9	44,958	39,980	17,870	96,368	87,631 9 4
16,408	140,934	2,80,233 9 1	3 0 11	569,236	8,74,494 11 5	1 9 0	.....	.....	10,289	13,692	1,983	18,222	69,703 3 2
72,008	238,446	3,58,362 3 0	1 6 0	985,493	11,32,731 15 7	1 2 6	6,11,602 9 5	29,340 6 0	12,567	7,245	13,889	101,488	1,35,674 1 2
406	5,698	6,548 0 0	1 2 8	369,915	1,96,680 0 0	0 8 6	1,62,494 0 0	15,209 0 0	1,437	14,694	1,040	9,830	18,371 0 0
24,602	275,820	1,06,563 15 4	0 6 2	924,764	3,63,023 12 5	0 6 1	2,32,342 6 2	4,503 15 1	2,938	5,728	694	17,731	20,741 1 7
22,416	184,697	64,932 10 0	0 7 4	692,336	3,63,406 7 8	0 9 6	1,26,077 1 8	2,680 9 7	5,744	603	1,463	12,874	6,989 15 2
139,739	8,46,466	8,46,539 5 5	1 0 0	8,530,747	23,20,336 15 1	0 13 3	11,32,516 1 6	61,733 14 8	32,875	42,162	19,269	169,645	240,461 5 1
10,981	220,976	183,018 13 8	0 13 5	871,042	7,82,611 13 2	0 14 4	2,59,650 13 11	1,711 11 0	3,010	1,140	15,829	204,499	4,26,722 14 0
18,924	2,83,338	2,38,633 13 11	0 13 5	1,199,792	10,66,651 12 8	0 14 2	.....	.....	2,870	20,967	1,369	24,146	54,268 11 4
...	...	.....	...	684,958	4,07,813 0 0	0 9 6	3,68,920 0 0	2,007 0 0	5,412	9,613	4,300	35,740	40,347 0 0
19,896	1,67,414	159,467 4 6	0 15 8	621,323	4,64,799 10 2	0 14 3	49,519 4 4	2,830 0 4	3,732	1,086	2,225	20,047	41,145 14 8
15,044	1,23,733	91,262 9 2	0 11 9	254,652	1,96,746 7 2	0 12 4	28,486 7 3	2 0 0	2,086	219	848	6,147	13,462 10 8
18,826	1,77,600	1,00,906 1 0	0 9 1	826,589	2,27,558 8 2	0 11 2	1,78,399 3 6	2,761 6 3	860	694	1,910	9,238	19,350 11 10
6,034	64,086	40,768 10 10	0 10 2	119,643	85,462 6 10	0 11 6	66,760 2 3	133 12 0	793	116	1,129	5,902	13,618 0 7
61,703	10,37,136	8,13,947 4 1	0 10 6	3,977,699	32,31,343 10 2	0 13 0	6,48,613 15 5	6,995 13 7	18,759	33,635	27,640	3,06,719	6,08,915 15 1
77,488	6,37,254	5,36,047 1 7	0 10 2	2,173,746	13,77,922 5 0	0 10 2	11,20,765 12 0	39,175 1 11	21,066	28,216	7,524	30,312	36,239 11 6
72,212	4,35,627	2,78,861 9 6	0 10 2	1,108,361	6,81,730 9 0	0 9 10	3,06,032 6 11	10,667 0 8	12,382	23,800	6,378	17,961	16,847 3 2
8,907	40,431	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	3,765	794	3,284	8,397 6 0
...	...	.....	...	675,195	1,63,940 6 3	0 4 7	1,80,598 15 2	126 14 11	4,060	33,738	7,037	27,115	18,177 9 8
1,63,607	1,313,312	6,40,061 4 4	0 10 3	3,960,433	23,99,744 6 3	0 9 9	19,80,711 7 10	41 63,417 11 1	39,910	88,519	21,631	78,672	73,561 14 4
677,188	4,724,301	39,11,982 9 2	0 13 3	16,336,703	1,20,34,625 12 1	0 12 6	62,30,630 2 5	1,44,977 1 1	1,36,602	2,04,276	66,410	6,40,404	10,10,590 11 10

STATEMENT II.—Showing the extent to which Village Papers were tested and the result of each testing during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1894.

Districts.	Total number of Villages.	Total number of Khasras.	AMOUNT OF KHASRA TESTING AND RESULTS.											JAMABANDI TESTING BY KANUNGOS.		
			BY REVENUE INSPECTORS.				BY DISTRICT REVENUE INSPECTORS.			BY TARSILDARS.		BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.		Number of entries tested.	Number found incorrect.	Percentage of incorrect entries on number tested.
			Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of entries containing errors in rent, right or possession.	Percentage of col. 8 on col. 6	Number of Revenue Inspectors' circles visited.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saugor ...	1,573	516,750	1,238	75,841	1,556	2-00	12	201	2,730	...	...	...	...	6,628	1	...
Damoh ...	1,346	468,341	1,346	52,206	915	1-75	6	682	7,849	51	425	...	...	42,620	300	70
Jubbulpore ...	2,533	892,476	2,531	100,735	1,849	2-00	13	361	6,411	65	1,421	...	...	83,297	1,860	2-23
Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	1,589	423,702	1,495	66,837	3,011	4-50	7	375	6,025	40	600	10	100	43,817	1,088	2-43
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	7,041	2,301,269	6,610	295,179	7,331	2-49	38	1,619	23,015	156	2,456	10	100	176,362	3,248	1-84
Narsinghpur ...	1,093	2,48,670	Regular khasras were not prepared during the year. The staff was on announcement work. Only Tarmim Jamabandis were prepared (showing changes in attestation). These were prepared under the supervision of the District Revenue Inspector and were passed by the Announcing Officers.													
Hoshangabad ...	1,560	364,779	1,560	100,718	646	1-00	6	244	5,292	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar ...	745	136,348	720	28,804	845	3-00	8	44	618	41	633	40	264	17,324	1,462	8-00
Betul ...	1,336	286,879	750	25,015	1,544	6-18	8	159	4,917	21	210	49	403	26,183	1,478	6-00
Chhindwara ...	921	225,361	814	25,493	550	2-00	3	335	7,109	54	567	4	54	...	...	...
Total Nerbudda Division ...	5,655	1,262,037	3,644	180,030	3,535	2-00	25	782	17,936	160	1,410	93	721	43,507	2,940	7-00
Wardha ...	1,380	145,359	1,380	47,526	550	1-16	7	232	4,413	162	2,185	47	209	10,952	...	...
Nagpur ...	2,208	247,153	1,295	37,224	320	86	9	123	2,487	33	691	10	112	...	...	...
Chanda ...	1,033	37,390	832	29,569	557	2-20	...	(a) 232	(a) 3,915	6	65	(b) 25	(b) 263	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	1,185	302,852	1,032	48,692	495	1-01	10	407	6,031	35	216	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	(c) 636	193,760	633	39,652	1,512	3-81	3	396	21,647	36	674	45	435	...	...	...
Total Nagpur Division ...	6,492	9,26,514	5,282	202,663	3,434	1-70	29	1,390	33,493	272	3,831	127	1,019	10,952	...	...
Raipur ...	3,636	5,731,736	3,611	438,679	7,302	2-00	24	482	19,844	39	590	32	153	605,210	11,602	2-30
Bilaspur ...	2,263	2,283,681	2,263	240,151	4,368	1-80	29	816	37,992	164	5,421	42	1,178	94,042	3,481	3-70
Sambalpur ...	1,331	1,060,169	1,331	129,106	1,186	9-00	13	843	15,405	...	431	13	353	106,932	1,230	1-00
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	7,230	9,080,586	7,205	857,936	12,856	1-50	66	1,641	73,241	203	6,442	87	1,684	706,184	16,313	2-31
GRAND TOTAL ...	26,418	13,570,406	22,941	1,535,808	27,206	1-77	158	5,432	152,685	791	14,139	317	3,524	937,005	22,501	2-40

(a) These are not by District Revenue Inspectors, but by District Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent.

(b) By Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Settlement Officer.

(c) By Settlement Superintendent ... Assistant Settlement Officer ...

No of villages tested. 89 51

No. of entries tested. 2,344 951

No. of entries containing errors. 64 15

STATEMENT I.—Showing progress made in compelling Patwaris to reside within their Circles during the Agricultural Year ending 31st May 1904.

Total number of Patwaris.	Number non-resident (a) on September 30th, 1893.	Number non-resident (b) on September 30th, 1894.	PERCENTAGE OF PATWARIS NON-RESIDENT WITHOUT PERMISSION.		Remarks.	
			(a) on September 30th, 1893.	(b) on September 30th, 1894.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
			With permission.	Without permission.		
Sangor	420	50	5	12	12.00	
Damoh	190	18	23	9.47	9.47	
Jubbulpore	407	41	31	9.34	10.00	
Mandla ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Beoni	(a) 135	26	...	...	19.20	(c) Including 6 Patwaris of Forest villages.
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	1,152	135	53	63	11.72	
Narsinghpur	209	7	42	3.0	1.0	12.6 per cent.
Hoshangabad	446	5	3	5	2.00	
Nimar	242	5	26	29	4.0	
Betal	185	81	...	...	64.80	
Chhindwara	(b) 151	23	6	6	15.00	(d) Regular Patwaris... 146 Forest Patwaris ... 5
Total Nerbudda Division ...	1,293	121	77	149	9.36	151
Wardha	207	23	...	...	22.20	
Nagpur	259	18	18	18	11.10	
Chanda	164	4	4	4	6.00	
Bhandara	185	42	21	(c) 20	45.73	
Balaghat	95	19	9	8	20.73	(e) 11 newly appointed, 14 officiating. One Patwari who had permission to reside outside his circle is dead.
Total Nagpur Division ...	910	136	52	810	15.00	
Raipur	709	215	(d) 5	219	30.00	(d) Out of 5 one has taken up his residence in his circle.
Bilaspur	815	6	1	11	30.00	
Sambalpur	233	21	14	22	1.90	
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	1,257	242	20	19	19.25	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,612	634	207	732	17.00	14.00

STATEMENT J.—Showing the extent to which punctuality was observed in filing the Principal Village Returns during the Agricultural Year ending 31st May 1894.

Districts.	MILAN KRASHA.						JINWAR.						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 30th September.	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 30th September.	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 30th September.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Saugor ...	1,573	1,360	208	5	...	...	1,573	757	420	195	195	...	1,573	1,573	...	...	...
Damoh ...	1,846	1,846	...	...	...	...	1,846	1,846	...	...	...	...	1,846	1,322	24	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	2,533	2,533	...	...	...	...	2,533	2,310	228	...	...	...	2,533	2,316	217	...	...
Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sooni ...	1,589	1,589	...	...	...	...	1,589	1,574	9	6	...	...	1,589	1,589	...	...	...
Total ...	7,041	6,828	208	5	...	...	7,041	5,987	658	201	195	...	7,041	6,800	241	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	1,093	100	400	593	...	...	1,093	100	100	...	693	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	1,560	1,560	10	...	...	...	1,560	1,504	50	6	...	...	1,560	1,503	51	6	...
Nimar ...	745	716	29	...	...	...	745	678	64	3	...	...	745	679	66	...	...
Betul ...	1,336	1,336	...	...	...	...	1,336	976	208	68	...	...	1,336	1,336	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	921	921	...	...	...	...	921	90	582	249	...	...	921	288	546	67	...
Total ...	6,655	4,623	439	593	...	...	6,655	3,347	1,080	326	893	...	4,562	3,806	608	98	...
Wardha ...	1,373	797	567	...	...	...	1,373	405	968	...	...	...	1,373	322	1,051	...	...
Nagpur ...	2,208	1,712	...	...	...	496	2,208	1,712	...	...	...	496	2,208	...	688	1,024	496
Chanda †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	1,185	498	234	418	85	...	1,185	90	82	351	662	...	1,185	462	326	40	851
Balaghat ...	686	606	80	...	...	...	686	75	277	334	...	...	686	618	68	...	...
Total ...	5,452	3,613	690	418	85	496	5,452	2,282	1,327	685	662	496	5,452	1,402	2,133	1,070	847
Rajpur ...	3,636	3,320	192	...	26	98	3,636	3,904	470	48	26	98	3,636	3,240	176	122	98
Bilaspur ...	2,263	2,263	...	...	...	...	2,263	2,221	42	...	...	...	2,263	2,228	35	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1,211	1,211	...	...	...	...	1,211	1,170	41	...	...	...	1,211	1,147	61	8	...
Total ...	7,110	6,794	192	...	26	98	7,110	6,385	553	48	26	98	7,110	6,615	272	125	98
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,258	21,858	1,729	1,016	61	594	25,258	18,001	3,627	1,280	1,776	594	24,165	18,623	3,309	1,388	945

* Jamabandi were not prepared during the year. Tarmim jamabandi showing the changes since the attestation up to the time of announcement were prepared and appended to the Settlement misc.
 † Annual papers were only prepared for 99 Patwaris circles in which Settlement survey work was completed. The papers of these circles are filed in the Settlement office.

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 March 1894.

Division.	District.	LOANS OUTSTANDING (PRINCIPAL) IN WHOLE OR PART AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		PAID OUT DURING YEAR UNDER REPORT ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS SANCTIONED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.		PAID OUT DURING YEAR UNDER REPORT ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.		Recoveries made on account of principal during the year under report [column 17 of Statement 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	
JUBHAR-PORE.	Saugor	118	(a) 11,295 0 0	1	400 0 0	23	3,014 8 0	3,324 0 0	11,385 8 0	697 7 1	6.17	(a) Please see note (b) against this District in Statement L (1).	
	Damoh	6	303 0 0	...	...	3	625 0 0	177 0 0	751 0 0	16 2 1	5.32
	Jubbulpore	50	5,378 11 0	...	...	61	7,617 2 0	1,238 11 0	11,757 2 0	294 9 0	5.50
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	30	5,876 0 0	1	25 0 0	6	1,200 0 0	1,874 12 0	5,226 4 0	324 4 4	5.50		
Total	...	204	22,852 11 0	2	425 0 0	93	12,456 10 0	6,614 7 0	29,119 14 0	1,332 6 6	5.83		
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	1	36 0 0	2	900 0 0	...	936 0 0		(b) Excludes Rs. 0-19 on account of penal interest.
	Hoshangabad	3	2,760 0 0	...	...	1	100 0 0	370 0 0	2,480 0 0	19 3 11	8.0
	Nimar	49	4,972 1 3	...	...	4	477 0 0	1,279 10 3	4,169 7 0	309 13 10	6.20
	Betul	39	4,683 0 0	...	...	7	1,300 0 0	1,721 0 0	4,232 0 0	327 8 9	7.00
	Chhindwara	23	2,239 0 0	...	...	33	3,923 0 0	727 8 0	5,434 8 0	124 0 8	5.56
Total	...	115	14,680 1 3	...	...	47	6,700 0 0	4,098 2 3	17,231 15 0	780 11 2	5.32
NAGPUR.	Wardha	1	800 0 0	1	266 0 0	100 0 0	466 0 0	13 9 10	4.50	(b) Excludes Rs. 0-19 on account of penal interest.	
	Nagpur	23	8,137 8 0	...	...	7	2,417 0 0	2,367 8 0	8,187 0 0	(b) 430 11 5	5.90
	Chanda	11	5,105 0 0	2	360 0 0	4	630 0 0	1,080 13 4	5,014 2 8	163 2 9	3.20		
	Bhandara	111	17,283 3 8	...	...	28	6,665 0 0	3,996 13 1	19,951 6 7	914 9 11	5.20
	Balaghat	12	932 14 1	...	...	6	975 0 0	816 8 7	1,111 5 6	39 9 0	4.15
Total	...	158	31,778 9 9	2	360 0 0	46	10,953 0 0	8,361 11 0	34,729 14 9	1,611 10 11	5.07		
CHHAT-TISGARH.	Raipur	22	11,465 0 0	2	1,000 0 0	2,815 0 0	10,150 0 0	609 8 0	5.31		(b) Excludes Rs. 0-19 on account of penal interest.
	Bilaspur	20	13,782 2 3	...	...	8	3,310 0 0	1,654 4 2	15,437 14 1	813 9 10	5.90
	Sambalpur	86	8,441 1 4	...	...	2	1,000 0 0	4,036 4 9	5,404 12 7	1,335 1 8	15.81
Total	...	128	33,688 3 7	...	...	12	5,310 0 0	8,005 8 11	30,992 10 8	2,758 3 6	8.19
GRAND TOTAL	...	605	1,02,999 9 7	4	785 0 0	198	85,419 10 0	27,079 13 2	1,12,124 6 5	6,483 0 1	6.30		

STATEMENT K. (2).—Showing efficiency of collection on account of Loans under the
the year ending

Divisions	District.	DEMAND FOR YEAR UNDER REPORT, UNDER TERMS OF 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
JUNHUPORH.	Singor	3,373 0 0	703 6 5	...	...	160 0 0	22 14 6	3,193 0 0	655 7 11
	Damoh	177 0 0	16 8 2	...	...	...	0 6 1	177 0 0	16 2 1
	Jubbulpore	1,193 8 0	290 5 5	45 3 0	4 8 7	...	...	1,239 11 0	294 9 0
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	1,688 0 0	305 5 8	288 0 0	78 11 9	...	...	1,976 0 0	832 1 0
	Total	6,431 8 0	1,320 9 8	333 3 0	80 15 4	160 0 0	23 4 7	6,581 11 0	1,378 4 8
NUSRUDDA.	Narsinghpur	18 0 0	2 1 5	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	2 1 5
	Hoshangabad	370 0 0	19 3 11	...	...	...	...	370 0 0	19 3 11
	Nimar	1,279 10 3	309 13 10	...	...	...	...	1,279 10 3	309 13 10
	Betul	1,712 0 0	332 3 9	...	...	...	4 11 0	1,712 0 0	327 8 0
	Chhindwara	803 8 0	139 13 2	...	...	25 0 0	4 8 9	777 8 0	135 4 0
	Total	4,183 2 3	803 4 1	...	...	25 0 0	9 3 9	4,157 2 3	794 0 0
NAGPUR.	Wardha	200 0 0	26 1 10	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	26 1 10
	Nagpur	2,167 8 0	461 15 5	200 0 0	13 12 0	...	...	2,367 8 0	450 11 0
	Chanda	1,351 10 8	231 1 3	100 0 0	13 5 6	20 13 4	...	1,430 13 4	244 6 0
	Bhandara	4,113 2 5	923 13 11	237 0 0	57 0 8	113 5 4	12 0 6	4,216 13 1	973 14 0
	Dalaghat	916 8 7	82 6 2	...	...	60 0 0	36 13 0	866 8 7	45 9 0
	Total	8,743 13 8	1,730 6 7	537 0 0	89 2 2	164 2 8	48 13 6	9,101 11 0	1,770 11 0
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	2,455 0 0	665 6 0	50 0 0	16 0 0	120 0 0	23 2 0	2,415 0 0	653 4 0
	Bilaspur	1,465 9 2	775 4 2	...	...	...	...	1,465 9 2	775 4 0
	Sambalpur	3,772 14 4	1,252 8 6	959 6 6	300 6 2	40 0 0	12 8 0	4,632 4 9	1,540 0 0
	Total	7,724 7 6	2,693 2 8	1,009 6 6	316 6 2	160 0 0	40 10 0	8,573 13 11	2,968 14 0
GRAND TOTAL		27,068 15 5	6,547 7 0	1,879 9 6	496 7 8	549 2 8	121 15 10	28,417 6 2	6,911 14 0

Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1893) in the Districts of the Central Provinces during 31st March 1894.

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.	
3,193 0 0	685 7 11	...	...	131 0 0	11 15 2	3,324 0 0	697 7 1	
177 0 0	16 2 1	...	...	...	...	177 0 0	16 2 1	
1,238 11 0	294 9 0	...	...	...	...	1,238 11 0	294 9 0	
...	
1,874 12 0	324 4 4	101 4 0	57 13 1	...	...	1,874 12 0	324 4 4	
6,483 7 0	1,320 7 4	101 4 0	57 13 1	131 0 0	11 15 2	6,614 7 0	1,332 6 6	
...	...	18 0 0	2 1 5	...	...	...	...
370 0 0	19 3 11	...	...	...	...	370 0 0	19 3 11	
1,279 10 3	809 13 10	...	...	...	...	1,279 10 3	809 13 10	
1,712 0 0	327 8 9	...	...	9 0 0	...	1,721 0 0	327 8 9	
702 8 0	119 10 5	75 0 0	15 10 0	25 0 0	4 6 3	727 8 0	124 0 8	
4,064 2 3	776 4 11	93 0 0	17 11 5	34 0 0	4 6 3	4,098 2 3	780 11 2	
100 0 0	13 9 10	100 0 0	12 8 0	...	...	100 0 0	13 9 10	
2,367 8 0	480 11 5	...	...	...	...	2,367 8 0	480 11 5	
1,080 13 4	163 2 9	350 0 0	81 4 0	...	...	1,080 13 4	163 2 9	
3,996 13 1	914 9 11	240 0 0	59 4 2	...	...	3,996 13 1	914 9 11	
816 8 7	39 9 0	50 0 0	6 0 2	...	...	816 8 7	39 9 0	
8,361 11 0	1,611 10 11	740 0 0	159 0 4	...	...	8,361 11 0	1,611 10 11	
2,315 0 0	609 8 0	100 0 0	43 12 0	...	...	2,315 0 0	609 8 0	
1,466 9 2	775 4 2	...	...	187 11 0	38 5 8	1,654 4 2	813 9 10	
4,036 4 9	1,335 1 8	656 0 0	205 5 0	...	...	4,036 4 9	1,335 1 8	
7,817 13 11	2,719 13 10	756 0 0	249 1 0	187 11 0	38 5 8	8,005 8 11	2,758 3 6	
26,727 2 2	6,423 5 0	1,690 4 0	483 9 10	352 11 0	54 11 1	27,079 13 2	6,483 0 1	

STATEMENT L (1).—Showing Financial Results of action under the Agriculturists

Divisions.	Districts.	LOANS OUTSTANDING (PRINCIPAL) IN WHOLE OR PART AT COMMENCEMENT IN PREVIOUS YEARS.		PAID OUT DURING THE 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.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	215	Rs. a. p. (a) 13,270 13 6	...	...	51	8,724 0 0
	Damoh ...	101	9,069 0 0	3	250 0 0	72	17,042 0 0
	Jubbulpore ...	16	930 0 0	...	...	85	7,508 10 0
	Mandla ...	132	5,120 8 0	...	...	217	8,037 4 0
	Seoni ...	73	5,624 0 0	...	...	46	6,268 8 0
	Total ...	537	34,014 5 6	3	250 0 0	471	47,580 6 0
NARBUDA.	Narsinghpur ...	45	3,693 2 8	...	...	15	4,915 0 0
	Hoshangabad ...	298	12,841 4 0	...	...	203	10,875 0 0
	Nimar ...	41	1,622 6 9	...	...	53	2,500 0 0
	Betul ...	113	6,979 3 10	...	...	41	4,000 0 0
	Chhindwara ...	86	6,504 8 0	...	...	236	11,377 0 0
Total ...	583	31,640 9 3	...	...	551	33,667 0 0	
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	836	42,638 5 2	...	...	154	17,655 2 8
	Nagpur ...	226	23,413 12 0	...	...	59	8,422 0 0
	Chanda ...	110	32,408 11 8	11	425 10 0	220	17,886 0 0
	Bhandara ...	614	42,303 0 8	...	...	263	18,470 12 0
	Balaghat ...	390	10,689 8 0	...	...	115	8,000 0 0
Total ...	2,176	1,51,453 5 6	11	425 10 0	811	70,433 14 8	
CHHATTIS- GARH.	Raipur ...	337	11,374 2 9	...	...	360	16,638 8 0
	Bilaspur ...	223	10,877 13 6	1	90 0 0	70	3,945 4 0
	Sambalpur ...	976	16,825 8 9	...	...	502	8,101 8 0
Total ...	1,536	39,077 9 0	1	90 0 0	932	28,685 4 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...		4,832	2,50,185 13 3	15	765 10 0	2,765	1,80,306 8 8

Loans Act (XII of 1884) in the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1894.

Recoveries made on account of principal during the year under report [columns 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.
9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
(b) 9,764 2 10	12,230 10 8	820 0 10	6.18	(a) The difference of Rs. 17 between the figure in column 10 of last year's Statement and column 4 of this year's Statement is due to the fact that the difference Rs. 17 of one Act was erroneously included in the figures of the other Act in the preceding year. The balance now shown is therefore correct. (b) Of this sum Rs. 71.13-6 have been written off as irrecoverable.
4,016 4 4	22,344 11 8	481 12 8	5.31	
333 5 4	8,105 4 8	58 13 10	6.32	
2,510 8 0	10,647 4 0	221 6 6	4.37	
3,202 4 3	8,690 3 9	334 4 0	5.94	
19,826 8 9	62,018 2 9	1,916 5 5	5.63	
1,316 5 4	7,291 13 4	89 3 1	2.40	
7,627 14 8	16,088 5 4	361 9 2	2.80	
744 13 9	3,377 9 0	102 12 5	6.30	
3,798 8 10	7,181 0 0	432 13 7	6.90	
2,541 7 5	15,340 0 7	320 8 5	4.91	
16,028 13 0	49,278 12 3	1,356 14 8	4.23	
21,646 14 6	38,646 9 4	2,720 4 2	6.40	
8,469 12 0	23,368 0 0	1,350 8 10	5.80	
13,172 6 3	37,547 15 5	1,736 14 5	5.36	
14,378 0 0	46,395 12 0	1,938 2 1	4.60	
5,085 8 0	13,604 0 0	594 4 0	5.56	
62,752 8 9	1,59,560 5 5	8,340 2 0	5.57	
6,073 13 0	21,938 13 9	695 4 11	6.11	
3,890 12 0	11,023 5 6	606 14 1	5.60	
6,978 15 6	17,948 1 3	935 14 0	5.57	
16,943 8 6	50,909 4 6	2,239 1 0	5.73	
1,15,551 7 0	3,21,766 8 11	13,851 7 1	5.47	

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 (Columns 3 + 5 - 7).	Interest (Columns 4 + 6 - 8).
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	Rs. a. p. 10,210 0 0	Rs. a. p. 844 9 3	Rs. a. p. 121 13 6	Rs. a. p. 12 8 0	Rs. a. p. 591 10 8	Rs. a. p. 25 12 4	Rs. a. p. 9,740 2 10	Rs. a. p. 831 4 1
	Damoh ...	4,012 5 4	509 3 8	514 5 4	49 6 5	...	4 13 6	4,526 10 8	553 12
	Jubbulpore ...	313 5 4	57 9 10	...	...	...	...	313 5 4	57 9 1
	Mandla ...	2,872 8 0	249 6 7	...	...	0 0 1	...	2,872 7 11	249 6
	Seoni ...	3,211 0 0	320 10 8	453 0 0	63 1 11	...	0 7 4	3,664 0 0	383 5
	Total ...	20,619 2 8	1,981 8 0	1,089 2 10	125 0 4	591 10 9	31 1 2	21,116 10 9	2,075 7
NASEEBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	1,306 5 4	88 15 9	...	...	...	...	1,306 5 4	88 15
	Hoshangabad ...	9,231 14 8	603 13 4	...	...	...	...	9,231 14 8	603 13
	Nimar ...	744 13 9	102 12 5	...	...	...	...	744 13 9	102 12
	Betul ...	3,785 5 4	474 7 0	20 0 0	1 4 0	44 1 6	5 11 6	3,761 9 10	469 15
	Chhindwara ...	3,127 8 0	348 3 9	...	...	...	0 0 3	3,127 8 0	348 3
Total ...	18,195 15 1	1,618 4 3	20 0 0	1 4 0	44 1 6	5 11 11	18,171 13 7	1,613 12	
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	21,766 9 8	2,902 6 11	4,837 12 6	431 4 2	55 5 4	7 3 10	26,549 0 10	3,376 7
	Nagpur ...	8,207 12 0	1,322 12 6	142 0 0	26 9 0	57 0 0	10 13 0	8,292 12 0	1,338 8
	Chanda ...	12,934 3 8	1,707 7 7	488 9 8	43 8 3	216 14 9	10 9 6	13,205 14 7	1,745 6
	Bhandara ...	15,230 0 0	2,057 11 6	...	...	539 5 4	66 1 4	14,740 10 6	1,991 10
	Balaghat ...	5,500 8 0	643 8 2	...	...	82 0 0	6 12 8	5,418 8 0	641 11
Total ...	63,689 1 4	8,638 14 9	5,468 6 2	556 5 5	950 9 5	101 8 2	68,206 14 1	9,093 12	
CHEHATGARE.	Raipur ...	5,772 14 0	660 0 1	298 12 0	33 10 4	132 13 3	8 8 0	6,038 12 9	630 3
	Bilaspur ...	3,916 11 4	603 15 9	...	...	155 1 10	30 14 2	3,761 9 6	573 1
	Sambalpur ...	7,043 0 0	940 6 0	106 7 5	6 10 8	98 5 4	5 14 2	7,056 2 1	911 3
Total ...	10,735 9 4	2,204 5 10	505 3 5	45 5 0	384 4 5	45 2 10	16,856 8 4	2,204 8	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,19,239 12 5	14,443 0 10	7,082 12 5	727 14 9	1,970 10 1	183 8 1	1,24,351 14 9	14,987 7	

Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the year, March 1894.

COLLECTIONS 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.	Rs. a. p.
9,618 5 4	816 11 6	121 13 6	14 9 5	74 0 0	3 5 4	9,692 5 4	820 0 10	
4,014 4 4	481 12 3	512 6 4	72 0 4	2 0 0	...	4,016 4 4	481 12 3	
313 5 4	57 9 10	...	...	20 0 0	1 4 0	333 5 4	58 13 10	
2,478 7 11	220 13 0	394 0 0	28 9 7	32 0 1	0 9 6	2,510 8 0	221 6 6	
3,202 4 3	334 1 8	461 11 9	49 3 7	...	0 2 4	3,202 4 3	334 4 0	
19,626 11 2	1,911 0 3	1,489 15 7	164 6 11	128 0 1	5 5 2	19,754 11 3	1,916 5 5	
1,306 5 4	88 15 9	...	...	10 0 0	0 3 4	1,316 5 4	89 3 1	
7,627 14 8	361 9 2	1,604 0 0	242 4 2	...	...	7,627 14 8	361 9 2	
744 13 9	102 12 5	...	...	...	...	744 13 9	102 12 5	
3,761 3 10	469 15 4	...	...	37 0 0	12 14 3	3,798 3 10	482 13 7	
2,541 7 5	320 8 5	586 0 7	27 11 1	...	...	2,541 7 5	320 8 5	
15,981 13 0	1,343 13 1	2,190 0 7	269 15 3	47 0 0	13 1 7	16,028 13 0	1,356 14 8	
21,012 7 10	2,678 3 10	5,536 9 0	698 3 5	634 6 8	42 0 4	21,646 14 6	2,720 4 2	
8,266 12 0	1,333 8 6	26 0 0	5 0 0	203 0 0	17 0 4	8,469 12 0	1,350 8 10	
12,763 15 3	(a) 1,713 11 11	441 15 4	31 10 5	408 7 0	23 2 6	13,172 6 3	1,736 14 5	(a) Includes Rs. 6-5-7 on account of penal interest.
14,300 10 8	1,928 7 5	440 0 0	63 2 9	77 5 4	9 10 8	14,378 0 0	1,938 2 1	
5,023 8 0	589 1 4	395 0 0	52 10 5	62 0 0	5 3 2	5,085 8 0	594 4 6	
61,367 5 9	8,243 1 0	6,839 8 4	850 11 0	1,385 3 0	97 1 0	62,752 8 9	8,340 2 0	
6,007 12 9	685 15 11	31 0 0	4 4 0	66 0 3	9 5 0	6,073 13 0	695 4 11	
3,743 12 0	571 7 0	17 13 6	1 10 7	147 0 0	35 7 1	3,890 12 0	606 14 1	
6,963 15 6	935 5 8	92 2 7	5 12 10	15 0 0	0 8 4	6,978 15 6	935 14 0	
16,715 8 3	2,192 12 7	141 0 1	11 11 5	228 0 3	45 4 5	16,943 8 6	2,228 1 0	
1,18,691 6 2	13,690 10 11	10,660 8 7	1,296 12 7	1,788 3 4	160 12 2	1,15,479 9 6	13,851 7 1	

Annexure D.

REVENUE STATISTICS.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the Alterations which have occurred in the Demand of

Districts.	Land Revenue on roll on 1st October 1893.	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 Government.	By any other cause.		
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
JULBULPORE DIVISION.								
Saugor ...	(a) 5,00,305 14 5	10 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 1 0
Damoh ...	(b) 3,57,561 15 9	117 7 0	65,658 0 11	.....	.....	.....	65,775 7 11
Jubbulpore ...	(c) 9,04,688 6 1	2 12 10	.....	32,982 10 7	.....	.....	32,985 0 5
Mandla ...	1,05,162 4 3	0 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 4
Seoni ...	(d) 1,55,046 2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	20,22,764 10 7	130 10 2	65,658 0 11	32,982 10 7	.....	.....	98,771 5 8
NERBUDA DIVISION.								
Narsinghpur ...	4,19,691 7 3	27 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 10 8
Hoshangabad ...	(e) 4,39,817 13 7	11 0 7	1,46,457 5 8	.....	.....	.....	1,46,468 6 3
Nimar ...	1,81,033 13 11	17 10 10	243 14 1	.....	.....	13 0 0	274 8 11
Betul ...	1,90,588 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chhindwara ...	2,15,759 3 4	108 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 5 5
Total ...	14,46,891 4 10	164 11 0	1,46,701 3 9	.....	.....	13 0 0	1,46,878 15 3
NAGPUR DIVISION.								
Wardha ...	(f) 5,96,836 1 5	414 10 9	25,485 12 5	.....	.....	.....	25,900 7 2
Nagpur ...	(g) 2,69,361 13 0	(i) 49 8 4	94,535 0 7	.....	.....	.....	94,582 8 11
Chanda ...	(h) 2,89,839 11 10	263 0 2	5 4 8	.....	.....	.....	268 4 10
Bhandara ...	4,02,256 10 5	99 9 9	.....	.....	.....	140 14 0	240 7 9
Balaghat ...	(j) 1,54,487 5 6	452 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	452 0 0
Total ...	23,12,681 10 2	1,278 13 0	1,20,024 1 8	.....	.....	140 14 0	1,21,443 12 8
CHHATTIS-GARH DN.								
Baipur ...	8,51,532 4 5	176 10 8	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	179 10 8
Bilaspur ...	5,13,685 8 8	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....	26 10 0	236 10 0
Sambalpur ...	1,58,015 5 6	2 8 0	2 4 0	.....	.....	.....	4 12 0
Total ...	15,23,233 2 7	389 2 8	2 4 0	.....	.....	29 10 0	421 0 8
GRAND TOTAL ...	73,05,570 12 2	1,963 5 4	3,32,385 10 4	32,982 10 7	.....	183 8 0	3,67,515 2 3

(a).—The difference of Rs. 50,665-1-5 between column 16 of the last year's printed statement and column 2 of this statement is due to

(b).—(1) There was a mistake of Rs. 5 in the kistbandi of the year 1893-94, sent by the Settlement Officer, which has now been corrected,
 (2) A muafi resumption was not added in the last year's statements. This has now been added ...

(c).—This figure does not agree with that in column 16 of the last year's printed statement because the kistbandis of Jubbulpore and the demand.

(d).—The difference of Rs. 11-4-8 between column 16 of the last year's printed statement and column 2 of the statement under report

Add—

(1) Demand of 5 annas and 4 pies Muafi share of mauzah Chindia ...

Deduct—

(2) Demand of certain villages owing to land taken for Seoni-Burghat Road, vide Revenue Secretary's No. 1810, dated the

(e).—The difference of Rs. 104-5-8 between column 16 of the preceding year's printed statement and column 2 of statement under report

Add—

(1) The assessment on account of Nandgaon, a village in Charwa, vide Junior Secretary's No. 2155-182, dated the 4th June 1890 ...

(2) The assessment on the Muafi plot situated at Guraria, a village in Seoni Tahsil, resumed, vide Revenue Secretary's No. 5430, dated

Deduct—

Remission of Revenue, vide Revenue Secretary's No. 5340, dated the 15th November 1893 ...

(f).—The demand for the year 1893-94 as shown in the statement submitted last year with the report does not agree with the figure given submitted under cover of Deputy Commissioner's No. 2046, dated the 21st April 1894. Later on alterations in the jama of two dated the 1st and 24th March 1894, respectively, were reported to Deputy Commissioner by the Settlement Department. A consolidated October 1894. The Tahsilwar Land Revenue figure shown in the statement agrees with the Tahsilwar demand for the year 1893-94,

(g).—The difference of Rs. 207 between column 16 of the last year's printed statement and column 2 of the statement under review is

Deduct—

(1) Jama of the Nagpur group announced in 1892-93, and taken into consideration in preparing the kistbandi for 1893-94, but

(2) Jama of mauzah Rajapur erroneously brought on the kistbandi when the demand on mauzah Seetabaldi included it ...

(3) Jama of Muafi plot Nos. 203, 169 and 207 (Rs. 1-4-10 respectively) in mauzah Bhandara, resumed in 1892-93, was brought on the

Add—

(1) Jamas of the villages in the Nagpur group, announced in 1892-93, but subsequently revised ...

(2) Jama of plot No. 72, situated in mauzah Bahmani 'Mokasa' assessed to revenue Rs. 9, but not included in the revised jama

(h).—The figure in column 2 of this statement cannot agree with column 16 of the last year's printed statement, as after the statements No. 10726, dated the 9th December 1893, under which Rs. 77-12-11, on account of Muafi lapses erroneously brought on the kistbandi brought on it. The figure as reported during the year under report is therefore correct.

(i).—The sum of Rs. 349-14-2 on account of muafi lapses and resumptions for the Rantak Tahsil were shown in the Statement submitted since announced by him.

(j).—The difference of Rs. 45 between column 16 of the last year's statement and column 1 of the statement under report, is on account is Rs. 1,54,487-5-6. and not Rs. 1,54,532-5-6.

(k).—The figure in this column does not agree with that in column 9 of Statement IX. This statement is incomplete, as all the revised

Land Revenue on the roll during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1894.

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 1894.
By revenue- free grants.	By revision of assessment.	By Govern- ment appropria- tion.	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.
.....	.....	8 14 6	.....	8 14 6	1 2 6	.....	5,00,307 0 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,775 7 11	.....	4,23,337 7 8
.....	.....	.....	335 15 0	335 15 0	32,649 8 5	.....	9,37,337 14 6
.....	8 0 0	.....	.....	8 0 0	.....	7 10 8	1,05,154 9 7
.....	.....	8 13 6	150 0 0	158 13 6	.....	158 13 6	1,54,887 4 7
.....	8 0 0	17 12 0	485 15 0	511 11 0	98,426 2 10	106 8 2	21,21,024 5 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 10 8	.....	4,19,719 1 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,46,468 6 8	.....	5,86,236 3 10
.....	.....	3 10 6	.....	3 10 6	270 14 5	.....	1,81,304 12 4
.....	.....	0 2 4	.....	0 2 4	.....	0 2 4	1,90,588 12 5
.....	.....	41 14 4	159 9 0	201 7 4	.....	93 1 11	2,15,666 1 5
.....	.....	45 11 2	159 9 0	205 4 2	1,46,766 15 4	93 4 3	15,93,564 15 11
.....	2,014 7 8	.....	.....	2,014 7 8	23,885 15 6	.....	6,20,722 0 11
439 0 0	.....	0 5 11	.....	439 5 11	94,143 3 0	.....	9,63,505 0 0
2 0 0	74 8 11	230 12 2	331 0 0	638 5 1	.....	370 0 3	2,89,469 11 7
.....	.....	30 8 11	.....	30 8 11	209 14 10	.....	4,02,366 9 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452 0 0	.....	1,54,939 5 6
441 0 0	2,089 0 7	261 11 0	331 0 0	3,122 11 7	1,18,691 1 4	370 0 3	24,31,002 11 3
25 0 0	350 0 0	3 7 5	.....	378 7 5	.....	198 12 9	8,51,333 7 8
.....	2,560 0 0	44 11 0	.....	2,604 11 0	.....	2,368 1 0	5,11,317 7 8
.....	1,491 2 0	87 15 10	16 12 0	1,595 13 10	.....	1,591 1 10	1,56,424 3 8
25 0 0	4,401 2 0	136 2 3	16 12 0	4,579 0 3	.....	4,157 15 7	15,19,075 3 0
466 0 0	6,498 2 7	461 4 5	993 4 0	8,418 11 0	3,63,884 3 6	4,787 12 3	76,64,667 3 5

alteration of the kistbandi figures, owing to the inclusion of revised jama in some of the villages of Tahsils Saugor and Khurai.

hence the increase of	Rs. a. p.
.....	5 0 0
.....	1 13 9
Total	6 13 9

Murwara Tahsils were received very late, and in a most incomplete form, from the Settlement Office, and therefore the sums were not included in is due to the fact that:—

.....	Rs. a. p.
.....	17 8 0
12th April 1894	6 3 4
Balance	11 4 8

is due to the following:—

.....	Rs. a. p.
.....	100 0 0
the 20th November 1893	7 0 2
Total	107 0 2
.....	2 10 6
Balance	104 5 8

now in column 2, as since the submission of the statement some inaccuracies were brought to notice, and they have been embodied in the kistbandi villages, viz., Vathora in the Wardha Tahsil, and Kosurla in the Hinganghat Tahsil, as sanctioned in the Revenue Secretary's Nos. 1042 and 1519, consolidated statement including all the changes in the form of kistbandi was submitted under Deputy Commissioner's No. 5174, dated the 22nd shown therein.

due to the following causes:—

which jamas were subsequently revised	Rs. a. p.
.....	61,320 14 0
.....	50 0 0
kistbandi, but included by the Settlement Officer in the revised jama of the village announced by him	11 4 0
Total	61,382 2 0
announced by the Settlement Officer, Settlement Officer's No. 130-11, dated the 26th February 1894	61,166 2 0
.....	9 0 0
Total	61,175 2 0
Net decrease	207 0 0

were submitted, the amount of Land Revenue on roll on the 1st October 1893, was reduced by Rs. 40-4-11, in pursuance of Commissioner's letter without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, were removed from the kistbandi statement, and Rs. 37-8-0, previously omitted, were in November 1894. It is omitted in this Statement because the Settlement Officer has included the amount in the revised jamas of villages of increase obtained in 1891-92, and was taken into account in the return for that year. The Land Revenue thus remaining on 1st October 1893 kistbandis have not been received from the Settlement Office.

STATEMENT II.—Showing Demands and Collections during

A.—LAND REVENUE ON THE ROLL AND

Districts.	DEMAND.						COLLECTION.	
	Balance from previous year.	FOR YEAR UNDER REPORT.					On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.
		Land Revenue.	Cesses including additional rates.	Total, cols. 3 and 4	Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (col. 5, minus col. 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.
JUBHULPORE DIVISION.								
Sangor ...	8,029 1 3	5,00,305 14 5	35,679 13 2	5,35,985 11 7	(a)41 6 7	5,35,944 5 0	0 4 5	1,71,459 8 4
Damoh ...	231 1 0	3,57,561 15 9	27,160 14 5	3,84,722 14 2	83 11 2	3,84,639 3 0	161 1 0	1,55,063 10 8
Jubbulpore ...	10 10 0	9,04,688 6 1	73,253 2 8	9,77,941 8 9	357 5 6	9,77,584 3 3	10 10 0	8,71,582 10 7
Mandla ...	(c)75 0 6	(d)1,05,247 4 3	(d) 8,169 9 3	1,13,416 13 6	74 6 0	1,13,342 7 6	75 0 6	1,13,342 7 6
Seoni ...	(e)1,258 1 0	1,55,046 2 1	10,724 0 0	1,65,770 2 1	32 5 6	1,65,737 12 7	981 14 0	1,61,095 13 11
Total ...	9,603 13 9	20,22,849 10 7	1,54,987 7 6	21,77,837 2 1	589 2 9	21,77,247 15 4	1,223 13 11	14,72,574 3 0
NERBUDDA DIVISION.								
Narsinghpur ...	.....	4,19,691 7 3	23,422 12 0	4,43,114 3 3	94 5 8	4,43,019 13 7	.....	4,43,019 13 7
Hoshangabad ...	(g) 7 0 1	4,39,817 13 7	30,768 2 2	4,70,585 15 9	2 2 1	4,70,583 13 8	7 0 1	4,70,116 7 11
Nimar ...	.....	1,81,033 13 11	13,584 6 0	1,94,618 3 11	.....	1,94,618 3 11	.....	1,94,618 3 11
Betul ...	.....	1,90,588 14 9	12,650 10 2	2,03,239 8 11	101 2 1	2,03,138 6 10	.....	2,03,138 4 4
Chhindwara ...	.....	2,15,759 3 4	14,528 2 1	2,30,287 5 5	49 8 3	2,30,237 13 2	.....	2,30,036 5 10
Total ...	7 0 1	14,46,891 4 10	99,954 0 5	15,46,845 5 3	247 2 1	15,46,598 3 2	7 0 1	15,45,929 3 7
NAGPUR DIVISION.								
Wardha ...	529 6 7	5,96,836 1 5	(i)44,661 8 0	6,41,497 9 5	124 15 5	6,41,372 10 0	529 6 7	6,14,099 5 5
Nagpur ...	(j)520 11 2	8,69,361 13 0	62,071 7 9	9,31,433 4 9	29 8 8	9,31,403 12 1	520 11 2	9,31,275 14 8
Chanda ...	135 9 3	2,89,839 11 10	21,632 8 0	3,11,472 3 10	61 5 2	3,11,410 14 8	135 1 3	3,02,621 4 4
Bhandara ...	.....	4,02,156 10 5	23,087 5 0	4,30,243 15 5	(l)4 9 4	4,30,239 6 1	.....	4,30,239 6 1
Balaghat ...	.....	1,54,487 5 6	10,599 0 0	1,65,086 5 6	1 9 8	1,65,084 11 10	.....	1,65,084 11 10
Total ...	1,185 11 0	23,12,681 10 2	1,67,051 12 9	24,79,733 6 11	222 0 3	24,79,511 6 8	1,185 3 0	24,43,320 10 4
CHHATTIS-GARH DN.								
Raipur ...	.....	8,51,532 4 5	70,358 4 0	9,21,890 8 5	(n)1,404 11 4	9,20,485 13 1	.....	9,20,326 15 1
Bilaspur ...	.....	5,13,685 8 8	44,840 0 9	5,58,525 9 5	332 8 7	5,58,193 0 10	.....	5,57,645 13 10
Sambalpur ...	.....	1,58,015 5 6	17,388 13 1	1,75,404 2 7	(o)106 9 0	1,75,297 9 7	.....	1,74,614 1 7
Total ...	.....	15,23,233 2 7	1,32,587 1 10	16,55,820 4 5	1,843 12 11	16,53,976 7 6	.....	16,52,586 14 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,796 8 10	73,05,655 12 2	5,54,580 6 6	78,60,236 2 8	2,902 2 0	78,57,334 0 8	2,421 1 0	71,14,410 15 6

(a).—The difference of Rs. 4-7-0 between column 6 and column 20 of the last year's printed statement has been refunded in January 1884.
 (b).—These items have been suspended.
 (c).—The difference of Rs. 186-0-1 between columns 13, 14, and 15 of the last year's printed statement and column 2 of this statement is due to the fact that the increase has been made in the assessment of the villages in which the rabi-kist of India and the addition of Rs. 95 the amount representing half the June kist for 1893 for certain 6 villages in which the rabi-kist of villages having suffered from hailstorms. Similarly the difference of Rs. 0-4-0 in the cesses (column 4) is the result of the reduction of the 19th June 1894 having been added.
 (d).—The difference of Rs. 35 between the total of columns 13, 14, and 15 of the last year's printed statement and column 2 of statement under the 19th June 1894 having been added.
 (e).—Rupees 75-8-4 having been ordered to be refunded have been excluded from column 20.
 (f).—Rupees 7-0-1 shown in column 2 of this statement is on account of assessment for previous year made on a mauji plot at Gurariya, which because sanction for the resumption was received subsequent to the close of the year.
 (g).—Remitted vide Revenue Secretary's No. 983, dated the 27th February 1894.
 (h).—The revision of jama by the recent settlement which accounts for the difference of Rs. 85 Land Revenue accounts for the difference of Rs. 85.
 (i).—The balance shown as outstanding at the close of the year 1892-93 (column 11) amounted to Rs. 594-4-9. Out of this sum the items of Rs. 594-4-9 have been collected since the close of the year.
 (j).—The difference of Rs. 1-4-4 between the figure entered in this column and that shown in column 20 of the last year's printed statement is due to the fact that the increase has been made in the assessment of the villages in which the rabi-kist of India and the addition of Rs. 95 the amount representing half the June kist for 1893 for certain 6 villages in which the rabi-kist of villages having suffered from hailstorms. Similarly the difference of Rs. 0-4-0 in the cesses (column 4) is the result of the reduction of the 19th June 1894 having been added.
 (k).—Received during the year under report Rs. a. p. 82 2 9
 Collected in previous years 1 10 8
Total 83 13 5
 (l).—This figure does not agree with that given in column 20 of the last year's statement, as the sum of Rs. 21 has been deducted by order of the Revenue Secretary.
 (m).—The discrepancy in column 20, 189-10-5 of previous year's statement and column 6 of this year's statement is due to the fact that Rs. 270-3-0 correct figure Rupees 106-8-0 for Barghar Tahsil: Rs. 0-1-0 for Sambalpur Tahsil total Rs. 106-9-0 has now been given in column 6 of this statement.
 (n).—Rupees 635 being reductions of Takolis of Kolabira and Bijessur sanctioned in Revenue Secretary's No. 6051, dated the 22nd December 1894.

the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1894.

CESSSES ASSESSED ON THE LAND REVENUE.

BALANCE.		PARTICULARS OF BALANCE.						Total of cols. 13, 14, 15 and 16.	Date of the oldest item of balance in col. 13.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.
On account of previous year (col. 2 minus col. 8.)	On account of year under report (col. 7 minus col. 9.)	ON ACCOUNT OF PRE- VIOUS YEARS.		ON ACCOUNT OF YEAR UNDER REPORT.						
		Remitted as irrec- verable.	Recoverable.	Real.			Nominal.			
In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.			Irreco- verable.						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
8,028 12 10	8,614,454 12 8	...	(b) 8,028 12 10	25,526 0 5	(b) 3,38,928 12 3	.....	.....	3,72,483 9 6	...	454 6 8
70 0 0	2,29,575 8 4	.....	70 0 0	132 8 4	(b) 2,29,443 0 0	.....	.....	2,29,645 8 4	June 1893.	138 13 0
.....	1,06,001 8 8	.....	.....	1,06,001 8 8	.....	.....	.....	1,06,001 8 8	...	7,158 1 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	97 6 4
276 3 0	4,641 14 8	.....	276 3 0	4,641 14 8	.....	.....	.....	4,918 1 8	...	88 3 6
8,374 15 10	7,04,673 12 4	.....	8,374 15 10	1,36,302 0 1	5,68,371 12 3	.....	.....	7,13,048 12 2	...	7,936 15 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(f) 58 7 11
.....	467 5 9	.....	.....	327 5 9	.....	.....	140 0 0	327 5 9	...	16 12 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	0 2 4
.....	0 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(h) 0 2 6	.....	...	295 12 0
.....	201 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	201 7 4	.....	201 7 4	...	100 1 9
.....	668 15 7	.....	.....	327 5 9	.....	201 7 4	140 2 6	528 13 1	...	471 4 8
.....	27,273 4 7	.....	.....	27,273 4 7	.....	.....	.....	27,273 4 7	...	155 8 2
.....	127 13 5	.....	.....	(k) 78 11 4	.....	49 2 1	.....	127 13 5	...	77 6 4
0 8 0	8,789 10 4	.....	0 8 0	8,789 10 4	.....	.....	.....	8,790 2 4	...	48 3 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	22 4 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(m) 83 13 5
0 8 0	36,190 12 4	.....	0 8 0	36,141 10 3	.....	49 2 1	.....	36,191 4 4	...	387 4 6
.....	158 14 0	.....	.....	131 14 0	.....	27 0 0	.....	158 14 0	...	1,280 2 9
.....	547 3 0	.....	.....	547 3 0	.....	.....	.....	547 3 0	...	32 1 0
.....	683 8 0	.....	.....	48 8 0	.....	.....	(p) 635 0 0	48 8 0	...	84 8 0
.....	1,389 9 0	.....	.....	727 9 0	.....	27 0 0	635 0 0	754 9 0	...	1,396 6 9
8,375 7 10	7,42,923 1 3	.....	8,375 7 10	1,73,493 9 1	5,68,371 12 3	277 9 5	775 2 6	7,50,523 6 7	..	10,191 15 2

o the fact that this amount was suspended, and hence it was struck off the item of demand as it was not then due.
 een brought about by the subtraction of Rs. 8, the sum by which the jama of Mauzah Dalkapanda has been reduced by the order of Government of
 893 was suspended, to be paid half and half, in two yearly instalments. This concession was granted under Revenue Book Circular No. III-33 the
 be Dalkapanda's jama.
 eport is due to the demand of two years of Mauzah Chhindia: five annas four pies share lapsed to Government vide Chief Secretary's No. 2787, dated

was resumed, vide Revenue Secretary's No. 5430, dated the 20th November 1893. It was not shown as an arrear in the previous year's printed statement,

Rs. 6-12-0, which is the amount of proportionate reduction in cesses and additional rates in Manzas Vathora and Kosurla.
 Rs. 73-9-7 was removed as irrecoverable.

owing to this amount not being brought to account by the Tahsildar of Bhandara during 1893-94.

the Comptroller, Central Provinces, and included under Advance Collections of Patwari Fund.
 were being shown against Bargarh Tahsil for 3 years past as advances collected during previous years, but on enquiry the item was found to be wrong and
 statement.
 1893, with effect from 1st October 1893, have not been collected.

STATEMENT II.—Showing Demands and Collections during

A.—LAND REVENUE ON THE ROLL AND

Districts.	DEMAND.						COLLECTION.	
	Balance from previous year.	FOR YEAR UNDER REPORT.					On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.
		Land Revenue.	Cesses including additional rates.	Total, cols. 3 and 4	Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (col. 5, minus col. 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 ...	8,029 1 3	5,00,305 14 5	35,679 13 2	5,35,985 11 7	(a) 41 6 7	5,35,944 5 0	0 4 5	1,71,489 8 4
Damoh ...	231 1 0	3,57,561 15 9	27,160 14 5	3,84,722 14 2	83 11 2	3,84,639 3 0	161 1 0	1,55,063 10 8
Jubbulpore ...	10 10 0	9,04,688 6 1	73,253 2 8	9,77,941 8 9	357 5 6	9,77,584 3 3	10 10 0	8,71,582 10 7
Mandla ...	(c) 75 0 6	(d) 1,05,247 4 3	(d) 8,169 9 3	1,13,416 13 6	74 6 0	1,13,342 7 6	75 0 6	1,13,342 7 6
Seoni ...	(e) 1,258 1 0	1,55,046 2 1	10,724 0 0	1,65,770 2 1	32 5 6	1,65,737 12 7	981 14 0	1,61,095 13 11
Total ...	9,603 13 9	20,22,849 10 7	1,54,937 7 6	21,77,837 2 1	589 2 9	21,77,247 15 4	1,228 13 11	14,72,574 3 0
NERBUDDA DIVISION.								
Narsinghpur ...	.....	4,19,691 7 3	28,422 12 0	4,48,114 3 3	94 5 8	4,48,019 13 7	.....	4,48,019 13 7
Hoshangabad ...	(g) 7 0 1	4,39,817 13 7	30,768 2 2	4,70,585 15 9	2 2 1	4,70,583 13 8	7 0 1	4,70,116 7 11
Nimar ...	.....	1,81,033 13 11	13,584 6 0	1,94,618 3 11	.....	1,94,618 3 11	.....	1,94,618 3 11
Betul ...	.....	1,90,588 14 9	12,650 10 2	2,03,239 8 11	101 2 1	2,03,138 6 10	.....	2,03,138 4 4
Chhindwara ...	.....	2,15,759 3 4	14,523 2 1	2,30,287 5 5	49 8 3	2,30,237 13 2	.....	2,30,036 5 10
Total ...	7 0 1	14,46,891 4 10	99,954 0 5	15,46,845 5 3	247 2 1	15,46,598 3 2	7 0 1	15,45,929 3 7
NAGPUR DIVISION.								
Wardha ...	529 6 7	5,96,836 1 5	(i) 44,661 8 0	6,41,497 9 5	124 15 5	6,41,372 10 0	529 6 7	6,14,099 5 5
Nagpur ...	(j) 520 11 2	8,69,361 13 0	62,071 7 9	9,31,433 4 9	29 8 8	9,31,403 13 1	520 11 2	9,31,275 14 8
Chanda ...	135 9 3	2,89,839 11 10	21,632 8 0	3,11,472 3 10	61 5 2	3,11,410 14 8	135 1 3	3,02,621 4 4
Bhandara ...	.....	4,02,156 10 5	28,087 5 0	4,30,243 15 5	(l) 4 9 4	4,30,239 6 1	.....	4,30,239 6 1
Balaghat ...	.....	1,54,487 5 6	10,599 0 0	1,65,086 5 6	1 9 8	1,65,084 11 10	.....	1,65,084 11 10
Total ...	1,185 11 0	23,12,631 10 2	1,67,051 12 9	24,79,733 6 11	222 0 3	24,79,511 6 8	1,185 3 0	24,43,320 10 4
CHHATTISGARH DN.								
Raipur ...	.....	8,51,532 4 5	70,358 4 0	9,21,890 8 5	(m) 1,404 11 4	9,20,485 13 1	.....	9,20,326 15 1
Bilaspur ...	.....	5,13,635 8 8	44,840 0 9	5,53,525 9 5	332 8 7	5,53,193 0 10	.....	5,57,645 13 10
Sambalpur ...	.....	1,58,015 5 6	17,388 13 1	1,75,404 2 7	(o) 106 9 0	1,75,297 9 7	.....	1,74,614 1 7
Total ...	.....	15,23,233 2 7	1,32,587 1 10	16,55,820 4 5	1,843 12 11	16,53,976 7 6	.....	16,52,586 14 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,796 8 10	73,05,655 12 2	5,54,530 6 6	78,60,236 2 8	2,902 2 0	78,57,334 0 8	2,421 1 0	71,14,410 15 5

- (a).—The difference of Rs. 4-7-0 between column 6 and column 20 of the last year's printed statement has been refunded in January 1894.
- (b).—These items have been suspended.
- (c).—The difference of Rs. 186-0-1 between columns 13, 14, and 15 of the last year's printed statement and column 2 of this statement is due to the difference of Rs. 85 (between column 3 of this statement and column 2 of statement 1) is owing to the fact that the increase has India and the addition of Rs. 95 the amount representing half the June kist for 1893 for certain 6 villages in which the rabi-kist of villages having suffered from hailstorms. Similarly the difference of Rs. 0-4-0 in the cesses (column 4) is the result of the reduction of
- (d).—The difference of Rs. 35 between the total of columns 13, 14, and 15 of the last year's printed statement and column 2 of statement under the 19th June 1894 having been added.
- (e).—Rupees 75-8-4 having been ordered to be refunded have been excluded from column 20.
- (f).—Rupees 7-0-1 shown in column 2 of this statement is on account of assessment for previous year made on a mauji plot at Gurariya, which because sanction for the resumption was received subsequent to the close of the year.
- (g).—Remitted *vide* Revenue Secretary's No. 983, dated the 27th February 1894.
- (h).—The revision of jama by the recent settlement which accounts for the difference of Rs. 85 Land Revenue accounts for the difference of
- (i).—The balance shown as outstanding at the close of the year 1892-93 (column 11) amounted to Rs. 594-4-9. Out of this sum the items of
- (j).—This has been collected since the close of the year.
- (k).—The difference of Rs. 1-4-4 between the figure entered in this column and that shown in column 20 of the last year's printed statement is

(m).—Received during the year under report	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.
Collected in previous years	...	...	...	82 2 9
				1 10 8
				<u>83 13 5</u>

- (n).—This figure does not agree with that given in column 20 of the last year's statement, as the sum of Rs. 21 has been deducted by order of
- (o).—The discrepancy in column 20, 169-10-5 of previous year's statement and column 6 of this year's statement is due to the fact that Rs. 276-3-0 correct figure Rupees 106-8-0 for Bargarh Tahsil: Re. 0-1-0 for Sambalpur Tahsil total Rs. 106-9-0 has now been given in column 6 of this
- (p).—Rupees 635 being reductions of Takolis of Kolabira and Bijessar sanctioned in Revenue Secretary's No. 6051, dated the 22nd December

The Revenue Year ending 30th September 1894.

CESSSES ASSESSED ON THE LAND REVENUE.

BALANCE.		PARTICULARS OF BALANCE.						Total of cols. 13, 14, 15 and 16.	Date of the oldest item of balance in col. 13.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.
On account of previous year (col. 2 minus col. 8.)	On account of year under report (col. 7 minus col. 9).	ON ACCOUNT OF PRE- VIOUS YEARS.		ON ACCOUNT OF YEAR UNDER REPORT.						
		Remitted as irreco- verable.	Recoverable.	<i>Real.</i>			Nominal.			
In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.			Irreco- verable.						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p. (b)	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
8,028 12 10	3,64,459 12 8	.....	8,028 12 10	25,526 0 5	(b) 3,38,928 12 3	.....	.....	3,72,483 9 6	...	454 6 8
70 0 0	2,29,575 8 4	.....	70 0 0	132 8 4	(b) 2,29,443 0 0	.....	.....	2,29,645 8 4	June 1893.	133 13 0
.....	1,06,001 8 8	.....	.....	1,06,001 8 8	.....	.....	.....	1,06,001 8 8	.....	7,158 1 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 6 4
276 3 0	4,641 14 8	.....	276 3 0	4,641 14 8	.....	.....	.....	4,918 1 8	.....	88 3 6
8,374 15 10	7,04,673 12 4	.....	8,374 15 10	1,36,302 0 1	5,68,371 12 3	.....	.....	7,13,048 12 2	.....	7,936 15 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(f) 58 7 11
.....	467 5 9	.....	.....	327 5 9	.....	.....	140 0 0	327 5 9	.....	16 12 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 4
.....	0 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(k) 0 2 6	.....	.....	295 12 0
.....	201 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	201 7 4	.....	201 7 4	.....	100 1 9
.....	668 15 7	.....	.....	327 5 9	.....	201 7 4	140 2 6	528 13 1	.....	471 4 8
.....	27,273 4 7	.....	.....	27,273 4 7	.....	.....	.....	27,273 4 7	.....	155 8 2
.....	127 13 5	.....	.....	(k) 78 11 4	.....	49 2 1	.....	127 13 5	.....	77 6 4
0 8 0	8,789 10 4	.....	0 8 0	8,789 10 4	.....	.....	.....	8,790 2 4	.....	48 3 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 4 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(m) 83 13 5
0 8 0	36,190 12 4	.....	0 8 0	36,141 10 3	.....	49 2 1	.....	36,191 4 4	.....	387 4 6
.....	158 14 0	.....	.....	131 14 0	.....	27 0 0	.....	158 14 0	.....	1,280 2 9
.....	547 3 0	.....	.....	547 3 0	.....	.....	.....	547 3 0	.....	32 1 0
.....	683 8 0	.....	.....	48 8 0	.....	.....	(p) 635 0 0	48 8 0	.....	84 3 0
.....	1,389 9 0	.....	.....	727 9 0	.....	27 0 0	635 0 0	754 9 0	.....	1,396 6 9
8,375 7 10	7,42,923 1 3	.....	8,375 7 10	1,73,493 9 1	5,68,371 12 3	277 9 5	775 2 6	7,50,523 6 7	..	10,191 15 2

to the fact that this amount was suspended, and hence it was struck off the item of demand as it was not then due. been brought about by the subtraction of Rs. 8, the sum by which the jama of Mauzah Dalkapanda has been reduced by the order of Government of 1893 was suspended, to be paid half and half, in two yearly instalments. This concession was granted under Revenue Book Circular No. III-33 the the Dalkapanda's jama.

report is due to the demand of two years of Mauzah Chhindia: five annas four pies share lapsed to Government vide Chief Secretary's No. 2787, dated

was resumed, vide Revenue Secretary's No. 5430, dated the 20th November 1893. It was not shown as an arrear in the previous year's printed statement,

Rs. 6-12-0, which is the amount of proportionate reduction in cesses and additional rates in Mauzas Vathora and Kosurla. Rs. 73-9-7 was removed as irrecoverable.

owing to this amount not being brought to account by the Tahsildar of Bhandara during 1893-94.

the Comptroller, Central Provinces, and included under Advance Collections of Patwari Fund. were being shown against Bargari Tahsil for 3 years past as advances collected during previous years, but on enquiry the item was found to be wrong and statement. 1893, with effect from 1st October 1893, have not been collected.

STATEMENT II.—Showing Demands and Collections during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1894.
B.—LAND REVENUE NOT ON THE ROLL.

Divisions	Districts.	DEMAND.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand. Total of cols. 3 & 4, minus col. 5.	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, col. 3 minus col. 7.	On account of year under report, col. 4 minus total of cols. 5 and 8.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JUBBULPORA.	Saugor	1,845 11 9	44 14 1	1,800 13 2	552 5 3	(a) 748 7 11	23 6 1	<p>(a) Excluding Rs. 21 on account of surplus collection. (b) Written off. (c) Excluding Rs. 894-5-10 remitted, viz:— 1. Remitted, vide Revenue Secretary's No. 2325, dated the 16th May 1894 Rs. a. p. 60 5 2 2. Remitted, vide Revenue Secretary's No. 1602, dated the 2nd April 1894 834 0 8 Total 894 5 10 (d) Of this Rs. 1,162-12-9 struck off as being irrecoverable, vide Revenue Secretary's No. 5337, dated the 17th November 1893, and Rs. 24-8-5 under Deputy Commissioner's order, dated the 28th September 1894—total Rs. 1,187-5-2. (e) Of this Rs. 13-4-5 struck off as being irrecoverable under Deputy Commissioner's orders, dated the 28th September 1894, and 10th August 1894. (f) The difference of Rs. 22-3-1 between the total of columns 8 & 9 of the previous years' printed Statement and column 3 of this Statement is on account of an outstanding balance, which has since been written off as irrecoverable. (g) A sum of Rs. 1,157 recovered from one Prithipal Singh, Malguzar of Chikhli, on account of a plot of land, belonging to B. Class Forest, the possession of which he had held illegally for many years, has been shown in column 3 in addition to the balance of Rs. 70-8-3, brought forward from the last year's return. (h) Remitted, vide Revenue Secretary's No. 5020, dated the 27th October 1893. (i) Of this sum of Rs. 63-0-0 struck off under Commissioner's sanction, vide his No. 1334, dated the 21st February 1894. (j) Of the sum Rs. 73-4-0 have been remitted being irrecoverable. (k) Includes Rs. 106-1-1 on account of commission paid to patels. (l) The balance shown in column 3 does not agree with the total of the entries in columns 8 and 9 of the printed Statement for the preceding year. The difference is attributable to the fact that from previous year's balance Rs. 542-10-10 on account of patch cultivation in Government Forest of the Sironcha tahsil, which were not collected during the year, have been deducted as such receipts are to be credited to "Forests." (m) Includes 0-4-0 on account of past year and Rs. 56-10-3 remitted under the authority of Revenue Secretary's letter No. 525, dated the 26th January 1894. (n) (1) Remitted, vide Secretariat letter No. 2514, dated Rs. a. p. the 29th May 1894 (on account of acreage rate) ... 438 13 0 (2) Do. under orders of the Deputy Commissioner (on account of plough rate) ... 9 0 0 Total 447 13 0 (o) Includes Rs. 2-8-0 on account of muafi resumption in mauzaha Gopulpur and Temsin, vide Revenue Secretariat letter No. 6069, dated the 22nd December 1893.</p>
	Damoh	13 10 8	963 0 8	21 4 3	954 6 8	0 10 3	595 2 7	12 0 0	346 9 10	56 4 3	
	Jubbulpore	.....	642 6 9	.....	642 6 9	.....	559 15 2	.....	82 7 7	.....
	Mandla	7,238 3 11	50,729 1 0	5 2 0	57,962 2 11	6,924 1 3	44,935 0 5	(b) 314 2 8	5,788 14 7	110 7 4	
	Seoni	(c) 1,347 12 1	10,997 7 2	.....	12,345 3 3	751 5 6	6,150 6 8	596 6 7	4,847 0 6	.....
	Total	8,898 10 3	64,677 10 10	71 4 4	73,205 0 9	7,676 1 0	52,792 14 1	922 9 3	11,813 8 5	190 1 8	
NERVEDDA.	Narsinghpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hoshangabad	7,147 13 11	69,811 7 1	.....	76,959 5 0	2,167 2 10	53,236 15 9	(d) 4,980 11 1	(e) 16,574 7 4	0 5 6
	Nimar	(f) 74 12 5	18,102 14 6	.....	18,177 10 11	28 7 0	17,239 15 2	46 5 5	862 15 4	.....
	Betul	(g) 1,227 8 3	7,900 15 1	3 1 2	9,125 6 2	1,157 1 7	7,813 6 7	(h) 70 6 8	(i) 84 7 4	5 0 1	
	Chhindwara	463 14 6	5,547 5 8	23 4 0	5,988 0 2	380 10 6	4,363 9 8	(j) 83 4 0	(k) 1,160 8 0	117 5 0	
Total	8,914 1 1	1,01,362 10 4	26 5 2	1,10,250 6 3	3,733 5 11	82,653 15 2	5,180 11 2	18,682 6 0	122 10 7		
NAGPUR.	Wardha	69 11 3	163 0 0	.....	232 11 3	31 11 3	48 12 3	38 0 0	114 3 9	.....
	Nagpur	.....	1,862 4 3	.....	1,862 4 3	.....	1,862 4 3	.....	.....	.....
	Chanda	(l) 2,640 12 11	15,712 4 10	.....	18,353 1 9	2,463 12 0	13,354 14 1	177 0 11	2,357 6 9	(m) 65 3 4
	Bhandara	100 0 0	12,232 7 8	.....	12,332 7 8	100 0 0	12,232 7 8	.....	.....	.....
	Balaghat	488 2 9	22,520 12 2	.....	23,008 14 11	40 5 9	22,445 11 2	447 13 0	75 1 0	.....
Total	3,298 10 11	52,540 12 11	.....	55,839 7 10	2,635 13 0	49,994 1 5	662 13 11	2,546 11 6	65 3 4	
CEHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur	.....	13,046 4 0	2 12 0	13,043 8 0	.....	13,043 8 0	.....	.....	0 8 0
	Bilaspur	2,704 0 0	15,069 0 9	.....	17,773 0 9	2,704 0 0	15,069 0 9	.....	.....	.....
	Sambalpur	6 6 0	(o) 2,564 12 5	.....	2,571 2 5	.....	2,558 6 5	6 6 0	6 6 0	.....
	Total	2,710 6 0	30,680 1 2	2 12 0	33,357 11 2	2,704 0 0	30,670 15 2	6 6 0	6 6 0	0 8 0	
GRAND TOTAL	23,521 12 3	2,49,261 3 3	100 5 6	2,72,682 10 0	16,749 3 11	2,16,111 13 10	6,772 8 4	33,048 15 11	378 7 7		

STATEMENT II.—Showing Demands and Collections during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1894.

C.—MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

Divisions.	Districts.	DEMAND.		Amount collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand. Total of cols. 2 and 3 minus col. 4.	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 year, col. 2 minus col. 6.	On account of year under report, col. 3 minus total of cols. 4 and 7.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	...	1,233 1 6	...	1,233 1 6	...	1,233 1 6	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	...	271 8 9	...	271 8 9	...	271 8 9	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	...	7,799 8 2	...	7,799 8 2	...	7,799 8 2	...	...	525 0 0	
	Mandla ...	(a) 3 14 0	3,888 4 0	(a) 1 6 0	3,890 12 0	3 14 0	3,886 14 0	...	...	6 2 0	(a) The difference of Rs. 3-14-0 between columns 8 and 9 of the previous year's printed statement and column 2 of this statement, and Rs. 1-6-0 between column 10 of the last year's printed statement and column 4 of this statement, is due to the malikana income having been included in this statement only.
	Seoni ...	31 13 0	155 4 0	...	187 1 0	31 13 0	155 4 0	...	...	...
	Total ...	35 11 0	13,347 10 5	1 6 0	13,381 15 5	35 11 0	13,346 4 5	...	...	531 2 0	
NARBODDA.	Narsinghpur ...	...	5,893 14 1	345 13 4	5,548 0 9	...	5,548 0 9	...	...	323 5 4	
	Hoshangabad ...	870 14 0	7,045 0 11	...	7,916 14 11	217 8 0	6,800 7 2	(b) 653 6 0	(c) 245 9 9	0 0 4	(b) Struck off as being irrecoverable under Commissioner's letter No. 2190, dated 21st March 1894.
	Nimar ...	...	2,031 2 3	...	2,031 2 3	...	2,031 2 3	...	...	...	(c) Of this sum Re. 0-2-6 struck off as being irrecoverable under Deputy Commissioner's order dated 10th September 1894.
	Betul ...	...	190 15 11	...	190 15 11	...	190 15 11	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	...	254 11 6	...	254 11 6	...	254 11 6	...	...	...
Total ...	870 14 0	15,416 12 8	345 13 4	15,941 13 4	217 8 0	14,825 5 7	653 6 0	245 9 9	323 5 8		
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	269 10 0	3,238 10 9	...	3,508 4 9	267 14 0	2,928 15 9	1 12 0	309 11 0	...	
	Nagpur ...	(d) 0 4 0	6,998 11 10	805 5 0	6,193 10 10	0 4 0	6,177 0 10	...	(e) 16 6 0	300 10 0	(d) Rupees 218 written off as irrecoverable.
	Chanda ...	49 12 0	692 14 2	...	742 10 2	49 12 0	667 12 2	...	25 2 0	7 8 0	(e) Of this sum Rs. 2 are on account of rent on land relinquished by Railway Company. This is irrecoverable, as the amount has been included by the Settlement Officer in the revised jama of the village (Bhankhera).
	Bhandara ...	...	2,496 2 10	35 0 0	2,461 2 10	...	(f) 2,461 2 10	...	...	12 8 0	
	Balaghat ...	...	1,944 1 1	63 0 0	1,881 1 1	...	1,881 1 1	...	...	77 8 0	(f) Excluding Rs. 1,589-13-0 on account of surplus collection made during the year under review.
Total ...	319 10 0	15,370 8 8	903 5 0	14,786 13 8	317 14 0	14,116 0 8	1 12 0	351 3 0	398 2 0		
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur ...	12 0 0	1,830 11 0	...	1,842 11 0	12 0 0	1,828 11 0	...	2 0 0	...	
	Bilaspur ...	39 8 0	2,375 11 0	(g) 270 4 0	2,144 15 0	39 8 0	2,093 1 0	...	12 6 0	239 10 0	(g) Rupees 5 shown in column 10 of last year's printed statement having been refunded from Treasury have not been shown in column 4 of this statement.
	Sambalpur ...	812 12 0	3,428 14 9	101 8 0	4,140 2 9	812 12 0	2,501 2 9	...	826 4 0	11 12 0	
	Total ...	864 4 0	7,635 4 9	371 12 0	8,127 12 9	864 4 0	6,422 14 9	...	840 10 0	251 6 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,090 7 0	51,770 4 6	1,622 4 4	52,238 7 2	1,435 5 0	48,710 9 5	655 2 0	1,437 6 9	1,503 15 8		

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 1894.

Divisions.	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 ARRRAR ACCRUED, SECTION 94 (c), (d), (e) & (f).				ATTACHMENT OF OTHER IMMOVABLE 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 head-quarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	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 talbana realized.	Cost of issuing notices and processes.	Surplus credited to Government columns 16 <i>minus</i> 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
JABALPUR.	Saugor ...	2,186	0	2	...	183	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Damoh ...	1,412	12	45	...	234	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	2,670	1,857	...	...	908	212	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122 13 1	...	1,122 13 1
	Mandla ...	1,414	19	10	...	160	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	172 8 0	...	172 8 0
	Sooni ...	1,584	33	...	...	(a) 161	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,266	1,427	57	...	1,648	261	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,295 5 1	...	1,295 5 1
NERBDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	1,309	81	87	...	465	44	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	524 14 0	...	524 14 0
	Hoshangabad ...	1,480	62	...	...	782	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	693	...	...	...	41	8	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	42 0 0	...	42 0 0
	Retul ...	1,189	127	28	...	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 8 0	...	114 8 0
	Chhindwara ...	1,905	42	6	...	336	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378 13 2	...	378 13 2
	Total ...	6,575	262	71	...	1,657	784	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	1,060 8 2	...	1,060 8 2
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	1,904	125	20	2	277	86	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	396 4 0	...	396 4 0
	Nagpur ...	2,756	71	42	...	875	29	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	443 12 0	...	443 12 0
	Chanda ...	1,742	86	22	...	323	45	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	1,378	233	4	...	814	38	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	694	3	...	...	95	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,474	569	88	2	1,384	169	27	5	...	...	...	...	...	840 0 0	...	840 0 0
CHHATTIS-GARH.	Raipur ...	8,336	15	...	...	1,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,827 4 0	...	1,827 4 0
	Bilaspur ...	2,297	86	...	...	841	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431 8 0	...	431 8 0
	Sambalpur ...	973	70	...	...	216	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,006	171	...	...	1,819	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,758 12 0	...	1,758 12 0
GRAND TOTAL ...		30,921	2,429	216	2	6,506	1,224	42	5	1	...	...	2	...	4,954 4 3	...	4,954 4 3

(a) Besides these, 26 warrants of arrest were issued but arrest was not made.

STATEMENT IV.—Showing results of the Annual Enquiry into the lapsing and resumption of Revenue-free Estates made under Section 130 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1894.

LAPSES AND RESUMPTIONS.

Divisions.	Districts.	NO. OF LAPSES.		No. of cases reported during year under report.	Area.	Revenue.	No. of cases unsettled at close of year.	No. of cases settled, but not reported at close of year.	Date of the oldest case settled, but not reported.	No. of revenue-free or quit-rent holders whose tenure is subject to change on their death extant in the district at close of year.	
		UNREPORTED FROM PREVIOUS YEAR.	Occuring during year under report.								
1	2	Pending for settlement.	Settled, but not reported.	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	
JABALPUR.	Saugor	1	.....	23	20	A. r. p. 3,702 0 18	Rs. s. p. (a) 200 11 11	4	.....	.....	39
	Damoh	2	.....	(b) 11	18	197 2 10	177 7 0	5	.....	25th Feby. 1893.	(b) 715
	Jubbulpore ... ..	.....	(c) 18	32	18	29,270 2 32	(d) 529 11 10	.....	6	10th Decr. 1893.	267
	Mandla ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 2	0 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seoni	1	.....	.....	1	624 0 3	(e) 17 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	4	34	66	57	33,794 3 25	925 12 1	9	38	.....	1,028
NARBUDA.	Narsinghpur	1	.....	1	1	291 0 32	27 10 8	1	.....	.....	106
	Hoshangabad ... ..	.....	1	5	3	34 0 32	11 0 7	3	.....	.....	(k) 10
	Nimar	1	3	(l) 9	6	27 1 36	17 10 10	2	5	.....	(i) 76
	Betul ... ..	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	7
	Chhindwara ... ..	.....	.....	(j) 3	3	1,117 2 30	108 5 5	.....	.....	.....	(j) 14
	Total	2	4	23	13	1,470 2 9	164 11 6	11	5	.....	213
NAGPUR.	Wardha ... ..	.....	18	12	21	514 2 3	414 10 9	.....	9	5th Decr. 1893.	155
	Nagpur ... ..	.....	17	(k) 36	37	1,354 3 30	399 6 6	1	15	27th April 1894.	(k) 878
	Chandara	16	1	(l) 44	43	1,624 3 15	263 0 2	4	14	28th Jan'y. 1894.	(l) 345
	Bhandara	1	.....	8	2	584 2 19	99 9 9	.....	7	17th March 1894.	(m) 57
	Balaghat ... ..	.....	.....	3	3	2,600 2 20	452 0 0	.....	.....	.....	(n) ...
	Total	17	86	103	106	6,679 2 7	1,628 11 2	5	45	.....	1,435
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ... ..	.....	.....	1	1	379 0 35	176 10 8	.....	.....	.....	27
	Bilaspur ... ..	.....	2	.....	2	...	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....	49
	Sambalpur ... ..	.....	2	.....	2	8 2 9	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	34
	Total ... ..	.....	4	1	5	387 3 7	389 2 8	.....	.....	.....	104
	GRAND TOTAL	23	78	193	181	42,332 3 8	3,108 5 5	25	88	.....	2,780

(a) Chief Commissioner's sanction for resumption to the extent of Rs. 10-1-0 has been received on the half-yearly statement ending 31st March 1894, which amount has been shown in column 3 of Statement I. Column 8 exhibits the amount of revenue of all the cases lapsed or resumed and reported for sanctions, whereas column 3 of Statement 1 shows that amount of revenue which has been brought on the kistbandi after receipt of sanction from the Chief Commissioner to the cases reported. The column 8 cannot always agree with the entry in column 3 of Statement I.

(b) The figures shown in column 12 represent the number of persons, while the figures shown in column 5 represent the number of cases, hence they do not tally.

(c) Seven cases of muafi resumptions were settled, but were not reported last year; 11 more cases were settled in the half-year ending March 1894, and were reported, but no sanction was received, hence they were reported again this year and sanctioned.

(d) The resumed jama of all these resumptions was included in the revision of Settlement, except of a sum of Rs. 2-12-10 which has been added to the revenue demand, hence the difference of Rs. 526-15-0 between column 8 of this statement and column 3 of Statement I.

(e) This has been included in column 2 of Statement I.

(f) The entries of this statement do not tally with those in the previous year's statement which was erroneously drawn up.

(g) The difference of 3 between column 11 of the last year's printed statement and of the statement under report, is due to three cases which were unsettled at the close of the year and were shown in column 8. They were not deducted from the total number of revenue-free or quit-rent holders shown in column 12, because they had not then been resumed finally.

(h) The difference of 25 between column 11 of the previous year's printed statement and column 12 of this statement, deducting entry in column 5 of statement under report, is due to the correction of an error, which was made by the Kanungo of the Burhanpur Tahsil, showing the number of revenue-free and quit-rent holders, whose tenure is subject to change on their death, extant in the Burhanpur Tahsil. The figure now given is correct.

(i) The figure 3 in column 5 represents the number of cases, while column 12 shows the number of holders, hence the difference, because in two cases there was only one holder.

(k) The figure in column 4 shows cases of muafi lapses and resumptions, while that in column 12 shows persons. Besides this the figure in column 5 does not include such grantees on whose death the grant was continued to the succeeding generation for one or two lives only. The agreement pointed out cannot therefore be brought out.

(l) Out of the 44 cases occurring during the year under report 23 cases only were deducted, as in the remaining 18 the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the lapse of the revenue-free grants was not obtained before the close of the year.

(m) The number 31 entered in column 11 of the last year's printed statement was inaccurate. The number of life revenue-free grantees and quit-rent holders was 60 at the end of 1892-93. Of this number three have died during 1893-94, leaving 57 on the muafi list. The eight cases of lapses shown in column 4 did not all occur by casualties of the holders, but occurred as follows:—(1) By reason of the holders having alienated their grants, 5; (2) by deaths of the muafidars, 3; total 8.

(n) In the statement for 1892-93 the number of revenue-free or quit-rent holders is shown to be one, but as he held 3 revenue-free grants the latter number has been shown in column 5 of the statement under report, they having lapsed during the year.

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 1894.

Divisions.	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	16	17
JUNDELPORA.	Saugor	68	4	13,708 0 30	2,891 6 2	57,802 8 10	31	3	7,782 3 6	1,548 10 5	32,131 8 11	15	...	6,579 3 10	1,423 14 8	18,800 12 0
	Damoh	39	8	10,826 3 32	2,251 15 1	30,079 5 0	22	5	2,451 2 21	1,239 14 8	5,554 3 11	2	...	485 1 29	182 8 0	742 8 0
	Jubbulpore	70	25	22,426 1 0	6,992 14 9	1,16,693 4 0	9	2	2,313 3 32	815 0 0	2,382 0 0	46	2	27,537 2 0	2,688 0 10	28,975 0 0
	Mandla	24	...	3,819 0 0	750 15 0	16,613 8 0	9	...	4,055 0 0	318 7 4	2,505 0 0	2	...	2,647 0 0	285 0 0	4,851 5 0
	Seoni	22	3	6,529 0 9	1,303 14 10	63,939 2 9	7	...	2,375 3 15	535 13 4	16,523 2 3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	223	40	57,339 1 31	14,187 1 10	2,85,127 12 7	78	10	18,979 0 34	4,487 13 9	59,095 15 1	65	2	87,249 3 9	4,529 7 6	53,369 9 0
NERUDA.	Narsinghpur	17	2	13,613 0 10	2,589 0 8	35,630 0 0	23	1	4,623 1 19	2,524 5 1	42,810 10 4	25	...	11,456 2 5	5,465 0 0	19,849 0 0
	Hoshangabad	25	...	15,822 1 21	3,787 12 0	1,72,647 0 0	24	...	15,118 1 3	3,046 12 6	1,07,801 6 2	26	...	19,752 0 0	6,146 6 8	66,048 0 0
	Nimar	56	274	10,610 3 11	4,131 14 2	98,876 11 6	4	21	1,014 3 11	561 3 5	6,680 11 9	33	79	26,379 3 10	4,344 5 0	54,111 13 0
	Betul	16	...	11,987 3 1	831 0 0	22,863 10 0	4	...	2,732 2 2	265 0 0	2,757 3 0	14	...	3,118 3 0	258 14 0	4,140 0 0
	Chhindwara	34	...	6,937 1 10	957 4 6	34,069 13 0	10	...	3,250 2 5	301 15 2	7,193 2 0	1	...	51 2 8	62 8 0	1,800 0 0
	Total	...	148	276	58,971 1 13	12,296 15 4	3,64,087 2 6	65	22	26,744 2 0	6,699 4 2	1,67,243 1 3	99	79	60,758 2 23	16,277 1 3	1,45,448 13 0
NAGPUR.	Wardha	58	30	13,983 3 32	4,787 11 0	62,246 9 0	8	5	3,514 1 27	1,157 7 0	13,801 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	55	88	18,853 3 22	9,440 0 2	1,10,754 0 0	2	12	3,624 1 24	1,334 14 8	11,396 11 0	12	1	4,985 3 25	2,571 13 4	25,040 11 7
	Chanda	40	83	16,280 1 23	3,484 7 9	23,433 2 3	12	3	3,315 3 33	610 6 4	5,166 1 6	16	1	6,615 1 15	686 14 4	5,442 0 0
	Bhandara	49	132	8,893 2 1	2,831 6 9	50,578 15 5	33	10	21,642 0 33	1,907 14 3	10,292 3 9	...	7	46 0 22	34 12 0	819 9 3
	Balaghat	6	5	2,019 3 33	676 13 4	14,332 0 0	13	1	5,372 2 3	249 12 0	792 12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	208	298	60,031 2 30	21,223 7 0	2,61,344 10 8	68	31	37,469 2 0	5,260 6 3	41,453 12 3	28	9	11,647 1 22	3,293 7 8	31,802 4 10
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	76	3	27,248 1 24	8,232 7 6	1,30,327 5 8	10	2	7,615 1 5	1,860 4 2	7,449 10 0	...	1	15 3 19	7 9 0	200 0 0
	Bilaspur	53	15	19,755 3 29	5,154 12 0	78,574 12 0	14	...	3,549 3 3	1,106 9 0	4,827 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	17	...	832 1 2	1,140 3 5	19,932 0 0	1	...	46 0 26	140 0 0	327 11 3	5	...	102 0 37	236 6 3	4,050 0 0
	Total	...	146	18	47,836 2 15	14,527 6 11	2,29,134 1 8	15	2	11,211 0 34	3,106 13 2	12,604 5 3	5	1	118 0 16	243 15 3	4,250 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	...	725	622	224,179 0 9	62,234 15 1	11,89,693 11 5	226	65	94,404 1 28	19,554 5 4	2,80,397 1 10	197	91	109,773 3 30	24,344 0 1	2,34,370 10 10

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 1894.

Divisions.	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, withdrawn or struck off in default.	No. disposed of during year.	No. still pending at close of year.	No. of cases instituted.	No. adjusted, withdrawn 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	15	16
JUBBULPore	Sauger	23	...	83	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	.....	23	25	23,173 2 0
	Damoh	12	1	11	...	11	5	1	5	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Jubbulpore	4	8	...	1	25	...	1	24	1	...	29th July 1893.	...	...	.....
	Mandla	8	...	2	1	3	...	1	2	1	...	22nd December 1892.	1	2	1,361 0 0
	Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Total	42	4	36	2	41	6	3	32	2	...	.....	24	27	24,534 2 0
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	2	...	2	...	11	7	4	...	...	...	.....	5	11	5,025 2 34
	Hoshangabad	4	...	3	1	5	3	...	2	1	...	22nd August 1892.	3	3	3,773 1 3
	Nimar	10	...	10	...	11	3	2	6	...	...	.....	7	14	15,691 2 21
	Betul	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Chhindwara	7	2	1	4	7	2	1	4	4	...	22nd September 1893.	...	...	.....
	Total	23	2	16	5	40	15	7	18	5	...	.....	15	28	24,490 2 18
NAGPUR	Wardha	(a) 5	...	...	5	7	...	...	7	...	5	12th August 1890.	...	2	.....
	Nagpur	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	.....	1	8	1,223 1 0
	Chanda	18	1	8	9	3	1	...	2	9	...	14th July 1893.	8	8	6,330 1 16
	Bhandara	17	...	15	2	12	6	2	4	2	...	28th March 1892.	18	18	17,230 0 0
	Balaghata	17	9	8	...	16	7	3	6	...	...	.....	11	11	12,205 0 6
	Total	58	10	32	16	39	15	5	19	11	5	.....	38	39	36,987 2 23
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	25	1	10	14	43	20	3	25	13	1	16th July 1890.	14	36	17,711 2 2
	Bilaspur	13	3	10	...	33	9	2	22	...	...	.....	12	36	17,822 3 16
	Sambalpur	2	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Total	40	6	20	14	85	33	5	47	13	1	.....	26	72	35,534 1 18
	GRAND TOTAL	163	22	104	37	205	69	20	116	31	6	.....	103	168	121,547 0 18

(a)—It is not known why last year the statement was submitted blank. The 5 cases shown in column 3 have been pending since June 1891, when orders were passed by the Commissioner that they should be re-submitted when a suit brought by a co-sharer in each of the 5 villages was disposed of. The suit was finally disposed of, and cases were re-submitted to the Commissioner under cover of Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 843, dated the 17th February 1894. The cases have again been returned by the Commissioner with directions for their resubmission when the papers have been revised in accordance with the altered condition of the settlement, and partition statement prepared, and other enquiries completed.

STATEMENT VI-B.—Showing Progress made by Commissioners in disposing of Partition Cases under Section 130 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1880, during the year ending 30th September 1894.

Division.	District.	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	10	
JUNBU- FORA.	Saugor ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...
	Damoh ... ..	...	11	11	(a) 2	...	9	11	...
	Jabalpore ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Mandla ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Seoni ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	...	15	15	2	...	13	15	...
NAB- SUDA.	Narsinghpur ... ..	...	5	5	...	...	4	4	1
	Hoshangabad ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	2
	Nimar	1	0	7	...	...	5	5	2
	Betul ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	14	16	...	...	11	11	5
NAGPUR.	Wardha ... ..	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Nagpur ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...
	Chanda ... ..	...	1	7	8	...	6	6	2
	Bhandara ... ..	...	7	10	17	...	13	13	4
	Balaghat ... ..	...	2	13	15	...	1	13	2
	Total	17	30	47	...	1	33	34	13	
CHHAT- TISGARH.	Rajpur	2	15	17	2	2	10	15	2
	Bilaspur	1	7	8	1	...	7	8	...
	Sambalpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	22	25	4	2	17	23	2	
	GRAND TOTAL	22	81	103	6	3	74	83	20	

(a) Since disposed of.

STATEMENT VII.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1894.

Head of Business.	NUMBER OF CASES.																		
	Sau-gor.	Da-moh.	Jub-hul-pore.	Mand-la.	Seoni.	Nar-singh-pur.	Hosh-anga-bad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhind-wara.	War-dha.	Nag-pur.	Chau-da.	Bhan-dara.	Bala-ghat.	Rai-pur.	Bilas-pur.	Sambal-pur.	
Mutation cases (Section 125, Land Revenue Act).	{ Pending at commencement of year	66	...	16	25	22	17	46	225	26	1	(a) 53	69	31	30	1	88	8	19
	{ Instituted during year	605	520	648	147	272	261	273	1,369	160	278	894	556	630	621	142	399	512	203
	{ Disposed of during year	662	466	548	142	285	245	218	1,461	181	275	864	619	653	637	133	471	464	194
I.—Repair of boundary marks [Sections 132 (a), 134 and 135 of Land Revenue Act].	{ Pending at commencement of year	3	1	1	2	...	1	3
	{ Instituted during year	10	4	5	12	7	34	12	8	...	11	3	11	9	36	2	2
	{ Disposed of during year	8	4	5	12	2	34	12	2	...	11	3	12	9	36	2	1
II.—Deposit of rent by tenants [Section 9 of Tenancy Act].	{ Pending at commencement of year	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	12
	{ Instituted during year	7	2	29	4	9	90	55	17	6	14	6	7	13	11	6	251	64	10
	{ Disposed of during year	8	2	30	4	10	90	53	17	7	15	6	9	13	12	5	260	64	8
III.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (Section 13 of Tenancy Act).	{ Pending at commencement of year
	{ Instituted during year
	{ Disposed of during year
IV.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 13—16 of Tenancy Act).	{ Pending at commencement of year	2	...	4
	{ Instituted during year	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	11	...	54	7	12
	{ Disposed of during year	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	11	...	53	5	8
V.—Application to fix the price at which a landlord may purchase the holding of an absolute occupancy in case of intended transfer (Section 38 of Tenancy Act).	{ Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	1	...	6	...	3	...	...	(b) 4	...
	{ Instituted during year	3	...	...	2	...	7	18	...	7	5	...	4	2	2	11	...	1
	{ Disposed of during year	1	...	...	2	...	5	20	...	5	6	...	8	2	5	11	...	4
VI.—Application to fix rent of sir land transferred (Section 42 of Tenancy Act).	{ Pending at commencement of year	3
	{ Instituted during year	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	{ Disposed of during year	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
VII.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 46 of Tenancy Act).	{ Pending at commencement of year	1
	{ Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Application to confer occupancy rights and fix rent (Section 62 of Tenancy Act).	{ Pending at commencement of year	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	8	...	5	...	43	...	...
	{ Instituted during year	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	2	12	1	...	55	58	246	4	...
	{ Disposed of during year	2	...	...	1	...	5	3	...	2	15	4	...	60	51	171	...	...
IX.—Application to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (Section 80 of Tenancy Act).	{ Pending at commencement of year	3	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	1	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	...
	{ Instituted during year	9	...	...	7	...	8	...	18	6	5	17	2	8	5	8	...	2
	{ Disposed of during year	6	...	...	11	...	6	...	19	7	5	22	...	7	5	12	...	1
GRAND TOTAL	{ Pending at commencement of year	75	2	18	30	23	19	54	229	28	3	63	83	31	44	151	15	23	
	{ Instituted during year	634	527	686	162	289	369	354	1,441	194	306	929	551	654	719	233	993	611	235
	{ Disposed of during year	687	473	536	161	301	361	296	1,534	215	304	907	651	677	744	1,003	560	216	

(a).—Eight hundred and ninety-two (892) is the correct number of institutions during the year 1892-93, but the figure in office copy of the statement for that year looks like 891; 53 is therefore correct.

(b).—Four applications which were pending at the commencement of the year have all been disposed of.

STATEMENT VIII.—Showing Principal Suits between Landlord and Tenant, under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1894.

Districts.	SUITS FOR ARREARS OF RENT.					SUITS FOR EJECTMENT OF TENANTS ON THE GROUND THAT THE HOLDING CONSISTS ENTIRELY OF HIS 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 55.	Number of statements of agreement filed by tenants or recorded by the Court.	Number of decrees for ejectment.		Number disposed of during year.			
	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	By sale of distrained produce.	By ejectment.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.			Made absolute on payment of compensation by landlord.	Not made absolute.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
JUBBULPORE DIVISION.																
Saugor	83	247	72	...	53	2	1	...	9	...	7	...	5	26	20	
Damoh	10	143	13	27	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	32	8
Jubbulpore	54	523	108	...	27	1	16	3	47	1	1	46	14	30	59	
Mandla	11	52	18	5	...	...	...	2	68	...	6	3	2	8	3
Seoni	12	240	40	8	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	42	13
Total	176	1,205	311	35	95	3	19	5	127	1	14	49	26	142	108	
NEREDA DIVISION.																
Narsinghpur	76	932	103	259	72	1	7	...	40	9	4	2	5	12	11	
Hoshangabad	50	750	80	40	41	3	2	3	...	17	10	...	5	22	9	
Nimar	10	131	22	...	1	...	...	...	65	...	1	...	...	...	1
Betul	14	168	54	52	2	...	...	...	30	13	1	...	...	8	12
Chhindwara	16	150	25	2	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	2	2	24	16
Total	181	2,140	380	353	116	4	9	3	150	39	16	4	12	60	51	
KAGDIP DIVISION.																
Wardha	46	869	140	220	20	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	17	12
Nagpur	120	884	407	152	40	...	...	2	34	...	...	...	...	19	18
Chanda	37	240	117	...	2	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	18	11
Bhandara	45	518	168	21	14	1	1	3	504	...	20	17	...	6	5	
Balaghat	7	100	64	...	2	...	7	3	170	55	9	6	1	21	25	
Total	265	2,623	806	399	64	6	11	17	714	55	29	23	5	81	66	
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.																
Raipur	19	411	93	1	15	14	80	126	641	3	27	12	13	87	149	
Bilaspur	42	216	155	...	2	5	56	67	37	3	8	...	12	33	80	
Sambalpur	6	32	35	...	...	1	22	23	...	...	...	...	4	26	31
Total	67	659	283	1	17	20	158	206	678	6	35	12	29	146	260	
GRAND TOTAL	692	6,633	1,870	788	312	33	107	231	1,669	101	89	68	72	495	480	

STATEMENT IX.—Showing the action taken by Deputy Commissioners under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1894.

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 yet been paid.	Area thus occupied.	Date of oldest pending case referred to in column 10.	Remarks.	
			For Roads.	For Railway.	For other purposes.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
			A. R. P.	P. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	A. R. P.			
JUBBULPORA.	Sangor	Permanent	9 0 88	30 3 86	1 1 0	35 1 32	4,256 6 0	8 14 6	...	85 1 32	...	(a) Rupees 6-3-4 have already been deducted and included in column 2 of Statement I.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Permanent	...	...	8 1 8	8 1 8	1,783 10 5	...	3	224 0 38	13th Octr. 92.
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	254 0 6	22nd June 92.
Temporary		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	Permanent	84 1 5	...	...	84 1 5	723 4 0	(a) 15 0 10	...	...	...
	Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		87 2 1	30 3 86	4 2 8	123 0 5	6,768 4 5	23 15 4	5	513 2 35	...		
NERUDA.	Narsinghpur	Permanent	26 0 2	26 0 2	149 10 2		(b) The sum sanctioned as remission in Land Revenue during the year was Rs. 130-11-5, out of which Rs. 130-5-6 were taken into account in fixing revised rents and revenues lately announced by the Settlement Officer. The sum therefore was omitted from column 11 of Statement I showing alterations in Land Revenue demands of the district.
		Temporary	...	21 2 10	...	21 2 10	136 6 10	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	Permanent	...	32 0 36	42 0 16	74 1 12	828 0 0	...	1	80 0 9	23rd Novr. 90.		
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	Permanent	9 0 0	2 1 7	...	11 1 7	814 7 10	8 10 6	...	...	...
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 1 17	1st March 94.
	Betul	Permanent	...	...	2 3 37	2 3 37	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	Permanent	83 2 38	...	3 9 27	36 3 25	783 11 6	41 14 4	1	144 0 22	2nd August 93.			
	Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		42 2 38	56 0 13	74 1 2	173 0 13	2,715 4 4	45 11 2	4	176 2 8	...		
NAGPUR.	Wardha	Permanent	51 3 37	...	9 2 31	61 2 28	3	61 2 28	5th May 93.	(c) Of the remission of Rs. 33-12-4 Rs. 30-8-11 were added to Land Revenue, and Rs. 3-3-5 were added to Cesses and Additional Rates and Patwari Cess as below:—	
		Temporary	25 3 88	...	...	25 3 88	...	...	1	25 3 88	9th Sept. 93.
	Nagpur	Permanent	...	...	67 1 0	67 1 0	5,677 5 5	(b) 190 11 5	1	0 0 13	4th April 93.
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	Permanent	206 2 2	...	53 3 29	260 1 31	4,369 9 5	230 12 2	9	260 1 31	15th May 94.		
		Temporary	100 8 0	...	...	100 3 0	...	...	...	100 3 0	...
	Bhandara	Permanent	...	...	56 2 3	56 2 3	10,058 3 9	(c) 33 12 4	...	...	...
Temporary		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	Permanent	...	...	2 0 22	2 0 22	293 15 4	...	...	2 0 22	...	
	Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		385 0 37	...	189 2 5	574 3 2	20,404 1 11	395 3 11	14	451 0 12	...		
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	Permanent	139 1 8	44 3 29	3,064 1 30	3,248 2 27	8,721 8 6	12 7 9	1	3,248 2 27	...		This accounts for the difference in column 9 of Statement IX and column 13 of Statement I.
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	Permanent	174 2 32	349 2 37	46 1 11	570 3 0	4,820 9 0	44 11 0	10	483 3 5	9th Decr. 92.		
		Temporary	67 0 19	...	...	67 0 19	...	...	...	67 0 19	...
	Sambalpur	Permanent	...	...	13 3 15	13 3 15	17,045 6 8	87 15 10	5	57 0 4	12th Octr. 92.
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total		381 0 19	894 2 26	3,124 2 16	3,900 1 21	30,087 8 2	145 2 7	16	3,861 2 15	...	
	GRAND TOTAL		896 2 15	481 2 35	3,392 8 31	4,771 1 1	59,975 2 10	610 1 0	89	5,002 3 30	...		

STATEMENT X.—Giving details of Land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1894.

Divisions.	District.	NUMBER OF SALES ORDERED BY CIVIL COURTS.			Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases in which sale has taken place.	Number of cases struck off in default.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Amount of land revenue transferred.	Price realized.	Number of years' purchase of Revenue.	Amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.
		Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JUBHULPORE.	Saugor	(a) 88	91	129	23	3	32	(b) 42	30	992 6 4	6,970 1 0	7	10,432 8 2
	Damoh	13	31	44	6	2	4	19	13	76 15 1	728 10 6	10	285 0 0
	Jubbulpore	18	66	84	16	...	14	(c) 20	34	537 14 1	3,362 0 0	6	.....
	Mandla	7	18	20	3	1	4	4	8	77 0 0	2,700 0 0	35	1,898 0 8
	Sooni	8	26	34	6	...	5	(d) 8	15	86 15 10	453 0 0	12	694 2 3
	Total	84	227	311	54	5	59	93	100	1,751 3 4	14,213 11 6	8	13,809 11 1
NEHRUDA.	Narsinghpur	59	126	185	48	10	27	60	40	1,441 10 7	5,299 8 0	4	6,200 8 9
	Hoshangabad	143	232	375	90	3	77	54	151	2,195 6 6	18,659 11 6	8	12,074 8 0
	Nimar	88	37	75	27	(e) 1	18	14	(e) 16	224 11 1	2,768 0 0	12	6,623 12 0
	Betul	14	40	54	11	1	8	8	26	1,005 15 11	15,755 6 6	16	21,000 0 0
	Chhindwara	22	36	58	12	1	18	7	25	206 5 1	4,072 1 0	22	3,313 4 4
	Total	276	471	747	188	16	143	143	258	5,074 1 2	46,554 11 0	9	49,211 12 1
NAGPUR.	Wardha	110	122	232	50	1	34	50	97	1,551 8 0	8,890 2 1	6	28,879 0 0
	Nagpur	119	145	264	46	5	27	36	150	753 8 0	5,554 0 0	7	10,121 3 3
	Chanda	38	76	109	13	2	(f) 36	25	33	1,011 0 2	9,789 0 0	9	977 8 0
	Bhandara	62	81	143	43	...	14	35	(g) 51	562 13 6	988 8 0	2	2,425 0 0
	Balaghat	21	57	78	27	3	2	13	33	24 8 0	280 0 0	11	200 0 0
	Total	345	481	828	179	11	113	159	364	3,903 5 8	25,501 10 1	6	42,602 11 3
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	24	45	69	20	...	15	9	25	146 10 6	1,977 0 0	...	Not ascertained,
	Bilaspur	11	11	22	7	...	...	1	14	.....	.....	...	.....
	Sambalpur	1	5	6	...	2	...	3	1	.....	.....	13	.....
	Total	36	61	97	27	2	15	13	40	146 10 6	1,977 0 0	18	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	741	1,240	1,931	448	34	330	408	762	10,835 4 8	88,247 0 7	8	1,05,124 2 5

(a) Excluding 35 cases of leases of immovable property shown in last year's report, and will continue to be shown as pending till the expiry of their terms.

(b) Includes 33 cases, viz.—
 Returned under section 99 of Transfer of Property Act ... 1
 No saleable interest ... 13
 Sale stopped on request of decree-holder ... 6
 No purchaser ... 4
 Other cases ... 9
 Total ... 33

(c) Includes 13 cases, viz.—
 (1) Judgment-debtors had no rights in the property ... 5
 (2) Civil Court withdraw the proceedings ... 2
 (3) Proceedings were returned to Civil Courts for further particulars, but the parties concerned did not appear, and the cases were dismissed ... 6
 Total ... 13

(d) Includes 6 cases, viz.—
 (1) On account of not giving numbers of land as per new survey ... 3
 (2) Do. do. no one coming forward to purchase the land as it was subject to mortgage ... 3
 (3) Do. do. of the decrees being conditional and six months not having been passed ... 1
 (4) Do. do. the property being mortgaged and a suit having been filed between judgment-debtor, and his brother in a Civil Court regarding right to property ... 1
 Total ... 6

(e) The one case shown in column 6 is still pending, and including this case, number of cases pending in column 9 is 16.

(f) Out of these, 17 have been recommended for sale.
 (g) 11 of these cases are leases for a term of 7 years have been granted.

STATEMENT XI.—Showing General Revenue Business transacted during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1894.

Division.	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	16
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	1,702 565	591,486	2,119	5,00,805 14 5	265	4,828	5,093	4,776	817	122	18	4	33	2,223	2,964
	Damoh ...	986 596	325,613	1,385	8,57,581 15 9	60	13,685	13,745	13,440	805	40	84	15	2	1,115	1,703
	Jubbulpore ...	2,162 623	743,146	(a) 2,533	9,04,688 6 1	130	6,551	6,681	5,938	743	65	7	18	3	1,800	2,700
	Mandla ...	979 625	339,487	1,744	1,05,247 4 3	123	1,306	1,429	1,334	165	47	15	4	9	1,105	1,550
	Seoni ...	1,357 12	370,767	1,491	1,55,046 2 1	88	973	1,061	(b) 1,008	63	23	12	...	4	1,046	2,057
	Total ...	7,189 491	2,375,499	9,272	20,22,849 10 7	736	27,343	28,079	26,496	1,583	297	66	41	50	7,889	10,974
NERBUNDA.	Narsinghpur ...	1,659 177	367,026	1,093	4,19,691 7 3	209	2,189	2,398	2,122	276	30	2	17	37	2,054	2,981
	Hoshangabad ...	1,750 382	523,103	(c) 1,560	4,39,817 13 7	438	2,021	2,509	1,887	623	109	16	11	19	3,498	3,213
	Nimar ...	854 620	253,486	(d) 745	1,81,033 13 11	(e) 684	3,007	3,591	3,280	311	31	3	3	6	1,570	1,607
	Betul ...	1,538 397	323,196	(f) 1,133	1,90,588 14 9	164	1,376	1,540	1,390	150	38	2	2	4	1,305	1,191
	Chhindwara ...	1,301 270	407,494	1,333	2,15,759 3 4	173	15,51	1,724	1,543	181	16	5	4	17	1,465	1,603
	Total ...	16,004 566	1,879,305	5,874	14,46,891 4 10	1,618	10,144	11,762	10,222	1,540	224	28	37	83	9,903	10,603
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	1,626 419	400,854	1,372	5,96,836 1 5	474	3,832	4,306	3,791	515	25	21	7	28	6,918	(g)
	Nagpur ...	2,099 86	757,862	2,291	8,69,361 13 0	538	2,540	3,078	2,777	301	34	30	23	66	3,807	4,201
	Chanda ...	1,138 340	697,610	(h) 2,958	2,89,839 11 10	211	3,601	3,812	3,656	156	26	20	8	27	509	564
	Bhandara ...	1,511 408	742,850	1,817	4,02,156 10 5	(i) 260	4,193	4,453	4,188	265	31	19	6	11	2,905	2,646
	Balaghat ...	830 368	383,331	1,211	1,54,487 5 6	154	1,463	1,617	1,512	105	21	6	3	13	724	828
	Total ...	7,206 341	2,982,507	9,649	23,12,681 10 2	1,637	15,629	17,266	15,924	1,342	137	96	51	135	14,863	8,239
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	3,957 ...	1,584,427	3,310	8,51,532 4 5	539	4,305	4,894	4,494	400	31	8	6	15	4,160	4,520
	Bilaspur ...	2,455 557	1,164,158	3,857	5,09,031 0 0	263	2,458	2,721	2,355	366	175	39	22	10	2,600	3,271
	Sambalpur ...	1,182 82	796,413	973	1,58,015 5 6	462	2,248	2,710	2,400	310	80	5	10	15	1,356	1,562
	Total ...	7,594 639	3,544,998	8,140	15,18,578 9 11	1,314	9,011	10,325	9,249	1,076	286	52	38	40	8,116	9,353
	GRAND TOTAL ...	37,996 117	10,782,309	32,935	73,01,001 11 6	5,305	62,127	67,432	61,891	5,541	944	262	167	308	40,770	39,139

(a) The village Rampore in the Sehora tahsil has been included in Barolly in the same tahsil by the Settlement Officer, hence the difference of one between column 3 of the preceding year's statement and column 4 of this statement.

(b) (1) Disposed of by final order ... 1,008
 (2) Transferred to another officer for final disposal ... 2
 Total ... 1,008

(c) 1,560 is the correct number of villages as now given by the Settlement Department.
 (d) In the last year's statement one village was omitted by mistake, and patch cultivation is now being carried on in Kawarda.

(e) The difference of 42 between column 6 of this statement and column 9 of the previous year's statement is due to the exclusion of cases under side-heads 37 to 39, 43 and 47 as directed by letter No. 434, dated the 19th January 1894, from the Commissioner, Nerbunda Division, to the Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

(f) This is the number of villages according to the old settlement, but at the recent settlement some of the villages have been split up into two, hence the number has increased to 1,145 as given in Statement J.

(g) There is one general register for all the departments.
 (h) The figures in column 4 of the statement for the year under report includes 471 zamindari villages which were omitted from the preceding year's statement.

(i) The number of pending cases (259) shown in the last year's printed statement was wrong.

STATEMENT X.—Giving details of Land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1894.

Divisions.	District.	NUMBER OF SALES ORDERED BY CIVIL COURTS.			Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases in which sale has taken place.	Number of cases struck off in default.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Amount of land revenue transferred.	Price realized.	Number of years' purchase of Revenue.	Amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.
		Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	(a) 88	91	129	23	2	32	(b) 42	30	Rs. a. p. 992 6 4	Rs. a. p. 6,970 1 0	7	Rs. a. p. 10,432 8 2
	Damoh	13	31	44	6	2	4	19	13	76 15 1	728 10 6	10	285 0 0
	Jubbulpore	18	66	84	16	...	14	(c) 20	34	587 14 1	3,362 0 0	6	.....
	Mandla	7	13	20	3	1	4	4	8	77 0 0	2,700 0 0	35	1,898 0 8
	Seoni	8	26	34	6	...	5	(d) 8	15	36 15 10	453 0 0	12	694 2 3
	Total	84	227	311	54	5	59	93	100	1,751 3 4	14,213 11 6	8	13,309 11 1
NARSIMHAPUR.	Narsinghpur	59	126	185	43	10	27	60	40	1,441 10 7	5,299 8 0	4	6,200 8 9
	Hoshangabad	143	232	375	90	3	77	54	151	2,195 6 6	18,659 11 6	8	12,074 3 0
	Nimar	83	37	75	27	(e) 1	18	14	(e) 16	224 11 1	2,768 0 0	12	6,623 12 0
	Betul	14	40	54	11	1	8	8	26	1,005 15 11	15,755 6 6	16	21,000 0 0
	Chhindwara	22	36	58	12	1	13	7	25	206 5 1	4,072 1 0	22	3,318 4 4
	Total	276	471	747	188	16	143	143	258	5,074 1 2	46,554 11 0	9	49,211 12 1
NAGPUR.	Wardha	110	122	232	50	1	34	50	97	1,551 8 0	8,890 2 1	6	28,879 0 0
	Nagpur	119	145	264	46	5	27	36	150	753 8 0	5,554 0 0	7	10,121 3 8
	Chanda	33	76	109	13	2	(f) 36	25	33	1,011 0 2	9,789 0 0	9	977 8 0
	Bhandara	62	81	143	43	...	14	35	(g) 51	562 13 6	988 8 0	2	2,425 0 0
	Balaghat	21	57	78	27	3	2	13	33	24 8 0	230 0 0	11	200 0 0
	Total	345	481	826	179	11	113	159	364	3,903 5 8	25,501 10 1	6	42,602 11 3
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	24	45	69	20	...	15	9	25	146 10 6	1,977 0 0	...	Not ascertained.
	Bilaspur	11	11	22	7	...	...	1	14	.....	.....	...	.....
	Sambalpur	1	5	6	...	2	...	3	1	.....	.....	13	.....
	Total	36	61	97	27	2	15	13	40	146 10 6	1,977 0 0	13	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	741	1,240	1,951	448	34	330	408	762	10,835 4 8	88,247 0 7	8	1,05,124 2 5

(a) Excluding 35 cases of leases of immovable property shown in last year's report, and will continue to be shown as pending till the expiry of their terms.

(b) Includes 33 cases, viz:—

Returned under section 90 of Transfer of Property Act	...	1
No saleable interest	...	13
Sale stopped on request of decree-holder	...	6
No purchaser	...	4
Other cases	...	9
Total	...	33

(c) Includes 13 cases, viz:—

(1) Judgment-debtors had no rights in the property	...	5
(2) Civil Court withdrew the proceedings	...	3
(3) Proceedings were returned to Civil Courts for further particulars, but the parties concerned did not appear, and the cases were dismissed	...	5
Total	...	13

(d) Includes 6 cases, viz:—

(1) On account of not giving numbers of land as per new survey	...	3
(2) Do. do. no one coming forward to purchase the land as it was subject to mortgage	...	2
(3) Do. do. of the decree being conditional and six months not having been passed	...	1
(4) Do. do. the property being mortgaged and a suit having been filed between judgment-debtor, and his brother in a Civil Court regarding right to property	...	1
Total	...	6

(e) The one case shown in column 6 is still pending, and including this case, number of cases pending in column 9 is 16.

(f) Out of these, 17 have been recommended for sale.

(g) In three of these cases leases for a term of 7 years have been granted.

STATEMENT XI.—Showing General Revenue Business transacted during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1894.

Divisions.	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	16
		M. Acres.			Rs. a. p.											
JUBBULPORE.	Sangor	1,702 565	591,486	2,119	5,00,805 14 5	265	4,828	5,093	4,776	817	122	18	4	33	2,223	2,964
	Damoh	996 586	325,618	1,385	3,57,561 15 9	60	13,685	13,745	13,440	805	40	84	15	2	1,115	1,703
	Jubbulpore	2,162 623	743,146	(a) 2,533	9,04,688 6 1	130	6,551	6,681	5,938	743	65	7	18	2	1,800	2,700
	Mandla	979 625	339,487	1,744	1,05,247 4 3	153	1,806	1,499	1,334	165	47	15	4	9	1,105	1,550
	Seoni	1,357 12	370,767	1,491	1,55,046 2 1	88	973	1,061	(b) 1,008	53	23	12	...	4	1,046	2,057
	Total	7,189 491	2,375,499	9,272	20,22,849 10 7	736	27,343	28,079	26,496	1,583	297	66	41	50	7,889	10,974
NERBUDA.	Narsinghpur	1,659 177	367,026	1,093	4,19,691 7 8	209	2,189	2,398	2,122	276	30	2	17	37	2,064	2,981
	Hoshangabad	1,750 882	523,103	(c) 1,560	4,39,817 13 7	488	2,021	2,509	1,887	622	109	16	11	19	3,498	3,213
	Nimar	854 620	253,486	(d) 745	1,81,033 13 11	(e) 584	3,007	3,591	3,280	311	31	8	3	6	1,570	1,607
	Betul	1,538 397	323,196	(f) 1,138	1,90,588 14 9	164	1,376	1,540	1,390	150	38	2	2	4	1,305	1,191
	Chhindwara	1,301 270	407,494	1,338	2,15,759 3 4	173	15,51	1,724	1,543	181	16	5	4	17	1,465	1,603
	Total	16,004 566	1,879,305	5,874	14,46,891 4 10	1,613	10,144	11,762	10,222	1,540	224	28	37	83	9,903	10,603
NAGPUR.	Wardha	1,626 419	400,854	1,372	5,96,836 1 5	474	3,832	4,306	3,791	515	25	21	7	28	6,918	(g)
	Nagpur	2,099 86	757,862	2,291	8,69,361 13 0	538	2,540	3,078	2,777	301	34	30	29	66	3,807	4,201
	Chanda	1,138 340	697,610	(h) 2,958	2,89,839 11 10	211	3,601	3,812	3,656	156	26	20	8	27	509	564
	Bhandara	1,511 408	742,850	1,817	4,02,156 10 5	(i) 280	4,193	4,453	4,188	265	31	19	6	11	2,905	2,646
	Balaghat	830 368	383,331	1,211	1,54,487 5 6	154	1,463	1,617	1,512	105	21	6	2	13	724	823
	Total	7,206 341	2,982,507	9,649	23,12,681 10 2	1,637	15,629	17,266	15,924	1,342	137	96	51	135	14,803	8,239
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	3,957 ...	1,584,427	3,310	8,51,532 4 5	589	4,305	4,894	4,494	400	31	8	6	15	4,160	4,520
	Bilaspur	2,455 557	1,164,158	3,857	5,09,031 0 0	263	2,458	2,721	2,355	386	175	39	22	10	2,600	3,271
	Sambalpur	1,182 82	796,413	973	1,58,015 5 6	462	2,248	2,710	2,400	310	80	5	10	15	1,356	1,562
	Total	7,594 639	3,544,998	8,140	15,18,578 9 11	1,314	9,011	10,325	9,249	1,076	286	52	38	40	8,116	9,353
GRAND TOTAL		37,996 117	10,782,309	32,935	73,01,001 11 6	5,305	62,127	67,432	61,891	5,541	944	262	167	308	40,770	39,139

(a) The village Rampore in the Sehora tahsil has been included in Baroli in the same tahsil by the Settlement Officer, hence the difference of one between column 3 of the preceding year's statement and column 4 of this statement.
 (b) (1) Disposed of by final order ... 1,000
 (2) Transferred to another officer for final disposal ... 2
 Total ... 1,002
 (c) 1,560 is the correct number of villages as now given by the Settlement Department.
 (d) In the last year's statement one village was omitted by mistake, and patch cultivation is now being carried on in Kawarda.

(e) The difference of 43 between column 6 of this statement and column 9 of the previous year's statement is due to the exclusion of cases under side-heads 37 to 39, 43 and 47 as directed in letter No. 434, dated the 19th January 1894, from the Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, to the Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
 (f) This is the number of villages according to the old settlement, but at the recent settlement some of the villages have been split up into two, hence the number has increased to 1,145 as given in Statement J.
 (g) There is one general register for all the departments.
 (h) The figures in column 4 of the statement for the year under report includes 471 samindari villages which were omitted from the preceding year's statement.
 (i) The number of pending cases (259) shown in the last year's printed statement was wrong.